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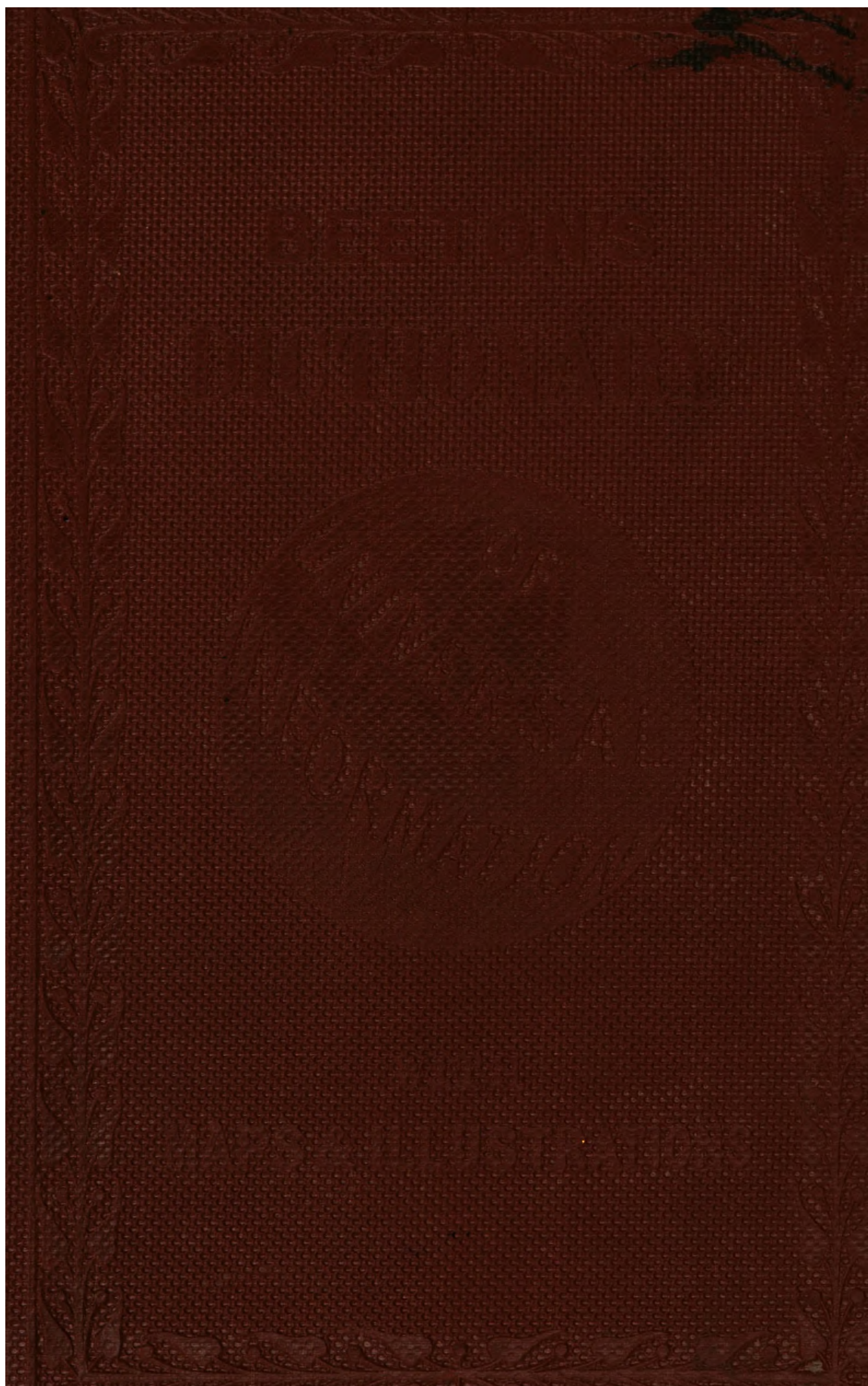
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BEETON'S BOOKS
FOR FAMILY READING AND REFERENCE.

THE
ENGLISHWOMAN'S DOMESTIC MAGAZINE.

Issued in Monthly numbers, price 2d. each, and in Annual volumes,
2s. 6d. each, elegantly bound.

On May 1st, 1859, a new volume (the 8th) of the "Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine" commenced, presenting a favourable opportunity for new subscribers to commence taking in this interesting and useful periodical.

The valuable Prizes which are annually distributed in August, and amount to 400 guineas, consist of Gold Watches, Gold Chains, and articles of Jewellery, Drapery, Lamps, Stereoscopes, Books, Stationery, Plated Goods. These are supplied by the first establishments in London.

Every person who buys the Twelve Numbers of the "Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine," from May to April (price 2d. each), has a chance of obtaining these prizes. The purchase of a bound volume (price 2s. 6d.) also confers a chance in the annual distribution; and as there are eight volumes now nearly completed, the buyer of the whole would have seven chances.

The great popularity and large circulation of the "Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine" are not due, however, solely to the distribution of Prizes; for no publication at present issued provides so much interest and amusement, consistent advice, instructive knowledge, and useful information, as will be found in the Tales, Sketches, Essays, the Work-table, and the Household Department of the "Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine."

A slight notice of some of the Titles of the Tales, Sketches, Essays, Travels, &c., which will be included in the current volume, commencing in May, will serve to show the interesting and practical nature of the contents:—

1. MIGNON, a tale from the French of M. de St. Germain, author of the "Story of a Pin," &c., Illustrated.

2. AUNT MARGARET AND I, a series of life-like Stories, by the author of "Four Days at Violet Cottage," &c., Illustrated.

3. THE ENGLISHWOMAN IN LONDON, being a Lady's account of various scenes of interest in the Metropolis, of which she has been a witness. Illustrated.

4. TALES OF THE OPERAS, including "Satanella, or the Power of Love," the "Crown Diamonds," "Masaniello," &c. Illustrated.

5. POETS—THEIR LIVES, SONGS, AND HOMES; showing where they lived, how they lived, and what they wrote.

6. WHAT WE THINK OF IT; or, a Woman's Opinions on the Topics of the Day.

7. AMONGST THE AMERICANS; or, Mississippi Sketches. By Frederick Gerstäcker. Illustrated.

8. POESY OF THE PASSIONS; or, Quotations from the Poets on the Feelings and Affections.

9. FASHIONS and WORK-TABLE; including all the new dresses and new bonnets, with diagrams and patterns for making dresses, &c., and all the new patterns for Fancy-work.

10. DOMESTIC RECIPES, tried and tested, gathered from all parts of Great Britain. (We shall be exceedingly obliged to any Lady who will spare a few moments to write out for us some of her choicest recipes, and thus make the "Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine" a means whereby her knowledge and skill may be communicated to the world, for the benefit of all.)

NOTICE.—The last volume of the "Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine" (the 7th) is just ready, and will be forwarded to any address on receipt of Thirty Postage Stamps. The 8th volume will be ready, elegantly bound, on March 15, 1860.

* * The "Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine" is sold at every Bookseller's; but if any difficulty arise in procuring it, it can be had direct from the publisher. The 12 months' subscription to receive 1 copy, free by post, is 3s.; 2 copies, 4s.; 3 copies, 6s.; and so on at the same rate. Subscriptions to be paid in advance, either monthly, quarterly, or half-yearly, by postage stamps or Post-office order; the latter to be made payable at the General Post-office, London.

A copy of the "Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine," the "Boy's Own Magazine," and "Beeton's Dictionary of Universal Information," sent together, to one address, for 12 months, for 7s.

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Independently of the liberal distribution of Prizes which annually takes place in February amongst its purchasers, the "Boy's Own Magazine" is eminently adapted for the perusal of the Youth of Great Britain, and is well worthy the attention of Proprietors of Academies, Schoolmasters, Ushers, Pupil-teachers, and all who are connected with the education and healthful entertainment of the young.

The great interest of the tales and adventures contained in this periodical, and the practical instruction embodied in the more solid articles, render it a most fitting book for a SCHOOL PRIZE, a BIRTHDAY PRESENT, or a NEW YEAR'S GIFT.

The "Boy's Own Magazine" has been established five years, and a brief list of a portion of the contents of the current volume will give some notion of the extent and variety of the instruction and amusement to be derived from its pages.

History.—Illustrated Narrative of the Crusades, containing Chivalry and the Feudal System—Origin of the Crusades—Peter the Hermit—Council of Clarendon—Leaders of the first Crusade—Siege of Antioch—Baldwin and Edessa—Godfrey of Bouillon—the Fall of Jerusalem—Godfrey King of Jerusalem—Siege of Ascalon—Preaching of St. Bernard—Philip Augustus—Richard Cœur de Lion—Siege of Acre—Saladin—Siege of Constantinople, &c. "The Knights Templars," "The Knights of Malta," and "The Teutonic Knights." Illustrated.

Biography.—Connop Thirlwall. NATURE'S EXPLORERS.—Aristotle, philosopher and naturalist.—John Swammerdam, physician and entomologist.—Madam Merian, painter and naturalist. Illustrated with portraits.

Tales.—Stevens and his Dog Poppy, by F. Gerstäcker—The Knight of the Silver Shield—The Peer and the Page—The Little Battle of Châlons—The Poisoned Waters—George Bernard, or the boy who could not say "No"—The Silver-mine in the Ozark Mountains, by F. Gerstäcker—The Spectre's Voyage—The Chaplet of Pearls—The Wisp of Gossamer—In the Backwoods, by F. Gerstäcker—A Bear-hunt in the Western Mountains, by F. Gerstäcker—A Fight at our School—The Planter, by F. Gerstäcker. Illustrated.

Natural History.—The World of Insects—Locusts—Crickets—Cockroaches—Caddis-flies, and other water insects—Ephemera—May-flies—Gall-nut insects—Chrysalides, and how, where, and when to find them—Catching and preserving Insects. Illustrated from Nature. Spider-fights—Birds, how to trap and catch them—How to preserve Birds—Dogs, their traits and trainings—The Bear in the North of Europe. Illustrated.

Sketches.—A Few Months in a Forest—A Boy's Fear turned into Courage—Hot-cross Buns—The Bull-feasts of Spain—The Death-ride—The British Floating College. Illustrated.

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Charades, Enigmas, &c.

The new Volume (the 5th) ready on November 15th, 1859, price 2s. 6d., elegantly bound, and will be sent to any address by the Publisher, on receipt of 30 Postage Stamps.

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PREFACE.

WHEN the idea was conceived of uniting the contents of several dictionaries, it was believed that, by great compression, and the adoption of a small type, such a work might be produced with considerable advantages to the public, provided its price could be kept within those limits which, it might reasonably be expected, would render it, to all, easily accessible. The obvious labour, however, involved in the carrying out of such an idea, seemed to invest it with insuperable difficulties; for it was desired that every article should be newly written, or, at all events, undergo such a process of recasting as should impart to old knowledge all the freshness of new, and even make the new, in some measure, partake of the form and substance of an entire originality. Whatever were the difficulties, however, in the plan proposed, it was determined to be attempted, and the result is, that this "Dictionary," in so far as the great body of its articles is concerned, has as high claims to originality as can be conceded to any work of a similar description. In its execution, no pains have been spared; yet it would be the next thing to a miracle, if, in a work so comprehensive in its plan, and, at the same time, dealing with so much that is minute, there were no faults, both of omission and commission. After making reasonable allowance, however, for human imperfectibility, it may, with safety, be said, that it will be found, in variety, accuracy, and extent of information, fully entitled to public confidence.

A few words of special reference to the reasons for the manner in which its several portions are treated, may be acceptable.

In the GEOGRAPHICAL department, the abundance of materials was such, that, in order to be comprehensive, it was necessary to be brief. Great condensation was therefore required, that no place, natural feature, or historical fact connected with it, of any importance, should be omitted, and that this portion of the work should have all the essential qualities of a universal gazetteer. Accordingly, it will be found to do more than serve all the common purposes of geographical reference, whilst it is accompanied by Maps expressly engraved, for further illustration. It should be remembered, however, that every geographical work must be more or less imperfect with reference to its *local* information. "Geography," says Balbi, "is almost necessarily a compound of things which are, with things which have ceased to be. How can one be informed of all the changes that take place in the course of a few years, even in the capitals of Europe, still more in those of Asia, Africa, and America? To compose a geography which should exhibit a complete picture of the globe at a particular period, it would be necessary to have authentic documents, all of the same date, and that a recent one; a thing which has never been possible, and never will be."

In BIOGRAPHY, the difficulty was not what to choose, but what to reject. "Eminent," or "distinguished" persons have lived in all ages, and have figured in every condition of life. The object here, however, has been, as far as possible, to give a place to excellence, wherever it has appeared, as well as to indicate its peculiarity. The value of time is, every day, becoming more and more appreciated, and he who loses the least of it, whether in manual or mental labour, will add most to his stores of wealth or of knowledge. Keeping this in mind, the principal *facts* in the lives of the "illustrious" have specially been attended to, in order that the reader may at a glance, so to speak, see upon what ground it is that these "worthies" have a claim to distinction. It must not be imagined, however, that, in order to be useful, it was deemed unnecessary to be agreeable; on the contrary, as much care has been given to the art of pleasing by the qualities of style, as the space in a work embracing so much, would admit.

As it entered into the plan of this Dictionary that it should be as free as possible from all corruptions of sentiment, it was requisite that the ancient MYTHOLOGY should be divested of

those obscenities with which it had hitherto been encumbered. Accordingly, whilst the most scrupulous care has been taken to preserve all the principal features and poetical interest of the Greek and Roman legends, they have been freed from their many impurities. For example, to know that gods and goddesses had the power of assuming various forms, for the purpose of gratifying human passions, is not a kind of knowledge calculated to be of much value; and as all such legends are now tacitly expunged from social intercourse, they can hardly be said to have any practical use whatever. Notwithstanding this, however, they have mostly been retained, but in such a shape, it is hoped, as not to injure, far less destroy, the genius and invention by which many of them are so eminently characterized.

In BIBLE HISTORY, it was not thought necessary to be so full, simply from the expectation, that, in a Christian country, there are few without a copy of the "Book" which contains the great truths of the faith professed by its inhabitants, and, consequently, ignorant of the principal events of which that book is composed.

The CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES have been carefully compiled, and embrace all the leading events which have occurred from the commencement of the creation down to the present period. These will, in many instances, serve as suggestive indices to articles where, in the body of the work, the events themselves are treated at greater length in connection with those matters to which they have relation.

It remains now to speak of the PRONUNCIATION. This, although apparently, perhaps, the least important part of this Dictionary, has, nevertheless, been found encompassed with no inconsiderable degree of difficulty. When words are, in themselves, frequently undergoing changes in their orthography, it can easily be conceived how difficult it is to fix their orthoepy. This difficulty was foreseen before it was attempted to be removed; but when it was remembered how little attention has been paid, by the great mass of the people, to this subject, it was deemed as much a duty as a necessity, to make, in a work of this kind, an attempt which should, at all events, show, as far as the power of written characters, and not spoken words, would allow, the manner of correctly pronouncing proper names. Accordingly, this has been done, and it is hoped with some success.

Having thus indicated the general character, and specified the plan pursued in the particular portions of this Dictionary, the EDITORS have nothing more to do than to make their acknowledgments to their Subscribers and the Press, for the handsome manner in which their labours have been received and spoken of. If they had had nothing else to stimulate them in the task they had imposed upon themselves, the favourable criticisms of upwards of 300 of the Journals of England, Scotland, and Ireland, would have been a sufficient inducement to make them "do their duty," and faithfully fulfil, as far as lay in their power, all the promises made by the prospectus of the work, in announcing its advent to the public.

LONDON, *October*, 1859.

S. O. BEETON & JOHN SHERER.

Maps and Tables,

SPECIALLY ENGRAVED FOR THIS WORK.

MAPS.

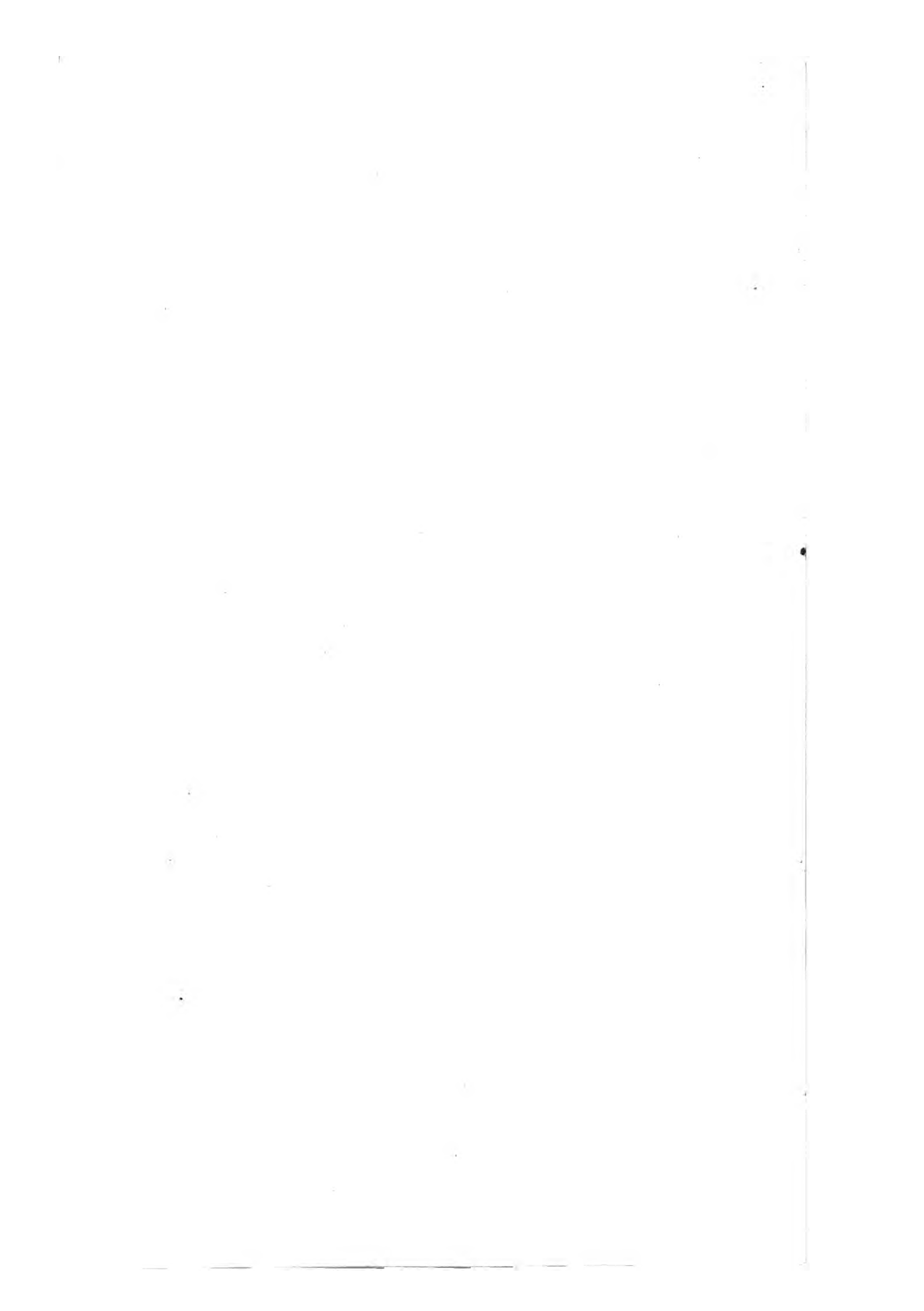
AFRICA.	EUROPE.
AMERICA, NORTH.	EUROPE, TELEGRAPHS OF.
AMERICA, SOUTH.	FRANCE.
ASIA.	GERMANY.
AUSTRALIA.	IRELAND.
AUSTRIA.	SCOTLAND.
ENGLAND AND WALES.	

THE WORLD ON MERCATOR'S PROJECTION.

TABLES.

THE LENGTHS OF RIVERS.	THE COINS OF NATIONS.
THE HEIGHTS OF MOUNTAINS.	THE FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS.
A CALENDAR FOR 150 YEARS.	A RELATIVE TIME-TABLE.

THE HERALDIC ARMS OF ALL NATIONS.





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BEETON'S DICTIONARY
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No. **1984**

THE DICTIONARY OF UNIVERSAL INFORMATION.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS WORK.—*Desc.* Description.—*Exp.* Exports.—*Ext.* Extent.—*Gov.* Government.—*Imp.* Imports.—*Lat.* Latitude.—*Lon.* Longitude.—*Manf.* Manufactures.—*Pop.* Population.—*Pro.* Produce.—*Rel.* Religion.—*Rev.* Revenue.—*A.M.* In the Year of the World.—*B.C.* Before Christ.—*B.* Born.—*D.* Died.

A.

[Where *a* is used in the explanatory pronunciation, it is sounded as *a* in bar, car, tar; where *ā* is used, it is sounded as *a* in can, fan, tan; where *ai* is used, it is sounded as *a* in fate, hate, late; where *aw* is used, it is sounded as *a* in fall, tall, wall; and *a* final has an obscure sound, between the *a* in bar and the *a* in fan.]

A A, *a-a*, is probably derived either from the Celtic *Ach* or the Teutonic *Aa*, signifying water. Hence, there are several small rivers of that name. 1. A river of Belgium, in the province of Antwerp, which falls into the Neethe. 2. A river of Holland, in Groningen, of the name of Westervolder *Aa* Overysse, which falls into the Dollart. 3. Another in North Brabant, which, after passing Helmont, joins the Dommel at Bois-le-Duc. 4. Another in Overysse, which, after uniting its waters with the Vecht, flows into the Zuyder Zee. 5. Another in Brabant, near Buda. 6. Another in Jutland. 7. A river of Russia in Europe, in the province of Livonia, which flows from E. to S.W., into the Bay of Riga. 8. Another in Courland, which flows into the Dwina, near Riga. 9. A river of Switzerland, in the canton of Aargau, which carries the waters of the Hallyer Sea into the Aar. 10. Another which carries the waters of the Lake of Sarnen, canton Underwalden, into the Lake of Lucerne. 11. Another which drains the valley of Egleberg, in Underwalden, and falls into a bay near the middle of the south side of the Lake of Lucerne. 12. A river of Hanover, which flows into the Ems, in the province of Lingen. 13. A river of France, rising in the department of Le Nord, becoming navigable for barges at St. Omer, and, after pursuing a course of forty miles, falling into the sea at Gravelines.

AA, Gerard Van Der, *a-a*. This individual, and his two sons, Philip and Adolphus, have acquired honourable historical notice in the annals of the United Provinces, from the strenuous efforts they made to resist Philip II. of Spain in his endeavours to tyrannize over their country, as well as from the distinguished part they took in its liberation, 1571.

AA, Peter Van Der, an eminent lawyer, who, in 1574, became president of the Council of Luxembourg. *B.* at Louvain.

AA, Peter Van Der, a bookseller of Leyden, and an extensive compiler and publisher of travels and voyages. *D.* 1730.—This person issued an illustrative atlas which was entitled "Galerie du Monde," and which extended to sixty-six vols.

AA, Charles Henry Van Der, an active Lutheran minister, greatly instrumental in establishing the Academy of Sciences, and the Society for the Study of Economics, at Haerlem. *B.* 1718; *D.* 1795.

AACH, *aak*, the name of a river in Germany.

AACH, a little town in the circle of Suabia, and situate near the source of the above river, at about equal distances from the Danube and Lake Constance. *Pop.* 800.

AACHEN, *aa'-ken*. (See **AIX-LA-CHAPELLE**.)

AAGARD, Christian, *a-gard'*, a Danish professor of poetry at Sora, and a poet himself. *B.* 1596; *D.* 1664.

AAHUS, *a-hoos*, a small district and town in Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Munster.

AAIN CHARIN, *ain kairin*, a village near Jerusalem, said to be the place where Zacharias lived, and much frequented by pilgrims. Near it is a convent, the altar of which is supposed to be built on the very spot where John the Baptist was born.

AALBORG, *ol'-borg*, one of the sees into which Denmark is divided.—The capital city of the district is of the same name, and situate on the Lymfford, tolerably well fortified, and containing a cathedral and several other public buildings. *Manf.* Sugar, soap, snuff, chocolate, scythes; and there are several distilleries. *Exp.* Corn, wool, herrings, hides, tar, tallow, and corn spirits. *Pop.* 7,500. *Lat.* 57° 2' 46" N. *Lon.* 9° 55' 38" E.

AALLEN, *aa'-len*, a district in the circle of Jaxt, kingdom of Wurtemberg. *Ext.* 103 square miles, or 69,120 acres. *Desc.* Watered by the river Kocher, abundantly wooded, and mountainous in the south. *Pro.* Cattle, and a little corn. *Manf.* Medicine, spun woollen and cotton; and some iron-mines are worked. Contains one city, one market-town, and 109 smaller towns and villages. *Pop.* 22,000.—The capital is of the same name. *Inhabitants*, 2,800. *Lat.* 48° 47' 20" N. *Lon.* 10° 7' 27" E.

AALTEN, *aul'-ten*, a town in the arrondissement of Zutphen, province of Guelderland, in the Netherlands, and situate on the banks of the *Aa*. *Pop.* 3,524.

AAE, *a-ar*, a small island in the Baltic.

AAR, 1. A river in Westphalia, in Germany. 2. A large river of Switzerland, the most considerable after the Rhine and the Rhone, and falling into the Rhine after a course of 170 miles. It is well supplied with fish, and carries in its course quantities of golden sand.

AARAU, *aa'-rou*, principal city in the canton of Aargau, on the right bank of the river Aar, at the south base of the Jura. It is well built, paved, and lighted. *Manf.* Cottons, ribbons, and cannons. *Pop.* 4,800, chiefly Protestant. *Lat.* 47° 23' 35" N. *Lon.* 6° 2' 55" E.

THE DICTIONARY OF

Aargau

AARGAU, or **ARGOVIA**, *ar'-gou*, *ar-go'-ve-a* (Fr. *ARGOVIE*, *ar-go-ve'*), one of the cantons of Switzerland, originally a part of Berne, but in 1803 erected into an independent canton. *Ext.* 502 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, and diversified by hills, mountains, and valleys. *Pro.* Cotton, corn, the grape, and other fruits. *Manf.* Printed calicoes, silk, ribbons, straw hats, &c. *Pop.* 199,720, comprehending Protestants, Catholics, and Jews.

AARHUUS, *or'-hoos*, a district in North Jutland, for the most part level, and having in its coast several indentations, which serve for bays to those acquainted with its shores. *Ext.* 1,825 square miles, or 1,168,000 acres. *Pro.* Potatoes, corn, and flax. *Pop.* About 140,000, many of whom are occupied with the fisheries, and the females in spinning. **AARHUUS**, the capital city, is situate in the Cattegat, and possesses, besides a Gothic cathedral, the largest church in Denmark. It has the best harbour in Jutland, with regular steam communication with Copenhagen and Calundborg. *Pop.* 7,300. *Lat.* 56° 10' N. *Lon.* 10° 13' E.

AARON, *air'-on*, signifying *mountain of strength*, or a *teacher*, the brother of Moses, and first high-priest of the Israelites. *D.* on Mount Hor, in the 123rd year of his age, *A.M.* 2553; *B.C.* 1451.—There are several other Jews of the same name, but of no great celebrity.

AARSENS, or **AERSENS**, *Peter*, *aar-sens*, a celebrated Dutch painter. He painted a fine altar-piece, representing the crucifixion, at Antwerp, which was destroyed in an insurrection in 1566. *B.* at Amsterdam, 1519; *D.* 1585.—This artist left three sons, also celebrated painters.

AARSEUS, *Francis*, *ar'-suus*, Lord of Someldyck and Spyck, one of the greatest negotiators of the United Netherland Provinces. In 1641 he was deputed one of the three ambassadors extraordinary to England, to settle the marriage between the Princess Mary and Prince William, the Stadtholder's son. *B.* at the Hague, 1572; *D.* 1642.

AARSEO, or **ARZEO**, *aar-se-o*, a town of Algiers, in Africa. Its inhabitants trade to Guinea, Numidia, and other places. *Lat.* 36° 50' N. *Lon.* 2° 10' E.

AARSTAD, or **ALTIKSTAD**, *aar'-stád*, a royal seat, in the diocese of Bergen, in Norway.—Here King Harold Haarfager generally resided.

AARTGEN, or **AERTGEN**, *aart'-gen*, an eminent painter, and at first a wool-comber, but, turning his attention to the arts, became so distinguished, that Francis Floris, an artist of Antwerp, went to Leyden on purpose to see him, and finding him in a mean hut, promised him a handsome maintenance if he would settle at Antwerp, which he refused. *B.* at Leyden, 1498; *D.* by drowning, 1564.

AASTRUP, *aas'-troop*, a district of Aalborg, in N. Jutland, to which belong the Herreds, or districts of Wenborg.

AATTER, *aa'-ter*, a district of the northern part of Arabia-Felix, on the Red Sea, 150 miles long, and 120 broad.

AATTIC, *aa'-tic*, a village in Aatter, in Arabia-Felix.

AB, *üb*, in English names, is an abbreviation of *abbey* or *abbot*, and indicates a place where formerly stood an abbey.

ABA, or **ALBON**, king of Hungary, who involved his country in perpetual wars, and cruelly oppressed his subjects. Put to death in 1044.

ABA, a city of the ancient kingdom of Phocis, in Greece proper, the inhabitants of which were named Abantes.—This was the only city which was not destroyed after the Greek holy war; it was spared out of respect to Apollo, who had an oracle there.

ABA, *a-ba*, a mountain in Armenia, part of Mount Taurus, where the famous rivers Araxes and Euphrates have their rise.

ABABA, *a-ba-ba*, the modern name of the Peneus, a celebrated river in Thessaly.

ABABDEH, *ai-bab'-de*, a tract of country in Upper Egypt, inhabited by a pastoral people, supposed aborigines. A marble, called *breccia verde*, with gold and emeralds, is found in it, and it abounds with ancient and Roman remains.

ABACANSK, *a-ba-kansk'*, a prosperous town of Siberia, in Asiatic Russia, on the river Yenisei. It was de-

Abaris

stroyed in 1707, and rebuilt about eighteen years afterwards. The climate is said to be the mildest in Siberia. *Pop.* 1,000. *Lat.* 54° N. *Lon.* 91° 30' E.

ABACH, **WELTENBURG**, *a-bak*, *wel'-ten-berg*, a town of Bavaria, on the river Danube. It was burnt by the inhabitants of Ratisbon (from which place it is 7 miles distant) in 1297. Here are some excellent springs of mineral waters, which are much frequented. *Pop.* 620.

ABACO, *a-ba-ko'*. There were two individuals of this name, who lived in the eighteenth century, and who were celebrated, both as composers of music and players on the violin and violoncello.

ABACO, or **LUCAYA**, *lu-ky-ya* (Great and Little), two islands of the Bahamas, the largest 86 miles long and 25 miles broad. *Lat.* of lighthouse, 25° 51' 30" N. *Lon.* 77° 10' 45" W.

ABAD, *a'-bad*, a Hindoo word, signifying *the city of*: thus, *Hyder-abad*, the city of *Hyder*.

ABADAN, *a-ba-dan'*, a town of Asia, on the Persian Gulf, and at the mouth of the river Tigris. It is 40 miles from Bussora, on which it is dependent.

ABADEH, *a-ba-de'*, a town of Persia, to the north of Shiraz, to which it sends fruits. *Pop.* 5,000.

ABAFEDE, *a'-ba-feed*, a mountain in Egypt, the residence, in antiquity, of the Egyptian Magi; it was much revered by the Romans on their obtaining it, and was afterwards inhabited by Christian devotees, who lived in sepulchral caves cut into the rock.

ABAITÉ, *a-bait*, a river in Brazil, in the province of Minas Geraes, running east, and falling into the Rio Francesco. In this river, the largest diamond ever found in Brazil was picked up by three men who were banished into the interior, and who were wandering about unexplored parts in search of gold. They presented it to the state, and were pardoned on account of their honesty.

ABAKA-KHAN, *a-ba-ka'-kan'*, eighth emperor of the Moguls, of the race of Zingis. He defeated the king of Bokharia and the Egyptians, who had invaded his dominions. *D.* 1282.

ABAKAM, *a'-ba-käm*, a river which falls into the Yenisei, near its source, and 16 miles south of the town of Abakansk, in the province of Kollivan, in Asiatic Russia.

ABALAK, *a'-ba-lak*, or **ABALASCOY**, a town of Siberia, near Tobolsk.

ABALUS, *üb'-a-lus*, an island in the German Ocean, where, as the ancients supposed, the amber dropped from the trees.

ABANCAY, *a'-ban-ke*, a town of Peru, on the river Cuzco, important for its sugar-refineries. *Pop.* 5,000.

ABANO, *a-ba'-no*, a town of Padua, celebrated for its warm baths, in one of which, as a method of cure, the patient is covered with warm mud.

ABANO, *Pietro di*, *a-ba'-no*, a learned Italian, who first studied at Padua, and afterwards at Paris. He travelled in England and Scotland, whence he was recalled to take the professorship of medicine at Padua, on its becoming vacant. He was not only an astronomer, but an astrologist, and had some pretensions to magic. In 1315, for the second time, he was brought before the Inquisition, on account of his doctrines, but died before the inquiry was completed. *B.* at Abano, 1250; *D.* 1316.

ABANTES, *ä-bän'-tes*, a people of Peloponnesus, who built a town in Phocis, called *Aba*, after their leader, *Abas*, whence also their name originated; they afterwards went to Eubœa.

ABANTIS, *ä-ban'-tis* or **ABANTIAS**, an ancient name of the island of Eubœa, received from the Abantes, who settled in it from Phocis.—Also a country of Epirus.

ABARAIM, or **ABARIM**, *äb'-ä-rim*, mountains of great height and steep ascent, which separated the territories of the Moabites and Ammonites from Canaan. One of these was named *Nebo*, and another *Pisgah*, on which Moses died.

ABARAN, *ä-bä-rän*, a city of Armenia, 30 miles N. of Erivan.

ABARBAREA, *äb-ar-bar'-e-a*, one of the Naiads.

ABARIS, *äb'-ä-ris*, the Hyperborean, a personage of antiquity, of whose learning and accomplishments several writers speak highly, but from what country he came is an undecided question. Some say he was

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of Scythia, and others of the western islands of Scotland. The Greeks say that he rode through the air on a sacred arrow, which he gave to Pythagoras, in return for the instructions he received from that philosopher.

ABARUS, *ā-bair-us*, an Arabian prince, who perfidiously deserted Crassus in his expedition against Parthia.

ABAS, *ai-bās*, or *AEUS*, a mountain of Armenia Major, which gives rise to the southern branch of the Euphrates. D'Anville supposes it to be the modern *Abi-dag*, while Mannert is of opinion that it is the modern *Ararat*.—A river of Armenia Major, where Pompey routed the Albani.—One of the Grecian chiefs killed at the burning of Troy, whose shield *Æneas* consecrated in the town of Ambracia.—A soothsayer, to whom the Spartans erected a statue, for his services to Lysander.—A son of Metanira, changed into a lizard for laughing at Ceres.—The 11th king of Argos, son of Belus, some say of Lynceus and Hypermnestra, was famous for his genius and valour. He was father to Prætus and Acrisius, and built Abæ. He reigned twenty-three years, B.C. 1384.—A man who wrote an account of Troy. He is quoted by Servius in *Virg. Æn. ix.*—A sophist who wrote two treatises, one on history, the other on rhetoric. The time in which he lived is unknown.—A son of Neptune.

ABAS (Schah), the Great, 7th king of Persia, ascended the throne in 1585. He was the first who made Ispahan the capital of Persia. With the assistance of the English in 1622, he took Ormus from the Portuguese. D. 1629.

ABAS (Schah), *ā-ba, sha*, great-grandson of the preceding, began to reign in 1642. He was a tolerant prince, who used to say, "that God alone was lord of men's consciences;" and that "it was his duty to watch over the government of his country, and to administer justice with impartiality to all his subjects of every persuasion." D. 1686, aged 37.

ABASA, *ā-bai'-sa*, an island in the Red Sea, near Ethiopia.

ABASIA, *ā-bai'-she-a*, a small town of Romania, 12 miles from Adrianople. Here is an elegant mosque, and a spacious kane, or inn, covered with lead.

ABASIDES, *ā-bas'-se-des*, the name of a family of sovereigns, derived from Abbas ben Abd-al-Motaleb, paternal uncle of the Arabian prophet Mahomet.

ABASSIA, *ā-bas'-e-a*, the modern name of a kingdom in Ethiopia proper. It is large, mountainous, and comprehends the provinces of Bagmeder, Gojam, Waleka, Shewa, &c.

ABASSON, *ā-bās'-son*, an impostor, who pretended to be the grandson of Abas the Great, king of Persia. Beheaded at Constantinople, in the 17th century.

ABATE, Andrea, *ā'-bat*, a painter of fruit and still life; employed by the king of Spain. B. at Naples. D. 1732.

ABATI, Niccolo, *a-ba-te'*, a fresco painter of Modena, who assisted in decorating the palace of Fontainebleau. His finest easel-piece in oil is in the Dresden Gallery, representing the martyrdom of St. Peter and St. Paul. B. 1512; D. 1571.—There are several other painters of his name mentioned in Lanzi.

ABATOS, *a-ba-tos'*, an island in the Lake of Mœris, in Egypt, famous for being the sepulchre of Osiris, and for producing the papyrus, of which the ancients made their paper.

ABAUZIT, Firmin, *a-bo-ze'*, a man of letters, who lost his father early, and was sent by his mother to Geneva, to prevent his being brought up in the Romish persuasion. For this she was confined in the castle of Somières; and did not arrive at Geneva till two years after her son. Having finished his studies, he went to Holland and England, and in the latter country formed an intimacy with Sir Isaac Newton. King William wished him to settle there, but filial affection recalled him to Geneva, where he was admitted a citizen, and in 1730 published an improved edition of Spon's History of Geneva. B. at Usez, 1679; D. at Geneva, 1767.

ABAZKJA, *a-baz-ka'-ja*, an open town of Siberia, in Asiatic Russia, situate on the river Ischim. Lat. 50° 10' N. Lon. 69° 5' E.

ABBADIE, James, *āb'-ba-dé*, an eminent divine, who took the degree of D.D. at Sedan, and was afterwards made minister of the French church at Berlin. In 1688 he accompanied the Marshal Schomberg to England

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with the Prince of Orange, and was with that great man when he fell at the battle of the Boyne. On his return to London, he was appointed minister of the French church in the Savoy; and not long after promoted to the deanery of Killalo, in Ireland. B. at Nay, in Berne, 1658; D. London, 1727.

ABBAS, Halli, or Magus, *āb-ba*, one of the Magi, and a physical author, who flourished in the 10th century. A treatise of his, entitled "The Royal Work," is still extant.

ABBAS, son of Abdalmothleb, uncle of Mahomet, was at first an enemy to that impostor, but being taken prisoner by him, he changed his sentiments, and became a zealous Mussulman. D. 653.—A century after his death, his grandson Abulabbas, surnamed Saffah, was chosen caliph, in whom began the dynasty of the Abasides, who enjoyed that dignity 524 years.

ABBAS-ABAD, *ab-bas-a-bad*, a fortified town of Asiatic Russia, treacherously surrendered to the Russians in the war of 1827.

ABBASSA, *āb-bās'-sa*, sister of the caliph Haroun-al-Raschid, by whom she was married to Giafar, his vizier, on a singular condition of wedlock, which failed to be fulfilled. There are extant some Arabic verses by her, on the subject of her love for Giafar.—Lived in the 8th century.

ABBA THULLE, *āb-ba-tool*, king of the Pellew Islands. He allowed his second son, Prince Le Boo, to visit England, where he died. When the king heard of the event, his conduct was marked by great resignation, and he continued till his death the friend of Englishmen. D. 1791.

ABBE, Louise, *ābb*, a poetess of France, who flourished in the 16th century, and was surnamed *La Belle Cordonnère*—the fair cobbler.

ABBEFIORD, *āb-be-fe'-ord*, a seaport town of Norway, situate on a small bay, in which are three islands, 60 miles S. W. of Christiana, in the government of Aggerhuus.

ABBEOKUTA, *āb-be-o-ku'-ta*, a town of West Africa, in the Bight of Benin, greatly civilized by the labours of missionaries.

ABBETIBBE, *āb'-be-tib*, one of the districts in the territories of the Hudson's Bay Co. Lat. between 48° 52' N. Lon. 75° 80' W.

ABBEVILLE, *ābb'-veel*, a fortified city of France. It was formerly a farm belonging to the abbey of St. Requier, whence its name is derived. This city received considerable damage by an explosion of gunpowder in November, 1773, when 150 of its inhabitants perished, and about 100 houses were destroyed. *Manf.* Woollen, canvas, packing and sail-cloths, soap, jewellery, hosiery, and glass-ware. Pop. 19,158.

ABBEVILLE, *ābb'-vil*, a district in the United States of America, in the west part of South Carolina. Pop. free, 14,000; slaves, nearly 20,000; total, 34,000.—A town of the same name is situate in the centre of the district.

ABBEYFEALE, *āb'-be-feel*, a parish and village of Ireland, in the county of Limerick. Ext. 18,150 acres. Pop., united, 5,000.

ABBEYLEIX, *āb'-be-le*, a post and market town, Queen's County, Ireland. Pop. 1,200.

ABBIATI, Filippo, *āb-be-a'-te*, an historical painter, was born at Milan, in 1640, and died in 1715.

ABBON, *āb-bon*, a Norman monk, who, at the end of the 9th century, wrote an account of the siege of Paris by the Normans.

ABBOX, *āb'-bon*, de Fleury, a learned French abbot of the monastery of Fleury. King Robert sent him to Rome to avert the wrath of Gregory V., who threatened to lay the kingdom under an interdict, and Abbon obtained all that he asked. Killed in a quarrel between the French and the Gascons, 1004.

ABBOT, George, *āb'-bot*, an English prelate, whose father was a weaver. After receiving a succession of preferments, he was appointed one of the divines to translate the present version of the Bible. In 1609 he was made bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, whence, the same year, he was translated to London, and in 1610 to Canterbury. About the close of his life he, by accident, shot to death a keeper of the deer of Lord Zouch, whilst engaged in the exercise of hunting. This calamitous event clouded the remainder of his life. He ever after kept a monthly fast on account of the

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misfortune, and settled £20 a year on the widow of the keeper. He attended King James on his death-bed, and assisted at the coronation of Charles I., whose favour he subsequently lost, for refusing to license an objectionable sermon preached by Dr. Sibthorpe. **B.** at Guildford, in Surrey, 1562; **D.** at Croydon, 1633.

ABBOT, Robert, eldest brother of the above archbishop, was appointed by King James one of his chaplains in ordinary, and that monarch was so pleased with his book, "*De Antichristo*," that he ordered it to be reprinted with his own on the Revelations. The zeal which he displayed for the supremacy of kings procured him the see of Salisbury. **B.** at Guildford, 1560; **D.** at Salisbury, 1615.

ABBOT, Maurice, brother of the above, was bred a merchant, and became a director of the East-India Company. He was the first person knighted by Charles I., and in 1625 was chosen one of the representatives for the city of London, of which, in 1638, he was lord mayor. **D.** 1640.

ABBOT, Charles. (See COLCHESTER, Lord.)

ABBOT, Charles. (See TENTERDEN, Lord.)

ABBOTS, or APEWOOD CASTLE, in Staffordshire, an ancient fortification in the parish of Serfdon, 7 miles from Wolverhampton; supposed to be the work of the ancient Britons.

ABBOTSBURY, *äb'-botts-ber'-re*, a market town of Dorsetshire, on the sea-coast, 8 miles from Dorchester, and 133 from London. *Pop.* 1,100.

ABBOTS-BROMLEY, *äb'-botts-brum'-le*, a town in Staffordshire, 6 miles E. of Stafford, and 129 N.W. of London.

ABBOTSFORD, *äb'-botts-ford*, the seat of Sir W. Scott, the celebrated author of the Waverley Novels, situate on the south bank of the Tweed, a few miles above Melrose Abbey. It takes its name from a ford formerly used by the monks of Melrose.

ABBOTS-LANGLEY, *äb'-botts-lang'-le*, a village near St. Albans, in Hertfordshire, distinguished as the birthplace of Nicholas Breakspere, or Adrian IV.; the only Englishman who ever rose to the pontificate of Rome. It has extensive paper-mills. *Pop.* 2,384.

ABBOTT, Jacob, a modern American writer, who has published a series of juvenile works, which enjoy a large sale in the United States, and have been reprinted in England.

ABBOTT, J. S. C., related to the above, also an American author, who has written several historical works of interest and value, the principal of which is an admirable biography of Napoleon Bonaparte, lately published in London.

ABB'S HEAD, St., *äb's hed*, a promontory or headland in Berwickshire, Scotland, where it is in contemplation to erect a lighthouse, which has long been wanted. It is the southern extremity of the Frith of Forth. *Lat.* 55° 55' N. *Lon.* 1° 58' W.

ABBT, Thomas, *äbt*, a German writer, whose precocity of talent enabled him to produce, at the age of 13, a work deemed of great ability, and entitled "*Historia Vitæ Magistra*." He subsequently attracted the notice of Prince Schaumburg-Lippe, by whom he was held in high estimation, and liberally patronized. **B.** at Ulm, in Suabia, 1738; **D.** at the early age of 28, 1766.

ABASSIA, *äb-käsh'-e-a*, or **ABASSIA**, a subdivision of Georgia, in Asiatic Turkey, being the most northern part of that province. The inhabitants live in mean, low huts, and go almost naked. Each person has an idea that his neighbour is his enemy; and if, by any stratagem, he can catch him, sells him for a slave to the first Turk, Persian, or Tartar, that appears in the country. *Lat.* 43° to 45° N. *Lon.* 39° to 43° E.

ABCOUDE, *äb'-kood*, a village about nine miles distant from Amsterdam, on the road to Utrecht.

ABDALLA, *äb-däl'-la*, father of Mahomet. He was only a camel-driver; but the Mussulmans, having nothing better to boast of concerning him, declare that he was offered the finest women of his tribe when he was fourscore years old, and that on his wedding night, a hundred girls died of grief, for having lost the honour of being his bride.

ABDALLAH-BEN-ALI, *äb-däl'-la-en-äli*, uncle of the two first caliphs of the Abasides, under whom he served as a general against the caliph Merwan, whom he vanquished, and proclaimed his nephew in his stead. He was guilty of horrible cruelties on the family of the

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Omniades, the name of the rival family of caliphs. When his eldest nephew died, his brother Almanzor assumed the government, which so displeased Abdallah, that he raised an army against him, but was defeated. Put to death, 754.

ABDALLAH-BEN-ZOBEIR, *äb-däl'-la-en-zo-beer*, an Arabian chief, who seized the caliphate in 680, notwithstanding the claim of Yezid, and enjoyed the dignity nine years. Fell fighting in the defence of Mecca, in his 72nd year.

ABDALLATIF, *äb-däl'-lai'-tif*, a distinguished Arabic writer, who produced an admirable history of Egypt. **B.** Bagdad, 1161; **D.** 1231.

ABDALMALEK, *äb-däl'-mä-lek*, fifth caliph of the race of the Omniades. His reign was very successful; and on account of his great avarice, he was named the *peeler of stone*. The vulgar saying of *skinning a flint* is supposed to be derived from this circumstance. He reigned twenty-one years, at the close of the 7th and beginning of the 8th centuries.

ABDALONYMUS, *äb-da-lon'-i-mus*, king of Sidon, who, though only a gardener, was of the blood royal, and received the crown under the following circumstances:—When Alexander conquered that country, he allowed Hephæstion to dispose of the crown. Hephæstion offered it to three brothers, who all refused it; but being requested to point out a proper person, they fixed on Abdalonymus. Being brought to Alexander, the conqueror observed the dignity of his aspect, and said to his courtiers, "I wish to know how he bore his poverty." Abdalonymus, hearing this, said "Would to heaven I may bear my prosperity as well!" This answer so pleased Alexander that he confirmed the appointment.

ABDALRAHMAN, *äb-däl'-ra'-män*, a Saracen general, and governor of Spain, who, after ravaging France with fire and sword, was vanquished at Tours by Charles Martel. Slain at Tours, 732.

ABDALRAHMAN, surnamed the Just, one of the family of the Omniades, who went to Spain in 756, where he commanded the Saracens against their king Joseph. Abdalrahman slew that prince, and was then acknowledged caliph. He also assumed the title of king of Cordova. **D.** 790.

ABDAS, *äb-däs*, a Persian bishop in the time of the younger Theodosius, who brought upon the Christians a violent persecution, and was the first to fall in it. The clergy called in Theodosius, by whom the Persians were worsted; but the persecution raged forty years.

ABD-EL-KADER, *äb-del-kai'-der*, or *ka'-der*, the third son of a Marabout of the Arab tribe of Hashem, who had risen to influence through his rank, coupled with a great sanctity of demeanour. The early days of Abd-el-kader are lost in obscurity, but by 1828 he had not only acquired the reputation of a scholar, but that of a saint, from his having twice made a pilgrimage to Mecca, the birthplace of the Prophet. In England, however, he is best known by the persevering courage with which he opposed the aggressions of the French upon his country. Accompanied by his father, he preached a holy war, and called upon the faithful to rise and expel the infidels. In 1832, he found himself at the head of 10,000 warriors, with whom he attacked Oran, or Warrun, but who were several times repulsed with great slaughter. Notwithstanding his discomfiture, however, he might be said to be a gainer, for he had not only increased his reputation for skill and bravery, but had taught his Arabs to face artillery—an act from which they had hitherto recoiled. In 1834, he entered into a treaty with the French, in which he was recognized as emir of Mascara, with the sovereignty of Oran, and a monopoly of commerce with the interior granted him. This treaty added to the importance of the emir in the eyes of the natives, who naturally looked upon their chief as a personage of high consequence, from his having compelled the enemy to recognize him as a sovereign. His success, however, excited the jealousy and envy of some of his brothers in arms, who rose against his authority, but whom he was soon enabled to subdue. For a period of fifteen years he contrived to defend his country, and fight against the encroachments of France, but in 1847 he was compelled to surrender himself a prisoner to General Lamoricière, on condition of being sent to Alexandria or St. Jean-d'Acre. The French government, however, refused

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to ratify the terms of the treaty, and Abd-el-Kader was consigned a prisoner to the works of Fort Lamalogue, at Toulon. After suffering imprisonment for four years, in 1852 Louis Napoleon restored him to freedom, on condition that he would not return to Algiers, or conspire against the French. The brave, but fallen



ABD-EL-KADER.

Arab consented, and Brussa, in Asia Minor, was assigned him for his future residence. For that place he accordingly set out in 1853, but has since been permitted to remove to Constantinople. In 1855 he visited Paris, to see the Exposition, and has since, with the philosophy of Oriental calmness, resigned himself to his fate. *B.* in the neighbourhood of Mascara, province of Oran, 1807.

ABDERA, *ab-de'-ra*, an ancient city of Thrace.—Here Democritus, the Epicurean philosopher, was born.

ABDERUS, *ab-de'-rus*, arm-bearer to Hercules, and torn to pieces by the horses of Diomedes, which the hero intrusted to his care when going to war with the Bistones.

ABDIAS, *ab'-de-as*, of Babylon, a pretender to be one of the seventy-two disciples sent out by Jesus Christ, and to have been appointed by Simon and Jude the first bishop of Babylon.—He is the author of a legend entitled "Historia Certaminis Apostolici," printed at Basil, 1571.

ABDIE, *ab-dé*, a parish in the county of Fife, Scotland, in which the battle of Blackearnside was fought in the time of Wallace, between the Scots and English. *Pop.* 1,500.

ABDOLMUMEM, *ab-dol'-mu-mem*, or **ABDALMOM**, though the son of a potter, became a general, and at last a monarch, by the style of *Emir al Mumenin* (head of the true believers). He took Morocco, and destroyed the whole of the Almoravide family. *D.* 1156.

ABDUL-MEJID, *ab-dul-med'-jid*, the present sultan of Turkey, succeeded his father, Mahmoud II., on the 1st July, 1839. Like most of the sons of sultans, he was brought up in the harem, and although his father had desired that he should receive an English education, that sovereign was compelled to resign his wishes, and yield to the power of a Mahometan priesthood, who revolted against such an innovation upon the established usages of their country. When he ascended the throne, Turkey was in a very precarious condition. The minds of its people were unsettled by the reforms of his father, whose resolute will was sufficient to keep in check the spirit of open rebellion, but whose demise now seemed to have opened a road for a return to the old system of things. The revolt of Mehemet Ali was checked, however, by the interference of the principal European powers, and the ancient dynasty was saved. The dangers from assassination which beset the first

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few years of the sultan's reign were happily averted, and Abdul-Mejid gradually rose in popular estimation, until he came to be regarded, not only with respect, but with affection by his people. Revolts in different parts of his dominions were suppressed, and the strong desire he has always evinced to improve the condition of his subjects, has been testified to by English statesmen, eminent themselves in the annals of social reform. However popular the name of the sultan might be in his own country, it was not until the breaking out of the war with Russia that he came to be more especially regarded, in this country, with a feeling of deep interest. It had long been considered a design of the emperors of Russia to appropriate as much of Turkey as possible on the north side of the Bosphorus, and the time seemed to have arrived when an attempt should be made to effect the long-coveted object. Accordingly, in 1853, the emperor Nicholas availed himself of a slight dispute which had arisen about the guardianship of the "Holy Places," to advance his claim to the protectorship of the Greek Christians in Turkey. This was refused by the sultan, and the Russian war was the result. The firmness with which he preserved his position throughout this trying period procured for him universal sympathy, and the consequence was, that France and England united with Turkey in repelling the pretensions of Russia. The war was prosecuted with vigour until 1855, when the allies were joined by a contingent from Sardinia. In the same year Sebastopol fell, and peace was concluded shortly afterwards. Abdul-Mejid, although apparently of a weak and compliant disposition, has shown that he can be firm when he likes. His refusal to surrender the Hungarian refugees, after the revolution of 1848, is a proof of this; and throughout the Russian war his conduct was marked by many traits which could not fail to give additional lustre to his character in the eyes of his subjects, whilst in those of his allies, they raised his reputation both as a man and a sovereign. *B.* 1823.

ABEDNEGO, *ai-bed'-ne-go*, signifying the "servant of light," is the Chaldee name conferred by the king of Babylon's officer upon Azariah, one of the three companions of Daniel.

ABEILLE, Gaspard, *ä'-bail*, a native of Reiz, in Provence, who went to Paris when very young, and became secretary to the Marshal de Luxembourg.—Known as a writer of odes, epistles, and some dramatic pieces. *D.* at Paris in 1718.

ABEILLE, Scipio, brother of the above, surgeon-major in the army, and author of "The Complete Army Surgeon," and a "History of the Bones." *D.* in 1697.

ABEL, *ai'-bel*, signifying "mourning," the second son of our first parents. He was murdered by his brother Cain, from envy, because Abel's offering was accepted and Cain's rejected.

ABEL, Frederic Gottfried, a German physician and poet, but bred a divine. Not obtaining the preferment he expected, he turned his attention to physic, in which he took his doctor's degree at Königsberg, and practised at Halberstadt with great reputation. He published a German translation of Juvenal in 1788. *B.* at Halberstadt, 1714; *D.* 1794.

ABEL, king of Denmark, the son of Valdimir II. He assassinated his brother Eric, in 1750, and took possession of his throne. He was put to death by the Frisons, who revolted against him on account of the heavy taxes imposed upon them.

ABEL, Charles Frederic, an eminent musician. *D.* in 1787.

ABEL, Dr. Clarke, medical officer and historian of Lord Amherst's embassy to China. He was an accomplished naturalist, a close observer of nature, and a profound thinker, besides being characterized by a highly philanthropic mind. *D.* 1826.

ABELA, George Francis, *äb'-e-la*, commander of the order of Malta, and author of a work entitled "Malta Illustrata," 1647, folio, or a description of that island and its antiquities. *D.* in the 17th century.

ABELARD, Peter, *äb'-e-lard*, or *äb'-ai-lard*. A celebrated logician, mathematician, and divine, who has become memorable in biographical annals, from the romantic loves which existed between him and a young damsel named Heloise. This girl was the niece of a wealthy canon, named Fulbert, who desired that Abelard should instruct her in philosophy; but instead

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of leading her through the intricate paths of learning, he taught her to love, and he himself became so intoxicated with this passion, that his lectures, which had attracted admiring crowds, lost their charm, and Fulbert, perceiving the cause, turned him from his house. Heloise followed him, and he conveyed her to his sister's, in Brittany, where she gave birth to a son, whom she called Astrolabius. Abelard now proposed to Fulbert to marry Heloise, and although he accepted the offer, the lady herself rejected it. She afterwards, indeed, consented to a private marriage, but never would own it, and did not scruple sometimes to swear that it was not true. This increased greatly the rage of Fulbert; and Abelard sent her, in consequence, to the monastery of Argenteuil, where she put on the religious habit, but did not take the veil. Fulbert now caused Abelard to be cruelly mutilated by ruffians, when he became a monk in the abbey of St. Denis, which he soon left, and retired to Champagne, where he, once more, became a successful lecturer. His fame procured him numerous enemies, particularly the professors at Rheims, who charged him with heterodoxy on the subject of the Trinity, and he was censured at the council of Soissons, in 1121. Subsequently he erected an oratory in the diocese of Troyes, called the Paraclete, "the comforter," but was soon driven from it, and next became abbot of Ruis, in the diocese of Vannes, and gave Heloise and some other nuns the Paraclete. After a life of many vicissitudes, Abelard died. Heloise lived many years after him. His body being sent to her after his death, she deposited it in the Paraclete. *B.* at Palais, near Nantz, 1079; *D.* in the priory of St. Marcellus, 1142.—Pope, in his epistles, and other poets, have immortalized the names of these unfortunate lovers. An elegant Gothic monument to their memory, built of the ruins of the abbey of the Paraclete, is one of the most interesting objects in the cemetery of Père-la-Chaise, Paris. The principal works of Abelard are composed in Latin, and consist of, "An Address to the Paraclete on the Study of the Scriptures," "Sermons and Festivals," &c.

ABELL, John, *ai'-bell*, an English musician, celebrated as a singer and as a player on the lute. Although he amassed considerable sums, his improvidence frequently reduced him to painful necessities. Travelling on one occasion on the continent, he arrived at Warsaw, when he was sent for by the king of Poland to come to court. Abell, however, refused to comply, when peremptory orders were given to compel his attendance. On his arrival he was seated in a chair in a spacious hall, and drawn up by machinery to a great height, when the king and his train appeared in a gallery opposite to him. Several wild bears were then turned into the hall, and the king told him to take his choice, either to sing or be let down among the bears. Abell preferred the former alternative, and used to say that he never sung so well in his life. The year of his death is unknown, but in 1701 he published a collection of songs in several languages.

ABELLA, *ä-bel'-a*, anciently a town of Campania, near the river Clanius; now Avello, in Naples.

ABELLI, Louis, *äb'-el-le*, a French prelate, who wrote "Medulla Theologica." He obtained the bishopric of Rhodes in 1664, but resigned it three years afterwards, and retired to St. Lazare. *B.* 1608; *D.* at St. Lazare, 1691.

ABEN, Esra, *ai'-ben*, a Jewish scholar, who passed a considerable portion of his life in travelling in various countries, and who is best known to us by his commentary on the Old Testament, which he would seem to have written in the Hebrew language, between 1140 and 1167. He also wrote on astronomy, philosophy, mathematics, medicine, philology, and astrology. *B.* at Toledo, 1119; *D.* 1194.

ABENAS, *äb'-e-na*, a town of Languedoc, in France, at the foot of the Cévennes. *Lat.* 44° 37' N. *Lon.* 4° 20' E.

ABENCERRAGES, *äb'-en-cer-age-es*, the name given by Spanish chroniclers and writers of romance to a noble family in the Moorish kingdom of Granada, several of whom distinguished themselves immediately before the fall of the Mahometan empire in Spain.

ABENDANA, Jacob, *äb'-en-da'-na*, a Spanish Jew, and prefect of a synagogue in London. *D.* 1685.—He wrote a Hebrew commentary on several passages of Scripture, which appeared at Amsterdam in the same year that he died.

Abercrombie

ABENGNEFIL, *äb'-en-nel'-fil*, an Arabian physician of the 12th century.—Author of a book, the translation of which, entitled "De Virtutibus Medicinarum et Ciborum," was printed at Venice in 1581, folio.

ABEN-MELEK, *äb'-en-me'-lek*, a Jewish rabbi.—Author of a Hebrew commentary on the Bible, entitled "The Perfection of Beauty," Amsterdam, 1661, folio.

ABENOW, *äb'-e-nou*, a mountain of Suabia, in Germany, 23 miles from Friburg, famous for the source of the Danube, and for giving name to a long chain of mountains.

ABENRADE, *äb'-en-rad*, or **APENRADE**, the principal town of a district of the same name in the duchy of Sleswick, in Denmark. *Lat.* 54° 52' N. *Lon.* 10° 7' E.

ABENSBERG, *äb'-ens-berg*, a town of Bavaria, on the river Abense. *Manf.* Chiefly woollens. *Pop.* 1,200.—Here the Austrians were defeated by Napoleon I., in April, 1809.

ABENSE, *äb'-ens*, a river in Bavaria.

ABER, *äb'-er*, an old British word, which signifies the fall of a smaller into a larger water; also the mouth of a river, whence some places derive a characteristic in their names; as, *Aber-conway*, *Aber-gavenny*, &c.

ABERAEON, or **ABERAYRON**, *äb'-er-air'-on*, a county and seaport town of Wales, at the mouth of the Aeron, 13 miles from Aberystwith. *Exp.* Lead ore, oats, and butter. *Imp.* Coal and limestone. *Pop.* 534.—Anciently there stood here the castle of Cadwgan, of which some ruins still remain.

ABER-AVON, *äb'-er-ai'-von*, a town of Glamorgan-shire, Wales, at the mouth of the river Avon, in Swansea Bay. It imports ore from Cornwall, and exports coal, copper, and tin. *Pop.* parish and borough, 6,100.

ABERBROTHICK, *äb'-er-broth'-ik*, or **ABERBROATH**, *ar-brauth*, a royal burgh in the shire of Forfar, in Scotland. Here was formerly the largest and richest monastery in Scotland, founded about 1178. *Arbroath* is a thriving place. *Manf.* Brown linens, canvas, osnaburghs, &c. *Pop.* parish and borough, 25,693.

ABERCONWAY, *äb'-er-kon'-way*, or **CONWAY**, a small seaport of Wales, in Caernarvon, at the mouth of the river Conway. It has lofty walls, and the remains of a castle project from a rock into the river. *Pop.* about 1,200. *Lat.* 53° 20' N. *Lon.* 3° 47' W.

ABERCORN, *äb'-er-korn*, a town of Linlithgowshire, or West Lothian, Scotland, 5 miles N.E. of Linlithgow. *Pop.* 980.

ABERCORN, a small town of Georgia, N. America, about 13 miles N.W. of Savannah.

ABERCROMBIE, James. (See **DUNFERMLINE**, Lord.)

ABERCROMBIE, Thomas, *äb'-er-krom'-be*, a Scottish physician. *D.* 1726.—Author of "Martial Achievements of Scotland," and a "Treatise on Wit." He became the medical adviser of James II. of England.

ABERCROMBIE, Ralph, a British general, descended from an ancient family in Scotland. The first commission of Sir Ralph was a cornetcy in the Guards, and in 1760 he obtained a lieutenancy. Passing through several degrees of rank, which he attained by his great military talents, he was made a Knight of the Bath in 1795. In 1797 he was raised to the rank of lieutenant-general. He was then employed under the Duke of York in the enterprise against Holland, where it was confessed, even by the enemy, that his abilities were of the most brilliant order. It being resolved to send an army to dispossess the French of Egypt, Sir Ralph was appointed to the command of the expedition. He landed at the head of his troops, March 8th, 1801, and defeated the French at Aboukir. On the 21st of the same month was fought, near Alexandria, a memorable battle, in which the English were again the victors, but in which their general was wounded. This took place early in the action, but he concealed the circumstance from his troops until some time after the battle was over. It was then found to be too late for surgical skill to be of any avail to him. He was immediately conveyed to the ship of the admiral, Lord Keith, where he lingered till the 28th, when he expired. His body was conveyed to Malta, and buried under the ramparts of St. Elmo, near the town of Valetta. *B.* at Tullibodie, Scot., 1738; *D.* 1801.—A monument to his memory is to be seen in St. Paul's Cathedral.

ABERCROMBIE, Sir Robert, the younger brother of

Abercrombie

Sir Ralph, for thirty years governor of Edinburgh Castle. D. 1827.

ABERDARE, äb'-er-dair, a town and parish in Glamorganshire, on the Cynon, 4 miles from Merthyr. It has coal and iron mines, and is the terminus of the Taff Vale and Aberdare Railway. Its canal is connected with that of Glamorganshire. Pop. about 16,000.

ABERDEEN, äb'-er-deen, the capital of Aberdeenshire; is formed of the Old and New towns. The former, which is about a mile N. of the latter, is situated on the Don, where it falls into the North Sea. It has a university, to which belong two colleges, King's, in the Old Town, and Marischal, in the New. The New Town is regularly built of granite, with wide and spacious streets, remarkable for their beauty and cleanliness. Here Byron spent a portion of his juvenile days. A granite pier of 1,500 feet in length, and a breakwater, render the harbour one of the safest in this part of Scotland. Girdleness Lighthouse, with two lights, stands at its entrance. Manf. Woollen, cotton, and linen goods, carpets, rope, machinery, paper, soap, and sailcloth, with large iron-foundries, distilleries, and breweries. It does, also, a large trade in exporting granite. Its exports are estimated at from £1,500,000 to £2,000,000 annually. Pop. Old and New towns, with parishes inclusive, 92,793. Lat. 57° 8' 9" N. Lon. 2° 5' 7" W. —Aberdeen first rises to notice in the eleventh century. In the fourteenth century it was destroyed by Edward III. of England.

ABERDEENSHIRE, a maritime county of Scotland, containing the districts of Mar, Garioch, Strathbogie, and the greater part of Buchan. It occupies the central portion of an extensive promontory running out into the North Sea, between the friths of Tay and Moray. Area, 1,985 square miles, being the fifth in size of the Scotch counties. Desc. Generally hilly and mountainous in the south-west. There is much excellent pasture in the high parts; and the level tract, Strathbogie, contains many well-cultivated fields. Its principal rivers are the Dee, the Don, the Ythan, the Ugie, and the Deveron, with their respective tributaries. Some of its parishes are almost wholly covered with wood, the natural consisting of alder, poplar, birch, and mountain-ash; and the planted, chiefly of Scotch firs and larch. The fir timber of the forest of Mar, for quality and size, stands highest in the British isles. Pop. 213,000.



ARMS OF THE
EARL OF ABERDEEN.

and accepted, under the first administration of the Duke of Wellington, the office of Secretary for Foreign Affairs, which he retained till the ministry resigned, in 1830. Whilst in office he assisted in establishing the independence of Greece. Under the brief administration of Sir Robert Peel (1834-5), he was Colonial Secretary, and on the restoration to power of that statesman, in 1841, he once more became Foreign Secretary, which office he held until the ministry fell, in 1846. On the death of Sir Robert, the Earl of Aberdeen was considered to be the virtual representative of

Abernethy

what was known as the Peel party, and on the fall of the Derby ministry, in 1852, he was empowered to form a new administration. This he effected, and it is well known with what steadiness of purpose he endeavoured to prevent the country from entering upon the conflict with Russia. All these efforts, however, were unavailing, and war was declared against the northern autocrat. Under the remainder of his administration the public believed that the war was not conducted with that degree of vigour necessary to insure favourable results. Failing to receive sufficient support to enable him to carry out his measures, the earl resigned in 1855. Since then he has taken no very prominent part in political affairs. B. 1784; he is, therefore, now in his 75th year.—As an author, the earl is known by a work entitled, "An Inquiry into the Principles of Beauty in Grecian Architecture," embodying the result of his antiquarian researches in Greece.

ABERDOUR, äb'-er-dour, a parish in Fifeshire, on the Frith of Forth, about 10 miles from Edinburgh. Pop. 1,100.—Another in Aberdeenshire, where are millstone quarries. Pop. 1,900.

ABERFORD, äb'-er-ford, or **ABERFORTH**, a market and parish town in the W. riding of Yorkshire, noted for a manufactory of pins. Pop. 996.

ABERFOYLE, äb'-er-foyl, a village, parish, and defile in the Grampian Hills, Scot. Pop. 500.—In this parish are lochs Katrine and Achray, and one of the most interesting scenes in the "Rob Roy" of Sir W. Scott is laid here.

ABERFRAW, äb'-er-fraw, a village of Anglesey, anciently famous for the castle, or palace, of the princes of North Wales, who were styled kings of Aberfraw.

ABERGAVENNY, äb'-er-ga-ven'-ne, com. pron. äb'-er-gen'-ne, a town in Monmouthshire, seated on the river Gavenny, where it falls into the Usk, 16 miles W. of Monmouth. Has a trade in flannels. Pop. 4,800.

ABERGELE, äb'-er-gel'-e, a sea-bathing village of Denbighshire. Pop. with parish, 2,855.

ABERGWILLE, äb'-er-gwil'-le, or **ABERGERLECH**, in Carmarthenshire, where is an episcopal palace belonging to the see of St. David's.

ABERLADY, äb'-er-la'-de, a village in E. Lothian. It has a small bay, which forms the port of Haddington.

ABERLEY, äb'-er-le, **ABURLEY**, or **ABBOTSLEY**, Worcestershire, 5 miles from Bewdley.

ABERLI, John, äb'-er-le, a Swiss landscape painter of considerable eminence. B. at Winterthur 1723; D. at Berne, 1786.

ABERLOUE, äb'-er-lour, a town and parish in Banff, Scotland.

ABERNETHY, äb'-er-ne'-the, a town on the river Spey, in Murrayshire.—Near this place is erected a famous monument, called Macduff's Cross, where, formerly, if any one within the ninth degree of relationship to the laird Macduff, fled for manslaughter, he was pardoned, on paying a few head of cattle, by way of fine. The mountain Cairngorm rises in its parish.

ABERNETHY, a town of Perthshire, on the Tay, said to be formerly the residence of the kings of the Picts.

ABERNETHY, John, a divine, was born in 1680, at Coleraine, in Ireland, educated at Glasgow, where he took the degree of M.A., and then went to Edinburgh, and studied divinity. In 1708 he became pastor of a congregation at Antrim, but subsequently accepted an invitation from the congregation of Wood-street, Dublin. B. at Coleraine, Ireland, 1680; D. at Dublin, 1740.—Two volumes of his sermons were printed at London in 1748, and are held in great estimation.

ABERNETHY, John, F.R.S., a surgeon of distinguished practice and reputation. In 1786 he succeeded Mr. Pott as assistant-surgeon at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and, shortly afterwards, took the place of that gentleman as lecturer in surgery and anatomy. On the decease of Sir Charles Blizard, his former instructor, Abernethy was elected master surgeon, when St. Bartholomew's Hospital began to increase in reputation, and soon acquired a degree of celebrity far beyond anything it had hitherto attained. He was the first to enunciate and establish the great principle "that local diseases are symptoms of a disordered constitution, not primary and independent maladies, and that they are to be cured by remedies calculated to make a salutary impression on the general frame, not by topical dressing, nor any mere manipulations of surgery." To

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this he added a second, namely, "that this disordered state of the constitution either originates from, or is rigorously allied to, derangements of the stomach and bowels, and that it can only be reached by remedies which first exercise a curative influence upon these organs." These principles revolutionized the whole field of surgery, and raised it from the rank of a manual art to the position of a science.—In private life the character of this eminent man was as spotless as his public life was humane and useful. **B.** at Abernethy, in Scotland, 1764; **D.** 1831.

ABERYSTWITH, *äb'-er-is'-with*, a town of Cardiganshire, seated on the river Rheidol, near its confluence with the Istwith, and where they both fall into the sea. Its principal trade is in lead, fish, oak-bark, flannel, corn, and butter. It is a fashionable watering-place.

ABEX, *ai'-ber*, a name of a country of Africa, south of Egypt, bordering on the Red Sea, about 500 miles long and 100 miles broad. It contains large forests of ebony-trees.

ABGARUS, *äb'-gä-rus*, king of Edessa, in Mesopotamia. This sovereign, it is said, wrote a letter to our Saviour, and received an answer, which, with the other, is extant and well known. Both letters, however, have been thought to be forgeries. Flourished in the time of our Saviour.

ABGILLUS, *äb'-gil-lus*, surnamed Prester John, a king of the Frisians. He attended Charlemagne to the Holy Land, and did not return with him, but made great conquests in Abyssinia, which was called from him the empire of Prester John. He is said to have written the history of Charlemagne's journey, and of his own to the East. Lived in the 8th century.

ABHER, *äb'-her*, **HABAR**, or **EBHER**, a city of Persian Irak, or ancient Parthia, with a small river of the same name running through its middle. It is governed by a deroga, and is said to contain upwards of 1,000 well-built houses.

ABHER LOCH, *äb'-her-lok*, a lake of Lorn, in Argyshire, Scotland. It is about 24 miles from its rise to the outlet in the Western Ocean, and it receives a great many small rivers.

ABIAD, *ai'-be-ad*, a town on the coast of Abex, seated on a high mountain, and remarkable for its trade in ebony and aromatic plants.

ABIAD, **BAHR EL**, *bar-el-ai'-be-ad*, or the **WHITE RIVER**, a name of the Nile.

ABIATHAR, *äi'-bi'-a-thar*, "father of abundance," a Jewish high-priest, was the son of Abimelech, who was killed by Saul. He succeeded his father, and attached himself to David, but on his death, attempting to put Adonijah on the throne, he was deposed and banished by Solomon, 1014 B.C.

ABIGAIL, *äb'-e-gale*, signifying "my father's joy," the wife of Nabal, and afterwards of David, a woman of great personal attractions and sound understanding.—Another, of the same name, a sister of David, and the mother of Amasa.

ABII, *ai'-be-i*, a nomadic people of Scythia. They carried all their possessions in waggons; subsisted on the flesh of their herds and flocks, on milk and cheese, and knew nothing of commerce. They were remarkable for their integrity and forbearance; never entering into wars, but when compelled. According to Arrian and Curtius, they surrendered to Alexander, after they had been independent since the reign of Cyrus.

ABIJAH, *ä-bi'-jah*, "the Lord my father," king of Judah, was the son of Rehoboam. In the second year of his reign he defeated Jeroboam, king of Israel. Began to reign 958 B.C.

ABILA, or **ABYLA**, *ä-bi'-la*, a mountain of Africa, opposite that which is called Calpe, on the coast of Spain, only 18 miles distant. These two mountains are named the Pillars of Hercules, and were supposed formerly to have been united, till the hero separated them, and thereby effected a communication between the Mediterranean and Atlantic seas.

ABILDGAARD, Philip Christian, *äb'-il-gord*, a physician of Denmark, and one of the most accomplished naturalists of the 18th century.

ABILDGAARD, Nicholas Abraham, a brother of Philip, author of some useful works on art, and an historical painter of considerable ability. **B.** 1744; **D.** 1809.

ABIMELECH, *ai-bim'-e-lek*, a general title, signifying,

Abomey

"my father the king," of the sovereigns of the Philistines.

ABINGER, *äb'-in-ger*, Surrey, near Dorking.

ABINGER, Lord, James Scarlett, an able advocate, who rose to be a peer of the realm, and chief baron of the Exchequer, taking his title from Abinger, in Surrey. **B.** in Jamaica, 1769; **D.** at Bury St. Edmunds, while on his circuit, 1844.

ABINGDON, *äb'-ing-don*, or **ABINGTON**, formerly Shrovesham, a town and borough of Berkshire, on the Thames. It is a station on the Great Western Railway. **Pop.** 6,000.—Another on the Holston river, Virginia, U.S. **Pop.** 1,000.

ABINGTON, a town of Philadelphia county, in Pennsylvania, and another in the state of Maryland, United States.—Another in Limerick, Munster, 91 miles from Dublin.—Another in Scotland, with a station on the Caledonian Railway, near which gold-mines were worked in the time of James VI.

ABINGTON, Frances, a comic actress of great celebrity, whose maiden name was Barton, and whose father was a common soldier. She began life as an errand-girl to a French milliner, at whose establishment she was enabled to pick up the language used by her mistress. She next was a flower-girl in St. James's Park, and subsequently made her appearance at the Haymarket theatre, in the character of Miranda, in the "Busy-body." The first step of her fame, however, was made in the character of Kitty, in "High Life Below Stairs." Her last appearance was in April, 1799. **B.** 1731, or according to some, 1738; **D.** 1815.

ABINGWORTH, *äb'-ing-wurth*, Surrey, near Godalming and Stoke.

ABIPONIAN, *äb'-e-po'-ne-ans*, or **ABEPONS**, or **pons**, an aboriginal tribe of South America, inhabiting the centre of Paraguay, near the parallel 28° S.

ABLANCOURT, Perrot Nicholas d', *äb'-län-kooer*, one of the best French translators of the classic authors of the 17th century. He was proposed by Colbert to Louis XIV., to be the historian of his reign, but that monarch would not entertain the proposition, on account of the author being a Protestant. **B.** at Chalons-sur-Marne, in Champagne, 1606; **D.** at Ablancourt, 1664.

ABLAIVUS, *äb'-lai'-ve-us*, a minister of state under Constantine the Great, and treacherously put to death by the son of that sovereign.

ABLE, or **ABEL**, Thomas, *ai'-bel*, chaplain to Catherine of Arragon, whom he taught music and the languages. His attachment to his royal mistress brought him into great trouble. He suffered death for denying the king's supremacy, 1534.—He wrote a treatise against the divorce of the queen, and was attainted for being implicated in the affair of the Holy Maid of Kent.

ABNER, *äb'-ner*, the uncle of Saul, whom he served with great loyalty against David. Murdered by Joab, 1048 B.C.

ABNEY, *äb'-ne*, Sir Thomas, a distinguished magistrate of London, lord mayor, member for the City, and one of the first promoters, and subsequently a director, of the Bank of England. When the Pretender was proclaimed king of Great Britain by the king of France, he proposed an address to King William, which was adopted and followed by other corporations, which was so encouraging to the king that he dissolved the Parliament, and took the sense of the people upon the state of parties, which proved to be almost universally in favour of the Protestant succession. **D.** 1722.

ABO, *o'-boo*, the capital of Finland, lies at the extremity of the promontory formed by the gulfs of Bothnia and Finland, on the river Aura-jocki, which runs through the town.—*Manf.* Sugar, tobacco, sail-cloth; and deals in provisions, pitch, tar, &c. There are also saw-mills and shipbuilding-yards. **Pop.** 14,000. **Lat.** 60° 27' N. **Lon.** 22° 19' E.

ABO (District of), one of the divisions of Finland, and of greater fertility than other parts of that country. Potatoes, flax, hemp, corn, and cabbage, are the principal crops. The real wealth of the country, however, is in its forests, which extend over a large portion of its surface. **Pop.** 212,000.

ABOMEY, *äb'-o-mai*, capital of the kingdom of Dahomey, in Africa, built without order or regularity. **Pop.** 24,000. **Lat.** 7° 30' N. **Lon.** 0° 55' E.

UNIVERSAL INFORMATION.

Aboo

ABOO, *a'-boo*, a mountain in the territory of Serohee, in Rajpootana, whose highest point of elevation is said to be 5,000 feet. It is celebrated as a place of worship for the Jains, and for its temple, which is constructed in the form of a cross, and which, according to Colonel Tod, is one of the most superb—if not the most superb—temples in India. *Lat.* 24° 45' N. *Lon.* 72° 49' E.

ABOOPOR, *a'-boo-poor*, an Indian village, on the route from Meerut to Delhi. *Lat.* 28° 48' N. *Lon.* 77° 35' E.

ABORIGINES, *ab'-o-ridj'-e-nees*, the original inhabitants of Italy, under the reign of Saturn.—Their posterity were called Latins, from Latinus, one of their kings. They assisted Æneas against Turnus. Rome was built in their country. The word signifies, *without origin*, or of unknown origin: it is now employed to denote the original inhabitants, as distinguished from new settlers.

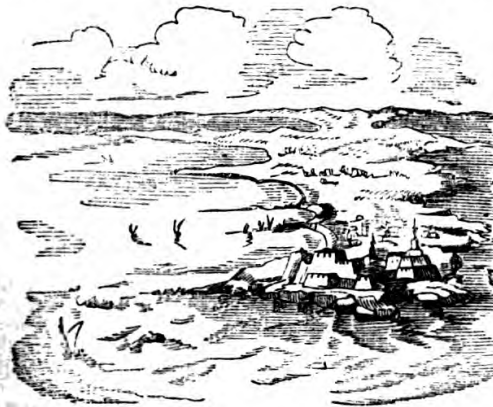
ABOS, *ai'-bos*, a musician of the eighteenth century, and author of the opera, "Lito chembo."

ABOUGHHEL, *ab'-oo'-gai'-hel*, an Arabian idolater, and a bitter enemy to Mahomet.—The Mahometans, by way of contempt, call colocoitida, the melon or cucumber of Aboughhel.

ABOU-HANIFAH, *ab'-oo-han'-e-fa*, was the son of Thabet, and esteemed among the Mussulmans for his expositions of their law, but persecuted for denying predestination. *B.* at Coufa, A.D. 699; *D.* in prison, at Bagdad.—A caliph who reigned 385 years after the death of this learned man, erected a mausoleum to his memory, and founded a college for his followers.

ABOU-JOSEPH, *ab'-oo-jo-sef*, a Mussulman doctor, who was the first that had the title of Kadhi al kodhat, or judge of the judges. He lived in the caliphate of Haroun-al-Raschid.

ABOUKIR, *ab'-oo-kir*, a small town of Egypt, with a castle, situate about 10 miles N.E. of Alexandria, where Sir Ralph Abercrombie disembarked his troops for the invasion of Egypt, on March 8th, 1801.—Also a small island, near the town, and a BAY, formed on its west side. In it was fought the famous battle of the Nile, by Lord Nelson, on August 1st, 1798. On this occasion the French captains, who were assembled on board the ship of their admiral, had scarcely time to take their several posts before the British began the



ABOUKIR BAY.

attack. Their fleet formed a curve as near as possible to the small island; but Nelson, with half his force, broke through their line, and with the other half attacked them in front; so that on both sides the enemy was assailed. At about half-past six in the evening the battle began, and by the time that an hour had elapsed, five French ships were dismantled and captured. The French admiral, Brueys, was killed, and at about ten o'clock, his ship, *L'Orient*, 120 guns, blew up. Of 1,000 men, only 70 or 80 were saved. By the morning the fleet was entirely defeated, only two ships of the line and two frigates escaping to Malta and Corfu. When the sun was setting on the previous evening, just before this terrific conflict commenced, no fewer than thirteen ships of the line, fourteen frigates, and 400 transports, extending over six leagues of sea, were assembled, of the

Abrantes

enemy, which mighty armada Nelson entirely annihilated in a few hours. On the shore, Napoleon, on July 25th, 1799, defeated the Turks with great slaughter.

ABOULAINA, *ab'-oo-lai'-na*, a Mahometan doctor, famous for his wit.

ABOULOLA, *ab'-oo'-lo'-la*, the surname of Ahmed ben Soliman, an Arabian poet, who, losing his sight when only three years old, embraced the notions of the Brahmins respecting the metempsychosis, and lived during the remainder of his life on vegetables. *D.* 1057.

ABOUSRIMBUL, *ai'-boo'-sim'-bel*, **IPSAMBUL**, or **EBBAMBUL**, in Nubia, and remarkable for containing singular specimens of temples sculptured in the rocks. They are fashioned out of the solid mass of the mountain, and their architecture is of that kind which, no doubt, suggested to the Egyptian sculptors the style called *propyla*. These temples, of which there are two, are colossal monuments of that genius which delighted to represent ideal grandeur in material forms of strength and vastness. In front of the great temple sit four colossi, figures of Rameses the Great. Their grandeur is beyond expression, and the delight in the lofty character of their beauty quite consumes the natural wonder at their uninterrupted duration for twenty or thirty centuries. It is impossible to contemplate them without feeling that they were conceived by colossal minds.

ABOUSHEHR. (See **BUSHIRE**.)

ABOUSIR, *ab'-oo-seer*, a small place on the Egyptian delta, where are some remains of the ancient Busiris.

ABRABANEL, Isaac, *ab'-bra-bil'-nel*, a learned rabbi, and a member of the council of Alphonsus, king of Portugal. Falling into disgrace on the death of that monarch, he fled to Castille, where he was protected by Ferdinand and Isabella. In 1492 he was obliged to quit Spain, in consequence of an edict against the Jews, and continued to pass a life of vicissitude. *B.* at Lisbon, 1437; *D.* at Venice, 1508.—He is author of a commentary on the Scriptures.

ABRAHAM, *ai'-bra'-ham*, the patriarch, was at first called Abram, which was altered by divine appointment. His father, Terah, in his old age, went to reside at Haran, in Canaan, where Abram received a promise that he should be the father of a great nation; on which he, with his wife Sarah, and his nephew Lot, left Haran, and dwelt at Sicheim. A famine drove them thence into Egypt, and on their return, a dispute having arisen between the servants of Abram and those of Lot, the two kinsmen were induced to part. Lot being taken prisoner by the prince of Elam, Abram armed his servants, and retook his nephew, with a great spoil. Having no prospect of a child by Sarah, he took Hagar, an Egyptian, by whom he had Ishmael; but at the age of ninety, he received a promise that Sarah should have a son, and, in consequence, his name was changed to Abraham, which signifies "the father of a great multitude." At this time circumcision was instituted. Going afterwards to Gerar, Sarah was delivered of a son, named Isaac. When Isaac was grown to maturity, Abraham was commanded, as a trial of his faith, to offer him up as a sacrifice; but as he was about to obey the mandate, an angel stayed his hand, and provided a ram for a burnt-offering. After the death of Sarah, Abraham married Keturah, by whom he had six sons. *B.* at Uz, in Chaldea, A.M. 2004; *D.* about A.M. 2179.

ABRAHAM, Nicholas, a learned Jesuit, and theological professor in the university of Pont-à-Mousson. *B.* in Lorraine, 1589; *D.* at Pont-à-Mousson, 1655.—He wrote a commentary on Virgil, and some of the orations of Cicero.

ABRAHAM, Ben Chaila, a Spanish rabbi and astrologer, who predicted the birth of the Messiah, but did not live to be disappointed by the non-fulfilment of his prophecy. Flourished in the 14th century.—He wrote a treatise on the figure of the earth.

ABRAHAM, a musician at Paris, composer of airs for the clarionet, and author of a method for the bassoon. *D.* 1805.

ABRAHAM USQUE, a Portuguese Jew, but thought by some to have been a Christian.—He published, in conjunction with Tobias Athias, in 1553, a translation of the Bible into Spanish.

ABRAM. (See **ABRAHAM** the Patriarch.)

ABRANTES, *ab'-bran'-tez*, a fortified town on the Tagus,

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Abrasdates

in Portuguese Estremadura, 80 miles N.E. of Lisbon. *Exp.* Grain, fruits, and oil. *Pop.* 5,000.—Another town in Brazil.

ABRASDATES, *ä-bräs'-dai'-tes*, king of Susa, who, when his wife Panthea had been taken prisoner by Cyrus, and humanely treated, surrendered himself and his troops to the conqueror. He was killed in the first battle he undertook in the cause of Cyrus, and his wife stabbed herself on his corpse. Cyrus raised a monument on their tomb.

ABRENTIUS, *äb-ren'-she-us*, a man made governor of Tarentum, by Hannibal. To gain the favours of a beautiful woman, whose brother was in the Roman army, he betrayed his trust to the enemy.

ABRESCH, Frederick Louis, *ab'-resh*, a Dutch critic and excellent Greek scholar. His scholia on Greek authors are highly esteemed. *B.* at Hamburg, 1699; *D.* in Switzerland, 1782.

ABRODIETUS, *äb-ro'-de-ee'-tus*, a name given to Parhasius, the painter, on account of the sumptuous manner of his living.

ABROSI, John, *äb-ro'-se'*, an Italian physician and astronomer, who lived in the beginning of the 16th century.—His "Dialogue on Astrology," 4to, Venice, 1494, is in the "Index Expurgatorius."

ABROTA, *äb'-ro-ta*, the wife of Nisus, the youngest of the sons of Ægeus. After her death, Nisus decreed that the garments she had worn should become the fashion in Megari. This was done as a monument to her chastity.

ABRUG-BANYA, *äb-roo'-lä'n'-yá*, a small town in Transylvania, with gold and silver mines. *Lat.* 46° 23' N. *Lon.* 22° 10' E.

ABRUZZO, *ä-bröö'-zo*, one of the four great provinces of the kingdom of Naples, bounded on the east by the Adriatic, north and west by the States of the Church, and south by the provinces of Terra di Lavoro and Capitanata. It is divided into two districts, Abruzzo Citra, and Abruzzo Ultra. *Area*, 4,900 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, intersected with beautiful valleys of great fertility. On the slopes of the hills the fir and the oak appear in vast forests; but where they are devoted to pasture, flocks and herds are numerous.



SHEPHERD OF ABRUZZO.

The mountains yield many valuable medicinal plants: wild boars, bears, and wolves, are abundant and dangerous. The shepherds on the heights are clothed in the skins of sheep, and protect their feet with sandals of untanned leather, tied round the legs with small cords. Like all mountaineers, they are a frugal and hardy race. *Pro.* Wheat, wine, tobacco, saffron, oil, almonds, liquorice, silk, and fruits. *Manf.* Silks and woollens. *Pop.* about 830,000.

Abu-Moslem

ABRUZZO, Belthazer, a Sicilian philosopher. *B.* 1601; *D.* 1665.

ABRUZZO, Peter, a Neapolitan architect of the 17th century.

ABS, *äbs*, a dilapidated town of France, in the department of Ardèche.

ABSALOM, *ab'-sä-lom*, the son of David, who assassinated his brother-in-law Amnon, for violating his sister Tamar, and raised a rebellion against his father; but his army being routed, he was slain by Joab, *B.C.* 1030.

ABSALOM, John, archbishop of Lunden, in Denmark; founder of the castle and city of Copenhagen, and a distinguished warrior and statesman. *D.* 1201.

ABSTEMIUS, Laurentius, *äb-ste'-me-us*, an Italian writer, who was librarian at the court of Urbino, where he taught the *belles lettres*. Flourished in the 15th century.—He wrote some pieces of repute, but the best known are his fables, which have been frequently printed with those of Æsop, Phædrus, &c.

ABSYRTUS, *äb-sir'-tus*, a son of Æetes, king of Colchis. His sister Medea, as she fled with Jason, tore his body to pieces, and strewed his limbs in her father's way, to stop his pursuit. Some say that she murdered him in Colchis; others in one of the Absyrtides; and others again lay the scene at Tomos. It has been asserted, on the contrary, that he was not murdered, but that he arrived safe in Illyricum.

ABU-ARISCH, *äb-u-air'-ish*, a walled city of Arabia, in a principality of the same name, 80 miles N. of Loheia.

ABU ARISH, *äb-u-air'-ish*, a petty state in Arabia, on the Red Sea.

ABUBEKER, *äb-u-be'-ker*, the successor of Mahomet, and the first who assumed the title of caliph. *D.* 682.

ABUCARAS, Theodore, *äb-u-car'-as*, a bishop of Caria, who was a partisan of Photius, but recanted at the council of Constantinople, and was re-admitted to his seat. Flourished in the 8th century.—He wrote several controversial treatises, which were published at Ingoldstadt, in 1606.

ABUDHAHER, *äb-ude-hai'-her*, founder of the sect called *Karmatians*, and a great enemy to the Mussulmans. He plundered Mecca, and carried away the black stone, which the Turks pretend came down from heaven. The relic, however, was returned, when the Karmatians found it to be of no value. *D.* 953.

ABULFARAGIUS, Gregory, *äb'-ul-fä-rai'-ge-us*, an Armenian physician, bishop, and historian. *B.* at Mulatia, 1226; *D.* 1286.—This person wrote, in Arabic, a universal history, published with a Latin translation and a supplement, in 1663.

ABULFAZEL, *äb'-ul-fai'-zel*, vizier of Akbar, the Mogul emperor. Author of "Ayeen Akberry," a history of the reign of his sovereign, and a geographical and statistical account of the Mogul empire. This work was translated into English by a Mr. Gladwin, in 1785. *D.* by assassination, 1604.

ABULFEDA, Ismael, *äb-ul-fe'-da*, prince of Hamah, in Syria. *D.* about 1382.—This prince wrote a piece, entitled, "A Description of Chorasnia and Mawaralnahre, or the regions beyond the river Oxus, from the Tables of Abulfeda Ismael, Prince of Hamah." He also wrote the lives of Mahomet and Saladin.

ABULGASI-BAYATUR, *ab-ul-gai'-se-bä-yai'-tur*, khan of the Tartars. *B.* at Urgens, capital of Khorasan, 1605; *D.* 1663.—After a reign of twenty years, like Charles V. of Spain, he resigned the crown to his son, and led a retired life, during which he wrote the history of the Tartars, which valuable work was afterwards translated into German and French.

ABULITES, *äb-u-l'-tes*, governor of Susa, who betrayed his trust to Alexander, and was rewarded with a province.

ABULOLO, *a-bu-lo'-la*, an Arabian poet. *B.* 973; *D.* 1057. About the middle of the 17th century some of the effusions of this poet were published.

ABU-MAUNDER, *ab'-u-maun'-der*, a village of Egypt, supposed to indicate the site of the ancient Bolbitum.

ABU-MOSLEM, *äb'-u-mos'-lem*, governor of Khorasan, who, in 747, changed the caliphate from the family of the Omniades to the Abasides; in producing which, above 600,000 men lost their lives. After rendering

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Abundance

the caliph Almanzor the most important services, that prince caused him to be assassinated.

ABUNDANCE, John, *a-bun'-dans*, a name assumed by a French poet who flourished in the 16th century.

ABUNOWAS, *a-bu-no'-as*, an Arabian poet who dwelt in the palace of Haroun-al-Raschid, with Masat and Rekashi, two other poets. B. at Bara, 762; D. 810.—The works of this poet are still extant.

ABU-ORRIDAH, *ab'-u-o-bi'-da*, a companion of Mahomet, who served under Caled, but, gaining the supreme command, Caled served as his second. D. 639.

ABURY, *ai'-ber'-re*, a village of England, in Wiltshire, 6 miles from Marlborough.

ABUS, *ai'-bus*, a river of England, now the *Humber*.

ABUSAID KHAN, *ab'-u-said-kan*, the last sultan of the race of Zingis Khan. D. 1336.

ABUSAID MIRZA, *ab'-u-said-mer'-za*, served in the army of Uleg Beg, when he was at war with his son. He took advantage of this dissension, and set up for himself in 1450. He greatly extended his dominions. Killed 1468.

ABUTEMAN, *ab'-u-te-man*, surnamed **ALTAYI**, the prince of Arabian poets. B. 842, or 846, at Yasem, near Damascus.

ABYDENUS, *ab'-i-de'-nus*, author of the history of the Chaldeans and Abyssinians, the only remains of which are in the "Preparatio Evangelica" of Eusebius.

ABYDOS, *ä-bi'-dos*, an ancient city of Upper Egypt, near two villages on the bank of the Nile. Here, in a temple, was discovered in 1818, the "tablet of Abydos," which contains a list of the early Egyptian kings. It is supposed to have been the ancient This, and to have been second only to Thebes. Lat. 26° 10' N. Lon. 32° 3' E.

ABYDOS, a town and castle of Natolia, on the Straits of Gallipoli. In its neighbourhood Xerxes, when he invaded Greece, crossed with his immense army the Hellespont, on a bridge of boats. Memorable also from being the scene of the loves of Hero and Leander, and from Byron having adopted its name in his "Bride of Abydos."

ABYO, *ab'-e-o*, one of the Philippine Islands, between Mindanao and Luzon. Lat. 10° N. Lon. 122° 15' E.

ABYSSINIA, *ab'-is-sin'-ya*, a kingdom of Africa, first made known to Europe by the Portuguese missionaries. It is bounded on the N. by Nubia, E. by the Red Sea and Dancalia, W. by Gorham, and S. by Gingia and Alaba. Area, 27,000 square miles. Desc. This country may be described as an elevated table-land, divided by two mountain tracts of great extent, into a southern and western region, and a north-eastern. Climate. The rainy season continues from April to September, which is followed by a cloudless sky and a vertical sun. Cold nights again as suddenly succeed these scorching days; yet the earth keeps remarkably cool, partly owing to the six months' rain, when no sun appears, and partly to the perpetual equality of nights and days. Wild Animals. There is no country in the world productive of a greater variety of quadrupeds; but there are no tigers. The hyenas, however, are very numerous, and dreadful in their ravages. Elephants and buffaloes are very numerous, and the double-horned rhinoceros is found. Besides these, giraffes, zebras, quaggas, and wild asses are plentiful. Boars, in some of the woods, are common, and the smaller animals, such as porcupines, ferrets, otters, polecats, rabbits, and squirrels, abound. There are several species of the eagle and the vulture, and of insects the bee is so plentiful that their honey produce supersedes the necessity of importing sugar. Locusts frequently devastate the fields, and hippopotami abound in some of the larger rivers. To supply all these animals with food, in a wild state, the fertility of Abyssinia must be immense. Domestic Animals. These consist of cattle, sheep, goats, asses, mules, and horses. The Sanga ox is found in Auteilo, with horns sometimes extending to the length of 4 feet. Pro. Corn of different kinds, dates, tamarinds, and coffee, which is indigenous, and on long journeys is frequently used as an article of food. Commerce—Imp. Cotton, raw silk, metals, and leather. Exp. Slaves, gold, and ivory. Rel. A mixture of Christianity, Paganism, and Judaism. Pop. 3,500,000. Lat. between 8° 30' and 15° 40' N. Lon. between 35° and 42° E.

ACACIUS, *ä-kai'-se-us*, a bishop of Amida, on the Tigris.

Acastus

D. in the 5th century.—This bishop sold the plate of his church, and with the receipts ransomed 7,000 Persian slaves, and sent them to their king.

ACACIUS, surnamed **MONOPHTHALMUS**, from having lost an eye, was the disciple and successor of Eusebius, bishop of Caesarea. He was deposed by the council of Sardica, for heresy; on which he and some others assembled at Philippolis, and anathematized Athanasius and the rest of their adversaries. Acacius was concerned in banishing Pope Liberius, and settling Felix in the see of Rome. D. about 365.—Was the founder of a sect called Acaciani, and wrote the "Life of Eusebius," and other works.

ACACIUS, patriarch of Constantinople, who was excommunicated by Pope Felix III., and, in his turn, commanded the name of that prelate to be struck out of the list of bishops who were to be mentioned in the public prayers. D. 487.

ACACIUS, bishop of Beræa in Syria, who was the means of deposing St. Chrysostom, and also Cyril, bishop of Alexandria. D. 436.

ACADEMUS, *ä-ka-de'-mus*, or **ECADEMUS**, an Athenian, whose house was employed as a philosophical school in the time of Theseus. He had the honour of giving his name to a sect of philosophers, or rather three sects, called **Academics**. The old academy had Plato for its chief, the second Arcesilaus, and the last Carneades.—No one was suffered to laugh in the academy at Athens, under the penalty of expulsion.

ACADIA, *ä-kai'-de-a* (see **NOVA SCOTIA**), of which this is the original Indian name.—Here Longfellow has laid the scene of his beautiful poem "Evangeline."

ACADIA, a county in the district of Montreal, Canada. Manf. Linen, flannel, and cloth. Pop. 11,500.

ACAMBOU, *ä-käm-boo*, a kingdom on the coast of Guinea, where the king is absolute.

ACANNY, *ä-kän'-ne*, an inland country and town of Guinea, affording the best gold in great plenty.

ACANTHA, *ä-kän'-tha*, a nymph loved by Apollo, and changed into the flower acanthus.

ACANTHUS, *ai-kan'-thus*, a city of Macedonia, near Mount Athos, colonized by Andrians. It is supposed to be the modern Erissus. Near it Xerxes cut a canal, about a mile and a half in length, and twenty-five yards in breadth, through which he conveyed his fleet into the Sinus Singiticus, without doubling the dangerous promontory of Athos.

ACANTHUS, a town of Egypt, near Memphis, the present *Bisalta*, or, according to D'Anville, *Dashur*, whither the waters of the Nile are conducted by a canal, and not far from which are the ruins of the temple of Osiris, and some pyramids.

ACAPONETA, *ä-kä-po-ne'-ta*, a town of Mexico.

ACAPULCO, *ä-ka-pul'-ko*, a city of New Spain, seated on a bay of the Pacific Ocean. The harbour is very commodious, and defended by a strong castle; but the town is mean and unhealthy. On December 4th, 1852, an earthquake destroyed all its principal buildings, besides a great portion of the houses of the inhabitants. Commerce—Exp. Silver, indigo, cochineal, and skins. Pop. about 4,000, chiefly coloured. Lat. 16° 50' N. Lon. 99° 48' W.

ACARNANIA, *ä-kar-nai'-ne-a*, a division of ancient Greece, now forming, with Ætolia, a department of the kingdom of Greece. Area, 1,571 square miles. Desc. Mountainous and woody, intersected with fertile valleys, several of which contain beautiful lakes. Pro. Flocks and herds; has some copper, and abundance of sulphur and coal. Pop. with Ætolia, 99,000.

ACARNAS and **AMPHOTERUS**, *ai-kar-näs, äm-fot'-e-rus*, sons of Alcæon and Callirhoe. Alcæon being murdered by the brothers of Alpheisibæa, his former wife, Callirhoe asked from Jupiter that her children, who were still in the cradle, might grow up to punish their father's murderers. Her prayer was granted.

ACARNAS, or **ACARNAN**, a stony mountain of Attica.

ACASTA, *ai-käs'-ta*, one of the Oceanides.

ACASTUS, *ai-käs'-tus*, son of Pelias, king of Thessaly, married Astydamia or Hippolyte, who fell in love with Peleus, son of Æacus, when in banishment at her husband's court. Peleus, rejecting the addresses of Hippolyte, was accused before Acastus of attempts upon her virtue, and soon after, at a chase, exposed to wild beasts. Vulcan, by order of Jupiter, delivered

THE DICTIONARY OF

Acca

Peleus, who returned to Thessaly, and put to death Acastus and his wife.

ACCA, *ak'-ka*, bishop of Hexham, in Northumberland. **D.** 740.—This personage was a liberal patron of the arts, an improver of the music of the church, and an author of a work, entitled, "Sufferings of Saints."

ACCA LAURENTIA, *ak'-ka law-ren'-she-a*, the wife of Faustulus the shepherd, and the nurse of Remus and Romulus. Some say she was a courtesan, and have called her Lupa. The Romans made her a goddess, and devoted a holiday to her service.

ACCARISI, Francis, professor of civil law at Sienna, and afterwards at Pisa. **B.** at Ancona; **D.** at Sienna, 1622.

ACCARISI, James, *ak'-ka-re'-se*, a professor of rhetoric at Mantua, who subsequently became bishop of Vesta. **B.** at Bologna; **D.** at Vesta, 1654.

ACCIAIOLI, Renatus, *ak'-ke-a-e-o-le*, a Florentine, who conquered Athens, Corinth, and part of Boeotia. Lived in the beginning of the 15th century.—He bequeathed Athens to the Venetians; Corinth to Theodosius Paleologus, who married his eldest daughter; and Boeotia, with Thebes, to his natural son Anthony, who also got Athens; but this was retaken in 1455 by Mahomet II.

ACCIAIOLI, Angelo, *ak'-ke-a-ju-o-le*, a native of Florence, of which he became archbishop, and by his merit obtained a cardinalship. **D.** 1407.

ACCIAIOLI, Donatus, a noble and learned Florentine and disciple of Argyropylus, who flourished in the 15th century. **D.** at Milan.—He wrote a commentary on the "Ethics" of Aristotle, and translated some of the "Lives" of Plutarch, to which he added those of Hannibal and Scipio. He also wrote a life of Charlemagne.

ACCIAIOLI, Zenobio, a churchman of the order of St. Dominic, and librarian to Pope Leo. X. **B.** 1461; **D.** 1520.—He translated some of the fathers into Latin, and left several pieces of his own, some of which were published.

ACCIVS, Lucius, *ak'-ke-us*, a Latin tragic poet, none of whose works are extant. Flourished about 170 B.C.—There was also, in the same age, an orator of the name of Accius, against whom Cicero defended Cluentius. He was a native of Pisaurum.

ACCIVS TULLIUS, prince of the Volsci, in Italy, to whom Coriolanus fled for refuge.

ACCOLTI, Benedict, *ak'-col'-te*, secretary to the state of Florence. **D.** 1466.—He wrote a history of the Holy War, printed at Venice, in 1532, which was consulted by Tasso in the composition of his "Jerusalem Delivered." He likewise wrote a little book of the famous men of his time.

ACCOLTI, Francis, brother to Benedict, was called the prince of lawyers. **D.** vastly rich, about 1470.

ACCOLTI, Benedict, a cardinal, related to the above, called the Cicero of his age, and distinguished by several popes. **B.** 1497; **D.** 1549.

ACCOLTI, Benedict, an Italian conspirator, who, with five others, meditated the murder of Pius IV.—Put to death 1564.

ACCORDS, Stephen Tabouret, *ak'-kor*, an advocate in the parliament of Dijon. **D.** 1561.—He was the author of two trifling books, one entitled, "Les Bigarrures," and the other "Les Touches."

ACCORSO, Francis, *ak'-kor'-so*, professor of law at Bologna. **B.** at Florence, 1182; **D.** 1260. Reduced the Code, Digests, and Institutes into one system, printed at Lyons, in 6 vols. folio, 1627.

ACCORSO, Mariangelo, a learned Neapolitan, who was very industrious in collecting ancient MSS. Flourished in the 16th century.—Published remarks on Ausonius, Solinus, and Ovid, in 1524, entitled "Diatribæ;" also an edition of Ammianus Marcellinus, at Augsburg, in 1533, and some other valuable works.

ACCRA, *ak'-kra*, a kingdom, of about 500 miles area, and also one of the English ports, Gold Coast, Western Africa. *Lat.* 5° 30' N. *Lon.* 0° 12' W.

ACCRINGTON, *ak'-kring-ton*, a manufacturing town of Lancashire, 19 miles N. of Manchester. It is considered the centre of the cotton-printing business.

ACCUMPTL, *ak'-um-pi'-tle*, the first king of the ancient Mexicans, a legislator, and the founder of the capital of his kingdom. **D.** 1420.

Achalen

ACELDAMA, *ak'-el'-da-ma*, the potters' field, purchased with the thirty pieces of silver which Judas took to betray our Saviour. It is still shown to travellers.

ACERENZA, *a-che-ren'-dza*, or CIRENZA, a city of Naples, capital of Basilicata. The see of an archbishop, and seated on the Brandano, at the foot of the Apennines. *Pop.* 2,000.

ACERNO, *a-cher'-no*, an episcopal town of Naples, in Principato Citeriore, 14 miles N.E. of Salerno. *Manf.* Iron and paper. *Pop.* about 3,000.

ACERBA, *a-cher'-ra*, an episcopal town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, seated on the Agno, 7 miles N.E. of Naples. *Pop.* about 11,000.

ACESIUS, *a-ces'-se-us*, bishop of Constantinople in the time of Constantine, who, on account of his rigid doctrine, said to him, "Make a ladder for yourself, Acesius, and go up to heaven alone." Flourished in the 3rd century.

ACESTES, or ÆGESTUS, *ai-ses'-tees*, son of Criniscus and Egesta, and king of the country near Drepanum, in Sicily. He assisted Priam in the Trojan war, entertained Æneas during his voyage, and helped him to bury his father on Mount Eryx. In commemoration of this, Æneas built a city there, and called it Acasta.

ACH, John, *ak*, Van, or ACHEN, was born at Cologne, in 1566, and became eminent in historical and portrait painting. **D.** 1621.

ACH, *ak*, a town of Suabia, in the landgravate of Nellenburg, on the river Ach, 14 miles N.E. of Schaffhausen.

ACHABYTOS, *ak-ä-bi'-tos*, a lofty mountain in Rhodes, on the summit of which stood a temple to Jupiter.

ACHÆA, *ä-kee'-a*, a surname of Pallas, whose temple in Daunia was defended by dogs, who fawned upon the Greeks, but fiercely attacked all other persons.—A name applied to Ceres, and derived from *achos*, a word expressive of her grief for the loss of her daughter Proserpine.

ACHÆI, *ä-kee'-i*, the descendants of Achæus, the son of Xuthus, and grandson of Helen. Achæus having committed manslaughter, was compelled to take refuge in Laconia, where he died, and where his posterity remained under the name of *Achæi*, until they were expelled by the Heraclidæ. Upon this, they passed into the northern parts of Peloponnesus, and, under the command of Tisamenus, the son of Orestes, took possession of the country of the Ionians, and called it Achaia. The successors of Tisamenus ruled until the time of Gyges's tyranny, when Achaia was parcelled into twelve small republics, or so many cities with their respective districts, each of which comprised seven or eight cantons. Three of these—Patræ, Dymæ, and Pharæ—became famous as a confederacy, 284 years B.C., which continued formidable upwards of 130 years, under the name of the *Achaean League*, and was most illustrious whilst supported by the splendid virtues and abilities of Aratus and Philopœmen. They directed their arms for three years against the Ætolians, and rose to be powerful by the accession of neighbouring states, and freed their country from foreign slavery. At last, however, they were attacked by the Romans, and, after one year's hostilities, the Achaean League was totally destroyed, B.C. 147. From this period the Peloponnesus was reduced to the condition of a Roman province, bearing the name of Achaia.—The name of *Achæi* is generally applied to all the Greeks indiscriminately, by the poets.

ACHÆORUM STATIO, *ä-kee-or'-um stai-she-o*, a place on the coast of the Thracian Chersonesus, where Polyxena was sacrificed to the shades of Achilles, and where Hecuba killed Polymnestor, who had murdered her son Polydorus.

ACHAIA, *a-kai'-ya*, a province of the Peloponnesus, running along the southern shore of the Corinthian gulf, from the river Larissus to Cape Araxus. *Area*, 650 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, inclosing valleys of great fertility. *Agriculture.* Defective. Sheep and goats are numerous.—From Achaia comes the name of the celebrated Achaean League, which first held its meetings at Helice, and then at Egium, 373 B.C. (See ACHÆI.)

ACHALEN, *ak'-ai-len*, a sovereign of the northern Britons, who, on losing his territory, fled into Wales. Reigned in the 6th century.—He and his brother, Arthanad, are famous for a journey performed on one

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Achard

horse, up the hill of Maelwig, in Cardiganshire, to revenge the death of their father.

ACHARD, François Charles, *a-kar*, an experimental philosopher and chemist of supposed French extraction. He was among the first who proposed to extract sugar from beet-root. *B.* at Berlin, 1753; *D.* 1821.—An author of various works in German, on experimental physics, agriculture, and chemistry.

ACHARDS, Eleazar, *a-kar*, bishop of Avignon. When the plague raged there, he continued, at the hazard of his life, to perform the offices of charity and religion, and Clement XII. sent him to China to settle the disputes which prevailed among the missionaries. *B.* at Avignon, 1679; *D.* at Cochín, 1741.

ACHARNÆ, *ak-ar'-nee*, a very large country town of Attica, where the tyrants encamped when they marched against Thrasybulus, and where the Lacedæmonians, under their king Archidamus, pitched their tents when they made an irruption into Attica, at the beginning of the Peloponnesian war. Aristophanes, in the comedy which takes its title from this town, represents the inhabitants as charcoal-makers; and other comic writers stigmatize them as rough and boorish. Acharnæ contained a great many temples. Its remains are topographically placed at about an hour from Kasha, and near Menidi.

ACHATES, *ak-kai-tees*, a friend of Æneas, whose fidelity was so exemplary that *fidus Achates* (the faithful Achates) became a proverb.

ACHEEN, *a-keen*, a kingdom in the N.W. part of Sumatra, powerful enough, in former times, to expel the Portuguese from the island, and important enough for its sovereigns to receive embassies from some of the greatest potentates of Europe. *Desc.* Comparatively healthy, being freer from woods and swamps than the other parts of the island. *Pro.* Chiefly fine fruits, rice, cotton, gold-dust, and sulphur. *Commerce*—*Imp.* Salt, soap, opium, wine, arms, gunpowder, and manufactured goods. *Exp.* Mace, cloves, nutmegs, pepper, sugar, coffee, and rice. *Rel.* Mahometan.—The Achinese are taller, stouter, and darker-complexioned than the other Sumatrans. They are more active and industrious than their neighbours, and have more sagacity and penetration.

ACHEEN, the capital of the above kingdom, seated near the mouth of a river, on the N.W. point of the island, or Achéen Head, in a wide valley, formed by two lofty ranges of hills. The houses are built of bamboos and rough timbers, and are raised some feet from the ground, this part of the country being overflowed in the rainy season. *Lat.* 5° 22' N. *Lon.* 95° 34' E.

ACHELOIDES, *ak'-ke-lo'-e-des*, a patronymic given to the Sirens as daughters of Achelous.

ACHELOUS, *ak'-ke-lo-us*, the son of Oceanus and Terra, or Tethys, god of the river of the same name in Epirus.—As one of the numerous suitors of Dejanira, daughter of Ceneus, Achelous entered the lists against Hercules, and being inferior, changed himself into a serpent, and afterwards into an ox. Hercules broke off one of his horns, and Achelous being defeated, retired into his bed of waters. The broken horn was given to the goddess of Plenty.

ACHERI, Luc de, *a-ker-e*, a Benedictine monk. *B.* at St. Quentin, 1609; *D.* at Paris, 1685.—He published several books on ecclesiastical history; as the "Lives of Saints," &c.

ACHERN, *a-kern*, a town of Baden, Germany, on the Acher. *Pop.* 1,800.

ACHERON, *ak'-ke-ron*, a river of Thesprotia, in Epirus. Homer calls it one of the rivers of hell, and the fable has been adopted by all succeeding poets, who make the god of the stream to be the son of Ceres without a father, and say that he concealed himself in hell for fear of the Titans, and was changed into a bitter stream, over which the souls of the dead are at first conveyed. The word Acheron is often used for hell itself.

ACHERUSIA, *ak'-ke-ru'-se-a*, a lake of Campania, near Capua. Diodorus mentions, that in Egypt, the bodies of the dead were conveyed over a lake called Acherusia, and received sentence according to the actions of their life. The boat which carried them was called Baris, and the ferryman Charon. Hence arose the fable of Charon and the Styx, &c.

Achmin

ACHILL, *ak'-kill*, an island off the west coast of Ireland. *Area*, 35,283 acres. *Pop.* 4,000.

ACHILLES, *ak'-kil'-lees*, the son of Peleus and Thetis, and the bravest of all the Greeks in the Trojan war. During his infancy, Thetis plunged him in the Styx, and made every part of his body invulnerable, except the heel, by which she held him. His education was intrusted to the centaur Chiron, who taught him the art of war, and made him master of music. As Troy could not be taken without Achilles, Ulysses went to the court of Lycomedes, where he was, and, in the habit of a merchant, exposed jewels and arms to sale. Achilles, choosing the arms, discovered his sex, and went to war. Vulcan, at the entreaties of Thetis, made him a strong armour, which was proof against all weapons. He was deprived by Agamemnon of his favourite mistress, Briseis, who had fallen to his lot at the division of the booty of Lyrnessus. For this affront, he refused to appear in the field till the death of his friend Patroclus recalled him to action and to revenge. He slew Hector, the bulwark of Troy, tied the corpse by the heels to his chariot, and dragged it three times round the walls of Troy. After thus appeasing the shades of his friend, he permitted old Priam to carry away Hector's body. In the tenth year of the war, Achilles was charmed with Polyxena; and as he solicited her hand in the temple of Minerva, it is said that Paris aimed an arrow at his vulnerable heel, and gave him the wound of which he died. His body was buried at Sigæum, and divine honours were paid to him, and temples raised to his memory.—Some ages after the Trojan war, Alexander the Great, going to the conquest of Persia, offered sacrifices on the tomb of Achilles, and envied the hero who had found a Homer to transmit his fame to posterity.

ACHILLINI, Alexander, *a-kil'-le-ne*, an eminent philosopher and physician of Bologna. *D.* 1512.—He is said to have discovered the hammer and anvil, two small bones in the organ of hearing. His works were published in folio, at Venice, in 1568.

ACHILLINI, John Philotheus, brother of the above. *D.* 1538.—Was author of a poem, entitled "Viridario," containing the eulogy of many learned men of his time.

ACHILLINI, Claude, a relative of the preceding. A man of universal learning and genius, and professor of jurisprudence, for several years, in different universities. Cardinal Richelieu is said to have rewarded him for a poem with a gold chain valued at 1,000 crowns. *B.* at Bologna, 1574; *D.* 1640.—Inscriptions to his honour were placed upon the schools in which he taught.

ACHMET I., *ak'-met*, emperor of the Turks, who succeeded his father, Mahomet III., in 1603. He was then only fifteen, and began his reign by endeavouring to suppress a rebellion, which lasted two years. He next engaged in a war with the Germans, in which he was assisted by the famous Bethlem Gabor. Peace was concluded in 1606; but he continued to be disturbed by insurrections, and the security of his throne was threatened by a pretender to his rightful inheritance. He indulged in sensual pleasures and in field sports; but, though proud and ambitious, was less sanguinary than his predecessors. *D.* 1617.

ACHMET II., successor to his brother Solyman, in 1691. *D.* 1695.

ACHMET III., son of Mahomet IV., on the deposition of his brother, Mustapha II., in 1703, ascended the imperial throne. He sheltered Charles XII. of Sweden, after the battle of Pultowa, and declared war against the Russians, but, soon after, concluded an advantageous peace. He likewise made war on the Venetians, and recovered from them the Morea; but in an attack on Hungary, his army was defeated by Prince Eugene, in 1716, at the battle of Peterwardin.—Achmet was dethroned in 1730. *D.* in prison, 1763.

ACHMETSCHEM, *ack-met'-shem*, a town of Crim Tартary, capital of the Russian province of Taurida, and government of Catharinenslaf. *Lat.* 45° 0' N. *Lon.* 33° 20' E.

ACHMIN, or **ACKMIN**, *ak'-min*, a town on the right bank of the Nile, in Middle Egypt. *Manf.* Coarse cotton cloth. *Pop.* 3,000. *Lat.* 26° 38' N. *Lon.* 31° 55' E.—This is the Panopolis of the ancient Greeks, and the Chemnis of the Egyptians, and the ruins of the

THE DICTIONARY OF

Achonry

former are still visible in some magnificent granite pillars.

ACHONRY, *ák-on-re*, a town and parish of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, on the Shannon, 16 miles W.S.W. of Sligo. *Area*, 60,896 acres. *Pop.* 13,500.

ACHRAY, *ák-ray*, a small but picturesque lake in the county of Perth, Scotland, 15 miles N.W. from Stirling.—Introduced in the "Lady of the Lake" of Sir W. Scott.

ACHSAI, *ák-sai*, a town of Circassia, near the Terek, 150 miles S.E. of Georgievsk.

ACHTYRKA, *ák-tir'-ka*, a town of European Russia, on the Kharkov, about 60 miles N.W. of Kharkov. *Manf.* Principally woollen. *Pop.* upwards of 14,000.

ACHYR, *a-kir*, a strong town and castle of Ukraine, on the river Uorsko, about 127 miles E. of Kiow.

ACI, or **ACI REALL**, *a'-che rai'-al*, a seaport town in Sicily, in the province of Catania, well built with lava, having a castle and many fine edifices. *Manf.* Silks, linens, cutlery, and filigree-work, in which an extensive trade is carried on. *Pop.* 15,000.—Here was the cave of Polyphemus, and the grotto of Galatæa. It is celebrated for its mineral waters.

ACIS, *ai'-sis*, a shepherd of Sicily, with whom Galatæa fell in love; upon which his rival, Polyphemus, through jealousy, crushed him to death with the fragment of a rock. The gods changed Acis into a stream, which rises from Mount Ætna, and which is now called Jaci. He was the son of Faunus and the nymph Simæthis. This fable forms the subject of a beautiful modern opera.

ACKEN, *ák-en*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, with a citadel, situate on the Elbe, about 5 miles from Dessau.

ACKERMANN, Conrad, *ák-er-man*, a comedian of Germany, who founded the modern German theatre. *D.* 1771.

ACKERMANN, John Christian Gottlieb, a distinguished German physician. *B.* 1756; *D.* at Altdorf, in Franconia, 1801.

ACKERMANN, Rudolph, a carriage-draughtsman, who, previously to the French Revolution, arrived in England, where, after a short time, he settled down in the Strand as a printseller. He produced an elegant annual, which was called "Forget me not," and which was the first of that class of works which, for several years, were so popular in this country. He greatly promoted the art of lithography, and by his embellished "Histories" of Westminster, Oxford, &c., improved the public taste, and added to his own reputation as an enterprising publisher. *B.* at Schneeberg, Saxony, 1764; *D.* 1834.

ACKMAR, William, *ák-mar*, a Scottish artist, who, as a portrait-painter, was held in high estimation. Lived in the 18th century.—Ackmar was the first person of influence to appreciate the ability, and assist the fortunes of Thomson, the author of "The Seasons."

ACKWORTH, *ák-werth*, a parish in the West Riding of Yorkshire, near Pontefract. *Area*, 2,270 acres. *Pop.* about 2,000.

ACMONIDES, *ák-mon'-e-dees*, one of the Cyclops. **ACETES**, *á-see'-tees*, the pilot of the ship which, against his consent, carried away Bacchus, who had been found asleep at Naxos. The crew were changed into sea monsters, but Acetes was preserved.

ACOLUTHUS, Andrew, *á-ko-lu'-thus*, an archdeacon, and professor of the Oriental languages at Breslau. *B.* at Breslau; *D.* 1704.—He wrote a treatise "De Aquis Amaris," 1682, 4to, and a Latin translation of the Armenian version of the prophet Obadiah, 4to. Leipsic.

ACOMA, *a-ko'-ma*, or **ST. ESTEVAN DE ACOMA**, a town of New Mexico, seated on a high mountain, with a strong castle. It is the capital of a province.

ACONCAGUA, *a-kon-kag'-u-a*, a district of the kingdom of Chili, which is bounded on the north and west by the province of Quillota, east by the Andes, and south by Santiago. *Area*, 12,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, and fertile in the valleys. *Pro.* Maize, wheat, beans, pumpkins, melons, and other garden produce; vineyards and orchards are plentiful, and in summer, numerous flocks are pastured on the slopes of the Andes; figs, nectarines, peaches, &c., are sent to Santiago and Valparaiso. Gold is found, and copper is worked in mines. *Pop.* 92,000.

ACONTEUS, *ai-kon'-te-us*, a famous hunter changed

Acquaviva

by the head of Medusa into a stone, at the nuptials of Perseus and Andromeda.

ACONTIUS, *ai-kon'-she-us*, a youth of the island of Cea, who went to Delos, to see the sacred rites which were performed there by a crowd of virgins in the temple of Diana, and fell in love with Cydippe, a beautiful virgin. Not daring, however, to ask her in marriage, on account of the meanness of his birth, he presented her with an apple, on which were inscribed these words, "I swear by Diana, Acontius shall be my husband." Cydippe read the words, and feeling herself compelled by the oath she had inadvertently taken, married Acontius.

ACONTIUS, James, *a-kon'-she-us*, a Catholic, who, becoming Protestant, came to England, where he met with a kind reception from Queen Elizabeth, to whom he dedicated a work, entitled, "The Stratagems of Satan," printed at Basil, in 1565. He died soon after. *B.* at Trent.—Another edition of his work appeared at Basil in 1610, to which was added a letter of Acontius, "De Ratione edendorum Librorum;" but his best work is a treatise "On Method," printed at Utrecht, in 1658.

ACCOONO-COONO, *a-koo'-no*, a town and district of Africa. *Pop.* about 4,000. *Lat.* 6° 29' N. *Lon.* 8° 27' E.

ACOSTA, Gabriel, *a-kos'-ta*, a canon and professor of divinity at Coimbra. *D.* 1616.—Wrote a commentary on part of the Old Testament, folio, 1641.

ACOSTA, Joseph, a Spanish Jesuit, who, from being a missionary in Peru, became provincial of his order. *B.* at Medina del Campo, 1547; *D.* at Salamanca, 1600.—His "History of the West-Indies," first printed in Spanish, in 1521-8vo, is universally known and esteemed.

ACOSTA, Uriel, an extraordinary character, who, at the age of twenty-five, was made treasurer of a church in Oporto, but, having embraced Judaism, resolved to quit Portugal, with his mother and brothers, whom he had converted to the same faith. They proceeded to Amsterdam, and were received into a synagogue. Not long after, becoming dissatisfied with the Jewish rites, and expressing his sentiments with freedom, he was excommunicated. He then wrote a book, in which he denied the immortality of the soul; for which he was thrown into prison, whence he was bailed; but all the copies of his book were seized, and a fine levied upon the author. After lying under excommunication fifteen years, he was, on making submission, re-admitted into the synagogue, but was again expelled for not conforming to the laws of Moses, and for dissuading two Christians from turning Jews. In this state he remained seven years, abandoned by his friends, and reduced to the utmost destitution. At the end of that time he made another submission, and underwent an extraordinary penance in the synagogue; where, after making his recantation, he was publicly scourged, and had to lay himself down on the threshold, and allow all the people to walk over him. *B.* at Oporto; shot himself in 1640, or, according to others, 1647.

ACQS, *aks*, a town of France, in the department of Arriège, at the foot of the Pyrenees. Its vicinity is noted for hot springs.

ACQUA, *ák'-qua*, a town of Tuscany, noted for warm baths. *Lat.* 43° 45' N. *Lon.* 12° 10' E.

ACQUAKANOUCK, *ák'-qua-kan-ouk'*, a North-American township, in the state of New Jersey. *Pop.* 2,500.

ACQUAPENDENTE, *ák'-qua-pen'-den-te*, a town of Italy, seated on a mountain near the river Paglia. It takes its name from a waterfall, which rushes from the top of the mountain. *Pop.* 2,500.—Here Fabricius ab Acquapendente, the celebrated anatomist, was born, 1537.

ACQUARIA, *ák-quair'-e-a*, a town of Italy, in the Modenese, noted for its medicinal waters. 12 miles S. of Modena.

ACQUAVIVA, *ák'-qua-ve'-va*, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, 16 miles from Bari. *Pop.* nearly 6,000.

ACQUAVIVA, Andrew Matthew, duke of Atri and prince of Teramo, in the kingdom of Naples. *B.* 1456; *D.* 1528.—Was one of the greatest luminaries of his age, and seems to have been the first who conceived the idea of an Encyclopædia, or Universal Dictionary of Arts and Sciences. He published a work under that title in 2 vols. folio, which, though scanty and defective, was found sufficient to give some hints for conducting a compilation of that kind.

UNIVERSAL INFORMATION.

Acqui

ACQUI, *ak-ke'*, a province of Piedmont, on the northern side of the Ligurian Apennines. *Area*, 445 square miles. *Pro.* Corn and fruit. Chestnut-trees furnish the peasantry with an article of common food, and silkworms are reared as a branch of industry. *Pop.* 102,000.

ACQUI, capital of the above. It has commodious baths, and is seated on the Bormida. *Pop.* 8,000.—Acqui was taken by the Spaniards in 1745; retaken by the Piedmontese in 1746; and afterwards dismantled by the French.

ACRATUS, *ak-krai'-tus*, a freed man of Nero, sent into Asia to plunder the temples of the gods.

ACRE, or **ST. JEAN D'ACRE**, *ai'-ker, ä-jä-daker*, a seaport of Palestine, formerly called Ptolemais. In 1799, aided by the British under Sir Sydney Smith, it withstood a severe siege by the French, under General Bonaparte, who raised the siege after failing in the twelfth assault, and made over the putrid bodies of his soldiers. In 1832 it was taken from the sultan for Mehmet Ali, by Ibrahim Pacha. Considerable strength was then given to its defences; in 1840, however, it succumbed to the British and Austrian squadrons. This event compelled Ibrahim Pacha to quit the country, and retire into Egypt. Since then Acre has been restored to the Turks. *Pop.* 15,000 to 20,000. In the time of the Crusades it underwent several sieges, and was taken in 1191 by Philip Augustus of France and Richard Cœur-de-Lion of England. It was here that our king Edward I., when prince, receiving a wound from a poisoned arrow, was cured by his wife Eleanor, who sucked out the poison.

ACRI, *a'-kre*, a town of Naples, in the province of Calabria Citra. *Pop.* 8,000.

ACROCERAUNIUM, *ak-ro'-se-rau'-ne-um*, a promontory of Epirus, with mountains called Acrocerania, which separate the Ionian and Adriatic seas. The word comes from *akros*, high, and *keranos*, thunder; because, by reason of their great height, they were often struck by lightning. They were remarkable for attracting storms, and thence dreaded by mariners.

ACROCORINTHUS, *ak-ro'-ko-rin'-thus*, a steep and lofty mountain, overhanging the city of Corinth, on which was built a citadel, called by the same name. It was one of the horns on which Philip was advised to lay hold, in order to secure the Peloponnesus, figured in the heifer. It was also considered as one of the fetters of Greece, of which the others were Demetrias, in Thessaly, and Chalcis, in Eubœa. Its position was naturally so strong that a small number of men were sufficient to garrison it; and in the time of Aratus a force of four hundred soldiers defended it. It abounded in excellent water, and afforded one of the most magnificent prospects in the world.

ACRON, *ak'-ron*, a territory of Guinea, on the Gold Coast. The Dutch have a fort here called Patience; and under it is the village. *Lat.* 5° 10' N. *Lon.* 0° 28' E.

ACRON, or **ACRO**, *ai'-cron*, an ancient scholiast on Horace. Lived in the 7th century.—His work is extant in an edition of Horace printed at Basil in 1527, 8vo.

ACRON, a Sicilian physician, who expelled the plague from Athens by burning perfumes. Flourished B.C. 439.

ACRON, a king of the Cæcinenses, who, after the rape of the Sabines, was slain by Romulus, in single combat. His spoils were dedicated to Jupiter, under the name of Feretrius, because they were carried on a frame.

ACROPOLIS, *ä-krop'-o-lis*, the citadel of Athens, built on a rock, and accessible only on one side.—Minerva had a temple at the bottom.

ACROPOLITA, George, *ä-kro-pol'-e-ta*, a writer on the Byzantine history, who, at the age of twenty-one, disputed with a physician concerning solar eclipses, before the emperor John. He afterwards rose to the rank of chancellor of the empire. B. at Constantinople 1220; d. 1282.—His "Chronicle of the Greek Empire" was printed at Paris, in Greek and Latin, in 1651, folio.

ACROPOLITA, Constantine, son of the above, was called the younger Metaphrastes, and was great chancellor of the empire. Flourished about 1270.

ACROTERRI, *ä-kro-teer'-e*, a town in the island of Santorini. *Lat.* 36° 25' N. *Lon.* 26° 1' E.

ACS, *aks*, an Hungarian town, 6 miles S.W. of Komorn, where a great many sheep are reared. *Pop.* about 5,000.

Acusilaus

ACTA, or **ACTE**, *äk'-ta*, a name given to the seacoast about Mount Athos, in which were six cities mentioned by Thucydides. It was likewise the ancient name of Attica, Peloponnesus, Trozene, and Epidaurus.

ACTEÄ, *äk-tee'-ä*, one of the Nereids.—A surname of Ceres.—A daughter of Danaus.

ACTÆON, *äk-te'-on*, a famous huntsman of antiquity, who, on seeing Diana and her attendants bathing near Gargaphia, was suddenly changed into a stag, and devoured by his own dogs.

ACTÆUS, *äk-tee'-us*, a powerful person who made himself master of a part of Greece, which he called Attica. His daughter Agraulos married Cecrops, whom the Athenians called their first king, though Actæus reigned before him. This word has the same signification as *Atticus*, an inhabitant of Attica.

ACTIA, *äk-te'-ä*, the mother of Augustus.

ACTIA, games instituted, or perhaps restored, by Augustus, in commemoration of his victory over Marc Antony, at Actium. They were celebrated every fifth year, according to the general opinion, and were sacred to Apollo, who was thence called *Actius* Apollo.

ACTIS, *äk-tis*, a son of Sol, went from Greece into Egypt, where he taught astrology, and founded Heliopolis.

ACTISANES, *äk-tis'-a-nees*, a king of Ethiopia, who conquered Egypt, and expelled King Amasis. He was famous for his equity, which is in some measure contradicted by his severity to robbers, whose noses he cut off, and whom he banished to a desert place, where they were in want of all aliment, and lived only upon crows.

ACTIUM, *äk-te'-um*, a town and promontory of Epirus, famous for the naval victory which Augustus obtained over Antony and Cleopatra, the 2nd of September, B.C. 31, in honour of which the conqueror built there the town of Nicopolis, and instituted games.

ACTIUS NAVIUS, *äk-te'-us nai'-ve-us*, an augur who cut a loadstone in two with a razor, before Tarquin and the Roman people, to convince them of his skill in his art.

ACTON, *äk-ton*, eight miles from London, a station on the N. & S. Western Railway; a few years since a rural village, now there are numerous villas inhabited by the merchant princes of the metropolis.

ACTON, Joseph, *äk-ton*, originally in the French naval service, but subsequently prime minister at the court of Naples. B. at Besançon, France, 1737; d. in obscurity, Sicily, 1808.—Many of the political persecutions which took place in Naples after the French invasion of 1799 are attributed to the influence of Acton at the Neapolitan court.

ACTON-BURNEL, a village of England, 8 miles from Shrewsbury.—A parliament was held here in the reign of Edward I., when the Lords sat in the castle, and the Commons in a barn, which is still standing. A large part of the castle remains, the walls exhibiting great strength, and adorned with fine battlements and rows of windows curiously carved. Its remains still bear testimony to the magnificence of the original structure.

ACTOPAN, *äk-to'-pan*, a town of Mexico, 80 miles from the capital of that state, where the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of sheep and goat skins. *Pop.* 3,000.

ACTORIDES, *äk-tor'-e-des*, two brothers, so much attached to each other, that in driving a chariot, one generally held the reins and the other the whip, whence they are represented with two heads, four feet, and one body. They were conquered by Hercules.

ACTUARIUS, John, *äk-tu-air'-e-us*, a Greek physician of the Jewish faith, who flourished at Constantinople in the 12th century.—His books on Therapeutics, the Animal Spirits, on Urines, &c. have been printed together, and in parts.

ACUNA, Christopher, *ä-ku'-na*, a Spanish Jesuit, many years a missionary in South America. B. at Burgos, 1597.—He published, in 1641, "A Description of the Great River of the Amazons," which was afterwards translated into French, in 4 vols. 12mo, 1682.

ACUSILAUS and **DAMAGETUS**, *äk-u-se-lai'-us*, two brothers, conquerors at the Olympic games. The Greeks covered their father, whose name was Diagoras, with flowers, and proclaimed him happy in having such worthy sons.

THE DICTIONARY OF

Acusilaus

ACUSILAUS, a Greek historian, who was born at Argos, and flourished at the same time with Cadmus the Milesian (about 1500 B.C.). He composed a work on the genealogies of the principal families of Greece, from some brazen tablets, which his father was reported to have found while digging in his house.

ACWORTH, *ak'-werth*, a North-American township in New Hampshire, where there are woollen manufactures. *Pop.* 1,251.

ADA, *ai'-da*, the wife of Aidricus, and sister to Queen Artemisia. On the death of her husband she succeeded to the throne of Caria, but was expelled by her younger brother, when she retired to Alindæ, which she gave up to Alexander, after adopting him as her son.

ADAIR, James, *ä-dair*, son of an army agent, and an eminent lawyer. After passing through the usual course of study, in 1774 he was raised to the degree of serjeant-at-law, and on the death of Serjeant Glynn, was chosen recorder of London. On being promoted to be one of his majesty's serjeants-at-law, he resigned the recordership, in expectation of higher preferment, but was disappointed. *D.* 1793.—He sat as member of parliament, first for Cockermouth, and afterwards for Higham Ferrars, and wrote two tracts, one entitled, "Thoughts on the Dismission of Officers for their Conduct in Parliament," and the other, "Observations on the Power of Alienations of the Crown, before the first of Queen Anne."

ADAIR, Sir Robert, a statesman, who espoused the political views of Mr. Fox. He was the son of Robert Adair, serjeant-surgeon to George III. In 1808 he was specially selected for a mission to the Porte, where, in conjunction with Lord Stratford de Redcliffe and others, he successfully negotiated the treaty of the Dardanelles, 1809. In the same year he was appointed ambassador at Constantinople, in which he remained till 1811. In 1831 he was despatched on a special mission to Prince Leopold, when besieged by William, prince of Orange, in Liege. Sir Robert, on seeing the situation of Leopold, pressed him to fly; but that prince, having only recently been elected to the throne, declined to adopt an advice which might so easily be unfavourably construed to his reign. "I am ready to fight," said he, "but will allow you to negotiate." Accordingly, Sir Robert, fastening a handkerchief to a ramrod, went to the hostile army, and in an interview with Prince William, succeeded in obtaining his connivance for Leopold to withdraw to Malines, where Sir Robert accompanied him. *B.* in London, 1763; *D.* 1855.—Sir Robert married a daughter of the marquis of Hazincourt, in 1805, but had no issue. In 1802 he represented Appleby, and in 1806-7, Camelford. He published accounts of two of his missions, and as he was possessed of great information, and had mingled much with the politics of Europe, he was enabled to penetrate the designs of Russia, and predict, with remarkable precision, much that has since been confirmed in the events that have taken place.

ADAIR, a county in Kentucky, in the United States of America. *Area*, 440 square miles. *Pop.* About 10,000, of whom three-fourths are slaves.—Also, a county in Missouri. *Area*, 567 square miles. *Pop.* 2,500.

ADAL, *ai'-däl*, a name adopted by European geographers to designate a part of the eastern coast of Africa, inhabited by the Arabs Danakil, who call themselves Affar. The length of this coast along the Red Sea is about 300 miles, and its width 40 miles. *Desc.* Varied with hill and dale, but, on the whole, barren. A good deal of butter is made and sent to Massoma, and thence to Arabia. It contains plains of salt, which is cut into pieces the size of a whetstone, and in Abyssinia used as a currency. *Wild animals.* Leopards, lynxes, wolves, hyenas, and numerous others, which prey upon the cattle, the antelopes, and the hares, which are likewise numerous. *Domestic animals.* Camels, asses, mules, goats, and sheep are abundant, and in a great measure constitute the riches of the country. *Inhabitants.* The tribes by which this region is traversed, live a nomadic life, and have no commerce save salt, which they collect on the Bahr Assal, and transport along the caravan-road to Shoa. *Lat.* between 11° 30' and 15° 40' N.—An existing tradition says that Adal was once a powerful empire; but when the barbarous state of its

Adam

inhabitants, and all that is about them, are taken into consideration, this is utterly incredible. Until 1840 the country may be said to have been entirely unknown to Europe. Then the English possessed themselves of Aden, in Arabia, which naturally opened the way to a more intimate connection with the countries in its neighbourhood.

ADALARD, or **ADELARD**, *ä-dä-lar*, cousin-german of Charlemagne. In 823 he founded the abbey of New Corbie, in Saxony. *B.* about 753; *D.* 826.—Some fragments of his writings are extant.

ADALBERON, Ascelinus, *a-däl'-be-ron*, a bishop of Laon, who treacherously delivered up Arnoul, archbishop of Rheims, and Charles, duke of Lorraine, who had put themselves under his protection, to Hugh Capet. *D.* 1030.—There is a poem of his extant, which contains some curious historical facts.

ADALBERT, *äd'-al-bair*, archbishop of Magdeburg, was employed by the emperor Otho I. to preach the gospel to the Russians, among whom he met with little success. He afterwards laboured to more advantage among the Slavonians. Lived in the 10th century.

ADALBERT, an archbishop of Prague, and successful missionary in Hungary, Prussia, and Lithuania, where he was murdered by a pagan priest in the 10th century.—It is affirmed that Boselaus, prince of Poland, ransomed the body of this archbishop with its equal weight in gold.

ADALBERT, an archbishop of Bremen and Hamburg. *D.* 1072.

ADAM, *äd-am*, the father of mankind, was created out of the earth, and placed in the garden of Eden, whence he was expelled for eating the forbidden fruit. The creation of Adam is generally placed in the year 4004 before Christ. After his exile from Paradise he lived 930 years.

ADAM, Melchior, a German biographer, born in Silesia, and educated in the college of Brieg. *D.* 1623.—He published 5 vols. of "Memoirs of Eminent Men," a work still esteemed.

ADAM, Scotus, a Scotch monkish historian, educated in the monastery of Lindisfarne. Thence he went to Paris, and became a member of the Sorbonne. He afterwards returned to his native country, and was a monk, first at Melrose, and lastly at Durham. Flourished in the 12th century.—He wrote the life of St. Columbus, and that of David I., king of Scotland, which were printed at Antwerp in 1659, fol.

ADAM, Lambert Sigisbert, a French sculptor. Various works of his are scattered over France, and are greatly admired. *B.* at Nancy, 1700; *D.* 1759.

ADAM, Nicholas, brother of the above, also an eminent artist. He executed the mausoleum of the Queen of Poland, at Bonsecours, and some other fine pieces. *B.* at Nanci, 1705; *D.* 1778.

ADAM, Francis Gaspard, a younger brother of the above, who followed the same occupation with his brothers. He went to Prussia, where he gained a great reputation. *B.* at Nancy, 1710; *D.* at Paris, 1759.

ADAM, a canon of Bremen. Lived in the 11th century.—His work, entitled "Historia Ecclesiastica Ecclesiarum Hamburgensis et Bremensis," was printed in 1670, 4to.

ADAM, Billaut, a French poet, originally a joiner of Nevers, and patronized by Cardinal Richelieu.—Flourished in the 17th century.—His poems are now extremely scarce.

ADAM, Robert, an architect, who studied in Italy, and on his return was made architect to King George III., which office he resigned in 1768. He gave a new turn to the architecture of this country, and procured great fame by the number and elegance of his designs. *B.* at Kirkcaldy, Scotland, 1728; *D.* 1792. Adam represented in Parliament the county of Kinross, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. He and his brother were the first to make use of stucco in London, as an imitation of stone.

ADAM, Thomas, an English divine, who, at Hertford College, Oxford, took his degree of B.A. On entering into orders, he obtained the living of Winttingham, in Lincolnshire, of which he continued rector fifty-eight years, though he might have had considerable preferment; but being set against pluralities, he refused every offer of promotion. *B.* at Leeds, 1701; *D.* at

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Adamantæa

Wintringham, 1784.—He published a paraphrase of the first eleven chapters of the Romans, 8vo. His other works are lectures on the Church Catechism, a volume of sermons, and a posthumous collection of "Thoughts," to which his life is prefixed.

ADAMANTÆA, *ād-a-mūn-tē'-a*, Jupiter's nurse in Crete. She suspended the infant god to a tree, that he might be found neither on the earth, the sea, nor in heaven. To drown his cries, she had cymbals sounded and drums beaten around the tree.

ADAMS, Sir Thomas, *ād'-ams*, Lord Mayor of London, and brought up a draper in that city. In 1609 he was chosen an alderman, and in 1645 served the office of lord mayor. He was so notorious for his loyalty, that the republicans searched his house in hopes of finding King Charles I., and, though disappointed, they confined him in the Tower. He sent Charles II. £10,000 during his exile, and when the restoration was resolved on, he was appointed by the City to wait on that sovereign, who knighted him at the Hague, and in 1661 created him a baronet. B. at Wem, Shropshire, 1586; d. 1667.—After his death, a stone was taken from him weighing twenty-five ounces, which is now in the laboratory at Cambridge. He founded a school at Wem, and an Arabic professorship at Cambridge, and was at the expense of printing the Gospels in Persian, and sending them to the East.

ADAMS, Thomas, A.M., a fellow of Brazenose College, Oxford, who was ejected in 1662 for non-conformity. He then became chaplain to Sir Samuel Jones, of Shropshire, and afterwards to Lady Clare, in Northamptonshire. D. in 1670.—He wrote "Protestant Union, or Principles of Religion," a very useful work.

ADAMS, Richard, A.M., was also educated at Brazenose College, Oxford, and afterwards had the living of St. Mildred, Bread-street, whence he was ejected in 1662. D. in 1698.—He was one of the editors of Charnock's works, and helped to finish Matthew Poole's annotations on the Bible.

ADAMS, John, an eminent American statesman, who took an active part in effecting the independence of his country. Before the rupture between Great Britain and America he practised as a lawyer, and, in 1770, met in convention at Boston, when the British government had announced their intention of stationing a military force in that city, to make the people submit to the new imposts on tea, glass, paper, &c. In 1773 he became a member of the Council of State, and devoted all his energies to promote the cause he had espoused. He advocated and seconded the Declaration of Independence, which was passed on the 4th of July, 1776, and which was drawn up by Mr. Jefferson. In 1780 he represented the United States in Holland, and in 1782 co-operated with Franklin and the other American commissioners in negotiating a treaty of peace with the mother country. In 1785 he became the first ambassador from the United States to Great Britain, and in that capacity had his first audience with George III. on the 2nd of June. He stayed in England till 1787. In 1789, when Washington was elected president, he was made vice-president, and in 1793 had the same office again conferred him. In 1797, on the retirement of Washington, he was chosen President, and at the close of his term of four years, being defeated by Jefferson in the candidature for re-election, he retired from public life. B. at Braintree, near Boston, Massachusetts, 1735; d. at Quincy, 1826.—It was on the 50th anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence that Mr. Adams died, and Jefferson, his coadjutor in laying the foundations of the great commonwealth of the New World, expired on the same day. As an author, Mr. Adams is known by a work entitled, "A Defence of the Constitution and Government of the United States," which, in a new dress, again appeared with the title of a "History of the Principal Republics of the World."

ADAMS, Charles B., an American naturalist, who has devoted much of his time to the study of the Molluscs. Three winters which he passed in the island of Jamaica enabled him to throw much light on the formation of that island, of which a complete monograph is meditated. He has both written and published a great many papers on Conchology. B. at Dorchester, Massachusetts, 1814.

Adamur

ADAMS, John, the patriarch of Pitcairn's Island, and one of the mutineers in his majesty's ship *Bounty*, 1789. He settled, with several other of the mutineers and some Otaheitans, in Pitcairn's Island, where, after the death and destruction of his English companions, he became, from a rough and desperate character, a humane and religious man; he introduced Christianity and the laws of marriage amongst those that were with him on the island, and regulated the community entirely upon Christian principles. D. 1829.—In the voyages of Captain Beechy a portrait of Adams, whose original name was Smith, may be seen, and a fac-simile of his handwriting. Circumstances made him, as they do most celebrated men, an extraordinary character.

ADAMS, John Couch, an astronomer, and one of the discoverers of the planet Neptune. He became president of the Astronomical Society, and in 1848 received the Copley medal, as the highest scientific award of the Royal Society. B. in a small farmhouse in the Bodmin Moors, Cornwall.

ADAMS, John Quincy, the eldest son of the second President of the United States. He represented his country at Berlin, and in 1814 was plenipotentiary of the United States at the congress of Vienna. In 1815 he was ambassador at the court of St. James's. In 1817 he became secretary, and in 1825 President of the Union, in which office he was succeeded by General Jackson. B. in Massachusetts, 1767; d. at Washington, 1848.—Mr. Adams published, in a volume, a series of letters on the state of Silesia, which were the result of his observations made on a tour through that country. He was a warm advocate of the abolition of slavery.

ADAMS, Samuel, a member of American Congress, and one of the strongest advocates of the political separation of that country from Britain. B. 1722; d. 1803.

ADAMS, Lieutenant-General, a distinguished soldier, who fought under Wellington in India, and who, by his meritorious services, was gradually promoted to his rank of lieutenant-general. D. in Pembroke, 1834.—The death of this soldier occurred under melancholy circumstances. He was shooting on his own estate, when his fowling-piece, accidentally discharging itself whilst he was getting over a hedge, blew one side of his head completely off.

ADAMS, the name of five different counties and two townships in the United States of America. 1. In Pennsylvania. 2. In Ohio. 3. In Indiana. 4. In Mississippi. 5. In Illinois. The townships are in Massachusetts and New York; and many villages and smaller townships of the same name are scattered over the States.

ADAM'S BRIDGE, a line of shoals crossing the Gulf of Manaar, between Ceylon and Hindostan.

ADAMSON, Patrick, *ād'-am-sun*, a Scotch prelate, who, passing through several vicissitudes in various countries in which he travelled, returned to his own in 1573, and became minister of Paisley. In 1575 he sat as commissioner for settling the government of the church, and soon after was raised to the see of St. Andrew's, on which he was violently persecuted by the Presbyterians. In 1583 he was sent ambassador to Queen Elizabeth; but on his return to Scotland, in 1584, he found the Presbyterian party very violent, and at a synod, in 1586, they excommunicated him. The king also alienated the revenues of his see, and thereby reduced him and his family to a wretched condition. His works have been collected and published in 4to. B. at Perth, 1536; d. 1591.—Adamson wrote a Latin poem on the birth of James VI., for which he was arrested at Paris, and confined six months. Whilst under concealment, at an inn in Bourges, for seven months, he employed himself in translating the book of Job into Latin verse, and in writing a tragedy of Herod in the same tongue. His works have been collected, and published in 4to.

ADAM'S PEAK, a lofty mountain in the centre of the island of Ceylon. Height, 7,420 feet.

ADAMSTOWN, a village and parish of Ireland, 18 miles from Wexford. Area, 8,134 acres. Pop. about 2,000.

ADAMUR, *a-da-mooer*, a town of Spain, in the province of Andalusia, 21 miles from Cordova. Pop. nearly 3,000.

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Adana

ADANA, *a-da'-na*, a pashalic, and a town of Natolia, seated on the Sihoon, 25 miles N.E. of Tarsus. *Trade.* Wine, fruit, corn, cotton, and wool. *Lat.* 37° 10' N. *Lon.* 35° 12' E. *Pop.* 10,000.—Here is a bridge, said to have been erected by Justinian.

ADANSON, Michael, *ad'-an-sun*, a French naturalist, of Scotch extraction, who is supposed to have imbibed his love of natural history from his preceptors, the celebrated Reaumur and Bernard de Jussieu. His genius being of that active kind which delights in adventure, in his 21st year he set out for a voyage to Senegal, where he spent five years in making collections illustrative of his favourite pursuits. In 1753 he returned to Paris, greatly reduced in circumstances; but it is to be presumed that his vastly increased fund of knowledge helped to restore his fortunes. He continued to pursue his studies until the breaking out of the French revolution, which involved him in ruin. We find him, after this, so poor that, on being invited to become a member on the establishment of the Institute of France, he was compelled to refuse, because he could not make his appearance, for the "want of shoes." About the close of his life he enjoyed a small pension from the French government. *B.* at Aix, in Provence, 1727; *D.* at Paris, 1806.—Adanson wrote a work entitled "The Natural History of Senegal," and another under the name of "The Families of Plants," in which he advocated a system of classification different from that of Linnæus. For many years previous to his death, he entertained the plan of producing an "Encyclopædia of Natural History," to be embellished with 40,000 figures; but it fell to the ground. Adanson was a great friend to civil liberty, and an ardent philanthropist, being among the first to advocate slave emancipation.

ADARSA, or **ADASA**, *a-dar'-sa*, a city of Ephraim, not far from Gophna, where Nicanor was defeated by Judas Maccabeus.

ADDA, *ad'-da*, a river of Switzerland, which rises in the Grisons, runs through the Valteline and the Lake of Como, by Lecco, and falls into the Po, near Cremona.

ADDEPHAGIA, *ad-de-fai'-je-a*, a goddess of the Sicilians.

ADDINGTON, Anthony, *ad'-ding-ton*, a physician who settled at Reading, where he had considerable practice, particularly in cases of insanity. *B.* 1713; *D.* 1790.—Wrote an "Essay on the Scurvy, with the Method of preserving Water sweet at Sea," 8vo; another on "Mortality among Cattle," 8vo; and a pamphlet concerning a negotiation between Lord Chatham and Lord Bute, 8vo. He was the father of Viscount Sidmouth.

ADDINGTON, Henry. (See **SIDMOUTH**, Lord.)

ADDISON, Lancelot, *ad'-de-sun*, a divine, who was sent to Queen's College, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts. He was chosen one of the *terre filii* at the Act in 1658, but being satirical on the men in power, in his oration, he was obliged to ask pardon on his knees. He soon after quitted Oxford, and lived retired till the Restoration, when he became chaplain to the garrison at Dunkirk; and in 1663, to that at Tangier. He returned to England in 1670, and was made chaplain in ordinary to his majesty. Shortly after he obtained the living of Milston, in Wiltshire, and a prebend in the cathedral of Salisbury. In 1683 he was promoted to the deanery of Lichfield. *B.* at Crosby Ravensworth, Westmoreland, 1632; *D.* 1703.—He is the author of "An Account of the Present State of the Jews," and a "Description of West Barbary," which show him to have been a man of learning and observation.

ADDISON, Joseph, son of the above, was, after receiving the rudiments of his education, sent to the Charter-house, where he contracted an intimacy with Sir Richard Steele. In 1687 he was admitted at Queen's College, Oxford, but afterwards was entered at Magdalen. In 1693 he took his degree of M.A., and became eminent for his Latin poetry. At the age of 22 he addressed some verses to Dryden, in English, and not long after published a translation of part of Virgil's fourth Georgic. About this time he wrote the arguments prefixed to the several books of Dryden's Virgil, and composed the "Essay on the Georgics." In 1695 he addressed a poem to King William, which recommended him to Lord Somers. In 1699 he obtained a pension of £300 a year, to enable him to travel. He made the tour of France and Italy, im-

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proving his mind to the best advantage, as appears from his "Letter to Lord Halifax," which is considered the most elegant of his poetical works, and his "Travels in Italy," which he dedicated, at his return, to Lord Somers. He returned in 1702, and found his old friends out of place. In 1704 he was introduced to Lord Godolphin as a fit person to celebrate the victory of Blenheim, and produced "The Campaign," for which he was rewarded with the place of commissioner of appeals. Next year he went to Hanover with Lord Halifax, and soon after was appointed under-secretary of state. The rage for Italian operas which then prevailed, induced him to write his "Rosamond," which did not succeed, probably because it was English. When the marquis of Wharton went to Ireland as lord-lieutenant, Addison accompanied him as secretary, and was made keeper of the records there, with a salary of £300 a year. While he was in Ireland, Steele commenced the "Tatler," to which Addison liberally contributed. This was followed by the "Spectator," which he also enriched by his contributions, distinguished by one of the letters of the word *CLIO*. In 1713 his tragedy of "Cato" was brought upon the stage, amidst the plaudits of both Whigs and Tories. At this time the "Guardian" appeared, to which Addison contributed those papers which are marked by a hand. An attempt was afterwards made to revive the "Spectator," but after the publication of eighty numbers, the work was relinquished. Addison's quota amounts to about a fourth part of this second attempt. In 1715 he began the "Freeholder," and continued it till the middle of the next year, in defence of the government. In 1716 he married the Countess Dowager of Warwick, to whose son he had been tutor; but the marriage did not prove happy. In 1717 he became secretary of state, which office he soon resigned, on a pension of £1,500 a year. In his retirement he planned a tragedy on the death of Socrates, but did not execute it. What was perhaps more in accordance with his sentiments, he commenced "A Defence of the Christian Religion," part of which appeared after his death, and makes us regret that he did not live to perfect it. He also conceived the plan of an English dictionary, to be carried out in the manner subsequently adopted by Dr. Johnson. In 1719 he engaged in a political dispute with Steele, who, in his pamphlet of the "Old Whig," he contemptuously styled "little Dicky." *B.* at Milston, Wilts, 1672; *D.* at Holland House, 1719.—It is to be regretted that the same year which witnessed the demise of Addison should have been clouded by a dispute between him and his old friend and coadjutor, Steele. It is said that when he found the pressure of death upon him, he sent for Lord Warwick, and, affectionately pressing his hand, whispered, "See in what peace a Christian can die!" He left only one daughter, who died unmarried, in 1797. Dr. Johnson says, "Whoever wishes to attain an English style, familiar but not coarse, and elegant but not ostentatious, must give his days and nights to the volumes of Addison." His style, however, is deficient in force.

ADELAIDE, Madame, *ad'-e-laid*, an aunt of Louis XVI. of France. On the 19th of February, 1791, she, with her sister Victoire, fled from the horrors of the French revolution, and sought an asylum in Rome, Naples, and several other places, without success. At length they arrived at Corfu, where they obtained protection until the Russian general Outschard, took them to Trieste, where they fixed their residence. Victoire died in 1799, and her sister followed her to the grave, nine months afterwards.

ADELAIDE, Amelia Louisa Teresa Caroline, wife of William IV., and queen of England. She was sister to the duke of Saxe-Meiningen, and was married July 11, 1818. She was a lady possessed of many exalted virtues, and was a liberal benefactress of the poor. *B.* 1792; *D.* 1849.

ADELAIDE, the capital of South Australia, the seat of the government, and an episcopal city, stands on the river Torrens, which divides it into two parts, the North and the South. These divisions are connected by several wooden bridges, and a belt of park-land, converted into a kind of public garden, runs round the whole of the city, as well as between its two divisions. The south side is the principal place of commerce. The north, standing on a gentle slope, and occupying a much

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smaller area than the other, is the pleasanter of the two. The streets of both are wide, but indifferently paved, and inadequately lighted. Up to 1852 South Adelaide was without drainage; but since then, sanitary arrangements have been made, and public improvements carried on with considerable activity. No burial-ground is permitted to be attached to any church or chapel in the city, and the cattle which are sold in the market lying outside the city, are allowed to be slaughtered only in the city slaughter-house, a large building erected on the left bank of the Torrens, about half a mile below the town. At a distance of eight miles, and on the shore of the Gulf of St. Vincent, is Port Adelaide, where are built wharfs, warehouses, and every convenience for merchants and shippers. Formerly the goods were conveyed from here to Adelaide by bullocks and horses, but these have since been almost entirely superseded by the laying down of a railway. Albert Town is a small straggling village, at about a mile from the port, and mostly inhabited by persons connected with the shipping. In 1845 the port was made free to all nations. Adelaide was founded in 1836. *Pop.*, with Port Adelaide and Albert Town, about 20,000. *Lat.* 34° 36' S. *Lon.* 128° 30' E.—(See SOUTH AUSTRALIA.)

ADELAIDE ARCHIPELAGO. (See ARCHIPELAGO.)

ADELARD, *ad'-e-lar*, a monk of Bath, who travelled into Egypt and Arabia, and translated the "Elements of Euclid" out of Arabic into Latin, before any Greek copies of that celebrated work had been discovered. He also translated and wrote several other treatises on mathematical and medical subjects, which are to be seen in MS. in the libraries of Corpus Christi and Trinity colleges, Oxford.—Flourished in the 12th century.

ADELBOLD, *ad'-el-bold*, a bishop of Utrecht, who wrote the life of Henry II., emperor of Germany, which is still extant. *d.* 1027.

ADELER, Curtius, *ad'-e-ler*, also named Servisen, a Norwegian, who, after serving in the Dutch navy, entered the Venetian service, in which he was raised to the rank of admiral, and, subsequently, was made a knight of St. Mark, and obtained a pension for his meritorious conduct. On leaving the Venetian service, he went to Amsterdam, where he married a lady of rank. We next find him admiral-in-chief of the Danish fleet, and created a noble. *b.* 1622; *d.* at Copenhagen, 1675.

ADELGRIFF, John Albrecht, *ad'-el-greef*, a German, supposed to be a magician, whose reputed blasphemous fanaticism and sedition caused him to be put to death at Konigsburg, 1636.

ADELMAN, *ad'-el-man*, a bishop of Brescia, who wrote a letter on the Eucharist, which is in a collection printed at Louvain in 1561, in 8vo. *d.* 1062.

ADELPHUS, *ai'-del'-phus*, a disciple of Plato, and the composer of a singular theory, compounded of the doctrines of Plato, the Gnostics, and others; greatly followed, though he was opposed by Plotinus.—Flourished in the third century.

ADELSBERG, *ad'-els-berg*, a small market-town in the duchy of Carniola, Austria, 22 miles from Laibach, celebrated for some remarkable caverns found in its neighbourhood.

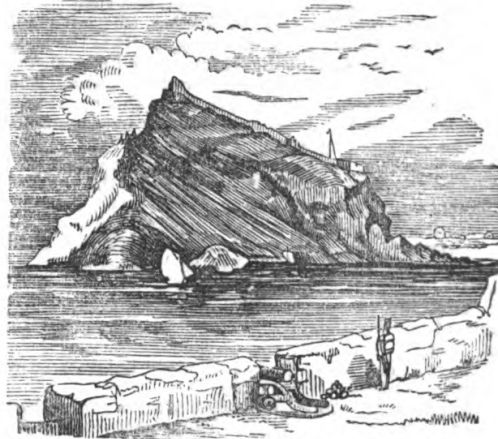
ADELUNG, Johann Christoph, *ad'-e-lung*, a universal linguist and grammarian, who finished his education at the university of Stalle. He became professor in the Evangelical Gymnasium at Erfurt, which appointment he resigned in 1761, on account of a religious dispute with the Catholic town magistrates. He then went to Leipsic, where he supported himself by literature till 1787, when he was appointed to the office of principal librarian at Dresden. *b.* at Spantekon, in Pomerania, in August, 1732; *d.* at Dresden, September, 1806.—He is best known by his "Grammatical and Critical Dictionary."

ADEMAR, *ad'-e-mar*, a monk, who wrote chronicles of France, which were published by Labbe. He flourished in the 10th century.

ADEN, *ai'-den*, or *a'-den*, a seaport, the capital of the state of Aden, situate on a rocky peninsula in the south-west extremity of Arabia, projecting into the sea. It was formerly strongly fortified, and the most opulent city of Arabia; but had altogether declined, when it was, in 1840, taken possession of by the

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British, who have converted it from ruin and misery into a flourishing place of trade, encompassed by fruitful orchards and blooming gardens. Its harbours are the best on the Arabian coast. Between the



ADEN—THE BRITISH CAMP.

mountain-masses which command their entrance, there is a space of four miles, and vessels may take up any position in a depth of water of from 5 to 10 fathoms. On account of this, Aden has become one of the principal coaling stations of the Anglo-Indian mail steamers, and every year it is becoming a place of greater importance. *Pop.* 24,000. *Lat.* 12° 46' N. *Lon.* 45° 10' E.

ADENBURG, *a'-den-burg*, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, 12 miles from Cologne.

ADEN KALESSI, *ai'-den ka-les'-se*, a Turkish fortress on an island in the Danube, where are bomb-proof casemates for two hundred men.

ADENORE, *a'-den-ore*, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, 5 miles S. of Volconda.

ADEODATUS, *ai'-de'-o-dai'-tus*, "God's-gift," a pious and charitable pontiff, who obtained the tiara in 672. *b.* at Rome; *d.* 676.

ADER, William, *a'-der*, a physician of Toulouse, who wrote a book entitled, "De Ægrotis et Morbis Evangelicis;" in which he proves that the diseases healed by our Saviour were incurable by medicine.—Flourished in the 17th century.

ADERBEITZAN, *a-der'-bite'-zan*, a province of Persia, bounded on the N. by Armenia, W. by Ghilan, S. by Irac-Agemi, and W. by Kurdistan. Tauris is the capital.

ADES, or **HADES**, *ha'-dees*, the god of hell among the Greeks, and the same as the Pluto of the Latins. The term is, by the ancients, often used to signify hell itself.

ADET, P. A., *a'-dai*, an envoy, who represented France in the United States, 1796. He is known both as an original author in chemistry and a translator; he suggested new chemical characters and nomenclature.

ADHAD-EDDOULAT, *ad'-ha-ed'-doo-la*, a Persian emperor who succeeded his uncle, Amad-Eddoulat, and by his conquests greatly enlarged his territories. In 977 he took Bagdad, and increased its beauty by the erection of hospitals, mosques, and other public works. *d.* 982.—This emperor was a friend to literature, and gave great encouragement to poets and men of learning.

ADHELME, *ad'-helm*, son of Kenred and nephew of Ina, king of the West Saxons. He became abbot of Malmesbury, was the first bishop of Sherborne, as he was, also, the first Englishman who wrote in Latin, and the first who brought poetry into this country. *d.* 709, and was canonized.

ADHEMAR, William, *ad'-he-mar*, a celebrated poet of Provence. *d.* about 1190.

ADIABENE, *ad'-e-a-be'-ne*, the principal region of the six districts given to Assyria. It is sometimes used to imply the whole of Assyria.

ADIATORIX, *ai'-de-at'-o-ris*, a governor of Galatia, who, to gain Antony's favour, slaughtered, in one

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night, all the inhabitants of the Roman colony of Heraclea, in Pontus. He was made prisoner at Actium, and, after being led in triumph by Augustus, was strangled in prison.

ADIGE, *ad-deedge*, a river which rises to the south of the Lake of Glace, enters the Tyrol, and runs by Trent and Verona into the Gulf of Venice, where it empties itself, about 5 miles south of Chioggia. It is the ancient *Athesis*, and is called by the Germans the *Etsch*, throughout its entire length, which is about 250 miles. Nearly 200 flour and rice mills are driven by this river, which, with its valley, has been rendered for ever memorable by the wars of Bonaparte.

ADIMANTUS, *ad-e-man'-tus*, one of the sect of the Manichees, who denied the authority of the Old Testament, in a book which was answered by St. Augustine. —Flourished at the end of the 3rd century.

ADIMARI, Raphael, *ad-e-ma'-ri*, an Italian author, who wrote the history of Rimini. Flourished in the 16th century.

ADIMARI, Alexander, a Florentine poet, who acquired a high reputation. B. at Florence, 1579; D. 1649.

ADINKIRKE, *ad-in-kerk*, a village of Belgium, 18 miles south of Ostend. Pop. 1,000.

ADJUNTA, *ad'-jun-ta*, an Indian town in Hyderabad, or the territory of the Nizam. In its neighbourhood are some remarkable cavern-temples, profusely decorated with Buddhist paintings or sculptures. Lat. 20° N. Lon. 75° 50' E.

ADJURGUR, *ad-je-gur*, a town and district of British India, in the province of Allahabad. In 1809 it was taken by the British. Area, 340 square miles. Pop. from 40,000 to 50,000. Annual revenue, £33,000. Lat. 24° 52' N. Lon. 80° 20' E.

ADLER, James George, *ad'-ler*, a Danish orientalist and philosopher. He produced a work entitled, "Museum Cuficum," and several works on the language, laws, and rites of the Jews. B. 1756.

ADLER, Philip, a German engraver, and apparently the founder of the school which gave rise to the Hopfars and Hollar. —He flourished in the 16th century.

ADLERFELDT, Gustavus, *ad'-ler-felt*, a gentleman of the bedchamber of Charles XII., whose history he wrote with great fidelity. B. at Stockholm. Fell at the battle of Pultowa, 1709. —A French translation of his history was published in 1740.

ADLINGFLEET, *ad-ling-fleet*, a parish in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 8 miles south of Howden. Area, 4,580 acres. Pop. 500.

ADLINGTON, *ad-ling-ton*, a township near Macclesfield, in Cheshire, in which the inhabitants are chiefly employed in silk manufactures. Pop. 1,500. —There is another township near Wigan, in Lancashire. Pop. 1,100.

ADLREITTER, John, *adl-zreit-ter*, a German, chancellor of Bavaria, who wrote the annals of Bavaria in Latin, folio. —Flourished in the 17th century. —His "Annals" were printed in Leipsic in 1710.

ADMAH, *ad'-ma*, the most easterly of the five cities of the plain, consumed by fire from heaven, and the site of which was afterwards submerged by the waters of the Dead Sea.

ADMETUS, *ad-me'-tus*, the most remarkable of this name was a king of Phære, in Thessaly. Apollo, when banished from heaven, is said to have tended his flocks for nine years, and to have obtained from the Parææ that Admetus should never die, if another person laid down his life for him. This was cheerfully done by his wife, Alceste. —Admetus was one of the Argonauts, and was at the hunt of the Calydonian boar. Pelias promised his daughter in marriage only to him who could bring him a chariot drawn by a lion and a wild boar. Admetus did this by the aid of Apollo, and obtained Alceste in marriage.

ADMIRALTY ISLAND, *ad-me-ral-te*, on the North-American coast, about 80 miles long and 20 wide, belonging to Russia. It is covered with pine forests, and was circumnavigated by Vancouver. Lat. about 58° 24' N. Lon. 135° 30' W.

ADMIRALTY ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the Pacific Ocean, to the N.W. of New Ireland. They were visited in 1767 by Captain Carteret, but were, in 1616, discovered by the Dutch. Some of them are of

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considerable extent, and the centre one is supposed to be about 45 miles long. None appear to be inhabited but those that are covered with cocoa-trees; and as they are little raised above the level of the sea, it is believed that water must be scarce. The inhabitants are of a dark colour, with woolly hair, and go naked. Lat. between 2° and 3° S. Lon. between 146° 18' and 147° 46' E.

ADO, *a-do*, archbishop of Vienne, in Dauphiny. D. 875, aged 75. —He wrote a "Universal Chronicle," printed at Paris, 1522, and at Rome in 1745, folio; and a "Martyrology," published in 1613.

ADOLPHATI, *a-dol-fa'-te*, an Italian musician, who composed a piece in which there were two kinds of time—one of two notes, and the other of three—in the same air. He was, besides, both the author and composer of several operas.

ADOLPHUS, John, *ad-dol'-fus*, a barrister of considerable standing in the criminal courts, being a ready speaker, a sharp advocate, and a sound lawyer. He was leading counsel in the Thistlewood conspiracy of 1820, in which case he greatly distinguished himself, although he was retained for the conspirators but a few hours before the trial of the prisoners. B. 1770; D. 1845. —As an author, Adolphus is known by a "History of England from the Accession of George III." He was also the author of the "Political State of the British Empire," "Biographical Memoirs," and fugitive pieces and pamphlets now forgotten.

ADOLPHUS, Count of Nassau, elected emperor of Germany in 1292. His rapacity and tyrannical conduct caused a confederation to be formed against him, at the head of which was Albert, duke of Austria. He fell in battle, July 2, 1298.

ADOLPHUS, Count of Cleves, who instituted the Order of Fools, 1380, which consisted of the principal noblemen of Cleves, and which has long since ceased to exist.

ADOLPHUS, G., a warlike duke of Holstein, and son of Frederick, king of Denmark. B. 1526; D. 1586. —His name frequently occurs in the military transactions of Germany.

ADOLPHUS-FREDERICK II. of Holstein Gottorp, king of Sweden, succeeded his father in 1751. He reformed the laws, and encouraged learning and the arts of peace. B. 1710; D. 1771. —This sovereign instituted, at Torneo, in Lapland, an academy of inscriptions and belles-lettres.

ADONI, *a-do-ne*, a town of India, situate in the Deccan, under the presidency of Madras, in Golconda, on one of the branches of the Tungebadda, 175 miles S.W. of Hyderabad. In 1787 it was reduced to ruins by Tippoo Saib.

ADONIA, *ad-do'-ne-a*, festivals in honour of Adonis, first celebrated at Byblos, in Phœnicia. They lasted two days, the first of which was spent in howlings and lamentations, the second in joyful acclamations, as if Adonis had returned to life. Only women were admitted, and such as did not appear, were compelled to undergo, for one day, a punishment revolting to virtue.

ADONI-BEZEK, *ad-o'-ni-be'-zek*, king of Bezek, in Canaan. He was a cruel prince, on account of which his thumbs and great toes were cut off by the tribes of Judah and Simeon, after they had defeated him in a great battle. D. at Jerusalem, B.C. 1443.

ADONIJAH, *ad'-o-ni'-ja*, the fourth son of King David, by Haggiah. He aimed at his father's crown, but Solomon was proclaimed king of Israel, when Adonijah fled to the tabernacle for protection. B.C. 1015.

ADONIS, *ad-do'-nis*, son of Cinyras, by his daughter Myrrha, the favourite of Venus. He was fond of hunting, and was often cautioned by his mistress not to hunt wild beasts, for fear of being killed in the exercise. This advice he slighted, and at last received a mortal bite from a wild boar which he had wounded, and Venus, after shedding many tears at his death, changed him into the flower called anemone. Proserpine is said to have restored him to life, on condition that he should spend six months with her, and the rest of the year with Venus. This implies the alternate return of summer and winter. —Adonis had temples raised to his memory, and is said to have been beloved by Apollo and Bacchus.

ADONY, *a-do-ne*, a Hungarian town on the banks of

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Adorf

the Danube, 28 miles south of Pesth. *Pop.*, about 3,000.

ADORF, *ad-orf*, the most southern town of Saxony, in Voigtland, seated on the Elsther, 15 miles N.N.W. of Egra. *Manf.* Chiefly cotton goods. *Pop.* 3,000.

ADORNE, Francis, *ad-orn*, a Jesuit of Genoa, who wrote a treatise on ecclesiastical discipline. *D.* 1586.

ADOUR, *ad'-oer*, a river of France, which rises six miles to the east of Barèges, in the department of the Upper Pyrenees, and running by Tarbes and Dax, falls into the Bay of Biscay, three miles beyond Bayonne, where it joins the Nive. Its course, through many fertile valleys, is about 180 miles.

ADOWA, *ad'-o-a*, one of the principal towns in the kingdom of Tigré, Abyssinia, with houses built in a conical form, and arranged into streets. It is the great mart between the interior and the coast, and reaps the advantage of a transit trade between the Red Sea ports and Gondaro. *Pop.* 7,000. *Lat.* 14° 12' 30" N. *Lon.* 39° 5' E.

ADRA, *a'-dra*, a seaport of Spain, in Grenada, 60 miles S.E. of Grenada. Its lead-mines are the chief support of the inhabitants. *Pop.* 7,500.

ADRAMMELECH, *ad-ram'-e-lek*, "magnificence of the king," a son of Sennacherib, king of Assyria, slain by his sons, *B.C.* 713.—One of the gods adored by the inhabitants of Sepharvaim.

ADRAMPATAM, *ad-ram'-pa-tam*, an Indian town in the British district of Tanjore, presidency of Madras, 34 miles W. of Point Calimere.

ADRAMYTI, *a-dra-me'-te*, a town of Natolia, on the E. coast of a gulf of its name, 83 miles N. of Smyrna. Gall-nuts, olives, and wool form its principal exports.

ADRARA, *a-dra'-ra*, a village of Lombardy, celebrated for the wars of the Guelphs and the Ghibellines, 74 miles from Bergamo.

ADRASTA, *ad-räs'-ta*, one of the Oceanides, who nursed Jupiter.

ADRASTIA, *ad-räs'-te-a*, a daughter of Jupiter and Necessity. She is called by some Nemesis, and is the avenger of wrong. The Egyptians placed her above the moon, whence she looked down upon the actions of men.

ADRASTUS, *ad-räs'-tus*. There are many of this name in ancient history, the most remarkable of whom is the son of Talaua and Lysimache, who was king of Argos. Polynices being banished from Thebes by his brother Eteocles, fled to Argos, where he married Argia, daughter of Adrastus. The king assisted his son-in-law, and marched against Thebes with an army led by seven of his most famous generals. All perished in the war except Adrastus, who, with a few men who were saved from slaughter, fled to Athens, and implored the aid of Theseus against the Thebans, who opposed the burying of the Argives fallen in battle. Theseus went to his assistance, and was victorious.—Adrastus, after a long reign, died through grief, occasioned by the death of his son Ægialeus. A temple was raised to his memory at Sicyon.

ADRETS, Baron des, Francis de Beaumont, *ad'-rai*, a violent Huguenot, who signalized himself by many daring exploits, as well as cruelties. He subsequently became a Catholic, but died as he had lived, in general detestation. *D.* 1587.—At some places he obliged his prisoners to throw themselves from the battlements, upon the pikes of his soldiers. Reproaching one for retreating twice from the fatal leap, "Sir," replied the man, "I defy you, with all your bravery, to take it in three." This keen rejoinder saved his life.

ADRIA, John James, *ad'-re-a*, a Sicilian writer, who became physician-general to Charles V. of Spain. *D.* 1560.

ADRIA, a town of Italy, in Polesino di Rovigo, the see of a bishop, who resides at Rovigo. This town gives name to the Adriatic Sea, and was formerly of great note, but has been much reduced by frequent inundations. It is crossed by the Castagnaro, a branch of the Adige, and stands 30 miles S.S.W. of Venice. *Pop.* about 10,000. *Lat.* 45° 3' N. *Lon.* 11° E.

ADRIAM, Marie, *a-dre-am*, a female who, at the age of 16, defended her native town of Lyons with the utmost valour throughout the whole time of its being besieged, in 1793, by the French army of the Convention. At the close of the siege she was arrested and executed, with many others, who had so bravely distin-

Adrian

guished themselves for a period of two months, in defence of the beleaguered city.

ADRIAN, Publius Ælius, *ai'-dre-an*, one of the greatest of the Roman emperors. He entered early into the army, and became tribune of a legion, when 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. No monarch informed himself more by travelling than Adrian. In 120 he visited Gaul, whence he passed over to Britain, where he erected a wall extending from the Solway Frith to the mouth of the Tyne. The object of this was to secure the Roman province from the incursions of the Caledonians. On leaving Britain he went into Africa and Asia, and in 125 was initiated into the Eleusinian mysteries at Athens. This, as a matter of course, according to Greek superstition, secured him an abode in the Elysian fields after his death. In his reign the Christians underwent a dreadful persecution. He built a temple to Jupiter, on Mount Calvary, and placed a statue of Adonis in the manger of Bethlehem; he also had images of swine engraved on the gates of Jerusalem, all of which acts indicate a contempt for Christianity. *B. A.D.* 76; *D.* at Baia, 139.—On his deathbed he composed some Latin verses, addressed to his soul, which betray his uncertainty with regard to a future state. He had great virtues, which were, however, blended with as great vices. He adopted as his son Titus Antonius, on condition that he should adopt Marcus Annus Verus and the son of Lucius Verus.

ADRIAN, an author, who wrote an introduction to the Scriptures, in Greek, printed at Augsburg in 1602, 4to; and in Latin, in 1650, folio. Lived in the fifth century.

ADRIAN, a Carthusian monk, known by a treatise, entitled "De Remediis Utriusque Fortunæ," printed at Cologne in 1471, folio.

ADRIAN I., one of a Roman patrician family, elected to the pontificate in 772. He sanctioned the worship of images, which had been allowed in a council held at Nice, in 787, but which was opposed by the kings of France and England. *D.* 795.

ADRIAN II., an ecclesiastic, who succeeded to the papal chair in 867. He contended, without success, for superiority over the patriarch of Constantinople and the crowned heads of the West. *B.* at Rome; *D.* 872.

ADRIAN III., a Roman, raised to the pontificate in 884, but died the next year, on his journey to a diet at Worms.

ADRIAN IV., the only Englishman who was ever raised to the dignity of the papal chair. His name was Nicholas Breakespere; and for some time he filled a mean situation in the monastery of St. Albans. Being refused the habit in that house, he went to France, and became a clerk in the monastery of St. Rufus, in Provence, of which he was afterwards chosen abbot. Eugenius III. created him a cardinal in 1146, and in 1148 sent him legate to Denmark and Norway, which nations he converted to the Christian faith. In 1154 he obtained the tiara, and Henry II., king of England, sent the abbot of St. Albans, with three bishops, to congratulate him. Adrian, disregarding the slight formerly put upon him by the brethren of St. Albans, granted considerable privileges to that monastery, and a bull to Henry for the conquest of Ireland. In 1155 he excommunicated the king of Sicily; and about the same time, the emperor Frederic, meeting him near Sutnam, held his stirrup while he mounted his horse. With this act his holiness seems to have been pleased, for he took the emperor to Rome with him, and consecrated him king of the Romans in St. Peter's church. The next year the king of Sicily submitted, and was absolved. *B.* at Langley, near St. Albans; *D.* supposed of poison, 1159.—Adrian, by his active conduct, left the papal territory in a better state than he found it, and bequeathed to posterity some letters and homilies still extant.

ADRIAN V. ascended the papal throne in 1276. He was despatched as legate to England in 1254, and again in 1265, to settle the disputes between Henry III. and

Adrian

his barons. E. at Geneva; D. 1276.—He only lived thirty-eight days after his election.

ADRIAN VI., a Dutchman, who was educated on charity at Louvain. The bishopric of Tortosa was conferred upon him by Ferdinand, king of Spain; and his successor Charles, during his minority, chose him to be regent. When that prince became emperor, by the title of Charles V., he placed unlimited confidence in Adrian, who, on the death of Leo X., in 1521, was elected pope. B. at Utrecht; D. 1523.

ADRIAN de Castello, an Italian, who, passing through several employments, it is presumed, without success, at last found his way to England, where Henry VII. first made him his agent at Rome, then gave him the bishopric of Hereford, and afterwards that of Bath and Wells. He farmed out his bishopric, preferring to live at Rome, where he built a superb palace, which he left to the king of England and his successors. Alexander VI. created him cardinal, in 1503; soon after which he narrowly escaped being poisoned with others of his order, at a feast given by the pope and his son Caesar Borgia. Engaging in a plot against Pope Leo X., into which he was led by the prediction of a fortune-teller, that Leo should die a violent death, and be succeeded by one Adrian, he was fined 12,500 ducats, and prohibited from leaving Rome. However, in 1518, he fled from that city and was excommunicated. At this time he was at Venice; but what became of him afterwards is unknown. Polydore Virgil says he ended his days at Riva, in the diocese of Trent; and gives him a high character for erudition. B. at Cornetto, in Tuscany.

ADRIANI, John Baptist, *a-dre-a'-ne*, a Florentine who wrote the history of his own times in Italian. B. at Florence, 1511; D. at Florence, 1579.

ADRIANI, Marcel Virgil, a chancellor of the republic of Florence, and an expert scholar in the Greek and Latin languages. He translated Dioscorides from the former into the latter. B. 1464; D. 1521.

ADRIANI, Marcel, secretary to the Florentine republic, and son of the above chancellor. B. at Florence, 1513; D. 1579.—He wrote a "History of his Own Times," which has considerable merit.

ADRIANO, *a-dre-a'-no*, a mountain of Spain, in Biscay, over which is a very difficult road to Alba and Old Castille. It is one of the highest of the Pyrenees, and is only inhabited by a few shepherds.

ADRIANO, a Carmelite friar of Spain, and a painter of some excellence, who destroyed his works almost as soon as he had finished them. D. 1650.

ADRIANOPLE, *ad-re-an-o'-pel*, the second city of European Turkey, standing on the Maritza, at a distance of 135 miles from Constantinople. It is now about five miles in circumference, surrounded by old walls, and defended by a citadel. Its streets are narrow and irregular, but adorned with fountains and mosques, of which there are about 40. It was taken by the Turks from the Greek emperors in 1362, and made the seat of their empire, which it continued for a great many years. *Manf.* Silk, woollen, and cotton stuffs. Rose-water and other perfumes are made, and there are both dyeing and tanning establishments. *Exp.* Wool, opium, leather, wax, &c. *Pop.* 100,000, of whom about 30,000 are Greeks. *Lat.* 41° 44' N. *Lon.* 26° 35' E.—The bazar and the mosque of Selim are here the objects of greatest attraction. The former is a brick building of about 300 paces in length, and offers for sale all the rich commodities of the East; the latter is built like a theatre, from the ruins of Famagusta, in Cyprus. Its principal balcony has an ascent of 377 steps. In the adjacent plain, Constantine the Great defeated Licinius in 323, and in 378 the Goths overpowered Valens. In 1360 the sultan Moorad I. took the city, when it became the capital of the empire, and the favourite residence of the sultans till the 18th century. On the 20th August, 1829, it was taken by the Russian general Diebitsch, which led to the treaty of peace concluded at Adrianople on the following 14th September. The stipulations of this treaty restored to the Porte those parts of Bulgaria and Roumelia which the Russians had conquered, besides Moldavia and Wallachia; it also fixed the Pruth and the right bank of the Danube, from the mouth of the former river, to be the boundary-line between Turkey in Europe and Russia. The limits of the Asiatic territories of the two

Ætæus

states were also exactly defined. Sums of indemnification for the expenses of the war were assigned to Russia, and the liberty of trading to all parts of the Turkish dominions conceded, besides the trading navigation of the Danube, the Mediterranean, and the Black Sea. The free passage of the Dardanelles was likewise guaranteed. The political independence of Greece was to be recognized by the Porte, as well as that of Moldavia, Wallachia, and Servia, acknowledged.

ADRIATIC SEA, or Gulf of Venice, *ai-dre-ät'-ik*, that portion of the Mediterranean Sea which lies between the coasts of Italy, Illyria, and Albania. Its length from Cape Leuca to Trieste is 450 miles, and its mean breadth is 90 miles. The Po and the Adige are the only rivers of importance it receives, and its greatest depth is not more than 22 fathoms, whilst a great part of it is not 12 fathoms. Its navigation is generally safe in summer, but in winter the violence of the winds from the south-east causes much destruction to shipping. On the Venetian side, the shores are low, but on the Dalmatian, the waves, in stormy weather, lash the rocks which girdle the coast to a great height. It runs from the south-east, at *Lat.* 40° 8', to north-west, at *Lat.* 45° 45'.—The Adriatic takes its name from the city of Adria: its waters are saltier than those of the ocean.

ADRICOMIA, Cornelia, *ad-re-ko'-me-a*, a Dutch nun of a noble family, who wrote a poetical version of the Psalms in the sixteenth century.

ADRICOMIUS, Christian, *ad-re-ko'-me-us*, a Dutch author, who wrote a description of the Holy Land, and a chronicle of the Old and New Testaments, published in 1593. B. at Delft, 1533; D. at Cologne, 1585.

ADRO, *a'-dro*, a town of Austrian Italy, 10 miles from Brescia. *Pop.* 2,300.

ADRY, J. F., *a'-dre*, a professor of rhetoric in France, and a voluminous author. B. 1749; D. 1818.—Among his works we may notice his "Life of the Duchess of Schomberg;" a "Biography of Malebranche," and a "History of Vittoria Accarambono."

ADSON, *ad'-sun*, abbot of Luxeuil, who was the author of a book on the Miracles of St. Wandalbert, and of another concerning Antichrist.—Lived in the 10th century.

ADULÆ, *ad'-ool*, the modern Zulla, *zool-la*, situate in Annesley Bay, on the west coast of the Red Sea. *Lat.* 15° 40' N.

ADUMPOOR, *ad'-um-poor*, an Indian town in the British district of Azimgurh. *Lat.* 16° N. *Lon.* 80° 20' E.

ADVENTURE BAY, *ad-vent-yur*, near the southern extremity of Tasmania. *Lat.* 43° S. *Lon.* 147° E.

ADVENTURE BAY, on the east coast of Brewer Island, in the Pacific Ocean, so called from the ship in which Captain Furneaux, its discoverer, sailed. Captain Cook found the people to be mild and cheerful, with little of that wild appearance which savages in general have. They were, however, almost totally devoid of activity or genius, and were nearly on a level with the wretched natives of Terra del Fuego. *Lat.* 43° 21' S. *Lon.* 147° 29' W.

ÆA, *e-a*, a huntress, changed by the gods into an island of the same name, to rescue her from the pursuit of her lover, the river Phasis. On the island was a town called Æa, which was the capital of Colchis.

ÆACUS, *e'-ä-kus*, son of Jupiter, by Ægina, and king of the island of Cænopia. A pestilence having destroyed all his subjects, he entreated Jupiter to repeople his kingdom; and, according to his desire, all the ants which were in an old oak were changed into men, and called by Æacus *myrmidons*, from *murmex*, an ant. Æacus married Endeis, by whom he had Telemon and Peleus. He was a man of such integrity that the ancients have made him one of the judges of hell, with Minos and Rhadamanthus.

ÆATUS, *e'-ä-tus*, son of Philip and brother of Polycelea, was descended from Hercules. An oracle having announced, that whoever of the two first touched the land after crossing the Achelous should obtain the kingdom, Polycelea pretended to be lame, and prevailed upon her brother to carry her across on his shoulders. When they came near the opposite side, Polycelea leaped ashore from her brother's back, exclaiming that the kingdom was her own. Æatus joined her in her exclamation, and afterwards married her, and reigned conjointly with her. Their son, Thessalus, gave his name to Thessaly.

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Æchmacoras

ÆCHMACORAS, *eke-māk'-o-ras*, a son of Hercules, by Phyllone, daughter of Alcimedon. When the father heard that his daughter had had a child, he exposed her and the infant in the woods to wild beasts, where Hercules, conducted by the noise of a magpie, which imitated the cries of a child, found and delivered them.

ÆDESIUS, *e-de'-se-us*, a Platonic philosopher, who succeeded Iamblichus as teacher of philosophy at Cappadocia. He pretended to hold communion with the deities. Flourished in the 4th century.

ÆDESSA, or *EDESSA*, *e-des'-sa*, a town of Macedonia, near Pella. Caranus, king of Macedonia, took it by following goats that sought shelter from the rain, and called it from that circumstance (*aigas*, capras) *Ægeas*. It was the burying-place of the Macedonian kings; and an oracle had said, that as long as the kings were buried there, so long would their kingdom exist. Alexander was buried in a different place; and on that account some authors have said that the kingdom became extinct.

ÆETA, or *ÆETES*, *e-e'-ta*, king of Colchis, son of Sol and Perseis, daughter of Oceanus, was father of Medea, Absyrtus, and Chalciope, by Idya, one of the Oceanides. He killed Phryxus, son of Athamas, who had fled to his court on a golden ram. He was induced to perpetrate this crime in order to obtain the fleece of the golden ram. The Argonauts came against Colchis, and recovered the golden fleece by means of Medea, though it was guarded by bulls that breathed fire, and by a venomous dragon. This expedition has been celebrated by all the ancient poets.

ÆGADES, *e'-ga-dees*, or *ÆGATES*, three small rocky islands to the west of Sicily, near Marsella: their names are Levanzo, Favignana, and Maretima.

ÆGÆ, *e'-jee'*, a town near Eubœa, from which the *Ægean* Sea is said to take its name.

ÆGEON, *e-je'-on*, the son of Cœlus, or of Pontus and Terra, the same as Briareus. It is supposed that he was a notorious pirate, chiefly residing at *Æga*, whence his name; and that the fable about his hundred hands arises from his having one hundred men to manage his oars in his piratical excursions.

ÆGÆUS, *e-je'-us*, a surname of Neptune, from *Æga*, in Eubœa.—A river of Coreyra.—A plain in Phocis.

ÆGALEOS, *e-ga'-le-os*, or *ÆGALEUM*, a mountain of Attica, from which Xerxes beheld the battle of Salamis. It was situated to the left of the road from Athens to Eleusis. Its present name is Saramango.

ÆGEAN SEA, *e-je'-an*, now the Archipelago, a part of the Mediterranean which divides Greece from Asia Minor. It is full of islands, some of which are called Cyclades, others Sporades, &c. Some refer the origin of its name to *Ægeus*, but others, with more probability, derive it from the town of *Ægæ*, in the neighbourhood of Eubœa. The *Ægean* Sea was accounted particularly stormy and dangerous to mariners.

ÆGEATES, John, *e-je'-a-tes*, a Nestorian monk, who wrote an ecclesiastical history, and a treatise against the council of Chalcedon. Flourished in the 5th century.

ÆGEUS, *e-je'-us*, king of Athens, son of Pandion, being desirous of having children, went to consult the oracle, and in his return, stopped at the court of Pittheus, king of Troezen, who gave him his daughter *Æthra* in marriage. He left her pregnant, and told her if she had a son to send him to Athens, as soon as he could lift a stone under which he had concealed his sword. By this sword he was to be known to *Ægeus*, who did not wish to make any public discovery of a son, for fear of his nephews, the Pallantides, who expected his crown. *Æthra* became mother of Theseus, whom she accordingly sent to Athens with his father's sword. At that time *Ægeus* lived with Medea, the divorced wife of Jason. When Theseus came to Athens, Medea attempted to poison him; but he escaped, and upon showing *Ægeus* the sword he wore, discovered himself to be his son. The *Ægean* Sea is supposed by some to be called after him. Theseus had agreed with *Ægeus*, when he should return from Crete, that he should hoist white sails, as a signal of his having subdued the Minotaur; forgetting to do so, his disconsolate father, at the sight of the black sails, threw himself into this sea. *Ægeus* reigned forty-eight years, and died B.C. 1235.

ÆGIALE, *e-ji'-a-le*, one of Phaeton's sisters, who

Ægoceros

were themselves changed into poplars, and their tears into amber. They are called *Heliades*.

ÆGIALEUS, *e-ji'-a-le-us*, son of Adrastus, by Amphitea, was one of the Epigoni, or sons of the seven generals who were killed in the first Theban war. They went against the Thebans, who had refused to give burial to their fathers, and were victorious. They all returned home safe except *Ægialeus*, who was killed. This expedition is called the War of the Epigoni.

ÆGIDIUS, Petrus Albiensis, *e-jid'-e-us*, an Asiatic and African traveller, who wrote a description of Thrace, Constantinople, and other works. D. 1555.

ÆGIDIUS ATHENIENSIS, a Greek ecclesiastic and physician, who wrote several books, the chief of which are, "*De Pulsibus et de Venenis*." Flourished in the 8th century.

ÆGIDIUS DE COLUMNA, a general of the Augustines, who taught divinity at Paris with great reputation, but whose works have long since sunk into oblivion. One of his books, however, as an early specimen of typography, is still sought for. D. 1516.

ÆGILIA, *e-ji'-e-a*, a small island in Eubœa, where the Persian fleet, under Datis and Artaphernes, was moored before the battle of Marathon. It is now called Stouri.—Another in the channel which separates Cythera from Crete.

ÆGINA, *e-ji'-na*, daughter of Asopus, had *Æacus* by Jupiter changed into a flame of fire. She afterwards married Actor, son of Myrmidon, by whom she had some children, who conspired against their father. Some say that she was changed by Jupiter into the island which bears her name.

ÆGINA, an island in that part of the *Ægean* Sea which formed the Saronic gulf. It was also called (*Enone*, *Enopia*, and *Myrmidonia*), and was reckoned about 22½ miles in circumference. This island furnished eighteen ships to the battle of Artemisium; thirty to that of Salamis; and 500 men to the battle of Platœa. The modern name of the island is *Egia*. On the conical hill called Mount Oras, are still to be seen some remains of the temple of Jupiter Panhellenius. Pop. 4,000. Lat. 37° 43' N. Lon. 23° 27' E.

ÆGINETA, Paulus, *e-ji-ne'-ta*, a native of the island *Ægina*, who first noticed the cathartic quality of rhubarb. Lived in the 7th century. His works were published at Paris in 1532, folio.

ÆGINHARD, *e'-jin-hard*, the secretary of Charlemagne, beloved by Emma, the daughter of that monarch, whom he carried through the snow from his chamber, to prevent her being traced by her footsteps. Being seen by her father, however, Charlemagne consented to their union. *Æginhard* was a German, and wrote the life of Charlemagne, also a book of annals from 741 to 809. The first edition is that at Paris, in 1576, 2 vols. folio.

ÆGIOCUS, *e-ji'-o-kus*, a surname of Jupiter, from his using the skin of the goat *Amalthœa* instead of a shield, in the war of the Titans.

ÆGIPAN, *e-ji'-pan*, a name of Pan, because he had the feet of a goat.

ÆGIS, *e'-jis*, the shield of Jupiter, *apo tes aigas*, goat's skin. This was the goat *Amalthœa*, with whose skin he covered his shield. The goat was placed among the constellations. Jupiter gave this shield to Pallas, who placed upon it Medusa's head, which turned into stones all those who fixed their eyes upon it.

ÆGISTHUS, *e-jis'-thus*, king of Argos, was son of Thyestes by his daughter *Polopea*. Being left guardian of Agamemnon's kingdoms, and of his wife *Clytemnestra*, he fell in love with her and lived with her. They were both put to death afterwards, by Orestes, after a reign of seven years from the murder of his father Agamemnon.

ÆGLE, *e'-gle*, a nymph, daughter of Sol and *Neæra*.—One of the *Hesperides*.—One of the *Graces*.

ÆGLES, *e'-glees*, a Samian wrestler, born dumb. Seeing some unfair measures practised in a contest, he broke the string which held his tongue, through the desire of speaking, and always afterwards spoke with ease.

ÆGLETES, *e'-glee'-tees*, a surname of Apollo.

ÆGOCEROS, *e-gos'-e-ros*, or *CAPRICORNUS*, an animal into which Pan transformed himself when flying before Typhon, in the war with the giants. Jupiter made him a constellation.

THE DICTIONARY OF

Ægospotamos

ÆGOSPOTAMOS, *e-gos-pot'-ū-mos*, i.e. *the goat's river*, a town in the Thracian Chersonesus, with a river, where the Athenian fleet, consisting of 180 ships, was defeated by Lysander, on the 13th December, B.C. 405, in the last year of the Peloponnesian war.

ÆGYPTANES, *e-ji-pai'-nees*, a people in the middle of Africa, whose bodies were said to be human above the waist, and like that of a goat below.

ÆGYPTUS, *e-jip'-tus* son of Belus, and brother to Danaus, gave his fifty sons in marriage to the fifty daughters of his brother. Danaus, who had established himself at Argos, and was jealous of his brother, obliged all his daughters to murder their husbands the first night of their nuptials. This was executed, with the exception that Hypermnestra alone spared her husband, Lynceus. Even Ægyptus was killed by his niece Polyxena. Ægyptus was king, after his father, of a part of Africa, which from him has been called Ægyptus.

ÆLFRIC, *el'-frik*, a distinguished Saxon prelate, supposed to have been the son of an earl of Kent. He entered the monastery of Abingdon as a Benedictine, and subsequently became one of the priests of the cathedral of Winchester. He was afterwards removed to Cerne Abbey, and next was created abbot of St. Albans, and then bishop of Wilton. In 994 he was made archbishop of Canterbury, over which see he presided till his death. D. 1005.—This churchman possessed great ability, which he employed in the diffusion of such knowledge as the age in which he lived enabled him to possess. His principal productions are, a Saxon translation of the greater number of the historical books of the Old Testament; a Latin and Saxon Glossary; a Saxon Grammar in Latin, and two volumes of Homilies, translated from the Latin fathers.

ÆLIA CAPITOLINA, *e'-le-a*, a name given to Jerusalem in the time of the emperor Adrian.

ÆLIAN, Claudius, *e'-le-an*, an Italian historian and rhetorician, who, though he never left his native country, became so perfect in the Greek language as to write it with the greatest purity. In the reign of Antoninus he taught rhetoric at Rome, and wrote a "Various History," which consists of a curious collection of anecdotes. He also wrote a valuable "History of Animals." B. about A.D. 80.—His works were collected and published by Gesner, at Zurich, in 1556.

ÆLIANUS, Meccius, *e'-le-a'-nus*, a physician, of whom Galen speaks with great praise. He was the first who found the use of treacle to be a preventative against the plague.

ÆLIUS, *e'-le-us*. There were several Romans of this name, the most remarkable of whom is Q. Æl. Pætus, son of Sextus, or Publius. As he sat in the senate-house, a woodpecker perched on his head: upon which a soothsayer exclaimed, that if he preserved the bird, his house would flourish, and Rome decay; and if he killed it, the contrary must happen. Hearing this, Ælius, in the presence of the senate, bit off the head of the bird. All the youths of his family were killed at Cannæ, and the Roman arms were soon attended with success.

ÆLIUS, Sextus Catus, censor with M. Cethegus. He separated the senators from the people in the public spectacles. During his consulship, the ambassadors of the Ætolians found him feasting off earthen dishes, and offered him silver vessels, which he refused, satisfied with the others, which for his virtues he had received from his father-in-law, L. Paulus, after the conquest of Macedonia.

ÆLLO, *ai'-el-o*, one of the Harpies.

ÆLST, Everhard Van, *eelst*, a Dutch painter, famous for his dead-game and fruit pieces. B. at Delft, 1602; D. 1658.—He had a nephew William, also distinguished as an artist. D. 1679.

ÆLTERRE, *al'-tair*, a village in Belgium, 12 mnes from Ghent. Pop. with commune, 6,000.

ÆLURUS, *e-lu'-rus*, a cat, a deity worshipped by the Egyptians, and after death embalmed, and buried in the city of Bubastis.

ÆMILIANI, Jerom, *e-mil'-e-a'-ne*, a Venetian of a noble family, and one of the founders of the regular clerks of St. Maieul, in the 16th century.

ÆMILIANUS, C. Julius, *e-mil'-e-ai'-nus*, a Moor, who, from the lowest station, rose to be emperor of Rome. He reigned only four months, when he was killed, in

Æneas

his 46th year, by his own soldiers, who then offered the crown to Valerian.

ÆMILIUS, Paulus, *e-mil'-e-us*, a Roman general, who was of noble family, and passed through several civil offices with reputation, until he obtained a military command, in which he acquired great glory. At the age of 46 he held the office of consul; and at 60 accepted the command of the armies against Perses, king of Macedon, whom he made prisoner, leading him and the king of Illyria, his ally, in triumph through Italy. On his arrival at Rome, he obtained a magnificent triumph, in which Perses and his family, as captives, led the procession. He afterwards served the office of censor. B. 228 B.C.; D. universally regretted, 164.

ÆMILIUS, Paulus, a canon in the cathedral of Paris, who was employed thirty years in writing the history of the kings of France, which he did not live to finish. It was, however, continued by Arnold Feron, and published in 1576. B. at Verona; D. at Paris, 1529.

ÆNEAS, *e-ne'-ās*, a Trojan prince, son of Anchises and the goddess Venus. The care of his infancy was intrusted to a nymph; but at the age of five he was recalled to Troy, and placed under the inspection of Alcatous, the friend and companion of his father. He afterwards improved himself in Thessaly, under Chiron, whose house was frequented by all the young princes and heroes of the age. Soon after his return home, he married Creusa, Priam's daughter, by whom he had a son, called Ascanius. During the Trojan war he behaved with great valour in defence of his country, and encountered Diomedes and Achilles. Yet he is accused, with Antenor, of betraying his country to the Greeks, and of preserving his life and fortune by this treacherous measure. He lived at variance with Priam, on account of not receiving sufficient marks of distinction from the king and his family, a circumstance which might have provoked him to seek revenge for perfdy. When Troy was in flames, he carried away upon his shoulders his father Anchises and the statues of his household gods, leading in his hand his son Ascanius, and leaving his wife to follow behind. Some say that he retired to Mount Ida, where he built a fleet of twenty ships, and set sail in quest of a settlement. Strabo, on the contrary, says that Æneas never left his country, but rebuilt Troy, where he reigned, and his posterity after him. Even Homer, who lived four hundred years after the Trojan war, says that the gods destined Æneas and his posterity to reign over the Trojans. According to Virgil and other Latin authors, he was sailing from Sicily to Italy, when he landed in Epirus, and was driven on the coasts of Africa, and received by Dido, queen of Carthage, to whom, on his first interview, he gave one of the garments of the beautiful Helen. Dido being enamoured of him, wished to marry him; but he left Carthage by order of the gods. In his voyage he passed to Cumæ, where the Sybil conducted him to hell, that he might hear from his father the fate which awaited him and all his posterity. After a voyage of seven years, and the loss of thirteen ships, he arrived in the Tiber. Latinus, the king of the country, received him with hospitality, and promised him his daughter Lavinia, who had been before betrothed to King Turnus by her mother Amata. To prevent this marriage, Turnus made war against Æneas; and after many battles, it was terminated by a combat between the two rivals, in which Turnus was killed. Æneas married Lavinia, in whose honour he built the town of Lavinium, and succeeded his father-in-law. His reign was but of short duration, various accounts being given of the cause of his death.—Æneas has been praised for his piety and submission to the will of the gods. The story of the loves of Dido and Æneas is allowed to be a mere poetical ornament, introduced by a violent anachronism.

ÆNEAS, Gazeus, a disciple of the doctrines of Plato, who, becoming a convert to Christianity, wrote a dialogue on the immortality of the soul and the resurrection of the body. Flourished in the 5th century.—His dialogue was printed in Greek and Latin, at Basil, 1560, and at Leipsic in 1655.

ÆNEAS or **ÆNGUS**, an Irish bishop, who composed the history of the Old Testament in verse, and compiled, in five books, a history of Irish saints. D. 820.

ÆNEAS, Tacticus, a Greek author, who wrote on the

UNIVERSAL INFORMATION.

Aeng

art of war. Flourished about 336 B.C.—His work was prefixed by Casaubon to his edition of Polybius, Paris, 1609, and reprinted at Leyden in 1633.

AENG, *ang*, a village of British India, province of Bengal. Near it is the best pass into the Burmese dominions. *Pop.* 800. *Lat.* 19° 50' N. *Lon.* 94° 9' E.

ÆNOBARBUS, or **HAHENOBARBUS**, *e-no-bar'-bus*, the surname of Domitius. When Castor and Pollux acquainted him with a victory, he discredited the intelligence; upon which they touched his chin and beard, which instantly became of a brazen colour; whence the surname given to himself and his descendants.

ÆOLUS, *e'-o-lus*, the king of storms and winds, was the son of Hippotas. He reigned over Æolia; and because he was the inventor of sails, and a great astronomer, the poets have called him the god of the wind. According to Virgil, Æolus was indebted to Juno for his royal dignity. The name seems to be derived from *aiolos*, 'various,' because the winds over which he presided are ever varying.

ÆPINUS, John, *e-pi'-nus*, a Franciscan friar, a fellow-labourer with Luther and Melancthon in the great cause of the Reformation. He became a convert to Lutheranism, and pastor of St. Peter's church, Hamburg. *B.* 1499; *d.* 1553.

ÆPINUS, Francis Maria Ulric Theodore, a distinguished electrician, who was the first to see the affinity between magnetism and electricity in its full extent, and to perceive how these may illustrate each other. He is also the inventor of the condenser of electricity and of the electropus. He published several memoirs relating to philosophical subjects, and seems to have devoted a considerable portion of his time to mechanical pursuits. *B.* at Rostock, Lower Saxony, 1724; *d.* at Dorpat, in Livonia, 1802.

ÆRIUS, *ai-e'-re-us*, an Asiatic presbyter, who from being a follower of Arius (the founder of Arianism), advocated the notion that there was no distinction between bishops and presbyters, and procured many followers, who were named Ærians. Flourished in Sebastia, Pontus, in the 4th century.

ÆROE or **ARROE**, *a'-e-ro*, a Danish island in the duchy of Schleswig, about 14 miles long and 5 broad. It lies 10 miles S. of Fuhnen, and is possessed of a good soil, which is carefully cultivated. *Pop.* 11,000.

ÆROESKIOING, *a'-e-ro'-es-ke-o'-bang*, the capital of the above island, where shipbuilding is carried on. *Pop.* 2,000.

ÆRSCHOT, *ar-shot*, a town of Belgium, 23 miles from Brussels. *Pop.* 4,000.

ÆRSCHOT, Duke of, a noble of the Netherlands, celebrated in the struggle of the Dutch republic against Philip of Spain. He refused to join the league that was formed against Cardinal Granvelle (archbishop of Mechlin), the governor of the Netherlands. He was governor of Antwerp, and subsequently of Flanders; but the treachery of his disposition made him no favourite with the people, who took him prisoner and confined him at Ghent for a long period. Lived in the middle of the 16th century.

ÆRENS, Peter, *ar-sens*, a Dutch painter, surnamed Longo. *B.* at Amsterdam, 1519; *d.* 1573.

ÆERTYKE, *ar-treek*, a village and commune of West Flanders, 8 miles from Bruges. *Pop.* 3,000.

ÆERZELE, *ar-zeel*, a village and commune in West Flanders, 15 miles from Courtrai. *Pop.* 3,300.

ÆERZEN, *ar-zen*, a town of Hanover, where there are powder manufactories, 5 miles from Hameln. *Pop.* 1,200.

ÆSCHINES, *e'-ski-nees*, a disciple of Socrates and the son of a sausage-maker. He went to the court of Dionysius, the tyrant of Sicily, and afterwards maintained himself by keeping a school at Athens. His dialogues so closely resemble those of Socrates, that Menedemus charges him with having stolen them from that philosopher. Flourished B.C. 350. Only three of his dialogues are extant; of which Le Clerc published a Latin translation, with notes, in 1711.

ÆSCHINES, usually distinguished as "the Orator," was the cotemporary and rival of Demosthenes. He was first a schoolmaster, then a clerk, then an actor, and finally a political orator. There are only three of his orations extant, which are exquisitely beautiful. *B.* at Athens, B.C. 393; *d.* at Samos, 318.—He was considered the founder of the Rhodian school of eloquence,

Ætion

and his style, though wanting in the close sententious severity of the Athenian school, is marked by great correctness and clearness of language.

ÆSCHRION, *e'-skre-on*, a poet of Mitylene, intimate with Aristotle. He accompanied Alexander in his Asiatic expedition.—Another iambic poet of Samos.

ÆSCHYLUS, *e'-ski-lus*, the father of the Athenian drama. He was in the sea-fight at Salamis, and received a wound on the plains of Marathon. His most solid fame, however, rests on his powers as a tragic poet. Of ninety tragedies produced by him, forty were rewarded with the public prize, but only seven have come down to us. He was the first to introduce two actors on the stage, and to clothe them with dresses suitable to their character. He likewise removed murder from the sight of the audience. He decorated the theatre with the best paintings of the time, and the ancient, like the modern stage, exhibited temples, sepulchres, armies, fleets, flying cars, and apparitions. He mounted the actors on stilts, and gave them masks to augment the natural sounds of their voices. The priests accused him before the Areopagus of bringing upon the stage the mysteries of religion; but the wounds he had received at Marathon pleaded his cause and obtained his acquittal. *B.* at Athens, 456 B.C.; *d.* in Sicily, in his 69th year.—It is fabled that an eagle mistaking his bald head for a stone, as he slept in a field, dropped upon it a tortoise, which instantly killed him. His imagination was strong but wild, vast in its conceptions, but greatly dealing in improbabilities. The obscurity of his style is admitted, and an excellent modern critic has pronounced him the most difficult of all the Greek classics.

ÆSCULAPIUS, *e'-sku-lai'-pe-us*, son of Apollo, by Coronis, or as some say, by Larissa, daughter of Phlegias, was god of medicine. He was taught the art of medicine by Chiron, and became physician to the Argonauts. He restored many to life, of which Pluto complained to Jupiter, who struck Æsculapius with thunder. Æsculapius received divine honours after death, chiefly at Epidaurus, Pergamus, Athens, Smyrna, &c. Goats, bulls, lambs, and pigs, were sacrificed to him, and the cock and the serpent were sacred to him. Æsculapius is represented with a large beard, holding a staff round which a serpent is wreathed. He married Epione, by whom he had two sons, famous for their medicinal skill, and four daughters, of whom Hygeia, the goddess of health, was one. Some have supposed that he lived a short time after the Trojan war.

ÆSOR, *e'-sop*, the fable writer, is usually held as the inventor of those short pieces of moral wisdom with which the readers of all ages, since his time, have been delighted. He is said to have been first bought as a slave by an Athenian, from whom he learned the Greek language, and then passed successively into the service of Xanthus and Idmon, both of Samos. The latter gave him his freedom, on which he was retained by Cressus. The places and time of his birth and death are both uncertain. He was contemporary, however, with Solon and Pisistratus; therefore flourished in the 6th century B.C. His fables were first published at Milan, in 1476, folio, which edition now bears an exorbitant price. But the first Greek edition is reckoned that of 1480, 4to.

ÆSOR, the author of a romantic history of Alexander the Great, in Greek, which has been translated into Latin and German. The age in which he lived is unknown.

ÆSOPUS, Clodius, *e-so'-pus*, a famous actor, who had the honour of instructing Cicero in oratory. He was a great epicure, and at an entertainment is said to have had a dish of singing birds which cost above £800. *D.* worth £160,000, sixty years B.C.—His son was also noted for his luxuriousness; and Horace says that he swallowed a pearl of great value dissolved in vinegar.

ÆSTUARY, *e'-stu'-a-re*, a term used in geography to signify a wide opening at the mouth of a river.

ÆTHERIUS, *e-the'-re-us*, an architect of Constantinople, who is supposed to have built the wall which runs from the sea to Selimbria, to keep out the Bulgarians and Scythians. Lived in the 6th century.

ÆTION, *e'-she-on*, a Greek painter, whose picture of the nuptials of Alexander and Roxana, shown at the Olympic games, obtained for him the daughter of the president in marriage, although he was quite unknown.

THE DICTIONARY OF

Aetius

AETIUS, *a-e'-she-us*, a famous general in the reign of Valentinian III., emperor of the West. He was brought up in the emperor's guards, and after the battle of Pollentia, in 403, was delivered as a hostage to Alaric, and next to the Huns. On the death of Honorius, he took the side of the usurper John, for whose service he engaged an army of Huns. He was afterwards taken into favour by Valentinian, who gave him the title of count. Being jealous of the power of Boniface, governor of Africa, he secretly advised his recall, and at the same time counselled the governor not to obey the mandate. This produced a revolt, which caused an irruption of the Vandals into that province. The treachery of Aëtius being discovered, a war ensued between him and Boniface, in which the latter was slain. Aëtius now appealed to the Huns, of whom he raised a large army, and returning, so greatly alarmed Placidia, the mother of Valentinian, that she put herself into his power. He defended the declining empire with great bravery, and compelled Attila to retire beyond the Rhine. Stabbed, 454, by Valentinian.—This crime was committed under the conviction that Aëtius entertained a design upon the throne of the emperor.

AETIUS, a bishop of Antioch, who, before entering into orders, was a physician, and remarkable for a contentious and sceptical spirit. He contended for a dissimilarity between the Father and the Son, for which he was banished by Constantius, but recalled by Julian. Lived in the 4th century.

AETIUS, a physician of Mesopotamia, who wrote on the diseases of women, and other works, which are extant in Greek. He is supposed to have been a Christian. Flourished in the 6th century.

ÆTOLIA, *e-to'-lia*, a province of Greece, bounded on the west by Acarnania, on the north by Thessaly, on the east by the country of the Locri and Ozolæ, and on the south by the Corinthian gulf. It received its name from Ætolus. The inhabitants were covetous and illiberal, and were little known in Greece, till after the ruin of Athens and Sparta, when they assumed a consequence in the country, and afterwards made themselves formidable as the allies of Rome, and then as its enemies, till they were conquered by Fulvius. It is very mountainous; but rye, barley, and olives are cultivated along the side of the Corinthian gulf. With Acarnania, it now forms a division in the kingdom of Greece. Its principal river is the Phidaris. In this province is also Mount Oxeæ, which reaches an elevation of 4,636 feet in its highest point. Missolonghi is its capital. *Lat.* between 38° 7' and 38° 50' N. *Lon.* between 21° 10' and 22° 5' E.

AFFER, Domitius, *af'-fer*, an ancient orator, who obtained the prætorship of Rome; but being disappointed of further promotion, he became an informer against Claudia Pulchra, cousin of Agrippa, and by his abilities succeeded in gaining the favour of Tiberius. He wrote an inscription, which he affixed to a statue of Caligula, and which embodied the remark that he had been a second time consul at the age of twenty-two. This was meant for an encomium, but the emperor took it as a sarcasm, and made a violent speech in the senate against the author. Afer, instead of replying, supplicated pardon, saying that he feared less the power of the emperor than his eloquence, which flattery so pleased Caligula, that he raised him to the consular dignity. *B.* at Nismes; *D.* at Rome, A.D. 59.—Quintilian mentions two books of his, composed on witnesses.

AFFLITTO, Mathew, *af'-fle-to*, a distinguished lawyer of Italy. *B.* at Naples; *D.* 1673.—He wrote several works on Neapolitan law.

AFFO, Irenæus, *af'-fo*, an Italian historical author. *B.* in the duchy of Placentia. *D.* about the end of the 18th century.—He is best known by his History of Parma, which, although composed in a very indifferent style, has value on account of its general truthfulness.

AFFRE, Denis Auguste, *affr*, a French student at the seminary of St. Sulpice, who rose to be archbishop of Paris. *B.* at St. Remy, 1793; *D.* 1843.—Affre fell whilst endeavouring to prevent bloodshed between the soldiery and Parisian insurgents. Although previously warned by General Cavaignac of the danger to be apprehended from appearing amongst an excited mob, he replied, that "his life was of small consequence," and, preceded

Afghanistan

by a man in a workman's dress, with a green branch, as an emblem of peace, in his hand, he went forth to stay the fury of the combatants. Some of the crowd who beheld him thought they were betrayed, and he was soon shot down. When he fell, he was surrounded by many of the insurgents, who blamed the *Garde Mobile* for the act, and on whom they vowed to avenge him. He, however, exclaimed, "No, no, my friends, blood enough has been shed; let mine be the last on this occasion." He was buried on the 7th July, 1843, universally regretted by the people.

AFFRIQUE, *St.*, *af'-reek*, a town of France, 29 miles from Rhodéz, which trades in Roquefort cheese. *Pop.* with commune, 7,000.

AFFREY, Count d', Louis Augustine Philip, *af'-fre*, a statesman of Switzerland, who rose to the chief magistracy of his country, after Napoleon I. became protector of the Helvetic confederacy. He was a true patriot, and did all that he could to resist the power of the French; but finding his efforts unavailing, he embraced the views of Napoleon, and gave his assistance in forming a new government in accordance with the theories of that conqueror. *B.* at Friburg, 1743; *D.* 1810.

AFGHANISTAN, *af'-gan'-is-tân*, or *af'-ga-nis'-tan*, a country of Asia, stretching from the mountains of Tartary to the Arabian sea, and from the Indus to the confines of Persia. On the east it is bounded by the Punjab; on the south by Scinde, Beloochistan, and Bwhalpoor; on the north by independent Turkestan; and on the west by Persia. *Area*, estimated at 225,000 square miles. *Desc.* By far the greater part of this vast region is mountainous. To the west of the Soliman mountains, which may be regarded as its eastern barrier, it assumes the character of an extensive table-land, considerably elevated above the neighbouring countries. The Hindoo Coosh mountains, which form its northern bulwark, are a continuation of the great Himalaya chain, of which they are the rivals in height, massiveness, and grandeur. Some of their peaks attain to an elevation of 20,493 feet. The inferior mountain-ranges diminish in proportion to their distance from the principal chain, and, bosomed amongst them, are to be found some of the most fertile and beautiful valleys in the world. In these, vegetation is of the same kind as that of India generally; consisting of cotton, rice, millet, maize, turmeric, and sugar-cane. In the higher lands, the various species of the fruits, herbs, and woods of Europe grow wild, and wheat, barley, beans, turnips, and several artificial grasses, are cultivated with success. *Rivers.* The principal are the Cabul, Koorum, Helmund, Krshrood, Gomal, and Lora, all partaking, more or less, of the character of mountain torrents,—now swelling and rushing rapidly, or becoming all but stagnant in some parts, in accordance with the changes of the seasons. *Climate.*

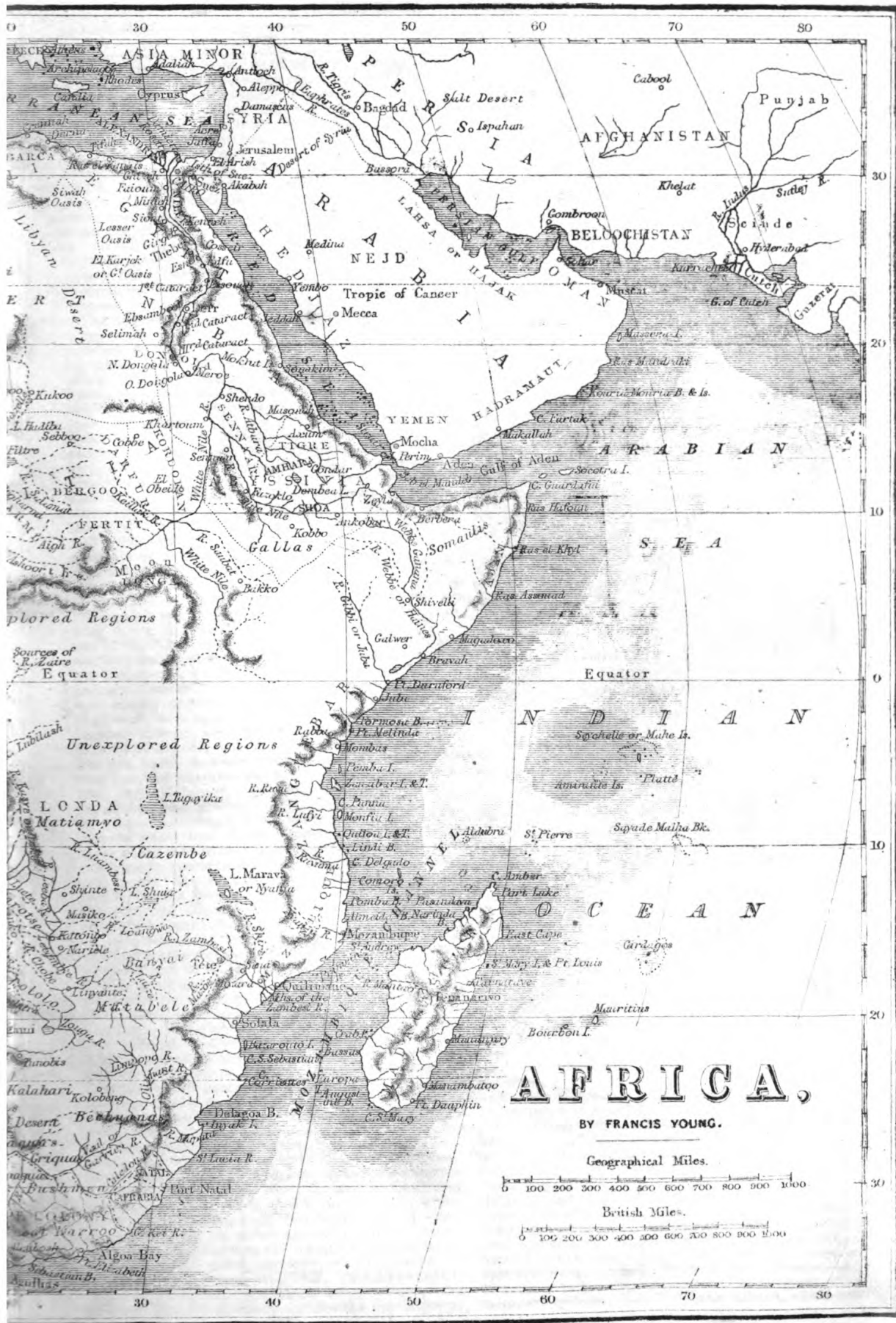
According to its latitude, it should be decidedly hot, but, on account of the inequality and height of its surface, the climate varies. *Inhabitants.* A robust hardy race, of Circassian origin, generally addicted to predatory warfare, and evincing a decided contempt for the occupations of civil life. Their common dress consists of a shirt, which falls over the upper part of dark loose cotton trousers, a woollen vest, fitted closely to the body, and reaching to the midleg, and a low, and in some parts a high, cap, of broad-cloth or cotton, usually of one colour, and of a conic form, with two small parallel slits in the upper edge of its facing. Their language is called Pushtoo, half of the words of which are Persian, but the particles and verbs, for the greater part, are of unknown root. *Gov.* A limited monarchy, before the death of Shah Soojah, but since then the country has been divided into three independent states, Cabul, Candahar, and Herat, each governed by its own chief. *Towns.* The principal are Candahar, Herat, Peshawar, Jellalabad, Guznee, and Cabul. *Manf.* Woollen stuffs, carpets, silk, felt, sword-blades, fire-arms, and jewellery. *COMMERCE.*—By caravans; camels in the plains; asses and mules in the mountains. *Exp.* From Peshawar, iron, assafœtida, madder, tobacco, furs, horses, ponies (to Punjab), and fresh and dried fruits; from Candahar and Herat, raw silk, an intoxicating drug called churus, gum, dried fruits, copper and brass vessels, tinsel thread, saffron, antimony, cochineal, and other dyeing ma-





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terials from Cabul, white cloth of every description, shawls, turbans, Mooltanee chintzes, spices, and indigo. *Imp.* From the Punjab, silk, cloth, muslins, cottons, ivory, brocade, bamboos, sandal-wood, linen, wax, coral, sugar, musk, and drugs; by the Gomal pass and Dera Ismael Khan, chintzes, golden cloth, calicoes, salt, and gun-locks; from Shikarpoor, metals of all kinds, manufactured silks and cottons, senna, groceries, spices, opium, horse-cloths, dried grains (to these may be added British manufactured cottons of almost every description); from Bokhara to Cabul, gold and silver coins and bars, horses, and some Russian articles in cutlery, cast-iron pots, beads, spectacles, and leather; a kind of fine lamb's wool cloth is also imported from Bokhara, with some lamb-skins. *Rel.* Mahometanism. *Pop.* perhaps about 10,000,000. *Lat.* between 28° and 36° N. *Lon.* between 62° and 73° E. —The Afghans call themselves Pooshanneh, and trace their origin to the son of Saul, king of Israel; but however remote their descent, they seem to have, at all times, discovered a strong predilection for war. About the year 1720, an army of Afghans invaded Persia, took Ispahan, and made the sultan, Hussein, prisoner. They kept possession of Ispahan and the southern provinces for ten years, when they were defeated in several battles, and driven out of the country by Nadir Kuli, commonly known in Europe by the name of Kuli Khan. After Nadir had deposed his sovereign, Shah Thamas, he laid siege to, and took, Candahar; but afterwards enlisted in his army a considerable body of the Afghans, who became his favourite foreign troops. On his assassination, in 1747, the general of the Afghans, though furiously attacked by the whole Persian army, effected a safe retreat into his own country, where he caused himself to be acknowledged sovereign of the Afghan territories by the title of Ahmed Shah. He was succeeded in 1772 by his son Timour Shah, an indolent sovereign, who, dying in 1792, bequeathed his kingdom to his two sons, Homayon and Zemaun Shah. These did not long agree, and war breaking out between them, the former was defeated, and the whole country fell under the power of Zemaun. In 1800 he was deposed, and cruelly deprived of his sight, by his brother Mahmood, who again was expelled, in 1803, by his brother Shoojah, who, in his turn, was dethroned in 1809 by Mahmood, but had a pension assigned him. Shoojah again, however, endeavoured to recover his kingdom, but was unsuccessful in the attempt, and in 1837 Dost Mahomed Khan was reigning, when an expedition was prepared in British India, for the purpose of restoring Shoojah to his throne. The force sent to effect this object consisted of about 28,000 men; these men to be assisted by about 20,000 Sikhs, who were to assemble at Peshawur. Treachery, however, proved the ruin of the expedition,—it signally failed; but the heroic conduct of Sir Robert Sale and his lady, and General Nott, raised the character of the British name. Subsequently, however, the Afghan war was closed by the success of the British arms. The fortifications of the Bala Hissar at Cabul were laid in ruins, and in the middle of December, 1842, the British army arrived in Ferozepoor. After they had evacuated the country, Dost Mahomed returned to Cabul, and again assumed the sovereignty of the kingdom. From that period until November, 1856, the political history of Afghanistan, in a great measure, loses its interest. Then, however, war was formally declared at Calcutta, against the Shah of Persia, who had successfully invaded Afghanistan, and laid siege to Herat. This seemed only the prelude to further encroachments, and ultimately, perhaps, to an absolute invasion of our Indian possessions through the mountain-passes of Afghanistan, stimulated and assisted by the gold and physical strength of Russia. Dost Mahomed became alarmed; the independence of his country seemed to be in danger, and, assisted by the British, he determined to repel Persia on the east, whilst, through the Persian Gulf, the British should attack her on the west. A severe contest seemed on the eve of commencement, when the taking of Bushire by the British led to a short armistice, which resulted in a treaty of peace, in February, 1857. (*See* AFREEDIS.)

AFIOM KARA HISSAR, *a'-fe-om ka'-ra his'-sar*, takes its name from *afion*, which signifies the opium poppy,

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and *kara hissar*, 'the black castle,' round which it is built, on the southern side of a fertile plain, about 200 miles east of Smyrna. *Manf.* Fire-arms, sabres, and tapestry; but the principal articles of trade are opium and madder, which are raised in the neighbourhood. *Pop.* about 50,000. *Lat.* 30° N. *Lon.* 38° E.

AFRAGOLA, *a'-fra-go'-lä*, a Neapolitan town, where straw bonnets are largely made. It is six miles from Naples. *Pop.* 14,500.

AFRANIA, *a'-fra'-ne-a*, the inventor of the bassoon. He flourished at Ferrara in the 16th century.

AFRANIUS, *a'-frai'-ne-us*, a comic poet, who wrote some Latin comedies, of which only a few fragments remain.—Flourished about 100 years B.C.

AFRANIUS, a senator of Rome, who was put to death by Nero for having written a satire against him.

AFREEDIS, *af'-ree'-des*, a clan of Afghans, who inhabit the Kyber hills, on the frontiers of the Punjab and Cabul. Like the Scottish Highlanders of the last century, they command the passes of their hills, and their maliks or chiefs hold themselves entitled to levy



HILL FORT, KYBER PASS.

a toll on those who would pass with safety through their country. They are a warlike, determined race of clansmen. The Kyber pass is memorable in the annals of the last Afghan war, for the vain attempt made in February, 1842, to force it by Colonel Wild, to relieve General Sale in Jellalabad; also for General Pollock's success in getting through it, to relieve the beleaguered city, in the April following.

AFRICA, *af'-re-ka*, one of the great divisions of the earth, and the Libya of the ancients. It is bounded on the north by the Mediterranean Sea, on the south by the Southern Ocean, on the west by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the east by the Isthmus of Suez, the Red Sea, and the Indian Ocean. This vast peninsula is joined to Asia only by the Isthmus of Suez, which is about 75 miles across. *Ext.* The greatest length of Africa, from Ras-el-Krun, its most northern point, near Bizerta, on the Mediterranean, to Cape Agulhas, or Needles, its most southern, is about 5,000 miles; and from its most western point, Cape Verde, to its most eastern, Cape Guardafui, about 4,600 miles in a direct line. *Area*, 12,000,000 square miles. *Coast.* The coast of Africa may be regarded as an almost unbroken line of 16,000 miles, for it has no inland opening of any great size. On this account it is less advantageously adapted for commerce than any of the other great divisions of the globe. *Capes.* On the north are Bon and Serra; on the west, Spartel, Nun, Bojador, Blanco, and Verde, which is the most western point of the continent; on the south, Palmas, Formosa, Lopez, Negro, and Good Hope—the most southern is Agulhas; on the east, Corrientes, Delgado, and Guardafui, which is the most eastern point of the continent. *Divisions.* So far as our present knowledge extends, the leading divisions of this continent may be considered to consist of,—1st. **NORTHERN AFRICA**, which comprehends Egypt and the states of Barbary, Barca, Tripoli, Tunis, Algeria, Fezzan, and Morocco. In this division is embraced the great Atlas mountain-system. 2nd. **WESTERN AFRICA**, which em-

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braces a large extent of coast, including the whole of the country lying between Morocco and Congo. 3rd. SOUTHERN AFRICA, which takes in Cape Colony and all the country north of the Cape of Good Hope as far as the confines of Congo on the west, and those of Mozambique on the east. In this region lie many of the more recent discoveries of Dr. Livingstone. 4th. EASTERN AFRICA, extending northward from the southern boundaries of Mozambique, to Cape Guardafui, and thence along the shores of the Red Sea to the frontiers of Egypt. Abyssinia, though by some made a division of itself, may be embraced in this general arrangement. 5th. CENTRAL AFRICA. This region comprehends those countries through which the Niger takes its course, and embraces the kingdoms of Houssa, Timbuctoo, Mandara, &c. in the middle; on the north Begharmi, Bornou, &c.; and several others on the west. A great portion of this part still remains unexplored. 6th. ISLANDS. Amongst those with which Africa is in some measure surrounded, may be named the Azores, which, however, some assign to Europe; Madeira with Porto Santo; the Canaries and Cape Verde islands; and the solitary rocks Ascension and St. Helena, the spot of the first Napoleon's exile, and lately made a naval depôt for British ships engaged in the suppression of the slave-trade: these are all on the west. On the east is the large island of Madagascar, and the smaller islands of Bourbon and Mauritius, with several groups, as the Comoros, Seychelles, Socotra, Abd-el-kouri, besides the rocky island of Perim, which commands the entrance to the Red Sea, and of which permanent possession has been taken by the British; thereby exciting the jealousy of other nations. Most of the groups of islands in proximity to this continent are volcanic, although there is not a single volcano known to be on the mainland. *Desc.* The northern part of this continent may be regarded as a vast plain, and the southern as an elevated table-land. A great part of it is barren, but where fertility exists, it is abundant. The plain which lies between Barbary and Nigritia is so vast, that the waters which run down from the Atlas, as well as from the central chains of mountains, are unable to penetrate it: hence about 2,500 miles of land in length, and 700 or 800 in breadth, are consigned to irretrievable sterility. Only a few scattered spots, rising like emerald islands amidst the general waste, from being favoured with springs, appear here and there, at wide distances, to relieve the monotonous desolation of this vast ocean of sand, as terrific as it is apparently profitless to every inhabitant of the creation. The soil of which it is composed, consists of small particles of gravel commingled with marine shells, on which crystallizations of salt are incrustated. Besides the Sahara, or Great Desert, other patches similar, but smaller in dimensions, occur in other parts of the continent; and even the most prolific regions are disfigured by large tracts of sand lying among them. It would appear that the desert is extending by degrees. Between Egypt and Tripoli, it has reached the sea, covering districts that were once fertile; whilst many of the Egyptian ruins have been submerged by its shifting and treacherous sands. *Mountains.* The Atlas, the Abyssinian, the mountains of Kong, the Mountains of the Moon, those of Laputa, the Snow Mountains, with Mount Compass, and the Nieuwveld. The Atlasian, which runs across more than one half the continent, is the only great chain that has been explored. It extends from Cape Bojador to the Gulf of Sidra: its highest elevation is more than 13,000 feet above the level of the sea. The Abyssinian have Lamalmon, which defends the country on the side of the Red Sea; the mountains of Samen, and those of Gojam, among which the Abyssinian Nile has its rise. The Kong mountains, stretching from the meridian of Timbuctoo to Cape Verde. Those of the Moon, by which name they were characterized by the ancients, it is supposed, contain the most remote source of the Egyptian Nile. The Laputas, on the east, are sometimes called the backbone of the world, and the Snow Mountains, with Mount Compass at an elevation of 8,000 feet, lie in the south. The Nieuwveld, which is the Dutch for *New Forest*, attains an elevation of 10,000 feet, and forms a barrier between the Cape colonists and the independent tribes that stretch into the interior on the north. There are few of the African mountains which reach the snow-

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line, the most of them being more remarkable for their breadth than their height. *Rivers.* The Nile and its tributaries, the Bahr-el-Asrek, the Bahr-el-Abiad, and the Tacasse; the Niger and its tributary the Chaddah; the Senegal, the Gambia, Rio Grande, Zaire or Congo, Garriep or Orange River, and its tributaries, Gy Garriep, Nu Garriep, and Great Fish River; Zambezi, Yeou, and Shary. Notwithstanding the great length of some of these rivers, water is by far more sparingly distributed over Africa than it is over any of the other continents. At stated periods most of the rivers overflow their banks, and saturate the surrounding countries, but many of the smaller streams are lost in their course by evaporation or absorption, or finally empty themselves into some inland lake. The Nile is the longest river of Africa, and the valley through which it runs has an average breadth of 15 miles. Its waters are pleasant; so much so, that the Egyptians say, if Mahomet had tasted them, he would have prayed for immortality, in order to enjoy them for ever. It is to its annual overflow that the great fertility of Egypt is attributable. This rising begins at about midsummer, continues till the autumn equinox, when the subsidence commences, and by Christmas the land may be worked. The Niger is in the upper part of its course the Joliba of the natives, and in the lower, the Quorra. It falls into the Bight of Benin by many mouths: this fact was ascertained by Richard Lander, on the 18th November, 1830. The Gambia is navigable only in the dry season, and the Senegal only in the wet, or rainy season. The velocity of the current of the former prevents its navigation when its waters are swollen by the rains; and rocks, which intercept the course of the latter when it is low, in the dry season, preclude the possibility of vessels ascending it until it is increased by the rains. *Lakes.* Tchad, Tagayika, Marava, and Ngami. This last was discovered by Dr. Livingstone, in 1849. *Forests.* If we except Soudan, Upper and Lower Guinea, Senegambia, and the great mountain-ranges, the forests of Africa are not extensive. On the northern shores of the Mediterranean, and along a portion of those that are washed by the Atlantic, the vegetation which is characteristic of the south of Europe still prevails. The woods consist of cork-trees, and other kinds of oaks: sea-pines, cypresses, and myrtles, spring up, and groves of olives and oranges bud, blossom, ripen, and wave before the eye of the delighted traveller. In the Atlas chain grows the famous sandarach-tree, which is so durable as to seem almost to last for ever, and which is supposed to be the shittim-wood of the Bible. It supplies the timber of which most of the ceilings of mosques are constructed. Passing into the desert, we enter upon a region in which the resources of nature fail to supply the nourishment necessary to a generous vegetation. Here are to be seen vast tracks covered by the prickly kasheia, which gives great annoyance to travellers, and the agoul, which furnishes the camel with food on its long, perilous, and wearisome journeys across the desert. In tropical Africa, we enter upon the grandest features of vegetation: here flourish the families of palms, whose leaves expand into so many verdant awnings, spread out by the beneficent hand of the Creator, to shade from the excessive heat the ebon native, whose existence has been cast in such a burning climate; and here the gigantic baobab makes a forest in itself. This tree attains a height of not more than sixty or seventy feet, but its branches are as large as the stems of common trees, and extend horizontally in all directions; whilst its trunk assumes the largest girth of all the known trees; one of its kind has measured in circumference 104 feet, and the ages of some of them have been estimated, by counting their concentric rings, to be not less than 5,000 years. Huge cotton-trees encumber the earth; the chandelier-tree adorns the landscape, and flowers of the gayest description wreath themselves around their stems, hang upon their branches, and entwine themselves with their leaves. As we approach the south, the vegetable world again appears in new forms; heaths and geraniums abound, and the hills and rocks are adorned with the cycadacæ, a kind of plant which occupies a mediate place between ferns and palms. The plains are clothed with the rush-like restio, and, after

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the rains, the whole country blooms with the ixia, and other kindred species. The whiteboom, one of the protean tribe, supplies the inhabitants of Cape Town with fuel, and the American aloe has been introduced, and is reared in hedges, as the hawthorn is in this country. Stone-pines, and the oaks of Europe will recall to the newly-arrived colonist the land he may have recently left, and help earlier than might otherwise have been the case to familiarize his mind with the features of the country into which he has transported himself. *Wild animals.* Of these there are many and of peculiar species: of *Carnivora*, the foremost are the lion, the panther, the leopard, the hyena, the civet cat, the jackal, and the ichneumon. The first three are not only extremely numerous, but dangerous. They are to be found lurking in the neighbourhood of springs, lakes, and rivers, where they pounce upon their living prey that emerge from the deep recesses of the forest to bathe and quench their thirst. In many parts the inhabitants are compelled to quit the locality in which they may have pitched their habitation, to escape their ravages. Properly speaking, the whole genus of the hyena class are African: they live mostly upon offal and carrion, which, in the dead of night, they pick up in the towns and villages, the streets of which are abandoned to their possession, in that season, by the inhabitants. The true civet is found spread over the whole of this continent: numbers of the natives cherish it for the sake of its perfume. Of ichneumons, Africa contains several distinct species, which keep up a continual war upon the multitudes of reptiles and serpents that infest the country. There are no bears known to exist in Africa. Rats and mice are abundant. Of the hoofed species of animals, elephants take the foremost place: they are found in large herds in Central and Southern Africa, a herd sometimes numbering as many as 200: they are valuable for their tusks, which weigh from 140 to 180 lb., and which bring destruction upon them for the gratification of human cupidity. The African elephant has long ceased to be the servant of man, although, in the time of the Ptolemies, he was doubtless employed in the Ethiopian wars. The rhinoceros is found in the same localities: his skin is in some places made into shields by the natives; and for harness and traces it is well adapted, by its thickness and durability. The hippopotamus inhabits the lakes and rivers to the south of the Sahara; and the zebra, the quagga, and the deer, are found in most of the known central and southern parts. Antelopes and gazelles abound in the same regions, and often fall a sacrifice to the ferocity of the feline tribes, which watch, from their trackless solitudes, these wandering herds as they browse upon the plains. The giraffe and the camelopard are found from the banks of the Garriep to the southern confines of the Great Desert, and several species of the buffalo have their habitation in the interior. The wild buffalo of the Cape is distinguished by his formidable horns, which extend over the top of his head, imparting to his appearance a frontal at once magnificent and imposing. Hares and rabbits are plentiful. Of cetaceous mammals inhabiting the African coasts and seas, the lamantin is, perhaps, alone worthy of notice: it is mostly found at the mouths of the great rivers falling into the Indian and Atlantic oceans: it suggested to antiquity the fable of the mermaid. The *Quadrupana* of Africa are numerous, and among them the chimpanzee takes the order of precedence. Of all animals, it bears the nearest resemblance to man in its form; and whilst regarded as ranking the highest in the scale of animal existence, its general habit of walking on all-fours is determined by its organization. Baboons, monkeys, apes, and squirrels, enliven the forests by their gambols, in multitudes. The *Cheiroptera*, or winged mammals of Africa, are supposed to be as plentiful as they are in Asia or America; but as yet they have not been proved to be so. The most remarkable of these at present known to us is the rousette, which grows to the size of a small fowl, lives upon fruits, and is eaten by the inhabitants of Madagascar and the Mauritius. *Birds.* The most remarkable birds of Africa are the ostrich, the flamingo, the parrot, the guinea-fowl, and the ibis. The first is more peculiar to this continent, although, in the time of Aristotle, it was found in Syria and Mesopotamia, in Asia: it often appears in company

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with the quagga, or wild ass. Numerous species of the bustard, which is similar in its habits to the ostrich, inhabit the plains. The parrot tribes are remarkable for the beauty of their plumage and the discordance of their notes. Of gallinaceous fowls, the guinea-hen is the only genus which Africa possesses, and which are found in no other part of the globe: they assemble in vast flocks, and are generally found amongst the under-wood that skirts the banks of lakes and rivers. Vultures and falcons are numerous; among which may be noticed the secretary, which preys exclusively upon serpents; of which it destroys vast numbers. *Reptiles.* The crocodile, serpents, particularly the python, and the chameleon, are the most prominent of these. The first is still abundant below the first cataract of the Nile, and is an inhabitant of all the large rivers in tropical Africa. Serpents of every description abound in the woods, and the python, thirty feet long, lurks in the fens and morasses. The chameleon is so plentiful as to be seen on almost every shrub. *Insects.* These consist of innumerable species. The locust, from time immemorial, has belonged to Africa; and scorpions, dangerous as the serpents, everywhere abound. The zebubs of Bruce and the tsetses of Livingstone, a species of fly, are the greatest pests of the low-lying and cultivated districts. *Domestic animals.* Of these, the camel and the horse are the most valuable as beasts of burthen. As we have no reports of the wild horse being found in Africa, the modern animal is supposed to have been introduced to that continent; but at what time it is impossible to determine. Those of the Bedouins of Egypt are probably of Arabian breed, and the original of those in Barbary were, with asses, introduced from Spain during the period of Moorish ascendancy in that country: they are mostly used in war. The camel is of Arabian origin, and is spread over all the central and northern parts of the continent: it is figuratively called the "Ship of the Desert," from its being habitually employed in tracking those interminable seas of sand which lie between the more thickly-populated regions of Africa. Of horned cattle, there are many different varieties, and some of the ox tribes are used both as animals of draught and burthen. Of sheep, there are also many varieties; and goats are, in some parts, extremely numerous. The common cat is scarce, but dogs are plentiful, notwithstanding that, among the Mahometans, they are held as unclean; both in Barbary and Egypt, however, they are cherished for the purpose of cleansing the cities of their offal. From their great usefulness in this respect, Mussulmans frequently bequeath considerable legacies for their support; and notwithstanding their numbers, the intense heat of the climate, and the scarcity of water, no instance of canine madness is known amongst them. The domestic poultry of Africa is almost all of foreign introduction. *Climate.* As more than three fourths of Africa lie within the tropics, it is the hottest and driest of all the great divisions of the earth: it has only two seasons,—a wet and a dry. In a large portion of the Sahara no rain whatever falls, and very little in either Arabia or Egypt. Guinea, Senegambia, and the Sahara, are considered to be the hottest countries of the globe. During the rainy season, however, the two former are drenched with water, when there rises from the earth a steam that would rival a vapour-bath; and hence the unhealthiness of these regions to Europeans. The eastern coast, being tempered by the trade-winds coming from the east, is not so hot as the western. The Sahara is often swept by terrific hurricanes and the simoom. Guinea and the west countries generally are afflicted with the harmattan, a dry hot wind, which cracks the lips, but announces the termination of the rainy season. Tornadoes are frequent in Senegambia and Egypt, and the Barbary states are, on account of their climate, still subject to visitations of the plague. *Pro.* Dourra, which is the chief corn, wheat, barley, maize, rice, pulse, banana, and the yam; the date, the olive, and the grape; oranges, sugar, coffee, cotton, tobacco, gum-arabic, indigo, and cotton. These products are determined, in a great measure, by climate and situation. In the northern half of the continent, and in the fertile spots of the desert, the date flourishes, the yam and banana in the western parts; wheat, the olive, and the grape, mostly in Egypt

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and the Barbary states: gum-arabic, being the hardened juice of the acacia, is found chiefly between the desert and Senegambia: the cassia, whose leaves supply senna, is found in the regions of the Nile; and the coffee-tree grows wild in Abyssinia. Both cotton and dourra are produced in many different parts. *Minerals.* Salt, iron, copper, and gold. In some parts of the desert the natives build their houses with blocks of salt, and gold is obtained by washing in the higher parts of most of the large rivers. The Kong mountains are supposed to be very rich in this metal. The Atlas range is prolific in metals, and the French obtain copper from it in considerable quantities. *Race.* The Negro is the principal inhabitant of Central and Southern Africa, the Caucasian of Northern Africa and the European colonies. *Rel.* Mahometanism in the northern half of the continent, including Soudan or Nigritia, and on the eastern coast; Fetichism among the Negroes, and Christianity among the European populations. Generally, however, the people exhibit a low state of civilization. In many parts manufactures are scarcely known, and what are known are of the rudest kind. The exports are principally slaves, ivory, and gold. The slaves are mostly the unfortunate prisoners of the wars which are constantly being waged by the petty princes against each other. *Pop.* about 60,000,000. *Lat.* extending from 37° 20' N. to 34° 50' S. *Lon.* extending from 17° 32' W. to 51° 22' E.—The name of Africa is supposed to have been spread by degrees from a small province in the north, over the rest of the continent; and although we have already indicated its races in the proper place in this article, we may add, that in the northern parts the Egyptians and Abyssinians are of Arabian extract; while further to the west the Carthaginians passed from Syria, and, according to Sallust, who refers to Punic manuscripts, other maritime parts were peopled by the Medes, Persians, and Armenians. The original inhabitants of the northern parts appear to have been in all ages radically distinct from the negro race, from whom they were divided by the Great Desert; and in the eastern parts the latter were yet further repelled by the Arabian colony which settled in Abyssinia. The Romans appear to have explored the north of Africa as far as the river Niger; and they established flourishing colonies in many parts. Upon the fall of their empire, the Vandals of Spain passed into Africa, A.D. 429, and established a kingdom, which lasted till A.D. 535. In the following century the Mahometan Arabs subdued the north of Africa, and their descendants, under the name of Moors, constitute a great part of the present population. Accounts of this country, however, are very imperfect until we arrive at the beginning of the 15th century, when we find that the only portion of the western coast of Africa with which European navigators were acquainted is that which lies between the Straits of Gibraltar and Cape Nun. The line embraced between these points extends to about 600 miles. Then, Prince Henry of Portugal, a younger son of John I. and Philippa, daughter of John of Gaunt, and sister to Henry IV. of England, conceiving a strong desire to make further discoveries along this coast, had expeditions fitted out for that purpose. Accordingly, Cape Bojador was doubled in 1432, by Gilianez. In 1434 the same navigator advanced 30 leagues further, and in 1443 Cape Blanco was doubled by Nunno Tristan. In 1446 Dinis Fernandez arrived at Cape Verde, and in the following year Nunno Tristan discovered the Rio Grande, where he was murdered by the natives, 60 leagues beyond Cape Verde. In 1463 Prince Henry died, after having devoted the greater portion of his life to the promotion of African discovery; but the Portuguese still continued to pursue their explorations, and in 1467 Sierra Leone was reached. The progress of discovery was still unremittingly carried on, when, in 1486, Bartholomew Diaz doubled Capo Tormentoso (the Cape of Tempests), which is the Cape of Good Hope, the name subsequently given to it by the Portuguese monarch, John II. In 1495 the Portuguese king died, and under his successor, Emanuel the Great, Vasco de Gama set sail on the 8th of July, 1497, to endeavour to find a passage to India by the Cape of Good Hope. This he accomplished after having first proceeded along the eastern

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coast as far as Melinda, whence he steered right across the Indian Ocean. Thus, to the Portuguese belongs the merit of having, in a great measure, determined the form of the African continent, and of having pioneered the way for future navigators to visit its shores. Whilst maritime discovery was thus proceeding, the interior of the country was not forgotten; but nothing meriting the character of historical certainty is here worthy to be recorded, until the Portuguese missionary enterprises of the 17th century led to more perfect information regarding the inhabitants of Congo, and the general interior of that part of the continent. By 1505 the Portuguese were enabled to establish themselves on the eastern coast, by the conquests which they had made over the Arabs. At present, they have some settlements on the Zambezi, at Tete, about 400 miles from its mouth, and at Zambo, at about 800. French Africa stretched from Cape Blanco to Sierra Leone; but the French were not successful in their commercial enterprises: they still possess a few inconsiderable settlements in this region. The Sieur Brue, a manager of one of their companies, made several important voyages up the Senegal, and succeeded in establishing a factory at Dramanet, and at one or two other places. In 1714, M. Compagnan penetrated the kingdom of Bambouk, and M. Sangnier, in 1785, visited that of Gallam. The kingdom of Hoval, from which gum-senegal is obtained, was likewise explored by the early French settlers. On the west coast, the English, as well as the Dutch and Danes, effected early settlements; but the latter have not been so zealous as the former in prosecuting discoveries. With a view to the suppression, in 1788, of the slave-trade, an association of English gentlemen was formed; and it is to their zeal that the modern world is greatly indebted for what it at present knows of the interior of several parts of Africa. In 1795 and 1796, Mungo Park, under their direction, proceeded from the west coast until he reached the town of Silla, on the Niger. By this expedition, the geographical knowledge of this part of the interior was greatly extended. In 1805, Park embarked on his second expedition, which was undertaken at the public expense, and in which he perished at Boussa, after having visited the cities Jenné, Timbuctoo, and Yaour. In 1799, Hornemann reached Moursook, in the desert, having started from Cairo; and from that period the interior of this great continent has, in various directions, been progressively unfolded to us. In these adventurous enterprises there appear, in succession, the names of Captain Tuckey, who, in the hope of proving that the river Congo was the same as the Niger, ascended it for about 230 miles; Major Peddie, who with another party started from the mouth of the Senegal and reached Kakundy; Mr. Bowditch, who in 1817 explored parts of the territories of the Fantees and the Ashantees; and others, who, up to the expedition of Major Denham and Lieutenant Clapperton, in 1822, continued to make new discoveries, or to determine, with greater accuracy, the points already made known in these regions. This last expedition was so successful as to induce the government to fit out another, to be conducted by Clapperton. He set out, accordingly, from Badagzy, a place lying a short way to the east of Cape Coast Castle; passed through the kingdom of Nyfi or Nyffe; visited Kano, the commercial capital of Houssa; thence to Sackatoo, where he died. In the March of 1830, Richard Lander, the former servant of Clapperton, and his brother, proceeded on an expedition, which had for its aim the discovery of the mouth of the Quorra, Joliba, or Niger; and on the 18th of November of the same year, Richard Lander achieved this object, and found it called the river Nun, or first Brass River, from a Negro town of the same name, situate on its banks, at a short distance inland. Since this period, several expeditions have been sent to this region, but they have been attended with indifferent success; indeed, the sickly character of the climate has in general proved fatal to the explorers and adventurers. Whilst these enterprises had been undertaken in Western Africa, the southern portion of the continent was not forgotten. The colony of the Cape of Good Hope was first settled by the Dutch about 1650, and was finally taken possession of by the English in 1806. For upwards of a hundred years,

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Little or no attempts were made to penetrate beyond the immediate boundary-lines which the colonists had fixed for themselves; and even up to a very recent period, the progress of discovery was of an extremely partial description. The journeys of Mr. Andrew Smith, made in 1835 and 1836, are interesting, from his having visited the sources of the Caledon and the Maputa, and his having scaled the Caffrarian mountains; as are those of Captain Alexander, who, in 1836 and 1837, traversed the countries of the Namaquas, Bosjesmans, and the Hill-Damaras. It is since these, however, that the greatest contributions have been made to our geographical knowledge of Southern Africa. These have been obtained principally through the labours of Dr. Livingstone, the missionary stationed at Kolobeng. This traveller, in company with Messrs. Oswell and Murray, on the 1st of June, 1849, departed on a journey, which had for its object the discovery of an inland lake, which, so far back as 1508, had been indicated on maps, and to find which was the chief object of the expedition of Mr. Andrew Smith, who had set out thirteen years before. Dr. Livingstone and his companions were successful in their enterprise. They discovered Lake Ngami, occupying a position by the barometer of 2,825 feet above the level of the sea. Repeated visits to this region have confirmed Dr. Livingstone in the opinion that a legitimate trade might be successfully and profitably pursued by British merchants with the natives. Seventeen years of his life this traveller had passed in Africa previous to his recent visit to England, a great portion of which had been spent amongst various African tribes. Eight of them were occupied among a tribe of the Bechuanas, in preaching the doctrines of Christianity. It is impossible to calculate even the probable results of his explorations. He has disclosed to us the true country of the Negro race, traced the vast Kalahari Desert, and tracked the course of the great river Zambezi. He has indicated new fields for commercial enterprise, and has rendered a great part of Southern Africa, which had hitherto been considered by geographers as a *terra incognita*, familiar to us, by the history of his adventures and discoveries. His routes extend from Cape Town to Loando on the west, and from Algoa Bay to Quilimane, at the mouth of the Zambezi, on the east, and may be easily followed on our African map, upon which the whole of his discoveries are marked. In 1851, Mr. Galton explored, on the west coast, the country lying between Walvisch Bay on the south, and Ondonga, near the river Nourse, on the north. His inland explorations went as far as 21° E. lon. Since then, M. Gassiot has reached the river Limpopo, and, from the great desire which generally prevails for correct knowledge of this continent in all its parts, there is no doubt that new travellers will enter the field, and that the interior of Africa will, in a very few years, be no longer considered as a *terra incognita*. On the eastern coast, extending northward, the travelling enterprises of other missionaries have been attended with no great success; but the northern expedition undertaken by Messrs. Richardson, Barth, and Overweg, may be regarded as one of the most important that has yet penetrated the interior of Africa. The objects of this expedition were twofold: the one was to arrange commercial treaties with the chiefs of the desert regions lying between Tripoli and Lake Tchad; the other, more immediately under the conduct of Barth and Overweg, to advance our scientific knowledge. In the latter part of 1849 they left this country for Tripoli, which they reached in safety, and about the 23rd of March, 1850, set out on their perilous enterprise across the desert. Their caravan consisted of about forty camels, and the scientific purposes of their journey tended to make their progress slow; however, they pursued their way, passing through many dangers, until they had passed the Great Desert and arrived at Taradshit, on the confines of Soudan. To the south of this about 60 miles they were attacked by robbers, taken prisoners, and had to ransom themselves at a high price. In 1850, the travellers, on their way to Lake Tchad, reached Damergu, where they separated, appointing Kouka, the capital of Bornou, the rendezvous where they should again meet. This was destined never to

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take place. Richardson died on the 4th of March, 1851, at Ungurata, situate at about 100 geographical miles W.N.W. from that place. In April, Drs. Barth and Overweg met again at Kouka, and pursuing their researches, the former determined the upper course of the river Chaddah, whilst the latter launched on the lake a boat, which he named the *Lord Palmerston*, on account of the deep interest which that nobleman had taken in the expedition, and explored it, and visited many of its islands, of which it contains about 100. These are inhabited by the Biddumas, whom Dr. Overweg was the first European to visit. In September they set out on a journey for Borgu, a country lying midway on the road to Egypt, in a north-easterly direction from Lake Tchad, and never before visited by Europeans. Speaking of this expedition, a communication—which we condense to save space—written to the “*Athenæum*” at the period of its progress, thus comprehensively states not only that which it had already accomplished, but that which it further intended to accomplish.—“After the safe return of the travellers from Borgu, and their successful exploration of the eastern portion of the remarkable basin of Lake Tchad, they will direct all their energies to the south. As regards this last stage of their gigantic journey, namely from Kouka to the shores of the Indian Ocean, Dr. Barth believes, from the information which he has collected, that a more southerly route, in the direction of Lake Nyassi, will be much more practicable than a straight line to Mombaz, on a bearing of about south-east. (This was confirmed in 1853, by the successful journey, which occupied six months, of a Moorish caravan, which started from Zanzibar, on the east coast, and reached Benguela, on the west. During fifteen days, on one part of this journey, the caravan saw no inhabitants whatever.) The routes already performed by Messrs. Barth and Overweg amount, at a rough estimate, to 3,700 geographical miles; and the itineraries sent home by Dr. Barth form a network which covers the greater portion of Northern Africa. Nor would it be right to measure their investigations by mere distances; for it must be borne in mind that up to this time, except within the countries in the vicinity of the seashore, the entire continent of Africa between Tripoli and the Cape colony, and between the basin of the Nile and the lower course of the Kawara, does not present a single point, the position of which (with the exception of some observations made by Mr. Galton in Southern Africa) had been determined with any degree of accuracy. The positions of Lyon, Denham, and Clapperton are merely approximations to the truth, particularly their determinations of longitudes. Within only three or four months after their arrival at Kouka, the travellers had already successfully navigated Lake Tchad, and penetrated 350 miles to the south. Under the different headings of the various countries and kingdoms in Africa, much additional information will be found connected with its history.

AFRICAN ISLANDS, *âf-re-kan*, a cluster of low islands in the Indian Ocean, on one of which her majesty's ship *Spitfire* was wrecked, 21st August, 1801. Lat. 4° 53' S. Lon. 53° 33' E.

AFRICANUS, Julius, *âf-re-cai-nus*, the author of a letter pronouncing the story of Susannah a forgery; and another, in which he reconciled St. Matthew and St. Luke's genealogies of our Saviour.—He also compiled a chronicle of events from the commencement of the world to the early part of the 3rd century of the Christian era. Flourished in the 3rd century.

AFRICANUS. (See SCIPIO, Publius Cornelius.)

AFRIKKAH, or MAHADIA, *âf-re-ke'-a*, or *ma'-ha-de'-a* a seaport of the kingdom of Tunis, 115 miles S.S.E. of Tunis. It was taken by Charles V., who demolished its fortifications. Pop. 3,000.

AGABLY, *ag'-a-ble*, a town built of stone, on the Tuat oasis, between Tripoli, and Timbuctoo, Africa. It is a station where merchants meet for business transactions. Lat. 26° N. Lon. 0° 56' E.

AGADES, *âg'-a-des*, a town of Central Africa, and the capital of the kingdom of Asben, tributary to the king of Timbuctoo. It is situate on a “green spot” in the desert, where the Soudan merchants assemble at fixed periods to transact business with those of Northern Africa. Lat. 18° N. Lon. 13° E.

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AGADIE, or SANTA CRUZ, *a'-ga-deer*, the most southern seaport of Morocco, the ancient Mauritania,—Africa. It is fortified. Pop. about 500.

AGAG, *ai'-gag*, a king of the Amalekites, who, on the Israelites coming out of Egypt, attacked them in the wilderness and slew all stragglers. He was hewn in pieces in Gilgal.

AGALLEGA, or GALLEGA, *a-gall'-e-ga*, an island of Africa, near Madagascar. Lat. 10° 12' N. Lon. 54° 8' E.

AGAMEDES and TROPHONIUS, *äg'-a-me'-des* and *tro'-fo'-ne-us*, two architects who designed the entrance of the temple of Delphi, for which they demanded of the god whatever gift was most advantageous for a man to receive. Three days after they were found dead in their beds.

AGAMEMNON, *äg'-a-mem'-non*, king of Mycenæ and Argos, was brother to Menelaus, and son of Plisthenes, the son of Atreus. Homer calls them sons of Atreus, which is wrong, upon the authority of Hesiod and others. When Atreus was dead, his brother Thyestes seized the kingdom of Argos, and removed Agamemnon and Menelaus. Agamemnon married Clytemnestra, and Menelaus became the husband of Helen, both daughters of Tyndarus, king of Sparta, who assisted them to recover their father's kingdom, where Agamemnon established himself, at Mycenæ. Menelaus succeeded his father-in-law. When Helen was stolen by Paris, Agamemnon was elected commander-in-chief of the Grecian forces levied against Troy, and he departed for the siege, leaving his kingdom and wife in the guardianship of Ægisthus, king of Argos. The fleet with the troops being detained at Aulis, Agamemnon there sacrificed his daughter to appease Diana. During the Trojan war, Agamemnon behaved with great valour, but his quarrel with Achilles, on account of the amiable Briseis, whom he took from Achilles by force, was very prejudicial to the cause of the Greeks. Clytemnestra, with her adulterer Ægisthus, prepared to murder him on his return; and as he came from the bath, in order to embarrass him, and effect her purpose, she gave him a tunic, the sleeves of which were sewed together. Whilst trying to put it on, she brought him to the ground with the stroke of a hatchet, and Ægisthus seconded her blows. His death was revenged by his son Orestes.

AGAMENTICUS, *äg'-a-men'-te-cus*, a mountain of Maine, U.S., 8 miles from York Harbour. It affords pasture up to its summit, and is a seaport for the entrance of Piscataqua river. Lat. 43° 18' N. Lon. 70° 39' W.

AGANA, *a-ga'-na*, one of the Ladrone islands, where Magellan was killed, on a voyage in search of the Moluccas. Pop. 3,000.—A Spanish governor resides here.

AGANDURU, Roderic Moriz, *äg'-an-du'-ru*, a Spanish missionary, who went to Japan and other oriental parts to disseminate Christianity. Lived in the 17th century.

AGANIPPE, *äg'-a-nip'-pe*, a celebrated fountain of Bœotia, at the foot of Mount Helicon. It flows into the Permessus, and is sacred to the Muses, who, from it, were called Aganippides.

AGAPE, *äg'-a-pe*, 'love'; feasts of love, friendship, or kindness, among the primitive Christians.

AGAPETUS I., *äg'-a-pe'-tus*, a Roman pontiff, who opposed the attempts of Justinian to invade the rights of the Church. He was raised to the pontificate in 535, and died the year after. B. at Rome.

AGAPETUS II., a man of great reputation for sanctity of character. He received the tiara in 946. D. 956.

AGAPETUS, a deacon of Constantinople, who wrote a letter to Justinian, on the duties of a Christian prince. Flourished in the 6th century.

AGAPIUS, *äg'-gai'-pe-us*, a Greek monk, who wrote a treatise on the salvation of a sinner. Flourished in the 17th century.—His treatise was printed in modern Greek, at Venice, 1641.

AGARD, Arthur, *äg'-ard*, an English antiquary, who held the office of deputy chamberlain in the Exchequer during a period of forty-five years. In conjunction with Sir Robert Cotton and other eminent men, he formed a society of antiquaries. B. at Foston, Derbyshire, 1540; buried in Westminster Abbey, 1615.—He wrote a treatise to explain the Domesday book, which was deposited in the Cotton Library, and several tracts of his on antiquarian subjects were published by Hearne.

Agathodaemon

AGASIAS, *äg'-gai'-se-as*, a sculptor of Ephesus, celebrated for his admirable statue of the Gladiator.

AGASICLES, *äg'-gai'-i-cles*, a king of Sparta, who used to say, "a king ought to govern his subjects as a father his family."

AGASSIZ, Louis, *a-gäs'-se*, a distinguished French naturalist, for many years professor of natural history at Neufchatel. In 1847, he became, by invitation, professor of natural history in Cambridge College, Massachusetts, America. As a naturalist his fame dates from 1828, and much of his attention has been devoted to fossil remains. He was the first to propose the division of fossil fishes in accordance with the formation of their scales. He was also amongst the first to confirm Mr. Shuttleworth's discovery of animalcules being in the red snow of the Alps, and has shown that there are higher forms of animal existence there than were before suspected. As a geologist he has directed attention to a large series of important phenomena, and has, in various publications, developed the views he has been led to entertain upon them. He is an upholder of the doctrine which teaches the successive creation of higher orders of organized beings on the surface of the earth, and believes that the human race has had, in its several distinct species, separate stocks of originality, both as to time and space. As an author, his contributions to natural history have been extensive, and, it may be remarked that he was the founder of the "Bibliographia Zoologica et Geologica," a great work, which has been edited by the late Mr. Strickland and Sir W. Jardine, bart. On the death of the late Professor Edward Forbes, he was offered the chair of natural history in Edinburgh, but he declined it. B. in Switzerland, about the beginning of the present century.

AGATA, *a-ga'-ta*, the name of several towns of Italy, the most remarkable of which is one in the district of Gaeta, Naples, with some magnificent remains, and the ancient Minturno. Pop. 7,000.—Another 4 miles to the south of Reggio, Naples, which has a cotton trade. Pop. 2,500.

AGATHANGELUS, *äg'-gäth'-än'-je-lus*, an historian of Armenia, who recorded the introduction of Christianity into his native country. Flourished in the 11th century.

AGATHARCIDES, *äg'-ath-ar'-se-des*, a native of Cnidus, who wrote in Greek a history of the successes of Alexander. Flourished about 180 B.C.

AGATHARCUS, *äg'-äth-ark'-us*, a Samian painter, whom Æschylus employed to paint scenes for his stage. Flourished 450 B.C.

AGATHEMER, Orthonis, *äg'-a-the'-mer*, the author of a "Compendium of Geography," in Greek, which was published by Hudson, at Oxford, in 1703.

AGATHIAS, *äg'-gai'-the-as*, a Greek historian, who wrote a history of the reign of Justinian in five books. He was also a writer of epigrams, some of which are to be found in the "Anthologia." Flourished in the 6th century.—His history was published in Paris in 1660.

AGATHO, *a'-ga'-tho*, a pope, who despatched legates to the council called at Constantinople to condemn the Eutychians, a sect who denied the human nature of Christ, and asserted that his body was only an aerial vehicle. In 679 he was elected to the papal chair. B. at Palermo; D. 682.

AGATHO, a musician, who was the first to introduce songs in tragedy.

AGATHOCLEA, *äg'-äth-o-cle'-a*, a beautiful Egyptian courtesan, with whom one of the Ptolemies fell in love, and in order to marry her, destroyed his wife Eurydice.

AGATHOCLES, *äg'-äth-o-cles*. There were many of this name, the most remarkable of whom was a licentious and ambitious youth, the son of a potter, who, entering the Sicilian army, rose to the greatest honours, and made himself master of Syracuse. He reduced all Sicily under his power; but being defeated at Himera by the Carthaginians, he carried the war into Africa, where, for four years, he extended his conquests over his enemy. He afterwards passed into Italy, and made himself master of Crotona. D. in his 72nd year, B.C. 289, after a reign of 28 years of great prosperity mingled with the deepest adversity.

AGATHODAEMON, *äg'-a-tho-dai'-e'-mon*, a map-maker of Alexandria, and the supposed constructor of the maps found in the oldest manuscripts of the Geography

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of Claudius Ptolemaeus. It cannot be determined with accuracy when he flourished.

AGATHON, *äg'-a-thon*, a tragic poet, who gained the prize at the Olympic games, B.C. 419. His works are lost.

AGATHONISI, *äg-a-tho-ne'-se*, a small island of the Grecian archipelago, about a league S. of the isle of Samos.

AGATTON, *ä-gät'-ton*, a town on the coast of Guinea, near the mouth of the Formosa, 80 miles S. of Benin. *Lat.* 7° 20' N. *Lon.* 7° 6' E.

AGAVE, *ä-gai'-ve*, daughter of Cadmus and Hermione, married Echion, by whom she had Pentheus, who was torn to pieces by the Bacchanals. She is said to have killed her husband in celebrating the orgies of Bacchus. She received divine honours after death.

AGDE, *agd*, a town of France, in the department of Herault, seated on the river Herault, not far from its mouth in the Gulf of Lyons, where there is a fort to defend the entrance. It is 30 miles to the S.W. of Montpellier, pleasantly situated; but being constructed of black basalt, it has received the cognomen of the *Black Town*. It is encompassed by thick walls, possesses a school of navigation and a college, and has its port defended by Fort Brescau. Does an active coasting trade. *Pop.* 9,000. *Lat.* 45° 19' N. *Lon.* 3° 33' E.

AGDEH, *ag'-de*, a town of Persia, 70 miles W. from Yezd, which receives goats' hair from it for the manufacture of shawls.

AGELASTUS, *äg'-e-läs'-tus*, a surname of Crassus, the grandfather of the rich Crassus. He only laughed once in his life, and this, it is said, was upon seeing an ass eat thistles.

AGELIUS, Anthony, *äg'-e-li'-us*, bishop of Acerno, in the kingdom of Naples, who wrote commentaries on some parts of the Old Testament. *D.* 1608.

AGELNOTH, *äg'-el-noth*, an archbishop of Canterbury, and a favourite of King Canute. On the death of that monarch, he refused to crown his son Harold, pretending that the deceased king had commanded him to crown none but the issue of Queen Emma. It is uncertain whether Harold ever was crowned. *D.* 1038.—He wrote some religious pieces.

AGEN, *a'-gen*, an episcopal town of France, the capital of Lot-et-Garonne, on the banks of the Garonne, 108 miles S.E. of Bordeaux. It has a considerable commerce in prunes. *Manf.* Serges, camlets, and sail-cloth. *Pop.* 14,000. *Lat.* 44° 12' N. *Lon.* 0° 4' E.—In this city Julius Scaliger, the scholar, lived, and here his son Joseph, celebrated for his great learning, was born.

AGENABAT, *äg-en-ai'-bat*, a town of Transylvania, 10 miles N.E. of Hermanstadt. *Lat.* 46° 32' N. *Lon.* 24° 50' E.

AGENOR, *ä-je'-nor*, king of Phœnicia, was son of Neptune and Libya, and brother to Belus. He married Telephassa, called by some Agriopé, by whom he had Cadmus, Phœnix, Cilix, and Europa. As Carthage was built by his descendants, it is called *Agenoris urbs*.

AGENORIA, or AGENORA, *äg'-e-nor'-e-a*, from *agenor*, 'fortis,' the goddess of industry and courage. Her temple was upon Mount Aventine.

AGENORIA, a name given to the goddess of silence, represented with one of her fingers pressing her lips.

AGER, Nicholas, *adj'-air*, a professor of medicine at Strasburg; distinguished as a botanist and physician. Lived in the 17th century.

AGEROLA, *aj'-e-ro'-la*, a town of Naples, 10 miles S.W. of Palermo. *Pop.* 2,300.

AGESANDER, *äg'-e-sän'-der*, a famous sculptor of Rhodes, who, in the time of Vespasian, made a representation of Laocoon's history, which now passes for the best relic of all ancient sculpture. The Laocoon was discovered at Rome in 1506, and afterwards deposited in the Farnese palace, where it still remains.

AGESILAUS, *äg'-es'-e-läi'-us*, king of Sparta, of the family of the Agideæ, son of Doryssus, and father of Archelaus. During his reign, Lycurgus instituted his famous laws. Reigned 850 B.C.

AGESILAUS, son of Archidamus, of the family of the Proclidæ, elected king of Sparta over his nephew Leotychides. He made war against Artaxerxes, king of Persia, with success; but in the midst of his conquests he was called home to oppose the Athenians and Bœotians, who were ravaging his country. The

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despatch which he made on this occasion was such, that in thirty days he passed over the same extent of country which occupied the army of Xerxes a whole year. He defeated his enemies at Coronea; but sickness prevented the progress of his conquests, and the Spartans were beaten in every engagement, especially at Leuctra, till he again appeared at their head. Though deformed, small of stature, and lame, he was brave, and possessed of a magnanimity which compensated for all the imperfections of nature. In his 80th year he went to assist Tachus, king of Egypt, whose servants could hardly be persuaded that the Lacedæmonian was a general, when they beheld him eating with his soldiers on the bare ground, and with no covering to his head. *D.* on his return from Egypt, after a reign of 36 years, 362 B.C., and his remains were embalmed and brought to Lacedæmon.—There were others of this name, but of inferior note.

AGESIPOLIS I., *äg'-e-sip'-o-lis*, king of Lacedæmon and son of Pausanias, who obtained a great victory over the Mantineans. He reigned fourteen years, and was succeeded by his brother Cleombrotus, 380 B.C.

AGESISTRATA, *äg'-e-sis'-tra-ta*, the mother of King Agis. Lived 1,000 years B.C.

AGGA, or AGGONA, *äg-ga*, a town and district on the coast of Guinea, in which is a very high hill called the Devil's Mount. The English have a fort here. *Lat.* 6° N. *Lon.* 0° 5' E.

AGGAS, Ralph, *äg-gäs*, an engraver and surveyor, who was the first to execute a plan of London, which was published for the first time in 1560, afterwards in 1618, and again in 1748. He also produced plans of Cambridge, Oxford, and Dunwich in Suffolk. *D.* 1579.

AGGAS, Robert, or more commonly called Augustus, a painter of landscape in the reign of Charles II. *D.* in London 1679.

AGGER, *ag'-ger*, a natural communication, formed during a storm in 1825, between the North Sea in Denmark, North Jutland, and the Limfjord.

AGGERHUY, *ag'-ger-hoos'*, a Norwegian fortress and province, which is full of mountains, the largest and in many respects the most important in the kingdom. Its mines, agriculture, and commerce are considerable and valuable. *Pop.* 600,000. *Lat.* between 58° and 62° N. *Lon.* between 8° and 12° E.

AGGEROE, *ag'-ge-ro*, an island in the Gulf of Christiania, not far from the mainland.

AGGERSOE, *ag'-ger-so*, a Danish island in the Great Belt. *Lat.* 55° 12' N. *Lon.* 11° 12' E.

AGGERSUND, *ag'-ger-soond*, a small island in the Cattegat, Norway.

AGGIUS, *adj'-e-us*, a village in Sardinia, 35 miles N. of Sassari. *Pop.* 2,500.

AGGRAMMES, *äg-gräm'-mes*, a king of the Gangarides. His father was a hair-dresser, of whom the queen became enamoured, and whom she made governor to the king's children, to gratify a criminal passion. He killed them, to raise Aggrammes, his son by the queen, to the throne.

AGHABOE, *äg'-ha-bo*, a village and parish of Ireland, in Queen's county. *Pop.* 6,000.

AGHADOE, *äg'-ha-do*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, and a bishop's see, united to Limerick. It is situate near the Lake of Killarney, 15 miles S.S.E. of Ardfert.

AGHRIM, *ah'-grim*, a parish of Ireland, 11 miles E.N.E. of Galway, memorable for the decisive victory gained, in 1691, by the army of King William, over that of James II. Saint-Ruth, and 4,000 of his men, fell on the side of James; and only 800 of the English on that of William. *Area*, 7,252 acres. *Pop.* 2,300.

AGHRIM, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, 13 miles S.W. of Wicklow.

AGIAS, *aj'-i-as*, a famous Lacedæmonian soothsayer, who foretold to Lysander his future success at Ægospotamos, and the destruction of the Athenian fleet.

AGILULF, *aj'-e-laolf*, duke of Turin, chosen king of the Lombards in 591. He renounced Arianism, and embraced the Catholic faith; but while engaged in a war with some of the Italian princes, he perpetrated great ravages in the Ecclesiastical States. *D.* 619.

AGINCOURT, *äg'-in-kort* (Fr. *adj'-än-koer*), a village of France, 7 miles N. of Hesdin. Near this place Henry V., king of England, obtained a signal victory over the French, on the 25th October, 1415. The

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English army on this occasion is variously stated at from 10,000 to 22,000 men; and the French as consisting of 60,000 by the lowest accounts, but according to some contemporary writers, it amounted to 100,000 or even 140,000. The French left dead, 92 barons, 1,500 knights, and 8,000 gentlemen of family, and several thousand private men, without including 14,000 prisoners; among whom were the duke of Orleans, and many others of great distinction: while the loss of the English, including the duke of York and the earl of Suffolk, who were killed, did not exceed 1,200 men. *Lat.* 50° 31' N. *Lon.* 2° 10' E.

AGIS, *ai'-jis*, king of Sparta, succeeded his father, Eurysthenes, and, after a reign of one year, was succeeded by his son Echestratus, 1058 B.C.

AGIS III., king of Sparta, and grandson of Agesilaus. He stirred up several of the Grecian states against Alexander, but fell fighting against the Macedonians, 337 B.C.

AGIS IV., king of Sparta, was the son of Eudamidas. For endeavouring to reform the constitution of his country, and improve the manners of his people, they rose against him and put him to death, 241 B.C.

AGIS, a poet of Argos, who attended Alexander in his Asiatic expedition, and rendered himself agreeable by the meanest adulation. He raised his patron to immortality, and declared that Bacchus, Hercules, and the sons of Leda, would yield to his superior merits in the assembly of the gods.

AGLATA, *äg-lai'-ya*, the youngest of the three Graces, called sometimes Pasiphae.

AGLAONICE, *äg-lai-o-ni'-ce*, daughter of Hegemon, was acquainted with astronomy and eclipses; whence she boasted of her power to draw the moon from heaven. Her arrogance, and the falsehood of her assertions, rendered her name proverbial for deceit and imposition.

AGLAORPE, *äg-lai'-o-pe*, one of the Sirens.

AGLAOPHON, *äg-lai'-o-fon*. There are two Grecian painters distinguished in antiquity by this name, natives of the island of Thasos. Flourished about 500 years B.C.

AGLASOUN, *a'-gla-soon*, a town 55 miles from Sataliah, in Anatolia, Asia Minor. It stands on a mountain, and is the ancient Lysinae.

AGLAUROS, *äg-law'-ros*, daughter of Erechtheus, the oldest king of Athens. Some make her daughter of Cecrops. She was changed into a stone by Mercury.

AGLAUS, *äg-lai'-us*, the poorest man of Arcadia, pronounced by the oracle more happy than Gyges, the king of Lydia.

AGLIE, *a'-gle*, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 10 miles S. of Ivrea. *Pop.* 4,500. It has a splendid palace and gardens.

AGLIONBY, John, *ag'-le-on'-be*, a divine, who was made chaplain to Queen Elizabeth, and in 1601 elected principal of Edmund Hall. He was concerned in the translation of the New Testament as at present used. B. in Cumberland, 1567; D. at Islip, of which he was rector, 1610.—There was another John Aglionby, who was dean of Canterbury, but died a few months after his nomination, 1643. He appears to have been the son of the preceding.

AGLIONBY, Edward, a poet of the reign of Elizabeth, from whom he received a pension for writing her pedigree.

AGMET, or AGMAT, *ag'-met*, a town of Morocco, on a river of the same name, and on a declivity of one of the mountains of Atlas, 16 miles S. of Morocco.

AGMON, *äg'-mon*, one of the companions of Diomedes, remarkable for his fidelity, his valour, and constancy. The contempt he expressed for Venus offended the gods, and he was changed into a swan.

AGNA, *äg'-na*, a woman in the age of Horace, who, though deformed, had many admirers.

AGNANO, *an-ya'-no*, a circular lake in the kingdom of Naples, 7 miles from Puzzoli. It is about half a mile in diameter, surrounded by mountains, and on its margin is situate the famous Grotta del Cane, in which so many dogs have suffered, to show the deleterious effects of a poisonous vapour that rises to about a foot above the ground.

AGNELUS, *an-yail'-loos*, an abbot of Ravenna, who wrote the lives of the bishops and archbishops of that city. Lived in the 9th century.

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AGNES, *St.*, *saint äg'-nes*, one of the Scilly islands. *Area*, 300 acres. *Pop.* 200. *Lat.* 49° 53' 30" N. *Lon.* 6° 20' W.

AGNES, *St.*, a parish and town of Cornwall, in which Opie, the celebrated painter and husband of Mrs. Opie, the writer of juvenile tales, was born. *Area*, 8,660 acres. *Pop.* chiefly mining, 8,000. St. Agnes' Beacon, in the neighbourhood, rises to a height of 664 feet.

AGNESI, Maria Gaetana, *an-ye'-se*, an illustrious Italian lady, who by her application to mathematical learning, and her progress therein, so distinguished herself, that Pope Benedict XIV. appointed her, in 1750, professor of mathematics in the university of Bologna. Subsequently to this act of the pontiff, she took the veil. B. at Milan 1718; D. about 1770.—Her "Analytical Institutions" were published at Milan, in 1743. They were translated into French by M. Cousin, and published at Paris in 1775, and have appeared in English in 2 vols., with her life prefixed, taken from Montucla.

AGNESI, Maria Teresa, a sister of the above, and the composer of three operas, "Sophonisba," "Ciro," and "Nitocri." B. at Milan, 1750.

AGNO, *an'-yo*, a village of Switzerland, 3 miles W. of Lugano. *Pop.* 800.

AGNO, *äg'-no*, one of the nymphs who nursed Jupiter. She gave her name to a fountain on Mount Lycæus. When the priest of Jupiter prayed and afterwards stirred this fountain with a bough, there arose a thick vapour, which immediately descended in a beautiful shower.

AGNODICE, *äg-nod'-e-ce*, an Athenian virgin, who, in order to study medicine, disguised her sex. She was taught by Hierophilus the art of midwifery, and when employed, always discovered her sex to her patients. This brought her into so much repute, that the men-midwives, whose practice she greatly injured, accused her before the Areopagus of corruption. She confessed her sex to the judges, and a law was immediately made to empower all freeborn women to practise midwifery.

AGNOLO, Baccio d', *ba-che-o dan'-yo'-lo*, a Florentine wood-engraver, which profession he abandoned for that of an architect. Whilst in Rome, pursuing his studies among the remains of antiquity, his workshop was visited by Raphael, Michael Angelo, and others, and on returning to Florence he rose into eminence, notwithstanding the ridicule and detraction which too often follow the footsteps of originality. When he died, his son Giuliano directed the works he had left unfinished. D. at Florence, 1543.

AGNON, *äg'-non*, son of Nicias, was present at the taking of Samos by Pericles. In the Peloponnesian war, he went against Potidæa, but abandoned his expedition through disease. He built Amphipolis, whose inhabitants favoured Brasidas, whom they regarded as their founder, forgetful of Agnon.

AGNONI, *an-ya'-ne*, a town of Naples, situate on a hill 20 miles N. of Campobasso, and which is said to produce the best copper wares in the kingdom. *Pop.* about 8,000.

AGNONIDES, *äg-non'-e-des*, a rhetorician of Athens, who accused Phocion of betraying the Piræus to Nicanor. When the people recollected the services Phocion had rendered them, they raised him statues, and put his accuser to death.

AGOA DE PAO, *a'-go-a-de-pa'-o*, the mountain peak near the middle of the island of St. Michael, in the Azores, upwards of 3,000 feet high.

AGOBARD, *ag'-o-bar*, an archbishop of Lyons, who was deprived of his dignity for deposing Louis the Meek, in the assembly of Compiègne, but was afterwards restored. He opposed image-worship, and wrote against the belief of witchcraft and the practice of duelling. D. 840.—His works were printed in 1666, in two vols. 8vo.

AGON, *a'-gaeng*, a town of France, on the north coast of Normandy. *Pop.* 1,800.

AGON, *a'-gon*, an island of Sweden, in the Gulf of Bothnia, with a good harbour. *Lat.* 61° 20' N. *Lon.* 18° 10' E.

AGONALIA and AGONIA, *äg'-o-nai'-le-a*, and *äg'-o-ne-a*, festivals in Rome, celebrated three times a year, in honour of Janus, or Agonius. The chief priest used to offer a ram.

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AGONES CAPITOLINI, *äg-o'-nes káp'e-to'-li'-ni*, games celebrated at Rome every fifth year upon the Capitoline hill, established by Dioclesian. Prizes were proposed for agility and strength, as well as for poetical and other literary compositions. The poet Statius publicly recited his *Thebaid* at them, but it was not received with much applause.

AGONIUS, *äg-o'-ne-us*, a Roman deity, who presided over the actions of men.

AGONOTHETES, *äg'o-noth'-e-tes*, the officers who sat as umpires at the Grecian games. They took care that the contests should be performed according to custom, settled all disputes which arose, and decided to whom the prizes should be awarded.

AGOONA, *a-goo'-na*, a district on the Gold Coast of Africa. *Pop.* about 12,000.

AGOP, John, *a-gop*, a grammarian and critic of Armenia, who flourished in the 17th century.

AGORACRITUS, *äg-o-rak'-re-tus*, a sculptor of Paros, and disciple of Phidias. Flourished 429 B.C.—He was such a favourite with his master, that it is said Phidias allowed him to affix his name to some works which he himself had executed.

AGORÆA, *äg'o-ræ'-a*, a name of Minerva at Sparta.

AGORANIS, *äg'o-ran'-is*, a river falling into the Ganges, now the Gogra.

AGORANOMI, *äg'o-rän'-o-mi*, ten magistrates at Athens, who watched over the city and port, and inspected whatever was exposed to sale.

AGORDO, *a-gaw'-do*, a town of northern Italy, situated in a fertile plain in which is the valley of Imperina, where are the richest copper-mines in Italy. *Pop.* 3,000.

AGOREUS, *äg'o-re'-us*, one of the names of Mercury, from his presiding over the markets.

AGOSTA, *a'-gos-ta*, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, with an excellent harbour. In 1763 it was mostly swallowed up by an earthquake, but has been rebuilt. It stands at a distance of about 18 miles to the north of Syracuse. *Pop.* about 16,000. *Lat.* 37° 13' N. *Lon.* 15° 13' E. It was off this port that De Ruyter, the famous Dutch admiral, in command of the united Dutch and Spanish fleet, fought on the 22nd April, 1676, the engagement in which he received his death-wound. He was defeated by the French under Duquesne, and died a week after at Syracuse.

AGOSTINO, Paolo da Valerano, *a'-gos-te'-no*, a celebrated musical composer, and master of the pope's chapel at Rome. *d.* 1629, aged 36.—His choruses are highly spoken of.

AGOT, *ai'-got*, a small island in the English Channel. *Lat.* 48° 38' N. *Lon.* 2° 4' W.

AGOULT, Guillaume d', *a'-goolt*, a gentleman of Provence, who wrote ballads about the year 1198.

AGOWS, *äg'-ows*, a remarkable people of Abyssinia, inhabiting a territory to the east of the sources of the Bahr-el-Azrek (Blue River), or Abyssinian Nile. *Ext.* 60 miles long and 30 broad. This district is fertile in the highest degree. It produces large quantities of honey, and raises remarkably fine cattle, with which it almost exclusively supplies Gondar, the capital. *Pop.* Considerable, but unascertained.—The state can send a force of from 4,000 to 5,000 men into the field. There is another tribe of the same people, called Tcheretz Agows, who inhabit a district on the northern bank of the Tacasse.

AGRA, *a'-gra*, one of the north-west provinces of Hindostan, bounded on the north by the province of Delhi, on the south by Malwa, on the east by Oude and Allahabad, and on the west by Rajpootana. Its length is about 250 and its breadth about 180 miles. *Area* 9,298 miles. *Desc.* To the north of the river Chumbul the country is, in general, flat and thinly wooded; but in the north-western direction trees become more abundant and the surface more undulated. The district between the Jumna and the Ganges, called the Doab, is the most fertile part of the province. *Rivers.* The principal are the Ganges, the Jumna, and the Chumbul. *Towns.* There are about forty considerable towns, besides villages, and a great many fortresses. The chief are Alwur, Bhurtpoor, Deeg, Mathura, Muttra, Etawah, Gwalior, Calpee, Gohud, and Narwar. *Inhabitants.* A mixed race of Mahometans and Hindoos. *Pro.* Sugar, cotton, and indigo. A good breed of horses is reared. *Minerals.* Marble, salt, and copper.

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Manf. Coarse cotton cloths, fine muslins, and some silks. *Pop.* of the British part, about 4,373,000. *Lat.* between 25° and 28° N.—As this is one of the disaffected provinces, and has been the theatre of some of the most daring scenes in the recent revolt, we will take the opportunity of briefly rehearsing the probable causes which led to that revolt, which has deluged so many of the beautiful plains of India with much of the bravest blood of England. Previous to entering upon this history, it may be remarked, that the British territory in India is as large as Europe, leaving Russia out of the calculation, and has a population of 200,000,000. This territory is distributed amongst four governments or presidencies—Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and Agra, which is the seat of the government of the North-western Provinces. Bengal is the seat of the governor-general and the Supreme Council; Madras and Bombay have each had a governor and council, and Agra has had a lieutenant-governor without a council. The total military force at the disposal of the governor-general was about 320,000 men. Of these, 20,500 were queen's troops; 20,000 were the European troops of the East-India Company; 240,000 were the honourable Company's native troops, and 32,000 consisted of native contingents, commanded by British officers, and available under treaties. Out of the 322,000, not quite 50,000 were British. Such was the military force of our Indian empire previous to the mutiny, for which various causes have been assigned; but the annexation of Oude has been one of the principal. In 1856 this kingdom was annexed by Lord Dalhousie to the British dominions,—an act which has been variously characterized, and viewed by the natives as one of crying injustice. When it was done, Lord Dalhousie was perfectly aware that large numbers of the Bengal army were natives of Oude, and could not have been so shortsighted, as not to have anticipated the great amount of dissatisfaction to which it was calculated to give rise. But be this as it may, it seemed to be the proximate cause of the fearful mutiny which so soon afterwards was destined to take place. From 1836 a feeling of discontent had been gradually growing amongst the native officers, and with an increase of their power the dangerous system of compelling British officers to enlist such men as they had nominated for service, commenced. This system continued to extend until each regiment had become, so to speak, the property of a few families; so that the seventy-four regiments of native infantry which composed the regular army were nothing more than so many family compacts, each governing its members with despotic sway. Gradually the influence of the native officer grew greater and greater, until it almost became compulsory upon commanding officers to place the nominees of the subahdars upon the strength of the regiment when vacancies occurred. However humiliating this system was to the dignity of the European officers, they were forced to acquiesce in it, in order that they might be enabled quietly to prosecute their regimental duties. Thus, by degrees, had the power of the native officers grown to be enormous, and a few of the most crafty of them succeeded in organizing the seventy-four regiments as so many distinct governments, each having for its object the aggrandisement of their own families. Both Hindoos and Mussulmans now perceived their unity and felt their strength, and they were soon persuaded by their officers into the belief that they were the proper persons to whom India belonged, and that absolute power within its boundaries was their undeniable right. Such was the kind of feeling cherished by the native army in relation to the British in 1856. It was an instrument ready for the use of any party or power who might be possessed of the courage to handle it. The king of Oude and the emperor of Delhi jointly made the attempt,—the result was the rebellion, not of the Hindoo masses, but of the better classes of Mussulmans, with the emperor of Delhi and his sons as leaders, carrying with them the sympathy of the whole Mussulman population on the one part, and the king of Oude and his Hindoo partisans on the other. In 1856, as we have said, the annexation of Oude was effected, and the royal family of that kingdom went to Calcutta to intrigue for its recovery. It was now that the tampering with the army commenced. The Mussulman portion of it had proceeded on the same plan as

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the Hindoos for managing their regiments, and the secret emissaries of the king of Oude found little difficulty in bringing them to act in concert with the Hindoos. The Mussulmans, however, had a scheme of their own in progress; but under other circumstances it would have required a longer time to mature it. The terms upon which the junction of the Hindoo and Mahometan were arranged were, it is said, specified in a treaty, offensive and defensive, entered into between the emperor of Delhi and the king of Oude, in which the boundaries of the territory each was to claim were clearly defined. The Hindoos were stimulated against the Christians because it was secretly affirmed that these had resolved to destroy their caste, and a passage of the Koran was quoted to rouse the hatred of the Mahometan. In that volume it was discovered that Mahomet had predicted, in a mysterious manner, that India would some day fall under the rule of a foreign power, whose sway would last only for a century. That power, as a matter of course, was construed to be the British, and the moulvies, computing from the battle of Plassy, which was fought on the 23rd of June, 1757, declared that the British rule in India would cease on the 23rd of June, 1857. This, then, imparted a religious aspect to the conspiracy in the Mahometan mind, and the 23rd of June was fixed as the day on which a general massacre of the Christians throughout India should take place. The first note of rebellion was sounded on the 18th of February by the 19th native infantry regiment at Berhampore, distant 125 miles from Calcutta. The watchword of forcible conversion to Christianity was raised, and aroused the mutinous spirit of the men. They refused to receive the cartridges about to be served out to them, resolutely affirming that they were made with cow's fat and hog's lard, and were thus objects of abomination to both Hindoos and Mussulmans. The government denied that either of these objectionable materials was used in the preparation of the cartridges, and insisted upon the sepoys receiving and using them. They refused to obey, and the regiment was ordered down to Barrackpore, sixteen miles from Calcutta, where they arrived soon after, when endeavours were again made, but ineffectually, to reduce the men to obedience. On the 31st of March the 34th native infantry regiment at Barrackpore also became mutinous, and on the day following, also the 19th; and both regiments were immediately disbanded. This impolitic, as well as unjust measure, of meeting the spirit of mutiny with the mild process of disbanding, went far to strengthen the general opinion entertained by the army, and by a large portion of the population, of the weakness or timidity of the government. It raised the hopes of the uninstructed sepoys to so inordinate a pitch, as to set at defiance all the attempts of their native officers to control them. The sepoys, believing they could at once accomplish the overthrow of the British government, set at defiance the suggestions of prudence. Their precipitation proved the safety of the British. The 23rd of June was the day fixed upon for a general rising of the troops and of the Mussulman population throughout India. Had the plans of the conspirators been carried out as intended, every Christian in India would have been destroyed, and they would have remained in ignorance of the fate that awaited them, until the knife was at their throats; but God had willed it otherwise. After the disbandment of the 19th regiment and the companies of the 34th, the progress of the mutiny extended to Meerut. On the 9th of May eighty-five men of the 3rd light cavalry were tried by a court-martial at this place for mutiny, and sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour in irons for ten years; a general parade of all the troops of the station was ordered, consisting of the 60th rifles, the carabineers, 3rd light cavalry, 11th and 20th regiments of native infantry, a light field-battery, and the horse-artillery. The carabineers, the rifles, and the horse-artillery were ordered to load; the European troops and artillery were duly placed in position; the mutineers were then brought on the ground, and had there been the least symptom of an insurrectionary movement on the part of the native troops, an effective fire would, it is said, have been opened upon them. The mutineers marched to the parade-ground in their uniforms, and were stripped of

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all their military accoutrements and clothes, and at once handed over to the civil power in irons, to work on the roads for ten years; yet, notwithstanding this severe example, the same night saw the destruction, by fire, of the entire military lines. On the following day, the 10th, all the native troops rose *en masse*, and having murdered a number of their officers, liberated the prisoners in the jail, between 1,500 and 2,000 of the most desperate characters of the district, and with them the eighty-five mutineers of the 3rd light cavalry, marched for Delhi, where they arrived the next day, and there fraternized with the troops. From that hour the rebellion became a great historical fact, and its leaders known.—This mutiny, the greatest on record, has called forth the energies of the British in a remarkable manner, and a new army has been levied, if not perfectly organized, as large as that which mutinied in 1857. At present the whole India force may be approximately estimated at the following figures:—British soldiers, 87,000; native troops, 188,000; native military police, trained and disciplined like regular troops, 97,000: total Europeans, 87,000; total natives, 285,000. In these figures the forces in Oude, Pegu, and Bengal proper are not included.—For further information respecting the incidents of the mutiny, and of India generally, see HINDOSTAN, LUCKNOW, CAWNPORE, DELHI, MEERUT, ALLAHABAD, &c.

AGRA, a celebrated city of Hindostan, the capital of the above province, and the seat of the British civil authority. It stands on the S.W. bank of the river Jumna, the houses being built of stone, and very lofty, but the streets so narrow as hardly to admit the passage of a carriage. It, however, contains many caravansaries, public baths, and mosques, though some of these, previous to the breaking out of the late mutiny, had been suffered to fall into decay. Within the last fifteen years government has expended a considerable amount upon public works; several court-houses, record-rooms, and revenue offices having been built, a new burial-ground laid out, and bridges and roads constructed. Up to November, 1847, the road to Bombay alone had cost upwards of thirteen lacs of rupees (£130,000). The Hindoo inhabitants hold this



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city in great veneration, from its being the place of the *avatāra*, or incarnation of Vishnu, under the name of Parasu Rama. *Pop.* upwards of 100,000. *Lat.* 27° 12' N. *Lon.* 78° 6' E.—This city, which has attracted so much attention in the recent Indian mutiny, was nothing more than a village till the 16th century, when Sekunder Lody, the then reigning emperor, conferred upon it the rank of an imperial city, gave it the new name of Badulghur, and adopted it as the capital of his dominions. Half a century later, its name was changed to Akbarabad, by the emperor Akbar, who erected a magnificent palace in it. The splendour of this structure has been described as prodigious. Agra continued to be the seat of the Mogul government down to the reign of Shah Jehan, who, in 1647, transferred his court to Delhi, which thenceforth became the capital of the Mogul dominions. From this period it began to decline. Whilst it was the residence of Shah Jehan, however, he built a superb mausoleum, probably the most magnificent in the world, for his wife, the Begum Noor-Jehan. This structure was called the Taj Mahal, or crown of

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edifices, and cost £750,000. Here Shah Jehan himself rests beside the begum, at the distance of about three miles from the city. In 1784 Agra was taken by the Mahratta chief Madajee Scindia, but in 1803 it was besieged and captured by the British troops, under the command of Lord Lake. In the great mutiny of 1857, this city had to play its part. On the 4th of July, 10,000 of the rebels were defeated at Shahgunge, a village about six miles from the city, by 500 of the British, commanded by Captain D'Oyley, who received his death-wound as the action was nearly closed. On this occasion the number killed and wounded on the side of the British was 141. The number on the side of the enemy was considerable, although not correctly ascertained. This conflict has been called the battle of Agra.

AGRA, *ai'-gra*, a place of Bœotia, where the Ilissus rises. Diana was called Agræa, because she hunted there.—A city of Suza—of Arcadia, and Arabia.

AGRAGAS, or ACBAGAS, *ag'-ra-gās*, a river and mountain of Sicily, near Agrigentum.

AGRAM, *a'-gram*, a fortified and well-built city of Austria, and the capital of the crown-land of Croatia. *Manf.* Principally silks and porcelain. It also has an active trade in tobacco, pigs, and wheat. *Pop.* 17,000. *Lat.* 45° 49' N. *Lon.* 16° 4' E.—The native name of Agram is Zagrab.

AGRAMONT, *a'-gra-mont*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 5 miles from Lerida.

AGRARIA LEX, *ä-grai'-re-a lex*, was a law enacted to distribute among the Roman people all the lands which the Romans had gained by conquest. It was first proposed in the year of the city 267, by the consul Sp. Cassius Vicellinus, but it was rejected by the senate. This created dissensions between the senate and the populace, when Cassius offered to distribute among the people the money which was produced from the corn of Sicily, after it had been brought from there and sold in Rome. This act of liberality the people would not accept, and tranquillity was re-established. In two years afterwards the law was a second time proposed by the tribune Licinius Stolo, but with no better success, and so fierce were the tumults which followed, that one of the tribunes of the people was killed, and many of the senators fined for their opposition. In the year of the city 320, Mutius Scævola persuaded the tribune Tiberius Gracchus to bring it forward a third time, and though Octavius, his colleague in the tribuneship, opposed it, yet Tiberius got it passed into a law, after much altercation, and commissioners were authorized to make a division of the lands.—This law at last proved fatal to the freedom of Rome under Julius Cæsar.

AGRAULE, *ä-graw'-le*, a tribe of Athens.

AGRAULIA, *ä-graw'-le-a*, a festival at Athens, instituted in honour of Agraulos. The Cyprians also observed these festivals, and generally offered human victims at them.

AGRAULOS, *ä-graw'-los*, a daughter of Cecrops.—A surname of Minerva.

AGREDA, Marie d', *ag'-re-da*, superior of the convent of the Immaculate Conception at Agreda, in Spain, who pretended to have received directions in a vision to write the life of the Virgin Mary, which she accordingly did. *B.* 1602; took the veil, 1620; *d.* 1665.—Her "Life of the Virgin Mary" was not published till after her death, when it was prohibited at Rome, and censured by the Sorbonne of Paris, though highly esteemed in Spain.

AGRESTI, Lívio, *ag'-res'-te*, an historical painter, employed in the Vatican by Gregory XIII. *D.* 1580.

AGRESTIS, Julius, *ä-gres'-tis*, a Roman captain, who, when Antonius revolted to Vespasian, and laid in ruins the city of Cremona, obtained leave of the emperor to survey the state of the enemy's forces. He returned with a faithful report, but not being believed, he put an end to his life, *A.D.* 64.

AGREVE, St., *a'-grai-ve*, a town of France, in the Vivarais. *Pop.* 2,540.

AGRIANES, *ä-gre-ai'-nes*, a river of Thrace.—A people that dwelt in the neighbourhood of that river.

AGRICOLA, Cnæus Julius, *ä-grik'-o-la*, a Roman commander, whose father, Julius Cræcinus, was an orator, put to death by Caligula for refusing to plead against Silanus. Agricola was carefully brought up by

Agrigentum

his mother Julia Procilla, and sent to Massilia (Marseilles), the chief seat of learning in Gaul, to pursue his studies. After entering the army, he was sent to Britain, where he was at the time of the insurrection of Boadicea, in *A.D.* 61. On his return to Rome, he married Domitia Decidiana, a lady of rank. He was next made quæstor of Asia, and became tribune of the people, and prætor under Nero. In the commotions between Otho and Vitellius, his mother was murdered, and her estate in Liguria plundered by the fleet of Otho. Being informed on his journey thither, that Vespasian had assumed the government, he espoused his cause. The 20th legion having mutinied in Britain, he was despatched to reduce it to obedience, in which he succeeded. On his return to Rome, he was raised to the rank of patrician, and made governor of Aquitania, in Gaul. In 77 he was chosen consul with Domitian; and, in the same year, gave his daughter in marriage to Tacitus, the historian. Next year he was appointed governor of Britain, where he restored tranquillity and brought the natives to a love of the Roman language and manners. He 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 at the foot of the Grampian hills, and then made peace with the Caledonians. At the termination of this campaign, a Roman fleet for the first time sailed round Britain. On the accession of Domitian, Agricola had a triumph decreed him, and was recalled. By command of the emperor, he entered Rome at night, and meeting with a cold reception, he retired from public life. *B.* at Forum Julii, now Frejus, in Provence, *A.D.* 37; *d.* at Rome, *A.D.* 93.—The character of Agricola, as drawn by Tacitus, represents him as a great and good man. He bequeathed what property he possessed to his wife Domitia, his only daughter, wife of Tacitus, and the emperor Domitian, albeit, it is asserted, that he fell a sacrifice by poison to the jealousy of the latter.

AGRICOLA, George, an eminent metallurgist and physician, who wrote a number of books on metals, &c. *B.* at Glauchen, Misnia, 1494; *d.* 1555.

AGRICOLA, George Andrew, a German physician, who wrote on the multiplication of plants and trees. *B.* at Ratisbon, 1672; *d.* 1738.—A French translation of his work was published in Amsterdam in 1720.

AGRICOLA, John, a German divine, who studied theology at Wittenberg, where he embraced the sentiments of Luther, and acquired considerable reputation as a preacher; but entered into a dispute with Melancthon on the use of the law under the gospel dispensation. With the bishop of Nuremberg and others, he made a vain attempt to reconcile the differences between the Protestants and Catholics. *B.* at Isleben, 1492; *d.* at Berlin, 1566.—He wrote commentaries on St. Luke, and made a collection of German proverbs.

AGRICOLA, Rodolphus, a learned writer, who was educated at Louvain, but settled at Ferrara, where he taught Latin with great reputation. Here he studied Greek, and attended the philosophical lectures of Theodore Gaza. In 1477 he returned to the Netherlands, and on visiting the city of Deventer saw Erasmus, who was then only ten years old, but who, he predicted, would be a great man. In 1482 Agricola settled in the Palatinate, giving occasional lectures at Heidelberg and Worms. *B.* at Bafflon, Baffel, or Bafflo, three miles from Groningen, Friesland; 1443; *d.* at Heidelberg, 1485. Agricola was the first who introduced the Greek language into Germany. His works were printed at Louvain in 1516, and at Cologne in 1539, 4to.

AGRICOLA, Michael, a Lutheran minister at Abo, in Finland, the first who translated the New Testament into the language of that country. *D.* 1556.

AGRIGENTUM, *ä'-gre-jen'-tum*, an ancient town of Sicily, situate about 2½ miles from the sea, on Mount Acragas. It was founded by a Rhodian colony, and by the Greeks was called Acragas, and by the Romans Agrigentum. Its situation is affirmed to be one of the most charming in Sicily. "At the foot of the high mountains which bound the plains of Acragas," says Wilkins in his "Magna Græcia," "a low ridge of hills extends from east to west. The southern side gently slopes towards the river, while the northern and western

Agrionia

sides fall much more steeply towards the Hypsas, which still flows, though with a current much diminished. Here stood the temple of Jupiter Olympus, which, with the exception of the temple of Ephesus, was the largest Greek building applied to religious purposes. Hardly a vestige of it remains." Here also was an artificial lake a mile in circumference, adorned with swans floating upon its surface, and well stocked with fish, which were eaten at the public entertainments. This has long since disappeared, and a garden supplies its place. The Agrigentines were a luxurious-living people. Empedocles, himself a native, observed that "they built as if they were to live for ever, and feasted as if they were to die on the morrow." The city passed through many vicissitudes, sometimes enjoying the highest prosperity, and sometimes suffering under the greatest adversity. In 406 B.C. it was reduced by Hamilcar, the Carthaginian general, and never completely recovered itself again. Pop. perhaps about 200,000, including slaves and foreigners. Diogenes Laertius, however, makes the population 800,000, which is considered a great exaggeration. Lat. 37° 17' N. Lon. 13° 28' E.

AGRIONIA, *â-gre-o-ne-a*, annual festivals in honour of Bacchus, celebrated generally in the night. They were instituted, as some suppose, because the god was attended by wild beasts.

AGRIPPA, *â-grip'-a*, a Bithynian astronomer, who was held in high estimation for the accuracy of his observations. Flourished in the 1st century.

AGRIPPA, Camille, a Milanese architect, who, during the pontificate of Gregory XIII., removed a vast obelisk to St. Peter's Square, of which he published an account at Rome, in 1583. Flourished in the 16th century.

AGRIPPA, Henry Cornelius, a French physician and astrologer of considerable learning and talent. He, being of a good family, became secretary to Maximilian I., by whom he was knighted for his bravery in the Italian wars, and afterwards created a doctor in law and physic. He travelled through various parts of Europe, and visited England, but in 1518 settled at Mentz, where he became a counsellor of the city; but having, by some indiscretion, drawn upon himself the enmity of the monks, he was compelled to quit that place, and seek a residence elsewhere. In 1520 we find him at Cologne, and in the year following, at Geneva. Francis I. now gave him the appointment of physician to his mother; but for not gratifying the curiosity of that lady in an astrological judgment, he received his dismissal. From France he went to Antwerp, and was taken into the service of Margaret of Parma, governor of the Low Countries. In 1535 he was at Lyons, where he was imprisoned for defaming the king's mother, his former mistress. B. at Cologne, 1486; D. at Grenoble, 1535.—Agrippa seems to have been emphatically a man born to many changes. He was either twice or thrice married, and had several children. He wrote a goodly number of works, but the one by which he is best remembered now, is that entitled "Vanity of the Sciences," which is a satire on the various kinds of learning in vogue during his age. All his works were collected and printed at Lyons in 1550, in three vols. Svo. He also wrote, with a view of pleasing his first patroness, Margaret of Parma, a very ingenious and learned pamphlet to prove the superiority of woman over man, and makes good his argument by ample scriptural and physical references. A very excellent biography of this talented, but unfortunate, doctor, has been lately written by Mr. Henry Morley.

AGRIPPA I., Herod, grandson of Herod the Great, king of Judaea in the time of Augustus Cæsar. He was made by his grandfather governor of Tiberias, where he lived so extravagantly as to incur Herod's displeasure. He then went to Rome, and attached himself to Caius, the son of Germanicus, who succeeded Tiberius, made Agrippa tetrarch of Batanæa and Trachonitis; to which Claudius added the whole kingdom of Judaea, with that of Chalcis. In order to please the Jews, he now commenced to persecute the Christians, and put St. James the Apostle to death. Being soon after at Cæsarea, he instituted games in honour of the emperor Claudius, at which the Tyrians waited on him to sue for peace. Agrippa made a pompous

Agron

appearance on his throne, and when he spoke, his flatterers exclaimed his voice was that of a god, which impious adulation he was weak enough to receive with pleasure. On this he was immediately smitten by the angel of the Lord with a disorder in his bowels. D. A.D. 44.

AGRIPPA II., Herod, son of the preceding, ascended the throne at the age of seventeen. This is the sovereign before whom St. Paul pleaded with so much eloquence that he exclaimed he had almost been persuaded to become a Christian. D. at Rome A.D. 94.

AGRIPPA, Marcus Vipsanius, the friend of Augustus; he accused Cassius to the senate, and distinguished himself greatly in the naval battle of Actium, by which Octavius obtained the empire. Previous to this, he had beaten the enemy at Mylæ and at Naulochus, on the coast of Sicily, and had completely broken the naval power of Sextus Pompeius. These victories procured him the reward of a naval crown, and he was, perhaps, the first who received that honour. He now rose to the highest dignities. In his third consulate he dedicated to Jupiter the Pantheon, which, to this day, is considered the most beautiful specimen of Roman architecture. It was erected to commemorate his victory near Actium, and is now called, from its form, Santa Maria della Rotondo, but it still bears the inscription, "M. Agrippa L. F. Costertum fecit." D. at Campania B.C. 12.—Agrippa was first married to Attica, daughter of Atticus, the friend of Cicero; and secondly to Julia, the daughter of the emperor, the young widow of Marcellus. He had five children, two by his first wife and three by his second, every one of whom, it has been observed, came to a premature end.

AGRIPPA, Menenius, a Roman consul, who is celebrated for having appeased a commotion among the Roman people by the fable of the belly and the limbs. D. in the year of the city 261.—He was buried at the public expense, and his daughters were so poor that the people gave them dowries, out of respect for the memory of their father.

AGRIPPINA, *âg-rip-e-na*, the elder, was the wife of Germanicus Cæsar, whom she accompanied in his military expeditions, and when Piso poisoned him, she carried his ashes to Italy, and accused his murderer, who stabbed himself. She fell under the displeasure of Tiberius, who banished her to the island of Pandataria, where she starved herself to death, A.D. 33.—Four famous busts of this lady are in possession of the Cabinet of Antiquities at Dresden.

AGRIPPINA, the daughter of M. Agrippa and Marcella, and wife of the emperor Tiberius. She was much beloved by her husband, and it was with great reluctance that he divorced her, when obliged to marry Julia, the daughter of Augustus. Agrippina was afterwards married to Asinius Gallus, whom Tiberius, still retaining his affection for his former wife, condemned to perpetual imprisonment, in the spirit of a jealous rival.

AGRIPPINA, the younger, was the daughter of the preceding. After losing two husbands, she was married to her uncle Claudius, the emperor, whom she poisoned to make way for her son Nero. That monster caused her to be assassinated, and exhibited to the senate a list of all the infamous crimes of which she had been guilty. D. A.D. 59.—Agrippina was endowed with great natural gifts, but her ambition was boundless, and her disposition intriguing and dissolute. It is said that her son viewed her dead body with all the raptures of admiration, saying, that he never could have believed his mother was so beautiful. She left memoirs which assisted Tacitus in the composition of his *Annals*. The town built by her at the place where she was born, on the borders of the Rhine, and called Agrippina Colonia, is the modern Cologne.

AGRISOPE, *âg-ris-o-pe*, the mother of Cadmus.

AGRIUS, *ai'-gre-us*, the son of Parthaon, king of Ætolia, who deprived his brother Ceneus of the crown. He was afterwards dethroned by Diomedes, the grandson of Ceneus, upon which he killed himself.—One of Actæon's dogs.

AGROLAS, *âg'-ro-lās*, surrounded the citadel of Athens with walls, except that part which afterwards was repaired by Cimon.

AGRON, *ai'-gron*, a king of Illyria, who, after conquer-

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Agropoli

ing the Ætoliens, drank to such excess that he died instantly, 231 B.C.

AGROPOLI, *a-grop'-o-le*, a town of Naples, 22 miles S.S.E. of Salerno.

AGROTERA, *ag-ro'-te-ra*, an anniversary sacrifice of goats offered to Diana at Athens. It was instituted by Callimachus the Polemarch, who vowed to sacrifice to the goddess as many goats as there might be enemies killed in a battle which he was going to fight against the troops of Darius, who had invaded Attica. The quantity of the slain was so great, that a sufficient number of goats could not be procured: they were therefore limited to five hundred every year, till they equalled the number of Persians slain in the battle.

AGUA, Volcan de, *a'-goo-a*, a volcanic mountain of Central America, 25 miles S.W. of Guatemala. Its crater is 15,000 feet above the sea.

AGUADILLA, *a-goo-a-de-la*, a seaport town of the Antilles, in the island of Porto Rico, 65 miles W. of San Juan. Pop. about 3,000.

AGUAS CALIENTES, *a'-goo-as cal-e-ain-tais*, a city of Mexico, in the kingdom of New Galicia. Pop. about 8,000, chiefly Spanish. Noted for its warm springs. It is about 420 miles N.N.W. of Mexico.

AGUEDA, *a'-goo'-ai-da*, a river of Spain, in the province of Salamanca, falling into the Douro, and forming part of the frontier of Portugal on the N.E. of Beira.

AGUEIRA, *a'-goo-atr'-a*, a small town of Portugal, in Beira, 21 miles E.N.E. of Lamego.

AGUESSEAU, Henry Francis d', *a-gwes'-so*, a chancellor of France, whose father was intendant of Languedoc, and devoted himself to the education of his son. In 1691 he was admitted advocate-general of Paris; and in 1700 was named procureur-general, in which he appeared to the greatest advantage, regulating those jurisdictions which were under the control of parliament, and preserving a strict discipline in the tribunals. He improved the proceedings in criminal matters, and introduced several excellent regulations; but what he plumed himself most upon was the administration of the hospitals. After the death of Louis XIV. the regent, duke of Orleans, appointed him chancellor; but in 1718 he was displaced, on account of his opposition to the financial system promulgated by John Law. In 1720 he had the seals restored to him, but two years afterwards he was again deprived of them. In 1737 he became once more chancellor, which office he held with the highest honour to himself and benefit to the nation till 1750, when infirmities obliged him to resign it. B. at Limoges, 1668. Died at Paris, 1751. His works make nine volumes quarto, and are held in great estimation. D'Aguesseau never passed a day without reading some portion of scripture, which he said was the balm of his life.—A statue of him was erected by Napoleon the Great in front of the Palais Legislatif, and by the side of one erected in honour of L'Hôpital. According to Voltaire, Aguesseau was the most learned magistrate that France ever had.

AGUILAR, *a'-goo-e-lar*, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova, 32 miles S. of Cordova. Pop. 600.

AGUILAR DE CAMPO, *dai kam-po*, a town of Spain, surrounded by ruined walls, in the province of Palencia. It stands on the Pisnerga, at about 60 miles from Palencia. Pop. 900.

AGUILAR DE CAMPOS, *dai kam'-poss*, a town of Spain, in the province of Valladolid, from which it is distant 35 miles. Pop. 800.

AGUILAR DE LA FRONTERA, *dai la fron-tair'-a*, a considerable town in Spain, situate on the Cabra, 22 miles from Cordova. It is distinguished for the salubrity of its air. Trade. Corn and wine. Pop. 12,000.

AGUILAS, *a'-goo-e-las*, a Spanish town in the province of Murcia, on the Mediterranean. It is well built, and has a castle and fortress which it keeps garrisoned. It lies at a distance of 38 miles from Carthage. Exp. Chiefly grain. Pop. 5,000.

AGULLON, Francis, *a-guil'-on*, a Flemish mathematician, of the order of Jesus, who produced a book on optics and spheric projections. B. 1556; D. at Seville, 1617.

AGUIRRA, Joseph, *a'-goo-eer-ra*, a Spanish Benedictine monk, who received a cardinalship from Innocent XI. B. 1630; D. at Rome, 1699.—He compiled a collection of the councils of Spain, in six vols. folio, and wrote some theological pieces.

Ahiezer

AGUARI, *a'-goo-e-a-re*, an Italian vocalist of great celebrity, who, for two songs a night, was engaged at a salary of £100 per night. D. at Parma, 1783.

AGULENITZA, *a-goo'-le-nitz'-a*, a Greek town in the Morea, 20 miles from Gastouni. Trade. Principally wine.

AGULHAS CAPE, Africa. (See CAPE COLONY.)

AGYLER, or **AGYLEUS**, Henry, *a'-je-lai*, a lawyer and general scholar, who translated the Nomocanon of Photius. B. at Bois-le-Duc, 1533; D. 1595.

AGYLEUS and **AGYIEUS**, *aj'-i-le-us*, *aj'-i-e-us*, from *aguis*, a street; a surname of Apollo, because sacrifices were offered to him in the public streets of Athens.

AGYLLA, *aj'-jil'-a*, a town of Etruria, founded by a colony of Pelasgians, and governed by Mezentius when Æneas went to Italy. It was afterwards called Cære, by the Lydians, who took possession of it. It is now *Cerveteri*.

AGYLLEUS, *aj-il-le-us*, a famous wrestler of Cleonæ, scarcely inferior in strength to Hercules, whose son he was said to be.

AGYRIUM, *aj-jir'-e-um*, a town of Sicily, where Diodorus the historian was born. The inhabitants were called *Agryrinenses*. It is now *St. Filippo d'Argiro*.

AGYRUS, *aj-i'-rus*, a tyrant of Sicily, assisted by Dionysius against the Carthaginians.

AHAB, *ai'-hab*, king of Israel, and the son of Amri, whom he succeeded. He was married to Jezebel, whose wickedness instigated him to the commission of such acts of cruelty and idolatry, that he surpassed all his predecessors in impiety. He was slain by an arrow in a war with the Syrians, and his blood was licked by the dogs on the spot where he had caused Naboth to be murdered, about A.M. 3138.

AHADKOI, *ah-had-koy*, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Anatolia, 6 miles from Ellshak.—It contains some interesting remains, supposed to be those of the ancient Trajanopolis.

AHALA, *ah-hai'-la*, the surname of the Servilii at Rome.

AHANTA, *ah-han-ta*, a district on the Gold Coast of Africa, extending from the Ancobra to the Chaddah, bounded on the west by Apollonia and on the east by the Fantee territories. It is subject to the king of Ashantee, and has Boussao for its capital. It has three divisions,—Poho, Adoom, and Amanfoo, which, according to Bowditch, in his "Mission to Ashantee," abounds with fine gold. It is of no great extent, lying along the coast between Lon. 3° and 2° 10' W., and occupying an inconsiderable space from north to south.

AHAR, *a-har*, a town of Persia, 60 miles from Tabriz. It numbers about 800 houses, and is partially encompassed by a dilapidated wall.

AHASCRAUGH, *ah-has-cra*, a village and parish of Ireland, in Galway, 78 miles N.W. of Dublin. Pop. village and parish, 5,500.

AHASUERUS, *ah-has-u-eer'-us*, the Persian king whose decrees and extravagant mode of life are recorded in the book of Esther. He is called by Josephus Artaxastha, or Artaxerxes. The word Achashverosh has been applied to him as well as other Persian monarchs, because it means a noble, or excellent prince. It is doubtful whether he is the Artaxerxes Longimanus of the Greek historians; if so, his reign may be fixed to have commenced 465 B.C.

AHAVA, *a-ha'-va*, a river of Assyria or Babylon, where Ezra assembled the captives who were returning to Judæa.—Ezra viii. 15.

AHAZ, *ai'-haz*, king of Judah, who, at the beginning of his reign, defeated Rezin, king of Syria, according to the promise of Isaiah. Notwithstanding this, he abandoned the worship of God, fell into idolatrous practices, and became so impious that his body was not permitted to be buried in the royal sepulchres.—Reigned in the 8th century B.C.

AHAZIAH, *ah-ha-zi'-ah*, king of Israel. There are two kings of this name mentioned in Scripture: the first was the son of Ahab (1 Kings xxii.) and the other king of Judah. This last was slain by Jehu, 819 B.C.

AHINGAR, *a-din-gar*, a town of Hindostan, on the Gogra, 40 miles S.S.E. of Goruckpore.

AHIAH, *a-hi'-a*, 'friend of Jehovah,' the son and successor of the high-priest Ahitub.

AHIEZER, *a-hi-e'-zer*, son of Ammishaddai, and hereditary chief of the tribe of Dan, who came out of Egypt at the head of his tribe, consisting of 72,000 men.

THE DICTIONARY OF

Ahijah

AHIJAH, *a-hi'-ja*, the prophet who dwelt at Shiloh, and spoke twice to Solomon from the inspiration of God. He wrote the history of Solomon's life.—Another who was the father of Baasha, king of Israel.

AHIMAAZ, *a-him'-a-az*, 'brother of anger,' the son of Zadok, and high-priest of Solomon. He rendered great service to David in his war with Absalom. Flourished in the 10th century B.C.

AHIMAN, *a-hi'-man*, a giant of the race of Anak, who with his brethren, Sheshai and Talmi, was driven out of Hebron when Caleb took that city.—Josh. xv. 14.

AHIMELECH, *a-him-e'-lek*, 'brother of the king,' the son of Ahitub, and the successor of Ahiah in the priesthood of the time of David.

AHIO, *a-hi'-o*, 'brotherly,' he who, with his brother Uzzah, brought the ark to Jerusalem, from the house of Abinadab.

AHIOLLO, or **AKHIOLLO**, *a'-he-o-lo*, a seaport town of European Turkey, about 50 miles from Varna. It stands on the Black Sea, and is in the province of Roumelia. It trades in salt, which it obtains from some springs in its vicinity.

AHIRA, *a-hi'-ra*, chief of Naphtali, who came out of Egypt, at the head of 53,400 men.

AHIOTHEL, *a-hi'-o-fel*, 'brother of foolishness,' a native of Gillo, and the friend of David until the rebellion of Absalom, whose cause he espoused, and who, on foreseeing the probable issue of its failure, hanged himself to avert the certainty of a more ignominious death. B.C. 1023.

AHLEN, *a'-len*, a town of Suabia, 40 miles N.W. of Augsburg. *Manf.* Linen cloth. It also possesses some oil-mills and distilleries. *Pop.* 2,500.

AHLFELD, or **ALFELD**, *al'-felt*, a town of Hanover, on the Seine and Warne, 27 miles from Hanover. *Pop.* 2,500.

AHLTEN, *al'-ten*, a town of Hanover, on the Aller, 7 miles from Hanover. It has an ancient castle. *Pop.* 1,000.

AHLWARDT, Peter, *al'-vart*, a learned German, who, from being the son of a shoemaker, rose to be professor of logic and metaphysics in his native place. B. at Griefswalde, 1710; D. 1791.—He wrote "On the Human Understanding," "The Immortality of the Soul," and "Thoughts on Thunder and Lightning." He was also the founder of the Abelite Society, which had for its object the promotion of sincerity.

AHMED BEN FARES, *a'-med ben fair'-es*, an eminent lawyer and lexicographer of Arabia, who was also named *El Razi*. Lived in the 10th century.

AHMED BEN MOHAMMED, *a'-med ben mo'-ham-ed*, a Moorish poet of Spain, whose effusions partook of the oriental style. He wrote historical annals of Spain. Flourished in the 10th century.

AHMED KHAN, *a'-med kan*, successor of Abaka Khan, and the first of the Moguls who professed Mahometanism, which gave great offence to his family. He was conspired against by his courtiers, who set up in his stead Argoun, his nephew. Put to death A.D. 1234.

AHMED RESMY HAJI, *a'-med res-me haj'-e*, chancellor to the Sultan Mustapha III.

AHMED SHAH EL ABDALY, *a'-med sha el ab'-da-le*, the founder of the kingdom of Cabul and Candahar. He was a great warrior, and broke the power of the Mahrattas, by defeating them in the battle of Paniput, on the 7th January, 1761. In the latter part of his life he was engaged in continual warfare with the Sikhs, but ended his days the sovereign of an empire which he had conquered, and which extended from Sirhind on the east, to Herat on the west, and from the mouths of the Indus and the Arabian Sea on the south, to the banks of the Oxus and Cashmere on the north. D. 1773.

AHMEDABAD, *a'-mai-da-bad'*, a district of British India, in the Bombay presidency, at the head of the Gulf of Cambay. *Area*, 4,356 square miles. *Pop.* 650,000.

AHMEDABAD, the 'abode of Ahmed,' capital of the above district. This city is situate in the province of Gujerat, and stands on the Sabermatty, 120 miles N. of Surat. *Pop.* about 100,000. *Lat.* 23° N. *Lon.* 72° E.—The magnificence of this city was considerable in former times, but an earthquake in 1822 nearly destroyed it. Sufficient of it remains, however, to bear testimony to its original grandeur, being six miles in circumference and defended by a massive wall. Here

Aich

are to be seen the mosque and tomb of Ahmed, both remarkable for their splendour and costliness. It has hitherto been the head-quarters of the northern division of the Bombay army.

AHMEDNUGGUR, *a'-maid-nug'-ur*, a district of British India, in the presidency of Bombay. It is bounded on the north by Candeish, on the south by Poona, on the east by the Nizam's territories, and on the west by Concan. *Area*, 9,931 square miles. *Pop.* 670,000.

AHMEDNUGGUR, the capital of the above district, standing on the Seena, 64 miles N. of Poona. *Pop.* estimated at 20,000.—This city, like many more of the cities of India, is encompassed by a wall, and stands at a distance of about half a mile from the fort, which is constructed of stone and occupied by a British garrison. In its vicinity there is still to be seen a splendid palace of its former native princes. It was taken by the British under General Wellesley, August 12th, 1803, and is now the head station of a military, civil, and judicial establishment of Europeans.

AHMEDPOOR, *a'-med-poor*, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Orissa, 34 miles S. of Cuttack.

AHMEDPOOR Barra, or 'great,' another Indian town, 30 miles S.W. of Bhawalpoor. It has a large mosque and a fort, but is very meanly built. *Manf.* Cottons, silks, and scarfs; gunpowder and matchlocks. *Pop.* about 20,000.

AHMEDPOOR Chula, or 'little,' another town in Bhawalpoor, inclosed by a mud wall, on which are mounted a few cannon. It is near the Indus.—Another in the presidency of Bengal, 11 miles S. of Juggernaut.

AHMOOD, *a'-mood*, a town of British India, in the presidency of Bombay, 12 miles from Baroach.

AHOUGHILL, *a-ho'-gill*, a village and parish of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, 94 miles from Dublin. *Area*, 32,987 acres. *Pop.* 25,000.

AHREBERG, *ar'-berg*, a market-town of Germany, 3 miles from Ohrenbau. *Pop.* 4,000.

AHRENDT, or **ARENTS**, Martin Frederick, *a'-rent*, a pallographer and distinguished antiquary, who passed forty years of his life travelling, on foot, through France, Italy, Spain, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and other European kingdoms, seeking for Scandinavian antiquities and deciphering Runic characters. He is, perhaps, one of the greatest examples of antiquarian enthusiasm on record. B. at Holstein; D. in a village near Vienna, 1824.

AHRENSBOK, *a'-rens-bok*, a town of Holstein, Denmark, 10 miles from Lubeck. *Pop.* 1,500.

AHRENSBURG, *a'-rens-boorg*, a town of Holstein, Denmark, 13 miles from Hamburg. *Pop.* about 1,000.

AHREWEILER, *ar'-vile'-er*, a town of Germany, on the Aar, 23 miles N. of Coblenz. *Manf.* Leather and woollen stuffs. *Pop.* 3,000.

AHTER, *a'-ter*, a town of Agra, in Hindostan, on the Chumbul. *Lat.* 26° 43' N. *Lon.* 78° 33' E.

AHUN, *a'-hoon*, a town of France, department of the Creuse, 11 miles S. of Guéret. In its neighbourhood are some extensive coal-mines. *Pop.* 2,500.—Formerly this was a place of some importance, and it still possesses a few interesting remains of the ancient Agedunum.

AHUS, or **AHUIS**, *a'-hoos*, a Swedish maritime town, 9 miles from Christianstadt, on the Baltic Sea. It stands at the mouth of the Helgeo, has a good harbour, and is the port of Christianstadt.

AHWAZ, *a-waz*, a town of Persia, standing on the Karum, 40 miles S. of Shuster. It has some vestiges of antiquity, interesting to the archaeologist.

AI, *ai-i*, a city standing to the east of Bethel, noted as the scene of the defeat of Joshua, and his subsequent victory.—Josh. vii. 2-5, viii. 1-29.

AIAB, *ai-i'-a*, the concubine of Saul and mother of Rizpah. Her children were given up by David to the Gibeonites, to be hanged before the Lord.

AIAS, or **AJASSO**, *ai'-as*, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, in a bay of the Mediterranean, called the Gulf of Ajasso, 30 miles N. of Scanderoun.

AIASALUK, *ai-as'-a-look*, a village of Anatolia, Asia Minor, one mile from the ruins of Ephesus, out of which it has been raised. It retains the indications of former greatness, in a fine mosque, an aqueduct, and a fortress.

AICH, *eishk*, a small river of Wirtemberg, falling into the Neckar, not far from Groningen.

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AICHACH, or **AICHA**, *eish'-ak*, a town of Upper Bavaria, on the river Par, 12 miles E.N.E. of Augsburg. *Pop.* 1,600.

AIDAN, *ai'-dan*, a British bishop, who successfully proselytized the people of the northern parts of England to Christianity. He was bishop of Lindisfarne, or Holy Island, in Northumberland, and a prelate of exemplary piety. Flourished in the 7th century.

AIDIN, *ai'-din*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, situate in the valley of the Meander, 70 miles from Smyrna. It is one of the termini of the Smyrna and Aidin Railway, now constructing, which is the first line that has been laid down in Turkey. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, in returning from the East, was delayed at Smyrna, where on the 30th October, 1858, he laid, amidst an immense concourse of spectators, the foundation-stone of the station. Hitherto the traffic between Aidin and Smyrna has been carried on chiefly by camels, 5,000 of which, during the busy season, arrived daily at Smyrna, laden with fruit, &c.

AIDINLIK, *ai'-din-jik*, a town of Anatolia, Asia Minor, 60 miles from Brussa. It consists of about 500 houses, has six mosques and some relics of the ancient Cyzicus.

AIELONE, *ai'-ai-lon*, a Sicilian town, 35 miles S. of Catania. *Pop.* 4,000.

AIELOS, *ai'-e-los*, a town of Roumelia, European Turkey. It has extensive ruins, and is situate on a river of the same name, at the foot of the Balkan, about 75 miles N. of Adrianople.

AIGLE, *ai'-gl*, a town of Switzerland, 21 miles from Lausanne. It has quarries of black marble. *Pop.* 2,000.

AIGLE, *L'*, *lai'-gl*, a town of France, situate on the river Rille, which divides it into three parts. It is in the department of Orne, at about 80 miles W.S.W. from Paris. In the middle of the town is a castle built of brick, and surrounded by large lime-trees of great beauty. *Manf.* Cotton, linen, paper, cutlery, hardware, and leather. It has a good trade in cider, wood, and corn. It has also a reputation for producing large quantities of pins and needles. *Pop.* 6,000.—In its vicinity are the mineral waters of St. Santin.

AIGLE, *L'*, a cape between Toulon and Marseilles.

AIGLE, *L'*, a small island formed by the confluence of the St. Lawrence with the *Rivière des Prairies*, which forms the southern boundary of the island of Montreal, Lower Canada.

AIGNAN, *ain'-yong*, a town of France, in the department of Gers. *Pop.* 2,610.

AIGNAN, *St.*, a town of France, in the department of Loire-et-Cher, on the banks of the Cher, and 50 miles S.W. of Orleans. *Manf.* Gun-flints, of which about 40,000,000 are annually produced. The quarries of Meusne and Couffy are in its vicinity, and are the only flint-quarries worked in France. Cloth, saltpetre, and earthenware are also made, and it trades in wood and wine. *Pop.* 3,500.—Another, 38 miles from Mayenne. *Pop.* 600.

AIGNAN, Stephen, an ardent French republican, a member of the French Academy, and a writer of considerable ability. At the early age of 19 his revolutionary zeal obtained him a situation of responsibility in the district of Orleans, and subsequently several official appointments under the régime of Napoleon I. *B.* 1773; *D.* 1825.—As an author, he is known by some poetical pieces and several dramas, and also by translations of the works of Pope and Goldsmith.

AIGNEAUX, Robert and Anthony, *ain'-yo*, two brothers, who composed some poems, and translated into French verse the works of Horace and Virgil. Flourished in the 16th century.

AIGRE, *aigr*, a town of France, in the department of the Charente. Trades in brandy, hemp, flax, onions, and wine. *Pop.* 1,800.

AIGRE-FEUILLE, *aigr'-fu(r)-ee*, a town of France, department of the Lower Charente, with 250 houses, 8 miles E.S.E. of La Rochelle. *Pop.* 1,800.

AIGRE-PERSE, *aigr'-paire*, a town of France, in Auvergne, which may be considered as no more than a single street along the river Beuron. *Pop.* about 3,000.—Another in the district of Villefranche, in the department of the Rhone. *Pop.* about 1,000.

AIGUES-MORTES, *aig'-morts*, a decayed town of France, situate near the mouths of the Rhone, at the junction of the canal de Beaucaire with that of Etangs. It is an unhealthy situation, although it forms an important military position for the defence of the coast on which

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it stands. *Manf.* Potash, and a trade is done in both fresh and salt fish. *Pop.* 4,000.—This town was founded in 1248, by St. Louis of France, who, in that year, embarked for the Crusades from this place. The walls and gates are still entire, but there is no trace of the ancient fosse remaining. At no great distance are the celebrated salt-lakes of Peccais, which yield salt of fine quality to the annual amount of £60,000.

AIGUILLE, *L'*, *laig'-oo-we*, 'the needle,' a mountain of France, formerly held as one of the seven wonders of Dauphiny. It rises to a height of 6,562 feet above the level of the sea, nearly four miles from the town of Corps, on the left of the great road from Grenoble to Gap. Having been long supposed inaccessible, it is called *Mons Inaccessus*; but on Charles VIII. undertaking his expedition to Naples, he passed Grenoble, and sent the captain of his *echelleurs* to endeavour to reach the summit, in which he succeeded, 1492.

AIGUILLON, *ai'-guil'-ong*, a town of France, at the confluence of the Lot and Garonne, in Guienne, 6 miles from Agen. It was anciently a place of considerable strength, and has still two castles. *Pop.* 4,000.

AIJERBANGIS, *ai'-jer-bang'-is*, a town on the W. coast of the island of Sumatra. Also the capital of a district of the same name, 30 miles S.E. of Natal.

AIKIN, John, M.D., *ai'-kin*, an eminent physician, but more distinguished as a popular author. He was the only son of the Rev. John Aikin, D.D., for many years a tutor of divinity at a dissenting academy at Warrington, Lancashire. After finishing his studies at the university of Edinburgh, he became a pupil of Dr. William Hunter, and first settled as a surgeon at Chester. Thence he practised in Warrington, and ultimately succeeded in establishing himself in the metropolis of England. Here, with his sister, Mrs. Barbauld, he pursued literature with considerable success, producing several works, which aimed at making science popular amongst those classes who, without such works, would, in all probability, have never entered upon scientific studies of any kind. His "Evenings at Home" still commands a wide reputation, and is decidedly the most useful of all Dr. Aikin's works. To this, which extended to six volumes, Mrs. Barbauld contributed, but not to a greater extent than about half a volume. His "Natural History of the Year" is another work which has enjoyed considerable popularity. *B.* 1747; *D.* at Stoke Newington, 1822.

AIKIN, Arthur, eldest son of the above, inherited much of his father's literary talent, but chiefly applied himself to scientific pursuits. He was for several years editor of the "Annual Review," and in 1814 contributed to science a "Manual of Mineralogy." He also produced a "Dictionary of Arts and Manufactures," and another of "Chemistry and Mineralogy." *B.* 1784; *D.* in Bloomsbury, 1854.—Besides being the author of the above, Mr. Aikin was a large contributor to scientific journals, and was, for several years, the resident secretary to the Society of Arts.

AIKIN, Edmund, an architect, who wrote an account of St. Paul's Cathedral. *D.* 1820.

AIKMAN, William, *aik'-man*, a Scotch painter, was the only son of William Aikman, Esq., of Cairney, advocate, by Margaret, sister of Sir John Clerk, of Penny-cuik, bart. He was intended for the profession of the law, but his passion for the fine arts was so great that he determined to cultivate it. Accordingly, he relinquished the law and applied himself assiduously to painting. After studying three years in Italy, he visited Turkey; thence he went to Rome, whence, after a short stay, he came back to England, and found a patron in the duke of Argyle. He excelled most in portrait-painting. *B.* 1682; *D.* 1731.

AIKTON, *aik'-ton*, a parish in Cumberland, 8 miles S. of Carlisle. *Area*, 5,270 acres. *Pop.* 900.

AILAH, *ai'-la*, a town of Arabia Petrea, on an arm of the Red Sea, 108 miles E. of Suez. *Lat.* 28° 55' N. *Lon.* 40° 5' E.—This town is the Eloth and Elath of the Scriptures. It was a seaport of the Edomites, from whom David took it; and hence Solomon sent ships to Ophir. It is now in a ruinous state.

AILLY, Peter d', *dai'-le*, a bishop of Cambray, and a zealous champion of popery. He presided at the council of Constance, where he condemned John Huss to the stake. Pope John XXIII. created him a cardinal. *B.* at Compiègne, 1350; *D.* 1420.

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AILLY-SUR-SOMME, *ai'-le-soor-som'*, a town of France, 3 leagues N.W. of Amiens. *Pop.* about 1,000.

AILRED, **ETHELRED**, or **EALRED**, *ail'-red*, abbot of Revesby, in Lincolnshire. Flourished at the beginning of the 12th century.—He wrote a "Genealogy of English Kings," "The Life of Edward the Confessor," and other productions.

AILSA CRAIG, *ail'-sa craig*, an insulated basaltic rock, which forms an imposing object at the entrance of the Frith of Clyde. *Height*, 1,098 feet. *Lat.* 55° 15' 2" N. *Lon.* 5° 7' W.—This rock is included in the county of Ayr, Scotland, and is the abode of thousands of birds—gulls and others. In passing it, the captains of steamers and sailing vessels frequently fire a gun, which, alarming the inhabitants of the craig, causes them to rise in countless swarms, presenting a mass which darkens the light of day.

AIMARGUES, *ai-marg*, a town of France, 12 miles from Nîmes. *Pop.* 2,800.

AIMÉ, *aim*, a Sardinian village, in the province of Tarantasia, 9 miles from Montiero. *Pop.* 900.—This is the Forum Claudii of the Romans.

AIMON, *ai'-mong*, a French Benedictine, who wrote a history of France, to be found in the third volume of Duchesne's collection. *B.* at Villefranche, in the province of Perigord. *D.* 1008.

AIMYLUS, *ai-mi'-lus*, son of Ascanius, was, according to some, the progenitor of the noble family of the Æmylii in Rome.

AIN, *äng*, a river of France, rising near Nozeroy, in the Jura mountains, falling into the Rhone 18 miles above Lyons.

AIN, a department of France, which is formed out of the ancient districts of Bresse, Bugey, Dombes, and Valromey. It is bounded on the N. by Jura and Saône-et-Loire, on the E. by Switzerland and Savoy, on the W. by the departments of the Saône-et-Loire and the Rhone, and on the S. by the department of Isère. It has a length of about 54 miles, running north and south, and an average width of about 52 miles. *Area*, 2,224 square miles. *Desc.* In the northern and eastern divisions the mountainous scenery of Switzerland prevails in a lesser degree, the slopes being crowned with firs, and the valleys clothed with rich verdure, and yielding corn of all kinds, with fruits, amongst which the grape holds a prominent place. In the southern parts of the western division, the country is a dead flat, marshy, and full of ponds and lakes. In this region the ponds are so numerous as to cover a space of 50,000 acres. *Climate*. Variable. *Pro.* Corn, fruit, potatoes, hay, some hemp, and flax. The mulberry is cultivated as the food of the silkworm, some silk being produced here. Bees are generally kept, and in the east the rearing of sheep is extensively carried on. Goats are common, and mules and oxen are employed in the plough. *Forests*. These generally consist of the beech, the fir, and the oak. *Wild Animals*. Wolves, bears, foxes, wild cats,—and the boar is sometimes met with. *Birds*. In the neighbourhood of the lakes and ponds, ducks, geese, swans, cranes, storks, herons, and cormorants, are abundant. *Towns*. The principal are Bourg, Belley, Nantua, Gex, and Trevoux. *Manf.* Comparatively few, consisting of woollen cloths, hempen, cotton, and silk fabrics; paper, clocks, watches, leather, bricks, pottery, horn combs, and an inferior description of cutlery. *Pop.* about 400,000. *Lat.* between 45° 35' and 46° 30' N. *Lon.* between 4° 40' and 6° 55' E.

AIN, a country of Africa. (*See* ASBEN.)

AINADE, *ai'-nad*, a town of Arabia, in Hadramaut. *Lat.* 18° 25' N. *Lon.* 55° 50' E.

ANDERBY-STEEPLE, *ain'-der-be-ste'-pel*, a parish in the North Riding of Yorkshire, 3 miles from Northallerton. *Area*, 4,300 acres. *Pop.* 1,000.

AIN-SALAH, *ain-sa'-la*, an African town, in the district of Tuat, in the Sahara. It trades in sheep, cattle, and grain.

AINSTABLE, *ain'-sta-bel*, a parish in Cumberland, 12 miles from Penrith. *Area*, 4,120 acres. *Pop.* 600.

AINSTY, *ain'-ste*, a district in the West Riding of Yorkshire, annexed, in the time of Henry VI., to the jurisdiction of the city of York. *Area*, about 50,000 acres. *Pop.* 10,000.—The line of the Great Northern Railway runs through it.

AINSWORTH, Henry, *ains'-worth*, an ingenious and

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learned commentator on the Bible, who from a follower of the founder of the Brownists became an Independent, and proceeded to Amsterdam, where he grew so popular as to gather a congregation for himself. Quarrelling with some of the members of his church, he left them and went to Ireland for a time, but once more returned to Amsterdam. Flourished in the 17th century.—He is said to have been poisoned by a Jew, who had lost a diamond of great value, which was found by Ainsworth; and when the Jew offered him any reward, he only requested to have a conference with some of the rabbis on the prophecies respecting the Messiah. This the Jew promised to obtain for him, but being unable to accomplish it, he administered to him a deadly drug. Ainsworth was well versed in the Hebrew, and his commentary on the Pentateuch is both curious and valuable.

AINSWORTH, Robert, a learned lexicographer, who was educated at Bolton, Lancashire, where he afterwards kept a school. Thence he removed to London, where, for many years, he followed the same profession. *B.* at Woodgate, Lancashire, 1660; *D.* in London, 1745.—He printed "A short Treatise of Grammatical Institution;" but he is best known by his "Dictionary, Latin and English," 4to and 8vo, in the compilation of which he spent twenty years.

AINSWORTH, W. H., a writer of popular novels and romances, who first obtained notoriety by selecting for his heroes such characters as Jack Sheppard and Dick Turpin, noted robbers and highwaymen. Some of his later productions, however, as "Windsor Castle," "The Star Chamber," and "The Tower of London," exhibit heroes of a different kind.

AINTAB, or **ANTAB**, *ain'-tab*, or *an'-tab*, a town of Syria, about three miles in circumference, situate in a valley between two hills, and partly on them. The river Sejour runs by it. On the north side there is a castle garrisoned, and on the south an extensive cemetery, which has the appearance of being large suburbs. The town is inhabited by Mahometans, Armenians, and Greeks, and contains a church and several mosques. The chief trade is in coarse stamped calicoes, and various coloured woollens; also leather and raw hides; and skins are dyed red and yellow, into what is called Turkey leather. *Pop.* 20,000. *Lat.* 37° 4' N. *Lon.* 37° 26' E.—This town was in 1400 taken by Tamerlane, and in 1839 by Hafiz Pasha, shortly before the battle of Nizib.

AIRAINES, *air'-aine*, a town and district of France, 16 miles from Amiens. *Pop.* 2,061.

AIRASEA, *air'-a-se-a*, a Sardinian town in Piedmont, 5 miles from Pinerolo. *Pop.* 2,000.

AIRAY, Henry, *air'-ai*, an English divine, who from a fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, was, in 1600, elected provost; and in 1606 served the office of vice-chancellor. *B.* in Westmoreland, 1560; *D.* 1616.—He was a rigid Calvinist, and wrote a few theological pieces.

AIRAY, Christopher, a divine related to the above, who had the living of Milford, in Hampshire. *D.* 1678.—He wrote a few pieces in Latin and English.

AIRD, Thomas, *aird*, an original poet of considerable power, a contributor to periodical literature, and author of the "Old Bachelor in the Old Scottish Village," "Religious Characteristics," and "The Devil's Dream," a poem pronounced "a wonderful piece of weird, supernatural imagination." He was editor of the "Edinburgh Weekly Journal," "The Dumfries Herald," and of an edition of the poems of Dr. Moir, the "Delta" of Blackwood's Magazine. *B.* at Bowden, Roxburghshire, 1802.

AIRDRIE, *air'-dre*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Lanark, consisting chiefly of one street a mile long. It has manufactures of cotton, and in its neighbourhood are large iron-works. 11 miles to the E. of Glasgow. *Pop.* about 15,000.

AIRDS, **THE**, *airds*, a district in Argyshire, Scotland. It lies between lochs Creran and Linnhe, and is remarkable for the grandeur of its scenery.

AIRD'S-MOSS, *airds-moss*, a moorland tract between the rivers Ayr and Lugar, in Ayrshire, Scotland.—At its eastern extremity Cameron the Covenanter fell in 1680, and a monument is erected to his memory on the spot.

AIRE, *air*, a river of England, in Yorkshire, which falls into the Ouse near Howden.

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AIRE, a town of France, in the department of the Landes, on the Adour, 65 miles S. of Bordeaux. It is built on the declivity of a mountain. *Pop.* 5,000. *Lat.* 43° N. *Lon.* 0° 16' W.—This town was the capital of the Visigoths.

AIRE, or **ARIEN**, a strong town of France, department of the Pas de Calais, on the river Lys, 22 miles S. of Dunkirk, communicating with St. Omer by a canal from the river Aa. *Pop.* 9,000.—This town was taken by the duke of Marlborough, after a vigorous defence, in 1710.

AIREY, Sir Richard, *air'-e*, a brigadier-general engaged in the Crimea during the Russian war of 1854.

AIRLIE, *air'-le*, a parish in Forfarshire, Scotland, 8 miles W. of Forfar. *Area*, 6,000 acres, nearly all in a state of high cultivation. *Pop.* 900.—The beautiful ballad which celebrates "The Bonnie House o' Airlie" refers to the seat of the Ogilvies, which was destroyed in 1640, and which was in this parish.

AIROLA, *air'-o-la*, an Italian town 23 miles N. of Naples. *Pop.* 4,600.

AIROLE, *air'-ol*, a town in the province of St. Remo, Piedmont. *Pop.* 1,500.

AIROLO, *air'-o-lo*, a Swiss village 26 miles from Bellinzona, on the south side of Mont St. Gothard. *Pop.* 900.—On the 13th September, 1799, a battle was fought here between the French and the Russians, in which the latter were the victors, forcing the St. Gothard pass.

AIRON, *air'-ong*, a river of France, department of the Nièvre, which falls into the Loire.

AIRTH, *airth*, a small town of Scotland, in the county of Stirling, on the Forth, having an inconsiderable harbour, and about 8 miles from Stirling. *Pop.* 1,500.

AIRVAUX, *air'-vo*, a town of France, in the department of the Deux Sèvres, 23 miles N. of Parthenay, on the Thouet. *Manf.* Woollen stuffs. *Pop.* 2,000.

AIRY, George Biddell, *air'-e*, the present astronomer-royal, is by birth a Northumbrian. After being educated at several private schools, he entered Trinity College, Cambridge, as a sizar, at the age of 18. He took his degree of B.A., and in his 22nd year became a senior wrangler. In 1824 he was elected fellow of the college, and in 1826 was appointed to the Lucasian chair. Whilst holding this appointment, he delivered a course of admirable lectures in experimental philosophy. In 1829 he was chosen for the Plumian professorship of astronomy, for which he resigned his former appointment. He now earnestly devoted himself to astronomical studies, and in 1835, on the resignation of Mr. Pond, he had the honourable office of astronomer-royal conferred upon him. In this position he has been enabled to labour successfully for the advancement of science, and through his exertions the Greenwich Observatory stands second to none in the world. Mr. Airy has written much upon mechanics and optics; and has had his great abilities honourably recognized by various scientific societies. In 1828 he became a fellow of the Astronomical Society, and in 1835 was elected its president. In 1836 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and is a member of various other scientific societies both in Europe and America. *B.* at Alnwick, 1801.—Mr. Airy has received two of the medals of the Astronomical Society, one for his "planetary observations," and the other for his "discovery of the inequality of Venus and the Earth." He has also received the Copley, and the Royal medals of the Royal Society, and the Lalande medal of the French Academy of Sciences.

AISLINGEN, *ai'-sling-en*, a town of Bavaria, 4 miles S. of Dillingen.

AISNE, *aine*, a department of France, consisting of portions of the Isle de France, Champagne, and Picardy, bounded on the N. by the department of Nord and the province of Hainault, W. by Oise and Somme, S. by Marne and Seine-et-Marne, and E. by Ardennes. *Area*, 2,840 square miles. *Desc.* Consisting chiefly of extensive plains undulated by numerous hills, which in no instance rise higher than 400 feet, except in the case of one whereon stands the city of Laon, which is nearly 600 feet above the level of the sea. The department is traversed by many canals and roads, twelve of the latter being supported by the state, and twenty-nine by the department. *Climate.* Temperate

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and healthy. *Pro.* Corn, fruit, hay, flax, and hops. In the lands which stretch along the Oise, horned cattle, sheep, and horses are reared in goodly numbers. Large quantities of artichokes and leguminous plants are grown in the district of Laon, whilst the hills of Marne are mostly planted with the vine. *Forests.* Extensive: those of Coucy, Samoussy, and Villequier occupy 60,000 acres; those of Retz and Villers-Cotterets, 30,000; and those of La Fère, Dole, and Ris, are still larger. The trees of which they mostly consist, are the beech, the plane, the oak, the poplar, and the birch. *Towns.* The principal are St. Quentin, Vervins, Laon, Soissons, and Château-Thierry. *Manf.* Considerable. In and around St. Quentin, the population are supported by the production of muslins, fine cotton tissues of all kinds, linens, and Cashmere shawls. At Folembray, glass, decanters, and mirrors are made; and in other parts, hosiery, cotton twist, soap, paper, pottery, tiles, bricks, nails, &c. occupy the inhabitants. A good deal of beer and cider are made, and there are many beetroot-sugar factories. Of flour-mills there are upwards of 1,000, and a large corn-market is held in St. Quentin. *Pop.* over 600,000. *Lat.* between 48° 50' and 50° N. *Lon.* between 2° 58' and 4° 12' E.

AISNE, a considerable river of the above department, joining the Oise near Compiègne. In length it is about 170 miles, 80 of which are navigable.

AISONNE, *aid'-zo-nai*, an Italian town in the province of Cuneo, Piedmont. *Pop.* 1,200.

AISTULPH, or **ASTOLPHUS**, *ais'-tulf*, king of the Lombards, who succeeded his brother Rachis in 750. The commencement of his reign was signalized by his making an inroad on the territories of the Roman see; but Pepin, king of France, besieged him in Pavia, and compelled him to restore all the places he had taken. The treaty which had been entered into was afterwards violated by Aistulph, who again invaded the Roman states. Pepin once more came to the assistance of the pope, and Aistulph retired to Pavia, where he was forced to sue for peace. He was killed in hunting, 756.

AIT, or **EYHT**, *ait*, signifies a small island in a river, as Twickenham Ait.

AITHSTING, *aith'-sting*, a maritime parish of Shetland, joined to Sandsting on the mainland, with a bay affording good anchorage. *Pop.* 2,800.

AITON, *ai'-ton*, an Italian town, in the province of Moriano, Piedmont. *Pop.* 1,200.

AITON, William, *ai'-ton*, a Scotch common gardener, who coming to London to seek employment, obtained it, and became superintendent of the botanical garden at Kew, which he greatly improved, and in 1783 was appointed to manage also the pleasure and kitchen gardens. *B.* near Hamilton, Lanark, 1731; *d.* 1793.—In 1789 he published his "Hortus Kewensis." King George III. appointed his son to succeed him in both his places.

AITRACH, *ai'-trak*, a tributary stream of the Iller.

AITZEMA, Leo, *ait'-ze-ma*, a resident representative of the Hanse Towns at the Hague, who became eminent as an historian. *B.* at Dorkum, Friesland, 1600; *d.* 1669.—His "History of the United Provinces" is written in Dutch, and extends to fifteen vols. 4to. It has been continued down to 1692 and published.

AIRUS LOCUTIVUS, *ai'-yus lo-ku'-she-us*, a deity to whom the Romans erected an altar on account of a supernatural voice having given Rome warning of its being about to be attacked by the Gauls. This divinity is ridiculed by Cicero.

AIX, *aiks*, an ancient city of France, formerly the capital of Provence, now in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone. It is built in a plain on the right bank of the Arc, 17 miles N. of Marseilles. *Pop.* 30,000.—Aix was founded by Caius Sextus Calvinus, a Roman general, 120 years before the Christian era, and received the name of *Aqua Sexta*, from its famous springs. On the adjoining plain, near Mont Victoire, Marius gained a complete victory over the Teutons, considerably improved the town and built aqueducts to supply its inhabitants with water. Cæsar colonized it with a draught from his 25th legion, and in A.D. 450 it escaped being ravaged by the Visigoths through the intercession of an archbishop of the name of Basilius. It was subsequently sacked by the Saracens, but was rebuilt in 796. Under the counts of Provence, it grew into a place of great importance, and

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Aix

about the beginning of the 13th century became the arena of the poetical contests of the troubadours. This gave it a literary celebrity, and tournaments which were held here in the reign of King René, filled it with strangers from all parts of Europe. Shortly after the death of Charles III., it was united to the crown of France, when it became the seat of the Provençal parliament. In the reign of Francis I. it was plundered by the Marseillais, and in 1535 seized by Charles V., who was here crowned king of Arles. It is still regarded as the literary and artistic capital of Provence, and its churches and cathedrals enjoy an architectural celebrity. The territory in which it stands is famous for the olive-oil which is produced from it. Five miles from Aix is the splendid aqueduct Roquefavour, 1,300 feet long and 270 feet high, carrying the canal of the Durance over the valley of the Arc.

Aix, a town of Savoy, 12 miles N. of Chambéry, noted for warm baths. It is situate in a fertile and beautiful valley, near the Lake of Bourget, and has many remains of antiquarian interest. *Pop.* 3,500.

Aix, a small island off the west coast of France, about equidistant from Rochefort and Rochelle. It is memorable from its being the last spot of French soil on which Napoleon Bonaparte stood, just prior to his embarkation on board the *Bellerophon*, July 15th, 1815. Its situation is about 14 miles N.W. of Rochefort, and it contains works for military culprits. *Pop.* 300.

Aix d'Anguillon, Les, *lais aiks dan'-gu-e-long*, a town of France, department of the Cher.

Aixe, *aiks*, a town of France, department of Upper Vienne, 6 miles S. of Limoges. *Pop.* 3,000.

Aix-en-Othe, *aiks-on-ote*, a town of France, in Champagne, department of the Aube, 15 miles from Troyes. *Manf.* Cotton twist. *Pop.* 2,500.

Aix-la-Chapelle, *aiks-la-sha-pel'*, which in German is called *Aachen*, is an ancient city of Prussia, the seat of a bishop, and the principal town in the government of Aachen, in the grand duchy of the Lower Rhine. It is encompassed by walls and defended by a citadel, which in former times was surrounded by a fosse, now filled up, planted with trees, and converted into public walks. Generally speaking, the city is well built, with open, wide, and regular streets, in which are many handsome buildings intermingled with the Gothic façades of antiquity, now fast passing into a state of decay. Its cathedral is an octagon structure in the Byzantine style, erected in 983 by Otho III., from a great portion of the materials which formed a part of an original chapel built by Charlemagne, and from which it took its name. The gallery of this edifice was formerly adorned with 32 pillars which Charlemagne took from the Exarchic palace at Ravenna, and which were of granite and porphyry. These were carried away by the French during the last war, and only part of them were afterwards returned. The city has, besides its cathedral, a town-hall, four parish churches, bath-houses, a theatre, several hospitals, and various other public buildings. *Manf.* Woollen cloth and needles. It has coach-factories and engineering establishments, and other kinds of mechanical workshops. *Pop.* about 50,000. *Lat.* 50° 47' N. *Lon.* 6° 3' E.—Charlemagne, who is supposed by some to have been born here, was the founder of the greatness of Aix-la-Chapelle, which was long his favourite residence, as it was the capital of his empire north of the Alps. He died here in 814, and was interred beneath the dome of the chapel of Notre Dame. The vault in which his remains reposed was opened in 997 by Otho III., when the body of the emperor was found seated in a marble chair, which is still to be seen in the gallery of the cathedral, and was long used at the coronations of the emperors of Germany. The skull and the arm-bone of Charlemagne are still preserved, with many other relics, in the cathedral, which are shown every seven years, from the 15th to the end of July, when the city is thronged with pilgrims, who have come to be present at the religious ceremonies of the time. Aix-la-Chapelle is noted for its baths and for being the scene of some celebrated treaties between contending powers. On May 2, 1668, one was concluded between France and Spain, by which Louis XIV. retained his conquests in the Spanish Netherlands, whilst he restored Franche-

Ajan

Comté to Spain. On the 18th October, 1748, was concluded another treaty, which brought to a close the war of the Austrian succession. By the peace of Paris the city was united to Prussia, and in 1818 a congress was held in it, to decide upon the terms upon which France should be evacuated by the allied army. This conference was attended by the emperors of Russia and Austria, the king of Prussia, and the ambassadors of all the great powers of Europe. In 1794 the French entered the city and held it for twenty years, making it the capital of the department of the Roer, till the fall of Napoleon.

AIZANI, *ai-za'-ne*, the modern Tchafter Hissar, a city of Asia Minor, about nine hours' journey from Kutahia. Little is known of its history; but from the extensive remains of which it is composed, it is thought to have been a place of note.

AIZENAY, *aize'-nai*, a town of France, department of La Vendée. *Pop.* 3,500.

AJACCIO, *ä-jäs'-e-o* (Ital. *a-yat'-se-o*), the principal town in the island of Corsica, protected by a citadel built by Marshal de Termes, the see of a bishop, and now a department of France. It is situate on the north side of the Gulf of Ajaccio, which forms below the town



BIRTHPLACE OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

a secure and commodious harbour. It is remarkable for being the birthplace of Napoleon Bonaparte, and the house in which he was born is now the property of the municipality. This building, humble as it is, is the chief object of interest in the town, which consists of two principal streets, tolerably wide and well built, and of a few others which are both narrow and dirty. *Manf.* Leather and bricks. Its principal trade is in wine, olive-oil, oranges, citron, and coral, which is collected near the coast. *Pop.* 12,000. *Lat.* 40° 55' N. *Lon.* 8° 44' 11" E.—Steamers ply regularly to Toulon, which lies 168 miles N.N.W.

AJALA, Martin Perez d', *a-ja'-la*, a Spanish ecclesiastic who was sent by Charles V. to the council of Trent, and afterwards made archbishop of Valentia. He discharged the duties of his station in an exemplary manner. B. at Carthagena, 1504; d. 1556.—The principal of his works is entitled "De Divinis Traditionibus." There were two others of the same name. 1. Balthazar of Antwerp, who wrote "De Jure et Officiis Bellicis, ac Militari Disciplina." 2. Gabriel, a physician at Louvain in the 16th century, and brother of the preceding. He wrote "Popularia Epigrammata," "De Lue Pestilenti," &c.

AJAN, *ai'-jan*, a country on the east coast of Africa, south of Abyssinia and the Straits of Babelmandeb: it extends from Port Darnford to Ras Hasoun, embracing about ten degrees of latitude. *Desc.* The eastern coast is sandy and barren, but to the north the country is more fertile, producing, more particularly, an excellent breed of horses, which the Arabian merchants, who come to trade in its ports, take, together with ivory, gold, Abyssinian slaves captured in war, &c., in exchange for silks, cottons, and other cloths. *Inhabitants.* These are not so dark-complexioned as those of the west coast, and their hair is rather long. They are accounted good Mussulmans. Farther from the sea,

UNIVERSAL INFORMATION.

Ajax

there are negroes, who intermarry with the Bedouins. Little, however, is known of this extensive strip of coast. *Towns.* The chief are Magadoxo, Brava, and Melinde.

AJAX, *ai'-jās*, the son of Telamon, by Peribœa or Eriboea, daughter of Alcatheus, and, with the exception of Achilles, the bravest of all the Greeks in the Trojan war. He encountered Hector, with whom at parting he exchanged arms. After the death of Achilles, Ajax and Ulysses each claimed the arms of the dead hero. When they were given to the latter, Ajax was so enraged that he slaughtered a whole flock of sheep—supposing them to be the sons of Atreus, who had given the preference to Ulysses—and stabbed himself with his sword. The blood which ran to the ground from the wound was changed into the flower hyacinth. It is affirmed by some that he was killed by Paris in battle, and by others that he was murdered by Ulysses. His body was buried at Sigæum, some say on Mount Rhœtus. His tomb was visited by Alexander the Great. Hercules, according to several authors, prayed to the gods that his friend Telamon, who was childless, might have a son with a skin as impenetrable as that of the Nemean lion, which he then wore. His prayers were heard, and when Ajax was born, Hercules wrapped him up in the lion's skin, which rendered his body invulnerable, except that part which was left uncovered by a hole through which Hercules hung his quiver. This vulnerable part was in the breast, or, according to some authorities, behind the neck.—Another, the son of Oileus, king of Locris, surnamed Locrian, in contradistinction to the son of Telamon. As one of Helen's suitors, he sailed with forty ships to the Trojan war. The night that Troy was taken he offered violence to Cassandra, who fled into the temple of Minerva. For this, as he was returning home, the goddess, who had obtained the thunders of Jupiter and the power of tempests from Neptune, destroyed his ship in a storm. Ajax swam to a rock, and exclaimed that he was safe in spite of the gods. Such impiety offended Neptune, who struck the rock with his trident, and Ajax fell with part of the rock into the sea, and was drowned. His body was afterwards found by the Greeks, and black sheep offered on his tomb.—According to the fanciful mythology of ancient Greece, these two heroes were supposed after death to be transported to the island of Leuce, a separate place, reserved only for the bravest of antiquity.

AJELLO, *a-yel'-lo*, a Neapolitan town in the province of Calabria Citra, 9 miles S. of Cosenza. *Pop.* 4,200.—This town is supposed to stand on the site of the ancient Tlesis.—Another town in the province of Principato Citra, near Salerno.—Another in Abruzzo, near Aquila.—Another in Illyria, 12 miles S. of Gorizia.

AJETA, *a'-ye-ta*, a town of Naples, 8 miles from Scalea. *Pop.* 3,300.

AJISTAN, *a-jis'-tan*, a large straggling town of Persia, encompassed by gardens, and containing a royal palace. It stands 80 miles E. of Kashan.

AJMERE, *ai'-meer*, an Indian province belonging to the British, situate among the independent states of Rajpootana. *Area*, 2,029 square miles. *Pop.* 224,891.

AJMERE, the capital of the above province, built at the foot of a high mountain, on the top of which is a fortress of great strength, called Taraghur. It is 150 miles W. by S. of Agra. *Pop.* 25,000. *Lat.* 26° 35' N. *Lon.* 75° 50' E.—It was here that Sir William Rosse, as English ambassador, had an audience with the Great Mogul in 1716. In 1818 the city, with the surrounding district, was ceded to the British by Dowlut Rao Scindia, in exchange for a part of the territory of Malwa. Just above the city is a lake four miles in circumference during the dry, and six, during the wet season, well stocked with fish, and supplying the inhabitants with abundance of excellent water. It was formed by the emperors of Delhi, who dammed up the outlet of an extensive valley, which was watered by several streams, and which around the banks of this extensive basin is still plentifully irrigated.

AJOFEIN, *a-jof'-rin*, a town of New Castile, in Spain, 9 miles from Toledo. *Pop.* 3,000.

AJRA, *aj'-ra*, a town of India, in the native state of Kolapore, in the Bombay presidency. The district in which it stands is fertile, and abounds with lead and iron. *Lat.* 16° 8' N. *Lon.* 74° 17' E.

Akdasch

AJURNOCA, *a-joor'-nok-a*, a town and district of Brazil, 100 miles N. of Rio de Janeiro. *Pop.* 12,500.

AKABAH, Gulf of, *ak'-a-ba*, the smaller of the two arms into which the Red Sea is divided at its northern extremity, and about 100 miles long and 12 wide. It is generally about 200 fathoms deep, but its navigation is very unsafe, especially during the prevalence of north winds. The Straits of Tiran, less than half a mile wide, connect it with the Red Sea, and the small island of Tiran lies at its entrance.

AKABAH, a fortified village with an Egyptian garrison, situate on the east side of the above gulf. *Lat.* 29° 24' N. *Lon.* 36° 6' E.

AKAKIA, Martin, *a-ka'-ke-a*, a learned professor of physic at Paris. *B.* at Chalons, Champagne; *D.* 1551.—He translated into Latin "Galen de Ratione Curandi," and "Ars Medica."

AKAKIA, Martin, son of the above, and physician to Henry III. *D.* 1588.—He wrote a treatise "De Morbis Mulieribus, et Consilia Medica," to be published after his death.—There are several other persons of the same name and family, who acquired reputation in different professions.

AKALIGURH, *a-kal-e-goor*, a town situate between the rivers Ravee and Chenab, in the Punjab. *Lat.* 32° 17' N. *Lon.* 73° 37' E.

AKASCHANSK, *a-kas-kansk*, a town of Asiatic Russia, on the river Onan, in the government of Irkutsk.

AKBACH, *ak-bak*, a Moorish conqueror, who swept Northern Africa from Cairo to the Atlantic Ocean. He fell in a revolt among the Greeks and Africans.

AKBAR, *ak'-bar*, sultan of the Moguls, succeeded his father Humayun in 1556, and was the greatest of all the sovereigns who have reigned in Hindostan. He ascended the throne in his thirteenth year, when his country was torn by dissensions; but although possessed of superior intelligence, he was wholly unequal to the task of governing his kingdom. Accordingly he called in to his assistance a Turkoman nobleman named Bahram Khan, on whom he conferred the power of regent, and left the administration of affairs chiefly to him. By the severity of the measures adopted by this personage, the country was restored to comparative tranquillity; but the rigour with which he exercised his authority was felt by Akbar himself, who, in 1558, broke from his control, and took the reins of government into his own hands. Bahram now raised the standard of rebellion, and for two years endeavoured to create an independent province for himself in Malwa; failing in this, however, he submitted to Akbar, and was pardoned. The young monarch now turned his attention to the enlargement of his kingdom, which had been greatly reduced by the invasions of successful chiefs, who lost no opportunity of extending their own territories in a country in which the right of the sword was the only power recognized and acknowledged. At first his dominions were comprised in the Punjab, and the provinces of Agra and Delhi, but, by the fortieth year of his reign, his empire extended from the Hindoo-Coosh mountains to the borders of the Deccan, and from the Bramahputra to Candahar. *B.* 1542; *D.* 1605.—Great as Akbar was as a conqueror, his sway was characterized by general mildness, wisdom, and toleration. He laboured to abolish the most cruel superstitious rites of the Hindoos in their religion, and expressed his opinion, that God could only be worshipped by following reason, and not by yielding an implicit faith to any alleged revelation. The memory of the beneficence of his reign is still vividly impressed on the mind of the Hindoo, and not without reason, as is shown by the following extract from an address presented by the rajah of Joudpoor to the bigoted Aurungzebe a century after the reign of Akbar.—"Your ancestor Akbar, whose throne is now in heaven, conducted the affairs of his empire in equity and security for the space of fifty years. He preserved every tribe of men in ease and happiness, whether they were followers of Jesus or of Moses, of Brahma or Mahomet. Of whatever sect or creed they might be, they all equally enjoyed his countenance and favour, inasmuch that his people, in gratitude for the indiscriminate protection which he afforded them, distinguished him by the appellation of 'Guardian of Mankind.'"

AKDASCH, *ak'-dash*, a town of Persia, province of Schirvan, on the Kur, numbering about 300 houses.

THE DICTIONARY OF

Ak-Deyavin

AK-DEYAVIN, *ak-de-ya'-vin*, a village of Asia Minor, 40 miles from Aleppo, where there are some interesting architectural remains.

AKEBALA, *a-ke-ba'-la*, a town of Turkish Armenia, 24 miles W.N.W. of Erzeroum.

AKEBAR, *a'-ke-ba*, a town of the Arabian Irak, on the Tigris, 30 miles N.W. of Bagdad.

AKHAM, or **ACOMB**, *ak'-ham*, a parish in Yorkshire, 2 miles from York. *Area*, 2,320 acres. *Pop.* 1,000.—Tradition says that at Siver's Hill, in this parish, the body of the emperor Severus was burned.

AKENSIDE, Mark, *ai'-ken-side*, an English poet and physician, who, when young, was crippled by the falling of a cleaver on his foot in the shop of his father, who was a butcher. He had a singular weakness of being always ashamed of his origin, though the limp in his gait was such as to preserve it continually in his memory. His parents being dissenters, intended him for the ministry in their sect, and at the age of eighteen he was sent to Edinburgh to pursue his studies; but instead of following divinity, he devoted himself to physic. In 1741 he went to Leyden, where, in three years, he took his degree of M.D. In 1744 he published his "Pleasures of Imagination," a performance which at once attained celebrity, and proved him a true poet. He soon afterwards commenced practising as a physician at Northampton. Meeting with little success, he removed to Hampstead, and a Mr. Dyson generously allowed him £300 a year till he could fix himself in practice. Having obtained his doctor's degree at Cambridge, he was elected fellow of the College of Physicians, one of the physicians of St. Thomas's Hospital, and physician to the queen. In 1764 he printed a discourse in Latin on the dysentery, and was in a fair way of attaining considerable eminence in his profession, when he was carried off by a putrid fever. *b.* at Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1721; *d.* in London, 1770.—His remains were interred in the church of St. James's, Westminster. The poem on the "Pleasures of Imagination" was published in an elegant form, with a preface by Mrs. Barbauld, in 1795.

AKERBLAD, John David, *ak'-er-blad*, a learned Swede, who, being appointed secretary to the Swedish embassy at Constantinople, had an opportunity of pursuing researches into Phœnician literature. He was not only able to read but to converse in several European and Oriental languages. *d.* at Rome, 1819.

AKERMANN, *o'-ker-man*, a fortified town in the province of Bessarabia, Russia. It stands on the southern shore of the Dniestrovskoi lake, through which the river Dniester flows into the Black Sea. The harbour is well defended by a citadel on an eminence, and is commodious for shipping. The town, however, is ill built, and the streets dirty. *Pop.* above 26,000, and consisting chiefly of Armenians, Greeks, and Jews. *Lat.* 46° 12' N. *Lon.* 30° 22' E.—In September, 1826, a treaty was concluded here between Russia and Turkey, by which it was stipulated that the former should govern by native boyars, elected by the divans of each of the principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia; that the Servians should have their former privileges restored; that Russia should be refunded for losses sustained at the hands of the Barbary corsairs; and that the liberty of navigation and free commercial intercourse with all the states of the Porte, and especially free passage of the Straits of Constantinople, should be allowed.

AKHALZIKH, *ak'-hal'-zik*, a fortified town of Russian Armenia, situate on a feeder of the Kur, between the Black Sea and the Caspian. It trades chiefly in silk and honey. *Pop.* 15,000, principally Armenians. *Lat.* 41° 49' N. *Lon.* 43° 10' E.

AKHALZIKH, a province of Asiatic Turkey, in Armenia, on the S.W. confines of Georgia. It derives its name from the above town.

AK-HISSAR, *ak'-his-sar'*, a town of Anatolia, Asia Minor, standing on a slight eminence, containing several bazaars and khans, a Greek school, and interesting remains of antiquity. *Exp.* Cotton goods. *Pop.* about 6,000, consisting of Turks, Greeks, and Jews. It is about 60 miles N.E. of Smyrna.

AKHILAT, or **ARDISH**, *ak'-lat*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 35 miles N.W. of Vari. *Pop.* 6,000. *Lat.* 38° 35' N. *Lon.* 41° 22' E.

Alabama

AKHMYN. (*See* EKMIN.)

AKHTIAR. (*See* SEBASTOPOL.)

AKHYTYRKA. (*See* ACHTYRKA.)

AKIBA, *ä-ki'-ba*, a Jewish rabbi, who was at first a shepherd, but at the age of forty devoted himself to learning, and became a teacher. He was flayed alive by the Romans, A.D. 135.—Akiba was one of the first compilers of the cabalistic traditions of the Jews.

AKKA, *ak'-ka*, a town in the Sahara, on the borders of Morocco, and a caravan-station between Timbuctoo and Morocco. *Lat.* 28° 30' N. *Lon.* 0° 10' W.

AKKAR, or **AKKER**, *ak'-kar*, a town of Syria, in the pashalic of Tripoli, on the river Akker, 66 miles N.W. of Damascus. *Lat.* 34° 32' N. *Lon.* 36° 10' E.

AKNUR, *ak'-nur*, a town of the Punjab, Hindostan, 100 miles N.E. of Lahore. It stands on the river Chenab, and, although mostly in ruins, has recently had a new fort erected in it.

AKREYRI, *ak'-ray'-re*, a Danish town, on the Eyian-fjord, Iceland, possessed of a good harbour, and the most important place for trade, after Reykiavik, in Iceland. *Lat.* 65° 40' N.

AK-SER, *ak'-seer*, a town of Chinese Turkestan, 250 miles N.E. of Yarkand. *Manf.* Woollen stuffs and jasper. *Pop.* 6,000, besides a garrison of 3,000. *Lat.* 41° 7' N. *Lon.* 79° E. It is a resort of trading caravans from all parts of Asia.

AKSERAI, *ak'-se-rai*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Karamania, consisting of 150 houses, 80 miles N.E. of Konieh. *Pop.* about 5,000. *Lat.* 38° 57' N. *Lon.* 34° E.

AK-SHEHER, *ak'-sher*, 'white city,' a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Karamania. It exports to Smyrna fine carpets, wool, wax, gum tragacanth, and galls. 60 miles S.S.E. of Karahissar. It is the ancient Philomelion of Strabo. Ak-sheher was taken by Tamerlane in 1402.

AK-SHESHEER, *ak'-shesh-er*, a town of Natolia, on the Black Sea, 90 miles E. of Constantinople.

AKSU, *ak'-soo*, 'white river,' the name of several rivers in Asia, the chief of which runs through Chinese Turkestan.

ALA, *a'-la*, a market-town on the Adige, in the principality of Trent. *Pop.* 4,000, chiefly employed in the manufacture of velvets and silks.

ALABA, or **ALAVA**, *a-la'-va*, a district of Spain, in the province of Biscay, and once the seat of a kingdom. It is about 20 miles long and 17 wide, and has some rich iron-mines. The capital of the district is called Vittoria.

ALABAMA, *ä'-la-ba'-ma*, one of the United States, bounded, N. by Tennessee, E. by Georgia, S. by Florida and the Gulf of Mexico, W. by Mississippi. *Ext.* 317 miles from north to south, and 174 miles from east to west. *Area*, 46,000 square miles. *Desc.* In describing this state, the "American Encyclopædia" says,—“In the south it is generally sandy and barren; and a part of the high hills are unfit for cultivation. A large portion of the country which lies between the Alabama and Tombigbee, of that part watered by the Coosa and Talapoosa, and of the Tennessee valley, consists of very excellent land. On the margins of the rivers in the southern part there is a quantity of cane-bottom land, of great fertility, generally from one half to three quarters of a mile wide; on the outside of this is a space which is low, wet, and intersected by stagnant water. Next to this river swamp, and elevated 10 or 15 feet above it, succeeds an extensive body of level land, of a black rich soil, with a growth of hickory, black oak, post oak, poplar, dog-wood, &c. After this come the prairies, which are wide-spreading plains, or gently-waving land, resting on a soft limestone rock, abounding in shells, clothed with grass, herbage, and flowers, and exhibiting, in the month of May, the most enchanting scenery.” *Rivers.* The chief are the Alabama, from which the state is named, the Mobile, the Tombigbee, Tuscaloosa, Talapoosa, Coosa, Tennessee, Perdido, Cahawba, Conecuh, and the Chatahoche. *Wild Animals.* The bear, wolf, panther, fox, &c. The rattlesnake abounds. *Climate.* Variable, but healthy, except on the borders of the rivers and the coast. June is the hottest month of the year, and in winter the rivers are rarely frozen. *Pro.* Cotton, corn, barley, rye, rice, tobacco, sugar, fruits, and silk. Horses, sheep, and neat cattle are numerous, and large

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Alabama

quantities of pigs are killed for exportation. *Manf.* Few and chiefly those of necessity. There are several iron-foundries, and there are great numbers of distilleries, and corn and flour mills. *Minerals.* Iron, coal, marble, and some gold. *Pop.* According to the last census, there were 771,671, of whom 342,892 were slaves, and 2,293 free coloured. *Lat.* between 30° 10' and 35° N. *Lon.* between 85° and 88° 30' W.—Originally Alabama belonged to Georgia; but in 1798, with the state of Mississippi, it was formed into a territory, with a part of Florida taken possession of by the United States in 1812. In 1817 the western portion of this territory was made the "State of Mississippi," and the eastern the "Territory of Alabama," which, in March, 1819, was admitted into the Union as a separate state. Formerly the Creek Indians occupied the south-east part of the state; the Cherokees the north-east; the Choctaws the south-west; and the Chickasaws the north-west. These various tribes have been driven to the west of the Mississippi, where they live upon a large tract of country ceded to them by the United States, for what was once their own.

ALABAMA RIVER, a river of the United States, in Alabama, formed by the union of the Coosa and Talapoosa, flowing S.S.W., uniting with the Tombigbee to form Mobile river, 45 miles from the head of Mobile Bay.

ALABANDA, *ā-la-bān'-da*, an inland town of Caria, near the river Meander. Its inhabitants were called Alabandi, Alabandeni, and Alabandenses. It was built by Alabandus, who was on that account worshipped there.

ALABASTER, or **ELEUTHERIA**, *ā-la-bas'-ter*, one of the Bahama or Lucaya islands.

ALABASTER, William, *ā-la-bas'-ter*, an English divine, of considerable attainments, who was educated in Trinity College, Cambridge, and who accompanied the earl of Essex to Cadiz, where he turned papist. On his return to England, he again became a Protestant, and had some church preferment. Applying himself to the study of the Hebrew language, he became enthusiastically fond of the Cabala, or Jewish traditions. B. at Hadleigh, Suffolk; d. 1640.—He wrote a Latin tragedy called "Roxana," acted at Cambridge by the students; on which occasion a lady, hearing the words *seguar, sequar*, pronounced in a terrible manner, was so affected as to lose her senses. He was also the author of a Lexicon Pentaglotton, folio, 1637.

ALABUS, *a-lai'-bus*, a river of Sicily.

ALACRANES ISLANDS, *a-la-kra'-ness*, a cluster in the Gulf of Mexico, on one of which, called Perez, the steamer *Tweed* was wrecked in March, 1847. *Lat.* 22° 23' 1" N. *Lon.* 89° 42' W.

ALÆA, *a-le'-a*, a surname of Minerva in Peloponnesus. Her festivals are also called *Alæa*.

ALÆI, *a-læ'-i*, a number of islands in the Persian Gulf, abounding in tortoises.

ALÆSA, *a-le'-sa*, a city on a mountain of Sicily.

ALÆUS, *a-læ'-us*, the father of Auge, who married Hercules.

ALAGOA, *a-la'-go-a*, a district and town on the south shore of the island called St. Michael, one of the Azores. *Pop.* of district, about 8,000.

ALAGOAS, *a-la'-go-as*, a province of Brazil, which, up to 1840, formed a part of Pernambuco. *Ext.* From E. to W. about 150 miles, having a probable average width of about 60. *Area*, 9,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous and well wooded over two-thirds of its surface. About 10 miles inland from the seacoast, the country is covered with a deep alluvium, deposited, from time to time, by the numerous small streams which descend from the eastern mountain region. Here swamps and lagunes prevail. *Pro.* Tobacco, which is the staple, cotton, sugar, rice, maize, plantains, beans; in roots, yams and sweet potatoes; in fruits, pine-apples, oranges, and cocoa-nuts. The mamona-tree is cultivated for its oil, and the timber trees of Algoas are the best in Brazil. Some of these are very durable; but from the quantity of tannin they possess, they affect iron to such a degree as to render bolts of it useless in a few years. Other trees produce mastic, caoutchouc, copaiba, dragon's blood, and ipecacuanha. Others, amongst which is the Brazil-wood, are used for dyes; and an inferior kind of Jesuit's bark, or quinine, is readily obtained. *Wild Animals.* The ounce, the

Alamanni

deer, and monkeys of all kinds. The tapir and the peccary are found, and armadillos and ant-eaters are plentiful. Land tortoises abound, and alligators infest the rivers and lakes. *Birds.* Parrots of every description, with the most beautifully plumed humming-birds. Of *insects*, bees are the most abundant, and of *reptiles*, there are several kinds of snakes that are poisonous. *Domestic Animals.* With the exception of the ass and the mule, which are numerous, there are few of the other sorts of European domestic animals. *Pop.* estimated at 200,000, and chiefly agricultural. *Lat.* between 9° and 10° S. *Lon.* between 36° and 38° 30' W.

ALAGOAS, the capital of the above province, stands on the western margin of the Lake of Manguaba. It is situate in a fertile district, abounding in orange and jack trees, and producing large quantities of sugar and tobacco. *Pop.* 12,000. *Lat.* 9° 40' S. *Lon.* 35° 50' W. — This town contains a grammar-school and several convents.

ALAGON, *a'-la-gon*, a town of Spain, 15 miles N.W. of Saragossa. *Pop.* 2,000.

ALAGON, a river of Spanish Estremadura, which falls into the Tagus near Coria.

ALAGORE, *a'-la-gor*, a town of Hindostan, in the Mysore, 23 miles E. of Seringapatam.

ALAIN, John, *a'-lain*, a Danish author, who wrote "On the Origin of the Cimbric," and other subjects. B. 1569; d. 1630.

ALAIN DE L'ISLE, *a'-lain de-leel'*, surnamed the universal doctor, and a divine of great reputation in the university of Paris. d. 1294.—His works were printed in 1658, folio.

ALAIN, Nicholas, a French dramatic author, whose fame rests upon the production of some trifling comedies. Flourished at the beginning of the 18th century.

ALAIN, Chartier, a French writer, who produced several pieces, the most esteemed of which is his "Chronicle of Charles VII." to whom he was secretary. Flourished at the beginning of the 14th century.

ALAIS, *a'-lai*, a town of France, in the arrondissement of Alais, department of Gard, built in a plain at the foot of the Cevennes mountains. *Manf.* Silk, serges, thread, gloves, and ribands. It has glass, pottery, and chemical works, and does a considerable trade in wine, corn, and cattle. There are large coal and iron mines in the neighbourhood, and blast-furnaces and iron-foundries are numerous. *Pop.* 16,000. *Lat.* 44° 7' 28" N. *Lon.* 4° 4' 44" E.—With the exception of a handsome Gothic church, and the citadel, built by Louis XIV., there is no other structure worth noting in the town. In former times, however, Alais was a stronghold of the Protestants, from whom it was taken by Louis XIII.

ALAJUELA, *a'-la-ju-ai'-la*, a city of Costa Rica, Central America, situate to the S. of Cartago. *Pop.* with environs, 8,000.

ALAKANANDA, *a'-la-ka-nan'-da*, a river of Hindostan, considered sacred by the Hindoos. It rises in the Himalaya mountains, flows through the province of Gurwal, and at Devprayuga unites with the Bhagirathi, when it receives the name of the Ganges.

ALALA, *ā-lai'-la*, the goddess of war, sister to Mars.

ALALCOMENÆ, *ai'-lal-kom'-e-ne*, a city of Ææotia, where some suppose that Minerva was born.

ALALIA, *ā-lai'-le-a*, a town of Corsica, built by a colony of Phœceans. L. C. Scipio destroyed it in the first Punic war, B.C. 562.

ALAMANES, *ā-la-mai'-nes*, a statuary of Athens, and disciple of Phidias.

ALAMANNI, or **ALEMANNI**, *āl-ā-mān'-i*, a powerful people of Germany, who dwelt near the Hercynian forest, and who were great enemies of the Romans.

ALAMANNI, Lewis, *a-la-man'-e*, a Florentine, who, conspiring against Julius de Medici, was compelled to quit his native country, until Charles V. captured Rome, when he returned and was employed in public affairs, till the re-establishment of the Medici family obliged him to leave Florence again. He finally settled in France, and became a favourite of Francis I., who in 1544 sent him ambassador to the imperial court. B. at Florence, 1495; d. 1556.—Alamanni was of a noble family, and wrote many beautiful poems in the Italian language. His son Baptiste became almoner to Queen Catherine of France, and successively bishop of Bazar and Maion. d. 1581. A collection of his letters is extant, but in MS.

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Alamas

ALAMAS, *RREAL DE LOS, a'-la-mas*, a Mexican town in the department of Sonora, 135 miles N. of Sinaloa. *Pop.* about 8,000.

ALAMOS, Balthazar, *a'-la-mos*, a Castilian, educated at Salamanca. He entered into the service of Anthony Perez, secretary of state to Philip II., and when that minister fell into disgrace, Alamos was cast into prison, where he lay eleven years. On the accession of Philip III. he obtained his liberty, and was employed by the duke of Olivarez in several important situations. Lived in the 16th century. *B.* at Medina del Campo; *d.* in his 88th year.—He translated Tacitus into Spanish, and left other works.

ALAN, or **CAMEL**, *ál'-an*, a river of Cornwall, England, which rises a few miles north of Camelford, and joining the Bristol Channel near Bodmin, forms the estuary of the harbour of Padstow.

ALAN of Tewkesbury, author of the "Life and Banishment of Thomas à Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury." *D.* 1291.

ALAN, **ALLEN**, or **ALLEYN**, William, was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, and in 1550 became one of its fellows. In 1556 he was chosen principal of St. Mary's Hall, and two years afterwards was made canon of York; but on the accession of Elizabeth he went to Louvain, and was appointed head of the English college. Here he wrote, in defence of the Romish church, some treatises, which raised his reputation as a controversialist to such a degree, that he obtained several valuable preferments. In his own country, however, he was considered a traitor, and a man was hanged for bringing over from the continent some of his books. In 1586 he published a defence of the Pope's bull for excommunicating Queen Elizabeth, to which he added an exhortation to her subjects to revolt against her in favour of the Spaniards. For this he obtained the archbishopric of Mechlin, with the dignity of a cardinal. *B.* at Rossall, in Lancashire, in 1532; *d.* at Rome, in 1594.

ALAN of Lynn, so called from the place of his nativity. He became famous for his theological writings. Lived in the 15th century.

ALAND, Sir John Fortescue, *ál'-ünd*, an English judge, who took the name of Aland, in compliment to his lady, who was the eldest daughter of Henry Aland, esq., of Waterford, in Ireland. He was educated at Oxford, whence he removed to the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar about 1690. In 1714 he was appointed solicitor-general to the prince of Wales, and afterwards to the king. In 1717 he was created a baron of the Exchequer, and, next year, one of the justices of the court of King's Bench. On the accession of George II. he was removed from that office, but for what cause does not appear. In 1728 he was made one of the justices of the Common Pleas, which situation he resigned in 1746, and was created a peer of Ireland, by the title of Baron Fortescue of Creden. *B.* in Devonshire, 1670; *d.* 1746.—Baron Fortescue belonged to the ancient family of Fortescue, in Devonshire, and was an able lawyer, an impartial judge, and versed in the Northern and Saxon literature. He published, in 1714, 8vo, his ancestor Sir John Fortescue's treatise on "Absolute and Limited Monarchy."

ALAND, *o'-land*, the principal island, which gives the name to a group in the Baltic, not far from the point of meeting of the gulfs of Bothnia and Finland, and lying between the coasts of Finland and Upland, in Sweden. Of the group there are about eighty inhabited, although the population on the whole is exceedingly sparse,—not more than 15,000. They were ceded, in 1809, by Sweden to Russia, and have become the usual station of the Russian fleet in the Baltic. The chief island is a place of considerable importance, its length being about 18 miles from north to south, and 14 from east to west. *Area*, 28 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, with a deeply indented coast-line with several excellent harbours, one of which—that of Ytterna—is large enough to give shelter to the whole of the Russian fleet. The island has a vast citadel, with fortifications capable of protecting 60,000 men. *Pro.* Barley, rye, potatoes, hops, and flax. A number of cattle are pastured, and many of the inhabitants are employed in fishing. *Pop.* 9,000. *Lat.* 60° 15' N. *Lon.* 20° E.—The neighbourhood of Aland is remarkable as being the scene of the first great

Alaric

naval action in the annals of the Russian marine. It was fought between the Swedes and Peter I., who obtained a complete victory, in 1714. On August 16, 1854, Bomarsund, on the W. side of the principal island, was captured and its fortifications destroyed by the British fleet. Steamers plying between Abo, in Finland, and Stockholm take in wood at these islands.

ALANI, *á-lai'-ni*, the collective name of several distinct and independent nations, who passed a nomadic existence in the countries north of the Euxine and the Caspian seas. They long preserved their independence, and fought several battles with the Romans. Gregory of Tours states that they were deprived of their independence by Thorismund, king of the West Goths.

ALARA, *a-la-ra*, a town in the island of Majorca, 12 miles from Palma, in the vicinity of which there are some excellent marble-quarries. *Pop.* upwards of 4,000.

ALARCON, Don Juan Ruiz de, *a-lar'-kon*, a Spanish theatrical writer of the reign of Philip IV. Some of his productions are so excellent as to have been attributed to Lope de Vega and Montalvan. His drama of "La Verdad sospechosa" (suspicious truth) was imitated by Corneille in his "Le Menteur," which, in fact, is founded upon it. None of the Spanish dramatists, taken as a whole, merit a higher place in the drama than Alarcon, who is said to have written thirty plays, and whose verse glows with high, chivalrous sentiment, and is marked by those nice discriminating qualities which indicate an honourable mind. *B.* at Tlascote, or Tlachco, in the province of Mexico, towards the end of the 16th century.

ALARD, *a'-lar*, a Romish divine, who wrote a great number of theological pieces now little known or regarded. *B.* at Amsterdam; *d.* at Louvain, 1541.

ALARD, Lambert, the inspector of the public schools in Brunswick, a theological writer and the compiler of a Greek Lexicon. *D.* 1672.

ALARIC I., *ál'-e-rik*, king of the Visigoths, was descended from an illustrious family, and served in the wars between the Goths and Romans; when his countrymen submitted to Theodosius. He afterwards served in the imperial army, but being refused a chief command, he revolted, and entering Greece, devastated several of its provinces with fire and sword. Whilst thus engaged, he was encountered by the famous Stilicho, who compelled him to retire into Epirus. About this time, A.D. 400, he was acknowledged king of the Visigoths, and entered Italy, whence he carried away a large amount of plunder and a great many captives. Two years afterwards, he again entered that country, but was opposed by Stilicho, his former enemy, and after a well-contested battle, lost his wife and children, who were taken prisoners. He then entered into a treaty, and retired across the Po. He now submitted to the emperor Honorius, who was then reigning, and into whose service he entered, and, for three years, seems to have served that prince in Epirus. For this he demanded an extravagant reward, which being refused, he raised the standard of revolt, and advanced upon Rome, and laying siege to it, the Romans were ultimately compelled to comply with such terms as the conqueror chose to dictate. Having achieved this success, he withdrew into Tuscany; but finding that Honorius failed to fulfil the objects of the treaty into which he had entered, Alaric again attacked the "Eternal city," and compelled its submission. He himself now appointed Attalus, prefect of the city, to be emperor in the room of Honorius; but the imbecility of that personage rendered him unfit for the responsibilities of his station. He was therefore deprived of his regal honours, and Honorius once more enthroned. These measures, however, had hardly been completed, when a treacherous attack made by the Romans upon the soldiers of Alaric roused his indignation against the imperial city, which he gave up for six days to his soldiers. An indiscriminating pillage was the result of this act; but Alaric, to his honour, ordered his troops to spare unnecessary bloodshed, to respect female chastity, and preserve the buildings devoted to the purposes of religion. Having sufficiently satiated his vengeance, he withdrew into the southern provinces of Italy, where he died during the siege of Cosenza, in Calabria. *D.* A.D. 410.—Alaric was a skilful warrior, and exhibited the qualities of prompti-

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tude and courage in a high degree. During his first siege of Rome, the inhabitants intimated to him that if they were driven to take up arms, they would fight with the utmost determination. "Do so," said the barbarian soldier; "but the closer hay is pressed, the more easily it is cut." On being further asked what he would leave to the besieged if they surrendered, "Their lives," was his laconic reply; and at the same time he demanded all their wealth.

ALARIC II., king of the Visigoths, ascended the throne in 484: he was slain in a battle which he fought with Clovis, king of France, near Poitiers, in 507. This monarch was of a much more pacific disposition than the first Alaric. He left behind him a regularly drawn up system of legislation, which is known as the Code Breviarium Alaricianum.

ALASCO, John, *a-las'-ko*, a Polish Roman Catholic bishop, who, having embraced the Protestant religion, came to England in the reign of Edward VI., and became pastor to a Dutch church in London. On the accession of Mary, he returned to his own country, where he distinguished himself so greatly in the cause of the Reformation, that he received the title of Reformer of Poland. B. 1499; D. at Frankfort, 1560.—Alasco was the uncle of Sigismund, king of Poland, and was greatly esteemed by the leading men among the Reformers; particularly by Erasmus, whose library he purchased.

ALASSAC, *a-las'-ak*, a town of France, department of the Corrèze. Pop. 3,160.

ALASSIO, *a-las'-se-o*, a seaport town of the Sardinian states, on the Mediterranean, in the province of Albenga. It is in the division of Genoa, and is 4 miles from Albenga. Pop. about 7,000.

ALASSONA, *a-läs-o'-na*, a town of European Turkey, 35 miles from Tricala. Pop. 3,000.

ALASTOR, *a-läs'-tor*, an armbearer to Sarpedon, king of Lycia, killed by Ulysses.

ALA-TAGH, *a-la-taw*, a mountain-chain of Asiatic Turkey, dividing the two heads of the Euphrates as it runs westward from Mount Ararat. Lat. between 39° and 40° N. Lon. between 39° and 44° E.

ALATAMARA, *äl'-ta-ma-haw'*, a river of Georgia, United States, which, after a course of 500 miles, falls into the Atlantic, 60 miles from Savannah.

ALATRI, *a-la'-tre*, an Italian town, built on a mountain, 6 miles from Frosinone. *Manf.* Chiefly woollens. Pop. 10,000.

ALATYR, *a-la'-tir*, a Russian town in the government of Simbirsk, from which town it is distant about 80 miles. *Manf.* Glass and leather. Pop. 5,000.

ALAVA, *a-la'-va*, one of the three Basque provinces of Spain, included in the new province of Vascongadas, mountainous and rich in iron-mines. Pop. 80,000. Lat. between 42° 20' and 43° N.

ALAVA, Diego Esquiesel, *a-la'-va*, a bishop of Cordova, in Spain, who was at the Council of Trent, and wrote a book on "General Councils." D. 1562.

ALAYA, *a-la'-ya*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, standing on a promontory in the Mediterranean, 100 miles from Konieh. It has fallen into comparative decay. Pop. 2,000.

ALAZON, *a-la-zon*, a river of Georgia, uniting with the Kur 125 miles from Tiflis. Its course is in a south-easterly direction for 140 miles.

ALBA, *al'-ba*, a Sardinian province in the division of Coni, bounded on the N. by Asti and Torino; E. by Acqui and Alessandria; W. by Saluzzo; and S. by Mondovi. *Area*, 408 square miles. *Desc.* Generally hilly, and watered by an affluent of the Po, called the Tanaro. *Pro.* Silk, corn, pulse, fruit,—and wine is made. In many places truffles are dug up and made an article of export. Horned cattle are numerous. Pop. about 120,000.

ALBA, capital of the above, is situate on the right bank of the river Tanaro. Pop. about 9,000.—Alba was the Alba Pompeii of the Romans, and figures in the Middle Ages as one of the principal towns of the marquisate of Montferrat. In 1631 it was annexed to the dominions of the house of Savoy. The learned Vida, author of the "Christiad," was for many years its bishop.

ALBA DE TORMES, *al'-ba dai tor-mess*, a town of Spain, on the Tormes, 14 miles from Salamanca. Pop. 2,300. Here, on the 26th November, 1809, the French, under Kellermann, defeated the Spaniards commanded by the Duke del Parque.

Albania

ALBA LONGA, *al-ba lon'-ga*, a city of Latium, built by Ascanius, B.C. 1152, on the spot where Æneas found, according to the prophecy of Helenus and of the god of the river, a white sow with thirty young ones. Fourteen descendants of Æneas reigned there, down to Numitor and Amulius. Alba was destroyed by the Romans 695 B.C., and the inhabitants were carried to Rome.—A city of the Marsi, in Italy.

ALBA SYLVIVS, *äl'-ba sil'-ve-us*, son of Latinus Sylvius, succeeded his father in the kingdom of Latium, and reigned 36 years.

ALBACETE, *al'-ba-thai'-tai*, a trading town of Spain, in the province of the same name, 80 miles from Valencia. Pop. 11,000;—of province, 19,000. *Manf.* Principally steel wares.

ALBANESE, *al-ba-nai'-sai*, an Italian musician of high reputation. D. at Paris, 1800.

ALBANIA, *äl-bai'-ne-a*, or *al-ba'-ne-a*, a country of Asia, between the Caspian Sea and Iberia. All the inhabitants are said to have blue eyes. Some maintain that they followed Hercules from Mount Albanus, in Italy, when he returned from the conquest of Geryon.—The Caspian Sea is called Albanum Mare, as being near Albania.

ALBANIA, a large province in European Turkey, which stretches along that part of the Mediterranean called the Ionian Sea, and comprehends, in its widest acceptance, the ancient Illyria and Epirus. The limits of this country are not very exactly defined, but, to serve general purposes, it may be said to be bounded on the N. by Servia, Bosnia, and Montenegro; on the E. by Roumelia; on the S. by Greece; and on the W. by the Mediterranean Sea, along the coast of which it extends for upwards of 200 miles. *Area*, estimated at about 14,000 square miles. *Desc.* Extremely mountainous, cut up into deep ravines, and presenting all the characteristics of sublimity, in a scenic point of view. The mountains of the Khimára,—the former



ALBANIAN.

Acroceraunian,—running in a north-western direction parallel to the coast, attain an elevation of 4,000 feet above the level of the sea, as also does the southward chain of the Tzumerka. *Rivers.* Although there are many streams in Albania, they are neither so large nor important as to require particular notice. They take their rise mostly in the eastern parts of the country, and after a winding and tortuous course, fall into the Mediterranean or Adriatic Sea.

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The Garla, or river of Suli (the ancient Acheron), falls into the Gulf of Arta, and the Calamas (the ancient Thyamis) disembogues itself into the sea opposite Corfu. *Lakes.* The principal are Okhrida, Scutari, Butrinto, and Joännina, which is estimated at 3 miles wide and 12 miles long. *Climate.* Variable, but healthy on the whole. Spring cannot be said to commence before the middle of March; but the heat of the months July and August is excessive. September is the vintage season, and the December rains are succeeded by sharp frosts in January. *Wild Animals.* The wolf, the bear, and the jackall. The lakes swarm with water-fowl of almost every description. *Domestic Animals.* Horses, asses, oxen, sheep, and goats. The horses are small, but active and spirited. There is a breed of dogs not unlike the English shepherd dog, although larger and sharper in the head, with a bushy tail. *Pro.* Barley, maize, oats, cotton, and tobacco. In fruits, the grape, orange, lemon, fig, pomegranate, and mulberry are grown. *Inhabitants.* The Albanians, or Arnauts, are supposed to have sprung from the Illyrians. They are an active, muscular race, seldom exceeding five feet six inches in height, and capable of undergoing great fatigue. Like the mountaineers of Scotland, they have high cheek-bones, with lofty foreheads. Their faces are long and oval, their noses sharp, thin, and straight; their mouths small; their eyes a lively blue or hazel, but rarely black. They shave off all the beard but the mustachios. In walking they take long steps, and exhibit a freedom of action, which seems to spring from a feeling of conscious independence. Their attachment to their mountains is great, and, as they all carry arms, it is difficult to distinguish the peasant from the soldier. They are mostly robbers, a profession, amongst themselves, not considered disgraceful. Their women are tall and strong; but as they are kept in great subjection, and viewed in the light of cattle, they are made to labour as such, and often unmercifully used. *Manf.* Capotes, embroidered velvets, cloths, and stuffs. The wild character of their country, and the imperfect state of their civilization, however, render them foes to the arts of peace generally. Their trade principally consists of exchanging the natural productions of their own for the manufactured goods of other countries. *Gov.* Supposed to be governed by pashas; but in a community of robbers the power of these is necessarily small. *Rel.* The inhabitants are, generally, Christians of the Greek church, but many are Mahometans. *Pop.* 1,300,000. *Lat.* between 38° and 43° N. *Lon.* from 18° 49' to 21° 50' E.—Albania was formerly an independent kingdom, governed by its own princes, the last of whom, the famous John Castriot, known better by the name of Scanderbeg, bequeathed it at his death to the Venetians. (See *TURKEY*.)

ALBANI, al-ba'-ne, the name of a Roman patrician family, who have supplied the Romish church with several cardinals.

ALBANI, Francis, an Italian painter, whose first master was Denys Calvert, who left him to the instructions of his pupil Guido, whom he accompanied to the school of the Caracci. Having finished his studies at Bologna, Albani went to Rome, where his first wife died. He married again, and his second wife was very beautiful. This lady became the mother of several fine boys, and Albani painted pieces in which his wife and children served as models for his Venuses and Cupids. He was fond of representing the fair sex, and his compositions on love-subjects are held in high esteem. *B.* at Bologna, 1578; *d.* 1660. His brother and disciple, John Baptiste, was an eminent historical and landscape painter. He died in 1668.

ALBANI, John Jerome, a civilian and cardinal, who wrote some books in vindication of the papal power. *B.* at Bergamo; *d.* 1591.

ALBANI, Alexander, an Italian, created a cardinal by Innocent XIII. *B.* at Urbino, 1692; *d.* 1779. This personage was a great virtuoso, and possessed a collection of drawings and engravings, which, at his death, was purchased by George III. for 14,000 crowns.

ALBANI, John Francis, also a cardinal, and nephew of the above, distinguished as a patron of the fine arts. Although he endeavoured to prevent the suppression of the Jesuits, he was in other respects liberal and enlightened. His palace was plundered by the French invading army of 1798, when he made his escape to

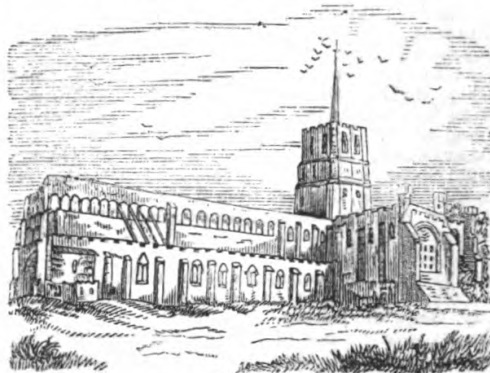
Alban's Head

Naples, stripped of all his possessions. In 1800 he returned to Rome, where he took up his abode in private lodgings. *B.* at Rome, 1720; *d.* 1803.

ALBANO, al-ba'-no, a small well-built town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, 14 miles S.S.E. of Rome. *Pop.* 6,000.—On the site of this town stood the villa of Pompey.

ALBANO, a well-built town of Italy, in the kingdom of Lombardy, 11 miles from Potenza. *Pop.* nearly 3,000.

ALBAN'S, St., saint al'-bans, a town of England, in Hertfordshire, on the river Ver. It consists principally of three streets, divided into three parishes, with as many churches; namely, St. Alban's, St. Michael's, and St. Helen's. It has a good trade, and carries on a considerable manufacture of straw-plaiting for hats and bonnets, and Berlin wool canvas: there is also a silk-mill. Rope-making, brewing, and iron-founding are also pursued, and there are numerous corn-mills in its neighbourhood. *Pop.* between 7,000 and 8,000. Distant from London 21 miles N.N.W.—St. Alban's arose from the ruins of the ancient Verulam. In the ancient abbey church are the funeral monuments and effigies of King Offa on his throne. Of the former abbey, erected by Offa (796), in honour of St. Alban, the first martyr in Britain, not the least vestige remains, except the gateway, a large square building. The present abbey is an object worthy the attention of the antiquary and the student of architecture. It is built in the form of a cross, running 547 feet from east to west, and having a breadth of 206 feet at the intersection of the transept. Its tower has an elevation of 146 feet, crowned with battlements, and is amongst the most perfect parts of



ST. ALBAN'S ABBEY.

the building. Every style of architecture, from the time of the Normans to that of Henry VII., may be traced in it; and although it is constructed mostly of bricks, flints, and tiles, its appearance is, in the highest degree, imposing; whilst the antique air which it preserves, imparts to it a venerable aspect in the eyes of those lovers of antiquity who delight in architectural structures. The abbot of St. Alban's was mitred, and as a peer of the realm had a seat in Parliament. He took precedence of all other English abbots from the time of Pope Adrian IV., who was Nicholas Breake-spere, and the only Englishman who rose to the pontificate. (See *ADRIAN IV.*) In 1451 and 1461 two fierce battles were fought in the neighbourhood of St. Alban's, between the partisans of the houses of York and Lancaster. In the former Henry VI. was taken prisoner by the Yorkists, and in the latter he was recovered by his wife, Margaret of Anjou. A monument to Francis Bacon, Viscount St. Alban's, is to be seen in the church of St. Michael. This town was disfranchised in 1852, on account of the corrupt practices which prevailed among the electors in sending their representatives to Parliament.

ALBAN, St., the proto-martyr of Britain, who served in the Roman army, and became a convert to Christianity, through one Amphilabus, a monk. *B.* at St. Alban's, in the 3rd century; *d.* for his religion in the persecution under Dioclesian, 303.

ALBAN'S HEAD, St., a cape of England, on the coast of the county of Dorset. *Lat.* 50° 4' N. *Lon.* 2° 10' W.—*Height*, 441 feet above the level of the sea. On its

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summit are still to be traced the ruins of a chapel of the 12th century.

ALBAN, *St., sânt al-bawng*, the name of several towns in France.—1. In the department Côtes-du-Nord. *Pop.* 1,400.—2. In the department Isère. *Pop.* 1,200.—3. In the department Lozère. *Pop.* 2,300.—4. In the department Tarn. *Pop.* 700.

ALBANUS, *al-bai-nus*, the modern Albano, a mountain with a lake in Italy, 13 miles from Rome. The lake is 6 miles in circumference, and is the crater of an extinct volcano. In its neighbourhood is the village of Castel Gandolfo, the summer residence of the Pope. The mountain is 2,046 feet above the lake; it commands a splendid view of the scenes immortalized in the last six books of the *Æneid* of Virgil.

ALBANY, Louisa, Countess of, *al-ba-ne*, daughter of Prince Stolberg, of Gledern, in Germany, and wife of Charles James Edward, the grandson of James II., and whose adventurous spirit led him to enter Scotland with a few followers in 1745 to endeavour to recover the lost crown of his ancestors. Their marriage took place in 1772, but the countess being much the younger, the match was ill-assorted, and she retired to a convent. Subsequently she went to France, but on the death of her husband in 1788, returned to Italy, and finally settled in Florence. Here she secretly allied herself by marriage to Count Alfieri, the poet, taking the title of Countess of Albany, as the relict of the last of the Stuarts. *B.* 1753; *D.* at Florence, 1824.—When this lady and her husband, called the young Pretender, resided at Rome, they held a little court, and were addressed as king and queen. She was possessed of a refined mind, loved literature and the arts, and whilst in Florence her house was the resort of the most cultivated and distinguished persons. Alfieri died in her house, and in 1810 she erected to his memory, in the church of Santa Croce, a monument executed by Canova. (*See* CHARLES EDWARD STUART.)

ALBANY, *awl-ba-ne*, a city of the United States, in Albany, a county of the same name, New York, on the W. bank of the Hudson, 160 miles N. New York, 30 N. Hudson, 170 W. Boston, and 230 S. Montreal. It is the legislative capital of New York, and in population, wealth, and commerce, the second city in that state. It is built on a narrow alluvial tract, running along the side of the river, and standing at the head of the sloop-navigation on the Hudson. Among the public buildings are a stone state-house, and a marble city hall with a gilded dome, which when illumined by the rays of the sun, is seen from a great distance, producing a dazzling effect, as it seems to hang in the blue vault of the sky. Most of the private buildings are built of stone or brick, and from the structure of some of the more antiquated houses, the Dutch origin of the place is at once recognized. *Manf.* Tobacco, sheet-iron, ropes, carriages, hats, soap, and copper-ware. It has both iron-furnaces and type-foundries; saw-mills, malting-houses, and breweries; and it exports large quantities of flour and agricultural produce. *Pop.* about 55,000. *Lat.* 42° 39' N. *Lon.* 73° 44' 49" W.—From a Dutch fort erected in 1612, the present city of Albany has arisen. In 1623 it was founded by the Dutch, and was called Beaver-wyck, then Williamstadt; by which it was known down to 1664, when it came into the possession of the English, who gave it its present name, after James II., to whom, when duke of York and Albany, the proprietorship of the colony was granted by Charles II.

ALBANY, a river of North America, which falls into James's Bay, *Lat.* 51° 30' N.; *Lon.* 84° 30' W. Runs N.E. through a chain of small lakes, from the S. end of Winnipeg Lake.

ALBANY, a district of the Cape of Good Hope, bounded on the N. by Caffraria, E. and S. by the Indian Ocean, and W. by the river Zondag. *Ext.* about 70 miles from E. to W., with an average breadth of 25. *Area*, 1,792 square miles. *Desc.* Beautifully undulated by hill and dale, here and there studded with huge timber trees, which give it all the appearance of a succession of immense parks. *Rivers.* The Great Fish River, Zondag, Karuka, Bosjesmans, Buffalo, and Kasowka. *Wild Animals.* Lions, leopards, wolves, elephants, and buffaloes. *Manf.* The settlers are labouring to improve the growth of wool, and have established several woollen manufactories. The principal trade at

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present consists in ivory, horns, hides, and live stock.—*Lat.* between 33° and 35° N. *Lon.* 27° E.—The former inhabitants of this district were a tribe of the Ghonagua Hottentots, but they have gradually given place to European settlers, who may now be considered the sole possessors of the country.

ALBANY, one of the districts in the territories of the Hudson's Bay Company. *Lat.* between 49° and 55° N. *Lon.* between 81° and 93° W.

ALBANY, a seaport town of Western Australia, built on the western shore of King George's Sound. *Lat.* 34° 55' S. *Lon.* 117° 55' E.

ALBARRAZIN, *al-bar-ra'-thene*, a strong town of Spain, in the province of Aragon, on the Guadalaviar. *Pop.* 1,800. 100 leagues E. of Madrid.

ALBATEGNI, *al-ba-ten'-ye*, an Arabian astronomer, who lived in Mesopotamia, and who wrote a book on the knowledge of the stars and the obliquity of the zodiac, which was printed at Nuremberg in 1537, 4to, and at Bologna in 1545. Flourished in the 10th century.—He was the first who substituted sines for chords, and who may be said to have determined the length of the tropical year. He is considered to have had a larger number of methods in spherical trigonometry than the Greeks, and to be the greatest of the Arabian school, which connects Greek science with that of our own times.

ALBAY, *al-bai*, a town of Luzon, one of the Philippine Islands, situate in a fertile volcanic district, and the residence of a governor. *Pop.*, town and district, 13,000.

ALBAZIN, *al-bai'-zin*, a town of Great Tartary, with a strong fortress to defend it against the Chinese and Mogul Tartars. It is on the road from Moscow to Pekin. *Lat.* 54° N. *Lon.* 103° 30' E.

ALBEMARLE, Duke of, George Monk, *al-be-marl*, a military commander, who, being a younger son of a good family, entered the army as a volunteer, and served in the Netherlands under his relation, Sir Richard Grenville. 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 Scotland. At the commencement of the rebellion in Ireland, in 1641, he was sent to that country, where his services were so important as to obtain for him the favour of the Lords Justices, who appointed him governor of Dublin. At the time of his return to England, the town of Nantwich was invested by the Parliamentary forces, against whom he was despatched; but he was taken prisoner and confined in the Tower. Here he remained till 1646, when, on the ruin of the royal cause, he was released on condition of accepting a command in the army of the Parliament, to which he consented. He was now despatched to Ireland to subdue the rebels there; but concluding an unsatisfactory peace with them, he drew upon himself the indignation of the Parliament, who passed a vote of censure upon his conduct. Cromwell, however, had discovered the great military talents which he possessed, and, raising him to the rank of a lieutenant-general, conferred upon him the chief command of the army in Scotland. Whilst here, his conduct was such as to excite the suspicions of the Protector, who, 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 death of Cromwell, the position of Monk was one of extreme difficulty; but having a powerful army at his command, he determined to march into England. That he was favourable to the restoration of the Stuart dynasty, the sagacity of the late Protector had already discovered; but as he acted with extreme caution, no one could positively decide as to what were the real objects he had in view. Accordingly, when he arrived in England, he was courted by the republicans, whilst the royalists feared that he would set up for himself. The moderate party, however, pressed him to call a free parliament, to which, being in accordance with his own desires, he acceded. When this assembly met, they voted the restoration of the king, with whom General Monk had carried on a secret correspondence, and who was consequently restored to his throne without violence or bloodshed. Thus was this great event effected by the prudence of

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one man, who became an object of the highest esteem, both with the people and the king. Wealth and honours were now heaped upon him. He was created duke of Albemarle, with a pension of £7,000 a year, and subsequently was appointed, in conjunction with Prince Rupert, admiral of the fleet, and gained a great victory over the Dutch, in an engagement which lasted three days, off the mouth of the Thames. Whilst the plague ravaged the city of London, he remained among the inhabitants, many of whom regarded his presence at such a period as a great consolation. B. at Potheridge, near Torrington, Devonshire, 1603; D. in London, 1670.—The character of Monk, as represented by Macaulay, is that of a prudent and cautious rather than a bold and far-seeing man; and hence the impenetrable secrecy with which he veiled his policy on the death of the great Cromwell. In private life he was possessed of many virtues; and although it is said that he never feared the shot of a cannon, he had a wholesome dread of his wife, who was a mistress of the language of Billingsgate, the daughter of a common blacksmith, and had been bred a milliner. She bore him a son, who was named Christopher, duke of Albemarle, and who, in 1688, died governor of Jamaica. The general was the author of a work on military and political affairs, which was published in 1671, and a collection of his letters was printed in 1715. He was interred in the chapel of Henry VII. in Westminster Abbey.

ALBEMARLE, a central county of the United States, in Virginia. *Area*, 700 square miles. *Desc.* Diversified with hill and dale, and irrigated principally by the head-waters of the Rivanna. *Pro.* Wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and tobacco. Vast herds and flocks of cattle, sheep, and swine are raised. *Manf.* These consist of cotton and leather; there are many flour, grist, and saw mills, and some distilleries. *Pop.* from 35,000 to 40,000, of whom more than two-thirds are slaves. Chief town, Charlottesville.

ALBEMARLE SOUND, an inlet in the United States, on the coast of North Carolina, in the N.E. part of the state. It is 60 miles long from E. to W. and from 4 to 15 wide, and communicates with Pamlico Sound and the ocean by several narrow inlets, and with Chesapeake Bay by a canal cut through Dismal Swamp.

ALBEMARLE, or **AUMALE**, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, situate on the Bresle, 13 miles from Neufchâtel. *Manf.* Earthenware, woollens, and serges. *Pop.* upwards of 2,000.—In 1592 a combat was here fought with the Spaniards, and Henry IV. wounded.

ALBENDORF, *al'-ben-dorf*, a village of Prussian Silesia, 8 miles from Glatz. *Pop.* 1,300. In its neighbourhood is the sanctuary of New Jerusalem, said to be annually resorted to by 80,000 pilgrims.

ALBENGA, *al'-bain'-ga*, a province belonging to the continental dominions of the king of Sardinia, situate on the southern slope of the Apennines, near where they join the maritime Alps. *Ext.* Thirty miles, with an average breadth of 18, along the coast of the Mediterranean Sea. *Area*, 263 square miles. *Desc.* Diversified with mountains and valleys. Of the few plains in the Genoese territories, that of Albenga is remarkable for its fertility. *Pro.* Oil, corn, hemp, wine, and fruit. Many of the inhabitants pursue a seafaring life. *Pop.* about 60,000.

ALBENGA, chief town of the above, is the see of a bishop, and distant 42 miles S. from Genoa. *Pop.* 5,000, mostly agricultural.—This is the Albingaunum of the ancients, and in the Middle Ages figured as a municipal town under the supremacy of Genoa. In 1796 it was, for a short time, the head-quarters of Napoleon.

ALBERBURY, *al'-ber-ber'-re*, a parish of England and Wales, 8 miles from Shrewsbury. *Pop.* 2,000.—In this parish old Parr was born in 1483.

ALBERCHE, *al'-ber-chai*, a river of Spain, province of Toledo, which joins the Tagus, near Talavera de la Reyna.

ALBERGATI CAPACELLI, the Marquis Francis, *al'-bair-ga'-te ca'-pa-chel'-le*, an Italian senator as well as a comic writer, who spent his early youth in every kind of dissipation, and did not apply himself to study before he had attained his thirty-fourth year. At forty, however, he had not only become a powerful dramatist,

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but such an excellent performer, as to merit the title of the *Garrick of the Italian nobility*. B. at Bologna, 1730; D. 1802. The works of this man have been pronounced unrivalled for wit, humour, facetious sallies, and knowledge of the world. A complete edition was published at Venice in 1783, in 12 vols. 8vo.

ALBERGOTTI, Francis, *al'-bair-got'-e*, an Italian civilian, the disciple of Baldi, and who, after exercising his profession as an advocate at Arezzo, removed to Florence, where he received the honour of nobility. His character for veracity was so great, that he had the title of *teacher of solid truth*. Flourished in the 14th century.

ALBERIC, *al'-be-rik*, a French historian, and canon of Aix, who, not being able to take an active part in the first crusade, wrote its history from the year 1095 to 1120. Lived in the 13th century. His Chronicle was printed at Helmstadt in 1584.

ALBERIC DE ROSATE, *dai ro-sa'-te*, of Bergamo, a lawyer, who wrote Commentaries on the Decretals. Lived in the 14th century.

ALBEROBELLO, *al'-ber-o-bel'-o*, a Neapolitan town in the province of Terra di Bari. *Pop.* 4,000.

ALBERONA, *al'-be-ro'-na*, a Neapolitan town in the province of Capitanata, 22 miles from Foggia. *Pop.* 2,500.

ALBERONI, Julius, *al'-bai-ro'-ne*, who, having entered into orders, became curate of a village near Parma, where he happened to relieve the wants of the secretary of the duke of Vendôme, who had been robbed. Some time afterwards the duke entered Italy with his army, for which there was no means of providing, as the peasantry had taken the precaution to conceal their corn. He happened to be in the neighbourhood of the village, in which the poor curate, who had formerly relieved the necessities of his secretary, resided. Recollecting this circumstance, he was sent for in the present distress of the duke, to whom he revealed the secret places in which the peasantry had concealed their grain. This service was so great, that the duke, on returning to Madrid, took him with him, and procured him the favour of the princess of Urfin, the favourite of Philip V. By her recommendation, he was appointed agent for the duke of Parma at the Spanish court, and greatly advanced the interests of his sovereign, by obtaining Elizabeth Farnese, princess of Parma, for his second wife. For this, Alberoni was made a privy counsellor, then was created prime minister, and finally had a cardinalship conferred on him. Having thus obtained the highest honours, he engaged himself with schemes for the benefit of the Spanish nation; but, being undermined by foreign influence, he was deprived of his posts and banished to Rome. B. at Placentia, 1684; D. at Placentia, 1752.

ALBERT, *al'-bert*, Duke of Austria, and subsequently Emperor of Germany, was the son of Rudolph of Hapsburg, who founded the Austrian imperial dynasty. He was crowned in 1298, after defeating and slaying his competitor, Adolphus of Nassau, and was assassinated in 1308, by his nephew John, son of the duke of Suabia, whose paternal estates he had seized.—On the bank of the Reuss, where Albert was murdered, Agnes, his eldest daughter, and queen of Hungary, built a monastery, and called it Königsfelden. Here, after taking a dreadful vengeance, not only on the assassins of her father, but on many innocent families whom she supposed implicated in their crime, she shut herself up and ended her days. Her apartments are still shown in the dilapidated building, which stands on the high road from Basle to Baden and Zurich, and in the vicinity of the fortress of Hapsburg, whence originally sprung the house of Austria.

ALBERT II., Emperor and Duke of Austria, who, having married the daughter of Sigismund, emperor and king of Hungary, had bequeathed to him by that monarch his dominions of Hungary and Bohemia. D. 1439.

ALBERT, Archduke of Austria, was the sixth son of the emperor Maximilian II. He adopted the ecclesiastical profession, and obtained a cardinalship and the archbishopric of Toledo. In 1584 he was made viceroy of Portugal, in which capacity his conduct was so satisfactory to his uncle, Philip II., king of Spain, that he sent him into the Low Countries to endeavour to quell the insurrection which had risen

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in the seven United Provinces. In this, however, he had little success. In 1598 he married the daughter of Philip, on which he renounced the ecclesiastical character, and in 1600 encountered Prince Maurice of Nassau at Nieuport, and was defeated. This battle decided the independence of Holland. Albert afterwards directed his energies against Ostend, to which he laid siege, and after the loss of 100,000 men on both sides, the place fell before his arms. A twelve years' truce was now concluded with the Dutch, and, before the termination of that period, Albert expired. **B.** 1559; **D.** 1621.

ALBERT, Prince of Mecklenburg, was elected king of Sweden in 1364 by those nobles who had become dissatisfied with the reign of Magnus II., and by whom that monarch was deposed. The result of this measure was a war between the partisans of Albert and Magnus, which lasted several years, and which was finally closed in 1371, by Magnus making a formal resignation of the crown to Albert. The new monarch, however, was little less fortunate in pleasing his nobles than the former king. Accordingly, those disaffected chiefs offered the crown to Margaret, queen of Denmark and Norway, who marched into the country, and after a fierce battle at Talkoping, in 1388, took Albert prisoner. Albert was kept in confinement till 1394, when he recovered his liberty on condition of ceding Stockholm to Margaret. He attempted again to recover his crown, but failing, spent the remainder of his life in Mecklenburg. **D.** 1412.

ALBERT, Margrave of Brandenburg, the first duke of Prussia, was elected grand-master of the Teutonic order in 1511, and entered into a war with Sigismund, king of Poland, in defence of the independence of that order. A peace was concluded at Cracow in 1525, by which it was stipulated that the grand-master should possess Prussia as a fief of Poland. Not long after this, Albert avowed himself a Protestant, and married a princess of Denmark. In consequence of this act he fell under the ban of the empire. **B.** 1490; **D.** 1568.—A descendant of this prince threw off the allegiance of Poland, and his son, Frederick I., relinquished the title of duke for that of king of Prussia, in 1701.

ALBERT, Margrave of Brandenburg, called the Alcibiades of Germany, was the son of Casimir, margrave of Culenbach, who, dying when he was an infant, left him in the care of his uncle. In 1541 he took possession of his hereditary estates, and in the disturbances of Germany during the reign of Charles V., entered into the confederacy formed by Maurice, elector of Saxony, and other princes, against that monarch. He committed many excesses in this war, burning towns, and levying heavy contributions wherever he marched. Subsequently a league was formed against him, at the head of which was his old ally the elector of Saxony. Between these princes a great battle was fought at Siverhus, in 1553, in which Maurice was slain and Albert wounded. He was afterwards put under the ban of the empire, and deprived of his possessions. **B.** 1522; **D.** 1558.

ALBERT, Charles d', *sharl dal'-bair*, duke of Luynes, a favourite of Henry IV. and Louis XIII. He rose to the highest honours, caused the fall of the Marshal d'Ancre, and ruled the kingdom as he pleased; so that even his master was jealous and afraid of his power. He fomented the war with the Huguenots, and in 1621 laid siege to Montauban, where he was seized with a fever, of which he died. **B.** 1578.

ALBERT, Jeanne d', *djan' dal'-bair*, daughter of Margaret, queen of Navarre. At the age of eleven she was united to the duke of Cleves, but the marriage was afterwards annulled by the pope. In 1548 she espoused Antoine de Bourbon, duke of Vendôme. In 1553 she was delivered of a son, who was afterwards Henry IV. of France, and on the death of her father, in 1555, became queen of Navarre. In 1562 she lost her husband, when, although opposed by the kings of France and Spain, she eagerly began to establish the Reformation in her kingdom. Being invited to the French court to assist at the nuptials of her son with Margaret of Valois, she suddenly expired, not without suspicion of having been poisoned. **B.** 1528; **D.** 1572.

ALBERT, Erasmus, a German divine, who was educated under Luther, and who is known as the author of a book entitled the "Koran of the Cordeliers," ridiculing the

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impiety of the Franciscans, who compare the actions of St. Francis with those of Jesus Christ. **D.** 1551.—His book was printed in German, with a preface by Luther, in 1531, and in Latin in 1542. The last edition of it is that of Amsterdam, in 2 vols. 12mo, 1734.

ALBERT, Joseph d', of Luynes, prince of Grimbergen, and ambassador from the emperor Charles VII. of Germany to the French court. **B.** 1671; **D.** 1758.—He was the author of—1. "Timandre instruit par son Génie." 2. "Le Songe d'Alcibiade," 1759, 8vo.

ALBERT, Krantz, a German professor of divinity. **B.** at Hamburg; **D.** 1517.—He wrote the "History of Saxony, and of the Vandals;" a Chronicle from the time of Charlemagne to 1504, &c.

ALBERT, of Stade, a Benedictine monk, who wrote a Chronicle from the creation to 1250. Lived in the 13th century.

ALBERT, of Strasburg, who compiled a Chronicle from 1270 to 1378. Lived in the 14th century.

ALBERT DÜRER. (See **DÜRER**.)

ALBERT, PRINCE. Albert Francis Charles Emmanuel, prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and consort of Queen Victoria, is the second son of Duke Ernest I., and younger brother of the present duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. He received the rudiments of his education under the consistorial councillor Florschütz, and completed it at the University of Bonn. A few days previous to his marriage with the queen, on the 10th of February, 1840, he was naturalized by an act of Parliament, and by another act, passed on the 4th of August of the same year, it was provided that he should assume the responsibility of regent should the queen die before the next lineal heir to the throne should have attained the age of eighteen. Besides assisting in many other noble undertakings, he took an active part in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and contributed not a little to its success. The tendencies of the Prince Consort's mind are entirely of a pacific character, and all his pursuits aim at exalting and refining the sentiments, whilst ameliorating the condition, of the subjects of the amiable sovereign whose husband he is. **B.** 1819.

ALBERT EDWARD, Prince of Wales, and heir to the British throne, merits a place in this work on account of the high responsibilities which he is, in all probability, destined to fulfil as sovereign of the British empire. On the 10th of November, 1858, he was gazetted as having been invested with the rank of a colonel in the army. Speaking of this circumstance, the *Times* said,—"The significance of this event is, that it marks the period when the heir to the British throne is about to take rank among men, and to enter formally upon a career, which every loyal subject of the queen will pray may be a long and a happy one, for his own sake and for the sake of the vast empire which, in the course of nature, he will one day be called to govern. The best wish that we can offer for the young prince is, that in his own path he may ever keep before him the bright example of his royal mother, and show himself worthy of her name." There are few in these realms who will not give a fervent response to these sentiments. **B.** November 9th, 1841.

ALBERT, a town of France, department of Somme, 18 miles from Amiens. *Manf.* Woollen, cotton, leather, and paper. *Pop.* 4,000.

ALBERT, a division of Cape Colony, South Africa, annexed in 1848. It has the Orange river on the N., the Kraai river on the E., and the Storm-beg mountains on the S. and E.

ALBERT LAKE, in Russell county, South Australia, and united to Victoria Lake by a strait at its northern extremity.

ALBERT TOWN, a shipping port of South Australia. (See **ADELAIDE**.)

ALBERTET, al'-bair-tai, a poet and mathematician of Provence, who flourished in the 13th century.

ALBERTI, Cherubino, *al-bair'-te*, an eminent historical painter and engraver of Italy. **B.** 1552; **D.** 1615.

ALBERTI, Aristotile, an ingenious Italian mechanic, who, it is said, removed the entire tower of Maria del Tempio at Bologna to a distance of thirty-five paces.—He went to Hungary, where he erected various works, and obtained the title of chevalier.—Lived in the 16th century.

ALBERTI, Andrew, author of a Latin book on perspective, printed at Nuremberg, 1678, folio.

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ALBERTI, John, a German lawyer, who abridged the Koran, with notes, for which he was knighted. *D.* 1559. He published in 1556 the New Testament in Syriac, the whole edition of which, with the exception of 500 copies, were sent to the East: he also wrote a Syriac grammar.

ALBERTI, Leander, provincial of the Dominicans, and distinguished for his literary attainments. *B.* at Bologna; *D.* 1552.—He wrote,—1. "A History of Illustrious Dominicans," folio. 2. "A Description of Italy," 4to. 3. Various Biographical Memoirs. 4. "The History of Bologna."

ALBERTI, Leoni Baptista, an eminent architect, who was employed by Pope Nicholas V., and who was the architect of several excellent works in Florence. *D.* 1485.—He wrote upon painting, sculpture, and architecture, and also on morality and arithmetic.

ALBERTI, Giovanni, a brother of the above, who excelled in perspective and in historical subjects. *B.* near Florence, 1558; *D.* 1601.

ALBERTI, Dominico, a Venetian musician, who was for some time in London, but who afterwards went to Rome, where he attained great eminence as a singer and a performer. He excelled on the harpsichord, and invented a new style of playing on that instrument. Lived in the 18th century.—In 1737 he set to music Metastasio's "Endimione," and published some other fine pieces of his composition.

ALBERTINELLI MARIOTTO, *al'-ber-te-nel'-e-mar-e-ot-o*, a pupil of Roselli, an imitator of Fra Bartolomeo, and one of the finest of the early Florentine painters. His *chef d'œuvre* is in the Imperial Gallery of Florence, and is known as the Visitation of Elizabeth, mother of John the Baptist, to the Virgin. He was a man of singularly dissipated habits, to which he fell a victim at the early age of 45. *B.* at Florence, 1475.

ALBERTINUS, Francis, *al'-ber-ti'-nus*, an Italian Jesuit, who wrote a system of theology, and a book in which he maintained that brutes have their guardian angels. *D.* 1619.

ALBERTINUS, Mussatus, an Italian, who wrote the history of the emperor Henry VII., and several poetical pieces. Lived in the 14th century.

ALBERTON, *al'-ber-ton*, a small settlement in Victoria, Australia. *Lat.* 38° S. *Lon.* between 144° and 145° W.

ALBERTRANDY, John Christian, *al'-ber-tran'-de*, a Pole, who, under the educational care of the Jesuits, rose to be bishop of Zenopolis. He subsequently became keeper of the medals of King Stanislaus, who, on account of his great merit as a numismatist, presented him with the order of St. Stanislaus, the great medal of merit, besides the bishopric of Zenopolis. In the 70th year of his age, he was called upon to preside over the newly-instituted Royal Society of the Friends of Science at Warsaw, of which he continued an active member until his death. *B.* at Warsaw, 1731; *D.* 1808.

ALBERTUS, *al'-ber'-tus*, an archbishop of Mentz, who conspired against the emperor Henry V., for which he was imprisoned. *B.* at Lorraine; *D.* 1137.

ALBERTUS MAGNUS, a learned Dominican, who became successively vicar-general and provincial of his order, and whom Pope Alexander IV. made master of the sacred palace, and bishop of Ratisbon. These honours he soon resigned, and retired to his cell to enjoy his studies. His knowledge of nature and science was so great, that he was accounted a magician. *B.* at Lauingen, in Suabia, 1205; *D.* at Cologne, 1280. Albertus was the first to give to the students of the Middle Ages an encyclopædia of knowledge, for which, with his other performances, he has been styled "the Great." His works, in 21 vols. folio, were printed at Lyons in 1615.

ALBERTVILLE, *al'-bair-veel*, the capital city of Upper Savoy, in the Sardinian states, situate near the junction of the Isère with the Arly. *Pop.* 4,000. This town is in Italian called Alberto Poli, and has been formed by the union of the towns Confians and Ospitale.

ALBEZI, Bartholomew, *al'-bait'-se*, or Bartholomew of Pisa, a Franciscan monk, who wrote several books, the most noted of which is that on the conformity of St. Francis with Jesus Christ; in which he makes the saint equal, if not superior, to the Saviour. *D.* 1401.

Albion

ALBI, or **ALBY**, *al'-be*, the capital city of the department of Tarn, in France. It is situate on an eminence above the river Tarn, and is the see of an archbishop. *Manf.* Coarse woollen cloths, cotton and hosiery goods, small wares, and candles. It has bullet-foundries and copper and iron works; several oil and paper mills; and in the neighbourhood coal-mines are worked. Anise, and other seeds, in considerable quantities, are grown in the vicinity. *Pop.* about 14,000. *Lat.* 43° 55' 4" N. *Lon.* 2° 8' 39" E.—During the reign of Louis XIV. this town was one of the strongholds of Protestantism, and, according to some, the sect called the Albigenes derive their name from it. It has a very fine cathedral, called Sainte-Cécile.

ALBI, Henry, a learned Jesuit, who wrote a history of illustrious cardinals. Flourished in the 17th century.

ALBICUS, an archbishop of Prague, whose attention to Huss and other reformers has caused many writers to attack him violently. Lived in the 15th century.—He wrote some medical pieces, which were printed at Leipsic in 1484.

ALBINEN, *al'-be-nen*, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Vallais, about 5 miles from the Rhone, on its north side. *Lat.* 46° 23' N. *Lon.* 7° 38' E. This village stands on the brink of a precipice overlooking a valley, whence there is no access to it, but by ladders placed against the face of the perpendicular rock. Notwithstanding this, the inhabitants, men, women, and children, ascend and descend often with heavy burdens, without fear, and with comparatively few accidents.

ALBINI, *al'-bi'-ni*, two Roman orators of great merit, mentioned by Cicero. This name is common to many tribes of the people.

ALBINO, *al'-be-no*, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the neighbourhood of which alabaster is found of surpassing beauty. *Pop.* 2,500.

ALBINO, the name given to a variety of the human species, distinguished by an unnatural whiteness of skin, white hair, red or blue eyes, and a feeble constitution. They are most numerous in Africa amongst the blacks.

ALBINOVANUS CELSUS, *al'-be-no-vai'-nus sel'-sus*, a Latin poet, who was intimate with Ovid. He wrote elegies, epigrams, and heroic poetry; but only two of his pieces are extant, one, an elegy on the death of Drusus, and another on that of Mæcenas. Flourished A.D. 16.

ALBINUS, *al'-bi'-nus*, a Roman general, who was made governor of Britain by Commodus. After the murder of Pertinax, he was elected emperor by the soldiers in Britain. Severus had also been invested with the imperial dignity by his own army; and these two rivals, with about 50,000 men each, came into Gaul to decide the fate of the empire. Severus was victorious, and he ordered the head of Albinus to be cut off, and his body to be thrown into the Rhone, A.D. 198. *B.* at Adrumetum, in Africa.—A prætorian, sent to Sylla as ambassador from the senate during the civil wars. He was put to death by Sylla's soldiers.—A Roman plebeian, who received the Vestals into his chariot in preference to his family, when they fled from Rome, which the Gauls had sacked.

ALBINUS, Bernard, whose real name was Weiss, i.e. White, studied physic at Leyden, where, in 1702, he became professor in that faculty. *B.* at Dessau; *D.* 1721.—He wrote several valuable treatises on medicine.

ALBINUS, Bernard Sigfred, son of the above, became professor of medicine at Leyden. *B.* at Leyden, 1683; *D.* 1771.—His anatomical plates, in 3 vols. folio, 1744, 1749, and 1753, prove him to have been one of the greatest anatomists that ever lived. His younger brother, Christian Bernard, distinguished himself also as medical professor at Utrecht.

ALBINUS, Eleazar, a writer who published a natural history of birds, a French translation of which appeared at the Hague in 1750, 2 vols. 4to.

ALBINUS, Peter, professor of poetry and mathematics at Wirtemberg, and secretary to the elector at Dresden. He published the "Chronicles of Misnia" in 1580, and other pieces.

ALBION, *al'-be-on*, son of Neptune by Amphitrite, came into Britain, established a kingdom, and first introduced astrology and the art of building ships.—He

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Albion

was killed at the mouth of the Rhone, with stones thrown by Jupiter, because he opposed the passage of Hercules.

ALBION, the largest island of Europe, now called Great Britain. The etymology of the name is very uncertain. The Greek *alphon*, 'white,' the Phœnician *alp*, 'high,' or *alpin*, 'high mountain,' and the Hebrew *alben*, 'white,' have each been said to furnish its origin, from the height of the chalky cliffs on the coasts of the island. Some, however, have derived it from King Albion. The ancients compared the shape of this island to a long buckler, or to the iron of a hatchet.

ALBION, a name given to several post townships in the United States. The population of none of them exceeds 2,000.

ALBION, New, a large indefinite tract of the N.W. coast of America. This name was given by Sir Francis Drake to California, with part of the adjoining coast, when he took possession of it. But recent geographers, and among others Humboldt, limit the denomination of New Albion to that part of the coast which extends from *Lat.* 43° to 48° N. Captain Cook landed on this coast in 1778, and found the natives more tenacious of their property than any of the savage nations he had hitherto met with. They would not part with wood, water, grass, or the most trifling article, without a compensation, and were sometimes very unreasonable in their demands. At first they seemed to prefer iron to every other article of commerce, but at last gave the preference to brass. *Desc.* Full of mountains, the tops of which are covered with snow, whilst the valleys and the seacoast abound with trees, forming a beautiful prospect, as of one vast forest.

ALBIS, *al'-bis*, a mountain-range in the canton of Zug, Switzerland, running in a southerly direction nearly parallel with the Lake of Zurich. Hütliberg, attaining a height of 2,792 feet, is its loftiest summit.

ALBITE, Antoine Louis, *al'-beet*, one of those fierce Jacobins who distinguished themselves by the force and violence with which they advocated their principles during the great French revolution. In 1791 he was elected, with Sers for his colleague, a member of the Legislative Assembly, representing the department of the Lower Seine, whilst following, at the same time, the profession of an advocate at Dieppe. In this assembly he seems to have been actuated by a desire to annihilate every vestige that might be supposed to recall the recollection of a king. He and Sers obtained the passing of the resolution which decreed destruction to every statue of a sovereign, and placed a representation of Liberty in its stead. He now became a member of the National Convention, and was among those who first voted against allowing Louis XVI. counsel at his trial, and next that he should be put to death. In 1793 he carried the measure for massacring prisoner emigrants in foreign countries, whether found with or without arms. He seems to have been characterized by a wolfish ferocity, and to have gloated over the cruelties which he had been the means of inflicting upon his fellow-beings. He became commissioner to the armies of the republic, and rose to the military rank of adjutant-general. In this capacity he was present at the siege of Lyons, and afterwards at Toulon, where he became acquainted with Napoleon. Although his career was, as that of a wild beast, tracked with blood, he was still successful, and plunged into the greatest excesses of extravagance. At Bourg, he bathed every morning in the milk which was brought to supply the inhabitants of the town, and in his private hours would amuse himself by guillotining in effigy the king of England and the Pope. Although in great danger, and voted to be arrested by the Convention, after the 20th May, 1795,—amongst the most dreadful days of the revolution,—he was so fortunate as to make his escape, and subsequently, after the general amnesty of the 26th October, 1795, was appointed by the Directory municipal commissary at Dieppe. When the Directory fell, he became a warm partisan of Napoleon, who made him his sub-inspector of reviews. As such he accompanied the emperor in his invasion of Russia, and during the retreat from Moscow died of cold, hunger, and fatigue, 1812.—This wretch is said to have preserved his existence for three days on the remains of a flask of brandy, which in his dying

Albourn

moments he shared with one of his companions; and this is the only act of benevolence recounted in his history.

ALBIUS, *äl'-be-us*, a man, father to a famous spend-thrift. A name of the poet Tibullus.

ALBLINGEN, *äl'-bling-en*, a considerable village of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg.

ALBO, Joseph, *al'-bo*, a Spanish rabbi, whose learning was considerable, and who, in 1412, assisted at a conference between the Jews and the Christians. Lived in the 15th century.—He wrote a book against the Gospels, and called it "Sepher Hikkarim."

ALBOIN, *al'-boin*, a king of Lombardy, who on ascending the throne, demanded Rosamond, the daughter of Curimund, in marriage, and being refused, commenced hostilities against Curimund, whom he slew, and whose skull he converted into a drinking-cup. Rosamond also fell into his hands, and Alboin made her his wife. In 567 he conquered Italy, and removed the seat of his government to Pavia, where, at a feast, he sent some wine to Rosamond in her father's skull, at the sight of which her resentment was so great, that she caused him to be assassinated in 570.

ALBOLADREX, *al-bo-la'-dre*, a town of Andalusia, in Spain, on the banks of the Almeria, and about 20 miles from the town of Almeria. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied with agricultural pursuits, and some of them are employed in the lead-mines of the Sierra de Gador. *Pop.* 2,100.

ALBON, Jacques d', *djak dal'-bon*, marquis of Fronsac, and marshal of St. Andre, a French nobleman, who in 1547 was made gentleman of the bedchamber by Henry II. In 1550 he was deputed to bear the collar of his order to Henry VIII. of England, by whom he was invested with that of the Garter. On his return, he was appointed to the command of the army in Champagne, where he greatly distinguished himself; but at the battle of St. Quentin was taken prisoner. On the death of Henry II. he was chosen one of the regency. Killed at the battle of Dreux, in 1562.—The Huguenots called Albon "the harquebusier of the West."

ALBONA, *al-bo'-na*, a town of Austria, in the province of Illyria, 20 miles from Fiume. Its neighbourhood abounds with excellent fruit, especially olives, grapes, and chestnuts. *Pop.* 1,600.

ALBONI, Signora Marietta, *al-bo'-ne*, a charming and popular contralto singer, who made her *début* in England as Arsace, in "Semiramide," in the spring of 1847, the same season which introduced Jenny Lind to a London audience. From the time of her first appearance, she has maintained a great and deserved reputation as a vocalist of very considerable talent. *B.* at Citta di Castello, in Romagna, 1826.—In 1853, Alboni was married to Count Pepoli, an Italian nobleman.

ALBOR, *al'-bor*, a small island of the North Atlantic Ocean, one of the Bahamas.

ALBORAN, *al'-bor-an*, a small island belonging to Spain, off the Mediterranean coast, the resort of smugglers, pirates, and fishing-vessels. It is not more than 2 miles long and 1 broad. *Lat.* 35° 59' N. *Lon.* 31° 1' W.

ALBORNOZ, Giles Alvarez Carillo, *al-bor'-noth*, arch-bishop of Toledo, was born in New Castille. On being raised to the dignity of cardinal, he resigned the arch-bishopric. He was of a very bold spirit, and taking up arms in favour of Pope Urban V., he brought all Italy into subjection, and then retired to Viterbo. *B.* at Cuença, in Spain; *d.* at Viterbo, 1364.—Albornoz was a man of chivalrous spirit, and a successful military commander, although an ecclesiastical teacher. He was the instrument of saving the life of his sovereign, Alphonso XI., whilst engaged with the Moors at Tarifa. After he had subdued Italy, Urban sent for him to give an account of the manner in which he had conducted the administration of the country; when he loaded a cart with old locks and keys, and bringing them before the pontiff, said, "Here are the locks and keys of the towns and castles I have taken for you, and put into your possession, and with which I now present you." Urban was satisfied with his conduct, and remained his friend ever afterwards. He founded the grand college at Barcelona.

ALBOSTAN, *al-bos'-tan*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 64 miles from Merash. *Pop.* estimated at 9,000.

ALBOURN, *äl'-born*, a town and parish of England, in

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Albouzeme

the county of Sussex, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Hurst Pierpoint. *Area*, 1,280 acres. *Pop.* 500.

ALBOUZEME, *al'-bou-zeme*, a small seaport of Morocco. *Lat.* $35^{\circ} 10' N.$ *Lon.* $2^{\circ} 54' E.$

ALBOZ, *al'-both*, a Spanish town of Andalusia, 40 miles from Almeria. *Manf.* Blankets, coarse linen fabrics, and earthenware. It has several oil and corn mills. *Exp.* Corn and oil. *Imp.* Brandy and wine. *Pop.* 8,000.

ALBRECHT, Wilhelm, *vil'-helm al'-brecht*, a distinguished German agriculturist, who taught the science of rural economy in Fellenberg's school at Hofnühl. *B.* 1786; *d.* in Franconia, 1848.—He wrote much on agricultural subjects, and edited a weekly journal which was devoted to the science of rural economy. He also edited "Annals of the Agricultural Society of Nassau," to which society he was perpetual secretary.

ALBRICHTON, *al'-bri-ton*, a parish in the county of Salop, 5 miles from Shifnal. *Area*, 2,970 acres. *Pop.* 1,500.

ALBRICUS, *äl'-bri'-kus*, a philosopher and physician, who received his education at the University of Oxford. Flourished in the 13th century.—He was the author of various works written in Latin.

ALBUCASA, or ALBUCASIS, *al-bu-ka'-sa*, an Arabian physician, who composed many excellent works, excelled in surgery, and has described many instruments and operations. Lived in the 11th century.

ALBUCILLA, *äl-bu-sil'-la*, an immodest woman, mentioned by Tacitus.

ALBUERA, *al'-boo-air'-a*, a village of Spain, in the province of Estremadura, 13 miles from Badajoz. *Pop.* 500.—Here the Anglo-Spanish army, under Lord Beresford, defeated the French, under Marshal Soult, after a sanguinary conflict, on the 16th May, 1811. In this battle the allies lost 7,000 and the French 8,000 men, within four hours.

ALBUFEIRA, *al'-boo-fair'-a*, a Portuguese seaport town in the province of Algarves, 40 miles E. of Cape St. Vincent. *Pop.* 3,000.—Its harbour is defended by a citadel.

ALBUFERA, *al'-boo-fair'-a*, a lake of Spain, 7 miles S. of Valencia. It communicates by a narrow strait with the Mediterranean, abounds with fish, and is the haunt of numberless sea-fowl. *Ext.* 11 miles long and 4 broad.

ALBULA, *al'-boo'-la*, a mountain-pass in Switzerland, Grisons. It crosses Mount Albula from the valley of Bergun. Highest point 7,713 feet above the level of the sea.

ALBULA, *äl'-bu-la*, the ancient name of the river Tiber.

ALBUMAZAR, *äl'-bu-ma'-za*, an Arabian physician and astronomer. Lived in the 9th century.—His work entitled "De Magnis Conjunctionibus, Annorum Revolutionibus, ac eorum Perfectionibus," was printed at Venice in 1526, 8vo; and his "Introductio ad Astro-nomiam" in 1489.

ALBUNEA, *äl'-bu-ne-a*, a wood near Tibur and the river Anio.

ALBUQUERQUE, *al'-boo-kerk'-ai*, a town and castle in Spanish Estremadura, on the frontiers of Portugal, 26 miles from Badajoz. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton goods. *Pop.* 6,000.

ALBUQUERQUE, a town of Mexico, on the Rio del Norte. *Pop.* 6,000.—Also a village in Mexico.

ALBUQUERQUE ISLANDS, or S.W. KEYS, a group in the Caribbean Sea, 110 miles E. of the Mosquito coast. *Lat.* $12^{\circ} 4' N.$ *Lon.* $81^{\circ} 50' W.$

ALBUQUERQUE, Alphonso, an eminent Portuguese commander, who, in 1505, was sent with a squadron to India, by King Emanuel. In the same year that monarch despatched another, under Francis Albuquerque, who was either a cousin or an uncle to Alphonso. Francis arrived first, and having restored the king of Cochín to his capital, was joined by his relation; when they built a fort, and compelled Zamorin, prince of Calicut, to sue for peace. The two Albuquerque soon after sailed for Portugal, where Alphonso arrived in safety, but the other was lost. In 1508 he sailed for Ormuz, and attacked and subdued Zeifaclin, its king; but he was soon obliged to relinquish this conquest and return to India. Here, in a rash attack on Calicut, he was wounded, and compelled to retreat. In 1510 he took Goa, but was forced to re-embark, on account

Alcala

of a mutiny on board his fleet. He afterwards captured the strong city of Malacca, and projected other enterprises, when he was taken ill at Goa, where he died. *B.* in a country villa about 20 miles from Lisbon, 1453; *d.* at Goa, 1515.—This man has been surnamed the "Great," and called the "Portuguese Mars," from the magnitude and extent of his military exploits. He was the first to lead a European fleet into the waters of the Red Sea. That he was a great and enlightened man there can be no question; and this is testified in the rare fact of both Moors and Indians, after his death, repairing to his tomb as to that of a father, to implore redress from the cruelty and wrong which they were doomed to suffer from his successors. Fifty years after his death, his remains were conveyed to Portugal. His last enterprise was against Ormuz, which he took in 1507, and which remained in the hands of the Portuguese until 1622, when, in conjunction with Shah Abbas, it was retaken by the English. (*See* ABBAS.) The son of Albuquerque was ennobled by Emanuel, king of Portugal, who commanded him to take the name of Alphonso. He wrote a history of his father's enterprises, and died in 1580.

ALBUQUERQUE COELHO, Edward d', a noble Portuguese, who distinguished himself as a soldier, and wrote a "History of the Wars of Brazil." *d.* 1658.—His work was printed at Madrid in 1654, 4to.

ALBURY, *al'-ber-e*, the name of several parishes in England.—1. In Norfolk, *area*, 1,430 acres. *Pop.* 600.—2. In Herts, *area*, 3,200 acres. *Pop.* 700.—3. In Oxford, *area*, 1,250 acres. *Pop.* 234.—4. In Surrey, *area*, 4,920 acres. *Pop.* 1,000.

ALBUS PAGUS, *äl'-bus pai'-gus*, a place near Sidon, in Syria, where Antony waited for the arrival of Cleopatra.

ALBUTIUS, *äl'-bu'-she-us*, a prince of Celtiberia, to whom Scipio restored his wife.

ALBUTIUS, a sordid man, father of Canidia. According to Horace, he beat his servants before they were guilty of any offence, "lest," said he, "I should have no time to punish them when they offend."

ALBUTIUS, Titus, a Roman philosopher, and pro-prætor of Sardinia, who for corruption was banished by the senate. On account of his attachment to the Grecian language and customs, he is ridiculed by Cicero. *d.* at Athens.

ALBY, *al'-be*, a town in Savoy, Sardinian states, 9 miles from Annecy. *Pop.* 1,100.

ALBY, or ALDBY, *al'-be*, a parish in the county of Norfolk, 5 miles from Aylsham. *Area*, 840 acres. *Pop.* 300.

ALBY, a village of England, in Yorkshire, 10 miles from York.

ALCÆUS, *äl'-se'-us*, a celebrated lyric poet, of Mitylene, in Lesbos, who fled from a battle, and whose enemies hung up, in the temple of Minerva, the armour which he left in the field. He was a contemporary of the famous Sappho, to whom he paid his addresses. Flourished about 600 B.C.—Of all his works, nothing but a few fragments remain: they are found in Athenæus.

AL-CA-LA, *al-ka-la'*. There are a great number of towns of this name in Spain, but they are mostly small and unimportant.

ALCALA DE CHIVERT, *dai she'-vairt*, a town in the province of Valencia, Spain, 29 miles from Castellon. *Pop.* 5,000.

ALCALA DE LOS GAZULES, *al-ka-la' dai los ga'-thoo-less*, a town and district of Spain, 30 miles E. of Cadiz. *Pop.* upwards of 6,000, chiefly agricultural.

ALCALA DE GUIDARA, *dai ge-da'-ra*, a town and district of Spain, 7 miles from Seville. *Pop.* 7,000.

ALCALA DE HENARES, *dai hai-nar'-ess*, a walled New Castilian town of Spain, situate on the right bank of the Henares, 17 miles from Madrid. *Pop.* 5,000.—This town is the birthplace of Cervantes, who was born in 1547; of Ferdinand, the brother of Charles V.; of the poet Figuerroa; and of Antonio de Polis, the historian of the conquest of Mexico. The polyglot Bible of Alcala, by Cardinal Ximenes, was printed here. It took 12 years to complete it, namely, from 1502—1517, and the cost exceeded £11,000.

ALCALA DEL RIO, *dail re'-o*, a town of Spain, standing on the right bank of the Guadalquivir, 10 miles from Seville. *Pop.* 3,000.

ALCALA LA REAL, *lai rai-al'*, a town of Spain, in

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Alcamenes

Andalusia, 27 miles from Jaen, with a rich abbey. It has a trade in wool and wine. *Pop.* 12,000.—The Spaniards were here defeated in 1810 by the French.

ALCAMENES, *al-ka-me'-nes*, one of the Agidæ, king of Sparta, known by his apothegms. He succeeded his father Teleclus, and reigned thirty-seven years. Lived 900 years B.C. The Helots rebelled in his reign.

ALCAMENES, a Greek sculptor, the disciple and rival of Phidias. He was one of the three greatest statuarys of ancient Greece, the others being Phidias and Polyclethus. Flourished in the 5th century B.C.

ALCAMO, *al-ka'-mo*, a town and district of Sicily, the town being 25 miles from Trapani. Near it are the ruins of the ancient Segesta. *Pop.* town and district, 16,000.

ALCANDER, *äl-kän'-der*, a Lacedæmonian youth, who accidentally put out one of the eyes of Lyncurgus, and was generously forgiven by the sage, though the people were clamorous for his punishment.

ALCANIDE, *al'-ka-nai-dai*, a town of Portuguese Estremadura, 12 miles from Santarem. *Pop.* 3,000.

ALCANIZ, *al'-ka-neeth*, a walled town of Spain, on the right bank of the Guadaloupe, 60 miles from Saragossa. *Pop.* 6,000.

ALCANTARA, *al'-kan-ta'-ra*, a town of Portuguese Estremadura, on the Tagus, near Lisbon.

ALCANTARA, the Arabic name, signifying the 'bridge,' of a fortified town in Spanish Estremadura, on the Tagus, which is crossed by an old Roman stone bridge. It is 35 miles from Caceres, and trades principally in cloth, wool, wheat, barley, rye, and oil. These it sends to Zarza, Ceclavin, and Portugal, receiving in return, linen, wearing apparel, and colonial produce. Its vicinity abounds with fruits and vegetables, and its inhabitants gather a great deal of honey and wax. *Pop.* 4,500.—The bridge from which Alcantara takes its name, was erected by Trajan A.D. 105, and has outlived the wrath of the elements and the violence of men for seventeen centuries. In 1809 it was partly blown up by Colonel Mayne; from which time it has remained in a partially ruinous state.

ALCANTARA, or **ALCANTARILLA**, a town of Spain, in Seville, near the Guadalquivir.

ALCANTARA, a thriving town of Brazil, in Maranhao, opposite the island of Maranhao.

ALCARAZ, *al-ka'-rath*, a town of Spain, in the province of New Castile, 34 miles from Albacete. *Manf.* Chiefly woollens; and there are in the neighbourhood mines of zinc and copper. *Pop.* 7,500.

ALCATHOUS, *äl-käth'-o-us*, a son of Pelops, who being suspected of murdering his brother Chrysippus, came to Megara, where he killed a lion which had destroyed the king's son. He succeeded to the kingdom of Megara, and, in commemoration of his services, festivals, called Alcathoia, were instituted there.

ALCEDO, Antonio de, *an-to'-ne-o dai al-thai'-do*, a native of Spanish America, who has distinguished himself as a geographer. Little or nothing is known of his history, more than that he was an officer in the royal army, and an ardent geographical student. He spent twenty years of his life in compiling a "Dictionary of American Geography," which in 1786 was published in Madrid.

ALCENOR, *äl-se'-nor*, an Argive, who, alone, with Chromius, survived the battle between 300 of his countrymen and 300 Lacedæmonians.

ALCESTE, or **ALCESTIS**, *äl-ses'-te*, daughter of Pelias, married Admetus. She, with her sisters, put to death her father, that he might be restored to youth and vigour by Medea, who, however, refused to perform her promise. Upon this, the sisters fled to Admetus, who married Alceste; but being pursued by an army headed by their brother Acastus, Admetus was taken prisoner, and redeemed from death by the generous offer of his wife, who was sacrificed in his stead to appease the shades of her father. Some say that Alceste, with an unusual display of conjugal affection, laid down her life for her husband, when she had been told by an oracle that he could never recover from a disease except some one of his friends died in his stead. She had many suitors while she lived with her father.

ALCESTER, *äl'-ses-ter*, commonly pronounced *aulster*, or *auster*, a town of England, in Warwickshire, at the confluence of the Aln and Arrow; from the former of

Alcibiades

which it takes its name. It is 16 miles from Warwick, and 103 from London. *Pop.* 2,300.—The antiquity of Alcester is very great, and its name indicates it to have been a Roman station. In its neighbourhood, coins and other Roman remains have been found.

ALCHABITUS, *al'-cha-bit'-e-us*, an Arabian astrologer, who lived in the 12th century. He wrote "On the Judgment of the Stars," "The Conjunction of the Planets," and "Optics," printed at Venice in 1491, and at Seville in 1521.

ALCHINDUS, *al'-chin'-dus*, an Arabian astrologer and physician, some of whose works are extant; one of which, upon the art of magic, is full of superstition and absurdity. Lived about the 12th century.

ALCIAT, Andrew, *al'-se-a*, a famous lawyer, who in 1529 was chosen professor of law at Anjou. He subsequently removed to Bourges, to discharge the same office, at the desire of Francis I. The duke of Milan prevailed upon him to return to his native country, where he was created a senator. B. at Milan, 1492; d. at Pavia, 1550.—His most esteemed work is his "Emblems." He left his fortune to Francis Alciat, who succeeded him in the professorship at Pavia, and acquired great eminence in his profession; he was made cardinal, and died at Rome in 1580.

ALCIBIADES, *äl'-se-bi'-a-des*, the son of Clinias, an Athenian captain, the disciple of Socrates, and possessed of great versatility of talent. He traced his ancestry, on the father's side, up to the heroic ages, through Ajax to Jupiter. On the mother's side, he proclaimed himself descended from the Alcæonidæ; and as he was possessed of one of the greatest fortunes in Athens, so he took a wife who brought him the largest dowry that had been given in Greece. These advantages concurred with the vivacity of his temper and the generosity of his disposition to render him acceptable in society. By degrees he fell into excesses, and,



ALCIBIADES.

in pursuing the flowery paths of pleasure, too often forgot the admirable lessons of virtue taught him by the greatest of moral philosophers. His profusion and ambition seemed to go hand in hand in stimulating his desire to become famous. "He contended at Olympia," says Mr. Thirlwall, in his History of Greece, "with seven chariots in the same race, and won the first, second, and third or fourth crown—success unexampled as the competition. He afterwards feasted all the spectators; and the entertainment was not more remarkable for its profusion and for the multitude of the guests, than for the new kind of homage paid to him by the subjects of Athens. The Ephesians pitched a splendid Persian tent for him; the Chians furnished

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Alcidamas

provender for his horses; the Cyzicenes, victims for the sacrifice; the Lesbians, wine and other requisites for the banquet." At the age of 18, according to the Athenian law, he attained his majority, and in 432 B.C., whilst serving with Socrates at the siege of Potidæa, his life was saved by that philosopher. For the valour he displayed on this occasion, he was rewarded with the crown and suit of armour given by the Athenians, at the instance of Socrates, to whom, however, it appears to have been more justly due. Subsequently, at Delium, he, in his turn, saved the life of the philosopher. The friendship of these two distinguished personages may be regarded as one of the most extraordinary instances of mutual respect and affection which history has recorded as having existed between two celebrated men of entirely opposite natures. The virtuous teachings of the philosopher, however, were inadequate to subdue the violent passions of the statesman and soldier. In the Peloponnesian war, Alcibiades was appointed to command with Lysimachus, under Nicias, in an expedition against Syracuse; but while he was thus employed, a charge of impiety was preferred against him at home. One morning all the Hermæ, or half-statues of Mercury, which abounded at Athens, were found defaced; and on a reward being offered for the discovery of the offenders, some slaves gave information that it was done by Alcibiades and his drunken companions. For this he was ordered home; but, fearful of the consequences, he withdrew to Sparta, and stirred up the Lacedæmonians to declare war against Athens. Soon after this, however, his friendship for the Spartans declined, when he went over to the king of Persia. Subsequently, he was recalled by the Athenians, when he obliged the Lacedæmonians to sue for peace, made several conquests in Asia, and was received in triumph at Athens. His popularity was of short duration: the failure of an expedition against the island of Andros exposed him again to the resentment of the people, and he fled to Pharnabazus, whom he almost induced to make war upon Lacedæmon. This was told to Lysander, the Spartan general, who prevailed upon Pharnabazus to murder Alcibiades. Two servants were sent for that purpose, and they set on fire the cottage where he was, and killed him with darts as he attempted to make his escape. **D.** in the 46th year of his age, 404 B.C., after a life of perpetual difficulties.—His character has been cleared from the aspersions of malevolence by the writings of Thucydides.

ALCIDAMAS, *al-sid'-a-mis*, a Greek rhetorician, who was the disciple of Gorgias, the orator and sophist. He wrote a discourse in praise of death. Flourished in the 5th century B.C.—There are two orations extant under his name; the first printed by Aldus in his edition of the Greek orators, 1518, and the second in the same printer's edition of Isocrates, 1518.

ALCIDAMIDAS, *al'-se-dam'-e-das*, a general of the Messenians, who retired to Rhegium, after the taking of Ithome by the Spartans.

ALCIDES, *al'-si'-des*, a name of Hercules, either from his strength (*alke*), or his grandfather, Alcæus.—Also a name of Minerva.

ALCIMUS, *al'-se-mus*, surnamed Jachim, a high-priest of the Jews, who obtained that office from Antiochus Eupator, king of Syria, but rendered himself odious to his countrymen by his avarice and cruelty. He died two years after his election. Lived in the 2nd century B.C.

ALCINOUS, *al'-sin'-o-us*, a son of Nausithous, king of Phæacia, praised for his love of agriculture. He entertained and listened to the wonderful adventures of Ulysses when shipwrecked on his coast; whence arose the proverb of the stories of Alcinoous for improbability.

ALCINOUS, a Platonic philosopher, who wrote an "Introduction to the Philosophy of Plato," which has been translated into English by Stanley. Lived in the 2nd century A.D.

ALCIPHON, *al'-se-fron*, a Grecian philosopher, who lived in the time of Alexander the Great.—A sophist of the same name, whose epistles give a curious picture of Grecian manners. An English translation of them was published in 1791. Lucian is supposed to have imitated him.

ALCIPPUS, *al'-sip'-pus*, a reputable citizen of Sparta, banished by his enemies.

Alcmena

ALCIRA, *al-the'-ra*, an ancient walled town of Spain, on an island in the Xucar, in the province of Valencia. **Pop.** 13,000.

ALCITHOE, *al'-sith'-o-e*, a Theban woman who ridiculed the orgies of Bacchus. She was changed into a bat, and the spindle and yarn with which she worked into a vine and ivy.

ALCKMAAR, or **ALKMAAR**, *alk'-mar*, the chief town in North Holland, neat, clean, well built, and strongly fortified, on the great North Holland or Helder Canal, 19 miles from Amsterdam. It has a good trade in corn, flower-roots, seeds, and butter. It is the greatest cheese-mart in the world, upwards of 4,000 tons of that article being sold every year. **Pop.** 10,000. **Lat.** 52° 38' N. **Lon.** 4° 43' E.—In 1573 this town was besieged by the Spaniards, who failed to take it after persevering for ten years in the attempt. In 1799 it was taken by the British and Russian troops under the duke of York. It is the native place of Drebbel, the inventor of the thermometer, and of Paschier Lam-martyn, who, in 1595, invented damask-weaving.

ALCMÆON, *alk-me'-on*, a philosopher of Crotona, and the disciple of Pythagoras. He was the first writer on natural philosophy, and believed in the theory that the stars were animated beings.

ALCMÆON was son of the soothsayer Amphiaraus and Eriphyle. When his father went to the Theban war, where, according to an oracle, he was to perish, he charged him to revenge his death upon Eriphyle, who had betrayed him. As soon as he heard of his father's death, he murdered his mother; for which crime the furies persecuted him till the river god Phlegæus purified him, and gave him his daughter Alpheisbœa in marriage. Alcmæon presented her with the fatal collar which his mother had received to betray his father, and afterwards divorced her, and married Callirhoe, the daughter of Achelous, to whom he promised the necklace he had given to Alpheisbœa. When he attempted to recover it, Alpheisbœa's brothers murdered him, on account of his treatment of their sister, and left his body a prey to dogs and wild beasts. Alcmæon's children by Callirhoe revenged their father's death by killing his murderers.

ALCMÆON, a son of Syllus, driven from Messenia, with the rest of Nestor's family, by the Heracidae. He came to Athens, and from him the Alcmæonidae were descended.

ALCMÆONIDÆ, *alk-me-on'-e-de*, a noble family of Athens, descended from Alcmæon. They undertook, for three hundred talents, to rebuild the temple of Delphi, which had been burnt; and, finishing the work in a more splendid manner than was required, they gained popularity, and by their influence, the Pythia prevailed on the Lacedæmonians to deliver their country from the tyranny of the Pisistratidæ.

ALCMAN, *alk'-man*, of Lacedæmon or Sardis, one of the earliest Grecian writers, of whose poems only some fragments remain in different authors. He is said to have been the first writer of amorous poetry. Flourished 672 B.C.—Müller, in his "Literature of Greece," says, "that he is remarkable for simple and cheerful views of life, connected with an intense enthusiasm for the beautiful in whatever age or sex, especially for the grace of virgins."

ALCMENA, *alk-me'-na*, daughter of Electryon, king of Argos, by Anaxo, whom Plutarch calls Lysidice, and Diodorus, Eurymede. Her sire promised his crown and daughter to Amphytrion, if he would avenge the death of his sons, who had been all killed, except Licymnius, by the Teleboans, a people of Ætolia. Amphytrion going against the Ætolians, Jupiter, who was enamoured of Alcmena, resolved to visit her. The more effectually to accomplish this, he assumed the form of Amphytrion, declared that he had obtained a victory over Alcmena's enemies, and even presented her with a cup, which he said he had preserved from the spoils for her sake. Alcmena was overjoyed in clasping her lover to her arms, and Jupiter, to delay the return of Amphytrion, ordered his messenger, Mercury, to stop the rising of Phœbus, or the sun; so that the time he passed with Alcmena was considerably prolonged. Amphytrion returned the next day, and after complaining of the coldness with which he was received, Alcmena acquainted him with what had taken place, and even

Alcobaca

showed him the cup which she had received. Amphitryon was perplexed at the relation, and more so upon missing the cup from among his spoils. He went to the prophet Tiresias, who told him of Jupiter's intrigue, when he returned to his wife, proud of the dignity of his rival. Alcmena became pregnant by Jupiter, and afterwards by her husband; and when the time drew near, Jupiter boasted, in heaven, that a child was to be born that day to whom he would give absolute power over his neighbours, and even over all the children of his own blood. Juno, who was jealous of Jupiter's love for Alcmena, made him swear by the Styx, and immediately prolonged the travail of Alcmena, and hastened the bearing of the wife of Sthenelus, king of Argos, to whom a son was born, called Eurystheus. Ovid says that Juno was assisted by Lucina to put off the labour of Alcmena, and that Lucina, in the form of an old woman, sat before the door of Amphitryon with her legs and arms crossed. This posture was the cause of infinite torment to Alcmena, till her servant, Galanthis, supposing the old woman to be a witch, and to be the cause of the sufferings of her mistress, told her that she had given birth to a child. Lucina changed her posture, and then the twins, Hercules the son of Jupiter, and Iphiclus the son of Amphitryon, were born. Eurystheus was, however, already born; and therefore Hercules was subjected to his power. After Amphitryon's death, Alcmena married Rhadamanthus, and went into Boeotia. This marriage, according to some authors, was celebrated in the island of Leuce. The people of Megara say that she was buried in their city, near the temple of Jupiter Olympus. (See AMPHITRYON, HERCULES, EURYSTHEUS.)

ALCOBAÇA, *al'-ko-ba'-za*, a town of Estremadura, Portugal, standing on the small river Alcoa, 20 miles from Leiria. Pop. 2,000.—Here, in the vaults of an ancient abbey, many of the Portuguese monarchs are entombed.

ALCOCK, John, *al'-kok*, an English prelate, educated at Cambridge. He became dean of Westminster, and master of the Rolls, and in 1471 was preferred to the see of Rochester; whence he was translated to Worcester, and finally to Ely. Henry VII. made him lord president of Wales and chancellor of England. B. at Beverley, Yorkshire; D. 1500.—He endowed a school at Kingston-upon-Hull (now Hull), built the hall at the palace in Ely, and founded Jesus College, Cambridge. He was buried in the chapel which he built at Hull.

ALCON, *al'-kon*, a famous archer, who, on seeing his son attacked by a serpent, took his aim with such precision that he killed the reptile, without hurting his offspring.

ALCONBURY, *al'-kon-ber'-e*, the name of two parishes in England, one 4 miles and the other 5 miles N.W. from Huntingdon. Area of the first, 3,700 acres. Pop. 1,000. Area of the second, 1,540 acres. Pop. 520.

ALCORA, *al'-kor'-a*, a town of Spain, 45 miles from Valencia. Trade. Chiefly fruit. Pop. 6,000.

ALCORAN, ALKORAN, or KORAN, *ko-ran'*, the Scripture or Bible of the Mahometans. In the original Arabic, it means—*al*, 'the,' *koran*, 'reading, or book'; that is, the Book, or 'Book of Allah,' as it is usually called, and supposed by the followers of Mahomet to be. It is generally agreed amongst Mussulmans that its contents were revealed to Mahomet by the angel Gabriel, partly at Mecca, partly at Medina. One tradition has it that it was sent by God, through the agency of the angel, to the prophet, written on parchment made of the skin of that ram which was so providentially sent to Abraham. There is little doubt that it was originally preserved by oral tradition, or handed about, having been written on different fragments of parchment, or on palm-leaves, by the prophet's slave or scribe, Said ben Thabet, and that these were collected into a volume by Mahomet's successor, Abubeker, about two years after Mahomet's death. It is held in the greatest veneration among Mahometans, and they never touch it, it is said, with unwashed hands; and on the cover of it is written, "Let none touch but they who are clean." They swear by it, take omens from it, carry it in war, write its verses on their banners, and make it their com-

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panion throughout all troubles and dangers. The doctrine of the Koran is as ancient, they say, as the first prophets since God chastised Adam's children; that Noah repaired what the first had lost; then Abraham succeeded, then Joseph, then Moses; that Christ established, and Mahomet confirmed it. The principal articles of belief are, that there is but one God, eternal and all-powerful, and that his divine law was fully declared by his prophets, and by Christ himself. Mahomet, however, is the last, and by far the most illustrious apostle; and as the Gospels have been maimed and altered, the Koran is to be revered as the only genuine revelation. Man is immortal, and will be judged at the last day. Sinners will be cast into hell. Moslems, true and virtuous, will be rewarded with everlasting happiness in a paradise enlivened by beautiful virgins. The hope of salvation, however, is not confined to the Mussulman; for all who believe in God, and do good works, will be saved. With reference to the description of the Mahometan heaven, an old writer informs us that there are described in the Koran seven paradises: the first, they say, is of fine silver; the second of gold; the third of precious stones, where there is an angel, between whose one hand and the other is 70,000 days' journey, and that he is always reading on a book; the fourth is of emerald; the fifth of crystal; the sixth of the colour of fire; and the seventh a delicious garden, watered with fountains, and rivers of milk, honey, and wine; with divers sorts of trees, always green, and apples, whose kernels are changed into girls, so handsome and sweet, that if one of them should spit in the sea, the waters thereof would be no more bitter. They add, that this paradise is guarded by angels, of which one has a cow's head with horns, which have 40,000 knots, and that there are 40 days' journey betwixt each knot. There are others which have 70 mouths, and every mouth 70 tongues, and each tongue praises God 70 times a day in 70 different idioms. Before the throne of God there are 14 wax-candles lighted, which contain 50 years' journey from one end to the other: that all the apartments of heaven are garnished with what may be conceived most pompous, rich, and magnificent; that the blessed are there fed with the most rare and delicious messes, and that they marry women who continually renew their beauty. They add, that their wives do not enter Paradise, but behold the happiness of their husbands at a distance. One of the most weighty obligations imposed by the Koran is to propagate Islamism, i.e., Mahometanism; and besides this, many practical duties are pointed out. Prayers at appointed periods, fasting, and charity, are indispensable. Cleanliness and religious ablutions are strongly urged, and, once in a man's life, a pilgrimage to Mecca, Mahomet's birthplace. In many usages the Koran restricts, whilst it indulges, the prejudices of Mahometans; as for instance, instead of unlimited polygamy, four wives are at most by it allowed. Murder, adultery, calumny, perjury, and pork, are sinful, and prohibited; and usury, gaming, and wine are forbidden. The Koran is, doubtless, the offspring of fraud and imposture; but its religion must surely have been a blessing to the Eastern world, substituting, as it did, the exercise of prayer and charity for the sacrifice of human victims, and breathing a spirit which was purity itself when placed in juxtaposition with the bloodthirstiness, rapine, and discord which prevailed when Mahomet produced his Koran. At this period, when our rulers and the public are so much occupied with the question of the education of Mahometans and others in India, this article will be read with interest.

ALCOUTIM, *al'-koo-teem*, a town and castle of Portugal, province of Algarve. It is situated on the Guadiana, 25 miles from Tavira. Pop. 2,000.

ALCOY, *al'-ko-e*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 22 miles from Alicante, situate among hills near the source of a river of the same name. *Manf.* Principally woollen stuffs and paper; and is famous for its *papelitos*, or paper cigars, and its *peladillos*, or almond sugar-plums. Pop. 27,000.

ALCOY, a river in the province of Valencia, running an E.N.E. course for 35 miles, and falling into the Mediterranean near Gandia.

ALCUDIA, *al'-koo'-de-a*, an ancient fortified town of Majorca, opposite Minorca. Pop. about 1,100.

THE DICTIONARY OF

Alcudia

ALCUDIA DE CARLET, *al-koo'-de-a dai kar'-lait*, a town of Spain, in Valencia. *Pop.* 2,000.

ALCUESCAR, *al-koo-ais'-kar*, a town of Estremadura, Spain, 28 miles from Cáceres. *Pop.* 3,600.—In 1812 the allied troops here assembled, before the battle of Arroyo de Molinos.

ALCUIN, or **ALCUINUS**, Albinus Flaccus, *äl'-ku-in*, an English divine, was born in Yorkshire, educated first by the Venerable Bede, and then by Edwin, archbishop of York, who made him his librarian. He afterwards became abbot of Canterbury, and in 793 went to France, at the request of Charlemagne, who gave him several rich abbeys: he attended that prince to the council of Frankfort. *b.* probably in York, about 735; *d.* at Tours, in France, 804.—Alcuin was the most learned and accomplished man of his age, a great public teacher, and the principal instrument in reviving the extinguished elements of literature and science. His works were published, in 1 vol. folio, at Paris, in 1617.

ALCYONE, or **HALCYONE**, *äl-si'-o-ne*, daughter of Æolus, married Ceyx, who was drowned as he was going to consult the oracle. The gods apprised Alcyone in a dream of her husband's fate; and when she found, on the morrow, his body lying on the shore, she threw herself into the sea, and was, with her husband, changed into birds of the same name, who keep the waters calm and serene while they build, and sit on their nests on the surface of the ocean.

ALCYONE, one of the Pleiades, daughter of Atlas and Pleione. She had Arethusa by Neptune, and Eleuthera by Apollo. She, with her sisters, was changed into a constellation. (*See* **PLEIADES**.)

ALCYONE, the daughter of Evenus, carried away by Apollo after her marriage. Her husband pursued the god with bows and arrows, but was not able to recover her. From this, her parents called her Alcyone, and compared her fate to that of the wife of Ceyx.—A town of Thessaly, where Philip of Macedon, Alexander's father, lost one of his eyes.

ALCYONEUS, *äl-se-o'-ne-us*, a giant, brother to Porphyron. He was slain by Hercules. His daughters, mourning his death, threw themselves into the sea, and were changed into halcyons, by Amphitrite.

ALCYONIA PALUS, *äl-se-o'-ne-a pai'-lus*, a lake in Corinth, whose depth the emperor Nero attempted in vain to fathom. Its banks were grassy, and covered with rushes. Nocturnal orgies were annually celebrated there in honour of Bacchus.

ALCYONIUM MARE, *äl-se-o'-ne-um mair'-e*, a name given to that portion of the Sinus Corinthiacus, or Gulf of Lepanto, which lay between the promontory of Antirrhium and the coast of Megaris.

ALCYONIUS, Peter, *äl-se-o'-ne-us*, an Italian writer and corrector of the press to Aldus Manutius, and afterwards professor at Florence. He resigned that position, and went to Rome, where he perished during the troubles excited by the Colonnas about 1527.—He wrote some ingenious pieces in Latin; and among the rest, a treatise on banishment, which he is said to have taken from a MS. on glory by Cicero, which he found in a monastery, and which, after copying as much as was sufficient for his purpose, he burnt.

ALD, or **ALDE**, *ald*, a river of England, in Suffolk, rising near Framlingham, and joining the North Sea at Orford.

ALDABRA, *al-da'-bra*, an island in the Indian Ocean, composed of three separate parts, having a connection by coral rocks, and abounding in land turtles. *Lat.* 9° 26' S. *Lon.* 46° 35' E.

ALDAN, *al-dan*, a river of Siberia, which rises on the confines of China, and joins the Lena in *Lat.* 63° 12' N.; *Lon.* 129° 40' E.—There are several towns upon its banks, and, in a course of 300 miles, it is fed by various tributaries.

ALDAN MOUNTAINS, an E. Siberian chain of mountains, terminating at Behring Straits. Average height, 4,000 feet. A branch which traverses Kamtschatka reaches an elevation of 10,548 feet, and in Klutshewskaja attains 15,763 feet. The lower limit of perpetual snow is at a height of 4,475 feet.

ALDAY, John, *al'-dai*, a popular English writer, and translator of the work of Peter Boaistuan, entitled "Theatrum Mundi," &c. Lived in the 16th century.

ALDAYA, *al-da'-ya*, a town of Spanish Valencia, 7 miles from Valencia. *Pop.* 2,100.

Alderney

ALDBOROUGH, or **ALEBOROUGH**, *ald'-bur-o*, a seaport town and parish of England, in Suffolk, on the Alde, 9½ miles from Dunwich. *Area*, 1,130 acres. *Pop.* 1,627.—This town has a coasting trade, and many of its inhabitants are engaged in fishing. It is a sea-bathing resort, and is the native place of the poet Crabbe, who was born in 1754, and of whom there is a bust placed in the church, which is the largest in the county.

ALDBOROUGH, a market-town and parish on the river Ouse, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. *Area*, 8,750 acres. *Pop.* town and parish, 2,438.—The town is supposed to stand on the site of the ancient Isurium Brigantium.—A parish in Norfolk, 4 miles from Aylsham. *Area*, 590 acres. *Pop.* 380.

ALDBOURN, or **AUBOURNE**, *ald'-börn*, a parish of Wiltshire, 6 miles from Marlborough, possessed of several ancient remains. *Area*, 8,060 acres. *Pop.* 1,622.

ALDBURY, or **ALBURY**, *ald'-ber-e*, a village and parish in the county of Hertford. *Area*, 2,028 acres. *Pop.* 800.—The North-Western Railway has a station at Tring, which is 3 miles from the village.

ALDEA, *al-dai'-a*, the name of several places in Spain, with different prefixes; of which these are the principal:—**DEL REY**, *dail rai*, in New Castile, 12 miles from Ciudad Real. *Manf. Lace.* *Pop.* 1,700. **DAVILA DE DUERO**, *da-ve'-la dai doo-air'-o*, 43 miles from Salamanca, on the Duero, has a fair export trade. *Pop.* 1,500. **DEL CANO**, *dail ka'-no*, in Estremadura, 15 miles from Cáceres. *Pop.* 1,300.

ALDEA, the name of several villages and towns in Brazil: at one of them, in the province of Espirito Santo, the Indians build canoes, their squaws make a kind of coarse cloth, and spin cotton and thread for lamp wicks for the inhabitants of Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, &c.

ALDEA GALEGA, *al-dai'-a gal-ai'-ga*, a town of Estremadura, Portugal, standing 10 miles from Lisbon, on the estuary of the Tagus. *Pop.* 4,000.—It makes a ferry-station between Badajoz and Lisbon.

ALDEBERT, or **ADALBERT**, *al'-de-bair*, a French impostor, who pretended to be inspired, and exercised the episcopal function without authority: he was condemned by a council at Rome, and thrown into prison, where he died—Lived in the 8th century.

ALDEGONDE. (*See* **ST. ALDEGONDE**.)

ALDEGREVER, Heinrich, *hine-rish al-de-grai'-vair*, a German painter and engraver, who was both a pupil and a successful imitator of the performances of Albert Dürer. *b.* at Soest, Westphalia, 1502; *d.* 1562.

ALDENHAM, *al'-den-ham*, a village and parish of Hertfordshire, between 2 and 3 miles from the Watford station on the North-Western Railway. *Area*, 5,830 acres. *Pop.* 1,656.

ALDERBURY, *al-der-ber'-e*, a town and parish in the county of Wilts, 3 miles from Salisbury. *Area*, 3,950 acres. *Pop.* 1,438.—Reached by the South-Western Railway. At about the distance of a mile from this town is Clarendon, where formerly stood a mansion, of which there are still some remains, and which was a frequent residence of the early English monarchs. In this mansion Parliament assembled, and Henry II. enacted the celebrated "Statutes of Clarendon," framed to check the encroachments of popery.

ALDERETTE, Bernard and Joseph, *al'-de-ret*, two brothers of the Society of Jesus, who wrote two learned works on the origin of the Castilian languages and the antiquities of Spain. *b.* at Malaga, and flourished in the 17th century.—They were so perfectly alike as to be frequently mistaken for each other.

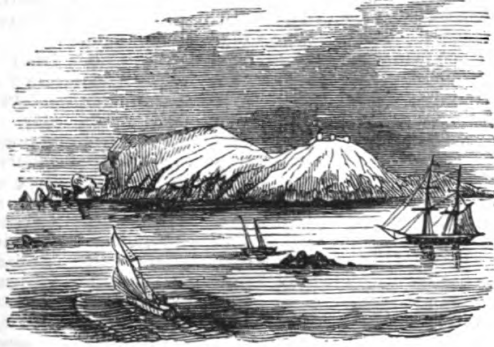
ALDERSHOTT, or **SHOLT**, *al'-der-shot*, a parish in Hants, 3 miles from Farnham. *Area*, 4,070 acres. *Pop.* Before the establishment of the camp at this place, the population was little over 1,000; but it has now immensely increased, whilst the military dépôt has become one of the best known in England. As the first permanent camp established in the country for masses of troops, on the continental plan, Aldershott merits attention. Barracks, of solid structure and immense extent, have been erected, at great cost, and the whole of Aldershott Common is gradually assuming the appearance of a soldiers' city.

ALDERNEY, or **AURIGNY**, *al'-der-ne*, an island of Great Britain, in the English Channel, 7 miles from

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Alderton

Cape la Hogue, in Normandy. The intermediate channel, called the Race of Alderney, is of dangerous navigation in stormy weather. The island forms part of a chain extending to the Caskets, whereon there is a lighthouse. *Pop.* about 4,000. *Lat.* 49° 45' N. *Lon.* 2° 13' W.—In May, 1692, after the defeat of Tourville by the combined navies of Holland and England, under Admiral Russell, the French fleet made its escape through the Race of Alderney. Since the commencement of the government works in 1847, when the inhabitants on the island were little more than 1,000,



ISLE OF ALDERNEY.

the population has increased to the above number; and when the extensive fortifications which are at present being carried on are completed, it will be one of the strongest outlying posts of England.

ALDERTON, *al'-der-ton*, the name of several English parishes, none of which have populations exceeding 1,000.

ALDHELM, or **ADELME**, *St.*, *ald'-helm*, bishop of Sherborne, and consecrated at Rome by Sergius I. He is said to be the first Englishman who wrote in Latin, and the first who introduced poetry into England. The people in his time being extremely illiterate, paid little regard to prosaic discourses, which suggested to Aldhelm the idea of entertaining them with ballads of his own composition, in which he blended religious subjects with those of a lighter kind, and thus induced numbers to listen to his addresses. *B.* at Malmesbury; *D.* in 709.

ALDHUN, *ald'-hun*, the founder of the see of Durham. In 990 he became bishop of Lindisfarne, or Holy Island, which place he left on account of its being infested by the Danes. Taking with him the body of St. Cuthbert, he went to Durham, where he built a church. *D.* 1018.

ALDINGTON, *al'-ding-ton*, a parish of Kent, 7 miles from Ashford. *Area*, 3,420 acres. *Pop.* 1,000.—Reached by the South-Eastern Railway.—Erasmus was once rector of this parish.

ALDINI, Giovanni, *al'-de-ne*, a nephew of Galvani, the discoverer of galvanism. His great merit was in endeavouring to give publicity to such discoveries as he thought would be useful to mankind. He delighted in philosophical pursuits, and at his death bequeathed his philosophical instruments and a large sum of money to found a public institution at Bologna, to instruct artisans in chemistry and physics. *B.* at Bologna, 1762; *D.* 1834.

ALDINI, Count Antonio, a brother of the above, who distinguished himself as an Italian statesman.

ALDOBRANDINI, Sylvester, *al'-do-bran-de-ne*, a Florentine writer, who was appointed advocate of the treasury and apostolic chamber by Pope Paul III. *D.* 1558.

ALDOBRANDINI, Clement, a son of the above, who became pope, as Clement VIII.

ALDRED, *ald'-red*, abbot of Tavistock, and bishop of Worcester, who became ambassador to the emperor of Germany, and was the first English bishop to visit Jerusalem, which he did in 1058. On his return he was made archbishop of York, with leave to hold his former see; but the pope refused him the pallium (archbishop's robe) unless he resigned the bishopric. On the death of Edward the Confessor, Aldred crowned

Aldrude

Harold II., and afterwards assisted in the coronation of William the Conqueror. *D.* in 1069.

ALDRIC, *St.*, *al'-drik*, a bishop of Mans, who held a distinguished station in the court of Charlemagne and Louis the Debonair. He renounced it, however, for the ecclesiastical state, and in 832 was made bishop of Mans. He convoked an assembly of bishops for the reformation of abuses in the church, and compiled a body of canons. *D.* 856.

ALDRICH, Robert, *ald'-rich*, an English prelate, who was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge. He was afterwards appointed provost of Eton, and in 1534 made canon of Windsor, and register of the order of the Garter. In 1537 he was consecrated bishop of Carlisle. *B.* at Burnham, in Buckinghamshire; *D.* 1555.—He was the writer of several works which evince considerable learning.

ALDRICH, Henry, a divine who from Westminster school went to Christchurch, Oxford, where he was elected student. In 1681 he was installed canon of Christchurch, and in the same year took the degree of D.D. He wrote, in the reign of James II., two able tracts, "On the Adoration of our Saviour in the Eucharist." After the Revolution of 1688, he was made dean of Christchurch, in which station he behaved in the most exemplary manner, and every year published a Greek classic, or part of one, as a gift to the students of the college. He was appointed one of those persons who were intrusted with the publication of Lord Clarendon's history. His knowledge of architecture and music was considerable, as appears by Peckwater Square, in Oxford, the chapel of Trinity College, and the church of All Saints, which were designed by him; and the numerous services and anthems which he composed. He was also the composer of two catches; viz., "Hark, the bonny Christchurch Bells;" and the other, "A smoking Catch." He held the rectory of Wem, in Shropshire, and in the convocation of 1702 sat as prolocutor. *B.* in Westminster, 1647; *D.* 1710. Besides the above works, he printed "Artis Logicæ Compendium," and the Elements of Architecture, in Latin.

ALDRIDGE, *ald'-ridg*, a parish of Staffordshire, 3 miles from Walsall. *Area*, 7,980 acres. *Pop.* 2,500. Reached by the South Staffordshire Railway.

ALDRINGER, *al'-dring-er*, a general of the German empire. Though a servant to some young students at Paris, he acquired a knowledge of the languages and sciences, and then went to Italy, and had an appointment under Cardinal Madrucci; of this, however, he was deprived, and going to Germany, he entered the army as a common soldier. His merits were soon recognized, and he was raised to the rank of captain. After passing through several gradations, he was made a field-marshal, and was also employed as ambassador. He distinguished himself on many occasions as a brave commander; but his avarice and cruelty were extreme. *B.* at Luxembourg; slain near Landshut, in 1634.

ALDROVANDUS, Ulyssus, *al'-dro-van'-doo*, an Italian, distinguished as a natural historian. After passing a life devoted to the most exalted pursuits, and bringing together, at vast labour and expense, a magnificent collection of minerals, plants, and animals, he died in an hospital, to which he was compelled to resort on account of his poverty. *B.* at Bologna, 1522; *D.* 1607.

—In 1599 he published his first work on natural history, which was devoted to birds; in 1603 his work on insects appeared; and in 1606 that on the lower animals. The remainder of his works were published after his death, and are a monument of his industry and zeal.

ALDRUDE, *al'-droo-dai*, Countess of Bertinoro, in Romagna, who was celebrated for her beauty and magnanimity, and who, in conjunction with William degli Adelardi, a citizen of Ferrara, compelled the Venetians and Imperialists to raise the siege of Ancona. The growing opulence of that port having excited the jealousy of the Venetians and the emperor of Germany, they united their forces, and laid siege to it in 1172. On this occasion, the citizens distinguished themselves by the bravery of their resistance; but, being closely pressed, they were driven to the greatest necessities by the want of provisions. When their distress was at its height,

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they applied to William degli Adelardi and the countess of Bertinoro, who assembled their vassals, and marched to the relief of the Anconians. Aldrude, by her presence and exhortations, inspired the troops with courage, and the besiegers fled in confusion. On her return homeward she encountered several parties of the enemy, and in every action was victorious. William, having disbanded his troops, went to Constantinople, where he was received by the emperor with distinguished honours. Lived in the 12th century.

ALDSTONE, or **ASTON MOOR**, *ast-ton moor*, a town and parish of England, in Cumberland, on a hill, at the bottom of which is the river Tyne, crossed by a stone bridge. This parish is famous for its lead-mines, which, till 1715, belonged to the earls of Derwentwater, but which are now possessed by Greenwich Hospital. *Area*, 35,060 acres. *Pop.* of town and parish, 10,000.—Upwards of 1,000 persons are employed in the lead-mines, from which about 5,000 tons of pure lead are extracted annually.

ALDUS. (See **MANUTIUS**.)

ALEA, *à-le'-a*, a surname of Minerva, from her temple built by Aleus, son of Aphidas, at Tegæa, in Arcadia. The ivory statue of the goddess was carried by Augustus to Rome.

ALEA, a town of Arcadia, built by Aleus. It had three famous temples—that of Diana Ephesia, of Minerva Alea, and of Bacchus. At the annual festival held here in honour of the latter deity, women were beaten with scourges, in accordance with a command of the Delphian oracle.

ALEXANDER, Jerome, *al'-e-an-der*, a cardinal, who taught the *belles-lettres* at Paris, and afterwards entered into the service of Pope Leo X., who, in 1515, sent him nuncio to Germany, and next year appointed him librarian of the Vatican. At the diet of Worms he displayed his eloquence against Luther, causing the works of the great reformer to be burned, and himself proscribed. Clement VII. made him archbishop of Brindisi, and appointed him his nuncio to France. In 1531 he was despatched to Germany in the same capacity, and vainly endeavoured to prevent Charles V. from making a truce with the Protestants. In 1536 he was made a cardinal by Paul III. *B.* 1480; *D.* 1542.

ALEXANDER, Jerome, nephew of the above, was distinguished for his abilities and learning. He first held the appointment of secretary to Cardinal Octavio Bandini, and lastly to Cardinal Barberini. *B.* at Friuli; *D.* of a surfeit, 1631.—In the republic of letters he is known by several works on antiquarian subjects.

ALEGAMBE, Philip, *al'-e-gamb*, a Jesuit, who took the religious habit in Sicily, and afterwards became professor of philosophy and divinity at Gratz, in Austria. In 1638 he went to Rome, and was retained there by the general of his order as secretary for Germany and president of spiritual affairs. *B.* at Brussels, 1592; *D.* 1652.—His works are but few, and relate to the history of his order.

ALEGRIUS, John, *al'-e-grì'-nus*, a cardinal and patriarch of Constantinople, who was appointed legate to Spain and Portugal. *B.* at Abbeville, in Picardy; *D.* 1240.

ALEMAN, Lewis, *al'-e-man*, a Roman cardinal, who, in 1422, being archbishop of Arles, was sent legate to Sienna by Pope Martin V. The object of his mission was to procure the removal of the council of Pavia to that city. Afterwards the pope made him a cardinal, and he was appointed subsequently president of the council of Basil, in which he opposed Eugenius IV., who excommunicated him. Nicholas V. restored him to his dignities, and sent him as legate into Germany. *B.* 1390; *D.* 1450; and was afterwards canonized.

ALEMAN, Lewis Augustine, a lawyer of Grenoble, who, in 1690, published the posthumous remarks of Vaugelas, with a preface and notes of his own. *B.* 1653.—Besides the above work, he wrote the "*Journal Historique de l'Europe*," and some other works.

ALEMAN, Mateo, *al'-ai-man*, a Spanish writer, who satirized the manners of his countrymen in a work entitled "*Guzman de Alfarache*," which was published at Madrid in 1599.—Lived in the 16th century.

ALEMBERT, D', John le Rond, *da-lam'-bair*, a French philosopher, whom his foster-mother, the wife of a glazier,

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defined to be "a fool, who plagues himself all his life, that he may be spoken of after his death." He was named John le Rond from the church near which he was exposed as a foundling, and where he was discovered by the overseer of the district, who gave him in charge of the glazier's wife. His father hearing of his abandonment by his mother, came forth and claimed him, charging himself with his maintenance and education. Accordingly, he was placed in the college of Mazarin, where he composed a commentary on the Epistle to the Romans, which the Jansenists read with astonishment. He then engaged in the study of mathematics, in which he made a surprising progress. On leaving the college, he went to live with his nurse, with whom he resided forty years, contented with an annual fortune of 1,200 francs, which had been left him. His friends advised him to endeavour to better his condition by studying the law, in which he subsequently took his degrees, but soon quitted the profession, in order to apply himself to the more congenial study of the physical sciences. Whatever progress he may have made in these, however, he abandoned them for mathematics, and in 1741 was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences. Two years after this event, he produced his treatise on dynamics. In 1743 he obtained the prize medal from the Academy of Berlin for a discourse on the theory of winds. In 1749 he solved the problem of the precession of the equinoxes, ascertained its quantity, and explained the rotation of the terrestrial axis. In 1752 he published an essay on the resistance of fluids, and soon after obtained a pension from Louis XV. He next engaged with Diderot in compiling the celebrated "*Encyclopédie*," for which he wrote the preliminary discourse, which was so excellent, that it drew from Condorcet the compliment that in a century only two or three men appeared capable of writing such. While engaged on mathematical subjects, his name was not much known; but now he became celebrated by works of an historical and miscellaneous character; such as his "*Philosophical, Historical, and Philological Miscellanies*," "*The Memoirs of Christiana, Queen of Sweden*," and his "*Elements of Philosophy*." Frederick, king of Prussia, offered him the office of president of his academy, and Catharine, the empress of Russia, invited him into her dominions as tutor to the grand duke; but Alembert refused both. In a letter of the latter, again pressing him to comply with her wishes, she says, "I know that your refusal springs from your desire to pursue your studies and to cultivate your friendships in peace. But this is of no consequence. Bring all your friends with you, and I promise you that both you and they shall have all the accommodation it is in my power to give." In 1765 he published his dissertation on the destruction of the Jesuits. He also published nine volumes of memoirs and miscellaneous pieces, and the "*Elements of Music*." In 1772 he was elected secretary to the French Academy, and wrote the history of seventy of its members, who died between 1700 and 1771. *B.* at Paris, 1717; *D.* 1783.—D'Alembert enriched the science and literature of his country by the publication of a great many more works, which, after his death, were collected by M. Bastien, and published in 18 vols. 8vo.—His religious opinions have always been conceived to be the same as those held by Voltaire, Diderot, and other professed infidels, who made the followers of Christianity a butt for their ridicule. But if this were the case, he was generous enough to praise Massillon, Fleury, Fénelon, Bossuet, and Flechier, not only as writers, but as priests. For ourselves, we do not think he comes quite under the category of the school of Voltaire, from whom a visit was refused by the same empress of Russia who pressed D'Alembert to come to her dominions. "There is no Parnassus in my dominions," said she of Voltaire on this occasion, "for those who speak disrespectfully of religion."

ALEMOUTH, *ail'-mouth*, a seaport town of Northumberland, situate at the mouth of the Alne, in the North Sea. *Pop.* 500. It is a sea-bathing place, and has a small trade with Holland.

ALEN, John Van, *fon a'-len*, an eminent Dutch painter, who, in birds, landscapes, and representations of still life, enjoyed a distinguished reputation. *B.* at Amsterdam, 1651; *D.* 1698.

ALENÇON, *a-len'-son* (Fr. *a-lan'-song*), a city of France,

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and capital of the department of the Orne, in a plain on the Sarthe, 105 miles from Paris. The suburbs are St. Blaise, Casau, Montsor, La Barre, and Lancrét. The town is pleasantly situate and well built, having wide and open streets. *Manf.* Cloth, coarse and fine linen; and a few houses still make the celebrated lace, *pointe d'Alençon*. It has extensive tanneries, glass-houses, and smelting-houses. *Pop.* about 14,000.—The Alençon diamonds are crystals of smoke quartz found in neighbouring granite quarries.

ALENIO, Julius, *a-lai'-ne-o*, a Venetian Jesuit, who, during thirty-six years, propagated Christianity in China with great success. *D.* 1649.—He wrote several books on religious and mathematical subjects in the Chinese language.

ALENQUER, *a-lain'-kair*, a fortified town of Portuguese Estremadura, on a river of the same name, 25 miles from Lisbon. It has extensive paper-mills, which are the principal support of the working population. *Pop.* 3,300.

ALENTEJO, *a-lain-tai'-sho*, a province of Portugal. *Area*, 10,255 square miles. *Desc.* Beautifully diversified with hill and dale, watered by the Tagus in the N., the Sado in the S., and the Guadiana in the E. *Pro.* Chiefly corn and rice, with which it mostly supplies Lisbon. *Manf.* Earthenware and woollen cloths. *Pop.* 290,000. *Lat.* between 37° 20' and 39° 40' N.

ALEOTTI, Jean Baptiste, *al'-e-ot'-e*, an architect, who, from a common labourer, by great diligence and application to the study of geometry and architecture, rose to considerable eminence. *D.* 1630.—He produced several works on the subject of his profession.

ALEPPO, *a-lep'-o*, a city of Asiatic Turkey, capital of a pashalic of the same name, in the north of Syria, and one of the chief emporiums of commerce in the Ottoman empire. The city is built on eight small hills, and is intersected by the river Koeik. It is, of itself, not above three miles and a half in circumference, and is surrounded by an ancient strong stone wall and ditch; but including the suburbs, it embraces seven or eight miles. The wall is flanked by several towers, but the fosse is partly filled up with rubbish or occupied by kitchen-gardens. In general, the city is regularly built, the houses of the opulent being of white stone. The streets are for the most part broader than usual in the East, though appearing gloomy, from the height of the walls on each side. They are well paved, and have two commodious footpaths raised six inches high. Almost all the houses are surmounted by terraces,—the sleeping-places of the inhabitants during the summer months,—separated by parapet walls, except those having domes. The seraglio or palace of the pasha is spacious, with magnificent gates. A distinct quarter of the city is allotted to Jews, and the Europeans have another. Mosques are numerous, but none have more than a single minaret or steeple. The members of the Greek, Armenian, Syrian, and Maronite communions have each a church; and the Europeans formerly had four small convents; but in the year 1807 there was only one, containing nine Italian monks. Many caravanseries or inns, spacious quadrangular edifices, one story high, are scattered over the city, besides coffee-houses with a fountain in the middle, and a gallery for musicians. Women are not seen in the streets of Aleppo after dusk. *Manf.* Silk, cotton, and gold and silver threads, with which it supplies the Turkish provinces. There are also extensive cloth-factories, dye-works, soap-factories, and rope-walks. *Imp.* Chiefly wool, goat's hair, silk and India piece-goods, cotton yarns and fabrics, with sugar, cochineal, indigo, woollens, and colonial goods, steel, paper, velvets, glass, coral, and some dye-woods. Large caravans arrive from Bagdad, Bosra, Diarbekir, Kurdistan, Mosul, and Armenia. *Pop.* about 80,000; but before an earthquake, which happened in 1522, it is said to have been upwards of 200,000; consisting of Turks, Arabs, Christians, and Jews. *Lat.* 36° 11' N. *Lon.* 37° 10' E.—Aleppo contains a multitude of mercantile houses, and is favourably situate for trade; hence most of the European powers have consuls residing in it.

ALER, Paul, *a-lai*, a French Jesuit, whose work, entitled "*Gradus ad Parnassum*," has long enjoyed an established reputation in the schools of Europe. *D.* 1727.

ALES, *a-lais*, an episcopal town of Sardinia, 30 miles from Cagliari. *Pop.* 1,200.

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ALES, Alexander, *ails*, a Scotch divine, who, from being a zealous Catholic, became as zealous a Protestant. In 1535 he visited England, and was greatly esteemed by Archbishop Cranmer; but soon after went to Germany, where he rose successively to the professorial chairs of Divinity in the universities of Frankfurt and Leipsic. *B.* at Edinburgh, 1500; *D.* 1565.—He wrote several books on theological subjects, particularly on the necessity of good works to justification.

ALESHKI, *a-lesh-ke*, a Russian town in the government of Taurida, opposite Kherson, on the estuary of the Dnieper. *Pop.* 1,500.

ALESSANDRIA, *a'-les-an'-dre-a*, a strong town of the Sardinian states, with a citadel, amongst the strongest in Europe, on the Tanaro, in Upper Italy. *Manf.* Woollen, linen, and silk goods; stockings, hats, &c. *Pro.* In the district in which it stands, wheat, maize, flax, madder, and fruit are raised; the mulberry, the walnut, and the poplar are cultivated; and the ditches which separate the fields from each other, being almost constantly filled with water, the country is well irrigated. *Pop.* 40,000, besides a garrison of 4,000 men.—The Sardinian government has been diligently employed of late years in strengthening and extending the fortifications of Alessandria; and by throwing open the sluices of the Tanaro, the surrounding country can be inundated. This place is the bulwark of Piedmont, and may be considered as an intrenched camp, protecting Turin, the capital, from which it is distant 46 miles, and with which it is connected by a railway. Two miles from the town is the village of Marengo, the scene of the defeat of the Austrians by Napoleon, on June 14, 1800.

ALESSANO, *a'-les-an'-o*, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, 200 miles E.S.E. of Naples. *Pop.* 1,800.

ALESSI, Galeas, *a'-les'-e*, a famous architect, who planned the monastery and church of the Escorial, the royal palace of Madrid. *B.* at Perugia, 1500; *D.* 1572.

ALESSO, *D'*, Matthew Perez, *da-les'-so*, an Italian, eminent as a painter and an engraver. His most celebrated performance is a fresco figure of St. Christopher, in the great church of Seville. The calf of each leg is an ell in thickness, and all the other parts are in proportion. *B.* at Rome; *D.* 1600.

ALETINO, Benedetto, *al'-e-te'-no*, the fictitious name of a professor of philosophy in the Jesuits' college at Naples. *D.* 1719.—In 1688, he printed a work which had for its object the overthrowing of the Cartesian philosophy, and the establishing in its stead that of Aristotle.

ALEUTAN, or **ALEUTIAN ISLANDS**, *a-lu'-tan*, a chain of islands, amounting to 40, in the North Pacific Ocean, stretching from the peninsula of Kamtchatka, in Asia, to Cape Alaska, in North America, comprehended under the government of Irkutsk, in Asiatic Russia. Behring's Island, Attou, and Oonalashka, are the largest. *Desc.* Volcanic and rocky, and some of the hills in a constant state of fiery activity. Vegetation is scanty, and agriculture almost unknown. *Pop.* estimated at about 9,000. *Lat.* extending from 52° to 53° N. *Lon.* from 172° to 178° E.—The inhabitants of these inhospitable islands subsist chiefly by fishing and hunting, exporting the skins of the otter, the fox, and other animals, which are monopolized by the Russo-American Company.

ALEXANDER. (*See PARIS.*)

ALEXANDER I., *al'-ex-an'-der*, son of Amyntas I., is said to have been the tenth king of Macedonia, and to have lived at the time of the great Persian invasion of Greece, 480 B.C.

ALEXANDER II., son of Amyntas II, and the sixteenth king of Macedonia. Lived 370 B.C.

ALEXANDER III., surnamed "the Great," was the son of Philip, king of Macedonia, and was born the same year in which the famed temple of Diana, at Ephesus, was destroyed;—a circumstance which was considered afterwards to have been ominous of the greatness of his character. At an early age he was placed under the tuition of Lysimachus, and afterwards under Aristotle, who took great pains to form the mind of his illustrious pupil; and throughout his brief but active life the influence which his distinguished tutor had exercised over his mind frequently manifested itself amidst his most gigantic undertakings. When still

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young, the ambition of his character was observed in several expressions which historians delight to record. "My father will leave me nothing to achieve," said he, on hearing of the victories of Philip. "Give me kings to encounter, and I will enter immediately," was another of his remarks when his father expressed surprise that he did not enter the lists at the Olympic games. At a very early age he succeeded in subduing Bucephalus, his famous war-horse, which no one had previously been able to manage. The "Iliad" of Homer was his favourite book, as the "Ossian" of MacPherson was that of Napoleon; and Achilles was the hero which he chose for his model, and upon whose merits he endeavoured to form himself. On the assassination of Philip, 336 B.C., he ascended the throne, in his twentieth year, and began that series of conquests by which his name has acquired a world-wide celebrity. At this period several of the Grecian states were struggling to shake off the Macedonian yoke, imposed on them by Philip, when Alexander went against them, compelled them to submit, and acknowledge him generalissimo of all the Grecian armies, except those of Sparta,—an appointment which his father had enjoyed. He then marched into Thrace, and made several conquests. During his absence, Thebes revolted; on the intelligence of which Alexander returned into Greece, took that city by storm, and put many of the inhabitants to death. He also destroyed all the buildings except the residence of Pindar, the poet. This severe example had its effect on the other states; and even Athens, which was the most impatient under the domination of Macedon, distinguished itself by a servile submission to the conqueror. He next turned his arms against Darius Codomannus, king of Persia, and in his 22nd year crossed the Hellespont, with an army of about 40,000 men. It was on this expedition that he, with his friend Hephæstion, visited the mound in which the remains of Achilles were supposed to lie. (See *ACHILLES*.) With the force at his command, he defeated the Persians at the Granicus, and afterwards made himself master of numerous places. At Gordium, where he assembled his army, he cut the famous knot on which the fate of Asia was said to depend. While he was in Cilicia he fell into a dangerous fever, owing to his imprudently bathing in the river Cydnus when very hot. In this state he received a letter from Parmenio, intimating his suspicions that his physician Philip had been bribed to poison him. When Philip attended with a strong medicine, Alexander gave him the letter to read as he drank off the potion. On his recovery from this illness, he liberally rewarded the physician for his skill and integrity. Shortly after this he defeated Darius near Issus, took a quantity of treasure and a number of prisoners; among whom were the mother, wife, and children of the king of Persia, who made his escape by flight. The generous conduct of Alexander to these fallen princesses forms the most brilliant episode in his distinguished career (333 B.C.). This victory was followed by the conquest of Phœnicia, Damascus, and other places. The siege of Tyre, however, occupied him seven months, and in revenge he perpetrated great barbarities on the inhabitants. He next marched to Jerusalem, where he was met by the high-priest, dressed in his sacerdotal vestments. On seeing this venerable personage, the hero bowed to the ground with such reverence as excited the astonishment of Parmenio, who attended him; when Alexander informed him that a personage of his description had appeared to him in a dream in Macedonia, and promised him success in his expedition. The high-priest then presented to the monarch the prophecy of Daniel, in which it was foretold that a Grecian prince should destroy the Persian empire. In consequence of this, Alexander bestowed liberal presents on the Jews, and passed into Egypt, which country he subdued. While there he founded the city of Alexandria (see *ALEXANDRIA*), and consulted the oracle of Jupiter Ammon, the priest of which flattered his vanity by asserting that he was the son of that deity. Darius, having collected a considerable army, resolved to make another struggle for his dominions, but was defeated at Arbela, and the fate of Asia was decided, 331 B.C. This battle was followed by the taking of Susa and Persepolis. The latter city Alexander caused to be burnt, at the

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instigation of a favourite Athenian courtesan named Thais. While pursuing Darius, he received intelligence of his having been slain in the deserts of Parthia by one of his own satraps, called Bessus. This individual Alexander caused to be put to death for his treachery, and when he came to the spot where the body of the unfortunate king lay, he covered it with his own cloak, and sent it to Persepolis to be buried in the tomb of his ancestors. The ambition for conquest had now become in Alexander an inordinate passion. He entirely subdued Persia, and then prepared to invade India. In the early part of the year 326 B.C. he crossed the Indus,—it is supposed at a place a little north of the modern Attock,—and entered the Punjab, or the country of the Five Rivers. On the banks of the Hydaspes,—the modern Behut, or Beduster,—he encountered Porus, an Indian prince, with a numerous army, in which were several elephants. The wonted fortune of the Macedonians prevailed; but Alexander was so pleased with the gallantry of Porus, that he restored him his kingdom, and entered into an alliance with him. Pursuing the tide of conquest which seemed to roll him to success, he advanced to the Acesines (the Chenab), traversed the barren plain between it and the Hydraotes (the Ravee), where he was met by a second Porus; him he defeated, and gave his kingdom to the former Porus. Continuing his march, he arrived at the river Hyphasis (the Garra), which was the limit of his Indian expedition, and where he erected twelve colossal towers to mark this circumstance. All the country he had subdued between the Hydaspes and the Hyphasis he presented to Porus, the first; and thus made him the most powerful prince in India. He now ordered a fleet to be built, and sailed down the Indus, and leaving the ships to Nearchus, whom he directed to the Persian Gulf, returned with his army through Persia to Babylon, where he was carried off by a fever, in the thirty-third year of his age, 323 B.C. at Pella, 355 B.C. The unsettled state of India at the present time imparts a far deeper interest to the narrative of Alexander's conquests in the Punjab than they might otherwise deserve, when the remote period at which they occurred, and the objects for which they were made, are taken into consideration. He had four wives,—Barsina, the daughter of Artabazes; Roxana, a Persian princess, by whom he left a son of his own name, who was assassinated, with his mother, by Cassander; Parisatis, daughter of Artaxerxes Ochus; and Statira, daughter of Darius Codomannus. By his own direction, his body was carried to Alexandria, where Ptolemy Lagus deposited it in a gold coffin, which one of his successors changed for a glass one. Having appointed no successor, his generals divided his conquests among themselves. The character of Alexander was made up of very great and very bad qualities. He committed many odious cruelties, and he drank to a shameful excess. In one of his drunken fits he stabbed his most intimate friend Clytus with his own hand. Yet he often performed deeds that indicated a benevolent mind; and though he was pleased with the fulsome ascription of divinity, on other occasions he expressed his abhorrence of adulation and flattery. He possessed a taste for learning and the fine arts, and had always about him men of science, philosophers, and poets.

ALEXANDER BALAS, an impostor, who was employed by the Romans to personate the son of Antiochus Epiphanus, king of Syria, in order to take possession of that kingdom. He defeated Demetrius Soter, the lawful heir; but that prince, with the aid of Ptolemy, king of Egypt, afterwards gained a victory over the usurper, who fled into Arabia, where he was slain, 146 B.C.—There are in the British Museum many copper and silver coins with the head of Balas.

ALEXANDER II. This prince was called Zebinas, or the 'bought one,' as it was reported that he had been purchased from slavery. Put to death 2nd century B.C.—The British Museum contains coins, both copper and silver, of this sovereign also.

ALEXANDER JANNEUS, king of the Jews, was the son of Hyrcan, and succeeded his brother Aristobulus, 106 B.C. Aristobulus had cast him into prison; whence he was taken at his death and placed on the throne. He began his reign by murdering one of his brothers, and

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entered into hostilities, which lasted long, with Ptolemy Lathyrus, king of Egypt. His cruelties irritated his subjects, and produced a civil war, which endured six years. Alexander, however, proved successful, and in one day caused 800 captives to be crucified, after their wives and children had been murdered before their eyes. Having secured the throne, he carried his arms into foreign countries, and made several important conquests. D. of intemperance, 79 B.C.

ALEXANDER was the son of Aristobulus II., king of the Jews. He was sent prisoner to Rome by Pompey, with his father, brother Antigonus, and two sisters. On being delivered from prison and going into Judæa, he raised an army, and opposed Hyrcan, the brother of Aristobulus, but was defeated by Gabinius, the Roman general, A.M. 3979, taken prisoner, and sent to Rome. Caesar afterwards restored him to liberty, in hope that he would be serviceable to him in Syria; but he again turned against the Romans, and with the same bad success. Scipio caused him to be beheaded at Antioch, by order of Pompey, 49 B.C.

ALEXANDER SEVERUS. (See SEVERUS.)

ALEXANDER I., king of Scotland, succeeded his brother Edgar in 1107. Before his accession he was remarkable for his seeming piety and humility, but afterwards he was so distinguished by his fiery disposition, that he was called "the Fierce." He was very rigorous in the administration of justice; on which account several insurrections took place, all of which he subdued. D. 1124.

ALEXANDER II., king of Scotland, succeeded his father, William the Lion, in 1214, at the age of 16. He engaged in a long and destructive war with John, king of England, who invaded his dominions; but he retaliated severely, by marching into England, where he committed great ravages. In 1221 he married the sister of Henry III. of England; in consequence of which, peace was restored between the two kingdoms. D. 1249.

ALEXANDER III., king of Scotland, was the son of the preceding by his second wife, and came to the crown at the age of eight years. Soon after he was married to Margaret, daughter of Henry III. of England, whom he assisted against the English barons. He defeated the king of Norway, who had invaded Scotland with a large army. He was killed hunting, in 1285, leaving the character of a great and good prince.

ALEXANDER, king of Poland, was chosen such on the death of his brother, John Albert, in 1501. D. 1506, aged 45.—He was a courageous, humane, and liberal prince.

ALEXANDER NEVSKOI, grand-duke of Russia, and a saint of the Greek church. His father, Jaroslaw, in 1227 removed his residence from Novgorod to Peryaslaf, leaving at the former place his two sons, Feodor and Alexander, as his representatives. Five years after, Feodor died, and Alexander became sole viceroy. About 1239 he married a princess of Polotzk, and began to strengthen his kingdom against the incursions of his neighbours, who drew to their interest Valdemar II., king of Denmark, with the Swedes and the Teutonic knights. Notwithstanding this combination, Alexander mustered his forces, and proceeded to engage the enemy. The armies met on the banks of the Neva. The battle began at six in the morning, and lasted the whole day: by the time that the shades of evening were drawing over the field, Alexander had gained a complete victory. B. at Vladimir, 1218 or 1219; D. at Kasuncow, 1263.—After his death, he was canonized; and in 1712, Peter the Great erected a monastery on the spot where he gained his fame, to which, in 1723, he caused the bones of the saint to be brought in great pomp. The empress Catherine built a superb church within the same monastery, with a magnificent mausoleum for herself and her descendants. The shrine of the saint is of massive silver. Peter the Great instituted the order of St. Alexander Nevskoi; but dying before he had named the knights, this was done by Catherine I. in 1725.

ALEXANDER I., emperor of Russia, was the son of the emperor Paul and of Maria, daughter of Prince Eugene of Würtemberg. On the 24th of March, 1801, his father was assassinated, not without some suspicions that Alexander was implicated in the conspiracy which had been formed against him, and which termi-

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nated so fatally to the son of the empress Catherine II. When he ascended the throne, Russia was engaged in a war with England; and as he found that her commerce was being greatly crippled by the naval ascendancy of the British, he took immediate steps to endeavour to reconcile the hostile differences between the two kingdoms. Accordingly a convention took place, and an agreement was signed between them on the 17th of June, 1801. The unparalleled successes of Napoleon were then striking alarm into the breasts of most of the sovereigns of Europe, and on the 11th of April, 1805, Alexander concluded an alliance with England, which was joined by Austria on the following 9th of August, and by Sweden on the 3rd of October. The lightning rapidity with which Napoleon conducted his wars, however, rendered almost entirely nugatory the physical influence of Russia against him; for the succession of battles which were fought between the 6th and the 18th of October completely crushed the armies of Austria before the arrival of the Russian troops. On the 25th, Alexander made his appearance at Berlin, concluded a secret convention with the king of Prussia, joined hands with him at midnight in the tomb of Frederick the Great, whose coffin he kissed, and in the gloomy vault of the departed, the two sovereigns pledged themselves to an eternal friendship with each other. He hastened now to join the emperor of Austria. On the 2nd of November the Russian and Austrian troops, commanded in person by their respective emperors, were met and beaten by the French at the battle of Austerlitz, which was the cause of an immediate convention being agreed to between France and Austria, and the departure of Alexander with the remains of his shattered army. In order to gain time and recruit his strength, Alexander feigned to treat for peace, but suddenly broke off the negotiations, or failed to fulfil the conditions which had been partially made, and recommenced hostilities. The battles of Jena and Eylau were fought and won by Napoleon, and on the 14th of June, 1807, the united armies of Russia and Prussia were signally defeated at the destructive battle of Friedland, and compelled to fall back behind the Niemen. This terrible event ended the campaign. On the 21st an armistice was arranged, and five days later, the emperors of Russia and France met in a tent on a raft, in the middle of the Niemen. It is affirmed that the foes became friends, and on the



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7th of July following, a treaty of peace was signed at Tilsit, Alexander, in a secret article, engaging to unite with Napoleon in a war against England. This treaty converted all the former friends of Alexander into enemies. In accordance with the plans of Napoleon, on the 24th February, 1808, Alexander declared war against Sweden, and finally, after much hard fighting,

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obtained possession of Swedish Finland. On the 27th September the French and Russian emperors again met at Erfurt, where a congress was held for the purpose of bringing about a general peace; and although both Napoleon and Alexander united in proposing terms to England, the negotiations proved unsuccessful, and were broken off in a few weeks. The friendship between these two sovereigns lasted five years, and the treaty of Vienna, signed on the 14th of October, 1809, brought to Russia the annexation of Eastern Galicia, ceded by Austria. By the close of 1811 disputes had risen to such a height between the two emperors, that a rupture became inevitable, and on the following 19th of March, Alexander declared war against Napoleon. A peace was concluded with Turkey, with which Russia had been at war, and by the 25th of June, Napoleon, with an immense army under his command, was marching upon Russian ground. Alexander had an interview in Finland, with Bernadotte, the crown-prince of Sweden. The French army had already entered Smolensk. "Should St. Petersburg be taken," said he, "I will go into Siberia. I will resume our ancient customs, and, like our long-bearded ancestors, will return anew to conquer the empire." "This resolution," cried Bernadotte, "will liberate Europe!" On the 7th of September, Borodino was fought, and on each side 25,000 men fell. On the 14th Moscow was entered by the French, but only to find it a vast pile of smoking and flaming ruins. Napoleon commenced his retreat, and before the remnant of his immense army had crossed the Niemen, on the 16th of December, the bones of 300,000 Frenchmen were already bleaching on the plains of Russia. Alexander had joined his army in pursuit of Napoleon. He was present at the battle of Dresden, fought on the 26th and 27th August; at that of Leipsic on the 18th October; and on the 24th of February, 1814, met the king of Prussia at Chaumont. Here these two sovereigns bound themselves by a treaty to pursue the war against France until it was successfully closed, even at the sacrifice of all the resources of their dominions. On the 30th of March following, they victoriously entered the French capital, Napoleon was deposed, and on the 25th of July, Alexander arrived at his own capital, St. Petersburg, where he was greeted with every public demonstration of joy by his admiring subjects. At the congress of Vienna, opened on the 3rd November, 1814, Alexander was recognized as king of Poland, which country had, for some time, been merged in his dominions. The escape of Napoleon from Elba, and the events which followed it, brought Alexander again to Paris, where, on the 26th September, 1815, he, the emperor of Austria, and the king of Prussia, affixed their signatures to an instrument, which had for its object the preservation of universal peace on Christian principles, and which was called the Holy Alliance. By the 13th of December following, he was once more in his own capital. With the banishment of Napoleon, the great events which had marked the political career of Alexander closed. In the beginning of 1825 he left St. Petersburg on a tour through his southern provinces. After visiting the principal towns in the Crimea, he arrived at Taganrog, on the Sea of Azof. Here he was taken ill of the common intermittent fever of the country, and gradually sank into insensibility, and then into death. *B.* 1777; *D.* at Taganrog, 1825.—Alexander and Frederick William, king of Prussia, visited England in 1814, and were received with the most tumultuous rejoicings, and entertained with truly magnificent hospitality. As a sovereign, he greatly extended the happiness of his people, promoted their literature, advanced their civilization, and improved their institutions. He founded upwards of 2,000 schools for the benefit of the humbler classes, established 204 gymnasia, and remodelled seven universities. He abolished personal slavery, paved the way for the final emancipation of those serfs that are attached to the soil, and from a subordinate rank, raised his country to be one of the leading European powers. At his death it was rumoured that he had been poisoned, but there was no foundation for such a report.

ALEXANDER II., present emperor of Russia, is surnamed Nicholasewitch, as the eldest son of the late emperor Nicholas. His mother was a sister of Frederick

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William IV., the present afflicted king of Prussia. On the death of his father, which took place on March 2, 1855, he became autocrat of all the Russias, and immediately issued a proclamation intimating his resolution to pursue the plans of Nicholas, and, if possible, bring the war, which was then raging in the Crimea, between the united forces of Turkey, England, France, and Sardinia, and those of his own dominions, to a successful termination. In this, however, he was doomed to disappointment; for on the 8th September, 1855, the allies obtained possession of Sebastopol, the stronghold of the Crimea, which was the immediate precursor to a suspension of hostilities. Peace was concluded in the same year; since which time Alexander has steadily devoted himself to the administration of the internal policy of his extensive dominions, to the development of arts and manufactures, and the gradual abolition of serfdom, a task which even the energy of his father recoiled from undertaking. *B.* 1818.

ALEXANDER I., bishop of Rome, was a Roman by birth, and succeeded Evaristus in 109. He stands as a martyr and saint in the Roman calendar. *D.* 129.—Platina attributes the introduction of holy water to this pope.

ALEXANDER II., Pope, was raised to the papal see in 1061. The imperial party opposed his election, and in a council held at Basil procured Cadalous, bishop of Parma, to be elected by the name of Honorius II. After a strong contest, the party of Alexander prevailed, and all Europe acknowledged him pope. He carried the papal power to a great height, and most of the sovereign princes yielded to his authority. *D.* 1073.

ALEXANDER III. succeeded Adrian VII. in 1159. There was a competitor set up against him by the emperor Frederick I., but England and France acknowledged Alexander. On the death of his opponent, the emperor procured Cardinal Guy to be elected pope, by the name of Paschal III.; but Alexander being supported by the Roman clergy, deposed the emperor, and absolved his subjects from their allegiance. On this Frederick marched to Rome, and having driven out Alexander, placed his rival in the pontifical chair; but becoming weary of the contest, he acknowledged Alexander as legal pontiff. *D.* at Rome, 1181.—This pontiff took part with Thomas à Becket in his quarrel with Henry II., and canonized him after his assassination.

ALEXANDER IV., Pope, was raised from the bishopric of Ostia to the papal throne, in 1254. He claimed a right to dispose of the crown of Sicily, but was unsuccessful in the dispute which it occasioned. *D.* 1261.

ALEXANDER V., Pope, was born of such poor parents that in his childhood he was obliged to go about begging. An Italian monk taking a fancy to him, got him admitted among the Friars Minors. After studying at Paris, he obtained the bishopric of Vicenza, and next the archbishopric of Milan. Pope Innocent VII. made him cardinal, and appointed him legate. On the deposition of Gregory XII., in 1409, the council of Pisa elected him pope. *B.* in the island of Candia; *D.* at Bologna, 1410.—He was a liberal and munificent pontiff.

ALEXANDER VI., Pope. The original name of this pontiff was Roderic Borgia, and his mother was sister to Calixtus III., by whom he was made cardinal in 1455. On the death of Innocent VIII., he contrived by his intrigues to get himself elected by the conclave, though he had then four sons and a daughter by a Roman lady. His son, Cæsar Borgia, was a monster of wickedness like himself. There is hardly a crime of which these profligate wretches have not been accused, and it seems with justice. At length Providence punished them by the same means which they had prepared for the ruin of others. In 1503 the pope and his son attempted to poison a rich cardinal on account of his wealth; when, by a mistake of the attendant, they drank the wine which they had destined for their victim. The pope died almost directly, but Borgia recovered, and was killed some years after. *B.* at Valencia, Spain, 1431.

ALEXANDER VII., Pope, was originally called Fabio Chigi. After passing through a variety of offices with credit, he became a bishop and cardinal. In 1655, on the death of Innocent X., he was elected pope, owing to his affectation of extraordinary piety and humility.

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B. at Sienna, 1599; D. 1667.—He published, in 1656, a famous bull against the Jansenists; yet, it is said, he was a liberal-minded prelate, and particularly favourable to the Protestants. He was an eminent scholar, and an encourager of learning.

ALEXANDER VIII., Pope, received several preferments from Urban VIII.; Innocent X. created him a cardinal, and in 1639 the college raised him to the papal chair. B. at Venice, 1610; D. 1691.

ALEXANDER of Ægea, a Peripatetic philosopher, was the tutor of Nero, whom it is said he corrupted by his instructions. Lived in the 1st century A.D.—He wrote a commentary on Aristotle's Meteorology.

ALEXANDER, a bishop of Hierapolis, who espoused the doctrine of Nestorius, that there were two different natures in Christ, which he supported in the council of Ephesus. Lived in the 5th century, and died in exile.

ALEXANDER, a Norman by birth, and made bishop of Lincoln in 1123. He rebuilt his cathedral, which had been burnt down, and enlarged the revenues of his see; he also built the castles of Banbury, Sleaford, and Newark, and founded two monasteries. D. 1147.

ALEXANDER of Paris, a French poet, who wrote a poem on the life of Alexander the Great, in verses of twelve syllables, which measure has ever since been called Alexandrine. Flourished in the 12th century.

ALEXANDER, an English abbot, who was sent by Henry III. to support the rights of the English nation at the court of Rome. This commission he discharged with such fidelity that Pandolphus, the pope's legate in England, excommunicated him, and caused him to be imprisoned. D. about 1217.—His works are, "Victoria a Proteo," "De Ecclesie Potestate," "De Potestate Vicaria," "De Cessatione Papali," &c.

ALEXANDER AB ALEXANDRO, an eminent lawyer, who, from his excellent honesty, renounced his profession, owing to the corrupt state in which the practice of it was in his time. B. at Naples, 1461; D. about 1524. He wrote a curious book entitled "Genialium Dierum," in the manner of Aulus Gellius's "Attic Nights."

ALEXANDER, William, a Scotch statesman and poet, who, in 1613, became gentleman usher to Prince Charles, and received the honour of knighthood from James I. In 1621 the same monarch gave him a grant of Nova Scotia, which he intended to colonize, and Charles I. afterwards patronized the scheme by appointing him lieutenant of that country, and founding an order of knights-baronet in Scotland, each of whom was to contribute towards the settlement, and to have a portion for the same. The number of these baronets was limited to 150. Sir William afterwards sold Nova Scotia to the French. In 1630 he was created viscount, and afterwards Earl Stirling. B. at Menstrie, 1580; D. 1640.—Notwithstanding the great affluence of Alexander in powers of versification, he was entirely destitute of the poetic faculty. His poem entitled "Aurora" was published in 1604, and in 1607 a collection of his tragedies in 4to appeared. The title is now extinct, the last of the male descendants having died in 1739.

ALEXANDER POLYHISTOR, an historian, who was the slave of Cornelius Lentulus, who became his pupil, and gave him his freedom. He was burnt to death in his house at Laurentum, which so affected his wife, that she hanged herself. Lived 80 years B.C.—He wrote five books concerning Rome; and various other works of his, in history and philosophy, are mentioned by Plutarch and others. Suidas says, that in his writings he mentions a Hebrew woman named Moso, who was the author of the Jewish laws. All his works are lost.

ALEXANDER, Sr., an Asiatic, who though connected with an Eastern court, quitted it for a religious retirement. He founded the order called *Acemetes*, because one of them was always to be on the watch to sing hymns. D. about 430.

ALEXANDER, a bishop of Jerusalem, celebrated alike for his piety and his sufferings. He studied under Pantæus, and afterwards under St. Clement of Alexandria. Being made bishop of Cappadocia, he was imprisoned in the persecution begun by Severus, and remained in confinement nearly eight years. On his release he was associated in the government of Jerusalem with Narcissus, on whose death he became sole bishop; but in the reign of Decius he was again

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imprisoned, and cruelly used. Lived in the 3rd century.—He wrote many letters, which are lost; but Eusebius has preserved extracts of four. He was the founder of a library at Jerusalem, spoken of by Jerome.

ALEXANDER, a county of the Illinois, at the angle between the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Area, 375 square miles. This county was organized in 1819. Desc. Chiefly pastoral and agricultural. Pop. about 5,000.

ALEXANDRETTA, or SCANDEROON, *äl'-ex-an-dret'-a*, or *skän'-de-roon*, the seaport of Aleppo, at the south-east part of a bay in the Mediterranean. Besides having a large trade, it has the best harbour on the Syrian coast.

ALEXANDRIA, *äl'-ex-an'-dre-a*, the Iskenderiyeh of the Arabs, a large and celebrated city, the ancient capital of Egypt, founded by Alexander the Great. It is situate 118 miles N.W. from Cairo, on the south-east coast of the Mediterranean, and at no great distance from Lake Mareotis. Under the dynasty of the Ptolemies, a race of enlightened princes, whose pride it was to foster commerce and the sciences, this city made great progress. On what was then the island of Pharos, but which is not an island now, they built a *pharos*, or lighthouse, which was considered one of the seven wonders of the world. The city, at that epoch, engrossed the commerce of India, the grand object of ancient ambition. It became also, at the same time, the centre of all sciences connected with mathematics, astronomy, and geography, and contained an immense library, the largest of antiquity, chiefly collected by Ptolemy Soter. Altogether it consisted of 700,000 volumes, 500,000 of which were destroyed when Julius Cæsar was blockaded in the Greek part of the city, and the rest by the Saracenic general Amer, A.D. 640. After falling before the arms of the Romans, Alexandria scarcely lost any of its splendour, and continued still to be the channel by which the commodities of India, Arabia, and Eastern Africa were transported to Europe; but when conquered by the caliphs, and subjected to the Saracen yoke, it then began and continued to decline till the discovery of a passage to India by the Cape of Good Hope, in 1497, gave the final blow to its importance and trade. Its principal buildings and institutions consist of the palace of the pasha, a multitude of mosques, a naval arsenal, the custom-house, naval and military hospitals, a medical college, and several educational establishments. The chief ecclesiastical building is the mosque of the Thousand and One Pillars. *Exp.* These consist principally of the produce of Egypt; comprising cotton, rice, wheat, beans, barley, linseed, and drugs; hides, mother-of-pearl, natron, and potashes; coffee from Arabia; indigo, opium, saltpetre, ivory, ostrich feathers, soda, and dates. *Imp.* Principally timber, iron, copper, tin plates, hardware, cotton, woollen, and silk goods, paper, cutlery, jewellery, and machinery, &c. *Pop.* about 66,000, chiefly Copts, Turks, and Jews. *Lat.* 31° 13' N. *Lon.* 29° 55' 52" E.—This city was founded 332 B.C., and Dinocrates, a celebrated architect, who rebuilt the temple of Diana at Ephesus, was engaged to lay out its plan. There are now very few remains by which its ancient magnificence can be recognized. One of the two obelisks known as Cleopatra's Needles is still standing, and the other, which was presented to the British government by Mehemet Ali (to remove which to England an unsuccessful attempt was made), we believe, is still lying prostrate not far from it. The origin of the name of "needles" being applied to these singular erections, arises from the Arabic word *mesalleh*, signifying both an obelisk and a packing-needle; and as the Arabs ascribe them to Cleopatra, so they adopted the word needle as being the more appropriate term by which the works of a lady should be recognized. The pillar of Diocletian, better known as "Pompey's Pillar," stands between the city and Lake Mareotis, and the catacombs are at a distance of about two miles from it, cut in the face of a calcareous rock, which fronts the sea. Such are the principal melancholy memorials of this vast and ancient city, which, according to Diodorus Siculus, had on its rolls in his time (44 years B.C.) 300,000 freemen. When Amer took it, he said, in his letter to the caliph, that he found in it 4,000 palaces, 4,000 baths, 40,000 Jews who paid tribute, 400 royal circuses, and 12,000 gardeners, who supplied the city with all kinds of herbs

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in great plenty. Alexandria now forms the centre through which the intercourse between England and India is carried on. Its port is frequented by British, Austrian, and French steamers. From it, travellers cross the Isthmus of Suez by a railway, lately completed, to Cairo; the distance 130 miles, time of transit seven hours; thence by omnibuses across the desert to Suez, where they embark on steamers for the ports of India and southern Asia. The whole line to Suez will soon be finished. While we write, a submarine cable is being laid from Cape Hellas to Canea, in Candia, and thence to Alexandria; so that now the only interruption to a direct and almost immediate communication between Egypt and England will be about 100 miles of land line, between Cape Hellas and Constantinople, which it is expected will be completed early in the spring of 1859.—On the 14th June, 1798, the city was stormed by Napoleon Bonaparte, and taken. On the 21st March, 1801, at the battle of Alexandria, when the French under Menou were defeated, Sir Ralph Abercrombie was mortally wounded, and on the 28th of August following, the French garrison yielded to the British under the command of General Hutchinson. (See Sir Ralph ABERCROMBIE, EGYPT, &c.)

ALEXANDRIA, a village of Scotland, 4 miles N. of Dumbarton. Pop. about 4,000, chiefly employed in the cotton manufacture.—A station on the Glasgow and Loch Lomond Railway.

ALEXANDRIA, the capital of a barren district of Russia, in Cherson, 70 miles W. of Ekatherinoslav. Pop. 2,500; of the district, 21,000.—This is the name of various small places throughout Russia.

ALEXANDRIA, the name of a great many small towns and villages of the United States.

ALEXANDRIA, a county in Virginia, United States. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agricultural and pastoral pursuits.

ALEXANDRIA, the capital city and port of the above, on the west bank of the Potomac, 7 miles S. of Washington. Trade. Maize, wheat, flour, and tobacco. Pop. 10,000.—Alexandria, previous to 1846, belonged to the district of Columbia. It has a commodious harbour, to which ships of the line can ascend by the river.

ALEXANDRIA LAKE. (See AUSTRALIA.)

ALEXANDROV, *al'-ex-an'-drov*, a small town of European Russia, 58 miles from Moscow, where the czar Ivan Vasilievitch occasionally spent the summer, and where he established the first printing-press introduced into Russia. Pop. 3,000.—Here is the imperial breeding-stud of horses, an establishment supported by the crown, and remarkable for the extent and disposition of its buildings. It was commenced in 1761, by the empress Elizabeth, and twenty years were spent in its erection.

ALEXANDROVSKA, *al'-ex-an'-drov-ska*, a town of European Russia, 48 miles from Ekatherinoslav, the capital of a district of the same name, on the left bank of the Dnieper, at the mouth of the Moscovka. The town is fortified, and the district is for the greater part a barren heath. Pop. of town about 6,000.

ALEXANDROVSKAYA, *al'-ex-an'-drov-ska'i-a*, a fort of Russia, on the Dnieper, 114 miles N.E. of Cherson.

ALEXANDROWKA, *al'-ex-an'-drow'-ka*, the name of several small towns of Russia, in Cherson, Ekatherinoslav, Tambov, &c.

ALEXICACUS, *al'-ex'-e-kai'-kus*, a surname of Apollo, from his delivering mankind from plagues.

ALEXIS, *al'-ex'-is*, a Greek comic poet, uncle to Menander, of whose works a few fragments remain. Flourished 4th century B.C.

ALEXIS of Piedmont, a writer, who was of a noble family, and spent fifty-seven years of his life in travelling. At the age of 82 he was in Milan, and happening to see a poor man expire under the hands of an unskilful surgeon, he was so deeply stung by remorse for not interfering to save his life, that he renounced the world and sought retirement in a hermitage. Lived in the 16th century.—He was the author, of "Medical Secrets," a work which was printed at Basil, 1536, and which has been translated into several languages.

ALEXIS, or ALEXEI, MICHAELOWITCH, *mi'-kel-o'-vitch*, the son of Michael, czar of Russia, ascended the throne in 1645, at the age of sixteen. His reign was disturbed by foreign and civil wars. Having succeeded in quelling domestic dissension, he engaged in a war with Poland, which ended by his acquiring the provinces of Smo-

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lensko, Tchernigov, and Seweria, for a sum of money. He next entered upon a long and destructive war against Charles Gustavus, of Sweden, who was more than his equal, and compelled him to retire within his own territories. He next engaged the Turks, uniting his forces with those of the king of Poland, under the famous John Sobieski, who, on the 18th October, 1672, gained a splendid victory over the Ottomans at Kaluzo. A short peace with Turkey was the result of this battle; but the terms on which it was obtained being deemed unsatisfactory by the Polish chief, war was recommenced, and before it was again concluded, Alexis died. B. at Moscow, 1630; D. 1677.—He was an upright but severe prince, and was the first who caused the laws of Russia to be printed. He also encouraged the arts and sciences, paid attention to the interests of commerce, and laid the plans of those projects which his son Peter the Great afterwards carried into execution.

ALEXIS PETROWITCH, *pe'-tro-vitch*, son of Peter the Great, by Eudokia Lapukin, when a child, was committed to the care of the Russian priests, who instilled into him all their barbarous prejudices. Being of a disposition which seemed likely to overturn all the reforms which his father had planned for the civilization of his people, he was obliged to sign his renunciation of the right of succession, in 1716. Soon afterwards he escaped to Vienna, and put himself under the protection of Charles VI., who sent him first to Inspruck, and then to Naples. By a promise of forgiveness, however, he was induced to return to Moscow, where he was thrown into prison, tried secretly, and condemned to death. The trial was printed by order of the emperor. The public manifesto asserts that he died of an apoplectic fit, but it is suspected that he was secretly put to death. B. at Moscow, 1699.

ALEXIS I. COMNENUS, *kom-ne'-nus*, who on the deposition of Nicephorus, in 1081, was chosen emperor of the East by the troops. The greatest part of his reign was disturbed by wars with the Turks, Scythians, and other powers. B. at Constantinople, 1048; D. 1118.—He was a vigilant prince, well versed in the art of government, and attentive to the interests of his people. He was the father of the celebrated Anna Comnena, who, in the "Alexiad," the history of her father's reign, has drawn his character in the most flattering colours. The first crusaders, roused to action by the preaching of Peter the Hermit, passed through his dominions during his reign.

ALEXIS II. COMNENUS, surnamed PORPHYROGENITUS, *por'-fi-ro-gen'-e-tus*, was the son of Michael Comnenus, whom he succeeded in 1180, under the care of the empress Mary, his mother. Her conduct gave offence to the nobility, and at length an open insurrection ensued, headed by Andronicus Comnenus, who took Constantinople in 1183, imprisoned the empress, and compelled the young emperor to admit him as his associate in the empire. In the year following, however, he caused Alexis to be strangled.

ALEXIS III. ANGELUS, emperor of the East, deposed his brother Isaac, and threw him into prison, where he was deprived of his sight. Alexis, the son of Isaac, prevailed on the French and Venetians to espouse the cause of his father. A large army besieged Constantinople in 1203, and the usurper fled with his treasure to Thrace. The people then released Isaac, and placed him on the throne. Alexis fell into the hands of Theodore Lascaris, who put out his eyes, and confined him in a monastery, where he died.

ALEXIS IV., after the flight of his uncle, was associated with his father Isaac in the government. He was deposed and put to death by the people, for endeavouring to raise heavy contributions to pay his allies, and to bring the Eastern empire under the authority of the pope. D. 1204.

ALEXIS V. DUCAS, called Murtzuffle, from his black heavy eyebrows, on the murder of the last-mentioned emperor, was raised to the throne. The Latins, however, laid siege to Constantinople, and pressed it so closely, that Murtzuffle was obliged to escape by night. He was deprived of his eyes by his father-in-law, to whom he fled for refuge; and, after rambling about as a mendicant, was seized by the Latins, who cast him from the top of Theodosius's Pillar, when he was dashed to pieces. Reigned at the commencement of the 13th century.

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ALEXIS DEL ARCO, *a-lai'-es dail ar'-ko*, a celebrated deaf and dumb Spanish portrait-painter. B. at Madrid, 1625; d. 1700.

ALEXOPOL, *à-lez'-o-pol*, the capital of a circle in Pultawa, Russia, 30 miles S. of Pultawa.

ALEYBEH, *a-lai'-be*, a large and populous place in W. Africa, on the bank of the Senegal. Lat. 16° 50' N. Lon. 14° 4' W.

ALFYN, Charles, *a-lain'*, an English poet, who wrote two poems on the battles of Cressy and Poitiers, and some other effusions. D. 1640.

ALFACAR, *al-fa-ka*, a town of Grenada, with extensive and fine Moorish remains. Pop. 1,100.

ALFAQUES, *al-fa'-kais*, a Spanish seaport town in the province of Tarragona, at the mouth of the Ebro. Lat. 40° 30' N. Lon. 0° 45' E.—In the neighbourhood there are extensive marshes and small ponds, where a great quantity of salt is deposited, procured, and constantly being exported.

ALFAR DAGH, *al-far daw*, a mountain of Asiatic Turkey, in Anatolia, not far from the Black Sea. Lat. 41° 35' N. Lon. 33° 5' E.

ALFARIG, or **ALFRAIG**, *âl-fraig*, a district in Ross-shire, Scotland, well wooded with firs.

ALFAEO, *al-far-o*, a town of Spain, at the conflux of the Alama and Ebro. Pop. 5,000. Lat. 42° 16' N. Lon. 1° 52' W.

ALFAYATES, *al-fa-ya'-tais*, a fortified place of Portugal, 150 miles N.E. of Lisbon. Lat. 40° 27' N. Lon. 6° 47' W.

ALFECHIMO, *al-fe-che'-mo*, one of the four districts of the island of Corfu, containing a considerable number of villages. Pop. about 15,000. (See CORFU.)

ALFELD, *al'-felt*, a walled town of Hanover, on the river Leine. *Manf.* Linen and yarn; and there are corn, oil, paper, and saw-mills. In the neighbourhood hops and flax are cultivated. Pop. 3,000.—A station on the Hanover and Cassel Railway.

ALFENUS VARUS, Publius, *âl-fe'-nus vair'-us*, a Roman jurist, who, from being a shoemaker, became an advocate, and at length consul. He wrote forty books of digests, and some collections, cited by Aulus Gellius. Horace mentions him in his third satire, and Virgil speaks of his conduct towards him with gratitude. B. at Cremona. Lived 1st century B.C.—There is another of this name, who was captain of the guards to Vitellius.

ALFIERI, Vittorio, *vee-tor'-e-o al'-fe-air'-e*, a celebrated poet, was born of a wealthy and noble Italian family. He lost his father when a child, and his mother having married again, he was placed under the guardianship of his uncle, and at the age of 13 was admitted a student of philosophy at the university of Turin. At 14 he became master of his own income, entered the army, and at 17 commenced his travels under the escort of an English Roman Catholic tutor. He visited France, England, and Holland, and then returned to Italy and took up his abode first at Siena, and then at Florence. Here he made the acquaintance of the wife of Charles Edward Stuart, known as the Young Pretender, and upon whom the affections of his heart were fixed for ever afterwards. On the death of that lady's husband, it is said that he privately married her, although she continued to retain the title of countess of Albany. With the exception of a brief interval, when he resided in France with the countess, he spent the remainder of his life in Florence, devoting nearly the whole of his time to study. B. at Asti, Piedmont, 1749; d. at Florence, 1803.—The early years of Alfieri were given to dissipation, and not till 1773 did he commence writing with a view to public fame. By 1782 he had completed fourteen tragedies, which are wonderfully effective in operating upon the passions of an Italian audience. His "Saul" and his "Filipo" are considered the finest of his productions. (See ALBANY, Countess of.)

ALFONZO or **ALPHONZO**. This is the name of several kings who have reigned in Spain, Portugal, Sicily, and Naples, and is variously spelt; but we have retained the mode by which it is best known in this country. (See ALPHONSO.)

ALFORD, *âl-ford*, a parish and township of Lincolnshire, 24 miles from Boston. Area, 1,410 acres. Pop. 2,300.—There is another small parish in Somerset of the same name.

ALFORD, a district and parish, 28 miles N.W. of

Alfred

Aberdeen, Scotland. The district contains fourteen parishes, and is watered by the river Don, and surrounded by hills and mountains. Area of the parish, 8,000 acres. Pop. 1,100; of the district, 13,000.—In 1645 a battle was fought in this parish between the Covenanting army under General Baillie, and the royalists under Montrose, in which the former was defeated.

ALFRED THE GREAT was the youngest son of Ethelwolf, king of the West Saxons, and Osburga, daughter of Oslac the Goth, who inherited the blood of the sub-kings of the Isle of Wight. At the age of five he was sent to Rome, where Pope Leo IV. anointed him with the royal unction. Ethelwolf died in 858, leaving his dominions to Ethelbald and Ethelbert, and his personal estate to his younger sons, Ethelred and Alfred. Ethelbald did not long survive his father, and was succeeded by Ethelbert; but he dying in 866, left the throne to Ethelred, who made Alfred his prime-minister and general of his armies. Ethelred dying in 871, from a wound which he received from the Danes at the battle of Mertune,—probably Merton, near Reading,—Alfred found himself, at the age of 22, the monarch of a distracted kingdom. After several unfortunate actions with the Danes, he disbanded his followers and wandered about the woods, and finally found shelter in the cottage of a herdsman named Denulf, at Athelney, in Somersetshire. In this retreat he remained about five months, when he received information that Odun, earl of Devon, had obtained a victory over the Danes, in Devonshire, and had taken their magical standard. On this, Alfred is said to have disguised himself as a harper, and obtained admission to the Danish camp, where his skill was so much admired that he was retained a considerable time, and was admitted to play before King Gorm, or Guthran, and his chiefs. Having gained a knowledge of the state of the camp, he directed his nobles to collect their vassals, and to meet him at Selwood, in Wiltshire, which was done so secretly, that the Danes were surprised at Eddington, and completely defeated. This was in May, 878. After the victory Alfred behaved with great magnanimity to his foes, giving up the kingdom of the East Angles to those of the Danes who embraced the Christian religion.



His success now enabled him to put his kingdom into a state of defence, and to increase his navy. Having recovered London, which had been taken by the Danes, the whole country seemed to acquire a new life under his vigorous administration. After the repose of a few years, an immense number of Danish forces landed in Kent; on which those who settled in Northumberland broke their treaty, and, fitting out two fleets, sailed round the coast, and committed great ravages. They were, however, soon defeated by Alfred, who caused several of their leaders to be executed at Winchester as an example. Thus by his energy, activity, bravery, and wisdom, did he secure the peace of his dominions, and strike terror into the hearts of his enemies, leaving the country in a very different condition, as to its internal safety and prosperity, from that in which he found it. B. at Wantage, in Berkshire, 849; d. 900.—There is, perhaps, no prince who has had the surname of 'Great' given him with more universal consent than Alfred. He is said to have been engaged in 56 battles by sea and land, although his valour as a warrior has excited less admiration than his wisdom as a legislator. He composed a body of statutes, instituted the trial by jury, and divided the kingdom into shires and tithings. He was so exact in his government that robbery was unheard of, and valuable goods might be left on the high-road without danger. He also formed a parliament, which met in London twice a year. There was so little learning in his time, that from the Thames to the Humber hardly a man

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could be found who understood Latin. To remedy this state of things, he invited learned men from all parts, and endowed schools throughout his kingdom; and if indeed he was not the founder of the University of Oxford, he raised it to a reputation which it had never before enjoyed. Among other acts of munificence to that seat of learning, he founded University College. He was himself a learned prince, and composed several works, and translated others from the Latin, particularly "Boetius's Consolations of Philosophy." He divided the twenty-four hours into three equal parts; one he devoted to the service of God, another to public affairs, and the third to rest and refreshment. To Alfred, also, England is indebted for the foundation of her naval establishment, and he was the first who sent out ships to make the discovery of a north-east passage. In private life he was benevolent, pious, cheerful, and affable; and his deportment was both dignified and engaging. Several of the romantic incidents of his eventful life have suggested subjects for the historical painter: one of the best known of these is his allowing the cakes to burn whilst making his arrows in the cottage of the herdsman, during his obscurity at Athelney. "You can eat the cakes fast enough, though you will not take the trouble to look after them," was the rebuke which the angry herdsman's wife gave on this occasion to the disguised monarch for his want of vigilance.

ALFRED, the son of Ethelred the Unready, by Emma, daughter of Richard I, duke of Normandy. The ravages of the Danes induced his father to send him with his brother, afterwards Edward the Confessor, to Normandy, where they were educated. On the death of Canute, he landed in England with a chosen band of Normans, and would have succeeded in dethroning Harold, surnamed 'Harefoot,' if it had not been for the treachery of Earl Godwin. Alfred was taken prisoner, and his eyes were put out; after which he was confined in the monastery at Ely, where he died, or, as some say, was murdered, about 1037. B. 1003.

ALFRED ERNEST ALBERT, second son of her Majesty Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, embarked on board the ship *Euryalus* at Portsmouth, as a naval cadet, on the 27th October, 1858. B. August 6th, 1844.—Thus are the two eldest sons of the queen members of the naval and military professions, in which we trust their conduct will be such as to merit the admiration of their country, and to shed additional lustre round the name of their parents, whose virtues have so long commanded the affection and homage of the great nation over whose destinies they have been called to preside.

ALFRETON, *al-fre-ton*, a market-town in Derbyshire, supposed to have derived its name from Alfred the Great. The inhabitants are occupied principally in the manufacture of brown earthenware and stockings, and in some iron-works and collieries in the vicinity. Pop. about 2,000.—Reached by the North Midland Railway.

ALFRIDE, or EFRID, the illegitimate son of Oswy, king of Northumberland, on whose death he was violently persecuted by Egfrid, his brother. To avoid his violence he retired to Ireland, or, according to others, to Scotland, where he led a philosophical life. His brother, however, followed him with implacable malice, and waged war with those who granted him an asylum. In this contest Egfrid was slain, on which the Northumbrians elected Alfride to the vacant throne in 638.—This prince greatly endeared himself to his subjects, and was a liberal encourager of literature.

ALGARDI, Alexander, *al-gar'-de*, an Italian painter and sculptor, the son of a silk-mercator. He studied under Lewis Carracci, and executed many fine works; amongst which may be mentioned the Attila, which is the largest alto-relievo in the world, and is in St. Peter's church of the Vatican at Rome. B. at Bologna; d. at Rome, 1654.—As a sculptor, Algardi ranks among the first of the moderns. In infantile representation his excellence was great.

ALGARINEJO, *al'-gar-e-naish'-o*, a well-built town of Andalusia, Spain, 26 miles from Grenada. *Manf.* Wove fabrics, brandy, soap, oil, &c. Sheep, goats, mules, and asses are reared, game in the vicinity is abundant, and the inhabitants cultivate much fruit and vegetables. Pop. 5,000.

ALGAREKIRK, *al-gar-kirk*, a parish of Lincolnshire,

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8 miles from Spalding. *Area*, 6,050 acres.—Here there is to be seen a statue of Edgar, earl of Mercia, who having, in 870, defeated the Danes in a battle in this part, was slain the next day.

ALGAROTTI, Francis, *al'-ga-rot'-e*, a polite writer, who received a liberal education, and after visiting different countries, was made, by Frederick, king of Prussia, chevalier of the order of Merit, created a count, and appointed chamberlain. The king of Poland also highly esteemed him, and gave him the title of privy counsellor of the affairs of war. B. at Padua, 1712; d. at Pisa, 1764.—His works were published in Italian at Leghorn, 1765, and afterwards translated into French. Algarotti was a man of lively, but superficial genius; and though his writings show a taste for the fine arts, they convey little information.

ALGARVE, or ALGARVA, *al-gar'-vai*, a southern maritime province of Portugal, bounded on the W. and S. by the Atlantic, on the E. by Spain, and on the N. by Alentejo. *Ext.* 90 miles in length, with an average breadth of about 20. *Area*, 2,142 square miles. *Desc.* Hilly, and intersected with numerous valleys, which are fertile, although so little cultivated that a sufficient quantity of corn is not raised to meet the wants of the population. *Pro.* Oil, almonds, figs, wine, and olives. These are all exported, and the herring and sardine fisheries are very productive. In the mountains numerous goats are pastured, and the oak is reared. *Pop.* 150,000.—At the S.W. extremity of this province is Cape St. Vincent, where Admiral Sir John Jervis, afterwards called, from this victory, Lord St. Vincent, defeated the Spanish fleet on the 14th February, 1797.

ALGECIRAS, *al'-jai-the'-ras*, a maritime town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the Gulf of Gibraltar, between Cape Algeciras and the rock of Gibraltar. *Manf.* Coarse linen and cotton fabrics, gloves, brown and stained paper, sombrero hats, Morocco leather, earthenware, and copper utensils. *Pop.* about 12,000. *Lat.* 36° 8' N. *Lon.* 5° 26' W.—This town was built by the Moors, and, after a siege of twenty months, was, in 1344, taken from them by Alphonso X. It is memorable in British naval history, as the locality of a great victory gained by Admiral Saumarez over the combined French and Spanish fleets, on June 9, 1801.

ALGEMESI, or ALGEMESIA, *al'-jai-mai'-se*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 18 miles S. of Valencia. *Pro.* Principally rice and silk. *Pop.* 5,000.

ALGERIA, *al-jeer'-e-a* (Fr. L'ALGERIE, *la'-shai-re*), is the name given by the French to a large portion of Northern Africa, which they have recently acquired by the connivance of the British. It is bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean Sea, on the E. by Tunis, on the S. by the Great Desert, and on the W. by Morocco. *Ext.* 600 miles, with a varying breadth of from 100 to 300. *Desc.* The interior of Algeria may be regarded as an extensive table-land running from east to west, and rapidly rising from the plains which skirt the Mediterranean coast, until it attains to an average height of 3,000 feet above the level of the sea, when it gradually slopes towards the south, and loses itself in the Great Desert. The breadth of this tract varies considerably, and is beautifully adorned with rounded, insulated hills, overlooking rich valleys and ravines, but never attaining to the elevation of the limit of perpetual snow. These hills are for the greater part covered with fruit-trees of every description, and of the very finest quality. Orange, lemon, fig, and vine trees abound; the palm is indigenous, and in the 'country of dates,' to the south of the Atlas mountains, that fruit is exceedingly plentiful. The timber-trees consist mostly of the elm, and a species of oak which produces a nutritious kind of acorn. The lotus, the cypress, and the chestnut are also abundant, whilst the plains are beautified by large plantations of white roses; whence is obtained the perfume known to us by the name of *attar* of roses. *Rivers.* The principal are the Shellif, rising on the borders of the Algerian Sahara, and after a course of 300 miles falling into the sea below Cape Ivy;—the Isser, the Zowah, the Wad-el-Kebeer, the Seiboos, the Sig, and the Tafna. These are on the N. of the Atlas. On the S. are the Wad-ad-jedee, which, after a course of 200 miles, loses itself in the marshes which border the Desert. Several other streams of no great size also fall into these marshes after tracing a meandering

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or tortuous course through the rugged defiles of the southern side of the Atlas chain. *Climate.* Temperate and healthy to the north of the Atlas, but disagreeable during the blowing of the south wind, or Khamsin, as it is called. The rainy months are November and December. It is generally fine in January and February, and in April the fields are carpeted with the richest green. From July to September the country is scorched by the solar heat, the oleander alone preserving its verdant hue. *Pro.* Rice, wheat, millet, barley, dourra, Indian corn, cotton, and sugar. *Minerals.* So far as these are at present known, they consist of iron, copper, lead, silver, gypsum, marble, and limestone. Since the country was taken by the French, the copper-mines have been worked to a considerable extent. *Wild Animals.* In the mountain-ranges are lions, panthers, and leopards, but no tigers, and the interior swarms with antelopes, boars, and porcupines. Serpents and venomous insects also abound, and the locust occasionally lays waste the harvest of whole districts in a few days. *Domestic Animals.* Cows, goats, asses, mules, horses, and camels. The horses are an excellent breed, and of the milk of the camel a good cheese is made. The flesh of the foals of horses is eaten, and the countries of Morocco and Algeria are the original of the Merino sheep. *Inhabitants.* These comprise seven races,—the Arabs, Moors, Turks, Kooloolis, Jews, Berbers or Kabyles, and the Negroes of Soudan. The Arabs encamp on the plains, and are also known by the name of Bedouins. The Moors are a mixed race, who have grown out of the several nations who have successively conquered the country. Their numbers were much increased when they were forced from Spain. The Kooloolis are the offspring of Turks and Moorish women or Christian slaves. The Jews mostly came with the Moors from Spain or Portugal; the Kabyles are the aborigines, who were called so by the Moors, from the word 'Kabileah,' signifying a clan. Their chief stronghold is to the east of Algiers, in the highlands stretching for 200 miles along the Mediterranean, from Dellys to Bona, and designated Kabylia by the French. The Negroes were slaves who were kidnapped by the Bedouins, or brought from Soudan by the caravans. *Rel.* Of these races the religion is chiefly Mahometan. *Gov.* The dey of Algiers was an absolute monarch. The revenues arose from the tribute paid by the Moors and Arabs, a detachment of the army being sent into each province every year to collect it; and the prizes which were taken at sea sometimes equalled the taxes imposed upon the natives. Since its occupation by the French, up to the present time, however, the government has been administered under the direction of the French War-office, and consisted of a governor-general, assisted by a council. The country was divided into three provinces, each of which consisted of a civil and a military territory. The former constituted a department, subdivided into arrondissements and communes, governed by a prefect and council; the latter was administered exclusively by the military authorities. The names of the provinces were Alger, Oran, and Constantine, and the governor-general was the commander-in-chief of the military force of the colony. But Algeria is now no longer a colony. On the 24th of November, 1858, this fact was announced in a proclamation of M. G ry, the new prefect of Algiers, who, on assuming his office, had it posted on the walls of that city; the minister for Algeria under the new r gime being Prince Napoleon, the cousin of the present emperor of the French. *Towns.* The principal are Algiers, Constantine, Bona, Medevah, Blidah, Mushgammin, Arzew, Oran, Tlemsen, and Mascara. *Manf.* Defective. Carpets, blankets, and other woollens; silks in the form of sashes and handkerchiefs. A considerable trade is carried on in salt, ostrich feathers, hides, wax, cattle, and sheep; and there are imported European manufactures and colonial produce. With the French African settlements of Senegal a profitable trade is carried on across the interior by means of caravans. *Pop.* about 3,000,000, of which upwards of 100,000 are Europeans.—This country embraces the ancient Numidia, the kingdoms of Massinissa, Syphax, and Jugurtha; the Mauritanian kingdoms of Bocchus and Juba; and it has been successively conquered by the Romans, the Vandals, the Byzantine Greeks, and the Arabs, who, in the beginning

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of the 8th century, invaded North Africa, and established Islamism. (*See* ALGIERS.)
ALGHERO, or **ALGHERI**, *al-gai'-ro*, a province, situate on the west coast of the island of Sardinia, remarkable for the beauty of its scenery and the exceedingly high state of its cultivation. *Pro.* Fruits, vegetables of all kinds, butter, cheese, and a good quality of wine. Tobacco is profitably cultivated, and the coral procured on its coast is the most valuable of any in the Mediterranean Sea. *Exp.* Corn, wine, tobacco, skins, wool, rags, bones, coral, and anchovies. *Pop.* 35,000.
ALGHERO, the capital of the above province, standing on a large bay formed by capes Caccia and Maragiu. Its streets are narrow, but clean and well paved. *Pop.* 10,000. *Lat.* 40° 33' 30" N. *Lon.* 8° 19' 15" E.—This was a favourite retreat of Charles V. of Spain.
ALGIDUM, *al'-je-dum*, a town of Latium, near Tusculum, about 12 miles from Rome. There is a mountain of the same name in the neighbourhood.
ALGIERS, *al'-jeers*, comes from the Arabic *al Jezira*, signifying 'the island,' and is the capital of the French province of Algeria. It is built on the declivity of a mountain, in the form of an amphitheatre, next the harbour; and the houses appearing one above another of a resplendent whiteness, seem as if rising in successive layers of snow, and present a dazzling picture from the sea. Their tops are flat, and the inhabitants walk upon them in the evening to take the air: they are also covered with earth, and serve as small gardens. The streets are narrow, and there are several mosques, which exhibit nothing remarkable in their architecture, whilst the palace of the dey, the Turkish for 'uncle,' was neither spacious nor extensive. The harbour was small, shallow, and insecure, and its entrance incommoded with numerous rocks; but the French have enlarged it so much that it is capable of containing 300 vessels of commerce and 30 ships of war. The mole of the harbour is 500 paces in length, extending from the continent to a small island, where there is a castle and a large battery of guns. These fortifications constitute the principal defence of Algiers on the sea side, and are very strong; but those on the land side are by no means formidable in this respect. On the outside of the walls there is a castle which commands the city, and which is called the Emperor's. The city is well supplied with markets, and is lately much improved, wider streets having been built, squares formed, and houses in the European style erected. The country about Algiers is adorned with gardens and fine villas, watered by fountains and rivulets; and thither the inhabitants resort in the hot seasons. *Pop.* about 60,000, of whom the half are Mussulmans and Jews. *Lat.* 36° 49' N. *Lon.* 3° 25' E.—Algiers was first built about the middle of the 10th century, by an Arabian chief called Jussuf Zeri, and for ages it braved the resentment of the most powerful states in Christendom. The emperor Charles V. lost a fine fleet and army in an expedition against it in 1541, and from that time the Algerines believed themselves unconquerable, and extended their piratical enterprises not only over the Mediterranean, but into the waters of the Atlantic. The English burnt their vessels in the harbour in 1635 and 1670. It was bombarded by the French in 1683. In 1775 the Spaniards made a descent near the city with a formidable army, but were defeated with great slaughter. In 1784 they sent a powerful fleet to attack the forts that defend the harbour; but they were repelled by the Algerines, although they made eight successive attacks with great bravery. In 1767 the Algerines took the lead of the other states of Barbary in refusing to pay any longer their usual tribute to the Porte, and continued to pursue their hereditary lawless mode of life, until finally subdued by those commercial nations whose shipping interests called for its suppression. In 1815 they received a severe check from the United States, who compelled the dey to renounce his accustomed tribute, and to pay 60,000 dollars as compensation for the American vessels he had plundered. On August 16, 1816, Lord Exmouth bombarded the forts and attacked their fleet, gaining a complete victory, which put an end, amongst them, to Christian slavery; and in June, 1830, in consequence of an insult to the French consul, a large fleet and army were dispatched by Charles X., when the Algerines fell under

Algoa

the power of that nation. The dey capitulated to General Bourmont, abdicated, and crossed to Europe, when the French entered the town and took possession of the fort and the treasury, which in stores and metals amounted to £2,000,000 sterling. From that time the invaders have gradually extended their conquest over the country, winning their way by fire and sword, and not without much bloodshed. Their bravest and most persevering foe was Abd-el-Kader, who, for fifteen years, disputed their settlement in the country, but who was at last taken prisoner, carried to France, and finally



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allowed to retire to Brussa, and thence to Constantinople. Since this event the French have held undisputed possession of the conquered territory. (See ALGERIA, ABD-EL-KADER.)

ALGOA BAY, or PORT ELIZABETH, *al-go-a*, an inlet about 20 miles broad and about 500 miles E. of Cape Town, South Africa. It is the place where the emigrants who went from this country in 1820 debarked. Both in population and importance, commercially speaking, the place is increasing. *Lat.* 33° 56' S. *Lon.* 26° 53' E.

ALGONQUINS, *al-gon'-quins*, the name of a North American tribe of Indians, the chief of whom are the Chippewas, and who inhabit a large tract of country which stretches from lakes Ontario and Erie to the shores of the Esquimaux.

ALGOOR, *al'-goor*, a place in Chinese Tartary, where the Russian count Mouravieff, in 1858, determined, with the representatives of the emperor of China, the frontier territory which divides the two empires, Russia and China, in this direction. (See AMOOR.)

ALHAMA, *al-ya'-ma*, the name of several small towns in Spain, none of which has a population over 7,000.

ALHAMBRA, *al-ham'-bra*, a town of Spain, in Aragon, 7 miles S. of Teruel.—There are several other small towns in Spain of this name, but none of them has a population above 1,000.

ALHAMBRA, the name assigned to the vestiges of a palace which was erected and occupied by the Mahometan sultans or kings of Grenada, in Spain. They crown the summit of a lofty hill which overlooks the city of Grenada, and which is cut off from another hill called the Cerro del Sol, on which stands the summer residence designated the Generalife. When in its perfect state, the interior of the Alhambra was deemed the most superb specimen of Moorish architecture and fanciful adornment that has ever existed, and the ruins may now be regarded as the most picturesque in Europe.

ALHANDRA, *al-yan'-dra*, a town in Estremadura, Portugal, on the Tagus, 15 miles from Lisbon. *Pop.*

Ali Musjid

2,000.—Another in Brazil, S. America, 15 miles from Paranahyba.

ALHAURIN EL GRANDE, *ail grawnd-ai al-yaw'-reen*, a town in the province of Grenada, Spain, 22 miles from Malaga. *Pop.* 5,600.

ALHUCEMAS, *al-yoo-thai'-mass*, a small island and fortress belonging to Spain, off the coast of Morocco, in the Mediterranean. There is a town upon it consisting of about thirty houses. *Lat.* 35° 15' N. *Lon.* 4° 12' E.

ALI, *a'-le*, an ancient town of Sicily, with sulphur-baths, 15 miles from Messina. *Pop.* 1,500.

ALI, the cousin and son-in-law of Mahomet, whom he was to have succeeded; but being successfully opposed by Omar and Othman, he raised a sect of his own, and gained many followers. On the death of Othman he was declared caliph in 655, but was assassinated in a mosque, A.D. 669.—He had nine wives, by whom he had fourteen sons and eighteen daughters.

ALIA, *a'-le-a*, a town in New Castile, Spain, 18 miles from Logrossan. *Pop.* 3,500.

ALI-ABAD, *a'-le-a'-bad*, a town of Persia, 85 miles from Kushan. It contains 500 houses. There is a residence built by Shah-Abbas in the neighbourhood.—There are several other towns and villages in Asia of this name.

ALASKA, *ä-li-äs-ka*, a peninsula on the N.W. coast of North America, separating, with the Aleutian Isles, the Pacific from the Sea of Kamchatka. *Lat.* between 59° and 54° 40' N. *Lon.* between 153° and 163° 40' W.—This peninsula contains the lofty volcanic cone of St. Elias.

ALI BEG, *a'-le-beg*, a Pole, who became first dragoon or interpreter to the grand seignior of Turkey. He was taken prisoner by the Tartars when a child, and sold to the Turks, and was brought up in the Mahometan faith. *D.* 1675.—He understood English, and translated the catechism of the church of England, and all the Bible, into the Turkish language. His greatest work is a book on the liturgy of the Turks, their pilgrimages to Mecca, &c., translated into Latin by Dr. Smith.

ALI BEY, *a'-le-ba* or *bai*, a Greek adventurer, who when young was taken by robbers and conveyed to Cairo, where he was bought by Ibrahim, a lieutenant of the janisaries, who entered him among the Mamelukes. For his gallantry against the Arabs he was created a bey. In 1758 his patron was murdered by a party headed by a person also called Ibrahim, a Circassian. In 1763 he attained the dignity of sheik-ecbalad, which was the first in the republic, and soon after slew Ibrahim, to revenge the murder of his patron. This raised against him numerous enemies, who obliged him to fly to Acre, where he was protected by the sheik Daher. In 1766 he was recalled by the people, and, after revenging himself upon his enemies, he declared war against the Arabs, and by the success of his achievements encircled his name with renown. Having now risen to be the head of the government, Egypt under his rule began to revive; agriculture flourished, and the country seemed to bid fair to recover its former splendour. In 1768 war broke out between Russia and Turkey, and Ali sent 12,000 men to serve in the Ottoman army. His enemies reported at Constantinople that these troops were designed to assist the Russians; in consequence of which a capigi, and four attendants, were sent to take off his head. Ali being informed of this, seized these messengers of death and handed them over to the fate they designed for himself. He then declared war against the Porte, and for a time preserved his independence, and obtained several advantages. At last his principal commanders revolted with their troops, and in a battle which took place between Ali and the forces of one of his chief Mamelukes, he was taken prisoner, and died of his wounds in 1773. *B.* in Anatolia, 1728.—The object of Ali was to endeavour to re-establish the independence of Egypt; to resuscitate some of the greatness of its long-gone grandeur; and had he been supported by a similar spirit of energy in his people, Egypt might once again have taken a prominent place amongst the nations of the modern world.

ALI MUSJID, *a'-le moos'-jid*, a fort 2 miles from the eastern entrance of the celebrated Khyber pass, which during the Afghan war frequently changed hands.

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Ali

ALI, HYDER. (See HYDER ALI.)

ALI PASHA, *a'-le pa-shaw'*, or *pa'-sha*, an Albanian chief, who in his fourteenth year was secured in the inheritance of his father's estates by the cruelty of his mother, from whom he seems to have inherited the ferocity by which he was actuated in many of his deeds in winning his way to wealth and power. Born amongst a community of robbers, his early life was passed amid scenes of continual vicissitude and the most daring and dangerous adventure; but whilst he was distinguishing himself by his bravery, he was, at the same time, accumulating riches and gathering power. At length he was enabled, by intriguing at Constantinople, to obtain the secret commission which enabled him to execute the firman of death against Selim, pasha of Delvino. He was then appointed lieutenant to the new Derwend pasha of Roumili, in which his conduct was marked by great rapacity, even among the Kleptis, or robbers, with whom he was leagued in spoliating all that came within his reach. The country now swarmed with marauders. His power grew with his increasing riches; but the Porte was dissatisfied, and the Derwend pasha was recalled and decapitated. Ali, although summoned to the capital, was too wary to be caught. He bribed the divan, remained where he was, and avoided the loss of his head. Ali soon afterwards managed to make his peace with the Porte, and successively became pasha of Tricali, in Thessaly, then Derwend pasha of Roumili, when he, from being a robber himself, raised a body of 4,000 Albanians, and gained additional favour with the Porte by clearing the country of the depredators by which it was infested. He next took Jannina, the capital of southern Albania, or Epirus, usurped its pashalic, got himself confirmed in it, and began vigorously to extend his territories. These finally embraced all Epirus, and extended into Acarnania and Ætolia, or Western Greece. He attacked and defeated the Suliotes, and exercised upon them the most dreadful vengeance for the bravery with which they had resisted his efforts to conquer them. He reduced many of the towns on the Gulf of Arta and the coast of the Adriatic; penetrated, on the north, Albania proper; intrigued for and obtained the pashalic of Berat; seized the government of Ochrida, in Upper Albania; attacked, by order of the Porte, the pasha of Scutari, or Skodra; defeated and then appropriated his territories. At all these daring acts the Porte was compelled to connive, and Ali was even appointed inspector of the principal division of the empire, with a residence at Monaster, and an army of 24,000 men. He subsequently became a vizier, or pasha with three tails, but by his intriguing and treacherous disposition he finally roused the ire of the sultan, who had him excommunicated, and commanded all the pashas of European Turkey to march against him. Ali was compelled to abandon his stronghold in Jannina, and on a promise of pardon surrendered himself to the Porte. The treachery by which so many of the deeds of his own life had been distinguished now fell upon himself. He was betrayed and murdered. His head was transported to Constantinople, where, upon the gate of the seraglio, it was stuck and exhibited to the gaze of the populace. *b.* at Tepelen, 1750; *d.* 1822.—Ali had three sons, who shared his fate; and whatever regret might be felt for them, there was none on his behalf. Lord Byron visited him in his fortress at Tepelen, and thus sings of him in his second canto of "Childe Harold":—

"He pass'd bleak Pindus, Acherusia's lake,
And left the primal city of the land,
And onwards did his further journey take,
To greet Albania's chief, whose dread command
Is lawless law."

The lineaments of Ali, however, did not, in the noble poet's opinion, indicate the ensanguined ferocity which characterized his disposition. Notwithstanding that he was a man of "war and woes," and that crimes had "marked him with a tiger's tooth,"—

"Yet in his lineaments ye cannot trace,—
While gentleness her milder radiance throws
Along that aged, venerable face,—
The deeds that lurk beneath, and stain him with disgrace!"

ALICANTE, *a-le-kan'-tai*, a province of Spain, in the S. of Valencia. *Ext.* 63 miles long and 68 broad. *Area*, 2,911 square miles. *Desc.* Rugged and barren in the

Alison

north, but level and fertile in the south. *Pro.* Wheat, maize, barley, rye, sugar, hemp, flax, oranges, grapes, and other fruits. *Minerals.* Lead, iron, copper, and coal. *Exp.* Chiefly fruits, wine, and agricultural produce. *Imp.* Cotton, linen, stuffs, timber, tobacco, and salt-fish. *Pop.* upwards of 360,000.

ALICANTE, or ALICANT (the *Lucentum* of the ancients), a maritime town of Spain, in Valencia, standing on a sort of peninsula, in a bay of the Mediterranean, and at the bottom of a rocky mountain, on the summit of which is a castle fortified in the modern style. The harbour is at some distance from the town, and is one of the best in Valencia. *Exp.* Barilla, passarillas, anise, dates, saffron, figs, capers, brandy, raisins, silk, wine, and soap. *Imp.* Principally salt-fish. *Pop.* about 19,000. *Lat.* 38° 35' N. *Lon.* 0° 24' W.—Alicante may be considered as the Cadiz of the eastern coast of Spain, and is the residence of consuls from most of the European and other states. It is the terminus of the Madrid and Alicante Railway, 282 miles long.

ALICATA, *a-le-ka'-ta*, a fortified town on the south coast of Sicily, 30 miles from Girgenti. *Pop.* 15,000.—This place has a considerable trade in soda, sulphur, maccaroni, almonds, pistaccio nuts, and grain.

ALICE, *äl'-is*, a town in a fertile district of the province of Victoria, Cape Colony, 40 miles from Graham's Town. *Lat.* 32° 48' S. *Lon.* 26° 52' E.

ALICUDI, *a-le-koo'-de*, one of the Lipari islands, off the coast of Sicily, about 6 miles in circumference, and rising like a cone from the sea. It has about 300 inhabitants, among whom diseases are unknown, and who cultivate a fine kind of wheat, barilla, capers, flax, and pulse.—It is the *Ericusa* and *Ericodes* of the Greeks; a name applied to it from the heath with which it is covered.

ALIENUS CÆCINA, *ai-le-e'-nus se-si'-na*, a quæstor in Bœotia, appointed by Galba to the command of a legion in Germany. The emperor disgraced him for his bad conduct, and he then raised commotions in the empire, about the middle of the 1st century.

ALIFÆ, ALIFA, or ALIPHA, *äl'-e'-fe*, or *ä-lä'-fa*, a town of Samnium, near the river Volturnus, celebrated for its manufacture of pottery. It is now Alife.

ALIFE, *a-le'-fai*, a Neapolitan town, 16 miles from Capua, remarkable for its salubrity. *Pop.* 1,700.

ALIMENTUS, *äl'-i-men'-tus*, an historian of the second Punic war, who wrote in Greek an account of Hannibal, besides a treatise on military matters.

ALIPÉE, *äl'-e-pe*, a populous town of Hindostan, in Cochin. *Exp.* Pepper, grain, and timber. *Pop.* 13,000. *Lat.* 9° 30' N. *Lon.* 76° 24' E.

ALIPHERIA, *äl-i-fer'-e-a*, a town of Arcadia, situate on a lofty hill, about 8 miles S. of Heræa. The strength of its position made it valuable to the Eleans, who took possession of it when the inhabitants removed to Megalopolis, on the foundation of that city. It was, however, taken from them during the Social war, by Philip, king of Macedon.

ALIBROTHIUS, *äl-ir-ro'-the-us*, a son of Neptune. Hearing that his father had been vanquished by Minerva, in their dispute about giving a name to Athens, he went to the citadel, and attempted to cut down the olive which had sprung from the ground and given the victory to Minerva; but he missed his aim in the stroke, and cut his own legs so severely that he instantly died.

ALISON, Archibald, *äl'-e-son*, a clergyman, whose father was a magistrate of the city of Edinburgh, who educated him for the church. After receiving several preferments, he finally became the senior clergyman of the episcopal chapel in the Cowgate of Edinburgh, the congregation of which subsequently removed to a new Gothic structure which they erected in York Place, where Mr. Alison continued to officiate, until increasing infirmity compelled him to relinquish his public duties. *b.* in Edinburgh, 1757; *d.* 1839.—Mr. Alison is best known by his "Essays on Taste," which attained no great degree of popularity till the appearance of a second edition, when an elegant and able critique from the late Lord Jeffrey, in the "Edinburgh Review," brought them prominently into notice. They then enjoyed a brief popularity, but are now little read.

ALISON, Sir Archibald, Bart., son of the above, was born in Shropshire, while his father officiated as vicar

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of Kenley, in that county. In 1800 his father removed to Edinburgh, whither he brought his son, who received his education in the schools and university of that city, and in 1814 was called to the Scottish bar as an advocate. His literary predilections stimulated him to become a contributor to periodical publications; and although his first appearance in the world of letters was as a writer on the criminal law of Scotland, he achieved little notoriety until the appearance of his "History of Europe from the Commencement of the French Revolution in 1789 to the Restoration of the Bourbons in 1815," the first volume of which was published in 1839. This work has been continued until it has become one of the most voluminous productions of modern times; and although it has a strong party bias towards Conservative principles, still the comprehensive grasp which it shows, and the evident endeavour to preserve, as far as possible, views of impartiality, coupled with the fervour and animation which it displays in recounting many of the stirring scenes of the Revolution, have procured for it a high degree of popular favour. It has been translated into most of the European, and into some of the Eastern languages. In 1828, Mr. Alison was appointed sheriff of the shire of Lanark, and on the formation of the Derby ministry in 1852, was created a baronet. In 1851 he was elected lord-rector of the University of Glasgow, and has since had conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.C.L. by the Oxford University. *b.* 1792.—Besides his "History," Sir Archibald has written, in two volumes, a "Life of Marlborough," "Historical, Political, and Miscellaneous Essays," which originally appeared in "Blackwood's Magazine," and two volumes on the "Principles of Population."

ALIWAŁ, a'-le-wal, a village of Upper India, standing on the banks of the Sutlej, 20 miles from Ludiana. It was formerly a place of no note, but is now celebrated as being the scene of a battle, fought on January 28th, 1846, between the British, under Sir Harry Smith, and the Sikhs, commanded by Runjoor Sing. The British army consisted of 10,000 men and 32 guns; the Sikhs of 19,000 and 68 guns. They were defeated with a loss of nearly 6,000 men and the whole of their artillery.

ALJUBARROTA, al'-shoo-bar-o'-ta, a market-town of Portuguese Estremadura, 15 miles S. of Leiria. *Pop.* 1,600.—In the vicinity Alphonso I. defeated the Moors in 1139, and on the same field John I. of Portugal, surnamed the Great, gained a signal victory over John I., king of Castile, August 14, 1385, 12,000 Castilians being slain. The battle is known as that of Campo de Ourique, and is described by Camoens in the fourth canto of his "Lusiad." The anniversary of the day on which it was won is still celebrated by the Portuguese. (*See* ALPHONSO I.)

ALJUSTREL, al'-shoo-trail, a small town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 77 miles from Lisbon. *Pop.* 1,700.

AL-KAISSERIA, al-kai-ser'-e-a, a town in the northern part of Morocco, not far from Al-kasar. It is rapidly falling into decay, although it still possesses some remains of having been a flourishing place. It trades principally in salt, obtained from the neighbouring hills. *Pop.* 8,000.

ALKMAAR. (*See* ALCKMAAR.)

ALKMAR, Henry von, fon alk-mar, a German poet, who translated the celebrated satire called the "Fable of Reynard," which has been popularized in several languages. Flourished in the 15th century.—The story of "Reynard the Fox" is entirely fictitious, although it has been endeavoured to be otherwise proved, and is founded upon the supposition of a court of animals in which the lion is the king, and which has been assembled for the purpose of putting "Reynard" upon his trial for the numerous tricks of rapacity and cruelty which he was in the constant habit of playing off upon others of the quadrupedal species less quick-witted than himself. Although he is sentenced to be hanged, he is released from punishment on account of his declaration that he knows of a great treasure, which he would discover to the king. This is found to be a falsehood, and he is condemned to punishment again; but he offers to fight in single combat with his principal antagonist the wolf, in which it is generally supposed he is certain to be killed. By a trick, however, he conquers the wolf; for which he is pardoned, and is finally received into the favour of the king. Notwith-

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standing the almost universal popularity of this effusion on the Continent, the moral which it conveys is of a low, if not of an absolutely bad kind; namely, that the successful practices of fraud and cunning constitute the basis of true wisdom.

AL-KOSH, or EL-KOSH, al-kosh, the supposed birth-place and burial-place of the prophet Nahum, is a small Asiatic market-town on the river Tigris, 30 miles from Mosul. *Pop.* about 3,000.

ALLAHABAD, al-la-ha-bad', one of the N.W. provinces of Hindostan, bounded N. by the provinces of Oude and Agra, S. by Gundwana, E. by Bahar, and W. by Malwa and Agra. *Ext.* 270 miles long and 120 broad. *Area*, 11,971 square miles. *Divisions.* This province is divided into six districts,—Cawnpore, Futtehpore, Humeerpore, Calpee, Allahabad, and Banda. Being watered by the Ganges, the Jumna, and the Goomtee, it is one of the most productive in India. *Pro.* Opium, sugar, indigo, cotton, grain, and fruit. Saltpetre and diamonds are found. *Manf.* The natives make a coarse kind of cotton cloth. *Pop.* 4,527,000. *Lat.* between 24° and 26° N. *Lon.* between 79° and 83° E.—This province was brought under the power of the East-India Company by three successive arrangements, which were severally made in 1775, 1803, and 1810. The East-Indian Railway runs through the district, which is also traversed by the great trunk road from Calcutta.

ALLAHABAD, a fertile district of the above province, producing large quantities of opium, cotton, and indigo. The principal grain sown is wheat, which is grown on an average at the rate of 56 bushels to the English acre.

ALLAHABAD, an ancient city, and capital of the above province, situate at the junction of the Ganges and Jumna, and considered by the Brahmins as the most sacred site of all the confluences of the rivers in Hindostan. It is 53 miles from Benares and 550 from Calcutta. At two miles' distance stands the celebrated fortress of Allahabad, founded by the emperor Akbar, in the year 1583, and indicating one of the most esteemed places of Hindoo worship and ablution, to which, every summer, multitudes of pilgrims resort from all parts of India. As many as 200,000 of them have been known to bathe themselves in the holy waters of this spot in the course of a single year. *Lat.* 25° 27' N. *Lon.* 81° 56' E.—This city came into the possession of the East-India Company in 1801, since which period it has been held as one of the most important places of India. It is the seat of a permanent judicial establishment, wherein periodical circuits are made to other parts of the province, and where are immense public buildings for conducting the administration of the district. In 1857 it became the scene of one of the several demoniac massacres which distinguished the revolt of the sepoy troops. Early in the morning of the 5th June, news came of the rising at Benares, and a telegraphic message was received from Sir Henry Lawrence, desiring that every European should be kept in the fort till all was secure. A few hours proved that on the outside of the fort the rebels were triumphant. The English officers of the 6th regiment were sitting quietly at mess, when the mutineers sounded an alarm, when the officers, thinking that it was some disturbance amongst the people, rushed on to the Parade, and were cut down whilst the band was playing the Queen's anthem. Nine youthful ensigns doing duty with the regiment were bayoneted in the mess-room, and eight other officers were shot. Merchants and others swelled the slaughter, till fifty Europeans had fallen by the hands of the sepoys. The treasury was looted, the prisoners in jail were released, and the work of general destruction commenced. House after house was plundered and fired. The whole station was reduced to ashes, and the murderers revelled in the scene of their wanton destruction. Forten days the English were blockaded in the fort, and dared not venture fifty yards from it, without being shot at. In it were 400 Sikhs of doubtful loyalty, and 80 invalid English artillerymen, with 100 English ladies, and a large number of children. At one time during this period it was expected that the Sikhs would rise against them, on account of their having obtained spirituous liquors and become drunk and riotous. For three successive nights the ladies, silent, timid, and

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sleepless, crouched in the fort, expecting death, but guarded by the Europeans, each with a revolver in his hand, ready to meet the attack of the Sikhs, and to mete out to them, as far as was in their power, the reward of their treachery. But happily the Sikhs remained true, and recovered their senses. Colonel Neil, with a detachment of the Madras Fusiliers then arrived from Benares, attacked successfully the insurgents, and in a few days had the whole of Allahabad in his possession. (For the origin of the mutiny, and other incidents connected with it, see AGRA, BENARES, CANNPORE, DELHI, &c.)

ALLAH-SHEHR, or ALA-SHEHR, *al'-a-sheh*, the 'city of God,' a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Anatolia, standing on three or four hills, and exhibiting the remains of a wall. It is of considerable extent, but the houses are in general mean and dirty. It is situated on one of the principal roads to Smyrna, whither a caravan goes and returns regularly, and is greatly frequented by Armenian merchants. The coffee-houses and baths are much resorted to. Pop. 15,000. This city is the ancient Philadelphia, and was built by Attalus Philadelphus, king of Pergamus. It stands about 80 miles to the E. of Smyrna.

ALLAN, *al'-lan*, a river of Scotland, noted for the beauty of the scenery through which it flows for 18 miles, when it falls into the Frith of Forth, 2 miles from Stirling.

ALLAN, BRIDGE OF, a village of Scotland, situate on the above river, in Perthshire. It has become celebrated for a mineral spring in its neighbourhood, to which many resort.—A station on the Scottish Central Railway.

ALLAN'S CREEK, a river of the United States, which enters the Genesee.

ALLAN, *al'-long*, a parish and village in France, in the department of Drôme, celebrated for the excellence of its wine. Pop. 1,000.—Mulberry-trees were here first planted in France.

ALLAN, David, the son of a Scottish shoremaster in Alloa, has been called the "Scottish Hogarth," although far inferior to the distinguished Englishman in the paths of humorous and eccentric delineations of human characteristics. His genius was first remarked by his rude chalk drawings upon the floor, whilst confined to the house from a burnt foot. The immediate cause, however, of his being put to study for a painter, arose from a caricature which he made of his schoolmaster inflicting punishment upon a boy. Whilst the ludicrous turn given to this sketch brought upon him his expulsion from school, it secured the countenance of a Mr. Stuart, the collector of the customs at Alloa, who had him sent to the academy of Messrs. Andrew and Robert Foulis, at Glasgow, to be educated for a painter. After spending nine years at this academy, he was patronized by Lord Cathcart, who introduced him to Erskine of Mar, who generously sent him to Rome to prosecute his studies. Here a painting of the Corinthian Maid who executed a profile of her lover's countenance round the shadow thrown by a lamp upon the wall, procured him a golden medal in the academy of St. Luke, and a proportionate amount of reputation. He subsequently painted those humorous subjects by which he obtained considerable fame, and which, although deficient in sensibility, are yet replete with broad rustic fun. B. at Alloa, 1744; d. at Edinburgh, 1796.—The most popular designs of Allan are his twelve illustrations of Ramsay's far-famed Scottish pastoral, "The Gentle Shepherd."

ALLAN, Sir William, a distinguished Scottish artist, who, after passing through the High School of Edinburgh, was put to be a coach-painter, but who discovered so great a desire to improve in his art, that he was entered as a pupil in the Trustees' Academy, where he had Wilkie for a fellow-student and companion. After a certain period he became a student of the Royal Academy of London, but failing in attracting the notice to which he thought himself entitled, he set out for St. Petersburg, where he passed ten years, with the exception of the time necessary at various periods to visit Tartary, Turkey, the shores of the Black Sea, &c., where he enriched his portfolio with numerous objects and scenes of curious interest. On his return to Scotland in 1814, he publicly exhibited the fruits of his travels and labours; and for a large picture of

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"Circassian Captives," he received 1,000 guineas, which was subscribed for by a hundred gentlemen, at ten guineas each, and at the suggestion of Sir Walter Scott. This picture is now in the possession of the earl of Wemyss. Soon after this period he turned his attention to the production of native historical subjects, and the "Murder of Archbishop Sharpe," "Knox admonishing Mary, Queen of Scots," the "Parting of Prince Charles Stuart and Flora McDonald," and the "Murder of the Regent Murray," were the result. A disease having affected his eyes, he suspended his studies, and visited Asia Minor, Greece, and Italy. On returning, he produced his "Slave-market at Constantinople," which tended to enhance his reputation. Subsequently he produced the companion pictures of "Scott in his Study, Writing," and "Scott in his Study, Reading," both of which are well known from the nature with which he has succeeded in investing them. His most important pictures, however, are the "Battle of Waterloo," which Wellington approved and bought, the "Battle of Preston Pans," "Nelson boarding the San Nicolas," and the "Battle of Bannockburn," a large picture, upon which he was working when overtaken by death. B. in Edinburgh, 1782; d. 1850.—In 1825 Allan became an associate of the Royal Academy, and in 1838 was elected President of the Scottish Academy. On the death of Wilkie, he received the appointment of her Majesty's limner for Scotland, and in 1842 was knighted. He is considered by his countrymen to stand at the head of Scottish art.

ALLATIUS, Leo, *al'-ai'-she-us*, a Greek, educated first in Calabria, and then at Rome, where he taught the *belles-lettres*. He was appointed keeper of the Vatican library by Alexander VII. His learning was extensive, and he founded a college in the island of Chios. B. in Chios, 1586; d. at Rome, 1669.

ALLEDIUS SEVERUS, *al'-e'-de-us se-ve'-rus*, a Roman knight, who married his brother's daughter to please Agrippina.—A noted glutton in Domitian's reign.

ALLEGAV, *al'-e-gaw*, a county of the United States, bordering Lake Michigan. Area, 832 square miles. Pop. 6,000.

ALLEGHANY, *al'-e-gai'-ne*, or *al'-e-gen'-e*, a county of the United States, in New York, on Genesee river, bordering on Pennsylvania. Area, 1,185 square miles. Desc. Fertile, but more suitable for pasturing cattle than for agricultural purposes. Pop. 40,000. Principal town, Angelica.—2. Of Pennsylvania, at the junction of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers. Pop. 140,000. Principal town, Pittsburg.—3. In Maryland, the north-west end of the state, on Potomac river. Desc. Uneven and rugged, though interspersed with much fertile land. Pop. 25,000, of whom there are from 1,000 to 2,000 slaves. Principal town, Cumberland.—The name of several townships in Pennsylvania.

ALLEGHANY, or APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS, in the United States, commencing in the northern part of Georgia, and running north-east nearly parallel with the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. They pass through North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New York, and terminate at the St. Lawrence, and are crossed by several great roads, which connect the cities of the east with those of the western states. They divide the waters which flow into the Atlantic from those which flow into the Mississippi, and consist of several ranges called the Blue Ridge, North Jackson's, Laurel, and Cumberland, rarely attaining an elevation beyond 2,500 feet, although Mount Washington, in New Hampshire, rises to 6,620 feet above the level of the sea. Geology. The geological formation of the Alleghanies consists of granite, gneiss, mica, clay-slate, and primary limestone. They inclose many rich and beautiful valleys, and are, in general, wooded to their summits. (See NORTH AMERICA.)

ALLEGHANY, a river in the United States, which rises in Pennsylvania, and at Pittsburg unites with the Monongahela, to form the Ohio. Is navigable to Hamilton, 260 miles above Pittsburg.

ALLEGRAIN, Christopher Gabriel, *al'-e-gräng*, an eminent French sculptor. His principal works are the figure of a young man, for which he was admitted into the academy; also a Venus and a Diana. D. 1795.

ALLEGHANZA, *al'-ai-gran'-tha*, the most northern of the Canary islands, inhabited, and possessing extensive woods. Lat. 29° 29' N. Lon. 13° 31' W.

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Allegre

ALLEGRE, *al'-aigre*, a town and parish of France, at the base of a volcanic mountain. It is in the department of Haute Loire, 12 miles from Le Puy. *Pop.* upwards of 2,000.

ALLEGRI. (See **CORREGGIO**.)

ALLEGRI, Gregorio, *al'-ai-gre*, a celebrated musician, whose compositions are still retained in the pontifical chapel. The chief is the "Miserere," which is always sung on Good Friday. *D.* 1672. Clement XIV. sent a magnificent copy of the "Miserere" to King George III. in 1773.

ALLEHGUNJ, *al'-le-goony*, a town of British India, on the left bank of the Ramgunga river, 11 miles from Furruckabad. *Pop.* 6,000. *Lat.* 27° 33' N. *Lon.* 79° 45' E.

ALLEN, Joseph, *al'-ain*, a nonconformist minister, who, in 1655, became curate of Taunton. In 1662 he was ejected for nonconformity, but continued to preach privately, for which he was imprisoned. *B.* at Devizes, 1633; *D.* at Bath, 1668. His book entitled "An Alarm to unconverted Sinners" has gone through numerous editions, and is still popular among certain classes.

ALLEN, *al'-en*, a river of England, which rises in Dorsetshire, and runs into the Stour.

ALLEN, a river of Wales, rising in Denbighshire, flowing through Flintshire, and ultimately falling into the Dee, a few miles below Holt.

ALLEN, BOG OF, a collective term applied to the bogs east of the Shannon, in King's county and Kildare, Ireland. *Area*, 238,500 acres. Its average depth of moss is 25 feet, and the rivers Boyne, Barrow, and Brosna have their sources in it. It is traversed by the Grand Canal.

ALLEN, ISLE OF, a village of Ireland, county of Kildare, 5 miles N.E. of Kildare.

ALLEN, LOUGH, *lok al'-en*, a lake of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 9 miles from Carrick. It is viewed as the source of the Shannon.

ALLEN, three counties of the United States. 1. In Ohio. *Area*, 554 square miles. *Pop.* 12,000. Capital, Luna. 2. In Indiana. *Area*, 650 square miles. *Pop.* 17,000. Capital, Fort Wayne. 3. In Kentucky. *Pop.* 9,000 whites and about 1,500 slaves. Capital, Scottsville.

ALLEN, Sir Thomas, an English admiral of high repute in the reign of Charles II., who was the first to enter upon hostilities against the Dutch in 1665, by attacking their Smyrna fleet. His squadron consisted only of eight ships, but he killed their commodore, Brackel, took four rich merchantmen, and drove the rest into the Bay of Cadiz. Several other successes were achieved by him, and in 1666 he defeated the van of the Dutch fleet, three of their admirals falling in the fight.

ALLEN, John, a metaphysical, historical, and physiological writer, and an extensive contributor to the "Edinburgh Review." *B.* at Redford, near Edinburgh, 1770; *D.* 1843.—Lord Brougham has sketched the character of Allen in the third series of his "Historical Sketches of the Statesmen of the Time of George III."

ALLEN, Joseph W., an English painter, who enjoyed considerable reputation for his landscape pieces. *B.* at Lambeth, Surrey, 1803; *D.* 1852.—He was for some time the principal scene-painter at the Olympic theatre, and his forte lay in pastoral scenery.

ALLEN, William, an eminent chemical and experimental professor, who lectured at Guy's Hospital. In his chemical investigations he demonstrated that the diamond was of pure carbon, and in conjunction with Mr. Pepys proved the proportion of carbon in carbonic acid. *B.* in London, 1770; *D.* at Lindfield, Sussex, 1843.—Mr. Allen was one of the principal actors in establishing the Pharmaceutical Society.

ALLEN, Ethan, an American brigadier-general, who distinguished himself by his activity and bravery in the war of independence against Great Britain. *D.* 1789.—He was somewhat of an eccentric writer also.

ALLEN. Besides those already mentioned, there are several American statesmen, divines, and warriors bearing the name, but none of them of any great celebrity.

ALLEN, ST., a parish of Cornwall, 4 miles from Truro. *Area*, 3,610 acres. *Pop.* 800.—Also a river in Cornwall.

ALLENDAL, *al'-en-dail*, a market-town and parish of Northumberland. *Area*, 45,810 acres. *Pop.* town

Allier

and parish, about 7,000.—The inhabitants employ themselves chiefly in agricultural pursuits, and in some lead-mines and smelting-houses in the parish.

ALLENDORF, *al'-en-dorf*, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Hessen-Cassel, on the Werra. *Pop.* 4,000.—Also of Hessen-Darmstadt, between Marburg and Giessen. *Pop.* 1,130.—It is the name of several other small towns in Germany.

ALLENSMORE, *al'-ens-mor*, a parish in Herefordshire. *Area*, 1,930 acres. *Pop.* 800.

ALLENSTEIN, *al'-en-stine*, a town in East Prussia. *Pop.* about 4,000, chiefly engaged in the manufacture of thread, linen, and glass; 65 miles from Königsberg.

ALLENSTOWN, a town of the United States, in Rockingham county, New Hampshire, 10 miles S.E. of Concord. *Pop.* 1,000.—It is the name of several other townships and villages.

ALLER, *al'-er*, a river of Germany, rising in the district of Magdeburg, and falling into the Weser, after passing the towns of Gifhorn, Cell, and Verden.

ALLER, *al'-er*, a parish in Somerset, where, in 1664, a battle was fought between the Royalist and Parliamentary forces. *Area*, 4,290 acres. *Pop.* about 600.—Here, also, Alfred defeated the Danes, and was sponsor to their chief, Guthrum, who was baptized after the battle.

ALLERSTON, *al'-ers-ton*, a parish in the North Riding, Yorkshire. *Area*, 1,110 acres. *Pop.* 500.

ALLERTHORPE, *al'-er-thorp*, a township in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 1 mile from Wakefield. *Pop.* with Thornes, upwards of 6,000.

ALLERTON, *al'-er-ton*, two townships, one in the county of York, with a population over 2,000, and another in the county of Lancaster, with a population of 500.

ALLESTREY, or **ALLESTREE**, Richard, *al'-es-tre*, a divine, who, in 1641, took up arms, with many other young men of the university of Oxford, in favour of Charles I. After serving some time in a military capacity, he returned to his studies, but afterwards again entered the army, and was at the battle of Kentonfield. At the end of the civil war he took orders, and in 1659 visited Charles II. in Flanders, and on his return was seized at Dover, but found means to secure his dispatches. At the Restoration he was made canon of Christchurch, and served one of the lectureships of Oxford, the salary of which he gave to the poor. In 1660 he took the degree of D.D., became chaplain to the king, and regius professor of divinity. In 1665 he was appointed provost of Eton. *B.* at Uppington, Shropshire, 1619; *D.* at Eton, 1673. He was buried in the chapel of Eton College, where there is a monument to his memory.

ALLEYN, Edward, *al'-ain*, founder of Dulwich College, in Surrey, who acquired great reputation as an actor, and became proprietor of a playhouse in Moorfields, and keeper of the royal bear-garden. Aubrey relates a ridiculous story of the devil appearing to him when personating the character of Satan, and so frightening him, that he grew serious and quitted the stage. He laid the foundation of his college in 1614, and completed it in 1617, at the expense of £10,000; he then endowed it with £800 per annum for the maintenance of one master and one warden (who must be unmarried, and always of the name of Alleyn or Allen), and four fellows, of whom three must be clergymen, and the fourth an organist; besides six poor men and six women, with twelve boys, who are to be educated till the age of fourteen or sixteen, when they are to be apprenticed to some trade. This building is called "The College of God's Gift." He was himself the first master. *B.* in London, 1566; *D.* 1626, and was buried in the chapel of the college which he founded. The question of the administration of the funds of this college has attracted much attention from actors and the public.

ALLIA, *al'-e-a*, a river of Italy, rising in the hills of Crustumium, and flowing into the Tiber a little above Rome. On its banks the Romans were defeated by the Gauls under Brennus, 387 B.C.

ALLIER, *al'-e-ai*, a river rising in the mountains of Lozère, traversing the centre of France, and, after a course of 220 miles, falling into the Loire, a few miles below Nevers.

ALLIER, a department of France, divided into four

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Allingham

arrondissements, named Moulins, Gannat, La Palisse, and Montluçon. It is bounded on the N. by the departments Cher and Nièvre, on the S. by the department Puy-de-Dôme, on the W. by Cher and Creuse, and on the E. by Loire and Saône-et-Loire. *Ext.* from N. to S. 55 miles, and from E. to W. 82. *Area*, 2,821 square miles. *Desc.* For the greater part a level, although traversed by two chains of hills, the one an offshoot from the Cevennes mountains, and the other springing from those of the lower Auvergne. These ranges are both composed of granite. *Rivers.* The Loire, Bèbre, Acolin, Dore, Sioule, and the Allier, which gives its name to the department, and which, after a course of 220 miles, falls into the Loire, a few miles from the town of Nevers. *Climate.* Healthy in general, except in the vicinity of stagnant waters. *Pro.* Flax, hemp, oats, rye, and fruit, all of which are exported; cattle and sheep are depastured; the mulberry is cultivated as the food of the silk-worm; and a seventh of the surface is covered with forests of oak, birch, beech, fir, and maple. The country abounds with game, and is infested with foxes, wolves, and badgers. *Minerals.* Iron, antimony, coal, granite, marble, gypsum, limestone, and potter's clay. The Commeny coal-mines are the most important. *Towns.* The principal are Moulins, Gannat, La Palisse, and Montluçon. *Manf.* Iron machinery and tools of every description, cutlery, paper, porcelain, earthenware, glass, linen, leather, and broadcloths, beetroot-sugar, nut-oil, and chemical products. *Pop.* about 400,000. *Lat.* between 45° 58' and 46° 47' N. *Lon.* between 2° 16' and 3° 57' E.

ALLINGHAM, John Lill, *al'-ing-ham*, a successful dramatist, the son of a wine-merchant, and brought up in the profession of the law. He subsequently became a stockbroker; but very little is known of his history. Flourished at the beginning of the 19th century.—Allingham's best-known productions are "Fortune's Frolic" and "The Weathercock," in which there is more bustle than poetry, and sprightliness of dialogue than either wit or humour.

ALLINGTON, *al'-ing-ton*, the name of a number of English parishes, of generally circumscribed areas and populations.

ALLOA, *al'-o-a*, a seaport town, in the parish of the same name, and the shire of Clackmannan, Scotland. It is situate on the north bank of the Forth, where that river is about 500 yards wide. The town is irregularly built; but it has an excellent harbour, and adjoining it a dry dock, capable of receiving the largest vessels. To the west of the dock there is a ferry across the river Forth, with good piers projecting down to low water-mark. There are extensive collieries and distilleries in the neighbourhood; glass-houses, where ordinary green glass bottles are made; iron-works and woollen and shawl manufactories. The malt liquors brewed here are in much repute, "Alloa ale" being celebrated all over the world. *Pop.* In 1851 it was 6,676; but it has since increased. *Lat.* 56° 7' N. *Lon.* 3° 44' W.—Above Alloa there is a dam of water called Gartmorn, which is perhaps the largest collection of artificial water in Scotland. In the vicinity is an ancient tower, supposed to have been built in the 13th century, and to have belonged to the former earls of Mar, where some of the Scottish princes were educated. This town is supposed to be on the site of the Allana of Ptolemy.

ALLOBROGES, *al-ob-ro-jes*, a warlike nation of Gaul, who dwelt near the Rhone, in that part of Europe now called Savoy, Dauphiny, and Piedmont. The Romans destroyed their city on account of their assistance to Hannibal. Their ambassadors were allured by great promises to join in Catiline's conspiracy against his country; but they scorned the offers, and disclosed the plot.

ALLORI, Alexander, *al'-or-e*, a painter of Florence, who was instructed by his uncle Bronzino, and had for his pupil the celebrated Avoli. *D.* 1607.—This painter mostly introduced portraits of his friends into his historical works.

ALLORI, Cristofano, son of the above, a better painter, and most skilful copyist. Some of his copies of the "Magdalen" of Correggio are supposed to be duplicates of the original by Correggio himself. *B.* at Florence, 1577; *D.* 1621.

Almagro

ALLOWAY CREEK, *al'-o-wai kreek*, a tributary of the Delaware, in the United States, in New Jersey.

ALLOWAY, a parish of Ayrshire, Scotland, in which stand the ruins of the "auld haunted kirk," immortalized in the "Tam O'Shanter" of Robert Burns.

ALLSTON, Washington, *awl'-ston*, an eminent American landscape and historical painter, who in 1801 visited England, and entered the Royal Academy of London, where he studied for three years during the presidency of West. He then visited Paris and Rome, where he remained for four years, studying the styles of the best masters. In the "eternal city" he attracted considerable notice by a picture which he executed, and called "Jacob's Vision." In 1809 he returned to America, and married the sister of the celebrated Dr. Channing. In 1811 he revisited England, and gained the two hundred guinea prize from the British Institution for his picture of the "Dead Man raised by Elisha's Bones." On returning to his native country he continued to devote himself to his art; but being of a weakly constitution, he lived much in retirement. *B.* in South Carolina, 1779; *D.* at Cambridgeport, Massachusetts, 1843.

ALLUTIUS, *al'-u'-she-us*, a prince of the Celtiberi, to whom Scipio restored a beautiful princess he had taken in battle.

ALLYGURH, *al'-e-goor*, a district of Central India, situate between the Ganges and the Jumna, in the province of Meerut. *Area*, 2,153 square miles. *Desc.* In the southern part fertile and highly cultivated; but in the northern little is to be seen but low dark jungle. *Pop.* 1,134,565. *Lat.* between 27° 27' and 28° 11' N. *Lon.* between 77° 32' and 78° 47' E.

ALLYGURH, capital of the above district, and 50 miles from Agra. In 1803 it was taken by the forces under Lord Lake, and was, up to the mutiny of 1857, one of the head-quarters of the East-India Company's civil and judicial governments. The town proper, however, is Coel, distant about 2 miles from Allygurh, with which it is connected by an avenue of trees. Here the civil authorities chiefly reside.—In the recent mutiny, the 9th regiment revolted at Allygurh, in the month of May, 1857, and set off to join the mutineers at Delhi, but without perpetrating any of those atrocities by which similar conduct in the rebels was characterized at so many other places. *Lat.* 27° 56' N. *Lon.* 78° 8' E.

ALMA, *al'-ma*, a small river in the Crimea, rendered memorable by the defeat of the Russians, commanded by Prince Menschikoff, by the allied French and English army, under Marshal St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan, on the 20th September, 1854. This brilliant battle lasted only three hours and a half, when the Russians made a precipitate retreat upon Sebastopol, the great stronghold of the Crimea. (See CRIMEA.)

ALMA-TOMAK, *al'-ma to'-mak*, a village on the river Alma, on which the Russian centre rested in the above battle.

ALMADA, *al-ma-da*, a town of Portuguese Estremadura, near which the gold-mine of Adissa is worked. It stands on the banks of the Tagus, opposite Lisbon. *Pop.* about 5,000.—Near this place is the fort of San Sebastian, which guards the mouth of the Tagus.

ALMADEN, *al'-ma-dain*, a town of New Castile, Spain, 55 miles from Ciudad Real, with an excellent practical school of mines. It has very productive mines of quicksilver. *Pop.* about 9,000.

ALMAGELL, Pass of, *al'-ma-gel*, the highest mountain-pass in Europe, being 11,663 feet above the level of the sea. It is between the valleys Visp and Zermath, in Valais, Switzerland.

ALMAGRO, Diego d', *de-ai-go dal-ma'-gro*, a Spanish commander, of mean descent, who, in 1525, accompanied Pizarro in his expedition against Peru. He is accused of having had a share in the murder of Atahualpa, the inca. In 1535 he took Cuzco, the capital of Chili, and reserved the plunder for himself. This gave great offence to the brothers of Pizarro, who were with him, and whom he cast into prison, when a civil war ensued. For some time Almagro's party had great success; but, at length, he was taken prisoner. After undergoing a long confinement, he was murdered by strangulation in 1538.—His son Diego endeavoured to revenge his father's death, but failed in the attempt, and was beheaded by De Castro in 1542.

ALMAGRO, *al'-mu'-gro*, the capital town of a judicial

THE DICTIONARY OF

Almagueral

district of the same name, in New Castile, Spain, and 12 miles from Ciudad Real. *Manf.* Chiefly lace, in which a large number of hands are employed. *Pop.* 13,000.

ALMAGUERAL, *al'-ma-gair'-al*, a town in the province of New Grenada, S. America, 40 miles from Popayan. It is built on a table-land 7,440 feet above the level of the sea.

ALMALI, *al-ma'-le*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 52 miles from Makri, and beautifully situate in an amphitheatre of the Massanghis mountains. The peaks of these shoot away far up into the blue ether, the highest of them attaining an elevation of 10,000 feet. The houses are built of unburnt bricks, and roofed with cedar-wood. The town contains several mosques, a bazaar, and a market, and altogether consists of about 1,500 or 1,600 houses. *Pop.* about 20,000. *Lat.* 36° 47' N. *Lon.* 29° 50' E.

ALMAMON, *al'-mai-mon*, caliph of Bagdad, was the son of Haroun al Raschid, and succeeded to the throne in 813. *D.* 833.—He was a great encourager of learned men, founded an academy at Bagdad, calculated a set of astronomical tables, and caused the works of the most celebrated ancient authors to be translated into Arabic.

ALMANSOR, *al-man'-sor*, king of Cordova, in Spain, ascended the throne after Alhaca, who died in 976. He was engaged in perpetual wars with the Christians, and gained many great battles. *D.* 1002.

ALMANZA, or ALMANCA, *al-man'-tha*, a town of Spain, in Murcia, 37 miles from Albacete. It is a busy place, and has a considerable trade. *Manf.* Cotton, linen, and hempen fabrics, leather, and soap, which it sends to the neighbouring provinces. *Pop.* 9,000.—Here, in 1707, the English duke of Berwick, with 30,000 French under his command, defeated a much inferior force of British and Spanish troops, led by Henri du Ruigny, earl of Galway.

ALMANZOR, *al-man'-zor*, the Victorious, was the second caliph of the race of the Abasides (see ABASIDES), and ascended the throne in 753. He was opposed by his uncle, Abdallah-ebn-Ali, who was defeated by Almanzor's general, Abu Moslem. Fearing this general's abilities and popularity, he caused him to be assassinated. Several insurrections took place in his reign, which were all suppressed. *D.* on a pilgrimage to Mecca, in the 63rd year of his age.

ALMARAZ, *al-ma'-rath*, a town of Spanish Estremadura, 36 miles from Talavera de la Reyna. *Pop.* 700.—Here General Hill, in 1812, surprised the French, taking 250 prisoners, including 17 officers, and completely destroying the fortified works of the enemy.

ALMEIDA, *al'-mai-e'-da*, one of the strongest fortresses in Portugal, in the province of Beira, 113 miles N.E. of Lisbon. *Pop.* 1,200. *Lat.* 40° 43' N. *Lon.* 6° 52' W.—In 1508, after the convention of Cintra, this place was surrendered by the French, and for some time afterwards it remained in possession of the British. On the night of August 27, 1810, however, it was again taken by the French, under Massena; but in May, 1811, was retaken by the British and restored to Portugal.

ALMEIDA, Francis, a Portuguese gentleman, who in 1505 was appointed by King Emanuel the first viceroy of the Portuguese possessions in India. He took the city of Quiloa, and made many other important conquests. A fleet loaded with spices, and dispatched by him from the coast of Malabar, was the first to discover the island of Madagascar. While he was engaged in extending the conquests of the Portuguese, Albuquerque received orders from Portugal to supersede him; but Almeida, being about to proceed to Dabul with a fleet, refused to resign his command, and imprisoned the new viceroy. In his expedition against Dabul he sullied his reputation by his cruelty, and afterwards fell in with the fleet of the enemy, defeated it, and effected a peace. On his passage to Europe he was slain at the Cape of Good Hope, in a skirmish with the natives, 1509.

ALMELO, *al'-me-lo*, a town of Holland, in the province of Overysse, 20 miles from Deventer. It is a busy town, with an industrious population, employed principally in the preparation of cotton and yarn goods. *Pop.* 3,000.

ALMENDRALEJO, *al'-main-dra-laish'-o*, a town of

Almondbury

Spanish Estremadura, 28 miles from Badajos. *Pop.* 6,000, chiefly agricultural, although some weaving and distilling is carried on. In the neighbourhood a considerable number of horses, mules, goats, and sheep are raised.

ALMERIA, *al-mai'-re-a*, a rich maritime province in Andalusia, Spain, forming what was once a portion of the kingdom of Grenada. *Area*, 3,906 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in general, but presenting many beautiful valleys, teeming with fruitage and agricultural produce. *Pro.* Maize, sugar, grapes, and all the southern fruits in great abundance. It also depastures large herds of cattle. *Minerals.* Iron, copper, silver, lead, and antimony; salt, nitre, marble, and jasper. *Pop.* about 300,000.

ALMERIA, the capital of the above province, stands on the gulf, and at the mouth of a river, of the same name. It is mostly surrounded with walls, and is defended on the side next the sea by two forts, but its streets are narrow and ill-built. *Exp.* Principally barilla, lead, and esparto. *Imp.* Cotton and silk fabrics. *Pop.* about 18,000.

ALMERIA, Gulf of, between Point Elena on the W. and Cape Gata on the E. It runs 10 miles inland, and is 25 miles wide at its entrance. *Lat.* 36° 50' N. *Lon.* 2° 32' W.

ALMERIA, a town of Mexico, in the province of Vera Cruz. *Lat.* 20° 18' N. *Lon.* 97° 30' W.

ALMO, *al'-mo*, a small river near Rome, falling into the Tiber, in which the statue of Cybele was annually washed on the 25th of March. It is now called *Acqua Santa*.

ALMODOVAR DEL CAMPO, *al-mo-do'-var dail kam'-po*, a beautiful town, with a castle, in Spain, province of La Mancha, 18 miles from Ciudad Real. The male inhabitants are principally employed in agricultural pursuits, and the female in the manufacture of stuffs, blonde, and other wearing apparel. *Pop.* nearly 6,000.

ALMOGIA, *al-mosh'-e-a*, a town in Grenada, Spain. *Pop.* 4,500.

ALMOHADES, *al-mo'-ha-dees*, the name of a Mussulman dynasty which, in A.D. 1147, arose with Abdolmumem, in Africa and Spain. It comes from the word *mowahedun*, signifying Mutarians. (See ABDOLMUMEM.)

ALMON, John, *al'-mon*, a political writer, who was educated at Warrington, and served his apprenticeship to a bookseller, but became a traveller in foreign countries, and finally settled in London, where he pursued literature as a profession. On the death of George II. he wrote a review of his majesty's reign, which passed through two editions, and in 1761 published a review of Mr. Pitt's administration, which was also well received, and procured for him the friendship of Lord Temple. He was also the zealous friend of Mr. Wilkes, whom he defended against Kidgell, and in 1765 began business as a bookseller in Piccadilly. He still, however, continued to exercise his pen in politics. Not long afterwards he was tried, and found guilty, for publishing Junius's letter to the king; for which he was fined, and obliged to give security for his good behaviour for three years. In 1774 he began the "Parliamentary Register," which was the first periodical journal of the kind. On the death of Lord Chatham, he published anecdotes of the life of that great statesman, and after a considerable interval, published biographical, literary, and political anecdotes of several of the most eminent persons of the age. In 1804 he gave to the world the genuine correspondence of Mr. Wilkes, which was succeeded by a collection of the poetical works of the author of the "Heroic Epistle to Sir William Chambers," and afterwards by a valuable edition of "Junius's Letters," illustrated by numerous biographical and explanatory notes, and preceded by a critical inquiry respecting their real author. *B.* at Liverpool, 1738; *D.* 1805.

ALMON, the eldest of the sons of Tyrrhius. He was the first Rutulian whom the Trojans killed; and from the combats before and after his death, arose the feuds which terminated in the fall of Turnus.

ALMOND, or ALMON, two rivers of Scotland, one of which enters the Frith of Forth at Cramond, 5 miles N.W. of Edinburgh; the other, rising in the Grampian hills, enters the Frith of Tay. Neither is of great extent.

ALMONDBURY, or ALMONBURY, *al'-mon-ber-e*, a town

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Almonte

and parish of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, situate on the river Calder, near Huddersfield. *Area* of parish, 30,140 acres. *Manf.* Chiefly cloths for waist-coatings, shawls, fancy goods, and broad and narrow woollen fabrics. *Pop.* between 40,000 and 50,000.—This place is supposed to be the *Cambodunum* of the Romans, and to have been the residence of some of the Saxon kings.

ALMONTE, *al-mon'-tai*, a town in Seville, a fertile district of Spain, 21 miles from Huelva. *Pop.* 4,000.

ALMORA, *al-mo'-ra*, the chief town in the British district of Kumaon, in North Hindostan, built on a ridge 5,337 feet above the level of the sea, 85 miles from Bareilly. It is in the presidency of Bengal, and has an old citadel and a modern British fort. *Lat.* 29° 35' N. *Lon.* 79° 42' E.

ALMORAVIDES, *al'-mo-rav'-e-dees*, a powerful Arabian tribe, who, in the 7th century, came from the country of Himyar, and settled in Syria in the time of Abu-bekr, the first caliph. (See **ABUBEKKE**.)

ALMUNECAR, *al-moo-nai'-kar*, a seaport town of Spain, 33 miles from Grenada. It trades in cotton, fruit, and sugar. *Pop.* 5,400.—The fortifications of this place were erected by the emperor Charles V., and were destroyed by the British in 1812.

ALMUNIA, *al-moo'-ne-a*, a town of Spain, on the banks of the Grio, 25 miles from Saragossa. *Pop.* 3,500.

ALNE, *an*, the name of three small rivers in the counties Northumberland, Cumberland, and Warwick.—The name of a parish in the North Riding of Yorkshire, 22 miles from York. *Area*, 10,250 acres. *Pop.* 1,800.

ALNEMOUTH. (See **ALEMOUTH**.)

ALNEY, *al'-nai*, a small island in the river Severn, near Gloucester. Here Edmund Ironside and Canute the Dane fought a duel in presence of their two armies, in order to decide who should possess the kingdom. Canute was wounded, and an agreement was then made that he should have the northern, and Edmund the southern part of the realm.

ALNWICK, or **ALNEWICK**, *an'-ik*, a market-town and parish of Northumberland, situate on a declivity near the river Alne. There is a spacious square, in which a market is held weekly, and there is a large town-house ornamented with a tower and piazzas. *Area* of parish, 16,250 acres. *Pop.*, town and parish, about 8,000.—Alnwick was formerly fortified, and vestiges of its walls and gates still remain. At the north entrance to the town stands Alnwick Castle, now an elegant mansion belonging to the duke of Northumberland, supposed to have been a stronghold in the time of the Romans. There is a cross, called Malcolm's Cross, erected on the spot where Malcolm III. of Scotland is said to have received a mortal wound from a soldier, who came to offer to surrender to him the keys of the castle on the point of a spear. A station on the North-Eastern Railway.

ALOIA, *ä-lo'-a*, festivals at Athens in honour of Bacchus and Ceres. The oblations were the fruits of the earth. Ceres has been called, from this, Aloas and Alois.

ALOADIN, *a-lo'-a-din*, a Mahometan sheik, better known by the appellation of the Old Man of the Mountain, was prince of the Arsacides, or Assassins. His residence was a castle between Antioch and Damascus, and he had a number of youthful followers, so devoted to his will as to engage in any of his attempts to assassinate the monarchs and princes with whom he was at enmity. Lived in the 13th century.

ALOEUUS, *ä-lo-e'-us*, a giant, son of Titan and Terra, married to Iphimedia, by whom Neptune had two sons, Othus and Ephialtus. Aloeus educated them as his own, and from that circumstance they have been called Aloides. They grew up nine inches every month, and were only nine years old when they undertook a war against the gods, and were killed by Apollo and Diana. They built the town of Ascrea, at the foot of Mount Helicon.

ALOMPRA, *a-lom'-pra*, an inhuman chief, who, from being the head of a petty Asiatic village, became, by conquest and barbarity, the founder of the reigning dynasty of Burmah. B. 1711; D. near Martaban, 1760. (See **AVA**, **BURMAH**, **PEGU**.)

ALOPE, *äl'-o-pe*, daughter of Cereyon, king of

Alphius

Eleusis. She had a child by Neptune, whom she exposed in the woods, covered with a piece of her dress. The child was preserved, and carried to her father, who, knowing the garment, ordered his daughter to be put to death. Neptune, who could not save his mistress, changed her into a fountain. The child, called Hippothoon, was preserved by shepherds, and placed by Theseus on his grandfather's throne.—A town of Thessaly.—Another of Locris, in Greece.

ALOPECE, *ä-lop'-e-se*, an island in the Palus Mæotis.—Another in the Cimmerian Bosphorus.—Another in the Ægean Sea, opposite Smyrna.

ALOPECES, *a-lop'-e-sees*, a small village of Attica, where was the tomb of Anchimolius, whom the Spartans sent to deliver Athens from the tyranny of the Pisistratidæ. It is the native place of Socrates and Aristides.

ALOPECONNESUS, *ä-lop'-e-kon-e'-sus*, a town of the Thracian Chersonesus, taken by Philip, king of Macedon, towards the commencement of his wars with the Romans.

ALOPIUS, *ä-lo'-pe-us*, a son of Hercules and Antiope.

ALORA, *a-lo'-ra*, a town in Andalusia, Spain, remarkable for the ruins of an ancient castle. It is 20 miles from Malaga. *Pop.* about 7,000.

ALOS, or **HALOS**, *ai'-los*, a town of Phthiotis, in Thessaly, on the river Amphrysus. It contained a temple sacred to Jupiter Laphystius.

ALOST, or **AELST**, *a'-lost*, a town of Belgium, in Flanders, on the Dender, 15 miles from Brussels. *Manf.* Linen and lace; and it has oil-factories. *Pop.* 16,000. It was the capital of imperial Flanders, and was taken and dismantled in 1667 by Marshal Turenne. It is a station on the Brussels and Ostend Railway.

ALOTIA, *ä-lo'-te-a*, festivals in Arcadia, to commemorate a victory gained by the Arcadians over Lacedæmon.

ALP ARSLAN, *alp ars'-lan*, second sultan of the dynasty of Seljuk, succeeded his uncle Togrul Beg in 1063. He defeated Romanus Diogenes, emperor of the Greeks, in 1068, and was stabbed by a desperate Carizmian, whom he had taken prisoner and sentenced to death, in 1072.

ALPENUS, *äl'-pe'-nus*, the capital of Locris, to the north of Thermopylæ.

ALPHEIA, *äl'-fe-i'-a*, a surname of Diana in Elis. Also a surname of the nymph Arethusa, because loved by the river Alpheus.

ALPHEN, *äl'-pen*, a town of Holland, on the Rhine, 7 miles from Leyden. *Manf.* Principally linens. *Pop.* 3,000.—Another, 11 miles from Breda. *Pop.* about 2,000.

ALPHEEY, Nicophorus, *äl'-fer'-e*, a Russian prince, who, when that country was rent in pieces by civil dissensions, at the end of the 16th century, was sent with two of his brothers to England, to the care of a Russian merchant, by whom they were placed in the university of Oxford, where two of them died of the small-pox. Nicophorus entered into orders, and in 1618 obtained the rectory of Warley, in Huntingdonshire, whence he was ejected in the civil war, and cruelly treated by the republican party. At the Restoration he was reinstated in his living; but, being old and infirm, he committed the care of it to a curate, and retired to Hammersmith, where he died. Lived in the 17th century.

ALPHESIBCEA, *äl'-fe-si-be'-a*, daughter of the river Phlegeus, married Alcmaeon, son of Amphiaraus, who had fled to her father's court after the murder of his mother. (See **ALCMÆON**.)

ALPHETON, *äl'-fe-ton*, a parish in Suffolk, 6 miles from Sudbury. *Area*, 2,250 acres. *Pop.* 400.

ALPHEUS, *äl'-fe'-us*, a famous river of Peloponnesus, rising in Arcadia, and, after passing through Elis and Achaia, falling into the Ionian Sea. The god of this river fell in love with the nymph Arethusa, and pursued her till she was changed into a fountain by Diana.

ALPHINGTON, *äl'-fing-ton*, a village and parish of Devonshire, 2 miles from Exeter. *Area*, 2,720 acres. *Pop.* 1,200.

ALPHIUS, Avitus, *äl'-fe-us*, a Roman poet, who wrote the lives of eminent persons, and the history of the Carthaginian war, in verse. Flourished in the 3rd century.

ALPHIUS, or **ALFEUS**, a celebrated usurer, ridiculed in Horace.

Alphonso

ALPHONSO I., *ál-fon'-zo*, king of Portugal, was the son of Henry, count of Portugal, by Theresa, daughter of Alphonso, king of Leon and Castile. In 1139, his territories being invaded by the Moors, he attacked them with greatly inferior numbers, and obtained a signal victory on the plains of Ourique. This event caused the government to be changed into a monarchy, and he was proclaimed king on the field of battle. He is regarded by the Portuguese as the founder of their independence. *D.* at Coimbra, 1185.

ALPHONSO II., king of Portugal, passed his reign in comparative peace, save in disputing with the Church for endeavouring to reduce the clergy to military service. *D.* 1223.

ALPHONSO III., king of Portugal, was engaged in a war with the Mahometans, from whom he made a few conquests. *D.* 1279.

ALPHONSO IV., king of Portugal, succeeded his father Denis in 1325, and instituted many good laws and regulations for the benefit of his subjects, dispensing justice with impartiality, though sometimes with too great severity. *B.* 1290; *D.* 1357.

ALPHONSO V., king of Portugal, was born in 1432, succeeding his father Edward when he was but six years old. He invaded Africa several times, and took Alcazar, Seguer, and Tangier. *D.* of the plague at Cintra, in 1481.—He was a beneficent prince, and an encourager of learning. In his reign Guinea was discovered by the Portuguese.

ALPHONSO I., chosen king of the Asturias, in 739, extended his dominions over nearly the fourth part of Spain, and took Lara and Saldana, in Castile, from the Moors. *D.* 757.

ALPHONSO II., surnamed the Chaste, was continually engaged either in suppressing insurrections among his subjects, or fighting against the Moors. He was called to the throne in 791. *D.* 843.

ALPHONSO III., THE GREAT, king of the Asturias, ascended the throne in 865. He was successful in his wars with the Moors, but in the decline of life his peace was disturbed by insurrections. In 908 he resigned his crown to his son Garcias, who engaging, soon after, in a war with the Moors, Alphonso headed the army, and obtained a great victory. *B.* 847; *D.* at Zamora, 910.—He wrote a chronicle of Spanish affairs.

ALPHONSO IV., surnamed the Monk, abdicated in favour of his brother Ramiro, and retired to the monastery of Sahagun. *D.* at the end of the 10th century.

ALPHONSO V. ascended the throne of Leon in 999; but being only in his fifth year, the government was administered by a regent. During his reign Cordova was conquered and Leon rebuilt. Killed at the siege of Viseu, in 1028.

ALPHONSO VI. was crowned in 1066. During the reign of this sovereign, Asturias, Leon, Castile, and Galicia, were held under his authority. He was a successful warrior, and had Spain not been invaded by the Almoravides with a powerful army, he would have succeeded in driving the Moors from the peninsula. *D.* at Toledo, 1109.—It was in the reign of this monarch that Rodrigo Diaz de Vivar, surnamed the Cid, achieved the poetical celebrity with which his name has been surrounded by the Spanish romance-writers.

ALPHONSO VII. became Alphonso I. of Aragon. Killed at Fraga, 1134.

ALPHONSO VIII., called the Emperor, fought vigorously against the Moors. *D.* in his tent near Toledo, 1157.—The military order of Alcantara was instituted at the close of this reign.

ALPHONSO IX., like his predecessor, was similarly engaged against the Moors. *D.* at Villanueva de Sarria, in 1230.

ALPHONSO X., surnamed the Learned, king of Leon and Castile, succeeded his father Ferdinand III. in 1252. His reign was unprosperous, but he acquired a great reputation as a man of learning and science. The *Alphonsine Tables* were drawn up under his direction, and at his expense. *B.* 1203; *D.* 1284.—He wrote on the motions of the stars, and a History of Spain.

ALPHONSO XI. in 1312 succeeded his father Ferdinand IV. During a long minority, his kingdom was rent by convulsions. He took Algeciras and Tarifa from the Moors, but died of the plague while besieging Gibraltar, in 1350.

Alps

ALPHONSO V., king of Aragon, succeeded his father Ferdinand the Just in 1416. Soon after his accession, a confederacy was formed against him, but he frustrated its object and pardoned the conspirators. He laid claim to the throne of Naples, upon an agreement with Joan, queen of that kingdom, that he should be her heir. This embroiled him in a war with several of the Italian states, and he and his fleet were taken by the Genoese. He was conveyed to Milan, where he made the duke his friend, and was thereby enabled to conquer Naples in 1442. *B.* 1384; *D.* at Naples, 1458.—He left his Neapolitan dominions to his natural son Ferdinand, and those of Spain, Sardinia, and Sicily, to his brother Juan, king of Navarre. Besides being a learned prince and a patron of men of letters, he was valiant and liberal, and greatly beloved by his subjects. A courtier remonstrating with him for walking about without a guard: "A father," said Alphonso, "has nothing to dread in the midst of his children." One of his vessels being in danger of perishing, he jumped into a boat, and hastened to her relief, saying, "I had rather partake, than behold, the calamity of my people."—This last is a particularly fine observation, and indicates the magnanimity of the man.

ALPHONSO II., king of Naples, succeeded his father Ferdinand in 1494. He was of so cruel and tyrannical a disposition, that his subjects invited Charles VIII. of France to invade the country. That prince took Naples; and Alphonso, after abdicating the throne, retired to a monastery in Sicily, where he died about 1496.

ALPHTEGIN, *alp-teg'-in*, a Turk, who, from being a slave, rose to be governor of Khorasan and sovereign of Guzna. He reigned sixteen years, leaving the throne to his son-in-law, Sebek Teghin, whose son Mahmoud founded the dynasty of the Gaznevids.

ALPINI, Prosper, *al-pe'-ne*, a Venetian physician and botanist. He was at first a soldier, but quitted that profession and went to Padua, where he made so great a progress in learning that he became deputy rector and syndic. In 1578 he took his degree of M.D., and in 1580 went to Egypt as physician to the Venetian consul. He resided there three years, in which time he greatly improved himself in botany. He was the first who discovered the sexes and generation of plants. On his return to Venice, in 1586, Andrew Doria, prince of Melfi, appointed him his physician; and in 1593 he was called to the botanical professorship at Padua, which he held until his death. *B.* 1553; *D.* at Padua, 1617.—He has bequeathed to posterity several learned works upon botany and medicine.

ALPINUS, Cornelius, *ál-pi'-nus*, a contemptible poet, whom Horace ridicules for the awkward manner in which he introduced the death of Memnon in a tragedy, and the pitiful style in which he described the Rhine, in an epic poem.

ALPNACH, *alp'-nak*, a town of Switzerland, 8 miles from Lucerne. *Pop.* about 1,600.—A remarkable wooden railway, called the *slide of Alpnach*, was here constructed. It was made for slipping timber down to Lake Lucerne from Mount Pilate.

ALPS, *álps*, the greatest mountain system in Europe, running in an unbroken line from the Mediterranean round the N.W. of Italy to the eastern side of the Adriatic. The geographical position of the main mass is nearly midway between the north pole and the equator. They divide Italy from all its northern neighbours,—France, Switzerland, and Germany, and stretch in the form of a crescent from the county of Nice through Provence, Dauphiny, Savoy, Switzerland, the Tyrol, Trent, Brixen, Suabia, the electorate of Salzburg, Carinthia, Carniola, and the territory of the former republic of Venice. *Ext.* Their length is between 600 and 700 miles, their breadth very various. *Divisions and Passes.* The principal divisions are the Maritime, the Cottian, the Greek or Graian, the Pennine, the Rætian,—distinguished into the High Alps, the Lepontine, and the Rætian proper; the Tyrolese and Tridentine (including those of Suabia), the Noric, the Carnic, and the Julian. The most southern pass of the Maritime Alps is that by the Col-de-Tende, which, until the time of Napoleon I., was practicable only for mules. He made it a carriage-road. This division is terminated by Mont Viso, which rises 12,582 feet above the level of the sea. Across the

UNIVERSAL INFORMATION.

Alps

Cottians, by the Col of Mont-Génèvre, Napoleon also constructed a carriage-road at the height of 6,353 feet above the sea-level. Across the Graian, Napoleon caused another road to be constructed, by the Col of Mont-Cenis. This is the most frequented of all the Alps: its road was begun in 1803, and finished in 1810. Mont-Cenis is now being tunnelled, so as to connect the railroads of France and Savoy with those of Piedmont. This great undertaking was commenced in the early part of 1858; it has the patronage of the Sardinian government, and forms a portion of the Victor Emmanuel Railway: the length of the tunnel will be upwards of 5 miles, and it is computed that it will be completed in about 15 years. At present, travellers who cross into Italy from the south of France, come by the line of rail through Mâcon and Chambéry, to St. Jean de Maurienne, where they take diligences over Mont-Cenis to Susa, in Piedmont. The pass by the Little St. Bernard is in the Graian range, and is that by which Hannibal, with his Carthaginian army, is supposed to have entered Italy. The Pennine is the loftiest division of the whole range, and includes Mont-Blanc, 15,777 feet high; Mont-Rosa, 15,206 feet; and Mont-Cervin, 14,835 feet. These are the three loftiest peaks in Europe, lifting themselves far up into the sky, and reflecting the golden rays of the sun for three quarters of an hour after he has set. On each side of Mont-Blanc are the Cols De-la-Seigne and De-Ferret, which are respectively 8,072 and 7,613 feet high, and those by which tourists generally traverse the Alps. The pass by the Great St. Bernard lies between Aosta in Piedmont and Martigny in the Valais, in Switzerland, and is that by which Napoleon and his army crossed in 1800. Between the Great St. Bernard and the Simplon there are other two passes; one, that of Mont-Cervin, is the second highest in Europe, being 11,195 feet above the level of the sea. The most easterly pass of the Pennine division is the Simplon, which leads from the Valais to Milan, and is one of the most stupendous works which was conceived by the genius of Napoleon, and executed amidst the greatest difficulties, notwithstanding that its height is only 6,576 feet. Across the Rhetians there are several carriage-roads, and the Noric Alps are already crossed by the Great Southern Railroad, running from Vienna to Trieste. *Minerals.* Anthracite coal, iron, copper, lead, silver, quicksilver, gold, and salt. *Wild Animals.* On the higher part the ibex, chamois, and the white hare; in the upper wooded region, bears, marmots, and moles; and lower down, lynxes, foxes, wolves, and wild cats. Besides the lammergeyer, or great vulture of the Alps, there are numerous eagles and other birds of prey. Immediately below the line of perpetual snow (8,000 feet) the white partridge is found, and further down, amongst the pine forests, bustards are abundant. Quails and partridges are plentiful in the lower regions, and the lakes are frequented by numbers of palmipedes. Insects are represented in almost every variety as far as vegetation ascends the mountains. *Vegetation.* Travelling from the base of the Alps upwards, beautiful vineyards, and the forests common to Europe, are passed through, until the elevation of 2,000 feet is obtained, when the vine is no longer found. The chestnut disappears at 1,000 feet higher, and by the time that another thousand feet are climbed, the oak, hardy as we are accustomed to call it, is not to be found in a flourishing condition. At 5,000 feet no deciduous trees are to be seen, and at 6,000 the spruce fir alone appears. At this height the mountains become covered with the *Rhododendron ferrugineum*, which, in its turn, succumbs to the change of soil and climate, to be succeeded by a few still more hardy plants, which exist until they are lost in the mosses and lichens which fringe the line of perpetual snow. *Glaciers.* Of these there are about 400 lying between Mont-Blanc and the Tyrol. Several of them are 20 miles long, with, perhaps, an average width of a mile or a mile and a half. They are supposed in the aggregate to cover a space of upwards of 1,000 square miles.—The summits of the greater part of the Alps are capped in perpetual snow. It is on the Jungfrau, in the great chain of the Bernese Alps, that Byron has laid the scene of his wild, weird, but withal grand, dramatic poem of "Manfred."

ALPS, LOWER, a department of France, comprising the lower ranges of the French Alps, and forming the

Altai Mountains

N.E. part of Provence. *Ext.* About 100 miles, running in a S.W. direction, with an average breadth of 40 miles. *Area*, 2,630 square miles. *Desc.* Consisting almost wholly of mountains, upon which immense flocks and herds are depastured. *Towns.* The principal are Digne, Barcelonnette, Castellane, Forcalquier, and Sisteron. *Pop.* 155,000. *Lat.* between 43° 41' and 44° 40' N. *Lon.* between 5° 29' and 6° 53' E.

ALPS, UPPER, a department of France, so named from its containing the highest of the French Alps. It is separated from Piedmont by the Cottian Alps. *Ext.* Between 70 and 80 miles, with an average breadth of 25. *Area*, 2,136 square miles. *Desc.* Exceedingly mountainous, with high valleys, in which the snow lies for more than half the year. *Towns.* The principal are Gap, Briançon, and Embrun. *Pop.* 133,000. *Lat.* between 41° 11' and 45° 7' N. *Lon.* between 5° 23' and 7° 0' E.

ALPUJARRAS, *al-poosh-ar'-ass*, a mountainous region in Spain, beginning at the Mediterranean, and ending at the Serra Nevada. In 1834 it was divided between the provinces of Almeida and Grenada.

ALRESFORD, *äl-res-ford*, a market-town of Hants, consisting of two parishes, Old and New Alresford. *Manf.* Chiefly linseys. *Area* of both parishes, 4,910 acres. *Pop.* about 2,000.

ALREWAS, or ALDERWAS, *äl-ru-äs*, a village and parish of Staffordshire, 5 miles from Lichfield. *Area*, 4,350 acres. *Pop.* 1,700.—A station on the South Staffordshire Railway.

ALSACE, *al-sas'*, one of the old German provinces now forming the two French departments of the Upper and Lower Rhine.

ALSEN, *äl'-sen*, a Danish island in the Baltic, between the island of Funen and the E. coast of Sleswick. *Area*, 132 square miles. The island is pleasant, and, with the exception of wheat, it produces most kinds of grain. Aniseed is greatly cultivated as a condiment much used by the Danes. *Towns.* The principal are Nordborg and Sonderborg. *Pop.* 23,000. *Lat.* between 54° 51' and 55° 5' N. *Lon.* between 9° 37' and 10° 7' E.

ALSFELD, *äl'-felt*, a town of Hessen-Darmstadt, 28 miles from Giessen, 50 miles N.E. of Frankfort-on-the-Maine. *Manf.* Cotton, linen, and woollen goods. *Pop.* about 4,000.

ALSH, LOCH, *lok alsh*, a picturesque maritime inlet in Ross-shire, Scotland, the shores of which are rendered romantic by the ruins of several feudal castles. It is nearly opposite the south end of the isle of Skye.

ALSTON, or ALSTON MOOR, a town in Cumberland. The terminus of the Alston and Haltwhistle Railway. (See ALDSTONE.)

ALSTONFIELD, *äl'-ston-feeld*, a parish of Staffordshire, 7 miles from Longnor. *Area*, 21,860 acres. *Pop.* about 5,000, chiefly employed in silk-mills and button-factories.

ALSTROMER, John, *äl-stro'-mer*, an eminent patriotic Swede, who, after visiting England, returned to his own country, and became remarkable for the great improvements he there introduced into arts and manufactures. For his great efforts he was made a knight of the Polar Star, chancellor of Commerce, and a member of the Academy of Sciences. B. at Alengsoes, 1685; d. 1761.

ALT, *ält*, a river of England, which rises in Lancashire, and falls into the Irish Sea.

ALTA GRACIA, *äl'-ta gra'-the-a*, the name of several towns in South America with small populations.

ALTAI MOUNTAINS, *äl-ti* or *äl-tä'-e*, a vast mountain system of Asia, extending from Lon. 80° E. to the Sea of Okhotsk, and forming the natural boundary-line which separates the empires of Russia and China. *Ext.* Including the Aldau range, about 5,000 miles from east to west. *Desc.* This mountain system comprises several collateral branches, and their mean elevation may be regarded as ranging between 4,000 and 5,000 feet. The Braluka mountain, near the head of the Oby, is estimated at 10,300 feet above the level of the sea. Their summits generally do not taper away into peaks like those of the Alps, but swell into rounded masses of granite, or spread into level plains of considerable extent. There are two chief roads over the Altai. One is from Irkutsk by Lake Baikal to Kiakhta, by which the trade between Russia and China is principally carried on; the other is from Udinsk, on the Seleuga, to the mining dis-

THE DICTIONARY OF

Altamura

trict of Nertchinsk, on the Shilker, an affluent of the Amoor. *Minerals.* Gold, silver, lead, iron, and copper; and the cornelian, the amethyst, the onyx, the topaz, and other gems, are found. Mineral wealth seems to be unfailing so far as regards the more valuable metals. *Wild Animals.* Altai is the native abode of the wild sheep, which, like the chamois and the baquetin, lives in the most inaccessible places; deer herd on the slopes of the hills, and the marmot has its habitat near the snow-line. *Vegetation.* The forests consist of the aspen, alder, acacia, larch, birch, fir, and willow, besides the Siberian cedar. This last is found 7,000 feet high, and at 6,000 attains to the circumference of 14 feet. The birch reaches nearly 5,000 feet, and the dwarf willow nearly 6,000. The snow-line has not been accurately determined, but is supposed to be at about 8,000 feet.

ALTAMURA, *al'-ta-moo'-ra*, a town of Naples, province of Bari, at the foot of the Apennines. *Pop.* 16,000.

ALTDORFER, Albrecht, *alt'-dor'-fer*, a distinguished German engraver and painter, who employed himself on sacred, profane, historical, and mythological subjects. Holbein is supposed to have studied his cuts. *B.* at Altdorf, in Bavaria; *D.* 1538.

ALTEA, *al'-tai'-a*, a maritime town of Spain, in a province of the same name, 27 miles from Alicante. *Pop.* nearly 6,000.

ALTENA, *al'-tai'-na*, a town in the Prussian grand duchy of the Lower Rhine, 18 miles from Arnsberg. *Manf.* Principally steel and iron wares. *Pop.* 4,500.

ALTENAU, *al'-ten-ou*, a mining town of Hanover, in the middle of the Hartz Mountains. *Pop.* 2,000.

ALTENBRUCK, *al'-ten-brook*, a well-built town of Hanover, 27 miles from Stade. *Pop.* 2,500, trading chiefly in cattle, grain, and fruit.

ALTENBURG, *al'-ten-boorg*, the capital of the duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, 24 miles from Leipsic. It is well built, has a castle and several public edifices. *Manf.* Chiefly woollens, ribbons, and brushes. It does an active trade in corn and cattle. *Pop.* 16,500. It is a station on the Saxon Bavarian Railway.—A town of Hungary, at the influx of the Leitha into the Danube, 40 miles from Vienna. *Pop.* 3,500.—The name of several small towns in Germany.

ALTENDORF, *al'-ten-dorf*, a Bavarian village, 8 miles from Bamberg, and of no note, but for the victory which Kleber, the French general, gained here over the Austrians on the 9th of August, 1796.

ALTENGAARD, *al'-ten-gord*, a Norwegian seaport, 53 miles from Hammerfest. It is situate nearly at the northern limit of the cultivation of barley. *Lat.* 69° 50' N. *Lon.* 23° 6' E.

ALTHEA, *al'-the'-a*, daughter of Thestius and Eurythemis, married Ceneus, king of Calydon, by whom she had many children, among whom was Meleager.

ALTHÆMENES, *al'-the'-me-nee*, a son of Creteus, king of Crete. Hearing that either he or his brothers were to be their father's murderer, he fled to Rhodes, where he made a settlement, to avoid becoming a parricide. After the death of all his other sons, Creteus went after his son Althæmenes. When he landed in Rhodes, the inhabitants attacked him, supposing him to be an enemy, and he was killed by the hand of his own son. When Althæmenes knew that he had killed his father, he entreated the gods to remove him, and the earth immediately opened, and swallowed him up.

ALTEN, Ghan, or Jean, *alt'-hen*, a Persian, who was the first to introduce madder (for dyeing) to France. He was the son of the governor of a Persian province, but with the exception of himself, all his family were massacred when the Persian empire was overthrown by the usurper Thomas-Kouli-Khan. *B.* 1711; *D.* at Caumont, in France, 1774.—Althen, during his life, was treated ungratefully, but, by way of atonement after his death, a tablet was erected in the museum of Avignon, with the following inscription, which we transcribe, as it tells when and where madder was first introduced into France:—"To Jean Althen, a Persian, who was the first to introduce and cultivate madder in the territory of Avignon, under the patronage of the Marquis de Caumont, in 1765." This testimonial was erected in 1821.

ALTHORP, Lord. (See SPENCE, Earl.)

ALTHORP PARK, *al'-thorp*, 6 miles from Northampton, which has been in the possession of the Spencer family for upward of 300 years.

Alva

ALTIS, *al'-tis*, a sacred grove round Jupiter's temple at Olympia.

ALTIRCH, *alt'-keerch*, a town of France, department of the Upper Rhine. *Pop.* 1,700. A station on the Eastern Railway of France.

ALTMORE, *alt'-moor*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone.

ALTMUHL, *alt'-mool*, a river of Bavaria, which falls into the Danube at Kelheim. From Dietfurt to Bamberg-on-the-Regnitz, there is a canal, called the Maine and Danube, or Ludwig's Canal, which connects the Black Sea with the German Ocean. The first boat passed through it in August, 1836.

ALTON, *al'-ton*, a market-town and parish in Hants, on the river Wey, and 18 miles from Winchester. *Pop.* 3,700, chiefly engaged in the manufacture of woollens, worsteds, and silks. It is a station on the South-Western Railway.—The name of several other parishes in England.

ALTON, a town of the United States, at the junction of the Mississippi with the Missouri. *Pop.* 13,000.—There are several other towns of the same name in America.

ALTONA, or **ALTENA**, *al'-to-na*, a large Danish town, about 2 miles W. of Hamburg, on the Elbe. Both the inland and foreign commerce here are considerable. Ship-building is an important branch of employment. *Manf.* Velvet, silk stuffs, calico, stockings, leather, gloves, tobacco, vinegar, starch, wax, and looking-glasses, with sugar-refineries and brandy. The principal public establishments are an academy, a library, a house of correction, an orphan-house, and an observatory. *Pop.* 33,000. *Lat.* 53° 32' N. *Lon.* 9° 56' E. It is the terminus of the Altona (Hamburg) and Kiel Railway.

ALTORF, *al'-torf*, a small but well-built town in Switzerland, capital of the canton of Uri, near the southern extremity of Lake Lucerne. *Pop.* 1,800.—Here is a tower which indicates the spot where Tell stood when he shot the apple off the head of his son, and the small village of Burglen, in the neighbourhood, is pointed out as being the birthplace of that patriot.

ALTRINGHAM, *al'-tring-ham*, a market-town in Cheshire, 8 miles from Manchester. *Manf.* Cloths, cottons, and yarns, and the neighbourhood supplies a great quantity of vegetables and fruit for the Manchester market. *Pop.* about 5,000. It is the terminus of the Manchester and Altringham Railway.

ALUNNO, Niccolo, *a-loo'-no*, an Italian painter of considerable merit, who flourished in the 15th century. There are few of his works extant, but what there are entitle him to praise. *B.* at Foligno; *D.* about 1500.

ALURED, *a-lu'-red*, of Beverley, an ancient English historian. He was canon and treasurer of the church of St. John, in Beverley, and wrote a chronicle of the English kings, which was published by Hearne in 1716. *D.* 1128.

ALVA, *al'-va*, a village and parish of Scotland, in Stirlingshire, 6 miles from Stirling. *Pop.* 3,300.—Here the Devon Iron Company have their works, which are very extensive.

ALVA, Ferdinand Alvarez, duke of, *al'-va*, a distinguished soldier, and descended from one of the most ancient families in Spain. He made his first campaign at the age of 17, and was present at the battle of Pavia. He was a great favourite of the emperor Charles V., who made him a general; but though he distinguished himself by the high order of his military talents, he became equally noted for the cruelty of his disposition. At the siege of Metz he performed prodigies of valour; and although he commanded there, the place was so well defended that he was obliged to raise the siege. In the campaign against Pope Paul IV., in 1556, Alva was completely successful, and obliged the pontiff to sue for peace, after which he repaired to Rome, to ask pardon for having opposed his holiness in the war. In 1567 Philip II. sent him into the Low Countries, to reduce the Netherlands to the Spanish yoke, from which they were about to revolt. Here he established a council composed of twelve judges, whom he denominated Judges of the Tumults; but the tribunal over which they presided was called by its victims the "Court of Blood." His tyranny was now as intolerable as his power was extraordinary. Thirty

UNIVERSAL INFORMATION.

Alvarado

thousand persons fled their country and sought refuge in other parts. He filled the United Provinces with terror and scenes of carnage, for which his memory is held in detestation to this day. He hastily tried and beheaded counts Egmont and Horn, two patriots and friends of the prince of Orange, who had defeated a body of Spaniards at Groningen. He fortified Antwerp, and when the works were completed he caused a statue of himself to be cast in brass and erected in the middle of the fortress. At his feet was an allegorical representation of the nobility and the people, in the shape of a double-headed monster. Insult upon insult he heaped upon those he had subjected to his dominion, until even his friends became disgusted with him; when his inhumanity to the inhabitants of Haarlem brought his unpopularity to a climax. On the surrender of this city, he caused two thousand of its brave inhabitants to be executed. In 1573 he left the country he had ruled with a rod of iron, followed by the curses of the people. It is affirmed



DUKE OF ALVA.

that during his administration in the Netherlands, he had caused to be executed eighteen thousand human beings, independent of those who fell in the various battles and sieges. He was afterwards employed against Portugal, where he greatly added to his military renown by driving Don Antonio from the throne in 1581. B. 1508; D. 1582.—Alva was an able general, and had a great strategic genius in the art of war. He never fought if he could gain his object otherwise. When at Cologne he was urged to engage the Dutch by the archbishop, who was struck by his efforts to avoid a conflict. "The object of a general," said he on that occasion, "is not to fight, but to conquer: he fights enough who obtains the victory." He is said never to have lost a battle. The character of this willing servant of the despotism of Charles V. and Philip II. is ably drawn, and his deeds faithfully narrated, in Mr. Motley's History,—"The Rise of the Dutch Republic."

ALVARADO, Pedro de, *al'-va-ra'-do*, a distinguished companion of Hernando Cortes in the conquest of Mexico. He was engaged in every battle till the final reduction of that kingdom. B. at Badajoz; D. on the coast of Guatemala, 1541.—Alvarado was some time governor of Guatemala, to which was added the province of Honduras, which from being in a state of continual internal warfare, seems to have enjoyed some degree of repose under his administration.

ALVARADO, a large river of Mexico, which runs into the Gulf of Mexico, about 36 miles from Vera Cruz.—A town at the mouth of the Alvarado river. Pop. 2,000.

Alyattes

ALVAREZ, Francis, *al'-va'-raiz*, a Portuguese divine, sent by Emanuel, king of Portugal, on an embassy to Ethiopia or Abyssinia. D. 1540. In the following year a narrative of his mission was published.

ALVAREZ DE LUNA, or **ALVARO**, was the favourite of John II., king of Castile. He was the natural son of Don Alvaro de Luna, and in 1408 was appointed gentleman of the bedchamber to the king; but the courtiers taking a dislike to him, forced him to retire from court. He was afterwards recalled by the king, who at his request banished his enemies. After enjoying the splendour of royal favour forty-five years, he fell into disgrace, and was beheaded for high treason in 1453. B. 1388.

ALVAREZ, Don José, an eminent Spanish sculptor and artist. A statue of Ganymede, which he executed in 1804, whilst studying at Paris, placed him in the first rank of modern sculptors. His studio was twice visited by Napoleon I., who presented him with a gold medal valued at 500 francs. The conduct of Napoleon towards Spain, however, excited the disgust of Alvarez, who took such an aversion to the French emperor, that he would never model his bust. Subsequently he chiefly resided at Rome, and became court sculptor to Ferdinand VII. of Spain, for whom, in 1818, he executed his famous group of Antiochus and Memnon. He enjoyed a pension from the Spanish crown. B. at Priego, Cordova, 1768; D. at Madrid, 1826.

ALVECHURCH, *al'-ve-church*, a town and parish of Worcestershire, on the Worcester canal, and 4½ miles from Bromsgrove. Area, 6,820 acres. Pop. 1,800.—Reached by the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway.

ALVELEY, *al'-ve-le*, a parish and township of Salop, on the Severn, 6 miles from Bridgenorth. Area, 7,640 acres. Pop. 1,100.

ALVENSLEBEN, Philip Charles, Count d', *al'-ven-slai'-ben*, a distinguished Prussian statesman and diplomatist. B. 1745; D. 1802.—Also a Prussian general of great bravery, who distinguished himself at the battles of Lutzen, Dresden, and under the walls of Paris. B. at Schochurtz, 1778; D. 1831.

ALVERSTOKE, *al'-ver-stoke*, a parish in Hants, on the Solent and Portsmouth harbour. It embraces Gosport, Anglesey, forts Monkton and Blockhouse. Area, 4,010 acres. Pop. 17,000.

ALVESTON, *al'-ves-ton*, the name of two parishes in England with small populations. One is in Gloucester, and the other in Warwick.

ALVETON, or **ALTON**, *al'-ton*, a parish in Staffordshire, 4 miles from Cheadle. Area, 7,470 acres. Pop. 2,326.

ALVIANO, Bartholomew, *al'-ve-a'-no*, a Venetian general who obtained signal advantages over the emperor Maximilian, for which he received triumphal honours. D. at the siege of Brescia, in 1515.—The state of Venice gave him a magnificent burial, and pensioned his family.

ALVINEZ, *al'-ve'-naiz*, an Austrian town in Transylvania, 6 miles from Karlsburg. Pop. 3,500, mostly Bulgarians and Magyars.

ALVINZI, N., Baron d', *al'-veen'-ze*, a field-marshal in the service of Austria, during the last great war. Being defeated by Napoleon I. both at Rivoli and Arcola, in 1797, he was superseded in the command of the army of Italy. In 1798 he became commander-general in Hungary, where he was greatly beloved. B. 1726; D. in Hungary, 1810.

ALWEN, *al'-wen*, a river of North Wales, falling into the Dee 7 miles from Bala.

ALWUR, or **MACHERY**, *al'-wur*, a state of Rajpootana, under the control of the Governor-General's agent for the states of that province. Ext. 80 miles in length, running north and south, and 65 in breadth. Area, 3,573 square miles. Desc. Hilly, but interspersed with rich beautiful valleys. Pop. about 300,000. Lat. between 27° 4' and 28° 13' N. Lon. between 76° 7' and 77° 14' E.

ALWUR, the capital of the above state, estimated to stand on an eminence 1,200 feet above the surrounding country. It is an ill-built town, encompassed by a mud wall defended by bastions. It was formerly the residence of the rajah. Lat. 27° 34' N. Lon. 76° 40' E.

ALYATTES, *ä-li-ät'-es*, a king of Lydia, who was engaged in perpetual wars with the Cimmerians and the Medes, and took Smyrna. Reigned in the 7th century B.C.

THE DICTIONARY OF

Alycæus

ALYCÆUS, *al-i-se'-us*, son of Sciron, who was killed by Theseus. A place in Megara was named after him.

ALYMON, *al-li'-mon*, the husband of Circe.

ALYPIUS, *al-lip'-e-us*, a geographer, who was employed by the emperor Julian, first in Britain as deputy-governor, and next at Jerusalem in rebuilding the temple. At the close of life he was banished, but for what cause is not known. Lived in the 4th century. A geographical description of the world by him was printed in 4to at Geneva, in 1628.

ALYSSUS, *al-lis'-us*, a fountain of Arcadia, the waters of which were said to cure hydrophobia.

ALYTH, *al'-lith*, a town and parish of Scotland, in Perthshire, 12 miles from Forfar. *Manf.* Yarn and brown linens. *Pop.* 3,300.

ALZEY, *alt'-se*, a walled town of Hessen-Darmstadt, on the Salzbach, 19 miles from Mainz. Has a trade chiefly in leather. *Pop.* nearly 5,000.

AM, *am*, a frontier stronghold of Afghanistan, 50 miles N. of Attock.

AMACURA, *a-ma-ku'-ra*, a river falling into the south mouth of the Orinoco, South America. In the lower part of its course it forms the boundary between British and Columbian Guiana.

AMADEDDULAT, *a-ma-ded'-u-la*, the founder of a Persian dynasty, was the son of a fisherman. He and his two brothers took Persia proper, Persian Irak, and Caramania, which they divided between them. He settled at Schiraz, in Persia proper, in 933. *D.* 949.

AMADEUS V., *a-ma-de'-us*, count of Savoy, began his government in 1285. He immortalized his name by his defence of Rhodes against the Turks, on which occasion he added to his arms the cross of the order of St. John of Jerusalem. *D.* 1323.

AMADEUS VI., count of Savoy, was one of the most warlike princes of his age. He assisted John, king of France, against Edward, king of England, and in 1366 passed into Greece to the assistance of the emperor John Paleologus. On his return he presented the patriarch of Constantinople, who accompanied him, to Pope Urban V. at Viterbo. *D.* 1383.

AMADEUS VIII., count of Savoy, entered upon the sovereignty in 1391. In 1416 Savoy was created a duchy, and not long after the duke retired from the throne and his family to a monastery, where he instituted an order of knighthood, by the name of the Annunciata. The knights, however, lived in a luxurious style, without any of the severities of monachism. In 1439 he caused himself to be elected pope by the council of Basil, on which he took the name of Felix V., but he was dispossessed of his title, and in 1449 made a formal abdication in favour of Nicholas V., who gave him a cardinalship, and made him dean of the Sacred College. *D.* 1451.

AMADEUS IX, duke of Savoy, was a very charitable prince, and so beloved by his subjects, that they called him the "blessed Amadeus." *D.* 1472.—There were nine rulers in Savoy of this name, but the above are the only remarkable men.

AMADIAH, or **AMADIEH**, *a-ma'-de-a*, a fortified town of Asiatic Turkey, Kurdistan, on a tributary of the Tigris, 65 miles from Mosul.

AMADOCUS, *am-ad'-o-kus*, a king of Thrace, defeated by his antagonist Seuthes.

AMAFINIUS, *am-a-fin'-e-us*, a Roman, who first taught his countrymen the tenets of Epicurus, which they embraced with avidity.

AMAGE, *am'-a-je*, a queen of Sarmatia, remarkable for her justice and fortitude.

AMAK, or **AMAGER**, *a'-mak*, *a-ma'-ger*, a Danish island to the S. of Copenhagen, on which its suburb Christianshavn is built. *Pop.* about 8,000.

AMAK, or **ABULNAGIE AL BOKHARI**, *a'-mak*, a Persian poet, entertained at the court of the sultan Khedar Khan, who instituted an academy of poets, of which he made Amak president. Flourished in the 5th century, and lived to a great age.—His chief poem is the "History of the Loves of Joseph and Zoleiskah."

AMAKUTAN, *a-ma-ku'-tan*, an island of the Pacific. (*See* KURILL ISLANDS.)

AMAL, *o'-mal*, a town of Sweden, 50 miles from Weversborg. Its harbour is in Lake Wever, and its trade principally consists of deals, iron, and steel. *Pop.* 11,500.

AMALARIC, or **AMAURY**, *am-al'-a-rik*, king of the Visi-

Aman

goths, was the son of Alaric II. He succeeded his grandfather Theodoric in 526. He married Clotilda, the daughter of Clovis, king of France, whom he used barbarously to make her embrace Arianism. At length she complained to her brother Childebert, king of Paris, who, in 581, marched against him and defeated him in a battle fought in Catalonia. He fled to a church, where he was slain.

AMALEK, the son of Eliphaz, and grandson of Esau. Some have supposed him to be the father of the Amalekites, but they are mentioned as a powerful people long before his birth.

AMALEKITES, *am-al'-e-kites*, a great people, of uncertain origin and residence. They are called the first of all the nations, and they were the first who attacked the Israelites. For this they became the objects of God's most terrible wrath.

AMALFI, or **AMALPHI**, *a-mal'-fe*, a seaport city and an archbishop's see of Naples, in the principality of Citra, 8 miles from Salerno. *Pop.* not more than 8,000.—In the 11th century the inhabitants of this city took an active part in the crusades, and founded the order of the Knights of Malta. It was then a place of about 50,000 inhabitants. Masaniello the fisherman, and a short time ruler of Naples, was born here, as was Flavio Gioia, the improver of the mariner's compass.

AMALIE, or **AMELIA**, Anna, *a-ma'-lie*, princess of Prussia, daughter of Frederick William I., and sister of Frederick the Great. This princess was greatly distinguished by her musical talents, to the cultivation of which she devoted nearly all her time. At the age of 21 she became princess-abbess of Quedlinburg. *B.* 1723; *D.* 1787.

AMALIE, the wife of the duke of Saxe-Weimar, who, at an early age, lost her husband, but managed to preserve her little state intact during some of the most troublous times of the continental wars. She resided in the city of Weimar, and invited the most distinguished men of letters to her capital. Wieland, Herder, Schiller, and Goethe settled here, and enjoyed her patronage as well as her company. *D.* 1807.

AMALRIC, or **ARNAULD**, *a-mal'-reek*, a Spanish military churchman, who distinguished himself by his cruelties against the Albigenses. In 1209 he laid siege to Beziers, and commanded 60,000 of the inhabitants to be slaughtered after the town had surrendered. "How are we to distinguish the Catholics from the heretics?" inquired one of his officers. "Kill them all—God knows his own," replied Amalric. *D.* 1225.

AMALTEO, Pomponio, *a-mal'-tai-o*, an eminent painter of the Venetian school. *B.* at San Vito, in Friuli, 1505. The year of his death is not known.

AMALTHÆA, *am-al'-the-a*, a daughter of Melissus, king of Crete, who fed Jupiter with goat's milk. Hence she has been called a goat, and some have maintained that Jupiter, to reward her kindness, placed her in heaven as a constellation, and presented one of her horns to the nymphs who had superintended his infant years. This horn was called the Cornucopia, or horn of plenty, and had the power of giving the nymphs whatever they desired.

AMALTHÆA, the Cumean Sibyl, who offered Tarquin nine books on the fate of Rome, for which she demanded 300 crowns. He refused to make the purchase, when she burnt three of them, and demanded the same sum for the remainder. Tarquin still refusing, she burnt three more, and required as much for those which were left. The king, astonished, consulted the priests, and by their advice made the purchase of the remaining three, which were committed to the care of two magistrates, who were to consult them on extraordinary occasions. They are known as the Sibylline oracles.

AMALTHEUM, *am-al'-the-um*, a public place which Atticus had opened in his country house called Amalthea, in Epirus, and furnished with everything which could give entertainment and convey instruction.

AMAMA, Sixtinus, *a-ma'-ma*, a learned Dutchman, who became eminent for his knowledge of the Oriental languages. He was at Oxford in 1613, and taught Hebrew in Exeter College. After residing there some years, he returned to Franeker, and became Hebrew professor. *D.* 1629.—His greatest work is a censure of the Vulgate.

AMAN, Johann, *a'-man*, an eminent German architect, who was employed in various public buildings by

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Amana

several princes of Germany, and by the emperor of Austria. B. 1765; D. 1834.

AMANA, or AMANUS, *am'-a-na*, now Almadag, a branch of Mount Taurus, which separates Syria from Cilicia.

AMAND, Mark Anthony Gerard, sieur de Saint, *a'-mang*, a French poet, whose father was a commander in the English navy, and was three years confined in the Black Tower at Constantinople. B. at Rouen, 1594; D. 1661.—The poems of Amand, which are chiefly comic, were published in 8 vols., 1649, Paris.

AMAND, St., *sant a'-mang*, a town and parish of France, in the department of the Cher, on which river it is situate, 26 miles from Bourges. *Commerce*. Chiefly carried on in leather, iron, wood, wool, corn, and wine. *Pop.* upwards of 8,000.—There are several other towns in France of this name, but none of them has a population over 3,000, and there is nothing remarkable to be said about them.

AMAND, St., a town and parish of Belgium, on the Scheldt, 15 miles from Antwerp. *Manf.* Woven fabrics, oil-cloth, and chicory. It has also some breweries and tan-works. *Pop.* 3,000.

AMAND-LES-EAUX, St., *a'-mang-lais-o*, a town and parish of France, in the department of the Nord, 6 miles from Valenciennes. *Manf.* Cambrics, cottons, woollens, soap, leather, porcelain, and linseed-oil. *Pop.* about 10,000.—This place is visited for its thermal baths.

AMANTEA, *a-man'-tai-a*, a fortified seaport town of Naples, on the coast of Calabria Citra, 15 miles from Cosenza. *Pop.* 3,000.

AMAPALTA, *a-ma-pal'-a*, a town of Central America, province of Nicaragua. This town gives name to a large gulf of the same name, 220 leagues S.E. of Guatemala.

AMARA, WELL OF, *a-mar'-a*, a caravan-station of Arabia, on the east coast of the Gulf of Suez. *Lat.* 29° 35' N. *Lon.* 32° 55' E.—It is thought to be the Marah of Holy Writ, the waters of which were rendered wholesome in answer to the prayer of Moses.

AMARAL, Andres do, *am'-a-ral*, a Portuguese knight of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, beheaded for secretly inviting the Turks to invade the island of Rhodes, 1522.—The result of this invasion was the surrender of Rhodes to Sultan Solymán, on the Christmas-day of 1522.

AMARANTE, *a-ma-ran'-tai*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Douro e Minho, on the river Tamega, 36 miles from Oporto. *Pop.* 4,000.—The possession of this town was frequently contested during the peninsular war in 1809.

AMARAPURA, or UMMERAPURA, *a'-ma-ra-poo'-ra*, the City of Immortals, and former capital of the Burmese dominions, 6 miles from Ava. In 1819, the seat of government being transferred to Ava, this town began to decline. It is still, however, a splendid city, and no European town has a better-organized police system. Near it is the temple with the bronze statue of Guadama, taken and brought here from Aracan in 1784, when it was conquered by the Burmese. *Pop.* 150,000. *Lat.* 21° 55' N. *Lon.* 96° 0' E.

AMARI, Michele, *am'-ar-e*, an Italian historian of marked progressive tendencies in his political opinions, and devoted to literary pursuits. He translated the "Marmion" of Scott into Italian, and wrote a history of the Sicilian Vespers, which brought him into immediate notice. With a view to the production of a history of Sicily under the Mussulman rule, he is generally believed to have applied himself successfully to the study of Arabic. B. at Palermo, 1806.

AMARYLLIS, *á-ma-ril'-is*, the name of a country woman in Virgil's eclogues. Some commentators have supposed that the poet spoke of Rome under this fictitious name.

AMARYNTHUS, *ám-a-rin'-thus*, a village of Eubæa, whence Diana is called Amarysia, and her festivals in that town Amarynthia.

AMASA, *á-ma'-sa*, a son of Jether, who is elsewhere called Ithra. He was pardoned by David though he fought against him in the army of Absalom.

AMASAI, *á-más'-a-i*, a Levite, and one of the sons of Elkanah, who assisted David against Saul.

AMASIA, or AMASIYAH, *a-ma'-se-a*, a town of Asiatic

Amaury

Turkey, in the province of Natolia, intersected by the river Yeshil-Irmak (the ancient Iris), winding at the bottom of the hills whereon it is built. The town is embosomed in an amphitheatre of mountains, and is commanded by a fort, situate on a sharp-pointed rock. Although an extensive and populous place, the streets are narrow and dirty. Most of the houses are built of wood, but many are built of stone, and are covered with tiles. There is only one mosque, a fine edifice, with two lofty minarets of hewn stone; of which material the numerous baths are also constructed. It stands on both banks of the river, and is connected by a stone bridge. *Exp.* Principally salt and silk. In 1840 there were no less than 132,000 lb. of silk produced in its neighbourhood, which, however, is an unusually large crop. *Pop.* about 30,000. *Lat.* 40° 35' N. *Lon.* 36° 18' E.—Strabo, the geographer, is said to have been born in this city, and also King Mithridates. It was anciently the capital of the kings of Pontus.

AMASIS, *á-ma'-sis*, king of Egypt; he was prime minister to Apries, king of that country, on whose deposition he mounted the throne, B.C. 569, and immediately put Apries to death. Egypt flourished greatly in his reign. D. 525 B.C.

AMASREH, AMASERAH, or AMASTRA, *a-mas'-rai*, a fortified town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on a cape in the Black Sea, 60 miles from Ereklí. *Pop.* 1,000.—In its neighbourhood are the remains of a temple of Neptune.

AMASTRIS, *á-más'-tris*, the wife of Dionysius, the tyrant of Sicily. She was sister to the Persian king Darius, whom Alexander conquered.—Also the wife of Xerxes, king of Persia. (See AMESTRIS.)—Another, a friend of Æneas, killed by Camilla in the Rutulian war.

AMATA, *a-ma'-ta*, the wife of King Latinus. She had betrothed her daughter Lavinia to Turnus, whose interest she favoured, before the arrival of Æneas in Italy; and when her daughter was given in marriage to Æneas, she hung herself to avoid the sight of her son-in-law.

AMATHUS, *á-ma'-thus*, or *ám'-a-thus*, a city on the southern side of the island of Cyprus, especially dedicated to Venus. The island is sometimes called Amathusia. Amathus is now named Limmesol, or Limmesol antica.

AMATI, Andrea and Antonio, *a-ma'-te*, father and son, eminent as violin-makers. Their instruments are called Cremonas, from their having their residence and carrying on their business in that town. Andrea lived in the 16th, and Antonio in the 17th century.

AMATLAN, *a-ma'-tlan*, a district of Central America, with a rich and fertile soil. Cochineal is produced here. 20 miles from Guatemala.

AMATO, *a-ma'-to*, a distinguished Jewish physician, who had the honour of being called from Ancona to Rome to attend Pope Julius III. B. at Castle Branco, Beira, Portugal, 1511. The time of his death is unknown.

AMATO, Giovanni Antonio d', one of the best of the Neapolitan painters. He possessed the venerative faculty in a high degree, and carried his sentiments of propriety so far as to consider it wrong to paint a woman in a state of even partial nudity. B. at Naples, 1475; D. 1555.

AMATRICI, *a-ma-tre'-che*, a town of Naples, 22 miles from Aquila. *Pop.* 5,000, chiefly engaged in the manufacture of woollens.

AMAURO I., *a-maw'-re*, king of Jerusalem, succeeded his brother Baldwin III. in 1163. D. 1174.—He was a courageous and enterprising prince; but these qualities were sullied by avarice and cruelty.

AMAURO II., king of Jerusalem, succeeded his brother Guy de Lusignan in 1194. His title was contested by Isabella, second daughter of Amauri I.; but on her becoming a widow, he married her, and was crowned. The Saracens having taken his capital, he applied for assistance to the European princes; but before the succours arrived, he died, in 1205.

AMAURY DE CHARTRES, *a-maw'-re*, a French visionary, who maintained the eternity of matter, and that religion has three epochs, agreeably to the three persons of the Trinity. His opinions were condemned by the council of Paris in 1209, and some of his followers were burned. To avoid a similar fate, he renounced his

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errors, and retired to St. Martin des Champs, where he died of vexation. Lived in the 13th century.

AMAXAMPEUS, *ā-māx'-ām-pe-us*, a fountain of Seythia, whose waters embitter the stream of the river Hypanis.

AMAXICHI, *ā'-maks-e'-che*, a seaport town and capital of Santa Maura, or Leucadia, one of the Ionian islands. It is separated from the castle of Santa Maura by a lagoon a mile wide. Here an English governor and a Greek bishop reside. *Pop.* town and citadel, 6,300.

AMAZIAH, *ā-mā-zī'-a*, king of Judah, succeeded his father Joash at the age of 25. He blended idolatry with the worship of God. With the assistance of the Israelites, he defeated the Edomites in the Valley of Salt; but afterwards commenced war on his allies, by whom he was taken prisoner. Slain by his own subjects, 810 B.C.

AMAZON, MARANON, or ORELLANA, *ā'-ma-zon*, the largest river in the world, rising in the Andes, South America, traversing the entire breadth of the continent, from west to east, and falling into the North Atlantic Ocean at about *Lon.* 50° W. *Ext.* About 4,000 miles, draining an area, according to some authorities, of two millions and a half, and according to others, of one million and a half of square miles. It is 96 miles wide at its mouth, is navigable for 2,200 miles from the sea, forms during its course many islands in itself, receives nearly 200 other rivers, many of which have a course of 500 or 600 leagues, and, in pouring itself into the ocean, repels the waters of the sea to the distance of 300 miles from the land.—The mouth of the Amazon was discovered in 1500, by Viscount Yanez Pinçon, a companion of Columbus. The first European who made the descent of its stream was Francis d'Orellana, a Spaniard, who, in 1539, sailed from the Rio Nasso to its mouth.

AMAZONIA, *ām'-az-o'-ne-a*, the country of the Amazons, near the Caspian Sea.

AMAZONES, or AMAZONIDES, *ām'-az-o'-nes*, *ām-azon'-e-des* (Amazons), a nation of famous women, who lived near the river Thermodon, in Cappadocia. All their life was employed in wars and manly exercises. Their right breast was burnt off, that they might hurl a javelin with more force, and make a better use of the bow; from that circumstance, therefore, their name is derived (*a*, 'non', *maza*, 'mamma'). They founded an extensive empire in Asia Minor, along the shores of the Euxine Sea, and near the Thermodon. Themyscra was the capital of their country. They were conquered by Bellerophon and Hercules. Among their queens, Hippolyte, Antiope, Lampeto, and Marpesia, are the most famous.

AMAZONIUS, *ā-ma-zo'-ne-us*, a surname of Apollo at Lacedæmon.

AMBALAGA, *am-ba'-la-ga*, a town in the island of Madura, Indian Archipelago. *Pop.* 4,000.

AMBARVALIA, *ām-bar-vai'-le-a*, processions round the ploughed fields, in honour of Ceres, the goddess of corn, celebrated by the Romans, one in April, the other in July. They went three times round their fields crowned with oak leaves, singing hymns to Ceres, and entreating her to preserve their corn. The word is derived *ab ambiendis arvis*, i.e. going round the fields. A sow, a sheep, and a bull, called *ambarvalia hostiæ*, were afterwards immolated, and the sacrifice has sometimes been called *suocetaurilia*, from *sus*, *ovis*, and *taurus*.

AMBATIKI, *am'-ba-te-ke*, an island in the South Pacific, of the Feejee group. *Pop.* 500. *Lat.* 17° 47' S. *Lon.* 179° 11' W.—It attains an elevation of 750 feet, in the form of a dome.

AMBATO, *am-ba'-to*, a town, near the foot of Mount Chimborazo, 8,859 feet above the level of the sea. *Pop.* 13,000.

AMBAZAC, *am-ba'-zak*, a town and parish of France, 10 miles from Limoges. *Pop.* 3,000, principally engaged in the manufacture of iron wire. *Lat.* 39° 43' N. *Lon.* 22° 36' E.

AMBELAKIA, *am-be-la'-ke-a*, a large town of Thessaly, situate in the vale of Salympria, the ancient Peneus. It carries on a flourishing trade in dyeing red Turkish yarn. *Pop.* 4,000.

AMBERG, *am'-berg*, a walled city of Bavaria, and formerly the capital of what was the Upper Palatinate. It stands on the river Vils, which runs through its

Amboise

centre, dividing it into the upper and lower towns. The houses are mostly of wood, but well built, and the streets broad and clean. In the principal square are the town-house, an old Gothic building, the magnificent parish church of St. Martin, adorned with valuable paintings, monuments, and other curiosities. The town has an academy and lyceum; also a well-endowed hospital, and several religious houses. The other public buildings are the Castle, Arsenal, government buildings, and the Mint, which is considered one of the finest buildings of the kind in Germany. *Manf.* Firearms, earthenware, tobacco, iron, and woollen and linen fabrics. It has also some breweries, besides a great repository for salt. *Pop.* 11,000. *Lat.* 49° 25' N. *Lon.* 11° 50' E.—Near Amberg the Austrians defeated the French in 1796.

AMBERGATE, *ām'-ber-gait*, a small town of Derbyshire, and the junction of the Midland and the Ambergate and Rowsley railways.

AMBERGER, Christoph, *am-bair'-ger*, a distinguished German painter, some of whose copies pass for originals of Holbein. B. at Nurnberg, 1490; d. 1568-9.

AMBERGRIS KEY, *ām'-ber-gris*, an island in the Bay of Honduras, 30 miles from Belize. It is about 20 miles long and 3 broad. *Lat.* 18° 50' N. *Lon.* 87° 48' W.

AMBERT, *am'-bair*, a town of France, on the Dore, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, and 36 miles from Clermont. *Manf.* Woollen stuffs, ribbons, lace, linens, needles, pins, and playing-cards. From 50 to 60 mills are employed in making fine printing-paper, and the principal market for Auvergne cheeses is held in this town. *Pop.* about 4,000.

AMBIORIX, *ām-bi'-o-ris*, a king of the Eburones, in Gaul. He was a great enemy to Rome, and was killed in a battle with Cæsar, in which 60,000 of his countrymen were slain.

AMBLESIDE, *ām'-bel-side*, an old and irregularly built market-town and chapelry of Westmoreland. *Manf.* Chiefly woollens. *Pop.* 1,500.—This town is beautifully situate at the northern extremity of Lake Windermere, and many Roman remains have, from time to time, been found in it.

AMBLETEUSE, *am'-bel-tu(r)-z*, a small maritime town of France, 5 miles from Boulogne-sur-mer, in the department Pas-de-Calais. *Pop.* 600.—It was here that James II. landed when he fled from England in 1689. It was here also that Napoleon I. collected his flat-bottomed boats for the invasion of England, in 1804.

AMBOISE, *am'-buw-se*, a town of France, at the confluence of the Amasse and Loire, 12 miles from Tours. It stands at the foot of a hill on the summit of which there is an ancient fortress, the site of which is said to have been chosen by Julius Cæsar for the erection of a fort. The town, though well built, presents, on the whole, a dull appearance. *Manf.* Woollens, druggets, bombazines, steel, rasps, and files. Its commerce is considerable in vinegar, brandy, and wine. *Pop.* 5,000.—This town has an historical interest, from its castle being that in which the Huguenots implicated in what is known as the conspiracy of Amboise met their doom. It was here too, some say, that the Calvinists, in 1563, were first called Huguenots, a term which, though applied to them contemptuously, signifies only confederates. The town and neighbourhood suffered severely in 1856 from the inundation caused by the overflowing of the Loire, which burst over its banks and dikes, carrying destruction everywhere.—It is a station on the Orleans Railway.

AMBOISE, George d', a cardinal, who 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 usually been levied on the people at the accession of every new monarch. Subsequently to this he was appointed the pope's legate in France, with the dignity of cardinal, and in that capacity, effected a considerable reform among the religious orders. B. 1460; d. 1510.—D'Amboise was one of the wisest statesmen France ever had. He reformed the church, purified the courts of justice, remitted the burdens of the people, and conscientiously laboured to promote the public happiness.

AMBOISE, Frances d', the wife of Peter II., duke of Brittany, who treated her with great brutality, which

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she bore with meekness. She distinguished herself by effecting a reformation in the manners of the Bretons. On the death of the duke, in 1457, she was solicited in marriage by the prince of Savoy, but refused the offer, and retired into a monastery, where she died in 1485.

AMBOOR, *am'-boor*, a town and district of Hindostan, in the territory of Arcot, 108 miles from Madras. *Lat.* 12° 51' N. *Lon.* 78° 50' E.

AMBOYNA, or AMBOINA, *am-boi'-na*, an island in the Eastern seas, the chief of the Moluccas, the others being dependent on its jurisdiction. *Ext.* 30 miles long and 10 broad at its widest part, but generally it is not more than 5 or 6 miles broad. *Area*, 282 square miles. *Desc.* This island is composed of two peninsulas, called Hittoo and Leitimor, joined by the narrow isthmus Bagoovala, which is not more than 2 miles across. It is in general hilly, but the verdure is rich and the vegetation vigorous. Water is plentiful, although the streams are small. *Pro.* The great production of Amboyna is the clove-tree, which has been carefully cultivated for centuries. The cloves are collected twice a year; the average quantity produced in the island exceeds 600,000 lb.; in some years it amounts to a million. Coffee is plentiful, and the soil and climate are well adapted for the culture of indigo, which is produced of a very fine quality. The sago-tree flourishes, and supplies the inhabitants with a wholesome article of diet. Cotton and cinnamon are also successfully cultivated. *Animals.* Deer and wild boars are found in the woods; there are few sheep, and still fewer black cattle, scarcely enough being reared to supply the European part of the population. Buffaloes, horses, and goats are kept; but of the domesticated animals none, except hogs, are indigenous to the country. *Birds*, though not numerous in point of species, are abundant, whilst insects of the most brilliant hues are everywhere to be seen. *Climate.* Healthy, and more agreeable than the generality of intertropical situations. *Pop.* between 30,000 and 40,000; comprising the aboriginal Malay race, Chinese, and Europeans. *Lat.* 3° 46' S. *Lon.* 127° 59' E.—In 1515 this island was discovered by the Portuguese, who, in 1564, took possession of it, and introduced the Roman Catholic religion. In 1605 the Dutch expelled the Portuguese, and introduced Protestantism, and in 1615 the English made an unsuccessful attempt to share in their conquest. They contrived, however, to keep a factory here until 1622, when the Dutch governor, by unexampled treachery, got the whole members of it into his power, and put them to death by the most cruel tortures. Amboyna, after having enjoyed a long period of undisturbed repose, was conquered by a British force under Admiral Rainier, in 1796. It was restored on the peace of Amiens in 1801, and in February, 1810, was recaptured, during the war. The island was, in 1814, again ceded to Holland by the treaty of Paris.

AMBOYNA, or AMBOINA, a town, the capital of the above island, is situate in the peninsula of Leitimor, in a deep bay, which, at the site of the town, is 2 miles across, with deep water. It is of a triangular form, and is clean, neat, and regularly built. *Pop.* about 9,000. *Lat.* 3° 41' 7" S. *Lon.* 128° 10' E.

AMBOYNA, BAY OF, about 20 miles long, and from 2 to 7 broad, with a depth of water of from 20 to 25 fathoms close up to the jetty of Amboyna, on which vessels discharge their cargo.

AMBOZES, *am-bo'-zes*, three small islands on the coast of Benin. *Lat.* 4° 15' N.

AMBRACIA, *am-brai'-she-a*, a city of Epirus, near the Acheron, the residence of King Pyrrhus. Augustus, after the battle of Actium, called it Nicopolis.

AMBRACIUS SINUS, *am-brai'-she-us si-nus*, a bay of the Ionian Sea, near Ambracia, about 35 miles long, narrow at the entrance, but, within, about 12 miles in breadth.

AMBRONES, *am-bro'-nes*, certain nations of Gaul, who subsisted by rapine and plunder. They were conquered by Marius.

AMBROSE, ST., *am'-brose*, the son of a prefect of Gaul, who became archbishop of Milan, and governor of Liguria and Æmilia. On the death of Auxentius, archbishop of Milan, in 374, and after a contest between the Arians and Catholics, he was consecrated bishop. In 383 he was deputed by the emperor

Amenocles

Valentinian to prevail upon the tyrant Maximus not to enter Italy, and was successful in his mission. Subsequently, however, Maximus entered Italy, made himself master of the Western empire, and entered Milan in triumph. Valentinian sought refuge with Theodosius, who defeated Maximus, and restored the fugitive monarch to his throne. While Theodosius was in Italy, an insurrection arose in Thessalonica, in which the emperor's lieutenant was slain. Theodosius in revenge put to death a vast number of persons in cold blood. Soon after this massacre, he came to Milan, and was about to enter the great church, when he was met on its threshold by Ambrose, who refused him admittance as a homicide; and it was not till a year afterwards, and his showing tokens of repentance, that the prelate would admit him to Christian communion. *B.* at Milan, 340; *p.* 397.—The best edition of the works of St. Ambrose is that of Paris, in 2 vols. folio, 1691. He composed that noble hymn, "Te Deum laudamus."

AMBROSE, Isaac, a nonconformist divine, who, on the breaking out of the civil wars, quitted the Church of England, took the Covenant, and became a Presbyterian preacher, first at Garstang, and afterwards at Preston. *B.* in Lancashire; *p.* 1674.—His works are much esteemed by the Calvinists, particularly one entitled "Looking unto Jesus."

AMBROSIA, *am-bro'-she-a*, festivals held in honour of Bacchus, in some cities in Greece, the same as the Brumalia of the Romans.—The food of the gods was called ambrosia, and their drink *nectar*. The word signifies immortal. It had the power of bestowing immortality on all who ate it. It was sweeter than honey, and of a most odoriferous smell. Berenice, Tithonus, and others, were rendered immortal by eating it. It had also the power of healing wounds. Apollo, in Homer's Iliad, saves Sarpedon's body from putrefaction by rubbing it with ambrosia; and Venus heals the wounds of her son, in Virgil's Æneid, with the same.

AMBROSIIUS AURELIANUS, *am-bro'-se-us au-re'-le-ai'-nus*, king of the Britons. About A.D. 457 he came from Armorica, to assist in expelling the Saxons, who had been invited over by Vortigern. On the death of that monarch, the sovereignty was vested in him, and he maintained the dignity with credit. The famous king Arthur was brought up under him. *D.* at Winchester, 508.

AMBRYSSUS, *am-bris'-us*, a city of Phocis, so called from a hero of the same name. It was situate in a country which abounded in a plant producing a scarlet dye, by means of an insect which was found in its berries. This city was destroyed by the Amphictyons, and rebuilt and fortified by the Thebans before the battle of Chæronea. It was taken by Quintus Flaminius in the Macedonian war, and its ruins may be seen near the village of Dystomo.

AMBUBAJÆ, *am-bu-bai'-je*, dissolute women of Syria, resembling the dancing-girls of eastern nations, who were in the habit of attending the festivals and public assemblies of Rome as minstrels. Their name is derived either from the Syriac word *abub*, signifying a flute, or from *am*, round, and *Baia*, the place which they generally frequented.

AMBULLI, *am-bul'-i*, a surname of Castor and Pollux, in Sparta.

AMEILHON, Hubert Pascal, *a'-mail-hawng*, a Frenchman who was the means of saving many valuable libraries, amounting in all to 800,000 volumes, during the revolutionary triumph of the populace of Paris. He was also a considerable contributor to periodical literature, and wrote a work entitled "The History of the Commerce and Navigation of the Egyptians under the Ptolemies."—*B.* 1730; *p.* 1811.

AMELES, *am'-e-les*, a river of hell, whose waters no vessel could contain.

AMELIA, *a-me'-le-a*, a county of Virginia, U.S. *Pop.* 10,594; slaves, 7,186. At the court-house is a post village, 68 miles S.W. of Richmond.

AMELIA, an island in the Atlantic, on the coast of East Florida, 7 leagues N. of St. Augustine, at the mouth of St. Mary's river. *Lat.* 30° 28' N. It is 13 miles long and 2 broad. Its chief town is Fernandina.

AMENANUS, *am'-e-nai-nus*, a river of Sicily, near Mount Ætna, now Judicello.

AMENOCLES, *a-men'-o-kles*, a Corinthian, said to be

Amerbach

the first Grecian who built a three-oared galley at Samos and Corinth.

AMERBACH, John, *a'-mer-bak*, a Swiss printer of Basil, who was the first to make use of the Roman type instead of the Gothic and Italian. D. 1515. His son John was professor of law at Basil, and syndic of that city: he was the intimate friend of Erasmus, and died in 1562, aged 67.

AMERKATE, or OMERKOTE, *a'-mer-kat*, a celebrated fortress in the desert of Scinde, India, where the emperor Akbar was born, in 1542. It formerly contained treasure of the ameers of Scinde, who, in 1813, took it from the rajah of Joudpoor. *Lat.* 25° 22' N. *Lon.* 69° 47' E.

AMERIA, *ä-mer'-e-a*, an ancient town of Umbria, S.W. of Spoletum, the birthplace of Sextus Roscius. Its low and moist valleys were famous for willow-trees.

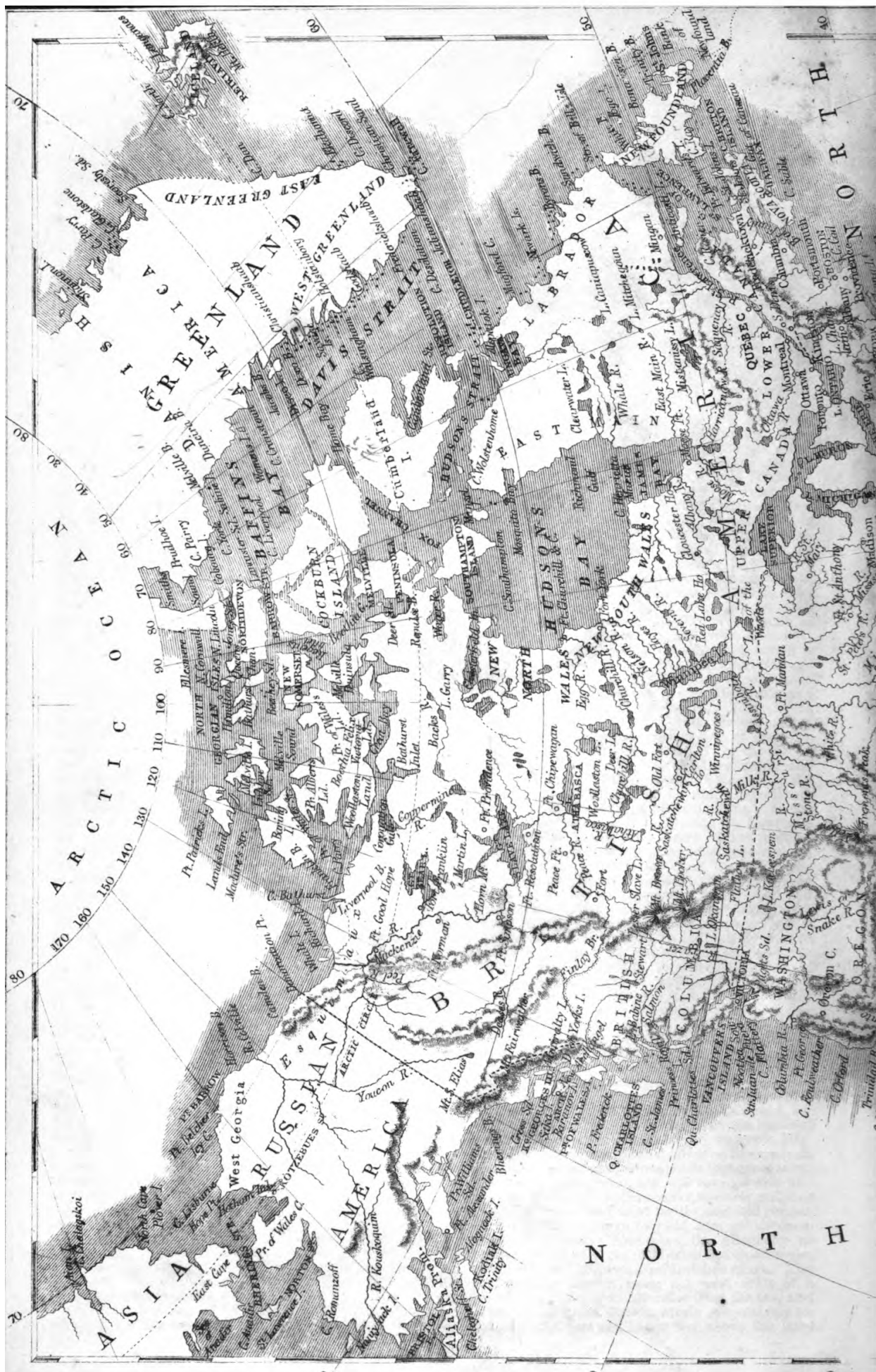
AMERICA, *ä-mer'-e-ka*, one of the great divisions of the earth, and, with the exception of Asia, the largest. It is bounded on the E. by the North and South Atlantic Ocean, which separates it from Africa and Europe; and on the W. by the North and South Pacific Ocean, which separates it from Asia and Australia. From Asia, however, it is divided only by Behring's Straits, not more than 48 miles wide at their narrowest part. This vast continent consists of two peninsulas and a central part, named, respectively, North and South, and Central America; and as Africa is joined to Asia by a narrow neck of land, called the Isthmus of Suez, so the two great divisions, N. and S. of this continent, are connected by the Isthmus of Panama or Darien, which, at its narrowest part, is only 28 miles in width. Its average width, however, is about 40 miles. *Ext.* The length of America cannot be accurately ascertained; but taking it from Point Barrow, in the N., to Cape Horn, it is over 10,000 miles. Its greatest breadth S. of the equator is between Cape St. Roque, in Brazil, and Cape Parina, in Peru, where it is over 3,250 miles. Its greatest breadth N. of the equator is between Cape Canso, in Nova Scotia, and Cape Look-out, where it is more than 3,100 miles. *Area*, including its islands, nearly 16,000,000 square miles. *Coast.* With the exception of Europe, the most extended of any of the great divisions of the globe. *Physical Features.* In America, nature appears on the grandest scale of magnificence and sublimity. Whether we regard her mountains, cataracts, rivers, lakes, forests, or plains, she is distinguished by a vastness unapproached in any other part of the globe. Out of the 270 active volcanoes, the estimated number on the face of the earth, 190 are on the shores and islands of America; and although, in height, some of the peaks of the Asiatic Himalayas surpass those of the Andes, in extent the range of the former is inferior to that of the latter. *Pop.* about 60,000,000, islands inclusive. *Lat.* extending from 55° S. to 80° N. *ISLANDS.* In the ARCTIC OCEAN, the principal are Greenland, Iceland, Cockburn, Southampton, Melville, Bathurst, and Cornwallis. In the ATLANTIC, Newfoundland, Prince Edward's, Cape Breton; the West Indies, composed of the Bahamas; the Bermudas; the *Great Antilles*, consisting of Cuba, Hayti, or St. Domingo, Jamaica, and Porto Rico; the *Lesser Antilles*, comprehending the Leeward and Windward Islands. The principal of the former are the Virgin Islands, Dominica, and Guadalupe; of the latter, Martinique, Barbadoes, Trinidad, Antigua, and Falkland. In the PACIFIC, the Patagonian archipelago, of which Wellington is the largest; Chiloe, Juan Fernandez, Galapagos, Vancouver's, Queen Charlotte's, Prince of Wales, Sitka, and the Aleutian Islands. In the ANTARCTIC OCEAN, Terra del Fuego (the land of fire), Staten, Desolation; S. Georgia, S. Orkneys, S. Shetlands, Graham Land, and Trinity Land. With the exception of Greenland, which has been considered as part of the continent, and Iceland, which has sometimes been given to Europe, the islands of the Arctic and Antarctic oceans are uninhabited. The S. Shetlands have the lowest known volcano, it being not more than 80 feet high, and the West-India islands are the most volcanic and mountainous. *Pop.* of islands, about 3,500,000.—We will now speak of North, Central, and South America separately.

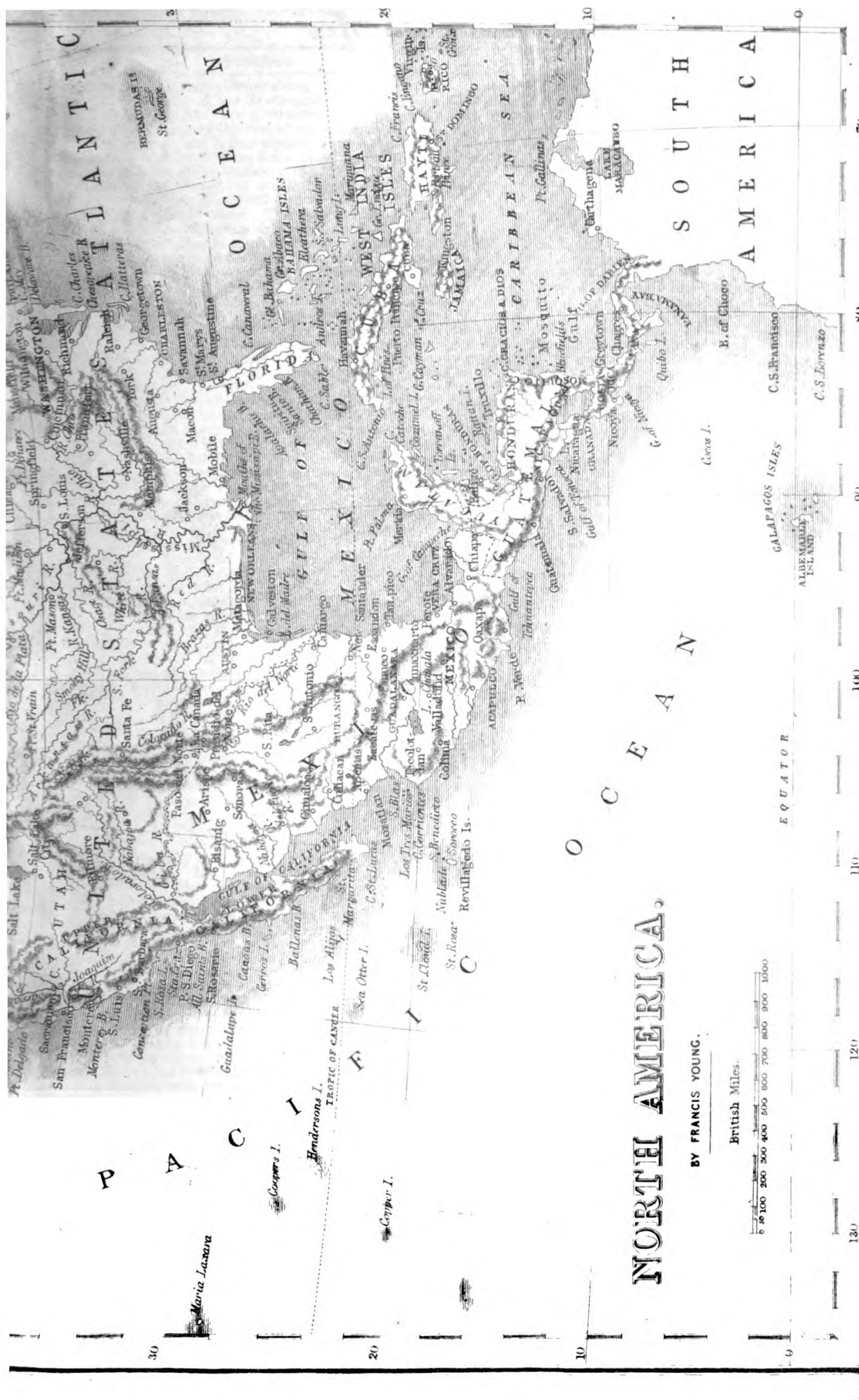
AMERICA, NORTH. This division, although, on the whole, exhibiting a greater degree of irregularity in its

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form than that of the South, is more uniform in its width, and consequently has a larger surface. *Area*, 9,500,000 square miles. *Coast-line.* About 4,800 miles, from Hudson's Straits to the Florida channel, and thence to Panama 4,600. The whole length on the side of the Pacific to Behring's Straits, inclusive of the Gulf of California, has been estimated at 10,500 miles. Of the extent of the N. and N.E. shores no calculation can be made with accuracy; but it may be taken at not less than 3,000 miles. Thus the whole coast-line of North America may be computed at about 22,800 miles. Such an immense extent of coast renders this division favourable for commerce, whilst the irregularity of its form produces the peninsulas of Alaska and California on the W., and Yucatan, Florida, Nova Scotia, and Labrador on the E. *Capes.* The principal are Point Barrow, the most northern; Bathurst, Farewell, Chudleigh, Charles, Breton, Race, Sable, Cod, Hatteras, Tancha or Sable, Catoche, Gracias á Dios, and St. Antonio, on the N. and E.; on the W. Corrientes, St. Lucas, Mendocino, and Prince of Wales, which is the most western point. *Straits.* Davis's, Barrow's, Hudson's, Belleisle, Bahama Channel, Windward Passage, Mona Passage, on the N. and W.; and Behring's Straits, which separate N. America from Asia, as already observed. *Bays, Gulfs, Seas, and Inlets.* Baffin's Bay, Hudson's Bay, with James's Bay and Chesterfield Inlet; the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Bay of Fundy, Delaware Bay, Chesapeake Bay, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Bay of Campeachy; the Carribean Sea, the Bay of Honduras, on the N. and E.; on the W. the Bay of Panama, the Gulf of California, Queen Charlotte's Sound, and Behring's Sea, or Sea of Kamchatka. On account of nearly all the seas of this division being on the E. side, and their tidal currents travelling west, they are much higher than the inland seas of the Old World, such as the Baltic and Mediterranean, which open to the W. In the Bay of Fundy the tide rises 70 feet, which is higher than any other known. The Carribean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico have been collectively denominated the Colombian Mediterranean; and Hudson's and Baffin's bays, the Arctic Mediterranean. *Desc.* North America may be regarded as a vast central valley, bounded on the N. by an extensive system of lakes, on the S. by the Gulf of Mexico, on the W. by the Rocky Mountains, and on the E. by the Alleghanies, and drained by the mighty Mississippi. In this valley the most luxuriant vegetation is to be found, stretching from the shores of the Gulf of Mexico on the S. to the banks of the great lakes and the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the N.; whilst towards the bases of the western boundary are vast steppes, or plains, destitute of trees, and desolate, dreary, and uninviting by their very immensity. During the summer heats these are burned to a melancholy brown; vegetation is scorched and shrivelled up as a thin piece of leather touched with fire; whilst during the winter, they are swept by the winds of the Rocky Mountains to such a degree as to render their atmosphere so intensely cold as scarcely to be borne. Along the base of these mountains a series of sandy deserts, with an average breadth of from 400 to 600 miles, stretch to the 41st degree of N. latitude. Towards the mouth of the Mississippi there are marshes covering a space of 35,000 square miles. In the valley itself occur extensive elevated prairies or savannahs, as treeless as they are boundless to the view—in some places waving with long grass in the spring, and painted with beautiful flowers, exhaling an ineffable perfume; in others destitute of vegetation, stricken with a hideous sterility; so that they may be traversed for days without a shrub being seen, except on the banks of the wandering streams by which they are watered. Notwithstanding the advances which civilization has made in this valley, immense tracts, estimated in the aggregate at from 600 to 800 square miles, are still covered with primeval woods; with all these drawbacks, however, millions of acres of the richest and most fertile land still remain waiting the culture of man to yield him subsistence. *Mountains.* The Rocky Mountains, the Alleghany or Appalachian, the Cordilleras of Mexico and Guatemala, the Ozark, and the Californian or Maritime range. The Rocky Mountains stretch along the west coast at a distance varying from 50 to 300 miles from the sea, and in Mounts Hooker and Brown attain respectively an elevation of 15,700 feet and 16,000 feet above the level









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of the sea. This range terminates at the Frozen Ocean, on the west side of the Mackenzie river; its whole length being not less than 8,700 miles. The Alleghany range stretches along the east coast, with a mean elevation of 2,500 feet, and in four separate groups, traversing the country, generally from a north-east to a south-west direction. The group known as the White Mountains belongs to this chain, of which Mount Washington ascends to the height of 6,620 feet, which is the loftiest point of the entire system. This range is about 1,200 miles in length, beginning at about the 34th degree N. lat., and terminating at the banks of the St. Lawrence. The Ozark Mountains are a branch of the Rocky Mountains, crossing the Arkansas, and appearing, under that name, in the state of Missouri. Their general direction is parallel to that of the Alleghanies, on the west side of the continent. The Californian or Maritime chain lies to the west of the Rocky Mountains, and is connected with them by a remarkable table-land, named by its explorers the Great Basin. This country may, even up to this time, be emphatically pronounced the *unknown*. It is the land of salt lakes, the largest of which lies at an elevation of 4,220 feet above the level of the sea, and the territory occupies 130,000 square miles. This saline solitude is almost entirely uninhabited, and not one of the rivers by which it is watered finds its way to the sea. This is the character of the plateau which, with transverse ridges, amongst which are the Snowy Mountains, connects the Rocky Mountains with the Californian Maritime Alps, wherein Mounts Hood, Fairweather, and St. Elias, lift their heads respectively to the heights of 12,000, 14,700, and 18,000 feet above the level of the sea. The general height of this range far exceeds that of the Rocky Mountains. Mount Elias is the culminating point of North America, and is situate in Russian America, in the 60th degree of N. latitude. The Mexican and Guatemala Cordilleras may be regarded as a continuation of the Andes of South America, and in Orizaba and Popocatepetl attain respectively an elevation of 17,400 and 17,700 feet above the sea-level. *Volcanoes.* In no other part of the globe are these terrific phenomena so appalling as in the New World. In Guatemala, Agua burns at 15,000 feet above the level of the sea; in Mexico, Popocatepetl (smoky mountain), at 17,700 feet; and in the Maritime range, St. Elias at 18,000 feet. In the mountains of Guatemala there are 38 volcanoes, in Mexico 6, in Alaska 4, in the Aleutian islands 32; whilst in the West-India islands of St. Vincent, Guadaloupe, and St. Kitt's, others exist in activity. With the exception of Java, there is no more powerful volcanic agency in the world than that which is found in the Aleutian islands and Mexico. What they generally eject are scorix and ashes, in place of lava, which probably, from their great height, becomes partially solid before it reaches the mouths of their craters. *Rivers.* The Mississippi (great river), and its tributaries the Missouri (mud river), which receives the Yellow-stone and the Platte; the Arkansas, which receives the Red River; and the Illinois and Ohio, which receives the Tennessee. These drain the great plain or valley of the Mississippi. The Mackenzie, with its tributaries Peace River and Athabasca, the Coppermine and the Back. These run north. The St. Lawrence, with its tributary the Ottawa; the Nelson, with its tributary the Saskatchewan; and the Churchill, with its tributary the Beaver. These run east. The St. John, the Hudson, the Delaware, and the Susquehanna drain the country east of the Alleghanies; the Rio del Norte (river of the north) drains the country east of the Mexican mountains; the Oregon or Columbia, with its tributary the Snake, and the Colorado (coloured), and the Sacramento, the country west of the Rocky Mountains. The Frazer takes its course through British Columbia. The Mississippi is the second largest river in the world, notwithstanding that the Missouri is the main stream, and has a course considerably more than a thousand miles longer than has the Mississippi proper, from its source to the sea. The basin of the Mississippi and its tributaries comprises about 1,400,000 square miles, and its delta is nothing more than an immense marsh or swamp, as we have already said, covered with reeds and infested with alligators. It is navigable to nearly 3,000 miles from the sea. The St. Lawrence, at Montreal, has a breadth of 3 or 4 miles, and its length from the lower

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extremity of Lake Ontario to the sea is about 700 miles. For ships of the line it is navigable as far as Quebec, and for vessels of 600 tons as far as Montreal. It has been estimated that the basin of this river, including the lakes whence it flows, contains more than the half of the fresh water on the earth. *Lakes.* The largest in the world. The principal are Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie, Great Slave Lake, Winnipeg, Great Bear Lake, Ontario, Lake Champlain, Little Winnipeg, Deer Lake, Athabasca, Lake of the Woods, and the Great Salt Lake. Lakes Superior, Huron, and Michigan, may be considered to form, in fact, but one lake, as they are all connected, and include by far the largest body of fresh water on the globe. Between lakes Ontario and Erie are the celebrated Niagara Falls, the greatest cataract in the world. The latest estimated sizes of the American lakes are thus given. The greatest length of Lake Superior is 335 miles; breadth 160 miles; mean depth, 988 feet; elevation, 627 feet; area, 32,000 square miles. Greatest length of Michigan is 360 miles; breadth, 108 miles; mean depth, 900 feet; elevation, 687 feet; area, 20,000 square miles. Greatest length of Huron is 200 miles; breadth, 160 miles; mean depth, 300 feet; elevation, 574 feet; area, 20,000 square miles. Greatest length of Erie is 250 miles; breadth, 80 miles; mean depth, 200 feet; elevation, 555 feet; area, 6,000 square miles. Greatest length of Ontario is 180 miles; breadth, 65 miles; mean depth, 500 feet; elevation, 262 feet; area, 6,000 square miles. The total length of these five is 1,534 miles, covering an area altogether of upwards of 90,000 square miles. *Forests.* The most extensive on the globe, some of them covering an area of 60,000 square miles, distinguished by the height and variety of the trees of which they are composed, and in some cases, by the dazzling beauty of the flowers with which they are adorned. Within the tropics, palms and tree ferns spread out their sheltering foliage, where the mahogany, logwood, and other dye-trees attain perfection. In the United States, the sycamore, black walnut, chestnut, maple, hickory, white cedar, red birch, wild cherry, locust-tree, oak, and ash abound; whilst the tulip-tree, the pride of the American forest, attains the highest perfection. The woods of Canada consist principally of pines and birches, oaks and ashes, the red beech, the hickory, and the tall Canadian poplar. Penetrating the Arctic regions, the flora of America, like that of other high latitudes, becomes less and less abundant, more stunted in growth, until almost every trace of vegetation is buried beneath a sheet of perpetual snow. Not a single heath is indigenous to America, whilst the cactus is peculiar to it. *Wild Animals.* These consist of polar and grizzly bears, the puma, wolf, fox, and Newfoundland dog; the beaver, raccoon, and other fur animals; the elk, the bison, musk-ox, moose-deer, and rein-deer; the big-horned sheep, and the goat of the Rocky Mountains. The grizzly bear (*Ursus ferox*) is the most formidable of all the animals of N. America, ranging from Mexico as far north as the 61st degree of latitude. The bison, or American buffalo, is the largest native quadruped of the New World, and may be considered as the monarch of the prairie lands of the Rocky Mountains, where his species is to be seen in herds of 10,000. The musk-ox roams over the sterile tracts which lie N. of the 60th parallel, and several species of deer browse among the barren valleys and brown hills of the mountain districts. The Rocky Mountain goat, like the chamois of the Alps, inhabits the most inaccessible heights of its native region, and the Rocky Mountain sheep is much larger than the largest varieties of the domestic breeds. The wolf of America is a fierce animal, running down and devouring deer, and if severely pressed with hunger, even breaking into huts and destroying the dogs. The prairie wolf hunts in packs, and is an animal of great speed. The dogs of America are now domesticated, and the most remarkable among them are the Newfoundland and the Mackenzie River dog, a small, slight, and affectionate animal. All the other kinds are both big and fierce. Foxes abound, and the American red fox supplies England annually with about 8,000 skins. Beavers, otters, raccoons, hares, marmots, squirrels, opossums, musk-rats, and porcupines are all to be found, and are more or less sought after by the inhabitants as objects of pleasure or

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profit. With the exception of bears, the beasts of prey are neither many nor formidable. *Birds.* These are extremely numerous. There are in N. America nearly 500 species of birds, and of these nearly 400 are peculiar to the country. Eagles, hawks, and owls are plentiful; turkeys abound in the woods, and the passenger pigeon flies in such flocks as to darken the country over which they pass. These flocks are seen about a mile in width and 200 miles in length. When they alight on the trees, the branches crack beneath their weight, and thousands of them may be knocked down without difficulty. Their breeding-places have been found to consist of about 40 square miles of forests. *Reptiles.* Numerous, especially in the United States, and some of them dangerous. The most noted is the rattle-snake, whose bite is fatal to man and beast, unless a remedy is immediately applied. The hog is the only animal which is not injured by the bite of this reptile, and which feeds upon them. The pike-muzzled cayman is a native of the southern states, and haunts the Mississippi, and frogs and toads, measuring from 6 to 15 inches long, are abundant. *Insects.* In the tropical regions especially, almost every description of these appear in myriads. The mosquitoes are such intolerable pests that they greatly interfere with the happiness of the natives. In the back-woods of N. America, however, they are turned to some profitable account. The Indians set fire to the woods, and the bison knowing that mosquitoes will not follow them where there is smoke, take shelter among the burning forests, where they become an easy prey to the huntsman, who is lying in wait for them. *Fish.* Every description abounds along the coasts and in the rivers. In no part of the world are there to be found so many cod as to the E. of Cape Breton, and on the banks of Newfoundland. *Domestic Animals.* The same as in Europe. At the discovery of America there were no domestic animals except the lama; but since then the different varieties of the European kinds have been introduced, and are now common. *Climate.* Healthy and variable, according to latitude and locality. On account of the severity of the climate N. of 50°, the greater part of America is barren; but in other parts the temperature is generally lower than in corresponding latitudes in the Old World. Every variety of temperature, however, is to be found, in accordance with the difference of latitude and elevation. The temperate zone is often marked by sudden and violent changes, and the torrid by the extremes of wet and drought; but as this feature will be particularly noticed under the different countries composing the American continents, it is unnecessary to do more here than thus generally indicate the characteristics of the climate. *Pro.* Maize, or Indian corn, is the only important farinaceous plant peculiar to America, and it is extensively cultivated. All the European cerealia are largely produced; and millet, pimento, cocoa, vanilla, copaiba, sassafras, nux vomica, jalap, tobacco, and the cochineal plant and the potato, are indigenous. The native fruits are mostly of the nut kind; but apples, oranges, lemons, and peaches arrive at a high state of perfection. The vine and the tea-plant do not succeed, whilst cotton, sugar, and coffee are amongst the staple productions. The pine-apple is grown largely in fields, as we grow turnips, and great quantities of it are now regularly shipped to England. *Minerals.* Gold, silver, tin, copper, lead, iron, coal, and salt. Gold is produced in large quantities in Mexico and California, and in 1857 was discovered at the Frazer river, in British Columbia. Silver and precious stones are found in Mexico; copper in Mexico, Cuba, and the United States; lead, iron, and coal, in the United States and the British possessions; and salt in most countries. *Race.* The Aborigines, the Indian, or copper-coloured; the settlers, Circassian, from Europe; the Negro, from Africa; and the Esquimaux. The British and their descendants are found principally in the United States, Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and some of the West-India islands; the Spanish, in Mexico; the French, in Lower Canada, and along the banks of the lower Mississippi; the Negroes, in the southern states and the West Indies. A large portion of N. America is still possessed by the aboriginal tribes, comprising the N.W. parts of British America; the W. parts of the United States, and the N. parts of

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Spanish America. They are estimated to number about 500,000, and upwards of 300,000 of them are within the boundaries of the United States. *Rel.* Christianity amongst the Whites, and Fetishism among the Blacks. Most of the Indians are professedly Christians, but idolatry is largely mixed up with their religious rites. *Political Divisions.* The principal are the United States, British America, Russian America, and Mexico. The United States extend from the British possessions on the N. to the Gulf of Mexico on the S., and from the Pacific Ocean on the W. to the Atlantic on the E. British America comprises the Canadian provinces, Hudson's Bay territory, British Columbia, Vancouver's Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Cape Breton, Newfoundland, Prince Edward's Island, and the island of Anticosti. Russian America begins at the S. extremity of Prince of Wales Island, in Lat. 54° 40' N., and about Lon. 132° W. All the American coast to the N. of this point, and all the islands off that coast, are recognized as Russian territory. Mexico is embraced between Lat. 15° 30' and 34° 0' N., and the boundaries of the Pacific Ocean on the W. and the Gulf of Mexico on the E. Under their several heads, however, these countries will be fully described. *Pop.* 44,000,000, islands inclusive. *Lat.* extending from 18° to 80° N. *Lon.* between 55° and 165° W.—In 1497, North America was discovered by Sebastian Cabot. The first part of it colonized by the English was Virginia, when, in 1607, James-town was built. New England was first settled in 1614. In 1620 the Puritans fled thither from England, and built New Plymouth, Boston, and other towns. Part of New York was settled by the Dutch in 1608. The Swedes arrived shortly after, and fixed themselves in another part; but they were both dispossessed in 1664 by the English. Pennsylvania was first settled by William Penn, in 1681; Maryland by Lord Baltimore in 1633; Carolina in 1670; and Georgia by General Oglethorpe in 1732. All these colonies, from New England in the N. to Georgia in the S., revolted from Great Britain in 1775, and the next year asserted their independence, which was conceded in 1783. Nova Scotia was settled by Sir William Alexander in the time of Charles I., but was soon afterwards sold to the French. It was taken again in 1654, but restored in 1662. It was again taken by Sir William Phipps in 1690, and ceded again to the French in 1697; in 1710, however, the English conquered it once more, and it was confirmed to them at the peace of Utrecht in 1714. Canada was taken possession of by the French in 1525; Quebec was fortified in 1608, and the whole territory conquered by the English in 1759, and it has been in their hands ever since.

AMERICA, CENTRAL, connects the two continents of N. and S. America, but its limits have not been exactly defined. *Ext.* 800 or 900 miles long, with a breadth varying from between 20 and 30 miles to 340 to 400. *Area,* 266,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous and volcanic. Its whole length is traversed by a chain of mountains, which is connected with the Andes of S. and the Rocky Mountains of N. America. This chain divides itself into three groups; the Costa Rica, the Honduras and Nicaragua, and the Guatemala groups. The first traverses the Isthmus of Panama; the second is detached from the other by Lake Nicaragua and the river San Juan; and the third is remarkable as containing the largest number of active volcanoes to be found anywhere within the same space, with the exception of the island of Java. (*See AMERICA, NORTH.*) *Rivers.* These, though numerous, are in general small, from the narrowness of the territory in which they flow, and their courses rarely exceed 250 miles, and many of them are under 50. The Usumasinta, falling into the Gulf of Campeachy, is the largest. *Lakes.* The principal are Nicaragua, 100 miles long and 50 broad, the Leon or Managua, Golfo Doce, Golfete, Atitlan, Peten, Amatitlan, Guaja, and Cojutepeque. *Forests.* Extensive and valuable. The woods of Panama are composed of 100 different kinds of trees, luxuriating in a hot, moist climate, destructive to animal life. Here grow the mahogany-tree, the lignum vitæ, and logwood; and here are obtained sarsaparilla, pimento, black or Peruvian balsam, vanilla, and various other drugs and gums of great value in a commercial point of view. *Zoology.*

UNIVERSAL INFORMATION.

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The animals differ but little from those in some other parts of America. The manati, found at the mouth of the Rio Juan, and the winged squirrel are peculiar to it; and the most remarkable of the feathered tribes are its humming-birds. The quezel and the great macaw spread out their magnificent plumage of green and gold, and seem, beneath the rays of a tropical sun, as if they were created only to dazzle by the variety of their splendours. Serpents and insects abound, whilst along the coasts, and in the rivers and lakes, fish are plentiful. *Climate.* Owing to the inequality of the surface, this is exceedingly various. The dry season lasts from October to May, and the rest of the year is called the wet season, although it rains only during the night. *Pro.* In the higher table-lands all the European cereals, as well as fruits and vegetables, besides plantations of aloe, whence a spirituous liquor is distilled. In the warmer regions, maize, sugar-cane, mandioca, bananas, and all the kinds of tropical fruits. Indigo, tobacco, cotton, and cochineal are produced, and the sweet potato is cultivated to a considerable extent. *Minerals.* Gold, silver, iron, lead, and mercury are found. Jasper and marble are quarried in Honduras, and brimstone is collected near a volcano, called Quezalatenango. Salt is obtained in large quantities on the shores of the Pacific. *Political Divisions.* Central America was formerly composed of one federal state, but it is now divided into five republics and one kingdom. The republics are Guatemala, San Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica; the kingdom is Mosquito. But the politically disturbed state in which these separate powers continually are, must, before long, induce other changes. The former confederacy existed till 1839, when it was dissolved. *Pop.* about 2,300,000, composed of Whites and Creoles, Mestizoes, or the offspring of Whites and Indians, and the aborigines. *Lat.* extending from about 7° to 18° N.—In 1502 Columbus visited the E. coast of this country, and in 1505 it was conquered by Pedro Alvarado, a distinguished officer of Cortes, the conqueror of Mexico. Since that time, down to 1823, it remained subject to Spain; but in that year it effected its independence, and formed itself into a federative government.—By the Isthmus of Panama a connection has been formed between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans; but on account of the disturbed state of the country it has hitherto been of little general benefit. At present it is receiving a large amount of consideration from the government of the United States, as well as from those governments of the Old World whose commercial communications would be greatly facilitated by an easy mode of transit being effected between the two great oceans of the globe. (See PANAMA.)

AMERICA, SOUTH, may be viewed as an irregular triangle, with its apex pointing to the south. *Area,* about 7,000,500 square miles. *Coast-line.* On the side of the Caribbean Sea and that of the Atlantic Ocean, this has been roughly estimated at 10,000 miles, and on that of the Pacific at 5,800. Thus its line of coast as a whole may be taken at about 16,000 miles. *Capes.* The principal are Del Norte, St. Roque, Branco, which is the most eastern point; Frio, St. Antonio, Corrientes, and Froward, the most southern on the continent; Horn and Pilares, in Terra del Fuego, and Blanco, on the west. The land stretches both further north and south in the New World than it does in the Old. Point Barrow is 72° N. and Cape Froward is 20° further south than Cape Agulhas, in Africa. *Straits.* Magellan's and the Straits of Le Maire. *Gulfs and Bays.* The gulfs of Darien, Maracaybo, and Para, on the E.; the Bay of Panama on the W. *Desc.* Mountainous in the west, wonderfully fertile in the basin of the Amazon, but barren towards the extreme south. *Plains.* These are called the La Plata and the plain of the Orinoco. In N. America, the treeless plains called prairies or savannahs, exhibit, in some parts, a boundless extent of grass, waving like a sea, and rising to the height of several feet. In the south these are called Llanos, and in Orinoco are alternately dry and wet, now baked by the sun as hard almost as burned bricks, and now covered with a luxuriant carpet of verdure vivified by the rains. At the 34th degree down to the 40th, they are called the Pampas of Buenos Ayres, and in more southern latitudes the Pampas of Patagonia. They

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have all the same or similar characteristics. *Mountains.* The Andes, the Guiana or Guayana, and the Brazilian, of which the principal chain is the Sierra do Espinhazo. The Andes extend from Cape Pilares, in the Straits of Magellan, where the high land begins to appear, northwards to the Isthmus of Panama or Darien, a distance of 4,180 miles in a straight line. Passing through this isthmus, they spread over the kingdom of New Spain, and continue their course through North America, under the name of the Rocky Mountains, until they reach the northern limits of the American coast on the Frozen Ocean. They are of no great width, but in elevation they rank next to the Himalayas of Asia. Their mean height has been estimated at 15,000 feet; but from all the ridges, mountainous summits arise to the prodigious height of 18,000 and 19,000 feet; and Chimborazo has been ascertained, by barometrical measurement, to attain the extraordinary elevation of 21,440 feet, equal to about four miles above the level of the sea. This, however, is not the loftiest peak. Illimani is 24,400, and Mount Sorata 25,400 feet. The Highlands of Guiana consist of a number of irregular groups running for 600 or 700 miles from E. to W., and separating the plains of the lower Orinoco from those of the Amazon and the Rio Negro. The highest points of this system are the Duida, 7,149, and Maravaca, 10,500 feet. The Brazilian mountains consist of two great ranges running parallel to the coast, and at no great distance from the sea. They throw out numerous branches, which stretch into the interior, and traverse the country in various directions. *Volcanoes.* There are 30 of these in S. America, all belonging to the Andes, and consisting of three separate and distinct series,—of Chili, of Quito, and of Peru and Bolivia. The highest of these is that of Gualatieri or Sehama, which is 22,000 feet, and is one of the Peru series. The heights of the others vary between 12,000 and 18,000 feet. *Rivers.* The principal are the Amazon or Marañon, with its affluents the Yavari, Purus, Madeira, Topajos, Xingu, and Tocantin, which receives the Araguay. All these flow into the right side of the stream. The Yapura and the Negro flow into the left, and they all take an eastern direction. The Rio de la Plata is formed by the Parana and the Uruguay. The Parana has a tributary in the Paraguay, which again receives the Vermejo and the Pilcomayo, the Salado, and the Colorado. All these have a south direction. The Orinoco, with its tributary the Casiquiare, the Magdalena, with its tributary the Canca, and the San Francisco, drain the vast portion of country lying to the north of the Great Plain. The Amazon is the largest river in the world, draining a basin of 2,500,000 square miles: the basin of the Rio de la Plata is 1,250,000 square miles. *Lakes.* Titicaca and Maracaybo may be considered as the only large lakes proper in S. America, the rest being rather swamps or morasses, instead of that clear body of water to which the name of lake is usually applied. Indeed, Maracaybo can hardly be called a lake, being rather an inlet from the Caribbean Sea. Titicaca, however, covers an area of 4,000 square miles, and lies at an elevation of 12,795 feet above the level of the sea. It is situate on the N. W. frontier of Upper Peru. Besides these, there are various collections of water in the elevated valleys of the Andes, but none very large; and where the Paraguay overflows, between the 15th and 20th degree S., a body of water of some thousands of square miles is collected, and is called Lake Xarayes. *Forests.* The silva, the largest in the world. Regarding the woods generally of S. America, Humboldt observes, that they are so thick and uninterrupted in the plains between the Orinoco and the Amazon, that were it not for intervening rivers, the monkeys, almost the only inhabitants, might pass along the tops of the trees, for several hundred miles, without touching the earth. *Wild Animals.* The most remarkable are the jaguar, or American tiger, which in size and ferocity is little inferior to the Asiatic tiger; the cougar, which is not so thick and strong as the jaguar, but equally ferocious: the puma, or American lion, which is smaller than the lion of Africa; the spectacled bear, and the chinchilla, the panther, the leopard, the ounce, the lama, which is about four feet high and five or six feet long, the neck like that of the camel, to which the animal itself bears a strong resemblance, excepting the hunch on

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the back. The paco, or vicuña, is a species of animal subordinate to that of the lama, in the same degree as the ass is to the horse. Both the lama and the vicuña inhabit the most mountainous districts, and seem to be most vigorous and thriving where the climate is coldest. In addition to these, there is the tapir, the horse, armadillo, sloth, ant-eater, tiger-cat, lynx, and monkeys of every variety. The immense herds of wild horses and cattle which browse upon the Pampas and Llanos of S. America are the descendants of tame animals introduced by the Spaniards. Both were unknown there in the time of Columbus. *Birds.* The condor, harpy eagle, nandu or American ostrich, toucan, parrots, and humming-birds. The condor usually frequents the higher Andes, and for size and strength, combined with rapidity of flight and rapacity, takes pre-eminence over all the feathered creation. According to Humboldt, the size of this bird across the wings is nine feet, and its extreme length 3½ feet. Many of the birds which inhabit both the northern and southern parts of America are merely simple varieties of species that are found in Europe. Of this number are the geese, ducks, divers, plovers, herons, kites, falcons, blackbirds, pigeons, crows, partridges, and domestic fowls. Carrion vultures are very common, and fly in large flocks. They feed upon the numerous carcasses of cattle slaughtered for the sake of their hides. They are also found extremely useful in devouring snakes and other vermin. Of eagles there are various sorts. The nandu, which is found in the Pampas, has a long neck, small head, and the bill flattened like that of the ostrich; but in other respects it more resembles the cassowary. It runs with such swiftness, that the fleetest dogs are thrown out in its pursuit. In the tropical regions of America, it is impossible to enumerate the different species of birds, far less to give a distinct account of each, particularly of the beauty of their various plumage. *Reptiles.* The alligator, boa-constrictor, lizards, and turtles. Owing to the uncleaned state of the country, America abounds in a variety of disagreeable reptiles. In the tropical regions this pest is most severely felt. Serpents of various kinds abound, particularly snakes. Of these, the most common, and, at the same time, the most poisonous, are the corales, or coral snakes, and the cascabeles, or rattlesnakes. There are also serpents of a larger species, similar to the boa-constrictor, found on several of the islands in the Indian Ocean. *Insects.* South America swarms with monstrous centipedes, spiders of an enormous size, scorpions, chigoes, a species of insect which insinuates itself into the legs, the soles of the feet, or toes, and pierces the skin with such subtlety that it is not perceptible until it has made its way into the flesh; flies of various sorts, mountain maggots, and bots of every species. Great varieties of butterflies, vying with each other in the richness of their colours, people the air; and the mosquito, which is a source of continual torment, abounds in most parts. *Fish.* The rivers are well stored with fish of every different species. The lakes of the Caraccas and Venezuela are inhabited by the electric eel, possessing the singular power of stunning its prey by an electric discharge. *Domestic Animals.* With the exception of the lama, the same as in Europe. *Climate.* Variable. In Peru, rain scarcely ever falls, and along the low parts of the tropical countries it is exceedingly unhealthy. On the coast of the Caribbean Sea, yellow fever prevails, and frightful hurricanes sweep over the Pampas. The south of South America is both cold and dry, but as two-thirds of the peninsula lie within the tropics, it has a higher temperature than North America. *Pro.* Maize, rice, bread-fruit, plantain, yam, manioc, sugar-cane, cotton, cocoa, coffee, all-spice, pepper, Peruvian bark, jalap, indigo, vanilla, and ipecacuanha. Of these, rice, bread-fruit, and sugarcane were introduced by Europeans; but from America the Old World has received maize, tobacco, all-spice, and the potato, with numerous trees and flowers; as the rhododendron, the American aloe, magnolias, dahlias, fuchsias, nasturtiums, and the passion-flower. *Minerals.* Gold, diamonds, and precious stones, from Brazil, Colombia, Chili, Peru, and Bolivia; silver from Bolivia, Chili, and La Plata; tin and mercury from Peru; and copper from Chili and Peru. Brazil supplies more diamonds than any other country in the

Amethie

world; but gold is now less plentiful than it is in California and Australia. *Race.* The Aborigines, Circassians, and Negroes. The Spanish prevail in Colombia, Bolivia, Chili, Peru, and La Plata; the Portuguese and the Negroes mostly in Brazil. *Rel.* Catholicism and Fetishism. *Political Divisions.* These consist of Colombia, now divided into the republics of New Grenada, Ecuador, and Venezuela; British, French, and Dutch Guiana; the republics of Peru, Bolivia, and Chili; the united provinces of La Plata, or Argentine Republic; the empire of Brazil, Paraguay, Banda Oriental, or Uruguay, Patagonia, Terra del Fuego, and the Falkland Islands. *Pop.* about 20,000,000. *Lat.* extending from 12° 30' N. to 55° 59' S. South America was discovered in 1498, on the third voyage of Christopher Columbus, who first landed at the mouth of the Orinoco. The name given to it is taken from that of Amerigo Vespucci, who, in 1499, visited the N. coast of South America, and on his return to Europe, published the first account of the newly-discovered countries. According to the authority of Humboldt, it is not true that this adventurer claimed the honour of being the first discoverer of America, or even gave his name to the new continent, which arose out of many concurrent circumstances, with which he had no concern. Most of the West-India islands were discovered some years earlier, San Salvador, or Guanahani, being the first land discovered, which was in 1492. Terra Firma, which reached from Darien to Nicaragua, was conquered by the Spaniards under Pedrarias in 1514, and the other parts, as far as the river Orinoco, were reduced by private adventurers. Brazil was discovered by the Portuguese in 1500. In 1623 the Dutch took possession of the northern part, but were expelled in 1664. Peru was conquered by Pizarro in 1532, and Chili, by Balivia, a Spanish general, in 1540.—For further information regarding South America see the various countries, &c. of which it is composed.

AMERSFORT, *a'-mers-fort*, a Dutch fortified town in the province of Utrecht, on the Eem, 12 miles from Utrecht. *Manf.* Dimities, bombazines, and stuffs, glass and other wares. It has a tobacco and herring trade. *Pop.* about 14,000.

AMERSHAM, *am'-er-sham*, a town and parish of Buckingham, near the river Colne, and 27 miles from Buckingham. The town consists of one long street, crossed by another of smaller dimensions. *Manf.* The principal are cotton, sacking, and lace. *Area*, 8,230 acres. *Pop.* about 4,000.—In this parish the poet Waller was born.

AMES, William, *aims*, a Puritan divine, who went to Franeker, in Holland, and was chosen professor of divinity. He afterwards settled at Rotterdam as associate with Hugh Peters, who had gathered a congregation of Brownists in that city. *B.* in Norfolk, 1576; *d.* 1633.—The principal of his works is entitled "Medulla Theologica."

AMES, Joseph, a secretary to the Society of Antiquaries, was originally a ship-chandler in Wapping. He devoted himself to the study of antiquities, in which he acquired great eminence. *D.* 1759.—He published a work entitled "Typographical Antiquities; being an Historical Account of Printing in England, &c." 4to. 1749.

AMES, Fisher, an American legislator, distinguished as a speaker and supporter of Washington. *B.* at Dedham, Massachusetts, 1758; *d.* 1808.

AMESBURY, or **AMBRESBURY**, *aims'-ber-e*, a town and parish in the county of Wilts, on the Avon, 7 miles from Salisbury. *Area*, 6,060 acres. *Pop.* 1,200.—It is now an inconsiderable place, noted for the ruins of an abbey, the vicinity of Stonehenge, and for having been the birthplace of Addison.

AMESTRATUS, *ā-mes'-trā-tus*, a town of Sicily, near the Halesus. It held out against the Romans seven months; but was obliged to yield after a third siege, when the inhabitants were sold for slaves. It is now Mistretta, in the Val de Demona.

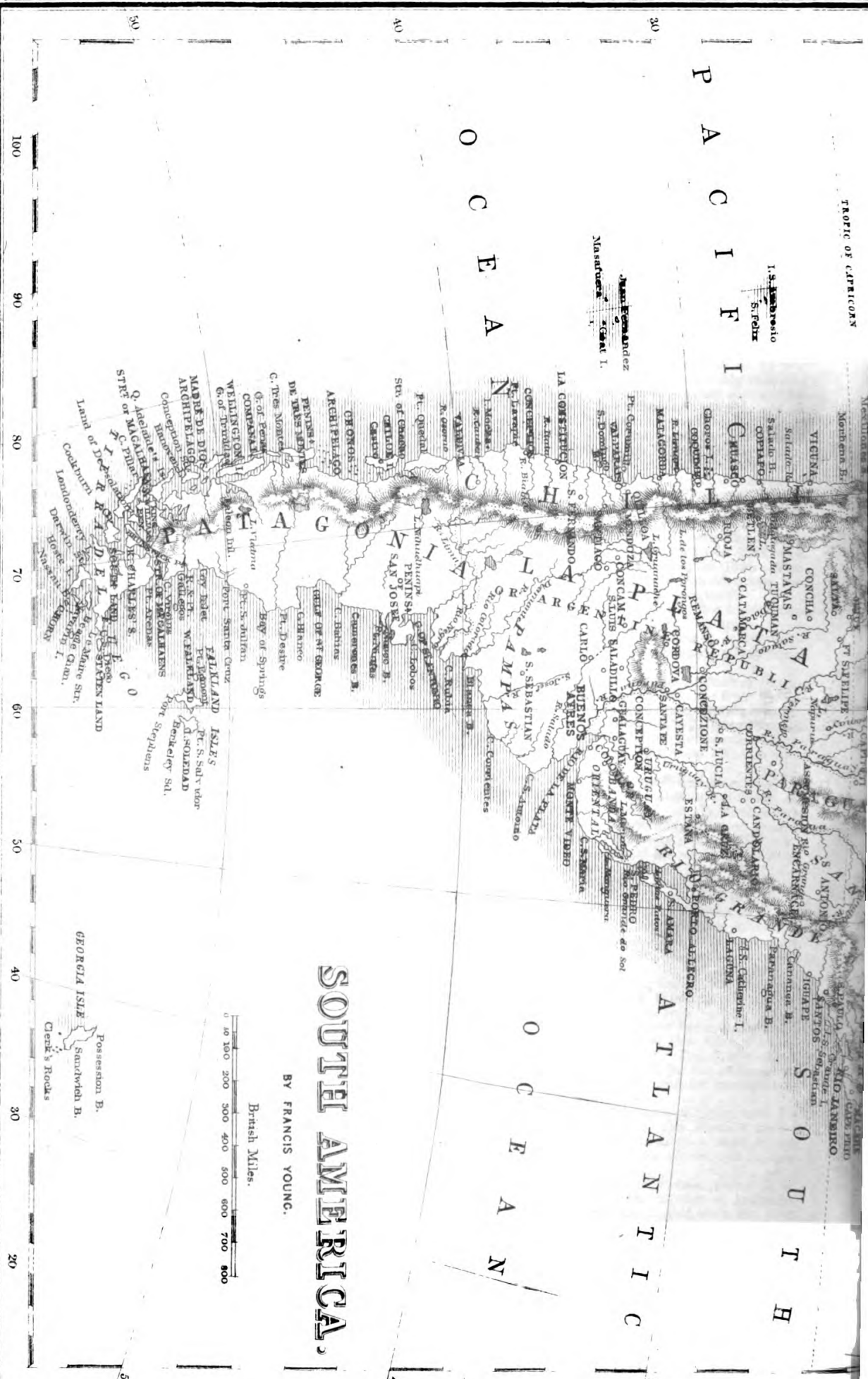
AMESTRIS, *ā-mes'-tris*, queen of Persia, and wife of Xerxes. She cruelly treated the mother of Artabane, her husband's mistress, and also buried alive fourteen noble Persian youths, to appease the deities under the earth.

AMETHIE, *a'-me-the'*, a town in the district of Par-tabgurb, Oude. *Pop.* 10,000. Here is a small fort,





Printed by Louis Rother in Steel by the Patent Process.



SOUTH AMERICA,

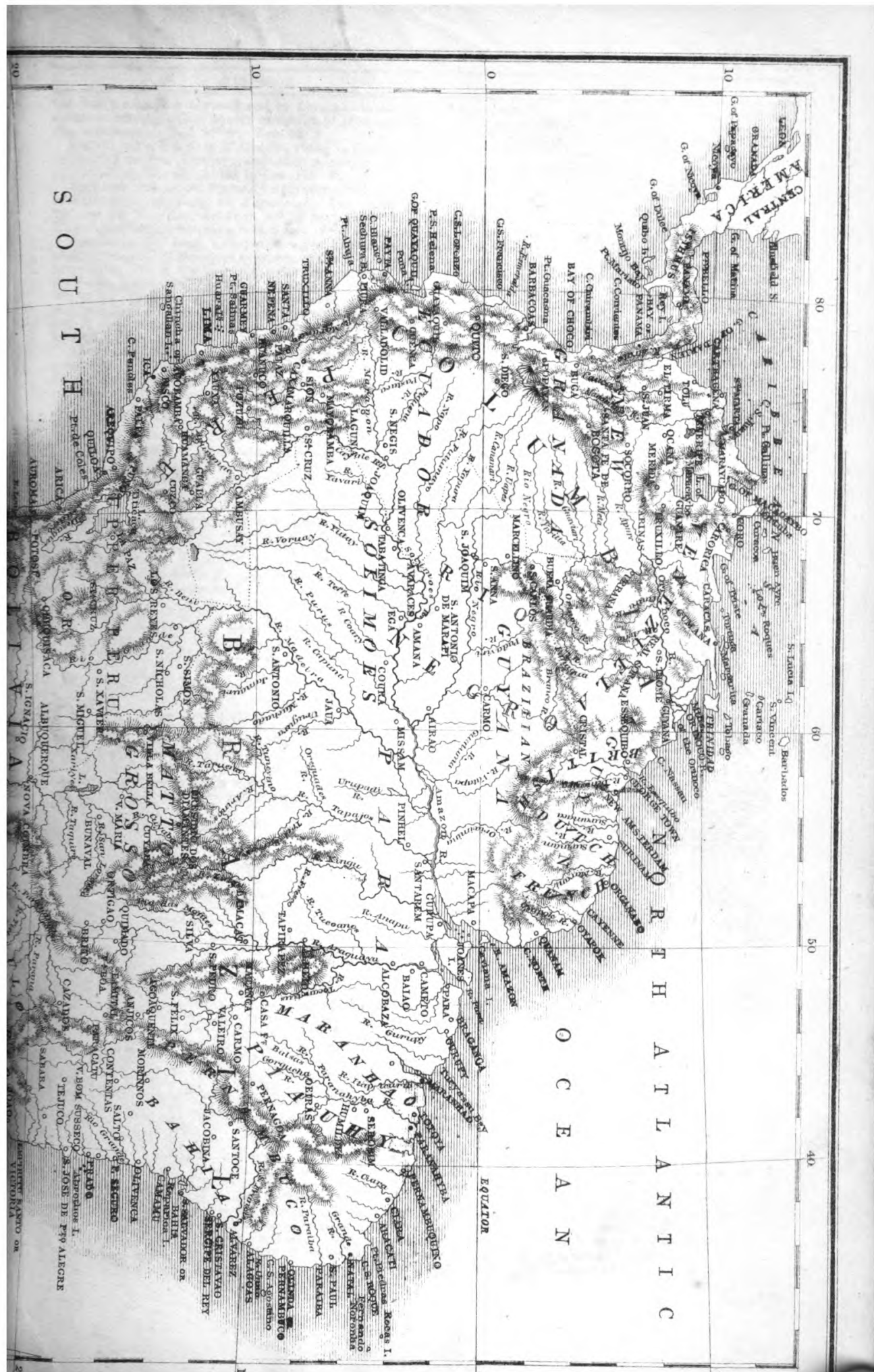
BY FRANCIS YOUNG.

British Miles.



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Vincent Brook



SOUTH

OCEAN

ATLANTIC

EQUATOR



Amga

the rajah of which surrendered to Lord Clyde at the commencement of the winter campaign of 1858 against the mutineers. *Lat.* 26° 8'. *Lon.* 82° 2'.

AMGA, *am'-ga*, a river of Siberia, rising in the mountains of Yablonoï Krehet; and after a course of 466 miles falling into the Aldan in *Lon.* 135° E.

AMHARA, *am-ha'-ra*, formerly a province, but now an independent kingdom of Abyssinia. *Lat.* between 10° and 14° N. *Lon.* between 35° 10' and 38° 30' E.—The capital of this kingdom is Gondar. (See GONDAR.)

AMHERST, *am'-herst*, a seaport town of British India, and the capital of the most northern of the Tenasserim provinces. It is the principal military station of the Amherst peninsula, 30 miles from Moulmein. *Lat.* 16° 4' N. *Lon.* 97° 45' E. *Pop.* about 500.—This town was founded in 1826; and it has a splendid harbour, in which vessels may lie in perfect safety within 100 yards of the shore.

AMHERST, Jeffrey, Lord, a distinguished British general, and descended from an ancient Kentish family. He entered the army 1731, and in 1741 was aide-de-camp to General Ligonier, under whom he served at the battles of Dettingen, Fontenoy, and Rocoux. In 1756 he was appointed colonel of the 15th regiment of foot; and in 1758 was made major-general, and went to America, commanding at the siege of Louisburg. Forts Duquesne, Ticonderoga, Crown Point, and Niagara, were afterwards reduced, and the British prestige, which had suffered considerably in Canada, was entirely restored. In 1763 he returned to England, having been previously made a Knight of the Bath, received the thanks of Parliament, and was appointed governor of Virginia. He subsequently was appointed to the governorship of Guernsey, and in 1776 was created Baron Amherst of Holmsdale. In 1778 he was made commander-in-chief of the army in England, and was active, but humane, in suppressing the London riots of 1780. A change of the ministry occurring, he lost his military appointments, but received them again, to voluntarily resign them in 1795, when he was made a field-marshal. *B.* at Sevenoaks, 1717; *d.* 1798.

AMHERST, William Amherst, Lord, nephew of the above, who, having no child, procured the reversion of his barony for this gentleman. He was a pensioned politician and diplomatist of the Pitt administration, and in 1816 was sent out to Peking to effect a treaty of commerce with the emperor of China; but as he would not prostrate himself before that sovereign, nothing was effected. On his return home he was wrecked in the Indian Seas, and suffered considerable hardships. *B.* 1770; *d.* 1845.

AMHERST, a county in Virginia, U.S., on the James river, 130 miles from Richmond. *Area*, 418 square miles. *Pop.* 13,000, of whom nearly one half are slaves.—There are several small townships in America of this name, also some islands so called in the river St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario.

AMHERSTBURG, *am'-herst-berg*, a town of West Canada, North America, 3 miles above the entrance of the river Detroit into Lake Erie. *Pop.* about 2,000.

AMHURST, Nicholas, *am'-herst*, a political and satirical writer, first educated at Merchant Taylors' School, whence he was removed to St. John's College, Oxford, but thence expelled for irregularity, without taking a degree. In consequence of this disgrace, he wrote several satires against the university, under the title of "Terræ Filius," 2 vols. 12mo, 1726, and settled in London as a writer by profession. *B.* at Marden, Kent, 1706; *d.* 1742.—His most celebrated undertaking was "The Craftsman," which was carried on for many years with great success. In this publication he was assisted by Lord Bolingbroke and Mr. Pulteney, by whom he was neglected when they got into place.

AMICONI, Giacomo, *am'-e-ko'-ne*, an historical and portrait painter of Venice, who, in 1729, came to England, and painted many fine pieces for the principal nobility. He afterwards went to Spain, and was appointed portrait-painter to the king. *d.* 1752.

AMICUS, Antonius, *am'-i-kus*, a Sicilian priest, who distinguished himself by some works in history and antiquities. Philip IV. of Spain conferred on him the title of historiographer royal. *d.* 1641. His principal work is entitled "Siciliæ Regum Annales ab Anno 1060 usque ad præsens Sæculum."

Amilcar

AMIDA, *ä-mi'-da*, a city of Mesopotamia, taken by Sapor, king of Persia. It was called Constantia, in honour of the emperor Constantius, who fortified it. It is now named Diarbekir, or Cara-Amid.

AMIENS, *a'-me-ens*, formerly the chief town of Picardy, now the capital of the department of the Somme. It is the centre of a large general trade, and stands on the banks of the Somme, at a distance of about 35 miles from the English Channel. The town is agreeably situate, and its streets are straight, broad, and well-built. It contains a public library with 60,000 volumes, a museum, a theatre, a corn-hall, and cavalry barracks; is a bishop's see, and has a royal court, a royal college, an academy of sciences, a university, a school of design, a botanical garden, a court of assize, and commercial tribunals. *Manf.* Woollens, kerseymeres, cotton, and velvets, linen and cotton goods. There are dyeing, bleaching, and chemical works; beetroot-sugar and soap factories, besides tanneries and paper-mills. *Pop.* 53,000.—Amiens was once a place of considerable strength, and played an important part in the wars of the middle ages. Its most celebrated building is a magnificent Gothic cathedral, which is one of the finest in Europe, and, although founded in the 12th, was not entirely finished till the end of the 14th century. Its interior exhibits one of the grandest spectacles which architectural skill has ever produced; whilst the mind is deeply impressed by the exquisite proportions, the great height, and the noble simplicity which everywhere meet the eye. Its length is 442 feet, and



AMIENS CATHEDRAL.

the vault is 140 feet high, which is half as high again as that of Westminster. The spire has an elevation of 420 feet. In 1597 the Spanish troops took the city by the stratagem of a small body disguising themselves as peasants. On March 27, 1802, the celebrated treaty styled "The Peace of Amiens" was signed in the Hôtel de Ville. It is the birthplace of Peter the Hermit, Gabrielle d'Estrées, Ducange, and the astronomer Delambre, and is a principal station on the Northern Railway of France.

AMILCAR, *ä-mil'-kar*, a Carthaginian general, surnamed Rhodanus. The Athenians, suspecting and fearing the projects of Alexander, Amilcar went to his camp, gained his confidence, and secretly transmitted an account of all his schemes to Athens.

AMILCAR. (See HAMILCAR.)

Amilcar

AMILCAR, a son of Hanno, defeated in Sicily by Gelon, the same day that Xerxes was defeated at Salamis by Themistocles. He burnt himself, that his body might not be found among the slain. Sacrifices were offered to him.

AMILOS, or **ANULUS**, *äm'-e-los*, a river of Mauritania, where the elephants went to wash themselves by moonlight.

AMIMONE, or **AMYMONE**, *ä-min'-o-ne*, a daughter of Danaus, changed into a fountain near Argos, which flows into Lake Lerna.

AMINADAB, *ä-min'-e-däb*, 'prince of my people,' the father of Elisheba, Aaron's wife.

AMINIAS, *ä-min'-e-as*, a famous pirate, whom Antigonus employed against Apollodorus, tyrant of Casandrea.

AMINIUS, *a-min'-e-us*, a river of Arcadia.

AMIRANTE ISLANDS, *äm'-e-rän'-te*, a group of small islands in the Indian Ocean, lying about 300 miles to the north of the island of Madagascar. They are generally from 1½ to 2½ miles in length, and from 20 to 25 feet in height. *Lat.* between 4° and 6° S. *Lon.* between 54° and 56° E.—They came into the possession of Britain in 1814.

AMITE, *äm'-eet*, a county in Mississippi, United States, watered by a river of the same name. *Area*, 880 square miles. *Pop.* 10,000 or 12,000, of whom one half are slaves.

AMITERNUM, *äm-i-ter-num*, a town of Italy, the birthplace of Sallust. It surrendered to the consul Sp. Carvilius, A.V.C. 459, and subsisted until the quarrels of the Guelphs and Ghibellines. The ruins of this town are to be seen near St. Vittorino.

AMLA, *am'-la*, one of the Andreanov islands, in the North Pacific Ocean, immediately east of Atcha. It is 40 miles long and 10 broad.

AMLWCH, *äm'-look*, a seaport town and parish of Wales, in the island of Anglesey, 15 miles from Beaumaris. It has a good port, which is an excavation from the solid rock. The mines, about 2 miles distant from the town, contain inexhaustible veins and masses of copper ore. *Pop.* about 6,000. *Lat.* 53° 25' N. *Lon.* 4° 19' W.

AMMALAPOOR, *am-al'-a-poor*, a town of British India, in the presidency of Madras, 65 miles from Masulipatam.

AMMALO, *am-al'-o*, in Greece, a festival held in honour of Jupiter.

AMMAN, Jost, *am'-an*, a celebrated designer and engraver of Switzerland. Very little is known of his life; but Strutt mentions his style as "neat and decided," although perhaps wanting in "freedom and spirit." *B.* at Zurich, 1539; *d.* at Nurnberg, 1591.

AMMANAZI, *am'-a-na'-te*, Laura Battiferri, wife of a Florentine sculptor, was the daughter of John Antonio Battiferri, and a poetess of considerable reputation. *B.* at Urbino, 1513; *d.* at Florence, 1590. Her poems, which were published at Florence in 1560, and at Naples in 1594, are held in great esteem. She was elected a member of the academy of *Intronati*, at Sienna.

AMMER, *am'-mer*, the name of two small rivers and a lake in Germany, one of the rivers joining the Neckar at Tübingen, and the other falling into the Isar 2 miles from Mosburg. The lake Ammer is traversed by this one, and is 10 miles long and 4 broad.

AMMERPOOR, *am'-er-poor*, a town of Hindostan, in Nepaul, 110 miles from Khatmandoo.

AMMIANUS, Marcellinus, *äm'-i-at-nus*, a Latin historian, who served in the army of Julian. *B.* at Antioch; *d.* 390. He wrote the Roman history from the reign of Nerva to the death of Valens, in thirty-one books, of which only eighteen are extant. The best edition is that of Gronovius, in 1693.

AMMON, *äm'-on*, the son of Lot, and father of the Ammonites, who were generally at war with the Israelites. He lived about 1900 B.C.

AMMON and **HAMMON**, a name of Jupiter, worshipped in Libya. He appeared in the form of a ram to Hercules, or, according to others, to Bacchus, who, with his army, was suffering the greatest extremities for want of water, in the deserts of Africa, and showed him a fountain. Upon this, Bacchus erected a temple to his father, under the name of Jupiter Ammon, which had a famous oracle, established about eighteen centuries before the time of Augustus; but when it pronounced Alexander to be the son of Jupiter, such flattery destroyed its

Amoor

reputation, and in the age of Plutarch, it was scarcely known. The situation of the temple was pleasant, and, according to Herodotus, there was near it a fountain whose water was tepid in the morning, cool in the forenoon, extremely cold at mid-day, diminishing in coldness as the day declined; warm at sunset, and boiling hot at midnight. In 1792 the site of the temple of Ammon was discovered in a fertile spot called the Oasis of Siwah, situate in the midst of deserts, five degrees from Cairo. In 1798 Horneman discovered the fountain; in 1816, Belzoni visited the spot, and found the fountain situate in the middle of a beautiful wood of palm-trees. He visited it at noon, evening, midnight, and morning. He had no thermometer with him, but, judging from his feelings at these different periods, it might be 40° at noon, 60° in the evening, 100° at midnight, and 80° in the morning.

AMMON and **BROTEAS**, *äm'-on, bro'-te-as*, two brothers, famous for their skill in boxing.

AMMONITES, *äm'-o-nites*, the descendants of Ammon, a corrupt people, worshippers of Moloch.

AMMONIUS, *äm'-o-ne-us*, a Peripatetic philosopher, who taught at Alexandria. He was the disciple of Proclus, and obtained great reputation as a preceptor. Lived in the 6th century. His commentaries on Aristotle and Porphyry are still extant.

AMMONIUS SACCAS, *säk'-kas*, a Christian philosopher, and the founder of the Eclectic sect. He studied under Athenagoras Pantænus and Clemens Alexandrinus, which seems to refute the assertion that he took the surname of Saccas from being a porter. Porphyry says that he renounced the Christian religion, in which he had been educated, and embraced paganism; but Eusebius and others deny it. He instituted an academy at Alexandria to reconcile the principles of Plato and Aristotle; and among other eminent disciples he had the celebrated Longinus. *B.* at Alexandria; *d.* about 243.

AMMOTHEA, *äm-o-the-a*, one of the Nereides.

AMNON, *äm'-non*, the eldest son of David, but a wicked man.

AMO, Antony William, *a'-mo*, a negro, who in 1708 was brought an infant to Europe, and subsequently was made councillor of state by the court of Berlin. He afterwards returned to Guinea, where he was born; and little more is known of him.

AMCEBÆUS, *ä-me-be'-us*, an Athenian player, of great reputation, who sang at the nuptials of Demetrius and Nicæa.

AMOL, *a-mol*, a city of Persia, on the S. coast of the Caspian Sea, from which, during the summer months, many of the inhabitants retire to the Elburz Mountains. *Lat.* 36° 30' N. *Lon.* 52° 23' E. *Pop.* estimated at 30,000.—The only interesting building in Amol is the ruin of a mausoleum erected by Shah Abbas over the remains of a maternal ancestor who died in 1378.

AMOND, *a'-mond*, a river of Wales, in the county of Caermarthen. It falls into the Loughen.

AMONTONS, William, *a-mon'-tawng*, a French philosopher, inventor of a system of telegraphing, who, on becoming deaf, applied himself to the study of mechanics and practical mathematics. In 1687 he presented to the Academy of Sciences a new hygroscope, which was approved, and originated a method of telegraphing by signals and ciphers. *B.* in Normandy, 1663; *d.* 1705.—In 1695 Amontons published a book on the construction of barometers, thermometers, &c., which is the only production of his in print, except some papers in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences. In 1699, on account of the merit of his discoveries, he was admitted a member of that learned body.

AMOO, *a'-moo*, a name of the river Oxus. (See **OXUS**.)

AMOOB, **AMOUR**, or **SAGHALIN**, *a'-moor*, a large river of Eastern Asia, formed by the union of the Shilka and Argun; the first rising in the Russian government of Irkutsk, and the second near Ourga, in Mongolia, and hitherto for 400 miles forming the boundary-line between the Chinese and Russian empires. The Amoor traverses the centre of Mantchooria, entering the Gulf of Saghalin, opposite the island of the same name, in *Lat.* 52° 27' N., and *Lon.* 140° E.—The entire course of this river, when taken from the head of either the Shilka or the Argun, is estimated at 2,200 miles. (See **MANTCHOORIA**.)

Amor

AMOR, *ai'-mor*, the son of Venus, and the god of love.
AMORBACH, *a-mor'-bak*, a town of Lower Franconia, Bavaria, 23 miles from Aschaffenburg. *Manf.* Principally paper and woollen goods. *Pop.* 3,500.

AMORGO POULOS, *po'-los*, an uninhabited island in the Greek Archipelago, 12 miles W. of Amorgos.

AMORGOS, *a-mor'-gos*, an island in the Greek Archipelago, in the government of Thera, belonging to Greece, and 18 miles from Naxos. *Ext.* 13 miles long and 6 broad. *Desc.* Mountainous, and producing excellent oil. *Pop.* 3,000.—The chief town of this island is of the same name, and is situated, with the port of St. Anna, on the N.E. shore. It is the birthplace of Simonides. *Lat.* 36° 52' N. *Lon.* 25° 56' E.

AMORITES, *am'-o-rites*, 'rebels or babblers,' a tribe of the Canaanites.

AMOROS, Colonel Francis, *a-mor'-os*, a Spaniard, and the founder of gymnastic establishments in France. He rose rapidly in the military service of his country, until he attained the rank of colonel. Under Charles IV. of Spain and Joseph Bonaparte he successively became a councillor of state, governor of a province, minister of police, and commissary-royal of the army in Portugal. When the French were expelled from Spain, he went to France, where he was the first to establish a gymnasium for the development of the physical forces, and subsequently became director of the normal military gymnasium at Paris. *B.* at Valencia, 1769; *d.* at Paris, 1843.

AMORY, Thomas, *ai'-mor-e*, a dissenting divine, who, in 1772, was chosen one of the committee appointed by the dissenters to procure an extension of the Act of Toleration. *B.* at Taunton, 1700; *d.* in London, 1774.

AMORY, Thomas, an extraordinary writer, and the son of Counsellor Amory, who was appointed by King William secretary for the forfeited estates in Ireland. He appears to have been intended for the medical profession, but never practised that or any other. He led a very reclusive life in his house in Westminster, shunning society, and never stirring out till the evening. *D.* at the age of 97, in 1788. He wrote, "Memoirs, containing the Lives of several Ladies of Great Britain." This singular work is of the novel kind, and it is made the vehicle of his own Unitarianism, as also is his next publication, "The Life of John Bunce, Esq.," in 4 vols. 12mo. These productions have been considered by one writer as evidencing a high order of intellect, but Chalmers pronounces them to be the emanations of a diseased mind. He wrote likewise two letters in the "Theological Repository," on the natural proofs of a future state.

AMOS, *ai'-mos*, the fourth of the minor prophets, a shepherd of Tekoa, and supposed to have been the father of Isaiah. He prophesied in the reigns of Jehoram, king of Israel, and Uzziah, king of Judah. Lived A.M. 3215.

AMOUR, Lewis de St., *a'-moor*, a doctor of the Sorbonne, and rector of the university of Paris, who went to Rome as the advocate of the Jansenists. He was expelled the Sorbonne for not signing the condemnation of Arnould. *D.* 1687.

AMOUR, St., a town of France, in the department of the Jura, 19 miles from Lous-le-Saulnier. It carries on a small trade in swine, cattle, horses, and poultry. It has, besides, some potteries, tanneries, and iron-works. *Pop.* 2,000.—This place is celebrated for the number of sieges it has from time to time sustained.

AMOY, *a'-moi*, a city and seaport in the province of Fo-Kien, China. It is built on an island of the same name, opposite Formosa, in a bay of the China Sea. A line of rocky hills separates the city from the suburbs, and commands it by means of a fortified citadel. The town is large, containing many public buildings, and carrying on a considerable trade, especially with Formosa. It possesses an excellent harbour, in which ships can lie close to the quays. *Manf.* Porcelain, paper, umbrellas, and grass cloth, which, with tea and sugar-candy, are its chief exports. *Imp.* Rice, camphor, and European produce. *Pop.* about 270,000. *Lat.* 24° N. *Lon.* 118° E.—Amoy was the great military depot of the province till 1841, when it was captured by the British, who kept it until the payment of 6,000,000 dollars, demanded, by the treaty of Nankin, from the Chinese government.

AMÖZ. (See AMOS.)

Amphilochus

AMPANAM, *am'-pa-nam*, a town on the island of Lombok, in the Eastern Archipelago. It trades in rice, poultry, and other products. *Lat.* 8° 25' S. *Lon.* 116° E.

AMPELUS, *am'-pe-lus*, a promontory of Samos.—A town of Crete,—Macedonia,—Liguria,—and Cyrene.

AMPELUSIA, *am'-pe-lu'-se-a*, a promontory of Africa, in Mauritania.

AMPERE, André Marie, *am'-pair*, a scientific French annalist, and professor of physics in the central school of the department of Ain, and subsequently in the Polytechnic school of Paris. His life has little interest or variety, having been principally passed in scientific pursuits. *B.* at Lyons, 1775; *d.* in Paris, 1836.—He published several works on electricity, light, and magnetism.

AMPFING, *amp'-feeng*, a village of Upper Bavaria, 5 miles from Muhlthof, where, in 1322, Frederick of Austria was defeated by Louis of Bavaria, and where, in 1800, Moreau began his famous retreat from Germany to the French frontier.

AMPHIARAUS, *am'-fi-a-rai'-us*, a celebrated soothsayer, son of Oicleus, or, according to others, of Apollo, by Hypermnestra, was present at the chase of the Calydonian boar, and accompanied the Argonauts in their expedition. He married Eriphyle, the sister of Adrastus, king of Argos, by whom he had two sons, Alcmæon and Amphilochus. When Adrastus, at the request of Polynices, declared war against Thebes, Amphiarus secreted himself, so that he should not accompany his brother-in-law in an expedition in which he knew he was to perish. But Eriphyle, who knew his hiding-place, was prevailed on by Polynices to betray him, and she received, as a reward, a famous golden necklace, set with diamonds. Amphiarus being thus discovered, went to the war, but previously charged his son Alcmæon to put to death his mother Eriphyle, as soon as he was informed that he was killed. The Theban war was fatal to the Argives, and Amphiarus was swallowed up in his chariot by the earth in retiring from the battle-field. The news of his death was brought to Alcmæon, who immediately executed his father's command by murdering Eriphyle. Amphiarus received divine honours after death, and had a celebrated temple and oracle at Oropios, in Attica. (See ADRASTUS, ALCMÆON.)

AMPHICRATES, *am'-fik'-ra-tes*, an historian who wrote the lives of illustrious men.

AMPHICTYON, *am'-fik'-te-on*, son of Deucalion and Pyrrha, reigned at Athens after Cranaus, and was the first to interpret dreams and to draw omens. Some say that the Deluge happened in his age.

AMPHICTYON, son of Helenus, was the first to establish the celebrated council of the Amphictyons, composed of the wisest and most virtuous citizens of Greece. This assembly consisted of twelve persons, originally sent by the following states: the Ionians, Dorians, Perhæbians, Bœotians, Magnesians, Phthians, and Æninians. Other cities in process of time were added to their number, and by the time of Antoninus Pius they had increased to thirty. The members generally met twice every year at Delphi, and sometimes sat at Thermopylæ. They took into consideration all matters of disagreement which might exist between the different states of Greece. Before they proceeded to business, the Amphictyons sacrificed an ox to the god of Delphi, and cut his flesh into small pieces; intimating that union and unanimity prevailed in the several cities which they represented. Their decisions were held sacred and inviolable, and even armies were raised to enforce them.

AMPHIDROMIA, *am'-fe-dro'-me-a*, a festival observed by private families at Athens on the fifth day after the birth of every child. It was customary to run round the fire with a child in their arms; whence the name of the festival.

AMPHILA, *am'-fe'-la*, an island in a bay of the same name, in the Red Sea. *Lat.* 14° N. *Lon.* 40° 22' E.

AMPHILOCHIUS, *am'-fe-lo'-ke-us*, bishop of Iconium, who was at the council of Constantinople in 381, and president of that of Sida in 385. He zealously opposed the Arians, and recovered Theodosius from that party. *D.* 394.

AMPHILOCHUS, *am'-flu'-o-kus*, a son of Amphiarus and Eriphyle. After the Trojan war he left Argos, his

Amphilytus

native country, and built Amphiloehus, a town of Epirus.

AMPHILYTUS, *ăm-fil'-i-tus*, a soothsayer of Acarnania, who encouraged Pisistratus to seize the sovereign power of Athens.

AMPHINOME, *ăm-fn'-o-me*, the name of one of the attendants of Thetis.

AMPHINOMUS and **ANAPIUS**, *ăm-fn'-o-mus, ă-nai'-pe-us*, two brothers, who, when Catana and the neighbouring cities were in flames, caused by an eruption from Mount Ætna, saved their parents upon their shoulders. Pluto, to reward their uncommon piety, placed them after death in the island of Leuce, and they received divine honours in Sicily.

AMPHION, *am-fī'-on*, son of Jupiter, by Antiope. He was born at the same birth as Zethus, on Mount Cytheron, where Antiope had fled to avoid the resentment of Dirce; and the two children were exposed in the woods, but preserved by a shepherd. (See **ANTIOPE**.) When Amphion grew up, he made such progress in music, that he is said to have been the inventor of it, and to have built the walls of Thebes by the sound of his lyre. Mercury taught him the art, and gave him the lyre. The fable of Amphion's moving stones and raising the walls of Thebes by his harmony, has been explained by supposing that he persuaded, by his eloquence, a wild and uncivilized people to unite together and build a town to protect themselves against the attacks of their enemies.—Another, the son of Jasus, king of Orchomenos, who married Niobe, daughter of Tantalus, by whom he had many children; among whom was Chloris, the wife of Neleus.

AMPHIPOLES, *ăm-fip'-o-les*, magistrates appointed at Syracuse by Timoleon, after the expulsion of Dionysius the younger. The office existed more than 300 years.

AMPHIPOLIS, *ăm-fip'-o-lis*, a town on the Strymon, between Macedonia and Thrace, built by an Athenian colony. It had also other names; such as Acra, Myrica, Eion, the town of Mars, &c. It is now called Iamboli. It was the cause of many wars between the Athenians and Spartans.

AMPHIPYROS, *ăm-fip'-e-ros*, one of Diana's surnames, because she carries a torch in both her hands.

AMPHIS, *ăm-fis*, a comic poet of Athens, son of Amphicrates, a contemporary of Plato. Besides his comedies, he wrote other pieces, which are now lost.

AMPHISBÆNA, *ăm-fis-be'-na*, a double-headed serpent in the deserts of Libya, whose bite was venomous and deadly.

AMPHISSA, *ăm-fis'-a*, the capital of the Locri Ozolæ, situate at the head of the Sinus Crissæus, about 7 miles from Delphi. It is now called Salona.—A town of the Bruttii, between Locri and Caulon, now called Rocella.

AMPHISTIDES, *ăm-fis-ti'-des*, a man so naturally destitute of intellect, that he seldom remembered that he ever had a father. He had a desire to learn arithmetic, but never could comprehend beyond the figure 4.

AMPHISTRATUS and **RHECAS**, *ăm-fis'-tra-tus, re'-kas*, two men of Laconia, charioteers to Castor and Pollux.

AMPHITHEATRUM, *ăm-fe-the-ai'-trum* (amphitheatre), a building of an oval form, in which were exhibited various kinds of games and spectacles, especially combats of gladiators and wild beasts. The building was open at the top, and was provided with an awning, which could be let down or drawn up at pleasure, and was occasionally used to defend the spectators from the rain and sun. The first amphitheatre of stone was erected by Statilius Taurus, by desire of Augustus. The largest was the Flavian amphitheatre, or, as its ruins are generally called, the Colosseum; built, as Suetonius informs us, on the ancient site of the gardens of Nero. It was commenced by Flavius Vespasian, A.D. 72, and completed by his son Titus, and was capable of seating 87,000 persons, leaving standing-room for 20,000 more. It is recorded that 30,000 Jews, the victims of war, were employed in its construction.—There are amphitheatres still in existence, in various degrees of perfection, at other places than Rome. The most remarkable are those of Capua, Verona, Nîmes, Pola, and Pæstum.

AMPHITRITE, *ăm-fi-tri'-te*, a daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, or of Nereus and Doris. Though she had made a vow of perpetual celibacy, yet she was induced to marry Neptune, and rewarded the fidelity of the

Amsterdam

dolphin, who had so powerfully pleaded the cause of the god, by placing him among the stars. She is sometimes called Salatia, and is often taken for the sea itself.

AMPHITRYON, *ăm-fi'-re-on*, a Theban prince, son of Alcæus and Hippomene. His sister Anaxo had married Electryon, king of Mycenæ, whose sons were killed in a battle by the Teleboans. Electryon promised his crown and daughter Alcmena to him who could revenge the death of his sons upon the Teleboans. Amphitryon offered himself, and was received, on condition that he should not approach Alcmena before he had obtained a victory. (See **ALCMENA**.) When Amphitryon returned from the war, he brought back to Electryon the herds which the Teleboans had taken from him. One of the cows strayed from the rest, and Amphitryon, to bring them together, threw a stick, which struck the horns of the cow, and rebounded with such violence upon Electryon, that he died on the spot. After this accident, Sthenelus, Electryon's brother, seized the kingdom of Mycenæ, and obliged Amphitryon to leave Argolis and retire to Thebes with Alcmena. Creon, king of Thebes, purified him of the murder.—Hercules has been called Amphitryonidas, though he was not in reality the son of Amphitryon.

AMPHRYSUS, *am-fri'-sus*, a river of Thessaly, near which Apollo, when banished from heaven, fed the flocks of King Admetus.

AMPLEPUIS, *ampl'-pice*, a town of France, department of the Rhone, 19 miles from Villefranche. *Manf.* Linen and cotton threads. *Pop.* 5,000.

AMPNEY, *ămp'-ne*, the name of several small parishes in Gloucestershire, with none of their populations more than 700.

AMPTHILL, *ămt'-hill*, formerly **AMETULLE**, a market-town and parish in Bedfordshire, 8 miles from Bedford. *Area* of parish, 1,928 acres. *Pop.* 2,000. A station on the London and North-Western Railway.

AMPUDIA, *am-poo'-de-a*, a town and district of Spain, 18 miles from Palencia. *Pop.* about 2,000. On the 6th June, 1813, this place was the head-quarters of Wellington's army.

AMPURIAS, *am-poo'-re-as*, a walled town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the site of the ancient Emporica, 24 miles from Gerona.

AMRAN MOUNTAINS, *am'-ran*, a Southern Afghanistan mountain-range, the highest peak of which attains an elevation of 9,000 feet. It is crossed by the Kajuk pass, 7,457 feet high.

AMRAN, a town and fortress of Hindostan, province of Gujerat, 22 miles from Mallia. *Lat.* 22° 35' N. *Lon.* 70° 35' E.

AMRAWUTTI, or **AMARAVATI**, *am'-ra-woot'-e*, a considerable town of India, in the Deccan, 23 miles from Ellichpoor. It has an active trade, and excellent cotton is grown in its neighbourhood.

AMRETSIE, or **AMRITSIE**, *am-ret'-sir*, the 'pool of immortality,' formerly called Chak, a town of the Punjab, in the Barri Doab, 40 miles from Lahore. This is the chief place of religious worship of the Sikh nation, who resort hither to immerse themselves in the sacred basin constructed by Ram Dass, the fourth Guru or spiritual leader of the Sikhs. This place has upwards of 8,000 shops, and about 450 Hindoo and Mahometan places of worship. *Manf.* Chiefly shawls, silks, and linen and woollen cloths. A large transit trade is carried on with various parts of India, and it is a great emporium for many of the productions of the East. *Pop.* 120,000. *Lat.* 31° 40' N. *Lon.* 74° 56' E.

AMRU-EBN-AL-AS, *am'-roo-en-a'-las*, a famous Saracen general, at first a great enemy of Mahomet, but afterwards his zealous disciple. He conquered Syria and Egypt, whence he extended his victorious arms to Africa. He died governor of Egypt, which flourished greatly under his administration, A.D. 663.

AMSTEL, *ăm'-stel*, a small river of Holland, which, running through the city of Amsterdam, joins the arm of the Zuyder Zee called the Wye. It is canalized, and made navigable for vessels of considerable size.

AMSTELVEEN, *ăm'-stel-vene*, a town of Holland, on the Amstel, 6 miles S. of Amsterdam; consisting of one long street. *Pop.* about 2,500.

AMSTERDAM, formerly **AMSTELDAM**, *ăm'-ster-dăm*, 'the dike or dam of Amstel,' the capital of the province and kingdom of Holland, situate on the arm of the Zuyder Zee called the Y or Wye, in Lower

Amsterdam

Holland. The river Amstel divides it into the Old and the New towns. From the marshy nature of the soil, it has been necessary to erect nearly the whole city on oaken piles driven into the ground. It is intersected throughout by canals, which cut each other in a thousand different ways, there being in all nearly 300 bridges in the city, whilst several of the streets are lined with trees, and form agreeable promenades. On the land side the city is defended by a wall and regular bastions, with a broad and deep ditch; and by means of the sluices the whole adjoining country can be laid under water. Towards the sea it is undefended by fortifications; but the entrance to the harbour is guarded by two rows of piles, with openings for the admission of vessels, which are shut at night. Opposite Amsterdam commences the great ship canal, the most stupendous undertaking of the kind ever executed, extending to Helder and the Texel, a distance of 50 miles, and which required the labour of eight years, and cost more than a million sterling. The Stadthouse stands on a foundation of 13,659 piles, in an open square in the centre of the city. It is built of freestone (except the ground floor, which is brick), is 282 feet long, 235 broad, and, without reckoning the tower, 116 high. Its interior is adorned with marble, jasper, statues, paintings, and other costly ornaments. Among the other edifices, are the East and West-India Houses, Exchange, Bank, Admiralty, three weigh-houses, Corn Exchange, and Tower. In the Old Church is a chapel, with windows of painted glass. The New Church contains the tombs of De Ruyter and the poet



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Vondel. The synagogues of the Jews are of the most splendid description. The principal public establishments are the arsenals and dock-yards, the academy, anatomical and surgical college, house of correction, or Rasp-huis, orphan-house, hospital for old men, establishment for widows, lazaretto, lunatic asylum, the botanic garden, &c. The famous Bourse or Exchange is a plain but stately fabric of free-stone, covered with tiles, and is in length 230 feet, and in breadth 130. It will contain about 4,500 persons, and is daily resorted to after mid-day by all concerned in exchange or other mercantile business. The Bank was instituted by the States of Holland in 1609, when the magistrates of the city, under authority of the States, declared themselves the perpetual bankers of the inhabitants, and ordered that all payments above 300 guilders (£27), and all bills of exchange, should be made at the bank. The motives to this measure are to be found in the then debased state of the current coin of Holland, which the trade of Amsterdam brought from all quarters of Europe. The transactions of this bank ceased, however, in 1814; and the present Bank of the Netherlands is on the same model as the Bank of England. *Commerce.* Extensive in almost every article of trade. In former days it was not uncommon to see 100 vessels

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enter the port with the same tide; and there commonly lay together in the harbour 600 vessels and upwards. The articles of this commerce were grain, wine, groceries, spiceries, dye-stuffs, fish, Virginian and Brazilian tobacco, all Baltic merchandise, cotton and other productions from the Levant and Barbary; the products of Italy, Spain, France, and the north of Europe; gold, silver, jewellery, and all kinds of colonial produce. During the 20 years that preceded the pacification of 1814, the trade of Amsterdam suffered considerably. From 1810 to the fall of Bonaparte, Amsterdam was the chief town of the French department of the Zuyder Zee, and the third town in the French empire, taking rank after Paris and Rome. *Manuf.* In the town and adjoining country all sorts of stuffs, damasks, galloon, lace, velvet, woolen cloths, carpets, leather, borax, camphor, cinnabar, sulphur, &c.; there are also refineries of sugar. *Pop.* about 230,000. *Lat.* 52° 22' 30" N. *Lon.* 4° 53' 15" E. —In former ages Amsterdam consisted of a single village, meanly built, and inhabited by fishermen. It first acquired the name of a commercial town about the year 1370, was encompassed with walls and other fortifications in 1482, and after receiving successive accessions in size and population (particularly in the years 1585, 1599, 1612, and 1658), became, in the 17th century, one of the greatest trading cities of Europe. By water, Amsterdam has communication with all parts of Holland, and by railway it communicates on the one side with Haarlem, the Hague, and Rotterdam; and on the other side with Utrecht, Arnheim, and Prussia.

AMSTERDAM, a post township of the United States, in Montgomery county, New York, 32 miles from Albany. *Manf.* Scythes, saws, and carpets. *Pop.* 4,300.—It is a station on the Utica Railway.

AMSTERDAM, a small island in the Pacific Ocean. *Ext.* 4½ miles long and 2½ broad. Height, 2,760 feet. Uninhabited. *Lat.* 37° 47' S. *Lon.* 77° 54' E.

AMSTERDAM, NEW, a seaport-town in Guiana, S. America, near the confluence of the Berbice and Canje. *Lat.* 6° 20' N. *Lon.* 57° 15' W. This town was originally settled by the Dutch, and is protected by three batteries at the entrance of the river.

AMSTETTEN, *am-stet'-en*, an Austrian village, 28 miles from Luiz. Here the Austrians and Russians were defeated by the French on the 5th November, 1805.—Another, a small town of Wurtemberg, a station on the Wurtemberg and Bavarian Railway.

AMTZELL, *amt-zel*, a market-town of Wurtemberg, in the district of the Lake Constance, and 8 miles from Ravensburg. *Pop.* 2,130.

AMUCU, *a'-moo-koo'*, a lake, or rather marsh, between the Amazon and Essequibo, S. America. It is the site of Sir W. Raleigh's "lake with the golden banks," and of the "El Dorado" of the Spaniards. *Lat.* 3° 40' N. *Lon.* 59° 20' W.

AMULIUS, *ä-mu'-le-us*, king of Alba, was son of Procas, and youngest brother to Numitor. The crown belonged to Numitor by right of birth, but Amulius dispossessed him of it, and even put to death his son Lausus, and consecrated his daughter Rhea Sylvia to the service of Vesta, to prevent her ever becoming a mother. In spite of all these precautions, however, Rhea brought forth the twins Romulus and Remus. Amulius being informed of this, ordered her to be buried alive for violating the laws of Vesta, which enjoined perpetual chastity, and the two children were thrown into the river as soon as born.

AMURATH I., *a'-mu-rath*, a sultan of the Turks, who succeeded his father Orchan in 1360. He completed the conquest of the Greek empire. He founded the corps of Janissaries, conquered Phrygia, and, on the plains of Cassova, defeated the Christians. In this battle he was wounded by an Albanian soldier, and died the next day, 1389.

AMURATH II. succeeded his father, Mahomet I., in 1422. The beginning of his reign was disturbed by pretenders to his throne; but, after suppressing these, he abdicated in favour of his son Mahomet, and retired to a society of dervishes, whence he was soon recalled to engage against the Hungarians, who had invaded the Turkish dominions. He gained a great victory over the Christians at Varna, and, in 1446, quelled a revolt of the Janissaries, and succeeded in resisting the

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famous Scanderbeg in making advances upon his territories. He then turned his arms against the Hungarians with his wonted good fortune. Finding his son inadequate to the responsibilities of an imperial station, he sent him to govern Asia Minor, and resumed the throne. *B.* 1399; *D.* 1451.

AMURATH III. succeeded his father, Selim II., in 1575. He added several of the best provinces of Persia to the Turkish empire. *B.* 1544; *D.* 1595.

AMURATH IV. succeeded his uncle Mustapha in 1622. In 1638 he recovered Bagdad from the Persians, after which he put 30,000 of the enemy, who had surrendered at discretion, to the sword. *D.* 1640.—The excessive cruelty and debauchery of this prince have stamped him with the character of being one of the worst sovereigns that ever reigned over the Ottomans.

AMWELL, *am'-wel*, a village and parish of Hertfordshire, 21 miles N. of London, where is one of the feeders of the New River, which so largely supplies the English metropolis with water.

AMWELL, a post township of the United States, in Hunterdon county, New Jersey. *Pop.* 5,000.—Also a township of Washington county, Pennsylvania.

AMYCLAS, *am'-clas*, the master of a ship, with whom Cæsar embarked in disguise, and whom, in the midst of a storm, he bade pursue his voyage with this exclamation, *Cæsarem vehis, Cæsarisque fortunam.*

AMYOT, James, *a'-me-o*, bishop of Auxerre, and great almoner of France. Though meanly born and educated on charity, he rose by merit and patronage to be professor of Greek and Latin in the university of Bourges. Here he translated into French the memoirs of Theagenes and Chariclea, which procured him an abbey. *B.* at Melun, 1513; *D.* at Auxerre, 1593.—His translation of Plutarch is admired rather for its style than its correctness, and the French critics consider him to have done much towards determining and improving their language.

AMYTHAON, *am-i-thai'-on*, a son of Cretheus, king of Iolchos, who re-established or regulated the Olympic games.

ANABARA, *an'-a-ba'-ra*, a river in Siberia, in the government of Tobolsk. It rises in *lat.* 66° N., and after a course of 400 miles falls into the Arctic Ocean at *lat.* 72° N.; and *lon.* 112° E.

ANABON, or ANNO-BOM, *a'-na-bon*, an island belonging to Spain, in the Gulf of Guinea. *Ext.* 4 miles long and 2 broad. There is a village on the island, which, in 1827, was taken possession of by the British, but in 1843 was restored to Spain. *Pop.* about 3,000 negroes, who profess Catholicism. *Lat.* 1° 24' S. *Lon.* 5° 37' E.

ANA CAPRI, *a-na ka'-pre*, a small town on the Neapolitan island of Capri, on a rocky elevation, where there are a castle and some vestiges of antiquity. *Pop.* 1,800.—This town can only be reached by a flight of 532 steps, cut in the rock; and it is said that its inhabitants are so much attached to it as a place of residence, that many of them have never descended these steps.

ANACHARSIS, *an-a-kar'-sis*, a Scythian philosopher, who, in the time of Solon, visited Athens, where he was so much esteemed as to be the only barbarian ever admitted to the honour of citizenship. Lived in the 7th century B.C.—The life of this philosopher was written by Lælius, who, with Plutarch and others, has preserved many of his apothegms.

ANACLACHE, *a'-na-clash*, a snowy peak of the Bolivian Andes. Height, 18,500 feet. *Lat.* 18° 12' S. *Lon.* 69° 20' W.

ANACREON, *ä-näk'-re-on*, one of the most famous of the lyric poets, whose muse is supposed to have been greatly inspired by the juice of the grape. His odes are still extant, and their wonderful sweetness and elegance have been the admiration of every age and country. Plato says that he was descended from Codrus, the last king of Athens. He resided a long time at Samos, in the court of Polycrates. *B.* in Teos. Flourished in the 6th century B.C.—It is said that Anacreon, in his 80th year, was choked by a stone of a grape. His statue was placed in the citadel of Athens, representing him as an old drunken man, singing, with every mark of dissipation and intemperance. All that he wrote is not extant.

ANACTES, *ä-näk'-tes*, feasts in honour of Castor and Pollux.

Anamirapasum

ANADYR, or ANADIE, *a'-na-dir*, a river of Siberia, rising in Lake Ivachno, and after a course of 450 miles falling into an inlet of the Sea of Anadyr (North Pacific), in *lon.* 177° E.—There is only one station on its banks, which is called Anadyrsk. *Lat.* 65° N. *Lon.* 167° E.

ANAGNI, *a-nan'-ye*, a decayed town in the Campagna di Roma, 37 miles from Rome. *Pop.* 5,500.—Here popes Innocent III., Gregory IX., Alexander IV., and Boniface VIII., were born.

ANAH, *a-na*, a town in Asiatic Turkey, 160 miles from Bagdad. It forms a resting station for the caravans that traverse the great desert of Mesopotamia. *Pop.* about 3,000 or 4,000.

ANAHUAC, *a'-na-hoo-ak'*, the ancient Indian name of New Spain, or Mexico. (*See MEXICO.*)

ANAM, or ANNAM, *a-nam*, a country of Asia, occupying the E. portion of a promontory to the N.E. of the Malay peninsula, from which it is separated by the Gulf of Siam. *Ext.* about 970 miles, running N. to S., with a breadth which expands from 85 miles at its narrowest part, about the centre, to 400 miles N., and to 270 S. *Desc.* Varied as a beautiful landscape, comprising charming valleys, which run up into the slopes of well-cultivated hills, rising into mountain-ranges of considerable extent. It is well watered, but little is as yet known of the interior generally. It is composed of the three provinces Tonquin, on the N.; Cochinchina, on the S.E.; and Cambodia, on the S.W.



NATIVES OF ANAM.

Agriculture. Defective. *Manf.* Imperfect. In the manufacture of cotton, silk, and porcelain, the inhabitants cannot equal the Hindoos, Japanese, or Chinese. *Exp.* Sugar, pepper, tin, teak, sandal-wood, silk, and cotton. *Imp.* Tea, opium, and manufactured goods. *Pop.* about 6,000,000, consisting principally of Chinese and Malays. *Lat.* between 9° 40' and 23° N. *Lon.* 102° and 109° 30' E. (*See TONQUIN, COCHIN CHINA, CAMBODIA.*)

ANAMBAS, *a-nam'-bas*, a group of fifteen islands in the China Sea, mostly inhabited by poor Malays, who support themselves by the cultivation of rice, sago, cocoa-nuts, and fishing. *Pop.* about 1,500.

ANAMIRAPASUM, *a-nam'-e-ra-pas-um*, a river in Brazil, in the province of Para, which, after a course of 200 miles, falls into the estuary of the Amazon, at *lat.* 0° 15' S.; *lon.* 50° 55' W.

UNIVERSAL INFORMATION.

Anammelech

ANAMMELECH, *ā-nām'-e-lek*, an idol deity of the Sepharvites.

ANAMUR, *a'-na-mur*, the most southern point of Asia Minor. *Lat.* 36° 2' N. *Lon.* 32° 50' E.

ANANIAS, *ān'-a-ni'-as*, 'the cloud of the Lord,' a hypocrite in the primitive church at Jerusalem, who was struck dead, with his wife Sapphira, for lying.—An evangelist of Damascus.—A tyrannical high-priest of the Jews.

ANAPA, *ān'-a-pa'*, a fortified town on Sundjik Bay, in the Black Sea, 47 miles S.E. of Yenikale. *Exp.* Grain, tallow, butter, hides, peltries, wax, &c. *Pop.* 3,000, consisting of Tartars, Circassians, Greeks, Jews, Armenians, and Russians. *Lat.* 44° 54' N. *Lon.* 37° 16' E. The constant wars which have existed between the Russians and the tribes inhabiting the mountain country in the rear of this place, have almost neutralized the great advantages offered by its situation, and prevented its growth. As a military post it has been greatly prized by Russia. Its fort was built by the Turks in 1784, and taken by the Russians in 1791 and in 1807, and only given up with the greatest reluctance. In May, 1828, it was forced to surrender to the Russians, and at the peace of Adrianople was ceded to Russia, with all the coast towns and forts from the Koubran to Fort St. Nicholas. During the war of 1855, it, with other ports on the Circassian coast, was destroyed by the Russians, but in the following year was again occupied by them.

ANASTASIUS I., *ān'-a-stai'-she-us*, emperor of the East, was an officer in the imperial palace for many years, and in 1491 became emperor by marrying the empress Ariadne, widow of Zeno. His reign was disturbed by religious feuds.—*B.* at Duras, in Illyricum, 430; *D.* 518.—There were several other emperors of this name.

ANASTASIUS I., Pope, succeeded Siricius about the year 398.—There are several other popes of this name, but with nothing remarkable in their history to record.

ANATHOTH, *ān'-a-thoth*, 'answer,' 'song,' 'affliction,' or 'poverty'; a grandson of Benjamin.—A city of the Levites, the birthplace of Jeremiah.

ANATOLIA. (See NATOLIA.)

ANATOLICO, *a-nat-o-le'-ko*, a town of Ætolia, in Greece, 6 miles from Missolonghi, standing on a rocky island in a salt lagoon on the W. side of the Gulf of Patras. The inhabitants are mostly fishermen. *Lat.* 38° 24' N. *Lon.* 21° 18' E.—The houses of this town are mostly built upon piles, and number about 400. In March, 1826, the town surrendered to the Egyptian troops of Ibrahim Pasha.

ANAVA, *an-a-va*, a river of Brazil, and a tributary of the Branca or Parana. *Length*, about 200 miles.

ANAVEHANA, *a-na-vel-ha'-na*, a river of Brazil and an affluent of the Rio Negro, into which it falls near Toroma. *Length*, about 220 miles.

ANAXAGORAS, *ān-ax-ig'-o-ras*, an illustrious philosopher of antiquity, who held that the moon was inhabited, and that the sun was a mass of burning matter, from which the other heavenly bodies derived light and heat. For these opinions he was banished by the Athenians. *B.* at Clazomene; *D.* at Lampsacus, 428 B.C.—Euripides and Pericles were pupils of this philosopher, whose only dying wish was that the day of his death should be kept as a holiday yearly by the boys of Lampsacus, which was complied with.

ANAXANDRIDES, *ān'-ax-ān'-dri-des*, king of Sparta and the father of Leonidas, who fell at Thermopylæ. Reigned about 550 B.C. (See LEONIDAS.)

ANAXIMANDER, *ān-āx'-e-man'-der*, a philosopher of Miletus, and the first to observe the obliquity of the ecliptic; he taught that the moon was the recipient of the light of the sun, and that the earth is globular. To him is ascribed the invention of the sphere and geographical charts. Lived 547 B.C.

ANAXIMENES, *ān-ax-im'-e-nes*, a philosopher, who maintained that air was the first principle of all things. Pliny attributes to him the invention of the sun-dial. Lived 548 B.C.

ANAXIPPUS, *ān'-ax-ip'-us*, a comic writer in the age of Demetrius. He used to say that philosophers were wise only in their speeches, but fools in their actions.

ANCASTER, *ān-kas-ter*, a village and parish of Lincolnshire, 6 miles from Grantham. *Area*, 2,800 acres.

Andalusia

Pop. about 700. It is a station on the Great Northern Railway.

ANCENTIS, *an-sen'-e*, a town of France, on the Loire, department of the Lower Loire, 20 miles from Nantes. *Commerce.* It trades in wood, corn, wine, vinegar, coal, iron, and timber. *Pop.* 3,500.—When the revolutionary war of La Vendée was at its height, this town was the scene of some severe contests.

ANCHOLME, *ānk'-home*, a river of England, rising in Lincolnshire, and joining the Humber 9 miles from Glanford Brigg.

ANCILLON, Johann Peter Friedrich, *an-tsil-on*, a Prussian statesman who, during the wars of Napoleon I., took an active part in directing the affairs of his country. At his death he held the appointment of minister of foreign affairs. *B.* at Berlin, 1766; *D.* 1837.

ANCLIFF, *ān'-klif*, a hamlet near Wigan, in Lancashire, where there is a well remarkable for emitting an inflammable gas.

ANCOBAR, *ān'-ko-bar*, a river on the Gold Coast, Africa, which there forms the west boundary of the Dutch possessions. *Lat.* 4° N. *Lon.* 2° 16' W.

ANCONA, *an-ko'-na*, a large province of Italy, in the states of the Church, lying between the Apennines and the Adriatic Sea; bounded on the S. by the province of Macerata, on the E. by the Adriatic, and on the N. and W. by the province of Urbino. *Ext.* about 38 miles long, with an average breadth of 16 miles. *Area*, 408 square miles. *Desc.* Generally mountainous, but intersected with fertile valleys, with many acres covered with copses and laid out in meadows, olive-grounds, and pasture-land. *Pro.* Maize, wheat, hemp, wine, tobacco, hay, oil, beans, and silk. Hogs, sheep, and horned cattle are also reared in large numbers. *Towns.* The principal are Ancona, Jesi, and Osimo.

ANCONA, a large trading town in the above province, standing on a point of land which projects into the Gulf of Venice. It is seated between two hills, on one of which is the citadel (a place of considerable strength), and on the other the cathedral church. On one of the moles in the harbour is a triumphal arch, erected A.D. 112, in honour of Trajan, by his wife Plotina and his sister Marciana, and said to be the finest marble arch in the world. The new mole has also a triumphal arch, erected by Clement XII., whilst the harbour is defended by several forts. *Manf.* Leather, paper, wax-candles, silk stockings, and verdigris. *Commerce.* *Exp.* Grain, bacon, hemp, fruits, hides, sulphur, cordage, linseed, raw silk, and native tobacco. *Imp.* Chiefly manufactured goods, dye-stuffs, colonial produce, drugs, wool, wax, hardware, salt-fish, oils, &c. *Pop.* from 30,000 to 40,000. *Lat.* 43° 38' N. *Lon.* 13° 35' E.—Ancona was one of the principal naval stations of the Romans, and was anciently famous for its purple dye. It was a favourite place of Trajan, who greatly improved its harbour. In every period of its history it has been one of the chief commercial cities of Central Italy. In 1797 it was occupied by the French, but in 1799, after a long siege, it was retaken by the Austrians. In 1832 the French again took possession of its citadel, which they did not leave till 1838. Steamers sail from Ancona to Corfu, Athens, Patras, Smyrna, and Constantinople.

ANCRE, a town of France. (See ALBERT.)

ANCRUM, *ān'-krum*, a village and parish of Roxburghshire, on the Teviot, in Scotland. *Area*, 8,316 acres. *Pop.* 600.—Here, in 1544, the battle of Ancrum Moor was fought between the English and Scotch, the latter being the victors.

ANCUD, the Gulf of, *an'-kud*, lies between the island of Chiloe and the mainland of S. America. *Ext.* nearly 150 miles long, with an average width of 60. *Lat.* extending from 41° 30' to 43° 30' S. *Lon.* from 72° to 73° W.

ANCUS MARTIUS, *ān-cus mar'-she-us*, fourth king of Rome, was the grandson of Numa Pompilius. He was elected 634 B.C. He obtained triumphs for victories gained over the Latins, Sabines, and Veientes, and extended his territories to the seacoast, where he built the port of Ostia. *D.* after a reign of 42 years.

ANCYRA. (See ANGORA.)

ANDALUSIA, or ANDALUCIA, *an'-da-loo'-se-a*, a division of Spain, which embraces the four ancient provinces of Seville, Cordova, Jaen, and Grenada, and the modern ones of Seville, Cadiz, Jaen, Huelva, Cordova, Almeria, Grenada, and Malaga. It is bounded on the N. by

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Andaman Islands.

Estremadura and La Mancha, on the S. by the Mediterranean, on the W. by Portugal, and on the E. by Murcia and the Mediterranean. *Ext.* 320 miles long, with an average breadth of 140. *Area*, estimated at 27,221 square miles. *Desc.* Extremely uneven, except the basin of the Guadalquivir, which for the greater part may be regarded as a wide plain. The Sierra Morena mountain-range runs along its north frontier, and is cut by the great road from Madrid to Seville at the pass called the Des-peña-perros, with an elevation of 7,560 feet above the level of the sea. Another mountain-range, called the Sierra Nevada, runs across Andalusia, from Cartagena to Tarifa and Cape Trafalgar. Many of the summits of this range are covered with perpetual snow, and two of them, the Picacho de Mulahacen and the Picacho de Veleta, attain respectively the heights of 11,658 and 11,382 feet above the level of the sea. On the Mulahacen Sierra is the Lake of Caldera, 10,112 feet high. *Rivers.* The principal are the Guadalquivir, rising in the province of Jaen, near Cazorla, and after a course of 320 miles, falling into the Mediterranean at San Lucar. The Guadalimar, Guadiato, and Xenil are its chief affluents, which, altogether, drain an area of more than 15,000 square miles, and considerably more than half the size of Andalusia. The rivers on the south of the Sierra Nevada are of little importance. *Zoology.* Wolves and bears are occasionally found in the mountain-ranges, and venomous reptiles lurk in the crevices of rocks, and amongst the brushwood of the milder parts of the country. Deer, hares, and rabbits are abundant, as are bustards, partridges, and plovers. The horses of Andalusia are the best breed in the peninsula, and its bulls are the most distinguished for indomitable stamina in the bull-fights of the country. Sheep are plentiful, and its hogs, reared on the acorns of the woods, supply as excellent hams and bacon as are to be had in Europe. *Climate.* Various, though extremely warm on the coasts. *Pro.* Grain, olives, figs, cotton, sugar, silk, cochineal, and wine. *Minerals.* Silver, lead, antimony, copper, sulphur, coal, and marble. *Manf.* These are not extensive. Silks, woollens, and leather are the most important. *Pop.* about 3,000,000. *Lat.* between 36° 0' and 38° 39' N. *Lon.* between 1° 38' and 7° 20' W.

ANDAMAN ISLANDS, *an-da-man*, several islands on the eastern side of the Bay of Bengal, called the Great and Little Andaman. *Area*, 3,000 square miles. They are separated by Duncan Passage, and have been chosen for the place of banishment for the sepoys concerned in the Indian mutiny of 1857. Their inhabitants are in the lowest state of civilization. *Lat.* between 10° and 13° N. *Lon.* traversed by the meridian 93° E.—In 1791 a settlement was endeavoured to be made on S. Andaman and N. Andaman by the English, but, on account of the unsuitable character of the climate for Europeans, it was abandoned in 1796.

ANDELYS, *LES, lais an'-de-le*, a town of France, in Upper Normandy, properly consisting of two, the Great and the Little Andely, situate on the Seine, 20 miles from Evreux. *Manf.* Artificial pearls, cloths, cottons, and bonnets. *Pop.* 5,200.—The ruins of Château Gaillard, a fortress built by Richard Cœur de Lion, are in the neighbourhood of Little Andely, and in a neighbouring village, called Villiers, the painter Poussin was born, in 1594.

ANDENNE, *an'-den*, a town of Belgium, on the Maese, 10 miles from Namur. *Manf.* Tobacco-pipes and porcelain. *Pop.* about 5,000. It is a station on the Northern Belgium Railway.

ANDERMATT, *an-der-mat'*, a Swiss village in the valley of Ursern, 18 miles from Altorf, in the neighbourhood of which is the celebrated Devil's Bridge, which crosses the Reuss, and which is part of the route leading across Mont St. Gothard into Italy. *Pop.* 700.

ANDERNACH, *an'-der-nak*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, beautifully situate on the Rhine, between Coblenz and Bonn. *Manf.* Hydraulic cement, made from volcanic tufa, used in the construction of the dikes in Holland. *Pop.* 4,000.

ANDERSEN, Hans Christian, *an-der-sen*, an ingenious Danish writer, who, though born in the humblest circumstances, has risen to considerable eminence among his contemporaries. Most of his works are of an imaginative, poetical, or light character, and have procured him not only the patronage of the crown of

Andover

Denmark, but the approbation of a large portion of the literary circles of foreign countries, and the highest praise has been assigned to his juvenile tales. *B.* at Funen, 1805.—A collected edition of his works was published at Leipsic in 1847. They extend to thirty-five volumes 12mo.

ANDERSON, *an'-der-son*, a county of the United States, in East Tennessee. *Area*, 750 square miles. *Pop.* 7,000, of which a portion are slaves. *Chief Town.* Clinton.

ANDERSON, James, LL.D., a Scotch political, scientific, and agricultural writer, and one of the founders of the Scotch school of husbandry. He has written about thirty different works, and was a large contributor to the "Encyclopædia Britannica." *B.* at Hermiston, near Edinburgh, 1739; *d.* in London, 1808.

ANDERSON, Sir Edmund, an English judge, who was in the commission for trying Mary, queen of Scots; and presided at the trial of secretary Davison, for issuing the warrant by which that unhappy princess was executed. *B.* in Lincolnshire; *d.* 1605.

ANDERSON, John, one of the earliest promoters of scientific instruction among the working classes, and the founder of the Glasgow Andersonian Institution. *B.* at Roseneath, Dumbartonshire, 1726; *d.* Glasgow, 1796.—It was from Anderson that the plan came of sending, by gas-inflated paper balloons, newspapers and other communications from France into Germany, when all other means of conveyance were intercepted by a cordon of troops between the countries.

ANDERSON, George, an English mathematician, who attained to considerable eminence, though born of peasants and himself a day-labourer. *B.* at Weston, Buckinghamshire, 1760; *d.* 1806.

ANDERSON, James, M.D., a physician-general in the service of the East-India Company at Madras, who zealously laboured for the introduction of the cultivation of the coffee-plant, American cotton, sugar-cane, and the European apple, into those parts of Hindostan, but more especially in the presidency of Madras, where the climate and soil were favourable to their production. Lived in the last century; but the dates of his birth and death are not precisely known.

ANDES. (See AMERICA, SOUTH.)

ANDORNO, *an-dor'-no*, a town of Sardinia, 6 miles from Biella, situate in one of the most prosperous districts of Piedmont. *Pop.* upwards of 4,000, chiefly employed in the lead, copper, and iron mines of the neighbouring mountains.—The painter Cagliari was born here.

ANDORRA, or ANDORRE, *an-dor'-a*. In Arabic, the name of this place signifies being 'thick with trees.' It is a small independent neutral state in the north of Catalonia, in Spain, and on the south side of the Pyrenees. *Ext.* 30 miles long and nearly the same in breadth. *Area*, 191 square miles. *Desc.* Amongst the mildest districts of the Pyrenees, having little arable land, but exhibiting extensive pastures, with mountains entirely surrounding it. Little grain is grown, the inhabitants being mostly shepherds, who live an austere life, remote from the luxuries of cities. *Manf.* These are few and of the most primitive description. Iron is produced in the mines, and some rude implements and tools are made, but nothing that deserves the name of manufactures, as these are now understood in larger and more advanced communities. *Gov.* Under the protection of Spain, but the administration is carried on by twenty-four consuls elected by the whole population. *COMMERCE.* *Exp.* Iron to Spain, and wool and skins to France. *Imp.* The necessities of life; and an active contraband trade is carried on by the republic between Spain and France. *Pop.* variously estimated at 6,000, 10,000, and 18,000.—In 790 Charlemagne defeated the Moors in a neighbouring valley, with the assistance of the Andorrans, and from that period they date the independence of their little state. As a recompense for their services, the French monarch allowed them to make their own laws, a privilege which they have continued ever since to enjoy.

ANDOVER, *an'-do-ver*, a town of Hampshire, on a rivulet called Ande, 12 miles from Winchester. It has an ancient Gothic church, is well paved, lighted with gas, and plentifully supplied with water. *Manf.* Principally silk, and it has a trade in timber. *Pop.* 5,500.—This place gives the title of viscount to the earl

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Andover

of Suffolk, and is a station on the London and South-Western Railway.

ANDOVER, a small town, 21 miles from Boston, U.S. Amongst other educational establishments, there is here the Theological Seminary, having a large library, and being richly endowed.

ANDRADA, Anthony d', *an-dra'-da*, a Portuguese Jesuit, who, in 1624, discovered the country of Cathay and Tibet, of which he published an account. *D.* 1634.

ANDRE', John, *an'-drai*, originally a merchant's clerk, but quitting the counting-house for the camp, so greatly distinguished himself in the American war as to be raised to the rank of major. General Clinton had such an opinion of his address, that when the American general Arnold made a secret offer of surrendering an important post to the British, he employed Major André to negotiate the conditions. Having been taken in the performance of his mission, General Washington caused him to be tried as a spy, when he was condemned to suffer death. On going to the place of execution, he asked, with a revulsive feeling to the conceived ignominy of his end, "Must I die in this manner?" Being told it was unavoidable, he replied, "I am reconciled to my fate, but not to the mode; it will, however, be but a momentary pang." His fortitude excited the admiration and melted the hearts of the spectators. On being asked if he had anything to say: "Nothing," he replied, "but to request that you will witness to the world that I die like a brave man." The intelligence of his death was received in England with general indignation. A monument was erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey, on which is an inscription describing his virtues and merits, and recording his age and the date of his execution. *B.* 1751; *D.* 1780.

ANDRE, *St.*, *saint andre*, the name of three small towns in Hungary, Illyria, and Savoy.

ANDREA, *St.*, *an'-drai-a*, the name of a small town of Naples, another of Calabria, and of an island in the Adriatic Sea.

ANDREA, *St.*, Cape, on the N. promontory of the island of Cyprus.

ANDREAS, James, *an'-dre-as*, an eminent German reformer, and secretary to the conference at Worms. *B.* at Wurtemberg, 1528; *D.* 1590.

ANDREAS, John, a canonist and professor of civil law at Padua and Bologna. Lived in the 14th century.—His daughter Novella, in his absence, read lectures to his pupils, and a curtain was drawn before her, that the attention of the auditors might not be taken off by her beauty. His affection for her was so great, that he entitled his commentary on the decretals of Gregory X. the "Novella." She married John Calderinus, a famous canonist.

ANDREAS, *St.*, the name of a group of islands in the Gulf of Venice, N. of Ragusa, in one of which is a small town of the same name.

ANDREASBERG, *an-dra'-as-berg*, a mining town of Hanover, in the Hartz, 10 miles from Clausthal. The mine is of silver, and, with some manufactories of thread and lace, employs the inhabitants. *Pop.* about 4,500.

ANDREOSI, Count, *an'-dre-os'-e*, a Frenchman of Italian descent, who took an active part in the great revolution, and subsequently served under Napoleon I., and distinguished himself at the siege of Mantua. He was with Napoleon in Egypt, and was one of the few officers chosen to return with him secretly to France. He gradually rose under the Bonaparte régime, and was successively appointed ambassador at the court of Vienna, governor of Vienna, and afterwards ambassador to the Sublime Porte, where he was much esteemed both by the Turks and the Franks. On the abdication of Napoleon, in 1814, he was recalled from Constantinople, by Louis XVIII., who nevertheless conferred upon him the cross of St. Louis. He now withdrew from public life, but on the escape of his old master from Elba, he once more joined him, and during the Hundred Days was created a peer of France. After Waterloo, he again retired from public life, and employed himself in writing memoirs and reminiscences of those scenes and events which had engaged his attention whilst following the destinies of Napoleon. Several of his works are much esteemed, especially his "Con-

Andros

stantinople and the Thracian Bosphorus." *B.* at Castelnaudry, 1761; *D.* at Montauban, 1828.

ANDREW I., *an'-dree*, king of Hungary, was the eldest son of Ladislaus the Bald. On the accession of Peter, in 1044, he and his brother Bala were obliged to quit Hungary; but on promising to abolish Christianity and to restore paganism, they were recalled. When Andrew, however, obtained the throne, he broke his engagement, and compelled his subjects to turn Christians. He was defeated and slain by his brother in 1059.—There were other kings of Hungary of this name, but there is nothing important to record of them.

ANDREW, *St.* (*See SAINT ANDREW.*)

ANDREWS, Lancelot, *an'-drees*, an English prelate, who became chaplain to Queen Elizabeth, and who was employed by James I. to defend the sovereignty of kings against Bellarmine, who had attacked it under the name of Matthew Tortus. Dr. Andrews did this in a piece called "Tortura Torti," for which he was made almoner to the king, a privy councillor, dean of the chapel royal, and successively bishop of Chichester, Ely, and Winchester. *B.* in London, 1565; *D.* 1638.—It is of this bishop that the following anecdote is told. Waller the poet was one day at court, while King James was at dinner, who was attended by the bishop of Winchester, and Neale, bishop of Durham. His majesty said to the prelates, "My lords, cannot I take my subjects' money when I want it, without all this formality in parliament?" Bishop Neale quickly replied, "God forbid, sir, that you shouldn't; you are the breath of our nostrils." On which the king said to the bishop of Winchester, "Well, my lord, and what say you?" "Sir," replied Bishop Andrews, "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 brother Neale's money, for he offers it." He had a share in the translation of the present version of the Bible.

ANDREWS, *St.*, Scotland and United States. (*See ST. ANDREWS.*)

ANDREZIEUX, *an-dres'-e-u(r)*, a town of France, in the department of Loire. It is a great coal depôt, and a terminus of the St. Etienne and Andrezieux Railway. *Pop.* 1,000.

ANDRIA, *an'-dre-a*, a town of Naples, built in a plain, the seat of a bishop, and having a large almond trade. *Pop.* 24,000.

ANDRIEUX, François-Guillaume-Jean-Stanislas, *an'-dre-u(r)*, a professor of belles-lettres in Paris, who distinguished himself by the independence of his views during the Revolution. He became professor of literature in the College of France, and exceedingly popular as a lecturer. *B.* at Strasburg, 1759; *D.* at Paris, 1833.—He wrote fifteen plays and several professional works.

ANDRINOPLE. (*See ADRIANOPLE.*)

ANDROMACHE, *an-drom'-a-ke*, the wife of Hector of Troy, whom she loved with great tenderness. The parting of her and her husband during the siege in which he fell, is considered amongst the most beautiful and pathetic passages of the Iliad.

ANDROMACHUS, *an-drom'-a-kus*, physician to the emperor Nero, and the inventor of a celebrated compound medicine called *theriake*, described in Galen's works.—Lived in the 1st century A.D.

ANDRONICUS, Comnenus, *an-dro-ni'-kus*, a Greek emperor, grandson of Alexis Comnenus, put to death by his own subjects, 1185. There are other two emperors of this name, whose lives present nothing remarkable.

ANDRONICUS, Cyrestes, an Athenian, who first applied himself to the study of the winds. He built the famous octagonal Temple of the Winds at Athens, and was the inventor of weathercocks.

ANDRONICUS, Livius, the oldest dramatic author in the Latin language. His first piece was performed about 240 years before Christ. His works are lost.

ANDRONICUS of Rhodes, a Peripatetic philosopher, to whom we are indebted for restoring and publishing the works of Aristotle, in the time of Sylla.—Lived 63 B.C.

ANDROS, *an'-dros*, the most northern island of the Cyclades, in the Greek Archipelago. *Ext.* 25 miles long and 6 broad. *Desc.* Mountainous, and fertile in

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Andros

the valleys. *Pro.* Corn, fruit, wine, and silk. *Pop.* about 14,000. *Lat.* 37° 50' N. *Lon.* 24° 50' E.

ANDROS, the capital of the above island, situate on its east coast. *Pop.* 5,000.

ANDROS ISLANDS, a range of islands among the Bahamas, extending about 120 miles from N. to S. *Pop.* about 1,000, mostly coloured. *Lat.* between 23° 21' and 25° 10' N. *Lon.* 77° 30' and 78° 32' W.

ANDROSCOGGIN, *an'-dro-scog'-in*, a river of Maine, U.S., which rises in Umbagog lake, and falls into the Atlantic 20 miles from Portland. Length, 150 miles.

ANDROUET DU CIRCEAU, James, *an'-doo-ai doo seerso*, a French architect, who designed the grand gallery of the Louvre, the Pont-neuf, and many other noble erections. Lived in the 16th century.

ANDUJAR, *an'-doozh'-ar*, a town of Andalusia, Spain, 20 miles from Jaen. *Manf.* Principally delfware. *Pop.* about 10,000.—Here, in 1808, the convention of Baylen was signed; and in 1823 the decree of the duc d'Angoulême, when he assumed for the French authority over Spain.

ANDUSE, a town of France, 6 miles from Alais, in the department of the Gard. *Manf.* Woollen stuffs, stockings, and hats. *Pop.* 5,000, chiefly Protestants.

ANER, *ai'-ner*, 'answer,' 'song,' 'affliction,' or 'light;' a Canaanite chief, who confederated with Abraham.

ANERLEY, *an'-er-le*, a small town and station on the London and Brighton Railway, 7 miles from London.

ANET, *a'-nai*, a town of France, department of the Eure and Loire. *Pop.* 1,500.—The plain of Ivry, where, in 1590, Henry IV. gained a complete victory over the armies of the League under Mayenne, is in this neighbourhood.

ANEURIN, *an'-u'-rin*, a British poet, called the sovereign of bards and of flowing muse. He was a chieftain among the Olodinian Britons, who bore a conspicuous part in the battle of Cattraeth, which he made the subject of a poem, to be found in the Welsh Archaeology, with another piece of his, entitled the "Odes of the Months," being all that is preserved of his works. D. 570 A.D.—It is supposed, with some plausibility, that Aneurin was the celebrated Gildas, the ecclesiastical historian.

ANGELO. (See BUONAROTTI.)

ANGELO, *St.*, *an'-shai-lo*, a town of Naples, 20 miles from Avellino. *Pop.* 6,500.—This is the name of several other smaller towns in Italy.

ANGELONI, Luigi, *an'-shai-lo'-ne*, an Italian, who took an active part in the affairs of the Roman states during their occupation by the French army under Berthier and Massena. In 1799 he became an emigrant, and went to Paris, where he entered into some secret plans of conspiracy against the government of Napoleon I.; but as no proof could be brought against him, he was released. On the overthrow of Napoleon, he was the first to claim for his country the restitution of the paintings, sculptures, and manuscripts of which she had been despoiled by the French in 1797-8. In 1823 he was shipped to England on account of suspicions being excited against him in reference to the political movements of Naples and Piedmont. B. 1758, at Frosinone; D. at London, 1842.

ANGERBURG, *an'-ger-boorg*, a town of East Prussia, 55 miles from Königsberg. *Manf.* Principally woollens. *Pop.* 3,500.

ANGERMANNLAND, *an'-ger-man-land*, or ANGERMANNIA, an old and extensive district of Sweden, now part of the province of West Nordland, 150 miles in length and 100 in breadth.

ANGERMUNDE, *an'-ger-muinde*, a town of Brandenburg, Prussia, 42 miles from Berlin. *Manf.* Hosiery and woollen cloth. *Pop.* about 5,000.—It is a station on the Berlin and Stettin Railway.

ANGERONA, *an'-je-ro'-na*, the goddess of silence.

ANGERS, *ansh'-air*, a handsome city of France, 160 miles from Paris, formerly the capital of Anjou, and now of the department of the Maine and Loire. It had, before the Revolution, a celebrated university, and an academy of great celebrity, and two commanderies of the order of Malta. The cathedral church is accounted one of the finest in France. *Manf.* Fine camlets, serge, and other stuffs, hats, and all sorts of leather goods. There are some sugar and wax refineries, and it has a considerable trade in corn, wine,

Anglesey

and slates, quarried in the neighbourhood. *Pop.* 47,000. *Lat.* 47° 28' N. *Lon.* 0° 33' 10' W.—Angers is divided by the Mayenne into an upper and lower town, and is surrounded by an old wall, converted into boulevards and planted with trees. In its military college both Lord Chatham and the Duke of Wellington studied, and it is the birthplace of David the sculptor, and Bernier the traveller. In 1793 it was the scene of several sanguinary conflicts. It is connected with Paris by railway.

ANGERSTEIN, Julius, *an'-ger-stine*, a Russian, who, coming to London, became an eminent merchant, and a member of Lloyd's Coffee-house. He was remarkable for the practically benevolent tone of his public spirit, and was the first to propose a reward of £2,000 from the fund at Lloyd's to the inventor of lifeboats. He was a great patron of the fine arts, and his collection of paintings was purchased by the British government for £60,000, and formed the nucleus of the National Gallery. B. at St. Petersburg, 1735; D. at London, 1823.

ANGHIARI, *an'-ge-a'-re*, a well-built town of Italy, in the grand duchy of Tuscany, standing in a district fertile in producing vines, olives, and grain. *Pop.* about 7,000.

ANGLES, or ANGLE, *anl*, the name of a number of small towns and communes in France.

ANGLESEY, or ANGLESEA, *an'-gel-se*, an island and county of North Wales, in the Irish Sea, separated from the mainland by a narrow strait called Menai, across which there is a bridge of the same name. (See MENAI STRAITS.) *Ext.* 20 miles long and 17 broad. *Area*, 173,440 acres. *Desc.* Its form is triangular, whilst its land is mostly uninclosed, though well cultivated, and yielding the usual cerealia. It is well supplied with fish. *Rivers or Streams.* The principal are the Alam, Braint, Cefni, Fraw, and Dulas. *Manf.* Trifling; but its copper and lead mines, from the time of their discovery in 1768 to 1800, were the most important in the kingdom. Since that period they have declined. *Towns.* Beaumaris, Amlwch, and Holyhead. *Pop.* about 58,000.—This island is the Mona of Tacitus, and was the last stronghold of the Druids, of whose works it has many remains. Curious stone tables are to be seen in it; and there are several remains of architectural and monumental antiquities in the island. Coins, implements, and arms, both Roman and British, are still occasionally found.

ANGLESEY, earl of, Annesley, Arthur, a native of Dublin, who, in the Civil War, joined the royalist party, and, in 1643, sat in the parliament at Oxford; but afterwards made his peace with the parliamentarians, and was dispatched as a commissioner to Ulster. He took an active part in the restoration of Charles II., for which he was created earl of Anglesey, and in 1667 was made treasurer of the navy. He subsequently became lord privy seal, and in 1680 was accused by Dangerfield, at the bar of the House of Commons, of endeavouring to stifle evidence concerning the popish plot. In 1682 he presented a spirited remonstrance to Charles II., relative to the state of the nation, and the danger to be apprehended from the duke of York's being a papist. Soon after this he was dismissed from office, when he retired to his country seat, where he died, leaving several children. B. 1614; D. 1686.—He wrote a "History of the Troubles of Ireland," from 1641 to 1660, which is lost; but his Memoirs, published in 1608, 8vo, are full of interesting matter.

ANGLESEY, marquis of, Henry William Paget, was the eldest son of the first earl of Uxbridge, and at an early age entered upon a military life. On the breaking out of the revolutionary war in 1793, he raised among his father's tenantry a regiment, which was at first called the Staffordshire militia, but was subsequently admitted into the regular army as the 80th foot. Of this regiment he became lieutenant-colonel, and in 1794 was with the duke of York in Flanders, where he greatly distinguished himself. When he returned to England, he was appointed to the command of a cavalry regiment, and devoted himself so successfully to his military duties, as to be recognized as the first cavalry officer in the service. He continued to be actively engaged throughout the wars with Napoleon. On the death of his father, in 1812, he succeeded to the title of earl of Uxbridge. At Waterloo he led the final charge

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which destroyed the French Guards, and near the close of the battle received a shot in the knee, which caused him the loss of his limb. It was for his services in this great conflict that he was created a marquis, and made a knight of the Grand Cross of the order of the Bath. In 1818 he was elected a knight of the Garter, and in the following year was made a general of the army. In 1842 he was made colonel of the Horse Guards, and in 1846 was appointed field marshal. B. 1768; D. 1854.

ANGLI, *ân'-gli*, an ancient people of Germany, from whom the English name is derived.

ANGOLA, *ân'-go'-la*, a state of western Africa, situate immediately S. of Congo. Its area has not been accurately defined, although a country of considerable importance. *Desc.* Flat and sterile along the coast, but mountainous in the interior, where the valleys are extremely fertile. *Rivers.* The principal are the Coanza, Bengo, and Danda. The country generally is well watered with numerous smaller streams. *Zoology.* Lions, tigers, elephants, rhinoceroses, and almost all the known wild animals of tropical Africa. Birds, reptiles, and insects are numerous. The rivers are infested with crocodiles, and the seacoasts teem with almost every description of fish. Hares, rabbits, antelopes, stags, and goats are abundant, and for domestic purposes, the horse, the ass, and the cow are in use. *Climate.* Although situate near the equator, this is, on account of the trade-winds, more temperate and healthy than other regions in the same latitude. *Pro.* Rice, millet, sugar, mandioc, potatoes, yams, and all kinds of tropical fruits. *Minerals.* Iron, gold, and copper; though none of these have, as yet, been produced in large quantities. Its chief town is Loanda San Paulo. *Pop.* estimated at 2,000,000, whose religion is chiefly Fetishism. *Lat.* between 8° 20' and 9° 20' S. *Lon.* extending from 14° to 19° E.—Angola was, in 1486, discovered by the Portuguese, who began to form settlements in it, and who still hold it, and traffic with the natives in ivory and other native products. It has been for its extensive traffic in slaves, however, that Angola has been principally notorious. (See LOANDA and BENGUELA.)

ANGORA, or ENKURE, *an'-gor'-a*, a city of Asia Minor, standing on a hill, at the distance of 142 miles from Konieh. It is a place containing extensive remains, of which its citadel is built. Here the famous *Monumentum Augustanum*, erected in honour of Augustus, stood. It was constructed of white marble. *Manf.* Chiefly yarn and stuffs from the wool of the Angora goat. It has also a trade in grain, honey, wax, goat-hides, and Angora cat-skins. *Pop.* about 12,000, composed of Armenians, Mahometans, Greeks, and Jews. *Lat.* 39° 56' N. *Lon.* 32° 50' E.

ANGORNOW, *an'-gor'-no*, a town of Bornou, situate on the west bank of Lake Tchad, in Central Africa. It is nothing more than a straggling aggregation of mud huts, but it is the centre of a large trade in cotton, amber, coral, and slaves. *Pop.* estimated at 25,000.

ANGOSTURA, *an'-gos-too'-ra*, a city of Venezuela, S. America. *Pop.* 6,000.

ANGOULEME, *an'-goo-laim*, a town of France, on the Charente, 66 miles from Bordeaux. It is meanly built, and has an old castle, a cathedral, and a public library containing 65,000 volumes. *Manf.* Earthenware and serges, and it has some distilleries, a foundry for cannon-balls, and paper-mills. *Pop.* 22,000.—It is the birthplace of Margaret of Navarre, Balsac, and Montalembert, and is a station on the railway which runs from Paris to Bordeaux.

ANGOULEME, duke of, Charles de Valois, was the illegitimate son of Charles XI. Catherine de Medici bequeathed to him her estates of Auvergne and Lauragnais, when he married the daughter of Henry Montmorenci, constable of France. The will of Catherine, however, was set aside in favour of Margaret of Valois. Charles retained the title of count d'Auvergne, and in 1619 was created duke of Angoulême. He was actuated by a restless and an ambitious spirit, and, as a military commander, acquired considerable reputation. In 1623, the siege of Rochelle was commenced under him, and he was engaged in the wars of Germany, Languedoc, and Flanders. B. 1573; D. 1650.

ANGRA, *an'-gra*, a seaport-town, the capital of

Anjou

Terceira, one of the Azores. It was formerly very strong, and the fortifications on these islands have been extended. The town contains a cathedral, some monasteries and nunneries, also the royal magazines of naval stores. *Pop.* 12,000. *Lat.* 38° 38' N. *Lon.* 27° 14' W.

ANGUILLA, *an'-guil'-a*, one of the leeward West-India islands. *Area*, 35 square miles. *Pop.* upwards of 3,000.

ANGUISCIOLA, Sofonisba, *an'-ge'-se-o'-la*, a celebrated female painter of Cremona. She was patronized by Philip II. of Spain, and Vandyck said that he was taught more by her conversation than he had learned from the study of the works of the great masters. She was twice married, and became blind in her old days. A portrait of her is said to be at Althorp, Northamptonshire, in which she is represented as playing on the harpsichord. B. 1533; D. at Genoa, 1626.

ANGUS. (See FORFAR, county of.)

ANGUS, *ân'-gus*, earls of, several members of the Douglas family, who, under the reign of the Stuarts in Scotland, distinguished themselves by the fierceness with which they exercised the great power which they possessed.

ANHALT, *an'-halt*, a principality of central Germany, surrounded by Prussian Saxony. *Area*, 1,077 square miles. This measurement embraces Anhalt-Bernburg in the west, Anhalt-Dessau in the east, and Anhalt-Köthen in the middle. *Desc.* Fertile in the centre, hilly in the south, and barren in the east. *Rivers.* The principal are the Elbe and the Salle. *Forests.* Considerable. Those of Bernburg occupy 50 square miles. *Manf.* Woollens chiefly, and a trade in earthen and metallic wares is carried on. The chief exports, however, consist of raw material, and the inhabitants may be considered as agricultural in their pursuits. *Pop.* 164,000, chiefly Protestant.

ANHALT, princes and dukes of, one of the oldest Saxon dynasties in northern Germany, now separated into the branches of Anhalt-Dessau and Anhalt-Bernburg, both of which have the title of Duke. Several of its members have greatly distinguished themselves in the European wars.

ANHOLT, *an'-holt*, a small Danish island in the Cattegat, between Lessee and Zealand, on which is a lighthouse. *Pop.* about 300. *Lat.* 56° 38' N. *Lon.* 11° 35' E.—In 1811, the Danes made an unsuccessful attempt on this island, then in possession of the British.

ANICHINI, Lewis, *an'-e-ke'-ne*, a native of Ferrara, in Italy, who made for Pope Paul III. a medal, on which was represented the interview between Alexander the Great and the high-priest at Jerusalem, so exquisitely engraved that Michael Angelo, on examining it, exclaimed that the art had arrived at the height of perfection. Lived in the middle of the 16th century.

ANIELLO. (See MASSANIELLO.)

ANIGRUS, *â-ni'-grus*, a Thessalian river, in which the Centaurs with whom Hercules had fought, washed their wounds.

ANIUS, *â-ni'-us*, the father of three daughters, Ceno, Spermo, and Elais, to whom Bacchus gave the power of changing everything they pleased into corn, wine, and oil, and who were themselves subsequently changed by Bacchus into doves.

ANJOU, *ansh'-oo*, the name of an ancient province and government of France, now forming the departments of the Maine and Loire, and parts of the Indre and Loire, the Sarthe, and the Mayenne.

ANJOU, counts and dukes of, one of the earliest noble families of France, some of whose members have greatly distinguished themselves. In the 13th century, Charles, fourth son of Louis VIII., began the second branch of the house of Anjou, and became the head of the Guelphic party in Italy. He endeavoured by crushing the Ghibelins, to found an empire in Italy, but was unsuccessful. Whilst engaged in this work, the celebrated massacre, historically known as the "Sicilian Vespers," took place, in which 4,000 of his French soldiers were butchered by the Sicilians in Palermo, on the Easter Monday of 1282. He had laid siege to Messina, where his fleet was captured by the admiral of Peter of Aragon, who had assumed the title of king of Sicily. This event filled him with fury,

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Anjou

and he sent a challenge to Peter to meet him in single combat. In order to gain time, the challenge was accepted, though subsequently declined; shortly after which Charles died, in his 75th year, 1285.—He was by far the most distinguished of his house.

ANJOU, François de France, duke of, youngest son of Henry II. and Catherine de Medici. He was first called duke of Alençon, and was of a treacherous, unstable disposition, although it is said that he was a friend of Admiral Coligny, and expressed his abhorrence of the massacre of St. Bartholomew. In 1575 he was at the head of the Huguenot army, and, peace being soon concluded, the duchies of Anjou, Touraine, and Berri were transferred to him. In 1581, such of the Netherlands states as were under the control of William of Orange, elected him sovereign, in the hope of obtaining the assistance of the French against the Spaniards, and he was one of the numerous suitors of Queen Elizabeth. The virgin monarch, however, dismissed him, and, becoming an object of suspicion in the Low Countries, he was finally expelled from the country. *B.* 1554; *D.* 1584.

ANKARSTROM, John James, *an-ka'-strom*, a Swedish regicide, who conspired against Gustavus III., king of Sweden, whom he shot with a pistol at a masked ball. He confessed the crime, for which he stood in the pillory three times, was publicly scourged, had his right hand cut off, and lastly, was beheaded, in 1792.

ANKLAM, *ank'-lam*, the chief town of the circle of the same name, in Pomerania, 36 miles from Stralsund. *Manf.* Principally woollens and linens. *Pop.* 9,000.

ANKOBAR, *an-ko'-bar*, an Abyssinian town in the state of Shoa, built on a mountain 8,193 feet above the level of the sea. *Pop.* estimated between 12,000 and 15,000, living in thatched houses shaded with trees.

ANNA, *än'-a*, the wife of Tobit, and his support in his poverty.—The daughter of Phanuel, and a prophetess.—The mother of the Blessed Virgin, and the wife of Joachim.

ANNA, a goddess of nourishment, to whom the Romans instituted festivals.

ANNA COMNENA, *än'-a kom-ne'-na*, daughter of the emperor Alexis Comnenus I., a princess of extraordinary talents, who, for conspiring against her brother the emperor, was forced from court into retirement, where she employed herself in writing the history of her father's reign. This work has great merit, and is still extant. *B.* 1083; *D.* 1148. (*See* ALEXIS I.)

ANNA IVANOVNA, *e'-van-ov'-na*, empress of Russia, was the daughter of the czar Ivan Alexiovitch, who, on the death of her husband, Frederick William, duke of Courland, took into favour Ernest John Biren, a man of low origin, by whom she was ruled in an arbitrary manner during the remainder of her life. In 1730 she ascended the throne of Russia, but Biren managed all the affairs of government, and is said to have banished upwards of 20,000 persons to Siberia. *B.* 1693; *D.* 1740.—Anna left the crown to her grand-nephew Ivan.

ANNABERG, *St., an-a-berg*, a mining town of Saxony, in the circle of the Erzgebirge, in Misnia. *Manf.* Silk ribbons and fine lace; but its inhabitants are principally occupied in its mines, which produce tin, silver, and cobalt. *Pop.* 7,000.

ANNAGH, *a-na'*, a small island on the west coast of Ireland, between the isle of Achill and the mainland of the county of Mayo.

ANNAGHDOWN, *a-na-down*, a parish of Connaught, Ireland, 7 miles from Galway. *Area*, 23,730 acres. *Pop.* 4,500.

ANNALIS LEX, *än-ai-lis lex*, settled the age at which a Roman citizen could exercise the offices of the state.

ANNAMBOE, *än'-am-bo'*, a seaport-town on the Gold Coast, Western Africa, 10 miles from Cape Coast Castle. Gold is its principal trade. *Pop.* 3,000.

ANNAN, *än-än*, a small river in Scotland, rising in the Hartfell, traversing Dumfriesshire, and falling into the Solway Frith.

ANNAN, a borough, seaport, and parish of Scotland, in the county of Dumfries, situate on the river Annan, about 2 miles from the Solway Frith. *Area*, 16,000 acres. It has a good harbour, and carries on a considerable coasting trade: foreign timber is also imported. It has also an excellent salmon-fishery at the

Anson

mouth of the river. *Manf.* Cotton goods; and has rope-walks, and exports provisions to England. *Pop.* 6,000.—It is a station on the Carlisle and Glasgow Railway.

ANNANDALE, *än'-an-dail*, a district of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, on both sides of Annan river. *Ert.* 30 miles long, and from 15 to 18 broad. It contains many Roman antiquities.

ANNAPOLIS, *ä-näp'-o-lis*, a city of Maryland, U.S., on the S. bank of the Severn, 30 miles S. of Baltimore. *Pop.* upwards of 3,000.—There is a town of the same name in Nova Scotia; and although the first European settlement in this part of America, it has never flourished. It was settled in 1604, and has an excellent harbour, though somewhat difficult of entrance.

ANNE of Cleves, *än*, the wife of Henry VIII., king of England, was the daughter of John III., duke of Cleves. She was designated the "Flanders mare" by Henry VIII., and divorced by him. She had philosophy sufficient, however, not to take these circumstances much to heart, although she returned to her native country. *D.* 1557.

ANNE, queen of Great Britain, was the second daughter of James II., by Lady Anne Hyde, daughter of the great earl of Clarendon. In 1668 she married Prince George of Denmark, by whom she had several children, but all of whom died young. In 1702, on the death of William III., she succeeded to the crown. Her reign was a continual scene of public glory; and the domineering power of the French nation was completely subdued by the vigour of the British troops under the command of the duke of Marlborough. *B.* 1664; *D.* 1714.—One of the greatest events of this important reign was the union of Scotland with England. On account of the number of eminent literary characters who flourished in her reign, it has been called the Augustan age of Britain. Queen Anne, though too much the dupe of her ministers and favourites, will ever stand distinguished for the general excellence of her private character.

ANNEY, *än'-e-se*, a lake of Savoy, 9 miles long, and between 1 and 2 broad. It is 1,428 feet above the sea-level.

ANNEY, the capital of the Savoy part of the duchy of Genevois, on the lake of the same name, 24 miles from Geneva. Its principal edifices are a bishop's palace and a cathedral. *Manf.* Printed calicoes, glass, and steel wares. *Pop.* from 8,000 to 9,000.

ANNEYRON, *än'-ai-rong*, a town of France, in the department of Drôme. *Pop.* above 3,000.—Here are the vestiges of a castle, in which Boson was crowned king of Burgundy in 879.

ANNONAY, *än'-o-nai*, a town and parish of France, in the department Ardèche, at the confluence of the Deume and the Cance. *Manf.* Woollen, worsted, cotton, and paper. *Pop.* 13,500.—It is the birthplace of Boissy d'Anglas and Montgolfier.

ANOOPSHERR, *a-noop-sheer*, the "incomparable city," a town of Hindostan, province of Delhi, on the Ganges. *Lat.* 23° 21' N. *Lon.* 78° 13' E. *Pop.* 8,900.

ANSELM, *än'-selm*, a distinguished archbishop of Canterbury, who took an active part in all that related to the church. *B.* at Aosta, in Piedmont, 1033; *D.* at Canterbury, 1109.—He was the first archbishop who restrained the English clergy from marrying, in a synod held at Westminster in 1102.

ANSON, George, General, *än'-son*, commander-in-chief of the British forces in India during the earlier period of the Sepoy mutiny of 1857. He was advancing with his troops from Umballa to Delhi, when he was seized with cholera at Kurnaul, where he died, 27th May. It has been said that he was interred without even an ordinary salute.

ANSON, George, Lord, an eminent naval commander, who went to sea at a very early age, and in 1724 was made post-captain. In 1739 he was chosen commander of an expedition against the Spanish settlements in South America, and sailed from Portsmouth with five men-of-war, a sloop, and two victualling-vessels. In 1741 he doubled Cape Horn, after losing two of his ships. In June following he arrived off Juan Fernandez, with only two ships and two tenders; and having been successful in taking several rich prizes, and in causing much damage to the enemy, he returned to England in 1744, when, for his distinguished services against the

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Spanish, he was made rear-admiral of the blue, and one of the lords of the Admiralty. He was also chosen member of parliament for the borough of Heydon. In 1747 he commanded the Channel fleet, and captured six French men-of-war and four East-Indiamen. For these services he was created Lord Anson, and on the death of Sir John Norris, was named vice-admiral of England. In 1751 he was appointed first lord of the Admiralty, which post he held, with a short interval, till his death. In 1758 he again commanded the Channel fleet, having under him the gallant Sir Edward Hawke. After this he was appointed admiral and commander-in-chief of the British fleet. *B.* in the parish of Colwich, Staffordshire, 1697; *D.* at Moor Park, Hertfordshire, 1762.—He is the hero of the well-known book called "Anson's Voyage round the World," which was written by a Mr. Benjamin Robins, from information furnished by Lord Anson.

ANSON, a county of North Carolina, United States, watered by the Rocky River. *Area*, 760 square miles. *Pop.* 14,000, of whom about one half are slaves.

ANSON, BAY OF, in the Canton river, China, situate between the headlands Chuenpe and Anunghoy, where the Chinese fleet was destroyed by the British in 1841.

ANSPACH, or **ANSBACH**, *ans-pak*, a fortified city and considerable district of Franconia, included in the circles of the Rezat and the Upper Danube. *Manf.* Silk and cotton stuffs, earthenware, tobacco, cards, white lead, and cutlery. *Pop.* about 17,000. *Lat.* 48° 12' N. *Lon.* 10° 33' E.

ANSTER, John, D.C.L., *än'-ster*, an eminent German scholar, and regius professor of civil law in the university of Dublin. His translations from German literature, especially that of Goethe's "Faust," have been received with great favour. Mr. Anster has also been a large contributor to periodical literature in the leading magazines. *B.* at Charleville, Cork, 1793.

ANSTEX, Christopher, *än'-ste*, a fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and the author of the New Bath Guide, which, according to the statement of Dodsley, its publisher, was the most profitable book he ever sold within a certain period of time, and on this account he afterwards restored the copyright to the author, although he had purchased it—an instance of uncommon generosity. *B.* 1724; *D.* at Chippenham, 1805.

ANSTEX, a name common to several English parishes with small populations.

ANSTIS, John, *än'-stis*, an English antiquary, who obtained the appointment of Garter king-at-arms, and the post of genealogist and register of the Bath. *B.* at St. Neots, Cornwall, 1669; *D.* 1754.—He wrote several works illustrative of the orders of knighthood.

ANSTRUTHER, **EASTER** and **WESTER**, *än-struth'-er*, two small burghs and seaports of Scotland, in Fife, on the north shore of the Frith of Forth, 13 miles from Cupar. *Pop.* about 1,800.—In Easter Anstruther the late Dr. Chalmers was born.

ANTAUS, *än'-tai-e'-us*, the son of Neptune and Terra, a famous giant killed by Hercules.

ANTAKIA, *än-tu'-ki-a*, the modern name of Antioch. (See **ANTIOCH**.)

ANTARCTIC SEA, *än-tark'-tik*, that portion of the great ocean extending from lat. 60° 30' S. to the south pole.

ANTENOR, *än-te'-nor*, a Trojan prince, who urged the Greeks to make the wooden horse, which, through his influence, was taken within the walls of Troy.

ANTEQUERA, *an'-tai-kai'-ra*, a city of Andalusia, Spain, 28 miles from Malaga. It has a Moorish castle, churches, monasteries, nunneries, and some vestiges of antiquity. *Manf.* Woollen, silk, cotton, and paper. *Pop.* 17,000, chiefly employed in agricultural pursuits.

ANTEROS, *än-ter'-os*, one of the names of Cupid.

ANTHON, Charles, LL.D., *än'-thon*, a well-known American Greek scholar, rector of the College Grammar-school, New York. *B.* at New York, 1797.

ANTHROPOPHAGI, *än'-thro-pof'-a-ji*, a Scythian people, who lived on human flesh.

ANTIAS, *än'-te-üs*, the goddess of fortune.

ANTIBES, *än'-teeb*, a town of France, department of the Var, at the termination of a peninsula running into the Mediterranean. *Pop.* about 6,000, principally engaged in the sardine-fishery and the manufacture of earthenware. *Lat.* 43° 35' N. *Lon.* 6° 47' E.—This town is encompassed by orange, olive, and vine

Antioch

plantations, and was founded by a Greek colony, 340 B.C.

ANTICOSTI, *än'-ti-kos'-te*, a large island at the mouth of the St. Lawrence. *Ext.* 125 miles long, and in its widest part 30 broad. *Area*, estimated at about 2,500 square miles. *Desc.* Well wooded, though mountainous. There are no harbours of any note on the northern coast, whilst that of the south is low and dangerous. On its S.W. point there is a lighthouse 100 feet high. *Lat.* between 49° and 50° N. *Lon.* between 62° and 65° W.—In 1535 this island was first discovered by Jacques Cartier.

ANTIGONE, *än-tig'-o-ne*, a daughter of Laomedon, who, for preferring her own beauty to that of Juno, was changed into a stork.

ANTIGONUS I., *än-tig'-o-nus*, a Macedonian captain, who, on the death of Alexander the Great, obtained the provinces of Pamphylia, Lydia, and Phrygia Major, after which his ambition led him to enlarge his territories. He finally conquered Asia. He was slain in a battle which he fought with Seleucus and Lysimachus at Ipsus, in the 84th year of his age, 301 B.C.

ANTIGONUS GONATUS, son of Demetrius Poliorcetes, and grandson of the above, was a prince distinguished by his filial piety and his extraordinary humanity. *D.* 243 B.C.

ANTIGONUS DOSON, king of Macedon, succeeded his brother Demetrius II., defeated Cleomenes, and took the city of Sparta. He also repelled the Illyrians, who had invaded his territories. *D.* 221 B.C.

ANTIGONUS SOCHÆUS, the founder of the Jewish sect of the Sadducees, about 300 years B.C.

ANTIGUA, *än-lee'-ga*, one of the Leeward West-India islands. *Ext.* 21 miles long, about the same in breadth, and 50 miles in circumference. *Area*, 440 square miles. *Desc.* Richly diversified with hill and dale, whilst its rugged coasts are deeply indented with numerous bays. *Pro.* Sugar, rice, arrow-root, and tobacco. Large quantities of rum and molasses are made and exported. *Climats.* Healthy, although remarkably dry. *Towns.* St. John, Falmouth, and Parham. St. John is the capital, and the residence of the governor of the Leeward islands. *Pop.* about 37,000. *Lat.* between 17° and 17° 12' N. *Lon.* between 61° 35' and 61° 53' W.—In 1493 this island was discovered by Columbus, and in 1632 was first settled by a few English families. In 1834, within the island, slavery was totally abolished by the legislature.

ANTILIBANUS, *än'-ti-li-bai'-nus*, one of the mountain-ranges of Palestine, which partially incloses the valley of Cæsarjya.

ANTILLES, *än-till'-es*, a cluster of islands in the West Indies, distinguished into the Windward and Leeward islands, and into Greater and Less. The Greater comprehend Cuba, Hispaniola, Jamaica, and Porto Rico; and the Less, Antigua, Barbadoes, St. Christophers, Guadaloupe, Martinico, Granada, Trinidad, St. Thomas, Santa Cruz, Dominica, St. Vincent, Tobago, St. Lucie, &c., all of which will receive special notice under their respective headings.

ANTIOCHUS, *än-tii'-o-kus*, the son of Nestor by Eurydice, slain by Memnon at the siege of Troy.

ANTINOUS, *än-tin'-o-us*, a Bithynian youth, the favourite of the emperor Adrian, who erected a city to his memory, and named it Antinopolis.

ANTIOCH, *än-te-ok'*, now called Antakia or Antakic, a city of Syria, situate on the south bank of the river Orontes, 57 miles from Aleppo. It is surrounded by walls, inclosing a space of several miles in circumference, a great portion of which is now occupied as gardens. Only a small portion of the original city, of which the extent is ascertained by the line of walls, is contained within their present inclosure. Antioch is restricted to one corner, in its modern state. The streets are narrow, with very elevated footpaths on each side. The houses are built of stone, and have sloping roofs, a circumstance unusual in the East. On the whole, the general appearance of the place is dull and monotonous. Although there are upwards of a dozen mosques, it is said that there is not a single Christian church; yet it was here that the designation of Christians was first applied to the followers of our Saviour. Its baths and bazaars are numerous. *Manf.* Leather, coarse pottery, cotton stuffs, and silk. This last is the principal branch of

THE DICTIONARY OF

Antioch

industry. A great deal of it is exported to France. Goats' wool, yellow berries, and salted eels are also articles of export. *Pop.* about 10,000. *Lat.* 36° 11' N. *Lon.* 36° 9' E.—Antioch was founded by Antigonos, and continued a splendid city during the whole period of Roman greatness. It has at various times been almost completely overthrown by earthquakes. In the contests which took place between the rival empires of Rome and Persia, Antioch was taken and plundered in the year 242 by Sapor, king of Persia. On two subsequent occasions it was attacked and taken by the same monarch, who demolished all its public edifices. In the 6th century it again fell into the hands of the Persians, by whom it was sacked; and in 634 it was captured by the Saracens, from whom it was recovered by the Romans, in whose possession it remained until conquered by the Turks. Towards the close of the 11th century, the crusaders made themselves masters of it. It was the scene of many conflicts; but was finally taken, in 1268, by the sultan of Babylon, on which occasion 15,000 citizens were killed, and 100,000 carried into captivity. Antioch was afterwards incorporated with the Turkish empire, but never regained its pristine celebrity.

ANTIOCH, BAY OF, in the Mediterranean, commanded by mountains 5,000 feet high. *Lat.* between 35° and 36° N. *Lon.* 36° E.

ANTIOCHUS III., *an-ti-o-kus*, the Great, was the son of Seleucus Callinicus; and on the death of his brother Seleucus Ceraunus, 225 B.C., succeeded to the crown. Being defeated by Ptolemy Philopater at Raphia, he was forced to cede to him Palestine and Coele Syria. He afterwards marched to India, where his success was such as to procure him the title of "great." On the death of Ptolemy Philopater, Antiochus recovered Palestine and Coele Syria, and reduced a great part of upper Asia. At this the free cities of Greece became alarmed, and applied to the Romans for aid, while Hannibal sought the protection of Antiochus. After several embassies between the king and the republic, hostilities commenced, in which the armies of Greece, under the two Scipios, were victorious, and Antiochus was forced to make an ignoble peace. *D.* 187 B.C.—There were several other sovereigns of this name, who lived both before and after the above.

ANTIOCO, *an-te-o-ko*, a fertile island lying to the S.W. of Sardinia, in the Mediterranean. *Ext.* 8 miles long and 3 broad. *Pop.* 2,300.

ANTIOQUIA, *SANTA FE DE*, *an-te-o-ke-a*, a town of New Grenada, S. America. It is the principal town of a district trading in sugar and maize. *Pop.* 3,500.

ANTIPAROS, *an-tip-a-ros*, an island in the Grecian archipelago, between Paros and Siphanto, 16 miles in circuit. *Lat.* 37° 2' N. *Lon.* 25° 13' E.

ANTIPATER, *an-tip-a-ter*, 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 preserved Greece tranquil. On the death of his master, 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. His last advice to his successor was "never to admit a woman to meddle in state affairs." *D.* 318 B.C.—There were two other kings of this name.

ANTIPHON, *an-ti-fon*, the Rhamnusian, an Athenian orator, and the first to lay down rules of oratory. He is said to have assisted in establishing the tyranny of the four hundred, for which he was put to death, 411 B.C.—There are sixteen orations under his name, in the collection of ancient orators.

ANTIPODES, *an-tip-o-des*, a small island, so called from being the land the most nearly opposite to Great Britain, in the S. Pacific Ocean. *Lat.* 49° 32' S. *Lon.* 178° E.

ANTISANA, *an-te-sa-na*, a hamlet in the Andes, of the kingdom of Quito, 13,500 feet above the level of the sea. It is the highest inhabited place on the surface of the globe.

ANTISTHENES, *an-tis-the-ses*, an Athenian philosopher, and founder of the sect of the Cynics. He procured Meletus to be put to death, and Anytus banished,

Antonius

for their persecution of Socrates. Lived 400 B.C. Of his works only a few apothegms remain.

ANTI-TAURUS, *an-ti-tor-us*, a series of mountain-chains in Asiatic Turkey.

ANTIUM, *an-te-um*, a maritime town of Italy, built upon a promontory, 32 miles from Ostium. It was the capital of the Volsci. Camillus took it, and carried all the beaks of its ships to Rome, and placed them in the Forum on a tribunal, which thence was called Rostrum. The emperor Nero was born here.

ANTOINE, *St.*, *an-to-een*, the name of several small towns and parishes in France.

ANTOINETTE, *MARIE*, *mar-e an-twei-net*, arch-duchess of Austria, and queen of France, was one of the most beautiful persons of her time, as she was also one of the most unfortunate. She had a highly-cultivated mind, and in her fifteenth year was married to the son of Louis XV., afterwards Louis XVI. In 1793 she fell a victim to the fury of an infatuated French mob. *B.* at Vienna, 1755; beheaded at Paris, 1793.

ANTOMMARCHI, *Francesco*, *an-tom-ar-ke*, a distinguished French anatomist, and physician to Napoleon I. at St. Helena. *B.* at Corsica; *D.* at San Antonio, Cuba, 1844.

ANTONELLI, *Cardinal*, *an-to-nel-e*, prime minister of Pope Pius IX., in whose councils he has exercised great influence. His views are conservative. *B.* towards the end of the 18th century.

ANTONIA, *an-to-ne-a*, the name of some eminent Roman ladies, the most remarkable of whom was the wife of Drusus, the son of Livia, and brother of Tiberius. She became mother of three children—Germanicus, Caligula's father; Claudius the emperor, and the debauched Livia. Lived A.D. 38.

ANTONIN, *St.*, *an-to-nä*, a town and parish of France, in the department of the Tarn and Garonne, 20 miles from Montauban. *Manf.* Woollen stuffs and leather. *Pop.* 5,500.

ANTONINUS, *an-to-ni-nus*, surnamed *Pius*, on account of his great and good qualities, was adopted by the emperor Adrian, whom he succeeded. When told of conquering heroes, he said, with Scipio, "I prefer the life and preservation of one citizen to the death of a hundred enemies." His life was a scene of universal benevolence, and his last moments were easy, though preceded by a lingering illness. *D.* 161 A.D.—He extended the boundaries of the Roman province in Britain, and built a rampart between the friths of Clyde and Forth; but he waged no wars during his reign, and only repulsed the enemies of the empire who appeared in the field. He was succeeded by his adopted son M. Aurelius Antoninus, surnamed the Philosopher, a prince as virtuous as his father.

ANTONIO, or **ANTONELLO**, *DE MESSINE*, *an-to-ne-o*, the first Italian who painted in oil, which art he learned of John Van Eyck, in Flanders. In Italy, he imparted the secret to Bellini and Dominico. The latter communicated it to Andrew del Castagno, who, from the desire of gain, basely assassinated him. Thus, by these incidents, oil-painting soon spread over Italy. Antonio flourished about 1450. *B.* at Messina, about 1413; *D.* at Venice, 1493.

ANTONIUS, *Marcus*, *an-to-ne-us*, a celebrated Roman orator, who was made consul, and was afterwards governor of Cilicia, where he distinguished himself by his military achievements, and obtained the honour of a triumph. After his return he discharged the office of censor with great credit. Cicero says, that in him Rome might boast of a rival in eloquence to Greece itself. He fell in the commotions raised by Marius and Cinna, 67 B.C.

ANTONIUS, *Marcus* (Mark Antony), the triumvir, was the son of M. Antonius Creticus, by Julia, a noble lady of great merit. On the death of his father, he led a very dissipated life. Afterwards he applied himself to the study of the art of war, and evinced great courage and address in restoring Ptolemy to the throne of Egypt. He next served in Gaul, under Cæsar, who enabled him to go to Rome, where he obtained the quaestorship, in which office he became very active in behalf of his patron. He assisted Cæsar in gaining the empire, for which service he was made governor of Italy, and commander of the legions, by whom he was greatly beloved, on account of his liberality. Cæsar

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Antony

afterwards appointed him master of the horse, for his conduct at the battle of Pharsalia, and chose him as his colleague in the consulship, 44 B.C. After the death of Cæsar and the flight of his assassins, Antony began to exercise his authority in such a manner as to convince all parties that he aimed at assuming the sovereignty. To check his career, the patriots espoused the cause of Octavianus, the heir of Cæsar, when Antony retired to his government of Cisalpine Gaul, and began a civil war by laying siege to Mertina, now Modena. The consuls Hirtius and Pansa, with Octavianus, were sent against him, and though he was defeated, both consuls were slain, and Octavianus alone left at the head of a victorious army. Antony now crossed the Alps, and joined Lepidus, with whom and Octavianus he contrived to form a second triumvirate, to which Cicero fell a victim, through the personal revenge of Antony. After the defeat of Brutus and Cassius at Philippi, he went into Asia, and distinguished himself, above all other princes, by the splendour of his court. Here Cleopatra, queen of Egypt, captivated him, and he accompanied her to Alexandria, where he gave himself up to pleasure. In the mean time Octavianus, at the instigation of Fulvia, the wife of Antony, commenced hostilities in Italy; but a reconciliation being effected between them, Antony married Octavia, the sister of his colleague. A new division of the empire was the consequence of this alliance; the West being allotted to Octavianus, and the East to Antony, and Africa to Lepidus; but Antony, infatuated with the charms of Cleopatra, renewed his intercourse with her in a manner so shameless and undisguised, that he was deprived of his consular dignity, and war was declared against the Egyptian queen by the senate. Immense preparations were making on both sides, whilst Antony was immersed in dissipation, which destroyed his military spirit. At the battle of Actium he escaped in a small vessel, and finding himself deserted on all sides, stabbed himself. B. at Rome, 86 B.C.; D. 30 B.C.

ANTONY, ST., *an'-to-ne*, the founder of monachism, who, though born to a large estate, renounced the world, and assumed the habit of a recluse. He resided in a cell in the desert nearly twenty years, and the fame of his sanctity drew to him many followers, for whom he erected numerous monasteries. B. at Coma, Upper Egypt, 251; D. 356.—Roman Catholic writers relate many whimsical stories of the assaults which this saint encountered from evil spirits.

ANTONY, of Bourbon, king of Navarre, which title he obtained by his marriage with Jeanne d'Albert, in 1548. He was the son of Charles of Bourbon, duke of Vendôme, and, renouncing the Protestant religion, in which he had been educated, united with the duke of Guise and Montmorency in forming the famous Catholic league. On the breaking out of the civil war, he raised an army, and took Blois, Tours, and Rouen. At the siege of the last-mentioned place he received a wound in the shoulder, of which he died in 1562. He left a son, who was afterwards Henry IV. (See D'ALBERT, JEANNE.)

ANTRIM, *an'-trim*, a maritime county of Ireland, province of Ulster, bounded N. and E. by the sea, S. by Lough Neagh and the county of Down, and W. by the county of Londonderry. *Ext.* about 54 miles long and 35 broad. *Area*, 1,164 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous near the coast, and the south-west abounds with bogs. A stupendous assemblage of basaltic columns, the Giant's Causeway, is seen on the maritime confines of Antrim; as also Fair Head, and other lofty capes and promontories. *Rivers.* The principal are the Bann and the Laggan; the former forming the west, and the latter the south boundary. *Manf.* Linen yarn, white and brown linen, wool, canvas, paper, kelp; and there is an iron-foundry. Considerable fisheries are carried on, and great quantities of butter made and sold for exportation. *Towns.* The chief are Antrim, Belfast, Carrickfergus, and Lisburn. *Pop.* Exclusive of Carrickfergus and Belfast, estimated at about 350,000.

ANTRIM, a town and parish of Ireland, in Antrim county, situate at the north end of Lough Neagh, near the point where it receives the Six-mile Water. *Area* of parish, 8,884 acres. *Manf.* Linen, hosiery, paper; and some malting and distilling are carried

Antwerp

on. *Pop.* of parish, upwards of 5,000; of town, about 3,000.

ANTWERP, *ant'-werp*, one of the nine provinces of Belgium; bounded on the N. by Holland, S. by Brabant, E. by Limbourg, and W. by Flanders. *Ext.* 40 miles from E. to W., and 35 from N. to S. *Area*, 1,094 square miles. *Desc.* Flat, but fertile, and highly cultivated. In the northern parts there are some barren heaths, and towards the south the country is well wooded. *Pro.* All the crops common to England. *Rivers.* The principal are the Scheldt and its affluents, the Russel, the Dyle, and the Greater and Lesser Nèthe. *Manf.* Various and extensive; but these will be specified under the several headings of the chief towns in the province. *Towns.* The principal are Antwerp, Mechlin, Boom, Gheel, Lierre or Lier, and Turnhout. *Pop.* about 430,000.—This province is the see of the archbishop of Mechlin, and by the marriage of the Archduke Maximilian with Mary of Burgundy, it came into the possession of the house of Austria, with whom it remained till the French revolution. In 1814 it was made a part of the kingdom of the Netherlands, and in 1830 it became a province of Belgium. By means of its rivers, canals, and railroads, it is connected not only with the other provinces of Belgium, but France, Prussia, and the interior of Germany.

ANTWERP, a large and well-built city on the Scheldt, capital of the above province, and the principal seaport of Belgium. It has a deep and capacious harbour, and is defended by a strong citadel, built in 1568, by the notorious duke of Alva. (See ALVA.) Numerous canals permeate the city in all directions, and enable vessels to deposit their cargoes on the quays and wharfs in the very centre of the town. Its Cathedral, which



ANTWERP CATHEDRAL.

is very large, is one of the most magnificent Gothic edifices in the world; and the Stadthouse is also an elegant structure. The Exchange, which was the finest in Europe, was destroyed by fire in 1858; and the dépôt called the Warehouse for Baltic or East-country Merchandise, is a building of vast dimensions. There are several large and handsome parish churches, containing many magnificent works of art. In that of St. James's are deposited the remains of the great painter Rubens. *Manf.* Silk and cotton hosiery, linen cloth, embroidery, lace, thread; and calico-printing, bleaching, and sugar-refining, are carried on to a considerable extent. There are large shipbuilding docks, and the diamond-cutters

THE DICTIONARY OF

Anytus

of Antwerp have a European celebrity. *Pop.* about 100,000. *Lat.* 51° 14' N. *Lon.* 4° 24' E.—Formerly, Antwerp was the greatest emporium of trade in Europe; but in 1648, by the treaty of Westphalia, which shut up the navigation of the Scheldt, its commerce was materially injured. When Holland was conquered by the French in 1792, the navigation of the river was opened, and its trade is now on the increase. Antwerp has frequently suffered from the calamities of war. In 1576 it was plundered by the Spaniards, on the occasion historically known as the "Spanish Fury;" it surrendered to Marlborough in 1706; and the French took it in 1746, but restored it at the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. It was again taken by the French in 1794, and occupied for twenty years. Teniers, Snijders, Vandyck, and Jordaen, the engraver Edelinck, and the geographer Ortelius, were all born here. From London and Hull there is regular steam communication to Antwerp, and from here most parts of the continent can be reached by railway.

ANYTUS, *an'-i-tus*, a rhetorician of Athens, the enemy of Socrates. He prevailed on Aristophanes to ridicule the philosopher in a comedy, and, in conjunction with Melitus, procured his condemnation. After the death of the philosopher, the people discovered their error, when Anytus was banished, and stoned to death at Heraclea. Lived in the 4th century B.C.

ANZIN, *an-zā*, a town and parish of France, in the department Nord, 1 mile from Valenciennes. *Manf.* Glass and iron, being the centre of the greatest coal-works of France. *Pop.* 6,000.—It is a station on the railway from Douai to Hennes.

AOSTA, *a-os'-ta*, a town of Piedmont, on the Doria. It is mainly built: the only edifice of note is the episcopal palace. The district in which it stands is noted for its vegetable and mineral products, and the Val d'Aosta is one of the most lovely of the Alpine valleys. *Manf.* Leather, hemp, and cheese. Wine is produced. *Pop.* about 8,000.—Here a meteorological observatory is established, in *lat.* 45° 44' 10" N.; *lon.* 7° 20' 12" E.

APALACHIAN MOUNTAINS. (See ALLEGHANY MOUNTAINS.)

APELLES, *ā-pel'-es*, a native of the isle of Cos, called the "Prince of Painters," much admired by Alexander the Great, who would permit no other person to paint his picture. His most famous work was a painting of Venus rising from the sea, which Augustus purchased of the people of Cos, and placed in the temple of Cæsar. He was a man of wit, and much addicted to pleasure. Flourished in the beginning of the 4th century B.C.

APELLICON, *ā-pel'-i-con*, a Peripatetic philosopher, to whom the world is indebted for the works of Aristotle, which he bought at a vast price about ninety years B.C. They were afterwards seized by Sylla, and carried to Rome.

APPENNINES, *āp'-e-nines*, a chain of mountains in Italy, which, at about *lon.* 9° E., begins near Mount Appio, one of the maritime Alps, in the territory of Genoa, and after running a considerable distance to the E., traverses Italy in its whole length from N. to S., dividing it nearly equally. When near their termination, the chain separates into two branches, one of which runs to the south-east as far as Cape di Leuca, in the Terra di Otranto, and the other takes a westward direction to the Strait of Messina, which separates Sicily from Calabria. *Ext.* The entire length is about 800 miles. *Desc.* The Apennines are far inferior to the Alps in point of grandeur and elevation, their general height seldom reaching beyond 4,000 feet, whilst their highest point is that of Monte Corno, in the Abruzzo, attaining only 9,521 feet above the level of the sea. In their appearance they are neither peaked like the Alps nor the Pyrenees, but present themselves in smooth undulating forms, their rocks appearing bare only in the loftiest parts. *Minerals.* Not many. Iron is found in small quantities, and near Cosenza there are some extensive salt deposits. Their principal wealth consists of the marble of Carrara, Serravezza, and Sienna. *Vegetation.* Up to 3,000 feet the principal chain is covered with a varied vegetation; the olive, the palm, the citron, and the orange, forming the lower belt. Above this, the mountains are generally arid and destitute of vegetation. There are no extensive forests

Appenzell

in the Apennines. *Volcanoes.* Vesuvius, the only active one on the continent of Europe. *Lat.* between 39° 10' and 44° 10' N. *Lon.* between 7° 40' and 18° 20' E.

APHIOM, or **AFIUM-KARA-HISSAR.** (See **AFIOM KARA HISSAR.**)

APICIUS, *ā-pish'-e-us*, the name of three celebrated Roman gluttons. The first lived under Sylla, the second under Augustus and Tiberius, and the third under Trajan. The second expended immense sums in gluttony, and was the inventor of several sorts of cakes. Finding his wealth reduced to a sum of £12,000, he, thinking he must starve, poisoned himself.

APOLDA, *a-pol'-da*, a town of Saxony, 4 miles from Jena. *Manf.* Chiefly hosiery. *Pop.* 4,500.—It has thermal springs, and is a station on the railway from Berlin to Weimar.

APOLLO, *ā-pol'-o*, the son of Jupiter and Latona, called also Phœbus, is often confounded with the sun. According to Cicero, there were four persons of this name. To the son of Jupiter and Latona, however, all the actions of the others seem to have been attributed. As soon as he was born, Apollo destroyed with arrows the serpent Python, which Juno had sent to persecute Latona. Hence he was called Pythius. Apollo was the god of the fine arts, of medicine, music, poetry, and eloquence: of all these he was deemed the inventor. He had received from Jupiter the power of knowing futurity, and he was the only one of the gods whose oracles were in general repute over the world. He is generally represented with long hair, tall, beardless, with a handsome shape, holding in his hand a bow, and sometimes a lyre: his head is generally surrounded with beams of light. He had temples and statues in every country, particularly in Egypt, Greece, and Italy. The cock, the grasshopper, the wolf, the crow, the swan, the hawk, the olive, the laurel, the palm-tree, &c., were sacred to him; and in his sacrifices, wolves and hawks were offered, as they were the natural enemies of the flocks over which he presided. Bullocks and lambs were also immolated to him. As he presided over poetry, he was often seen on Mount Parnassus with the nine Muses. His most famous oracles were at Delphi, Delos, Claros, Tenedos, Cyrrha, and Patara. His most splendid temple was at Delphi, to which every nation and individual brought considerable presents when they consulted the oracle. He had a famous Colossus in Rhodes, which was one of the seven wonders of the world.

APOLLODORUS, *ā-pol'-o-dor'-us*, an eminent architect, who was employed by the emperor Trajan to build the great bridge over the Danube, and other structures. B. at Damascus. Lived in the second century.

APOLLODORUS, a famous painter at Athens, who flourished B.C. 408. He was outshone by Zeuxis, which he greatly lamented in a poem.

APOLLONIA, *ā-pol'-o-ne-a*, the name of several ruined cities of antiquity.

APOLLYON, *ā-pol'-yon*, 'a destroyer,' a wicked, persecuting power.

APOSTLE, *ā-pos'-el*, a 'messenger or missionary;' the title given by Christ to each of his select disciples.

APPALACHICOLA, *āp-a-lāk'-a-ko'-la*, a river of the United States, which, after a course of 70 miles, falls into St. George's Sound, in the Gulf of Mexico.

APPENWEIER, *ap-en-vai'-er*, a town 8 miles from Kehl, on the Baden Railway, Germany, where is the junction of the railways running into Germany, France, and Switzerland. *Pop.* 1,500.

APPENZELL, *ap-ent'-sel*, a canton of Switzerland, which is wholly encompassed by that of St. Gall. *Area*, 152 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, particularly in the S., where Mont Sentis rises to 8,232 feet. It is divided into what are called the outer and inner Rhodes, the latter of which is an agricultural district, and the former manufacturing. *Manf.* Linen and cotton goods, dyeing, embroidery, and various other branches of industry. *Rivers.* The Sittern is the principal. *Towns.* Appenzell and Trogau, Gais and Herisau. *Pop.* about 60,000.—This canton holds the thirteenth place in the Swiss confederacy.

APPENZELL, the capital of Inner Rhodes, in the above canton, 6 miles from St. Gall. *Pop.* 3,300.

UNIVERSAL INFORMATION.

Appin

APPIN, *ăp-in*, an extensive district of Argyleshire, Scotland, and formerly the country of the Stuarts.

APPLEBY, *ăp'-el-be*, a borough and market-town of England, and the chief town of Westmoreland, on the Eden. *Pop.* 2,500.—Its castle was that which was held out, under the heroic Lady Pembroke, against the Parliamentary forces in the time of Charles I., and is now in the possession of her descendant, the earl of Thanet.

APPLEDORE, *ăp'-el-dor*, a seaport-town of England, in the county of Devon, on Barnstaple Bay.

APPLETON, *ăp'-el-ton*, the name of several small parishes in England.

APPMATOX, *ăp-o-măt'-ox*, a county in the centre of Virginia, United States. *Area*, 320 square miles. *Pop.* 9,500, of which nearly the half are slaves.

APSHERON, *ăp-she'-ron*, an Asiatic peninsula, running 40 miles into the Caspian Sea, and terminating in Cape Apsheron, which forms the E. point of the Caucasian chain. This is the place of the sacred flame, whence the fire-worshippers of Asia drew their superstition. Sulphur and inflammable gas are so plentifully mixed with its soil, that immense quantities of white and black naphtha are annually taken from it. Saffron, salt, and madder are also obtained on this peninsula. *Lat.* of Cape Apsheron, 40° 12' N. *Lon.* 50° 20' E.

APT, *apt*, a town and parish of France, 29 miles from Avignon. *Manf.* Woollens, cottons, confectionery, and earthenware. *Pop.* 6,000.—It is the Julia of antiquity, and was greatly embellished by Cæsar.

APULIA, or **PUGLIA**, *ă-pu'-le-a*, the common name for the country comprised in the three Neapolitan provinces of Bari, Otranto, and Basilicata, which extend along the western shore of the Adriatic.

APURE, *ă'-poor*, a river of South America, which rises in New Grenada, and after running in an easterly direction for 500 miles, and receiving numerous tributaries, falls by several mouths into the Orinoco.

AQUAMBOE, *a-kam'-bo*, a kingdom in the interior of the Gold Coast of Africa, extending 20 miles along the river Volta, and 100 miles inland. It has a town of the same name.

AQUILA, *a-ke'-la*, a fortified town of Naples, situate on a hill, on the river Aterno, about 60 miles from Rome. It contains, exclusive of a cathedral, a number of parish churches, and a great many cloisters. *Manf.* Chiefly linen goods; but in general articles of commerce it does a considerable trade. *Pop.* 10,000.—It stands on the site of the ancient Amiternum, the birthplace of Sallust. In 1688, 1703, and 1706, it was seriously injured by earthquakes.

AQUINAS, St. Thomas, *ă-qui'-năs*, called the "Angelical Doctor," was born of a noble Italian family, and entered into the society of Preaching Friars at Naples, against the inclination of his parents. After teaching divinity in various universities, he settled at Naples, and obtained a pension from the king. He refused the archbishopric of Naples, which was offered him by Pope Clement IV. B. in the castle of Aquino, Italy, 1224; D. at the monastery of Fossanova, near Terracina, 1274.—The authority of Aquinas has always been very high in the Roman church, and he was canonized in 1323. His works make 17 vols. folio, and have been printed several times at several places.

ARABAT, *ă-ra-băt'*, a fortress on the Sea of Azov, 70 miles from Simpheropol, in the Crimea.

ARABIA, *ă-rai'-be-a*, an extensive country of Asia, the general outline of which forms an irregular quadrangle, bounded S. by the Indian Ocean and the Gulf of Oman, W. by the Red Sea, E. by the Gulf of Persia, and N. by Turkey in Asia. *Ext.* 1,500 miles long, with an average breadth of 800. *Area*, 1,200,000 square miles. *Divisions.* Arabia is commonly divided into three parts: *Arabia Felix*, or Happy Arabia, bordering on the Persian Gulf, the Indian Ocean, and the southern part of the Red Sea; *Arabia Petraea*, or Stony Arabia, lying on the Red Sea north of Arabia Felix; and *Arabia Deserta*, or the Desert, including all the interior and northern parts of the country. Among the Arabians these names are not known. The division which we call Arabia Deserta, they call Nedsjed; Arabia Petraea is denominated Hedjaz; and Arabia Felix is divided into the kingdoms of Yemen, Hadramaut, Ommon, and Lachsa. *Desc.* The general aspect of Arabia is a vast and arid desert, intersected about the centre by a

Arabia

range of mountains, supposed to stretch from the shores of the Red Sea by Mecca, to those of the Persian Gulf at the Bahrein Islands, with, here and there, some spots of fertile ground. The edges of the country on the seacoast contain some flourishing provinces and settlements; but in all parts they suffer for want of water. *Mountains.* These extend along the W. coast from the Straits of Bab-el-mandeb to the Gulf of Akaba, rising in peaked tops in some parts from 5,000 to 8,000 feet. Their length is about 1,000 miles, and their distance from the coast from 12 to 60. The Mount Sinai group lies between the Gulf of Akaba on the east, and that of Suez on the west, and nearly fills the peninsula, which there projects into the Red Sea. *Rivers.* None navigable. There are a few streams, but they are mostly dry in the hot season, and in some parts no rain falls sometimes for a year together. *Lakes.* Properly speaking, none. *Forests.* None worth naming. *Zoology.* The panther, jackal, wolf, and hyæna roam the deserts, and follow the Bedouins, or track the path of the caravans. Amongst the mountains, the rock-goat, the fox, and the musk-deer are found, whilst in the more fertile parts the antelope and gazelle may be witnessed browsing in the quiet solitudes far away from the haunts of men. The hilly regions are inhabited by a wild ass; monkeys are plentiful in the woods of Aden and Yemen; and the Arabian cows and oxen have a hunch over their shoulders. The most valuable animals of the country, however, are the camel and the horse. The horses have been celebrated in all ages, and the purity of their breed is preserved with the greatest care. The chief dependence of the Arabians, however, is on the camel, an animal peculiarly adapted for the inhabitants of a sandy country, being capable of undergoing great fatigue and supporting itself without water, or even food, for several days together. Of birds, the eagle, the vulture, and several species of hawk are common. The ostrich inhabits the desert, and the pelican the coast of the Red Sea. Pheasants and game, fowls, and various kinds of pigeons, are common in Yemen. Locusts abound in Arabia, and are eaten by the inhabitants. Fish is plentiful along the coasts, especially the east, where not only is the soil manured by them, but domestic animals are fed upon them. *Climate.* The driest in the world. In the mountainous region it is temperate, but in unsheltered situations intolerable heat prevails, aggravated by the pestiferous wind called the simoom or samiel, which frequently surprises the traveller in the desert, and almost suffocates him, while he is overwhelmed by moving clouds of sand. *Pro.* Dates and dourra, a kind of millet, wheat, barley, tobacco, indigo, the finest of coffee, sugar, tamarinds, spices, acacia, balm, various gums, raisins, drugs, and fruits. In the agricultural arts the inhabitants are extremely backward. *Minerals.* Silver, iron, basalt, blue alabaster, emerald, and the onyx. The country, however, has not been sufficiently examined to justify a decided opinion as to its poverty or wealth in mineral resources. *INHABITANTS.*—*Manners and Customs.* The natives are a Circassian race, of middle stature, thin, with slender extremities, black eyes, hair, and beard, and of swarthy complexion. The women are fairer, and, when young, many of them may be considered handsome; but when old, their features assume quite a different character, and are rather repulsive than otherwise. They all lead a frugal and abstemious life: many depend for subsistence entirely on their flocks. The flesh of the camel is sometimes, but rarely, eaten, except as a delicacy on great occasions. Porcupines, weasels, rats, lizards, and locusts form a portion of the food of the Arabians. Their common diet is not bread properly so called, but soft thin cakes half baked, and prepared of a species of millet. Wine is prohibited by the law of Mahomet, but different kinds of spirituous liquors are made from honey, sugar, or raisins, and other fruits. The dress of the Arabs varies. The men in general wear wide drawers and a shirt; they have a cape or handkerchief tied round their heads, and in the hottest parts go almost naked. The dress of the women consists of a cloak, a very wide shift, and pantaloons in proportion. They are frequently veiled. The majority of the people dwell in tents made of camel's hair, wandering about with their whole property from place to place; and many

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inhabit villages, towns, and cities. *Gov.* Patriarchal; the chief power being vested in a shiekh, that is, an old man or elder, whose authority is like that of the head of a family, being, in general, regulated more by the sentiments and habits of the community than by an organized system of policy. *Towns.* Mecca, Medina, Aden, Sana, and Daraieh. Mecca is celebrated as the birthplace of Mahomet, and Medina for his tomb. Aden belongs to the British, and Sana is the capital of Yemen. Daraieh was once the capital of the Wahabees, but in 1819 it was destroyed by Ibrahim Pacha. *Manf.* On the west coast, coarse woollens and linen fabrics are wove; matchlocks, lance-heads, and other arms, with tin and copper vessels, are made. Silk and cotton turbans, with silks, canvas, earthen jars, arms, and gunpowder, are made in Oman; but most of the better kinds of manufactured goods are procured from other countries in exchange for Arabian produce. *COMMERCE.* Considerable—Arabia being well situated for carrying on a general intercourse with nations. The communication of the interior is mostly conducted by means of the camel, which transports across the deserts immense quantities of merchandise, by the robbery of which many of the Bedouins support themselves.



BEDOUIN ARABS.

Exp. Coffee, gums, drugs, and pearls. Mocha and Loheia are the centres of the coffee trade, and Muscat has recently become the entrepôt for the trade with India and the Persian Gulf. *Rel.* Mahometanism, which originated in Arabia. (See *ALCORAN*.) *Pop.* variously estimated from 8,000,000 to 12,000,000. *Lat.* between 12° and 34° N. *Lon.* between 32° 30' and 60° E. —Until the time of Mahomet, our knowledge of the interior of Arabia is very imperfect; before his time, however, the Arabs, like those of the present day, partly dwelt in cities, and partly wandered over the desert, pitching their tents where either inclination induced, or necessity compelled them. In the beginning of the 7th century Mahomet united them, and, under the influence of the faith of Islam, inspired them with such courage and fervour, that within a century, their dominion, language, and faith extended from the Indus to the Atlantic, skirting the deserts of Africa, penetrating Spain and the south of France, embracing the whole of Asia Minor, and the countries surrounding the Caspian Sea. Mahomet died at Medina, in 632, in the 63rd year of his age; and for a century afterwards, during the reign of his successors,

Aragon

we read of nothing in connection with the Arabs but a series of conquests. In 749 the family of Abbas ascended the throne of the caliphs, and held it, although with gradually diminishing influence, until the taking of Bagdad in 1258, by Hulaku, when the dominion of the Abassides ended. From that time, with the exception of the wars of petty chiefs, struggling to maintain their authority, or to deprive others of theirs, and the annual pilgrimages to Mecca, there is nothing of general interest to record. In 891 the sect of Karmatians arose and obtained possession of Arabia, but about 990 their power fell. (See *MECCA*, *MEDINA*, *MAHOMET*, and other articles connected with Arabia.)

ARABIAN GULF. (See *RED SEA*.)

ARACAN, *ar'-a-kan*, formerly an independent kingdom of further India, but now a British province. It is situate to the S.E. of Bengal, extending from the river Naat to Cape Negrais. *Ext.* 500 miles in length, but various in breadth; and the coast is studded with a number of formerly fertile islands. *Area*, 16,500 square miles. *Desc.* On the east it is divided from Pegu and Ava by a range of mountains, through which there are very few passes, and the country is, in some parts, covered with extensive forests. *COMMERCE.* Considerable, carried on with Bengal. *Exp.* Chiefly honey, wax, ivory, drugs, sapphires, rubies, and gold. *Imp.* Tissues, silks, muslins, European commodities of all kinds, pearls, and diamonds. *Pop.* 300,000. *Lat.* between 16° and 22° N. *Lon.* between 92° and 94° E. —In 1824 the province was taken from the Burmese by the British.

ARACAN, a city and capital of the above province, situate on a branch of the Kuladyne river, and encompassed by a series of low hills. It is fortified, and has a great number of pagodas. *Pop.* including the district in which it is situate, 140,000.

ARACHNE, *ä-räk'-ne*, a virgin of Lydia, who was turned into a spider for contending with Minerva at spinning.

ARAD, *OLD*, *a'-rad*, an Hungarian city, 60 miles from Szegedin. It is the see of a bishop, has a citadel, and does a large trade in corn. *Pop.* including Jews, 20,000.

ARAD, *NEW*, a fortified town of Hungary, opposite the above. *Pop.* 15,000.

ARAGO, François Jean Dominique, *a-ra'-go*, a distinguished French mathematician, astronomer, and man of science, who, in the "History of his Youth," has given a detailed narrative of his adventures up to his 22nd year. From 1812 to 1845 he lectured in Paris, on astronomy and kindred subjects, and was pronounced by the French emperor, Louis Napoleon, to be not only "the grand high-priest of science, but able to initiate the vulgar into its mysteries." In conjunction with Gay-Lussac, he established the "Annales de Chimie et de Physique," a valuable serial still continued; and throughout his days, prosecuted scientific discovery with unwearied effort. Amongst his other discoveries may be here recorded that of a neutral point in the polarization of the atmosphere, and the suggestion of a positive proof of the theory of undulations, which has since been proved by Foucault. B. near Perpignan, 1786; D. at Paris, 1853. —Arago was a determined republican, and refused to take the oath of allegiance, after the *coup d'état* of 1852, and gave his reasons in a spirited letter to the government. Louis Napoleon was then the prince-president, and he, to his honour, caused his minister to write, that "a special exception would be made in favour of a philosopher whose labours had rendered France illustrious, and whose existence the government would be loath to sadden." How happy would it be for intellectual progress, if princes, under every change of circumstance and condition, would still continue to express a regard for the opinions of men of literature and science, similar to that embodied in the above sentence!

ARAGON, or *ARRAGONIA*, *är'-a-gon*, a province of Spain, bounded by the Pyrenees on the N., Navarre and Castile on the W., Valencia on the S., and Catalonia on the E. *Ext.* 240 miles, with an average breadth of about 90. *Area*, 22,000 square miles. *Desc.* The country is surrounded by mountains, whilst its interior is traversed by numerous offsets, with their slopes covered with forests of the beech, oak, and pine. The

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Aral

province is divided by the Ebro nearly into two equal parts, watered by the Guadalquivir, the Tagus, the Xucar, and the Aragon. *Climate*. Variable but healthy. *Pro.* Fruit, grain, saffron, hemp, and flax. Silkworms are reared in immense numbers, and the quantity of silk made and exported is considerable. Rearing sheep is an important feature in the province. *Minerals*. Iron, lead, quicksilver, copper, coal, jasper, marble, cobalt, and alum. Immense tracts of the country are covered with stones, and other parts are left in a neglected state, although worthy of cultivation. *Manf.* Imperfect; consisting principally of woollen cloths, drapery, leather, cordage, wine, spirits, oil, and soda; most of which form articles of exportation. *Pop.* about 850,000. *Lat.* between 40° and 42° 54' N. *Lon.* between 2° 10' W. and 1° 45' E.—The kingdom of Aragon was founded in 1034, and became united to the crown of Castile, by the marriage of Ferdinand the Catholic with Isabella, in 1474. The imperial canal of Aragon extends for 80 miles through the country, and crosses the Jalon river, by an aqueduct 4,800 feet in length.

ARAL, *air'-al*, a lake or inland sea of Asia, in Independent Tartary, the largest, with the exception of the Caspian Sea, in Asia. *Ext.* 265 miles long, by 125 broad. On the E. it receives the rivers Sir, or Jaxartes, and the Amu-daria. Near its south end are two islands, at one of which the Russians have a small fleet. *Lat.* between 43° 42' and 46° 44' N. *Lon.* between 58° 18' and 61° 46' E.

ARAM, Eugene, *air'-am*, a self-educated Yorkshireman, who, by persevering industry, obtained a knowledge of the mathematics, and an extensive acquaintance with the Latin and Greek languages, together with the Hebrew and Chaldee. In 1744 he taught Latin and writing at a school in London; and after passing many years in apparent innocence, in 1753 he was apprehended at Lynn, for the murder of Daniel Clarke, a shoemaker of Knaresborough, perpetrated thirteen years before. He was brought to his trial in 1759, and made an admirable defence, but was found guilty; and the next morning confessed his crime, alleging that he was prompted to it through a suspicion of Clarke's having a criminal intercourse with his wife. Executed at York, 1759.—The history of this person has suggested one of the most interesting of Sir Bulwer Lytton's novels.

ARANCANIA, *ä-rän-kai'-ne-a*, an independent territory of S. America, bounded N.W. by Chili, E. by the Andes, and W. by the Pacific Ocean. *Area*, 28,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, affording excellent pastures for the flocks, which constitute the chief wealth of the natives. *Lat.* between 37° and 39° S. *Lon.* between 70° and 75° W.

ARANDA, Don Pedro Pablo Abarco de Bolea, count of, *a-ran'-da*, a distinguished Spanish statesman of the 18th century. He abolished the order of the Jesuits, and greatly diminished the power of the Inquisition. In 1773, to avoid ruin, he got himself appointed ambassador to Paris, where he remained till 1787. In 1792 he became the prime minister of Charles IV., but, through the intrigues of a rival, was soon afterwards dismissed. B. in Aragon, 1718; d. 1799.

ARANJO D'AZEVEDO, Antonio, *a-ransh'-o*, a Portuguese statesman, who devoted more time to literature and science than to politics, and thereby incapacitated himself for conducting with success the affairs of his country. In 1806, when Napoleon I. declared that the house of Braganza had ceased to reign, he made his escape to Brazil, whither he took his mineralogical collection, and a printing apparatus which he had imported from London. This was the first printing-press that had been seen in Rio Janeiro, where he began to busy himself with scientific pursuits. Whilst thus engaged, however, he felt severely the disgrace under which he lay, on account of his political errors. Accordingly, he wrote to the prince regent, defending his conduct against some assertions of his calumniators. He received a gracious reply, and in 1815 was created Count da Barca. He finally became sole minister in Brazil. B. at Ponte de Lima, 1754; d. at Rio Janeiro, 1817.

ARANJUEZ, *a-ransh-oo'-eth*, a beautiful palace of the Spanish royal family, situate on the Tagus, in the

Arcadia

province of Toledo, 28 miles from Madrid. The town of Aranjuez was an inconsiderable village, and is indebted for its enlargement to Ferdinand VI. *Pop.* about 4,000. It is connected with Madrid by railway.

ARAPILES, *a-ra'-pe-lais*, a Spanish village, 4 miles from Salamanca. *Pop.* 400. This place is memorable from its being the scene of the battle of Salamanca, in which the French, under Marmont, were defeated by the British, under Wellington, July, 1812.

ARARAT, *är-a-rät*, a celebrated mountain of Armenia, held in great veneration, from a belief that Noah's ark rested on it. It has two principal summits, named respectively Agri-dagh and Allah-dagh, the former of which has an elevation of upwards of 17,000 feet above the level of the sea. It is the culminating point of Western Asia, where the Russian, Persian, and Turkish empires meet (*see* ARMENIA), and it is in the neighbourhood of its mountains,

“So varied, and so terrible in beauty,”

that the scene of Lord Byron's mystery, “Heaven and Earth,” is laid.

ARAS, the ancient ARAXES, *a'-ras*, a river of Asia, which rises in Armenia, 20 miles S. of Erzeroum, and joins the Kur, in about *lat.* 40° 5' N.; *lon.* 48° 30' E. It has a rapid course of about 500 miles.

ARATUS, *a-rai'-tus*, a Greek poet, whose poem entitled “Phenomena,” still extant, shows him to have been also an astronomer. B. in Cilicia, about 300 B.C.

ARATUS of Sicyon, son of Clinas, who, by his activity, established the Achæan league, and recovered Corinth from Antigonus of Macedon. B. 273; d. 216 B.C. He wrote commentaries on his own transactions.

ARBE, *arb*, an island in the Adriatic, off the coast of Croatia. *Pop.* 4,000. It has a town of the same name, which has 1,100 inhabitants. This island is the most northerly of the Dalmatians.

ARBIL, *ar'-bil*, the ancient Arbela, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 40 miles from Mosul. *Pop.* 6,000. Here Darius was signally defeated by Alexander the Great, 331 B.C.

ARBLAY, Madame d'. (*See* BURNBY.)

ARBOGAST, Louis François Antoine, *ar'-bo-gast*, a French mathematician, who, in 1800, published his great work called the “Calcul des Dérivations,” a production which has been the means of throwing much light on the connection of various parts of analysis.

ARBOIS, *ar'-bois*, a town and parish of France, in the department of the Jura, 6 miles from Poligny. It stands at an elevation of 940 feet. *Manf.* Paper and earthenware. *Pop.* nearly 7,000.

ARBORIO, Mercurino, *ar'-bor'-e-o*, a faithful adviser and chancellor of Charles V. of Spain. Although a Catholic in his sentiments, he was the advocate of mild measures, and never lost the confidence of his great master. He became a cardinal, and throughout his career exercised a considerable influence upon the affairs of Germany. B. at Vercelli, Piedmont, 1463; d. at Innsbruck, 1530.

ARBROATH. (*See* ABERBROTHICK.)

ARBUTHNOT, John, *ar-buth'-not*, a celebrated writer and physician, educated at Aberdeen, and, coming to London, supported himself by teaching the mathematics. Accidentally administering relief to Prince George of Denmark at Epsom, he became physician to his royal highness, and in 1709 was appointed physician in ordinary to Queen Anne. He engaged with Pope and Swift in a scheme to write a satire on the abuse of human learning, under the title of “Memoirs of Martinus Scriblerus,” but the death of the queen put an end to the project, and deprived the world of some ingenious performances. B. at Arbuthnot, near Montrose, Scotland, 1675; d. in London, 1735.—Arbuthnot was the author of several other performances, more in connection with his profession of a medical practitioner. It is said that he was one of the greatest wits of his time, that his humour was generally without any mixture of ill-nature, being a most humane and amiable man.

ARC. (*See* JOAN OF ARC.)

ARCADIA, *ar-kai'-de-a*, the ancient name of a mountainous and finely-wooded province in the Morea, Greece, much sung by the poets. *Lat.* 37° 14' N. *Lon.* 21° 42' E.

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Arcano

ARCANO, Mauro d', *ar-ka'-no*, a celebrated Italian burlesque poet. Flourished in the 16th century.

ARCET, Jean d', *dar'-sai*, a French natural philosopher, who was the first to prove, by experiment, the perfect combustibility of the diamond. He was also the inventor of a metallic alloy, of which stereotypes are sometimes made, and to which his name is frequently given. He gave great attention to the study of minerals, and succeeded in producing a porcelain equal to the best of China and Japan. B. at Douazit, 1725; D. at Paris, 1801. He became inspector of the tapestry manufacture of Gobelins, and also of the public mint; and in the manufacture of the former, as well as in that of porcelain, suggested several improvements.

ARCHANGEL, or **ARCHANGELSKOE**, *ark-ain'-jel*, a government of Russia, bounded on the N. by the Arctic Ocean and the White Sea, on the W. by the Ural Mountains, on the S. by the governments of Vologda and Olonetz, and the islands of Wargatz, Dolgo, and Nova Zembla; on the E. by Finland. *Area*, estimated at 325,400 square miles. *General Desc.* Lying under an inclement sky, where the summer is short, and the winter of uncommon severity, the principal wealth of the country consists in its fisheries, which extend along the whole coast. In the south there are a number of large forests, many wild animals, valuable for their fur, and good breeds of domestic cattle. Its surface is mountainous, and nearly surrounds the White Sea, whilst it is watered by the rivers Dwina, Petchora, Mezen, Onega, Pinega, and Outcha. From October to May the rivers are frozen over in the north, but in the south there is excellent pasturage, although it abounds with marshes. Little corn is grown, but flax, hemp, and timber are plentiful. These, with pitch, turpentine, tallow, leather, and potash, constitute its principal exports. *Towns.* The principal are Archangel, Chénkoursk, Mezen, Onega, Kola, Pinega, and Kholmogory. *Pop.* 255,000, originally Finns, but now mostly Russians. *Lat.* between 61° and 71° N. *Lon.* between 29° and 68° E.

ARCHANGEL, or **St. MICHAEL**, the capital of the above government, stands at the mouth of the Dwina, a few miles from the White Sea. It derives its name from a monastery, founded here in 1584, and dedicated to the archangel Michael. It became the chief town of the government in 1710, and is nearly entirely built of wood. As a place of commerce it is much frequented, especially by the English, the Dutch, and merchants of Bremen and Hamburg. Its trade was greatly injured by the erection of St. Petersburg into a commercial city, but it still is the chief deposit of foreign articles destined for Siberia. In summer is held the great market, in which train oil, tallow, tar, linseed, furs, wax, iron, and coarse linen, are exposed to sale, chiefly for the accommodation of foreigners. The harbour is open only from July to September, on account of the severity of the climate. *Pop.* about 25,000. *Lat.* 64° 32' N. *Lon.* 40° 33' E.

ARCHIDAMUS, *ar'-ki-dai'-mus*, the name of five kings of Sparta, of whom there is little or nothing to record.

ARCHILOCHUS, *ar-kil'-o-kus*, a Greek satirist, whose poems the Lacedæmonians prohibited. He was the inventor of iambic verses. B. in the isle of Paros, about 660 B.C.—Most of his writings are lost.

ARCHIMEDES, *ar'-ki-me'-des*, the greatest of the Greek mathematicians, said to have been related to Hiero, king of Syracuse. He boasted, that if he had a place to fix his machines, he would move the earth, which will not be deemed extravagant by those who can calculate the power of levers, &c. The story of the manner in which he discovered the fraud of the jeweller who made the crown of Hiero is too well known to require repetition here. He is said, amongst other ingenious mechanical contrivances, to have made a glass machine, which represented the motions of the heavenly bodies. He is also said to have made burning-glasses, which destroyed ships at a great distance. When Marcellus besieged Syracuse, 212 B.C., Archimedes contrived a variety of machines for annoying the enemy; and when the place was taken, the Roman commander gave strict orders that the house and person of the philosopher should be respected. He was, however, slain by a soldier, while he was deeply engaged in solving a geometrical problem, and inattentive to the noise occa-

Ardecho

sioned by the taking of the city. B. at Syracuse; slain 212 B.C.—Several of his works are extant, but some of the most valuable are lost. When Cicero was quaestor in Sicily, he discovered Archimedes' tomb, with an inscription upon it.

ARCHIPELAGO, *ar'-ke-pel'-a-go*, a term applied to any portion of the sea abounding in small islands, but more especially to the Aegean Sea, or that part of the Mediterranean between the coasts of Asia Minor and Greece.

ARCHONTES, *ar-kon'-tes*, the name of the chief magistrates of Athens. They were nine in number, and none were chosen after the death of King Codrus, but such as were descended from ancestors who had been free citizens of the republic for three generations.

ARCIS-SUR-AUDE, *ar'-se-soor-obe'*, a town of France, in the department of Aube, 16 miles from Troyes. *Manf.* Yarn and cotton stockings. *Pop.* about 3,000.—Near this place, in 1814, Napoleon I. defeated a division of the allied army.

ARCOLE, *ar-ko-lai* (Eng. **ARCOLA**, *ar-ko'-la*), a village of Italy, about 15 miles from Verona. *Pop.* 1,000.—The village and its bridge are famous for the defeat of the Austrians by Napoleon I., in a series of sanguinary actions, in 1796.

ARCON, Jean Claude d', *ar'-kong*, a French military engineer, who planned the floating batteries with which Gibraltar was attacked, when commanded by General Elliot, on the 12th September, 1782. He afterwards served in the French army at the time of the Revolution, and took a part in the conquest of Holland. B. in Franche Comté, 1733; D. near Auteuil, 1799.

ARCOS DE LA FRONTERA, *ar'-kos dai la fron-tair'-a*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, built on a rock, 30 miles from Cadiz. *Manf.* Thread, ropes, and tanned leather, which latter was here first established in Andalusia. *Pop.* 11,000.—Both in Spain and Portugal there are several places of the name of Arcos.

ARCOT (**NORTH** and **SOUTH**), *ar-kot'*, two maritime districts in the presidency of Madras, British India. *Area* of both, 13,500 square miles. *Desc.* Full of jungles, and hilly in the interior, but low along the coast. *Rivers.* The Palaur and the Coleroon. *Pro.* Chiefly rice, and the usual cerealia. *Manf.* Comparatively none, these being almost entirely superseded by European goods. *Towns.* Arcot, Vellore, and Cuddalore. *Pop.* upwards of 1,500,000. *Lat.* between 11° and 14° N. *Lon.* between 78° and 80° E.—In 1801 the whole of this district was by a formal treaty ceded to the East-India Company by Azim-ul-Omrah, the nabob of the Carnatic.

ARCOT, the Mahometan capital and chief town of the above province, stands on the Palaur, 73 miles from Madras. It is a place of great antiquity, and contains the palace of the former nabobs of the Carnatic, with some fine mosques and tombs. *Pop.* of town and its district, about 52,000. *Lat.* 12° 54' N. *Lon.* 79° 22' E.

ARCTIC OCEAN, or **NORTHERN ICY SEA**, *ark'-tik*, that portion of the ocean extending from lat. 66° 30' N. to the north pole, having communication with the Pacific Ocean through Behring's Straits on the N.E. of Asia, and with the Atlantic on the N.W. of Europe.

ARCTIC HIGHLANDS, *hi'-lands*, a region of N. America, lying between the mouth of the Mackenzie river and Hudson Sea.

ARDAGH, *ar'-du*, a village and parish of Ireland, 6 miles from Longford. *Area*, 11,417 acres. *Pop.* 4,524.—There are other smaller parishes of the same name.

ARDCHATTAN, *ard-chäl'-an*, a parish in Argyleshire, Scotland, 8 miles from Oban, on Loch Etive.—In it is the mountain Beneruachan and the fabled city of Beregonium.

ARDECHE, *ar-daish'*, a department in the S.E. of France, bounded E. by the department of the Drôme, from which it is separated by the Rhone; S. by the department of the Gard; W. by the departments of the Lozère and Upper Loire, from which it is separated by the Cevennes; N.W. by the department of the Loire; and N.E. by that of the Isère. *Area*, 2,133 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, with many mulberry plantations, and with a soil somewhat sandy, but rich in the production of minerals. *Rivers.* The Rhone, Loire, Cance, Doux, Erioux, and Ardèche, from which the department takes its name. *Pro.* Wine in abundance, chestnuts, and olives. Silkworms are a source of con-

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siderable wealth, and cattle are reared in large numbers. *Minerals.* Lead, iron, copper, manganese, coal, antimony, alum, marble of different colours, gypsum, and porcelain clay; granite, quartz, and pumice-stone abound. *Towns.* The principal are Privas, L'Argentière, and Tournon, which are the capitals of their several arrondissements. *Manf.* Paper, leather, woollens, silks, and cottons. *Pop.* about 390,000. *Lat.* extending between 44° 16' and 45° 21' N. *Lon.* between 3° 50' and 4° 50' E.

ARDECHE, or ARDECE, a river of France, which rises in the Cevennes, and, after a course of about 45 miles, falls into the Rhone above Pont St. Esprit.

ARDELAN, *ar'-de-lan*, a province of Persia, forming the eastern division of Kurdistan, and inhabited by various tribes, who are represented as brave and hospitable, but addicted to war and rapine, and scarcely considering murder as a crime. The capital town is Senna.

ARDENNES, FOREST OF, *ar-den'*, a very extensive forest in the department of Ardennes, which, in the time of Cæsar, extended far into Germany, but which is now embraced between the Moselle river on the E. and the sources of the Sambre, Scheldt, Oise, and the Somme, on the W.—It is rather a series of heights and woods, than an entire connected forest. Some of the scenes of Shakspeare's play of "As You like It" are laid here.

ARDENNES, a department in the N.E. of France, having on the N. the grand duchy of Luxembourg, and on the W. the departments of Aisne, on the S. Marne, and on the E. Meuse. *Ext.* 63 miles, running N. and S., with a breadth of 60, E. to W. *Area*, 2,021 square miles. *Desc.* In the north it is full of mountains and woods, in the south-east the soil is chalky, in the south-west it consists of a rich loam, and in the east it is stony. *Rivers.* The Meuse, and its affluents the Vence, the Bar, and the Sermone; the Aisne, and its affluents the Vaux, the Aire, and the Retourne. *Pro.* Corn in abundance. Cider and beer are made, little wine, and a great number of cattle, horses, and sheep are raised. *Minerals.* Iron, slate, marble, and potter's clay. *Towns.* The principal are Mézières, Rethel, Rocroy, Sedan, and Vouziers, which are the capitals of their several arrondissements. *Manf.* Ironmongery, cloth, and cashmere shawls, and other woollen stuffs, hosiery, shoe and white leather, hats; and there are iron-furnaces, glass-works, and limekilns. *Pop.* 332,000. *Lat.* between 49° 13' and 50° 10' N. *Lon.* between 4° 5' and 5° 21' E.

ARDGLASS, *ard-glas*, a seaport-town of Ireland, in county Down, 6 miles from Downpatrick. *Pop.* 1,100.—This is during the season a much-frequented bathing-place.

ARDLEIGH, *ard'-le*, a parish in Essex, 5 miles from Colchester. *Area*, 5,100 acres. *Pop.* 1,800.—A station on the Eastern Counties Railway.

ARDNAMURCHAN with SUNART, *ard-na-murk'-an, sun'-art*, a parish in Inverness and Argyleshire, including within its extent several mountainous peninsulas on the W. coast of Scotland, between lochs Moidart and Sunart. *Area*, estimated at 28,000 acres. *Pop.* about 6,000.—Some of the mountains of this parish attain an elevation of 3,000 feet, and Ardnamurchan Point, on which there is a lighthouse, is the furthest W. point of the mainland of Great Britain. *Lat.* 56° 45' N. *Lon.* 6° 8' 30' W.

ARDOYE, *ar'-doi*, a market-town of Belgium, 16 miles from Bruges. *Manf.* Linen cloths; has bleaching and brewing establishments, and wax and tallow-candle factories. *Pop.* with parish, 7,500.

ARDRA, called also AZEM, *ar-dra*, a large city, situate 40 miles from Badagry, on the coast of Guinea, Africa.

ARDREA, or ARTREA, *ar'-dre-a*, a parish of Londonderry, Ireland, including a part of the town of Money-more. *Pop.* about 25,000.

ARDROSSAN, *ar-dros'-an*, a seaport and parish of Ayrshire, Scotland, 16 miles from Ayr. *Pop.* 6,000.—During the season this is a popular bathing-place, having connection with Glasgow and Ayr by railway, and with Arran, Belfast, and Liverpool, by steamboats.

ARDSTRAW, *ard'-straw*, a village and parish of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, embracing the town

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of Newton-Stewart and the villages of Douglas and Ardstraw. *Pop.* about 18,000.

ARDWICK, *ard'-wik*, a chapelry of Lancashire, 1 mile from Manchester. *Pop.* nearly 16,000.—A station on the Sheffield and Birmingham Railway.

ARENDAL, *a'-ren-dal*, a seaport-town of Norway, 35 miles from Christiansand. *Pop.* 2,300.—This place is intersected by canals, greatly facilitating its trade, which is considerable in spirits and tobacco.

AREOPAGITE, *ar'-e-op-a-jí'-te*, the judges of the Areopagus, a seat of justice on a hill of that name, near Athens, whose name is derived from *areios pagos*, 'the hill of Mars,' because Mars was the first who was tried there, for the murder of Hallirhotius.

AREQUIPA, *a'-re-ke'-pa*, a province in Peru, extending along the Pacific, and producing large quantities of wine and brandy, besides silver, sugar, and alpaca wool. *Lat.* between 15° and 21° S. *Lon.* between 69° and 75° W.—In this province is the volcano of Arequipa, 20,320 feet above the level of the sea.

AREQUIPA, the capital of the above province, in Peru, was founded by order of Pizarro, in 1536, in the valley of Quilca, at 60 miles' distance from the Pacific Ocean. It is one of the largest towns in Peru, and the houses are well built of stone, and vaulted. It is watered by the river Chili, which is let off by sluices, to irrigate the environs and enrich the fields. It has been frequently nearly destroyed by earthquakes from the 16th to the 18th centuries. *Lat.* 16° 16' S. *Lon.* 71° 58' W.

ARETHUSA, *ä-re-thu'-sa*, a celebrated fountain in the island of Ortygia, one of the five divisions of ancient, and the site of modern Syracuse. This fountain is the fabled nymph Arethusa. (See ALPHEUS.)

ARETINO, Pietro, *a'-rai-te'-no*, an Italian man of letters, called by his literary admirers the "Divine," and by his political, the "Scourge of Princes." His fame rests upon nothing either great or worthy, although he was patronized by Francis I., of France, by some of the Medici family, and corresponded with Titian, Tasso, and Michael Angelo. *b.* at Arezzo, 1492; *d.* at Venice, 1557.

ARETINO, Spinello, a celebrated Italian painter, who executed several works in fresco and distemper for the monasteries of San Mureato and Monte Oliveto, near Florence, and San Bernardo, at Arezzo. *b.* at Arezzo, 1316; *d.* about 1400.—He has been esteemed equal to Giotto in design, and his superior in painting.

AREZZO, *a-ret'-so*, a town in the grand duchy of Tuscany, at the influx of the Chiano into the Arno, 39 miles from Florence. It is the see of a bishop, has two collegiate churches, several parish churches, religious houses, and hospitals, besides a town-hall, custom-house, museum, and library. *Manf.* Anciently this place was celebrated for its terra-cotta vases; now its chief manufacture consists of furs and woollen stuffs. *Pop.* about 11,000.—There is a prefecture of Arezzo, which has an area of 1,776 square miles, and a population of upwards of 220,000.—In the immediate neighbourhood Michael Angelo was born, in 1474; and the town is the birthplace of Redi the physiologist, Guido the inventor of musical notation, Petrarch the poet, Vasari the painter, and Mæcenas the friend and minister of Augustus.

ARFE, *ar'-fai*, the name of two celebrated silversmiths of Spain, who designed and executed some of the most splendid tabernacles of the Spanish cathedrals. Lived in the 16th century.

ARGAENS, MOUNT, *ar'-gans*, the highest mountain of Asia Minor, in the pashalic of Karamania. *Height*, 13,000 feet.

ARGAND, Aimé, *ar'-gänd*, a native of Switzerland, who invented the kind of lamp which bears his name. *b.* at Geneva, 1782; *d.* 1803.

ARGAUM, *ar'-gaum*, a town of Central India, 40 miles from Ellichpoor, where General Wellington (then Wellesley), in 1803, gained a decisive victory over the Nagpoor forces.

ARGELANDER, *ar-je-lan'-der*, Frederick William Augustus, an eminent modern astronomer, who superintended, for five years, the observatory at Abo, Finland. On its being destroyed by fire in 1828, he undertook the erection of another at Helsingfors. In 1837 he was appointed professor of astronomy at Bonn University.

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Argenson

B. 1799.—He has written on his peculiar science with great success.

ARGENSON, Mark René le Voyer, marquis d', *darzh-en-song*, an Italian, who, in the reign of Louis XIV., was appointed lieutenant-general of the police in Paris, and was the first to introduce lettres-de-cachet in the police. In 1719 he was made chancellor, in the room of d'Aguesseau, but the year following he was deprived of all his places. B. at Venice, 1652; D. at Paris, 1721.

ARGENTAN, *arzh-en-tū*, a parish and well-built town of France, 20 miles from Alençon. *Manf.* Point lace, linen cloth, light stuffs, and leather. *Pop.* 5,600.

ARGENTEUIL, *arzh-en-tu(r)-e*, a town of France, surrounded by walls and ditches, on the Seine, 6 miles from Paris. *Pop.* 5,000.—Here was formerly a Benedictine nunnery, of which the celebrated Heloise was prioress after her misfortunes with Abelard. (See ABELARD.)

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION, or REPUBLIC, *ar-jen-tine*. (See LA PLATA.)

ARGENTON, *arzh-en-tong*, a parish and town of France, department of the Indre, on the Creuse, 18 miles from Châteauroux. *Manf.* Chiefly woollens. *Pop.* 5,500.

ARGO, *ar-go*, an island in the Nile. *Ext.* 25 miles long, and about 5 broad, with a rich soil, but only partially cultivated. *Manf.* Yarns and cottons. *Lat.* between 19° 8' and 19° 30' N.

ARGO, the name of the ship which carried Jason and his companions, the Argonauts, to Colchis, when they resolved to recover the golden fleece. (See JASON.)

ARGOS, *ar-gos*, the name of a small but famous kingdom of the Peloponnesus. Argos, the chief town, stands on the river Nacho, the ancient Inachus. It is considered the most ancient city of Greece. *Pop.* 9,000. *Lat.* 37° 40' N. *Lon.* 22° 47' E.

ARGOSTOLI, *ar-gos-to-le*, the chief town of the island of Cephalonia, with a good harbour, 8 miles from Cephalonia. The houses are small and meanly built. *Pop.* 5,000. *Lat.* 38° 10' N. *Lon.* 19° 59' E.

ARGUS, *ar-gus*, the son of Arestor, and said to have had a hundred eyes; but being killed by Mercury, when appointed by Juno to guard Io, his eyes were transferred to the tail of a peacock.

ARGYLE, or ARGYLL, *ar-gile'*, a maritime county on the west coast of Scotland, consisting partly of the mainland, partly of islands, and having on its N. Inverness-shire, E. Perth and Dumbarton shires, S. the Irish Sea and the river Clyde, and W. the Atlantic Ocean. *Area*, with islands, upwards of 3,000 square miles. *Desc.* Its shores consist of several long promontories and deep bays and inlets, in which the herring-fishery is prosecuted with success. A large portion of the shire consists of heath, rocks, and mountains, of which Ben Cruachan attains an elevation of 3,390 feet above the level of the sea, and throws its deep shadow upon Loch Awe, one of the most solemn lakes of Scotland, with a fresh-water area estimated at 52,000 acres. *Pro.* Mostly cattle, which are exported in great numbers to the markets in the south. The great bulk of the inhabitants are occupied in the fisheries, and in agricultural and pastoral pursuits. *Manf.* Unimportant. *Towns.* The principal are Oban, Inverary, and Campbeltown. *Pop.* about 90,000.

ARGYLE, CAMPBELLS, lords of. This family traces its descent from an individual of their name, who, in the 12th century, intermarried with the daughter of a Highland chief, and had for her dowry the lordship of Loch Awe, in Argyleshire. From that time the family has, more or less, taken a distinguished part in public affairs, and several of their members have risen to historical celebrity. The most remarkable of these are the following:—

ARGYLE, Campbell Archibald, marquis of, who was amongst the most zealous and the bravest of the partisans of the cause of the Covenanters. He took arms against King Charles I., and in 1644 commanded the army sent against Montrose, whom he proclaimed a traitor, and for whose head he offered a reward of £20,000. He subsequently took the leading part in the Scottish installation of Charles II., on whose head, on 1st January, 1651, he placed the crown at Scone, previous to the battle of Worcester. He afterwards submitted to Cromwell, and sat in the parliament of his son Richard as member for Aberdeenshire. For

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these acts he was, at the Restoration, indicted for high treason, convicted, and beheaded in Edinburgh, 1661. B. 1598.

ARGYLE, Archibald, earl of, son of the above, was a resolute and brave adherent to the royal cause, and so well known for the staunchness of his loyalty, that he was excepted by Cromwell from the general pardon which he granted in 1654. In 1682 he was indicted for treason, and condemned to suffer death, on account of his opposition to the measures of the duke of York; but he made his escape from prison in the train of his step-daughter, Lady Sophia Lindsay, as whose page he was disguised, and fled to Holland. Returning, however, in the April of 1685, he made a descent into Argyleshire at the head of a considerable force, but was made prisoner. On the 30th of June of the same year, on a single day's notice, he was executed at Edinburgh on his former sentence.

ARGYLE, John, second duke of, was the grandson of the above, whose father was created a duke by William III. The subject of our notice distinguished himself equally as a statesman and a soldier. In 1705 he was created an English peer by the titles of Baron Chatham and Earl of Greenwich, for his efforts in furthering the union of Scotland and England. As a brigadier-general he fought at the famous battle of Ramillies, and greatly distinguished himself at Oudenarde and Malplaquet, as well as at the sieges of Ostend, Meenen, Lisle, Ghent, and Tournay. On the accession of the Hanoverian family to the throne, he was appointed commander-in-chief of all the king's forces in Scotland, and in 1715 displayed great energy and decision in suppressing the rebellion in Scotland, popularly known in the north as "Mar's rising." He held several offices, of which he was deprived by Sir Robert Walpole, but to which he was again restored on the fall of that minister. B. 1678; D., without issue, 1743. With his death his English titles became extinct.

ARGYLE, George John Douglas Campbell, eighth duke of, early in life took an active part in the controversies raging between religious parties in Scotland, and in a pamphlet recommended the abolition of lay patronage in the church. Although going a great way with the views of Dr. Chalmers in reference to "the spiritual independence of the church," he could not go so far as to leave the establishment and become an absolute adherent to the free church movement. At this period he held the title of marquis of Lorn, but in 1847 he succeeded to the dukedom, on the demise of his father. In 1852 he held the office of Lord Privy Seal under the government of the earl of Aberdeen, and under the premiership of Lord Palmerston he continued to hold it till November, 1855, when he exchanged it for the office of Postmaster-general; but, however ardently he pursues certain political questions, he never forgets to bestow much of his time upon literary and scientific pursuits. On the fall of the government of Lord Palmerston, he resigned his office. B. 1823.

ARIADNE, *ā-ri-ad'-ne*, daughter of Minos, who, out of love to Theseus, gave him a clue of thread which guided him out of the Cretan labyrinth, and he married her; but he afterwards deserted her, when she became a priestess of Bacchus.

ARIANO, *ar-e-a'-no*, a town of Naples, 17 miles from Benevento. It is situate on a steep hill in the Principato Ultra, is the see of a bishop, and does an export trade in wine and butter. *Pop.* 14,000.—There is another small town of the same name in the States of the Church, 20 miles from Ferrara.

ARICA, *a-re'-ka*, the chief seaport-town of Southern Peru, on the coast of the Pacific, with a convenient port, but with a most unhealthy climate, and subject to frequent earthquakes. *Lat.* 18° 26' S. *Lon.* 70° 18' W.

ARIEGE, *a'-re-uizh'*, a river of France, rising in the Pyrenees and falling into the Garonne.

ARIEGE, a department of S. France. *Ext.* 66 miles, running east and west, with an average breadth of 48 miles, from north to south. *Area*, 1,900 square miles. *General Desc.* Wooded and mountainous, with a mild climate generally, and with iron-mines, marble-quarries, and mineral waters. Its chief commerce is in grain, cheese, iron, and wood. Its manufactures consist of woollen, cotton, paper, and steel wares. *Towns.* Foix, Pamiers, and St. Giron. *Pop.* 270,000. *Lat.* between 42° 33' and 43° 19' N. *Lon.* between 0° 50' and 2° 8' E.

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Arion

ARION, *a-ri'-on*, an ancient musician, who invented the dithyrambic measure, and became rich by his professional skill. Flourished in the 7th century B.C.

ARION, a lyric poet of Methymna, who, on his passage to Italy, saved his life from the cruelty of the sailors by means of dolphins, which the sweetness of his music brought together.

ARISTOTI, *a'-re-os'-te*, an Italian dramatic composer, who wrote several operas, the most popular of which was "Coriolio," which is supposed to have been parodied by Gay in the "Beggar's Opera." He was one of the three composers whose services were engaged for the establishment of the Royal Academy of Music in London. The others were Bononcini and Handel; but the reputation of Ariosti seems to have been based upon a slight foundation, as in a few years he fell into neglect. B. at Bologna.—We can find no record as to what became of this composer, who gave lessons to Handel, and by whom, in conjunction with Bononcini and his pupil, the well-known opera of "Muzio Scevola" was composed.

ARIOSTO, Ludovico, or Lewis, *a-re-os'-to*, an Italian poet, patronized by the cardinal d'Este, by whose interest he obtained several employments. He entered into the service of Alfonso, duke of Ferrara, who appointed him governor of Graffignana. His most famous piece is entitled "Orlando Furioso." He also wrote some comedies, which were performed in the hall of Ferrara, before the duke and his court. B. at Reggio, in Lombardy, 1474; D. at Ferrara, 1533.—Ariosto is considered among the best of Italian satirists, and he was one of the first writers of regular comedy in Italy. His "Orlando Furioso" has been translated into most continental languages, and the best in English is that by Mr. S. Rose.

ARISH, or EL ARISH, *el air'-ish*, a small town in Syria, where, in 1799, Sir Sydney Smith concluded a convention with the French, by which he permitted them to return to France with their arms and baggage, and which was afterwards disapproved by the British government. Lat. 31° 5' N. Lon. 33° 48' E.

ARISPE, *a-ris'-pe*, a mining town of Mexico, in the intendancy of Sonora, near the source of the river Yaqui. Pop. differently estimated from 3,500 to 7,000.

ARISTEUS, *ä-ris-tä'-us*, Apollo's son, who taught mankind to extract oil from the olive, to make butter, honey, &c.

ARISTARCHUS, *ä-ris-tar'-kus*, a Grecian philosopher, reputed to have been the first who asserted the rotation of the earth upon its axis, and its motion round the sun. He is also said to have invented sun-dials. B. at Samos. Lived 280 B.C.—Another, celebrated for his critical powers. He criticised Homer with such severity, that all severe critics since his time have been denominated "Aristarchi." He also criticised Pindar and other poets.

ARISTEAS, *ä-ris'-te-as*, an officer under Ptolemy Philadelphus, who is said to have been a Jew by birth, and to have had a principal share in getting the Hebrew scriptures translated into Greek, which version is called the Septuagint.

ARISTIDES, *är-is-ti'-des*, a celebrated Athenian, who rose to the first offices in the state, and discharged them with such integrity as to obtain the surname of *the Just*. At Marathon he distinguished himself by his bravery, and though he had charge of the spoils, took nothing for himself. The party of Themistocles at length prevailed against him, and he was banished by the ostracism. D., in poverty, about 467 B.C.—The Athenians bestowed a magnificent funeral on him, and gave his son Lysimachus an estate and pension, besides giving his daughters portions from the state.

ARISTIPPUS, *är-is-tip'-us*, of Cyrene, the disciple of Socrates, and founder of the Cyrenaic sect. His maxim was, that pleasure is the chief good of man; and thus differed widely from the doctrines of his master. He flourished about 400 B.C.—His daughter Arete was famous for her wisdom and beauty.

ARISTOBULUS I. and **II.**, *är-is-to-bu'-lus*, kings of the Jews, who reigned in the 1st century B.C.

ARISTOGITON and **HARMODIUS**, *ä-ris-to-gi'-ton*, *har-mo'-de-us*, two celebrated friends, of Athens, who, by their joint efforts, delivered their country from the tyranny of the Pisistratidæ, 510 B.C.

Arkansas

ARISTOMENES, *är-is-tom'-e-nes*, a celebrated Greek, the son of Nicomedes, and descended from the kings of Messene. He defeated the Spartans in a great battle, for which his countrymen would have made him king, but he was content with the title of general. Lived in the 7th century B.C. D. at Rhodes, where he was buried with great pomp.

ARISTOPHANES, *är-is-tof'-a-nes*, a celebrated Greek play-writer, the son of Philip of Rhodes. He wrote fifty-four comedies, of which only eleven have come down to us. He lived in the time of Socrates, Demosthenes, and Euripides, and lashed the vices of his age with a masterly hand. The wit and excellence of his comedies are well known, but his attack upon Socrates is justly censured. Aristophanes has been called the prince of the ancient comedy, as Menander is of the new. The play called "Nubes" is that in which Socrates is ridiculed. B. in the island of Ægina. Flourished 434 B.C.

ARISTOTLE, *är'-is-tot'-el*, the head of the Peripatetic sect, was the son of Nicomachus, physician to Amyntas, grandfather of Alexander the Great. Losing his parents when young, it is said he led such a dissipated life as to squander away his estate, although others assert that he became a pupil of Plato at the age of seventeen. On the death of that philosopher, under whom he studied with great diligence, but to whom some assert he was ungrateful, he went to the court of Hermias, at Atarna, in Mysia, and married that prince's sister. He was afterwards sent for by Philip of Macedon to instruct Alexander, and gave such satisfaction to the king, that the latter erected statues to him, and rebuilt Stagira, his birthplace. On the accession of Alexander to the throne, Aristotle refused to accompany him in his expeditions, but recommended to him his kinsman Calisthenes, and he himself settled at Athens, where, in the Lyceum, he taught his philosophy to a great number of disciples. Here he composed his principal works. Being accused of impiety, he wrote an apology for himself, and addressed it to the magistrates. He soon, however, quitted this city, and spent the remainder of his days at Chalcis, a city in Eubœa. Some say that he poisoned himself; others, that he cast himself into the river Euripus; and some assert that he died a natural death, 323 B.C. B. at Stagira, 384 B.C.—The works of Aristotle may be classed under the heads of rhetoric, poetry, politics, ethics, physics, mathematics, logic, and metaphysics; and they display an immense amount of genius.

ARIUS, *air'-i-us*, founder of the sect of the Arians, whose opinions in reference to the divinity of Jesus Christ occasioned such disputes, that Constantine, in 325, called a council at Nice to put an end to them. In this council the heresy of Arius was condemned, and the celebrated confession of faith known by the name of the Nicene Creed, drawn up. Arius was now banished by the emperor; but two years after he was recalled to Constantinople, and made a confession of his faith, which was received as orthodox. He next went to Alexandria, where Athanasius refused to receive him. When that prelate was banished, Arius returned to that city, but the people obliged him to withdraw. He retired into Egypt, where he raised new disturbances by his opinions; on which the emperor sent for him to Constantinople, and demanded of him whether he adhered to the Nicene faith. Arius answered on oath that he did, and at the same time delivered his own confession, which, appearing sound, Constantine ordered that he should be readmitted into the church. He was then conducted in triumph by his followers to the great church, but died on the way, in 336. B. in Libya.—His doctrines did not expire with him, but occasioned fierce contentions in Christendom for ages.

ARKANSAS RIVER, *ar-kün'-sä-s*, or *ar-kün'-saw'*, with the exception of the Missouri, the largest affluent of the Mississippi, which it joins at lat. 33° 56' N.; lon. 91° 10' W.—The course of this river is about 2,200 miles, and it is estimated to drain 178,000 square miles of country.—ARKANSAS COUNTY lies on both sides of this river. Pop. 4,000.

ARKANSAS, one of the United States, lying between the state of Missouri on the N., Louisiana on the S., the Texas on the W., and the Mississippi river on the E. Ext. 240 miles long, with an average width of 230.

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Arkengarth-Dale

Area, 52,000 square miles. *Desc.* The centre of this vast state is generally of a rich soil, and in the scenery which it presents, beautifully undulating and wooded; but towards the east it becomes soft and marshy, though still thickly clothed with forest-trees, whilst the W. rises into mountains. *Rivers.* Arkansas, Washita, and the Red and White. *Pro.* Maize, wheat, rice, sugar, potatoes, cotton, and tobacco. Extensive herds browse upon the prairies. *Minerals.* Iron, coal, and salt are the principal. *Towns.* Arkansas, Little Rock, Batesville, Columbia, and Fulton. Little Rock is the seat of government. *Manf.* Chiefly articles of necessary use. There are some tanneries, cotton-factories, distilleries, brick-fields, and numerous flour-mills. *Pop.* about 220,000, including 50,000 slaves. *Lat.* between 33° and 36° 30' N. *Lon.* between 89° 40' and 94° 40' W.—Arkansas takes its name from a tribe of Indians, now extinct, and in 1685 was first explored and settled by the French. It formerly formed a portion of Louisiana, which in 1803 was purchased by the United States from France for 15,000,000 dollars.

ARKENGARTH-DALE, *ar-ken-garth*, a parish in the North Riding, Yorkshire, 11 miles from Richmond. *Area*, 14,180 acres. *Pop.* 1,300, chiefly employed in lead-mines, which, from a remote period, have been wrought, and are still very productive.

ARKLOW, *ark'-lo*, a seaport-town of Ireland, in county Wicklow, on the Avoca or Ovoca, near the Irish Sea, 12 miles from Wicklow. It stands in a barony of the same name. *Pop.* of barony, 26,000; of town, 3,500. The inhabitants are mostly employed in the herring and oyster fisheries. In the neighbourhood of the town a sanguinary engagement took place between the insurgent United Irishmen and the king's troops, in June, 1798.

ARKWRIGHT, *ark'-rite*, Sir Richard, an English manufacturer, who, from being originally a barber at Wirksworth, in Derbyshire, commenced travelling through the country buying hair, and at Warrington became acquainted with one Kay, a clockmaker, with whom he projected a machine for spinning cotton, in the perfecting of which they were assisted by Mr. Atherton, of Liverpool. Arkwright afterwards went into partnership with Mr. Smalley, of Preston, but not succeeding there, they went to Nottingham, and erected a cotton-mill, which was worked by horse-power. By this time Arkwright had taken out a patent for his machine, which, however, was, in 1785, set aside in the court of King's Bench. He afterwards erected works at Crumford, in Derbyshire, and acquired a large fortune. He was knighted in 1786. *d.* 1792.

ARLAUD, *ar'-lo*, James Antony, an eminent Swiss painter, who went, at the age of 20, to Paris. Here he was patronized by the royal family, painted his Leda, a copy of which he sold in London for £600, but would never part with the original; and it is said that, in a fit of enthusiasm, he destroyed this exquisite production by cutting it to pieces. *b.* at Geneva, 1668; *d.* 1743.

ARLES, *ARELAS*, or *ARELASE*, *arl*, a well-built town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, 54 miles by railway from Marseilles. Besides the cathedral church, which is large, there are several parish churches and other religious houses, an hospital, and a royal academy of sciences, founded in 1689. Here have been held, at different periods, no less than 13 ecclesiastical councils. It carries on a trade in corn, wine, oil, fruit, sheep, and sausages, and has a few manufactures of serge, gold and silver articles, and saltpetre. *Pop.* 21,000. *Lat.* 43° 40' N. *Lon.* 5° 43' E.—Constantine, the Roman emperor, took great delight in this place, and made it the seat of his empire in Gaul; and here are some remains of antiquities, of which a Roman amphitheatre, capable of holding 24,000 spectators, and an obelisk, are the most remarkable.

ARLES, CANAL OF, commences at the Rhone, at Arles, and ends at Port du Bouc, on the Mediterranean, being a distance of 25 miles. Its construction was suggested by the dangerous passage of the delta of the Rhone.

ARLOTTA, *ar-lot'-a*, mother of William the Conqueror. She was a tanner's daughter, at Falaise, where she attracted the notice of Robert, duke of Normandy. On his decease, she married a Norman gentleman, by

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whom she had three children, who were all provided for by William I.

ARMAGH, *ar-ma*, a county in Ireland, bounded N. by Lough Neagh, W. by Tyrone and Monaghan counties, S. by Louth, and E. by county Down. *Ext.* 31 miles long and 20 broad. *Area*, 512 square miles. *Desc.* It is traversed by a chain of mountains called the Fewes, and, with the exception of these, the soil is rich and well cultivated, besides being plentifully watered by numerous streams, and abounding in picturesque lakes. *Rivers.* Bann, Blackwater, Callan, and Newry-water. *Pro.* The usual cerealia of Britain, potatoes, flax, &c. *Towns.* The principal are Armagh, Lurgan, Portadown, and a portion of Newry. *Manf.* Linen fabrics chiefly. *Pop.* perhaps 200,000.

ARMAGH, 'the lofty field,' anciently the metropolis of Ireland, and now the capital of the above county, is situate on a hill, near the river Callan, 33 miles from Belfast, and 62 N. of Dublin. It is the seat of the consistorial court of the archbishop of Armagh, the primate and metropolitan of all Ireland. In the middle ages it was a populous city, but had greatly declined when its primate, Dr. Robinson, afterwards Baron Rokeby, repaired the cathedral, and had the town altogether renovated. He built and endowed an observatory, a library, and a palace, with a chapel on the glebe adjacent to the city; also a parish church, and a school, where children were to be educated gratuitously, according to the modern system. With these improvements a general revival took place among the population, who formed a public promenade, and called it the Mall. Armagh has a very large market every Tuesday; the principal commodity sold being linen cloth in the brown state. It has also a large inland trade in linen, corn, and yarn. *Pop.* about 11,000.—A station on the Belfast and Armagh Railway.

ARMAGNAC, *ar'-man-yak'*, a small territory in the old French territory of Gascogne, from which the counts of Armagnac took their title.

ARMAGNAC, counts of, a family descended from the ancient dukes of Aquitaine and Gascogne, and many of whose members were mixed up with the public affairs which agitated Europe between the beginning of the 14th and the end of the 15th centuries.

ARMENIA, *ar-me'-ne-a*, the Minni of the Scriptures, a country of western Asia, bounded N. by Georgia and Mingrelia, S. and E. by the territories of Julamerick and the province of Azerbaijan, and W. by the river Euphrates. *Area*, from 80,000 to 90,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in general, and, owing to its height above the level of the sea, of a colder temperature than might have been expected from its geographical position. Here the celebrated Mount Ararat forms an angle of an immense range of mountains, and rears its lofty peak amid everlasting snows. *Rivers.* The Tigris, the heads of the Euphrates, the Aras, the Kur, and the Joruk. *Lakes.* Van, Urumiyah, and Sevan. *Pro.* Wheat and barley are extensively cultivated; cotton, hemp, tobacco, and raw silk are also plentiful. Manna is produced in sufficient quantities to be exported; and honey and wax are obtained in the hilly districts. *Minerals.* Gold, silver, copper, lead, and iron; saltpetre, sulphur, and bitumen. There are productive quarries of jasper and marble. *Towns.* These are principally of the same names as the pashalics into which the country is divided; these being, Erzeroum, Kars, and Van. *Manf.* Unimportant, and mostly consisting of copper and iron, silk and cotton, wine, tobacco, and manna. *Pop.* It is impossible to say, but not much less, perhaps, than 2,000,000, of whom a seventh may be natives, and the rest divided into Persians, Turks, and Kurds. *Lat.* between 37° and 42° N. *Lon.* between 39° and 50° E.—Armenia (*Major* and *Minor*) formed a part of the empire of the Medes, and passed through the same changes as that empire till 224 B.C., when Zadiades and Artaxeas revolted from Antiochus the Great, the former taking possession of Armenia Minor, and the latter of Armenia Major. Tigranes, who reigned here in 95 B.C., reduced Armenia Minor and other provinces. He became tributary to Rome in 66 B.C., and Trajan made this country a Roman province in 106. In 370 it was conquered by Sapor, king of Parthia, but the Romans soon recovered it. Afterwards it was governed by its own princes, till the Saracens obtained it, about 651. It was conquered by the Seljukian Turks

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Armentieres

about 1046, after which it suffered many changes till it was reduced by the prince of Kharasm in 1200, who was driven out of it by Genghis Khan in 1218. In 1335 the Ilkhanian dynasty began here, and continued till 1385, when it was conquered by Timur, from whom it was soon after recovered by the Ilkhanian princes. On the death of Ahmed Jalayr, the last of that line, in 1405, Kara Yusef, the chief of the Turcomans, got possession of it. This dynasty had the name of the *Black Sheep*, and in 1489 it fell by conquest to the family of the *White Sheep*. In 1500 it was conquered by Ismael Sisi, and reduced by Selim II. in 1552; since which the Turks have held possession of all, except that part in the east which belongs to the Persians, and the Russian government of Transcaucasia. In the Russian war of 1851, Armenia was one of the theatres of the conflict. (See KARS, ERZERUM, &c.)

ARMENTIERES, *ar-man'-ti-air*, a town of France, on the Lys, 9 miles from Lille, department of the North. *Manf.* Linen and other stuffs. *Pop.* 7,600.

ARMEFELT, Gustavus Maurice, *arm'-felt*, a Finnish nobleman, who distinguished himself as a statesman in the service of Sweden. His life, however, was one of continual difficulty, danger, and vicissitude. He finally entered the Russian service, in which he was treated with the most distinguished honour. *b.* at Abo, 1757; *d.* at Tsarskoe-Selo, 1814.

ARMINIUS, James, *ar-min'-i-us*, a Dutch divine, and the founder of Arminianism, was in 1583 ordained, and became a popular preacher. About this time, Lydius, theological professor at Franeker, desired him to refute a piece on predestination, which had been written against Beza by some divines at Delft. In studying this point, Arminius became a convert to the opinion which he was employed to confute. In 1603 he was appointed professor of divinity at Leyden, where his lectures were much admired. His great adversary was Gomarus, with whom he held several conferences. *b.* at Oudewater, 1560; *d.* 1609.—Arminius was a very learned, pious, and eloquent man, and remarkable for the evenness of his temper. His motto was, "A good conscience is a paradise."

ARMITAGE, *ar'-mi-taj*, a parish of Staffordshire, near Rugeley, through which the tunnel of the Grand Trunk Canal, which joins the Trent, is cut. *Pop.* 1,100.—It is a station on the London and North-western Railway.

ARMLEY, *arm'-le*, a township of the West Riding of Yorkshire, 2 miles from Leeds, on the Bradford Railway. *Manf.* Chiefly woollen. *Pop.* from 6,000 to 7,000. The Great Northern, Midland, and Lancashire and Yorkshire Railways have each a station here.

ARMSDALE HEAD, *arms'-dail hed*, a cape on the N. coast of Scotland. *Lat.* 58° 36' N. *Lon.* 3° 56' W.

ARMSTRONG, *arm'-strong*, an agricultural county of the United States, in Pennsylvania. *Area*, 575 square miles. *Pop.* 29,500.

ARMSTRONG, John, a Scotch poet and physician, who, in 1732, took his degree of M.D. at Edinburgh. In 1744 he published the "Art of Preserving Health," one of the best didactic poems in our language, and shortly afterwards received the appointment of physician to the military hospital. In 1760 he was appointed physician to the army in Germany, and the next year wrote a poem called "Day, an Epistle to John Wilkes, of Aylesbury, Esq." In this letter he threw out a reflection upon Churchill, which drew on him the resentment of that satirist. He published several other works of a miscellaneous character. *b.* at Castleton, Roxburghshire; *d.* at London, 1779.

ARNAUD, Henri, *ar'-no*, first the pastor of the Vaudois, and then their military leader in endeavouring to recover the possession of their valleys in Piedmont, from which they had been driven by the tyranny of a count of Savoy. He himself subsequently became the historian of this expedition, and says that in eighteen battles fought against his enemies he lost only thirty of his followers, whilst no fewer than 10,000 of his foes were slain. *b.* in La Tour, Piedmont, 1641; *d.* pastor of Schomberg, 1721.

ARNAULD, Antony, *ar'-nawld*, a French polemical writer of considerable reputation in his time. *b.* at Paris, 1612; *d.* 1694, when his heart, at his own request, was sent to be deposited in the Port Royal. His works are exceedingly numerous.

Arnold

ARNAUTS, *ar'-nawts*, the name given by the Turks to the inhabitants of Albania. (See ALBANIA.)

ARNDT, Ernst Moritz, *arnt*, a German political writer of ability, who, on completing his collegiate studies at the university of Jena, assumed the profession of the church, and travelled through Italy, France, Hungary, Austria, and Sweden. The observations made in these travels were reduced to writing, and Arndt now became professor extraordinary at Griefswald. Here he denounced, in a work, the serfdom which then existed in Pomerania, and subsequently, in a still more spirited production, fervently appealed to the patriotism of his countrymen to check the bondage to which they were being reduced under the policy then pursued by Napoleon I. The boldness with which he spoke of the emperor, in subsequently expanding this work, forced him to flee his country, and he sought refuge in Stockholm. Returning to his country under an assumed name, he resumed his pen, and wrote a great many effusions both in poetry and prose, which had for their object the rousing of the whole spirit of Germany against the foreign yoke under which it groaned. These produced a great effect at the time, and after the peace (1815-16) he became the editor of a journal called "The Watchman," at Cologne. In 1818 he was presented by the king of Prussia with the professorial chair of modern history in the university of Bonn. His liberal tendencies, however, soon caused his suspension from his duties, although he was still allowed to retain his salary. For twenty years he lived in retirement, when, in 1848, the Revolution drew him once more into public life. He became a member of the National Assembly at Frankfurt; from this, however, he soon withdrew, and has lived mostly in seclusion since. *b.* at Schoritz, isle of Rugen, 1769.

ARNE, Thomas Augustine, an English musician, articled to an attorney; but he soon abandoned the desk for the violin, on which he played so well that he was engaged as leader of the orchestra at Drury-lane. In 1733 he composed the music for Addison's opera of "Rosamond," which was received with universal applause. In 1738 he acquired great credit by setting Milton's "Comus," and in 1740 set Mallet's masque of "Alfred," in which first appeared the song of "Rule Britannia." In 1759 Oxford conferred on him the degree of doctor of music. *b.* 1710; *d.* 1778.

ARNHEIM, *arn'-hime*, the capital of Guelderland, Holland, standing at a distance of about 50 miles from Amsterdam, on the right bank of the Rhine, where it is crossed by a bridge of boats. It is neatly built, and its fortifications, in 1702, were greatly enlarged by the famous Cohorn. *Manf.* Cotton, woollen, paper, and tobacco. It has likewise an active trade in other articles. *Pop.* 17,000. *Lat.* 52° N. *Lon.* 5° 37' E.—Arnheim was taken from the Spaniards in 1585, and in 1813 the Prussians took it from the French. It is connected by railway with Utrecht, Amsterdam, Hague, Rotterdam, and will soon be, if not already, with Emmerich, in Rhenish Prussia.

ARNHEIM BAY, a spacious bay at the north-west extremity of the Gulf of Carpentaria. It is bordered by Arnheim Land, which was discovered by the crews of the *Arnheim* and *Pera*, in 1618. Kangaroos are abundant, and parrots are seen in the woods. *Lat.* of the entrance, 12° 11' S. *Lon.* 136° 3' E.

ARNO, *ar'-no*, the principal river of Tuscany, which has its source in Monte Falterona, of the Apennines, and after traversing the grand duchy from E. to W., enters, by an artificial mouth, the Mediterranean Sea, 8 miles below Pisa. Its valley is one of the most beautiful and most fertile in Italy.

ARNOLD, *ar'-nold*, a town and parish of England, 4 miles from Nottingham. *Manf.* Chiefly hosiery. *Area*, 4,670 acres. *Pop.* 5,000.

ARNOLD, Samuel, an English musician, who, about 1760, became composer to Covent-garden Theatre, where he distinguished himself by several fine productions. His "Cure of Saul" attracted crowded houses, and this was succeeded by the "Prodigal Son," an oratorio, for which, in 1773, he obtained his doctor's degree at Oxford. At this time he was proprietor of the Marylebone Gardens, then a favourite place of public amusement. On the death of Dr. Nares, in 1783, he was appointed organist and composer to the Chapel Royal. In 1796 he commenced a splendid edition of

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Arnold

Handel's works. B. 1740; D. 1802; and was buried in Westminster Abbey, of which church he was organist.

ARNOLD, John, a Cornish watchmaker, whose mechanical genius led him to effect great improvements in the marine chronometer. B. at Bodmin, 1744; D. 1799.

ARNOLD, Thomas, D.D. The father of Dr. Thomas Arnold was a collector of customs at Cowes, Isle of Wight, but the family was originally from Lowestoft, in Suffolk. The college education of Thomas began at Winchester, where his favourite studies were those of poetry and history, and where he received the cognomen of "Poet Arnold," because he had composed an effusion after the manner of Sir W. Scott. Being thus early impressed with the chivalrous song of the "Minstrel of the North" might be deemed predictive of the manly tone which his own future character was to assume in all that appertained to the moral and intellectual stature of man's nature. In his sixteenth year (1811) he was removed to Oxford, having in Corpus Christi College obtained a scholarship. Here his character took a new direction. He merged the ideal in the real, already giving an omen of that "intense earnestness" with which his future existence was to be governed and guided. In defining his convictions at this period, we should say that he considered, in relation to duty and conduct, all mere professions to be the idealities of mankind, and only performances to be their realities. In 1814 he took a first-class degree, and became a fellow of Oriel College. In 1818 he became a deacon. In 1820 he got married, and settled at Laleham, near Staines, where another change seems to have passed over his character. He was now twenty-



DR. ARNOLD.

five, and he had taken several young men under his tuition to prepare them for the universities. He was at the same time employing his leisure, if he allowed himself any, in collecting materials for his edition of Thucydides, whilst contributing articles on Roman history to the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana." His industry, at this time, appears before us as a picture of the moral and intellectual development of a physical Hercules. Hitherto his character had been more or less marked by indolence, succeeded by that kind of restless energy which, so far as we have seen, we take to indicate generally some undefined longing of a strong and unsatisfied mind. It springs from an intense desire for the attainment of something which only appears in shadow to itself, and to which time and circumstance alone will give light, form, and embodiment. At Laleham the mind of Arnold attained its desire. It was there that the indolence and restlessness were exchanged for the industry and the active purpose, or, in his own language, the "intense earnestness" by which he was

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henceforth actuated in following out his mission of life. In 1828 he was elected head master of Rugby school, and he entered upon his duties as a benevolent, ardent, and enlightened instructor. His pupils were not half his years; they were therefore to be treated with kindness. They were to be educated in the polite arts; therefore they were to be held in control by a respectful authority. They were to enter the world, and to be presumed to pursue their destinies in it as gentlemen; therefore were they to be treated with courtesy. These few simple rules seem to us to have greatly guided Arnold in his conduct at Rugby, and to have been great aids to his gaining the universal respect and deep affection of all intrusted to his care. In 1835 he accepted the office of a fellowship in the new London University; but in 1838 retired, on account of some difference between the members upon the principle of voluntary examinations. In 1841 Lord Melbourne appointed him regius professor of modern history at Oxford, but he lived only to deliver his introductory course of lectures. B. at Cowes, 1795; D. 1842.—Dr. Arnold was buried in the chapel at Rugby, and after his death several scholarships were founded by subscription in honour of his name. His writings consist of a Roman history, an edition of Thucydides, a volume of lectures on modern history, several volumes of sermons, and other contributions of a miscellaneous kind to reviews and other periodicals.

ARNOLD, Benedict, an American general, who, although bred a surgeon, was for many years master of a trading vessel; but on the breaking out of hostilities between Great Britain and the colonies, he entered into the service of the latter, and was chosen captain of a company of volunteers at Newhaven. He soon rose to the rank of colonel, and commanded an expedition to Canada, where he was joined by General Montgomery, and in an attempt on Quebec, received a wound in the leg. He next commanded a flotilla on Lake Champlain, where he distinguished himself by his bravery. He continued in the American service till 1780, when he opened a correspondence with Sir Henry Clinton for betraying West Point to the British, in which negotiation Major André became a victim. (See ANDRÉ.) Arnold had a narrow escape, and got on board an English ship of war. He now served with equal ardour on the other side, and, at the peace, retired to England, where he had a pension. He afterwards went to Nova Scotia, whence he sailed to the West Indies, and on his passage was taken by the French, from whom he effected an escape. B. in New England; D. in London, 1801.

ARNON, *ar'-non*, 'tumbling,' a river of Gilead, flowing into the Jordan.

ARNOTT, Neil, Dr., *ar'-not*, a Scotch medical practitioner, greatly distinguished for his benevolence, and his labours in the cause of sanitary improvement. He invented the water-bed and floating mattress, which, in cases of patients confined to their beds, have been used with great success. He is also the inventor of "Arnott's stove" and "Arnott's ventilator," which are now in almost universal use. B. near Montrose, 1788.—Dr. Arnott, as an author, has obtained great celebrity for his work entitled "Elements of Physics; or, Natural Philosophy, General and Medical, explained in plain or non-technical language." In 1854 the Royal Society awarded him the Rumford medal, and in 1855 the jurors of the class of the Universal Exposition of Paris awarded him the great gold medal, and Napoleon III. presented him with the cross of the Legion of Honour.

ARNSTADT, *arn'-stat*, a well-built and thriving town of Saxony, on the river Gera, with a considerable trade in corn and wool. Pop. 5,000.

ARPAD, *ar'-pad*, a chief of the Magyars, and founder of the Hungarian monarchy. Having crossed the Carpathian mountains, he entered a country which was split up into petty principalities, consisting of numerous Slavonic tribes. These he won by presents, or conquered by arms, and finally took up his abode on the island of Tsepel, in the Danube. From this place he governed Hungary, and bequeathed it to Zoltan, his son and successor. D. 907.

ARRAH, *a'-ra*, a town and capital of a district in the province of Bengal, British India, 36 miles from Patna. It was in going to the relief of a few Englishmen who

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Arran

had fortified themselves in the neighbourhood of this place, that 400 British fell into an ambuscade of the sepoys, and of whom 200 were slain, July, 1857.

ARRAN, *ar'-an*, an island on the W. coast of Scotland, near the mouth of the Clyde, and forming the larger part of the shire of Bute. *Ext.* 20 miles long, and from 8 to 11 broad. *Area*, 165 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous and picturesque. In it are found marble, jasper, agates, cairngorms, and a fine species of rock crystal commonly called the Arran diamond. Small patches of flax are cultivated, and an inconsiderable quantity of linen, and some woollens, are manufactured; and the island is laid out in extensive sheep-walks. Its shores are frequented by shoals of salmon, herring, and white fish. A few red deer are still found in the island, and blackcock and other species of grouse are plentiful. *Pop.* about 7,000.

ARRAN ISLES, a group of Irish islands, belonging to the county of Galway, Connaught. *United Area*, 11,287 acres. *Pop.* 3,500.

ARRAN FOWDY and **AREENIG**, *ar'-anfow'-de, a-ren'-ig*, two Welsh mountains in the county of Merioneth, a few miles from Bala. *Height*, nearly 3,000 feet.

ARRAS, *ar'-as*, a large and strongly fortified town of France, the capital of the department of the Pas de Calais, on the Scarpe, 36 miles from Amiens. The seat of a bishopric, and there is a cathedral, a large building of the Grecian order. *Manf.* Tapestry, fine linen, dimities, lace, and porcelain; it has also some beet-root sugar and soap factories. *Pop.* 25,000. *Lat.* 50° N. *Lon.* 2° 46' E.—This is one of the most ancient towns in the kingdom, being the Atrebatum of the time of Cæsar. It is the birthplace of Robespierre, Lebon, and Damiens. For two years, during the first French revolution, Lebon governed this town with a ferocity and terrorism to be matched only by the fiercest tigers of the jungle.—It is a principal station on the Northern Railway of France.

ARRIA, *ar'-e-a*, the wife of Cæcina Pætus, who perceiving the hesitation of her husband, the Roman consul, who was condemned by Claudius to fall upon his sword, plunged a dagger into her bosom, and drawing it out said, "My Pætus, it is not painful."

ARRIAN, *ar'-e-an*, a Greek historian, who united the character of a warrior and philosopher, and rose to the highest dignities in Rome. *B.* at Nicomedia. Lived in the 2nd century.

ARRIAZA, Juan Bautista, *ar-e-ath'-a*, a Spanish poet, who takes rank among the best contemporary writers of his country. Many of his effusions have had a political aim in favour of monarchy and legitimacy. *B.* at Madrid, 1770; *d.* 1837.—He enjoyed a pension from Ferdinand VII., and held a post in the ministry of Foreign Affairs.

ARROQUHAR, *ar-ok-ar*, a parish and village of Scotland, 4 miles from Ben Lomond, much resorted to by tourists. *Pop.* 600.

ARROW, *ar'-o*, two small rivers of England, the one falling into the Lug, in Herefordshire, and the other into the Avon, in Worcestershire.

ARROW, a small river and loch of Ireland, 5 miles from Sligo.

ARROWSMITH MOUNT, *ar-o-smith*, Tasmania. *Lat.* 42° S. *Lon.* 146° E. *Height*, 4,000 feet.

ARROWSMITH, Aaron, an English map-maker, who, from an obscure beginning, by diligence and industry rose to prosperity. He executed upwards of one hundred and thirty maps. *B.* in Winston, Durham, 1750; *d.* in London, 1823.

ARRU, or **AROO**, *ar'-oo*, a group of islands in the Asiatic Archipelago, which produce pearl, tortoise-shell, and trepang. These articles the inhabitants exchange with traders for British manufactured goods. *Lat.* between 5° 20' and 6° 55' S. *Lon.* between 134° and 134° 45' E.

ARSACES I., *ar-sai'-ses*, founder of the Parthian monarchy. He induced his countrymen to rise against the Macedonian yoke, 250 B.C., on which they raised him to the throne. Arsaces was slain in battle, after reigning 38 years.—His successors all took his name.

ARSACES TRANUS, *ti-rai'-nus*, king of Armenia, who being taken prisoner by Sapor, king of Persia, was cast into prison at Ecbatana, where he died, 362 B.C. His country then became a Persian province.

ARSACIDES. (See SOLOMON ISLANDS.)

Artedi

ARSINOE, *ar-sin'-o-e*, a name common to several females, fountains, and towns in ancient history.

ARTA, or **LARTA**, *ar'-ta*, a town of Albania, on a river of the same name. *Manf.* Coarse woollen and other cloths. 360 miles from Constantinople. *Lat.* 39° 30' N. *Lon.* 21° 8' E. *Pop.* 6,000.

ARTA, GULF OF, a gulf of the Ionian Sea, near the entrance of which the naval battle of Actium was fought, 29 B.C.

ARTABANUS IV., *ar'-ta-bai'-nus*, the last of the Parthian monarchs, who, in 217, escaping with great difficulty from a perfidious massacre commenced by the Romans, with Caracalla at their head, mustered an army, and engaged his foes in a battle which lasted two days; but as the armies were preparing to renew the combat, Artabanus was informed of the death of Caracalla: peace was then made on honourable terms. Artaxerxes afterwards incited his subjects to revolt, and in a battle in 226, Artabanus was taken and put to death. Thus ended, in the 3rd century, the Parthian empire.

ARTAVASDES I., *ar'-ta-väs'-des*, a king of Armenia, who succeeded his father Tigranes. He joined the Roman forces under Crassus, but deserted to the enemy, and thus the Romans were defeated and Crassus slain. He similarly betrayed Mark Antony when engaged against the Medes; but afterwards, Artavasdes fell into Antony's power, and he was taken, with his wife and children, to Alexandria, where they were dragged at his chariot-wheels in chains of gold. After the battle of Actium, Cleopatra caused his head to be struck off, and sent to the king of Media. Reigned in the 1st century B.C.

ARTAXERXES I., *ar'-ta-xer'-xes*, surnamed Longimanus, was the third son of Xerxes, king of Persia, and, having murdered his brother Darius, ascended the throne, 465 B.C. *D.* 424 B.C. and was succeeded by his only son, Xerxes.—This prince is generally supposed to have been the Ahasuerus of scripture, who married Esther, and by whose permission Ezra restored the Jewish religion at Jerusalem. The seventy weeks of Daniel are also dated in his reign.

ARTAXERXES II., surnamed Mnemon, on account of his great memory, was the eldest son of Darius Nothus, and began his reign 404 B.C. His brother Cyrus formed a conspiracy against him, for which he was sentenced to death; but, at the intercession of his mother Parysatis, the sentence was commuted to banishment to Asia Minor. Cyrus repaid this act of clemency by mustering a large army of Asiatics, and some Greek troops under Clearchus, with whom he marched to Babylon; but, being encountered by Artaxerxes, he was defeated and slain. The Greeks, however, escaped, and reached their own country, under Xenophon. Artaxerxes died at the age of 94, after reigning 62 years.

ARTAXERXES III. succeeded his father, the preceding monarch, 359 B.C. To pave his way to the succession, he murdered two of his brothers, and afterwards put to death all the remaining branches of the family. He succeeded in suppressing several insurrections which were raised against him, and in Egypt slew the sacred bull Apis, and gave the flesh to his soldiers. For this his eunuch, Bagoas, an Egyptian, caused him to be poisoned, and after giving his carcass to cats, made knife-handles of his bones, 338 B.C.

ARTAXERXES BELEGAN, or **ARDSHIR**, the first king of Persia of the race of Sassanides, was a shepherd's son; but his grandfather, by the mother's side, being governor of a province, he was sent to the court of King Ardavan. On the death of his grandfather, he, being refused an appointment, retired to Persia proper, where, exciting the people to revolt, he defeated and slew Ardavan and his son; on which he assumed the title of *king of kings*. He made vast conquests, and administered the affairs of his kingdom with wisdom. He married the daughter of Ardavan, who, attempting to poison him, was sentenced to death. The officer, however, to whom the execution of this sentence was committed, concealed the queen, who was soon afterwards delivered of a son. The king discovering the secret, applauded the conduct of his officer, and acknowledged the child as his heir. *D.* 240.

ARTEDI, Peter, *ar-te-de*, a Swedish naturalist,

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Artemisia

between whom and Linnaeus there was such an attachment, that they made each other heirs to all their MSS. Artedi devoted himself chiefly to ichthyology, which he greatly advanced. He was drowned at Leyden in 1735; b. 1705. Linnaeus published, in 1739, his "Bibliotheca Ichthyologica" and his "Philosophia Ichthyologica."

ARTEMISIA I., *ar-te-mis'-e-a*, queen of Caria, who assisted Xerxes in person against the Greeks, and behaved with such valour that the Athenians offered a reward for her capture, and the Spartans erected a statue to her. Lived in the 5th century B.C.

ARTEMISIA II., queen of Caria, erected a monument to her husband Mausolus, which was so magnificent, that every splendid structure of the kind has since been called a mausoleum. Lived in the 4th century B.C.

ARTER, *ar'-ter*, a town in the island of Majorca. *Manf.* Linen and dyeing. Many of the inhabitants employ themselves in fishing. *Pop.* about 3,500.

ARTEVELDE, James and Philip, *ar'-te-vel*, the name of two Flemings, a father and son, distinguished for their patriotism in the 14th century. James, the father, was killed in a popular tumult at Ghent, 1345; and his son Philip, after making himself master of Bruges in 1382, was killed in the same year, at the battle of Rosbecq, where 25,000 Flemings fell.

ARTHUR, *ar'-thur*, a British prince, the son of Uther, pendragon or dictator of the Britons, by the wife of the duke of Cornwall. He succeeded Uther in 516, and instituted the military order of the Knights of the Round Table, and settled Christianity at York in the room of paganism. Of this celebrated personage there are many fabulous circumstances related. D. 542 A.D.

ARTHUR, duke of Brittany, the posthumous son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, son of Henry I., by Constantia, daughter of the duke of Brittany, and declared heir by his uncle Richard I., who afterwards devised his kingdoms to his brother John. A peace, however, taking place, Arthur did homage to his uncle for the dukedom of Brittany. In another rupture between England and France, Arthur was taken prisoner by John, who caused him to be confined in the castle of Rouen, where it is supposed he was murdered. B. 1187.—It is upon the supposed murder of this prince that the interest of Shakspeare's play of "King John" turns.

ARTOIS, *ar'-twaw*, an old county and government of France, which is now divided into the departments of the Pas de Calais, the Somme, and the North. It is from the name of this province that the word Artesian, as applied to wells, is derived, from its being customary amongst the inhabitants to bore the earth for springs.

ARTVIN, *art'-vin*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 35 miles from Batoum. It has a trade in honey, wax, butter, and oil. *Pop.* about 7,000.

ARUN, *a'-run*, a small river of England, which flows into the sea at Little Hampton, in Sussex.

ARUNDEL, *a'-run-del*, a town and parish of Sussex, situate on the Arun, 50 miles from London. The town is supported principally by a shipping trade in timber and corn. *Pop.* about 3,000. This was formerly a place of great strength, and was besieged by Henry I. in person, by whom it was taken, after a gallant resistance from the earl of Arundel. It is a station on the South Coast Railway.

ARUNDEL, Thomas, archbishop of Canterbury, in the reigns of Richard II. and Henries IV. and V. He was a severe persecutor of the followers of Wickliffe, and was one of the leaders in procuring the act "De Hæretico Comburendo." B. 1353; d. 1413.

ARVA, or ORAWA, *ar'-va*, a district in Hungary, situate among the Carpathian mountains, with an inclement atmosphere and barren soil. *Pop.*, composed chiefly of Bohemian Sclavonians, 74,000.

ARVE, *ar'-vai*, a river in Savoy, which falls into the Rhone near the town of Geneva. *Length*, 45 miles.

ARZAMASS, *ar'-za-mas*, a town of Nijnû Novgorod, Russia, on the Tescha, a tributary of the Oka. *Manf.* Soap, leather, sail and linen cloths. *Pop.* about 5,000.

ARZANEAU, *ar'-za-no*, a town of France, in Brittany, department of Finisterre. *Pop.* 4,150.

ARZEW, *ar'-zoo*, a seaport-town in the W. of Algeria,

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Ascham

28 miles from Oran. It is considered to be the ancient Arsenaria, and it contains many relics of antiquity. *Lat.* 35° 52' N. *Lon.* 1° E.

ARZIGNANO, *ariz'-en-ya'-no*, a town of Lombardy, 12 miles from Vicenza. *Manf.* Woollens, leather, and silk twist. *Pop.* 4,000.

ARZILLA, *ar'-zil'-a*, a small seaport-town of Morocco, the first on the Mediterranean after passing Cape Spartel, from which it is distant about 20 miles. *Pop.* 1,000.

ARZOBISPO ISLAND, *ar'-zo-bis'-po*, in the Pacific. (See BONIN ISLANDS.)

ASA, *ai'-sa*, 'physician,' a good king of Judah.

ASAPH, *ai'-saf*, a Hebrew musician of the tribe of Levi, cotemporary with David, and the composer of several of the psalms.

ASAPH, St., *as'-af*, a town and parish of Flintshire, 20 miles from Chester. It has a plainly-built cathedral, 170 feet long and 90 feet deep. The episcopal palace is a spacious and commodious building. *Pop.* 3,500.

ASCALON, *as'-ka-lon*, a town of Palestine, 14 miles from Gaza. *Lat.* 31° 35' N. *Lon.* 34° 47' E.—In 1099 a great victory was won here by the Crusaders.

ASCENSION, *â-sen'-shon*, a district of the United States, and of which we have very meagre information. *Area*, 280 square miles. *Pop.* about 11,000, of whom more than half are slaves.

ASCENSION, a volcanic island in the Atlantic, 800 miles from St. Helena, and a possession of Great Britain. *Ext.* 8 miles long, with an average breadth of 4 miles. *Area*, 35 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, with one peak rising to a height of nearly 3,000 feet. Scarcely any verdure whatever clothes its surface. *Climate.* Dry but healthy. The castor-oil plant, pepper, the Cape gooseberry, and tomato, are indigenous. Turtle and birds' eggs form the principal exports of its inhabitants. *Pop.*, nearly all military, 500. *Lat.* 7° 55' S. *Lon.* 14° 25' W.—This island was, in 1501, discovered on Ascension Day; from which circumstance it takes its name. The British took possession of it in 1815, when Napoleon I. was sent to St. Helena, and made it a military station. There is a victualling establishment on the island for supplying the African squadron, engaged in the suppression of the slave trade.

ASCENSION BAY, on the E. side of the peninsula of Yucatan, in the Bay of Honduras. *Lat.* 19° 30' N. *Lon.* 88° 56' W.

ASCH, *ash*, a market-town of Germany, on a rivulet of the same name, in the Bohemian circle of Egra. *Manf.* Woollens, hosiery, and wire. *Pop.* 8,000.

ASCHACH, *ash'-ak*, a large market-town of Upper Austria, with a fine castle, on the Danube, 13 miles from Linz. It is an entrepôt for timber, laths, linens, and fruits.

ASCHAFFENBURG, *ash'-af'-en-boorg*, the ancient Hercynia, a fortified town of Bavaria, on the Maine, 2½ miles from Frankfort. *Manf.* Woollens, paper, soap, straw goods, and tobacco. Shipbuilding is carried on, and it has a pretty fair transit trade. *Pop.* 10,000.—The electors of Mentz had here an elegant castle. The principal public buildings are the churches of St. Peter and St. Alexander, two other churches, the foundation called Insignis Collegiata, the Capuchin monastery, and the Jesuits' college, in which is now held the Lyceum, or public school, with a royal library of 25,000 volumes. It is a principal station on the Bavarian State Railway.

ASCHAM, Roger, *as'-kam*, a learned English writer, on whom, in 1544, Henry VIII. settled a pension of 10*l.* a year. About the same time he was appointed classical tutor to Lady, afterwards Queen, Elizabeth, and after being thus honourably employed two years, he returned to Cambridge, where he had been before teacher of Greek, and had a pension settled upon him by King Edward VI., at the same time filling the office of public orator with great reputation. In 1550 he attended Sir Richard Morysine in his embassy to the emperor Charles V., and remained in Germany three years. He was now appointed Latin secretary to King Edward, but on the death of that prince he lost his place and pension. Afterwards he was made Latin secretary to Queen Mary, and was employed by Cardinal Pole. On the accession of Queen Elizabeth, he

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Aschersleben

continued in his office of secretary, and became her private tutor in the learned languages. The only preferment he obtained was a prebend in the cathedral of York. *B.* at Kirby Wiske, near Northallerton, 1515: *D.* in London, 1568.—His most esteemed work is entitled "The Schoolmaster," of which an excellent edition by Mr. Upton appeared in 1711; his Latin epistles have been frequently printed, and are admired as elegant compositions. His works were printed entire, in 1 vol. 4to, in 1769.

ASCHERSLEBEN, *ash'-erz-lai'-ben*, the chief town of a district of Prussian Saxony, in the principality of Halberstadt, between the rivers Elbe and Wipper, 27 miles from Magdeburg. It was formerly a Hanse town. *Manf.* Friezes, flannels, linen fabrics, and earthenware. *Pop.* about 12,000.—In the neighbourhood of this town are the picturesque ruins of the ancient burgh of Ascania, the ancestral seat of the house of Anhalt.

ASCOLI, *as'-ko-le*, a frontier town of the Papal States, in the province of Fermo ed Ascoli, standing on the bank of the Tronto, 15 miles from Teramo. It is one of the pleasantest and best-built towns in the Papal States, and from its strong position and the stern character of the country in which it is situate, has, at all times of trouble, been considered an important place. Its trade is not great. *Pop.* 12,000.

ASCOT-HEATH, *as'-kot*, a celebrated horseracing-ground in Berkshire, 6 miles from Windsor.—The races of this place are held in the second week after those of Epsom, and are generally patronized by the sovereign and great numbers of the aristocracy. A branch line of the London and South-western Railway takes passengers to within a short distance of the race-course.

ASDRUBAL, and ASDRUBALBARCA. (See HASDRUBAL.)

ASELE-LAPPMARK, *a'-sel-lip-mark*, a town of Swedish Lapland, in a district of the same name, 85 miles from Umea. *Lat.* 64° 12' N. *Lon.* 17° 4' E.

ASENATH, *as'-e-nath*, 'peril' or 'misfortune,' an Egyptian princess, the wife of Joseph.

ASH, *ash*, a village in Surrey, on the London and South-western Railway, which, with Tongham, is the nearest station to the military camp, Aldershot. *ASH* is a name common to several parishes of England, none of which have a population over 3,000.

ASHANTEE, *ash'-an-te'*, an extensive territory of Western Africa, situate immediately behind the states which occupy the Gold Coast. *Ext.* About 300 miles long and the same broad; but its limits are very inaccurately defined. *Desc.* Mountainous and well watered, but in many parts covered with dense forests, which remain impervious, save by several paths, which have been hewn through them with immense labour. *Rivers.* The principal are the Assinie and the Volta. These, however, would seem to have different names in different parts of the country. *Climate.* Hot; but, in the more elevated districts, considered healthy. *Zoology.* Elephants, lions, hyenas, wild hogs, deer, and antelopes. These are the principal wild quadrupeds. Of tame ones, cows, with horses of a small breed, with a kind of hairy sheep, and goats, are the chief. Of *Birds*, there are numerous vultures and hawks; parrots abound in the woods, and there are several smaller species of beautiful plumage, which are possessed of mellifluous powers of song. Of *Reptilia*, alligators and snakes are plentiful. *Pro.* The principal vegetable grown is the yam; but rice, corn, sugar-cane, and a mucilaginous vegetable called encrura, are cultivated; tobacco and the pine-apple are also cultivated, and gum and dye-woods are plentiful. *Minerals.* Gold, iron, and lead; the first is washed down the rivers in particles as well as in lumps, mingled with sand in the earth. *Towns.* The principal are Coomassia, the capital, Dwabin, Mankarno, Boosoor, Dinkira, Kickiwheri, Korauza, Buntakoo, Salaga, and Yahndi, which are all capitals of the various districts, provinces, or kingdoms composing the country. *Manf.* Principally cotton cloth, which the Ashantees weave on a loom worked by strings and held between the toes. Their patterns are painted with a feather, and are often of brilliant colours. Leather is tanned, sword-blades are made, and figures of gold executed with considerable ingenuity. *Pop.* variously estimated; perhaps about

Ashmole

1,000,000. *Lat.* between 6° and 8° N. *Lon.* 0° 3' W. —In 1826 the Ashantees were defeated in a great battle by the British, under Sir Charles McCarthy, governor-in-chief of all the British settlements on the west coast of Africa, from the Gambia to the Volta, inclusive. Since that time there have been no further wars, and the power of the Ashantees has gradually declined.

ASHBOURNE, *ash'-borne*, a town and parish of Derbyshire, on the Dove, 140 miles from London. *Area*, 12,800 acres. *Manf.* Lace and cotton fabrics, whilst an active trade is carried on in cheese and malt. *Pop.* 6,000. It is a station on the North Staffordshire Railway.

ASHBURNHAM, *ash'-burn-ham*, a parish of Sussex, 4 miles from Battle. *Area*, 4,280 acres. *Pop.* 1,000.—In the church of this place the shirt which Charles I. wore at his execution is preserved.

ASHBURNHAM, John, a staunch supporter of Charles I., and the only attendant, with the exception of Dr. Hudson, of that unfortunate monarch on his journey, in April, 1646, from Oxford to Newark, where the Scots army was lying. *B.* 1603; *D.* 1671.—This individual passed through many vicissitudes, yet was so fortunate as to be able to repurchase the family estates, which his father had squandered through dissipation. His grandson was made a peer in the time of William and Mary, and the earls of Ashburnham are now in the enjoyment of the estates which were recovered by his success.

ASHBURTON, *ash'-bur'-ton*, a town and parish of Devonshire, 16 miles from Exeter. *Area*, 8,320 acres. Spinning and weaving are carried on in the town; and there are copper and tin mines in the neighbourhood. *Pop.* 3,400.

ASHBURTON, Alexander Baring, Baron, the second son of Sir Francis Baring, Bart., a London merchant of considerable wealth. In 1810, on the death of his father, he became the head of the firm of Baring Brothers and Co., and in 1812 was elected a member of parliament for Taunton. In 1834 he became a member of Sir Robert Peel's cabinet, as president of the Board of Trade and master of the Mint, and was created Baron Ashburton. In 1841 he proceeded to America, and amicably settled the boundary question with the United States, and which settlement is known by the name of the "Ashburton Treaty." He continued to support Sir Robert Peel in the House of Lords until Sir Robert brought forward his measure for repealing the corn laws. To this measure he gave a decided opposition, and after it had passed into law, he intermeddled very little with politics. *B.* 1774; *D.* 1848.

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH, *ash'-be-del-a-zoosh*, a market-town of Leicestershire, 16 miles from Leicester. *Manf.* Cotton goods, hosiery, hats, bricks, and it has some iron-smelting furnaces. *Pop.* 6,000.—Here are the ruins of a castle in which Mary queen of Scots was imprisoned. It is a station on the Midland Railway.

ASHCHURCH, *ash'-church*, a parish of Gloucestershire, 3 miles from Tewkesbury. *Area*, 4,240 acres. *Pop.* 800.—Reached by the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway.

ASHDON, *ash'-don*, a parish of Essex, 4 miles from Saffron Walden. *Area*, 4,846 acres. *Pop.* 1,300.—This parish is supposed to have been the scene of the defeat of Edmund Ironside by Canute the Great, in 1016.

ASHFORD, *ash'-ford*, a market-town in the county of Kent, 53 miles from London. The church is of Gothic architecture, and there is here a free school. *Pop.* 5,000.—It is a station on the South-eastern Railway. This name is common to several parishes of England, generally with small populations.

ASHLAND, *ash'-land*, a county of Ohio, U.S. *Area*, 342 square miles, with a fertile soil. *Pop.* 125,000.

ASHLEY, *ash'-le*, the name of several parishes in England.

ASHMOLE, Elias, *ash'-mole*, an eminent antiquary, who, on the breaking out of the Rebellion, went to Oxford, and entered Brasenose College. He was for some time in the royal army, but when the king's affairs were ruined, he settled in London, and became a member of the Society of Astrologers. On the restoration of Charles II. he was appointed Windsor herald, and became one of the first members of the Royal

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Ashover

Society. In 1669 the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of M.D. In 1672 he presented his "History of the Order of the Garter" to the king, who rewarded him with £400. In 1683 he presented the university of Oxford with his collection of curiosities, which gift was augmented at his death by the bequest of his MSS. and library. *B.* at Lichfield, 1617; *D.* in London, 1692.—He left a number of MSS., some of which were published; viz., "The Antiquities of Berkshire;" "Miscellanies on Several Curious Subjects;" and "Memoirs of his own Life."

ASHOVER, *ash'-o-ver*, a town and parish of Derbyshire, 6 miles from Chesterfield. *Manf.* Worsteds, stockings, and cotton goods. *Pop.* 3,500.

ASHTABULA, *ash'-ta-bu'-la*, a county in the north-east part of Ohio, U.S., on Lake Erie, with a rich soil. *Pop.* 30,000.—Also a river of Ohio, which runs into Lake Erie, 45 miles W. of Erie.

ASHTABOTH, *ash'-ti-roth*, 'flocks,' 'the sheep,' or 'riches,' the idol goddess of the Zidonians. From her the Saxons derive their *Æster*, and we have our Easter.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, *ash'-ton-under-line*, a town and parish of Lancashire, on the river Tame, 6 miles from Manchester. *Area* of parish, 9,300 acres, or 10 square miles. *Manf.* Principally cotton; but there are woollen, silk, and hat factories besides. Iron and brass-founding, brick-making, machine-making, bleaching, dyeing, and basket-making are also carried on to a considerable extent. In the immediate vicinity there are upwards of twenty collieries. *Pop.* 60,000.—The church of this town was built in the time of Henry V., and its tower has a peal of ten bells. Near it is "The Old Hall" and the remains of an ancient prison, which is known by the name of "The Dungeons," and which, till comparatively recently, was used as a place of confinement. The London and North-western, Manchester and Lincolnshire, and Lancashire and Yorkshire railways have each a station here. Ashton is a name common to many English parishes.

ASIA, *ai'-she-a*, the largest of the great divisions of the earth, taking its name from a syllable which signifies the 'sun,' and giving to its inhabitants the designation of 'People of the Sun.' It is bounded on the N. by the Arctic Ocean, on the E. by the Pacific, on the S. by the Indian, and on the W. by Europe and Africa. It is united to Africa by the Isthmus of Suez, which is about 75 miles across, and is separated from N. America by Behring's Straits, about 45 miles wide at their narrowest part. *Ext.* This has been variously estimated; but the difference between the authorities we have consulted is not great. From Behring's Straits to the Dardanelles, the length may be taken at 7,500 miles; and from Cape Sievero Vostotchnia, in Siberia, to Point Romania, at the southern extremity of the Malay peninsula, the breadth at 5,200. *Area*, 17,000,000 square miles; the northern part being in the frigid, the middle in the temperate, and the southern in the torrid zones. *Coast.* Limited in proportion to its great size, being not half so extended as the coast of Europe. On three of its sides its shores are singularly irregular, and in the north are indented with deep bays; but from the sea being almost continually frozen, these are of comparatively little value in a commercial point of view. *Capes.* The principal are Sievero Vostotchnia, or East Cape; North-east Cape; Lopatka; Cape Romania, the most southern; Negrais, Comorin, Ras-al-had, and Baba, which is the most western. East Cape is the most easterly part of the continent, and North Cape the most northern. *Straits.* The chief are Behring's; the straits of Corea, Prouse, Saugor, Formosa, Malacca, Palk, Ormus, Bab-el-Mandeb, the Dardanelles, and the Straits of Constantinople. Those of Palk, Prouse, and Behring's, are named after their discoverers; Bab-el-Mandeb means the 'gate of tears,' and is so called from the great number of ships which were wrecked on its coasts. It is only 20 miles wide between Africa and Arabia. Formosa signifies 'beautiful,' and was so named by the Portuguese. The Dardanelles being one key to Constantinople and the Bosphorus, are strongly fortified, whilst their shores are classical with memorable associations. They were crossed by Xerxes when he invaded Greece. *Bays, Gulfs, and Seas.* The Sea of Kara and the Gulf of Obi are connected with the Arctic

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Ocean; the Gulf of Anadyr with the Sea of Kamchatka, the seas of Okhotsk and Japan with the Gulf of Tartary, the Yellow and China seas and the Gulf of Tonquin, are all connected with the Pacific; whilst the Indian Ocean has the Gulf of Martaban, the Bay of Bengal, the Arabian Sea with the Gulf of Cambay, the Gulf of Cutch, the Persian Gulf, the Arabian Gulf, or Red Sea, with the gulfs of Suez and Akaba. Besides these there are the Levant, Archipelago, the Sea of Marmora, the Black or Euxine Sea, and the Sea of Azov. The immense indentations which many of these make, cause corresponding projections of land, which, in the form of peninsulas, run far out into the ocean on the south, west, and east coasts. Thus we have the Tchukches, stretching towards America; that of Kamchatka, the Corea, the Malayan, the Indian, and the Arabian, the aggregate area of which alone, independently of the central continental mass, may be taken at 3,500,000 square miles. *Desc.* To give a brief and at the same time a comprehensive description of Asia is impossible; but notwithstanding its great elevations, it may generally be defined as a flat country; and although extremely fertile in China, further India, and the greater part of Hindostan, yet is it defaced by immense steppes and morasses, and by sandy deserts, mostly impregnated with salt, stretching almost without interruption from the shores of the Arabian Gulf to those of the Pacific Ocean. The largest of these is the Gobi or Shamo, which is 1,400 miles long, and from 500 to 700 broad. These deserts are, in certain places, separated or divided either by rivers or chains of mountains. The Himalaya chain separates the Shamo, or sea of sand, from the deserts of North-western India, which again are separated from those of Beloochistan by the Indus; and those of Persia are parted from those of Turkey and Arabia by the rivers Tigris and Euphrates. *Plains, Steppes, and Table-lands.* These are on the most gigantic scale. Nearly the whole of the north-west part of Asia is a vast plain, called the plain of Siberia and Tartary, extending from the mountains of Persia and the branches of the Hindoo-Koosh to the shores of the Arctic Sea, and embracing an area of upwards of 7,000,000 square miles. Round the Caspian and the Aral seas there are extensive tracts of this territory many feet below the level of the sea, and exhibiting the largest physical depression on the face of the globe. In the north-east part of China there is an alluvial plain of 210,000 square miles, and Hindostan presents us with plains of 2,000 miles in extent. The plain of Iran, in Persia, covers an area of 1,700,000 square miles, and that of Tibet 7,600,000. The plain of Siberia is mostly a frozen morass in the north, whilst in the south it assumes the character of those steppes which produce a coarse kind of herbage. Very little of it is fit for cultivation. The Chinese plain, on the other hand, is extremely fertile. That portion of the Hindostan plain which is watered by the Ganges, is in the highest degree fertile; whilst that through which the Indus takes its course, is only so in detached parts and along the banks of the rivers. The plain of Iran is little better than a sandy desert, whilst the steppe or table-land of Tibet is struck with a stern sterility, which is heightened by the general coldness by which its atmosphere is characterized. *Mountains.* The chief mountain systems are the Himalaya, the Altai, the Thian-Shan or Celestial Mountains, and the Kuen-lun. These generally run parallel with the equator, and form the great central table-land of Asia, which is the most extensive on the earth. The entire length of the Himalayas is about 1,800 miles, measuring them from the Burrampooter, in Assam, to the western extremity of the Hindoo-Koosh, in Cabul. The amazing sublimity with which the summits of these rise amid the clouds of Indian skies, never fail to impress the mind with the deepest feelings of reverential awe of their Creator. Their peaks are the loftiest in the globe. Chumulari rises to nearly 24,000 feet; Consainthan to nearly 25,000; Jamnobri and Nanda Devi to nearly 26,000 each; Dhawalagiri to 27,600; and Kunchingga—the monarch of mountains—to 28,178, according to the measurement of Lieutenant-Colonel Waugh, Surveyor-General of India. Many of the passes of this range are above 15,000 feet high, and some of them reach the extraordinary elevation of 18,000 and even 19,000 feet above the level of

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the sea. On the north side, the line of perpetual snow is at 16,620 feet, whilst that on the south is 12,981. The opposite of this would naturally be expected; but when the serenity of the sky on the north side is taken into consideration, with the more constant radiation of heat from the neighbouring plains, the apparent phenomenon is readily accounted for. The Altai system stretches, under various names, from the confluence of the Uba and Irtish, first to the Gulf of Okhotsk, and thence to East Cape. Their whole length is about 5,000 miles, and their breadth varies from 400 to 1,000. (See *ALTAI*.) The Thian-Shan, or Celestial Mountains, rise in Tartary, and taking a course nearly along the 42nd parallel of north latitude, terminate in the great desert of Gobi. Their highest mountain is the Bogdo-Oola, a huge, snow-clad, massive elevation, upheaving itself abruptly from a flat steppe, and deemed sacred by the Kalmucks. The Kuen-lun range runs nearly parallel with the Celestials, and in some places also with the Hindoo-Koosh. It takes its rise a little to the east of the 100th degree of east longitude, and under a variety of names runs west and north-west, and skirting the Caspian and Black seas on the south, finally terminates to the west of the latter. These are the principal mountain-chains of Asia. Those beyond the Altai ridges on the north-east are comparatively small, both in point of magnitude and elevation. In West Asia, the Ural and the Caucasian ranges are the principal. Besides these there are in Natolia the Taurus and the Anti-Taurus, the Persian mountains, the Western Ghauts in the Carnatic, the Vindhias in Upper India, and the Assam chain, all of which will be more or less noticed when treating of the several countries to which they more especially belong. *Volcanoes*. Few on the continent in a state of activity, but in the Asiatic islands, these are abundant. Java contains a greater number than any other place on the globe of the same size. In West Asia, Demarand is the only existing active volcano. On the eastern table-land, in the chain of Thian-Shan, there are two volcanoes, Peshan and Ho-cheou, widely apart from each other. In Kamchatka there are nine in a state of activity. In those regions where they occur, earthquakes are frequent. *Rivers*. Running into the Arctic Ocean, and draining the extensive country north of the great table-land, the principal are the Obi, with its tributary the Irtish, which has for its affluents the Ishim and Tobal; the Yenisei, with its tributary the Angara; and the Lena, with its tributary the Aldau. Running into the Pacific are the Amoor or Saghalen, the Hoang-ho, the Yang-tse-kiang, and the Si-keang, all of which have an eastern course; the Cambodia, or Maykiang, and the Meinam, which have a south course. Falling into the Indian Ocean are the Irrawady, Burrampooter, Ganges, with its tributaries the Jumna, which is swelled by its affluents the Chumbul and the Sone; the Mahanuddy, Godavery, Tapti, Kistnah, Nerbudda, and the Indus, which has for its tributaries the Cabul, Jhelum, Chenaub, Ravee, Beas, and Sutlej. In the west there is the Amoo or Jihoon, rising in a lake in the table-land of Parnir, and falling into the Sea of Aral. On the table-land there is the Yarkand, which, with many more smaller streams, flow for a certain distance, when they become lost in the deserts or discharge themselves into lakes, and have, therefore, no connection with the ocean. Some of the basins of these rivers are of great extent. That of the Obi has an area of 924,800 geographical square miles, which, with the exception of the basins of the Mississippi and the Amazon, is the largest in the world. The Yenisei has 784,530 geographical square miles; the Lena 594,000; and the Amoor, Yang-tse-kiang, and the Hoang-ho, have each above 500,000 geographical square miles. The Yang-tse-kiang has a length of 2,880 miles, and the Yenisei 2,800; these being the longest rivers in Asia. The other principal rivers have lengths varying from 1,300 to 2,400 miles. *Lakes*. The largest lake, of its kind, in the world, is that which is denominated the Caspian Sea, which takes its name from the Caspi, an ancient people who dwelt on its shores; and which, according to one authority, covers an area of 120,000 square miles, and according to another, 140,000. The other lakes are Aral, Van, Ooroomia, Asphaltites or the Dead Sea, which are all salt; and Baikal or Holy Sea. This last is of fresh

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water, has an area of 14,000 square miles, and forms a part of the great line of commercial communication between Russia and China. There are numerous other salt lakes distributed over Siberia, Tartary, Armenia, and Asia Minor; but these are the principal. *Forests*. These are regulated by the difference in climate and soil. In the north, trees are dwarfs, and vegetation decreases as we proceed eastward. In the south of Siberia we enter the region of the birch, the willow, and the fir; in Manchooria we are in the country of oak; but on the great north plain, and in the regions of the south-west, wood is thinly scattered. In Hindostan and further India, the teak and other oaks appear; the banyan-tree forms a grove in itself; the cocoa, areca, talpa, and other palms, spread their broad and protecting leaves, and the most esteemed woods, as ebony, rose, satin, sandal, and others, attain perfection. On the great table-land of Manchooria, the ginseng, valued so highly for its medicinal virtues by the Chinese, grows; and from Persia to China the rhubarb is found. The camphor-tree diffuses its fragrance in both China and Japan; the plant called asatetida is found in Afghanistan, and the dried juice of the ash, designated manna, is produced in Persia and Turkey. In fruitage and floral vegetation Asia is prolific. To it Europe is indebted for many of its most esteemed fruits, which, with spontaneous luxuriance, are there growing wild. Amongst these may be noted the orange and the lemon, the peach and the apricot, the walnut and the cherry, the olive and the grape; whilst in Hindostan the pineapple is so abundant as to be held by the natives as a fruit almost of no value. In flowers and ornamental shrubs, Europe has received from Asia the damask rose, the China aster, the Chinese primrose, chrysanthemums, hydrangea, and many others. *Wild Animals*. The principal are, the tiger, the panther, the leopard, and the jackal; the elephant, and rhinoceros; apes are abundant, and several kinds of deer, antelopes, and oxen. These all inhabit the southern or warmer portion of the continent. In the central regions there are the djiggetai, a kind of horse, the ass, musk, sheep, and goat. Here also are numerous herds of antelopes, roving at will over the boundless plains, but often falling sacrifices to the ferocity of the wolves and jackals, which pursue them in packs. The north is the habitat of the fur animals. Here the ermine and the sable have their haunts, and the fox pursues his depredations. The sea-otter infests the shores of Kamchatka, and the polar bear wanders over the trackless snows of the arctic regions, in which the hardy reindeer and elk also obtain a scanty subsistence. In Hindostan, the maneless, and in the south-west, the maned lion, are sometimes, but rarely, found. But in these regions, the tiger abounds, and has been found as far north as the 50th degree of latitude. *Birds*. Numerous and splendid in their plumage, but in general destitute of the charms of song. The more showy consist of parrots, parroquets, and peacocks; gold and silver pheasants, and all the wild stock of our common fowls. In Arabia, the ostrich sweeps the plains with the fleetness of an Arab steed, whilst herons, cranes, storks, pelicans, and wild ducks, are to be found in the vicinity of its lakes. To Southern Asia Europe is indebted for the common cock and hen. *Reptiles*. The principal haunts of Asiatic reptilia are the north and north-east parts of Hindostan, between the Himalayas and the Bay of Bengal; in China, and in the islands of Ceylon, Sumatra, Celebes, and Java. At their head are the different species of the crocodile, haunting, and, with their loathsome forms, rendering horrid, the rivers of India. In the Ganges especially they are numerous. Of frogs there are ten species peculiar to Asia, and of toads there are nine, most of which are distributed over the islands. Fresh-water tortoises, and chameleons, are frequently found, and the woods, swamps, and jungles abound in serpents and snakes. Of these, the cobra-de-capello is the most deadly, and the python is the largest of the Eastern world. Tree-serpents, like parti-coloured garters, entwine the stems of the tropical forests; and the Indian Ocean, as well as fresh-water streams and lakes, swarm with innumerable snakes, as venomous as they are ferocious. In the Persian Gulf, the Red Sea, and on the shores of Ceylon, the pearl-oyster is found. *Insects*. Abundant, especially in the south, where the locust and the mosquito are intolerable pests. *Fish*.

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Every description is to be found along the coast, in accordance with the situation and the kind of water necessary to their existence; but their characteristics are too nearly assimilated to those of other continents to require a detailed or particular notice here. *Domestic Animals.* The same as those of Europe, with the addition of the one-humped and the two-humped camel, and the elephant. The greater number of European domestic animals are supposed to have come originally from Asia, as man himself is supposed to have done. In the north the reindeer and the dog are broken in and employed as beasts of draught. In the central regions, the grunting ox, or yak, an animal with a tail like a horse, is similarly used; and in the south it is the Brahmin ox that is used. In the desert districts the camel is found; the dromedary, or one-humped species, traversing the "sandy seas" of Arabia, Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan, Beloochistan, North-west India, and Turkestan; the Bactrian camel, or two-humped, the dreary wastes of the central table-land. This animal may be seen as far north as the 50th degree, and the reindeer may be seen as far south in the same hemisphere, although the one is naturally the inhabitant of an intensely hot, and the other of an intensely cold country. The elephant luxuriates in the rich vegetation of the south, whilst the Tibet or shawl-goat adheres to the central regions of the continent. The sheep whose tail often weighs from eight to ten pounds, is found in Afghanistan, Turkestan, and other parts, whilst the hog is abundant amongst the Chinese, although repudiated in the Mahometan countries of the south-west. *Climate.* Although Asia is mostly within the temperate zone, it is generally colder than might be supposed by the indications of its latitude. In the central, north, and east parts, the extremes of heat and cold are felt. The great table-land is both dry and cold; but to give a general and comprehensive definition, the continent may be said to be cold in the north; wet and cold in the east; dry and hot in the south-west; and wet and hot in the south, where the year is divided into two seasons,—a wet and a dry. Here the monsoons blow from April to September from the south-west, and from September to April from the north-east. It is from this peculiarity that they have received their name, which, in the Malay language, signifies a season. The suffocating simoom—from the Arabic word *samma*, 'to poison,'—sweeps the deserts of Arabia, Mesopotamia, and Syria; whilst typhoons carry their terrors across Persia and the south-eastern countries generally. In China every variety of climate is experienced, in accordance with the difference of latitude in which it lies, and with other causes which combine to give it this character. Although its capital is in about the same latitude as Naples, in winter it has the atmosphere of the north of Europe, and in summer that of Egypt. *Pro.* The common cerealia, with rice, maize, and millet; the vine, olive, date; coffee, tea, sugar, orange, lemon, mulberry, tamarind, indigo, spices, pepper, cinnamon, and cotton. Barley and millet are produced in the north, wheat in the central, and maize and rice in the southern parts. Rice forms the staple article of food in the south-eastern hot and well-watered countries, and dates in the south-western sunny and dry ones. In the northern, central, and desert parts, there is little cultivation of any kind, the inhabitants being not only few in numbers, but mostly nomadic in their habits. From Turkey to China the vine is cultivated in about the same latitudes of these countries, whilst in the south-western countries the olive is carefully produced. Arabia supplies the coffee shrub; and China, Japan, and Assam, the tea-plant. Cinnamon, which is composed of the inner bark of a species of laurel, is produced in Ceylon; and sugar in Bengal, and other countries to the east. Malacca, Java, and Ceylon are also famed for their coffee and cloves; peppers and nutmegs have long been known as the products of the islands of the Indian Archipelago. The poppy is extensively cultivated in Natolia, Syria, and eastward into India. *Minerals.* All the useful as well as precious metals are found in Asia. Gold, silver, lead, platina, tin, copper, quicksilver, iron, coal, salt, diamonds, and other precious stones. In Siberia, India, China, and Japan, gold is found; silver in Siberia, India, China, Japan, and Turkey; lead, iron, and copper in several countries; platina in Siberia; tin

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in India and China; quicksilver in China, Japan, and Ceylon; coal in Hindostan and China; and salt in most parts. In Siberia it is said that there are coal districts to the west of the Yenisei, which are supposed to have been ignited by lightning, and which have been burning for upwards of one hundred years. *Race.* Circassian, Mongolian, and Malay. The Malayan race occupies the extreme south of Malacca; the Mongolian, Tibet, all the central table-land, Manchooia, China, Japan, the Samoyede country, and are the inhabitants of further India; the Circassian, all the rest of the continent, including the inhabitants of Siberia and all the independent tribes of Tartary, the Georgians, Turks, Jews, Kurds, Maronites, Druses, and other inhabitants of Turkey; the Hindoos, Afghans, Beloochees, Persians, and Arabs. *Rel.* Brahminism, Buddhism, Mahometanism, and Christianity. As all these religions had their origin in Asia, they prevail more or less in all its parts. Hindostan is the principal seat of Brahminism, and Buddhism engrosses the venerative faculties of the inhabitants of further India, China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, and Corea. In independent Tartary, Afghanistan, Beloochistan, Persia, and Arabia, Mahometanism is professed, as it is also by the Tartars and Turks of Siberia and Turkey. In Asiatic Russia, Christianity prevails, and it has many believers in Turkey besides. In the extreme north of Siberia superstition and idolatry of the grossest kind hold dominion over the minds of the inhabitants. *Political Divisions.* These include six empires,—Arabia, Turkey, Persia, Britain, Russia, and China. That of Britain is chiefly in India, on the peninsula within the Ganges, where the Portuguese and the French still hold some comparatively trifling possessions. *Pop.* 650,000,000. *Lat.* islands inclusive, between 10° S. and 78° N. *Lon.* extending from 26° to 190° E. (or 170° W.)—Asia is considered to have been the cradle of the human race, as it is that division of the globe in which most of the events recorded in the Bible occurred. It has given birth to many of the greatest monarchies in the universe, and to its ancient inhabitants the moderns are indebted for most of the arts and sciences. In a political point of view, it was composed of many different empires, provinces, and states, of which the most conspicuous were the Assyrian and the Persian monarchies. As a continent, it was generally divided into Major and Minor. Asia Major was the most extensive, and comprehended all the eastern parts; and Asia Minor was a large country in the form of a peninsula, whose boundaries may be known by drawing a line from the Bay of Issus, in a northern direction, to the eastern part of the Euxine Sea. The western parts of Asia Minor were the receptacle of all the ancient emigrations from Greece, and it was totally peopled by Grecian colonies. The Romans generally and indiscriminately called Asia Minor by the name of Asia. (*See NATOLIA* and the various countries which now constitute this great continent.)

ASIA MINOR, the most western portion of the great continent of Asia, bounded N. by the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmora, E. by Armenia and Mesopotamia, W. by the Ægean Sea, and S. by Syria and the Mediterranean. *Area*, about 509,000 square miles. The whole country is under the Turkish government; and it is divided into several provinces, of which Natolia and Caramania are the most important. (*See NATOLIA*.)

ASIATIC OR EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO, *ai'-she-ül'-ik*, the largest collection of islands on the globe, running by the equator from the S.E. coast of Asia to the W. of Australia. They lie between the China Sea on the N., the Pacific on the E. and S., and the Indian Ocean on the W. *Lat.* between 11° S. and 19° N. *Lon.* from 95° to 105° E. The peculiarities of the groups comprehended within this vast space will be treated of under their proper heads. (*See JAVA, BANDA, SUMATRA, PHILIPPINES, MOLUCCAS, &c.*)

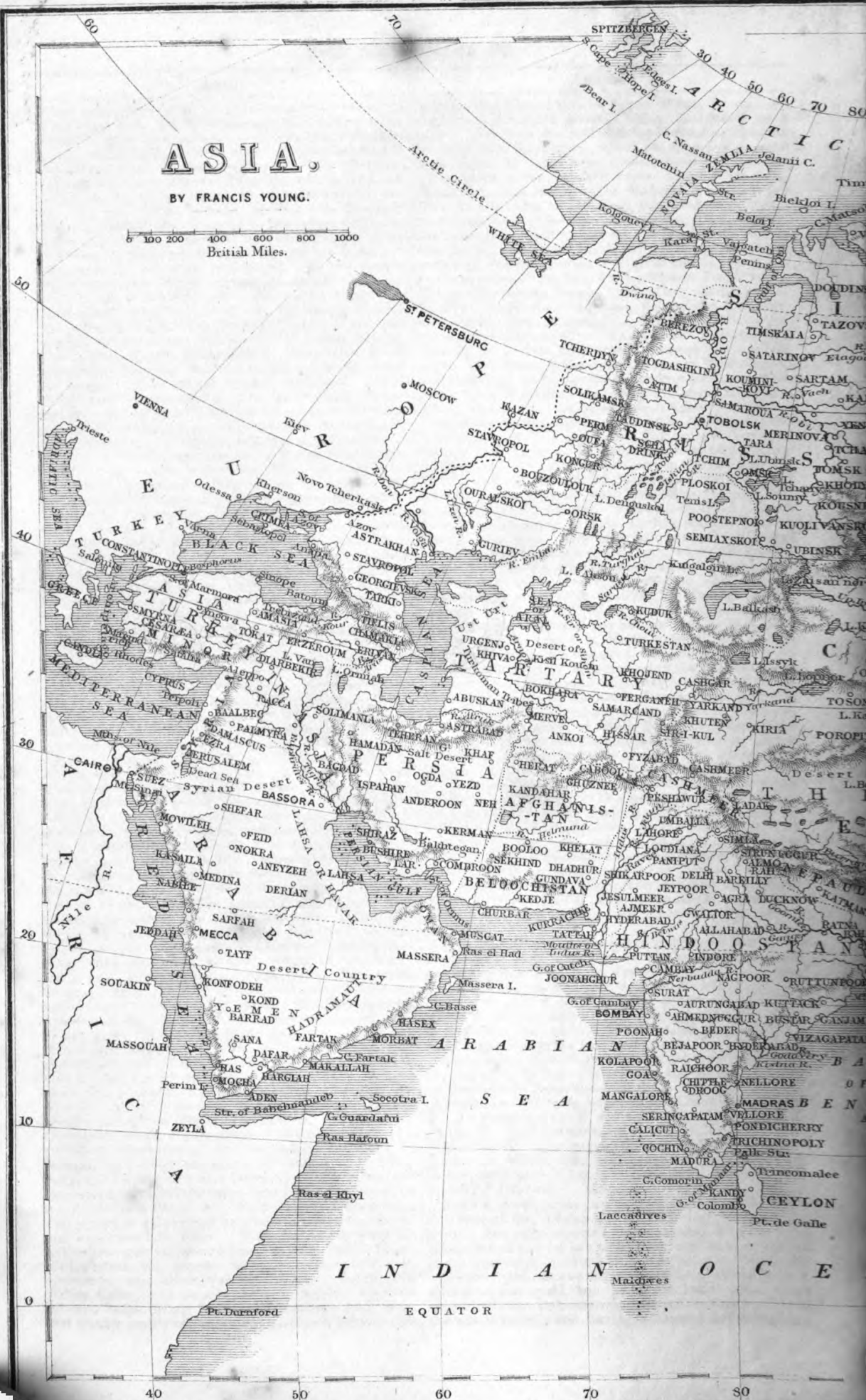
ASKEW, Anne, *äs'-ku*, an accomplished English lady, daughter of Sir William Askew, of Kelsay, in Lincolnshire. She was married, when young, to one Mr. Kyme, much against her inclination, and on account of harsh treatment received from him, went to the court of Henry VIII. to sue for a separation, where much attention was paid her by those ladies who were attached to the Reformation. In consequence of this she was arrested, and having confessed her religious

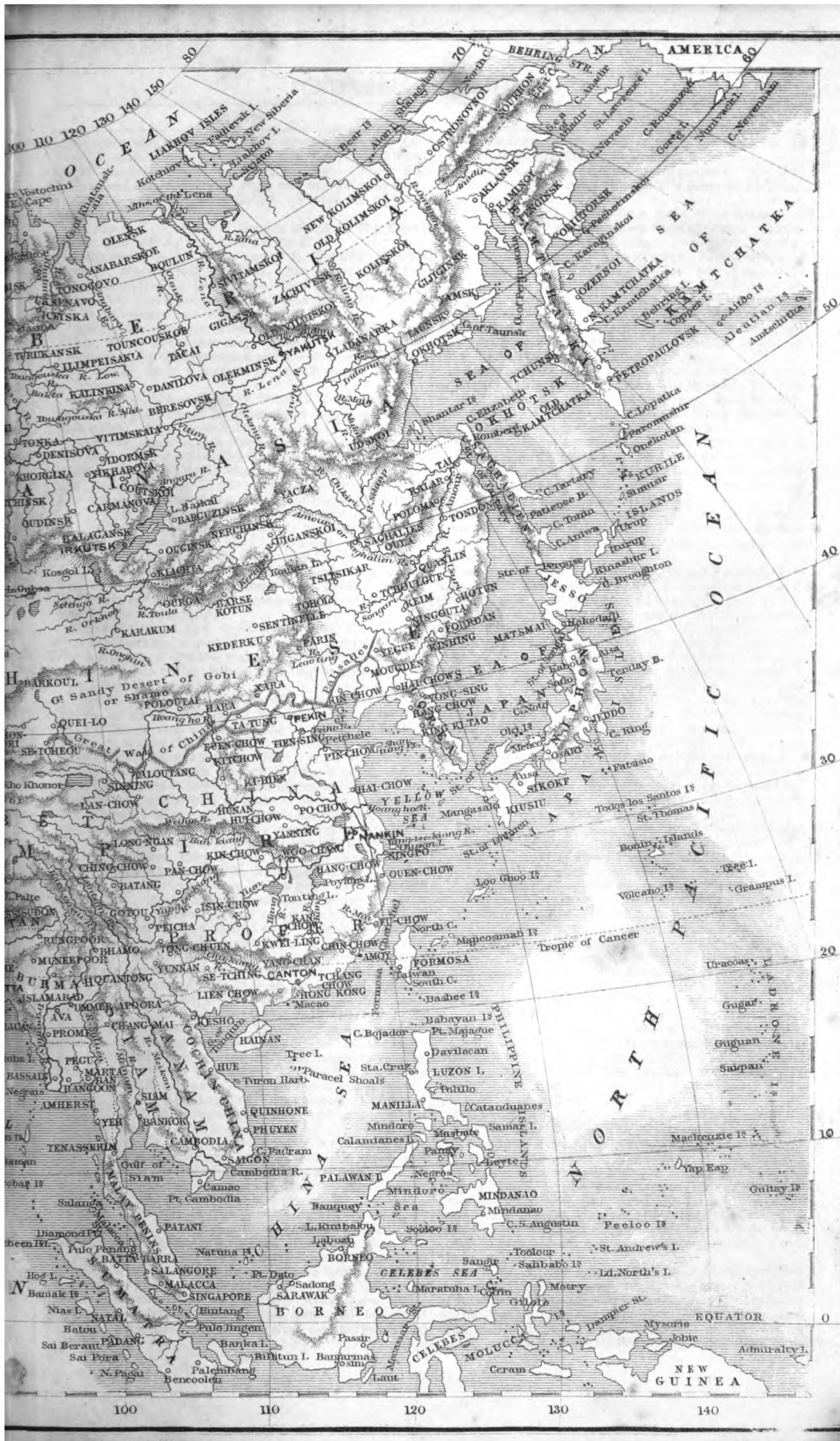


ASIA.

BY FRANCIS YOUNG.

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Askoe

principles, was committed to Newgate. She was first racked with savage cruelty in the Tower, and then burnt in Smithfield. *B.* 1520; *D.* 1546. From her letters and other pieces in Foxe and Strype, it appears that she was an accomplished as well as a pious woman.

ASKOE, *as'-ko*, a small Danish island in the Great Belt. *Lat.* 54° 54' N. *Lon.* 11° 29' E.

ASLACTON, *as-lak-ton*, a parish in Norfolk, 3 miles from St. Mary Stratton. *Area*, 1,310 acres. *Pop.* 412.—It is a station on the Eastern Union Railway.—There is another small parish of this name in Notts, where Bishop Cranmer was born, in 1489.

ASNIERES, *a'-ne-air*, a small village a few miles from Paris, where are some large pleasure-gardens, much frequented by the Parisians and visitors to the capital of France. It is a station on the Western Railway of France.

ASOLA, *a'-so-la*, a fortified town of Northern Italy, situate on the Chiese, 20 miles from Mantua. *Manf.* Silk twist. *Pop.* about 5,000.

ASPASIA, *as-pai'-se-a*, a Grecian courtesan, celebrated for her beauty and her talents. She was so eminent for philosophy and rhetoric, that the greatest men of the age, including even Socrates, did not scruple to visit her house. Pericles having divorced his wife, married her. *B.* at Miletus. Lived in the 5th century B.C.

ASPATRIA, *as-pat'-tre-a*, a parish in Cumberland, 7 miles from Maryport. *Area*, 8,610 acres. *Pop.* 2,300.—It is a station on the Maryport and Carlisle Railway.

ASPERN, *as-pern'*, a town of Austria, on the Danube, 5 miles from Vienna; the scene of a great battle in 1809, between Napoleon I. and the Austrians, in which the former was defeated.

ASPHALTITES, *lake*, *as-fal-ti'-tes*. (See DEAD SEA.)

ASPROTAMO, *as-pro-pot'-a-mo*, the largest river of the kingdom of Greece, rising in Albania, and, after a course of 100 miles, falling into the Ionian Sea, 15 miles from Missolonghi.

ASSAM, or **ASAM**, *ass'-am*, a British province of further India, in the presidency of Bengal, bounded on the W. by Bengal and Bootan, on the N. by the mountains of Tibet, and on the S.E. and S. by Burmah and Cachar. *Area*, 21,805 square miles. *Desc.* The river Burhampooter flows through the whole length of it, and it contains several extensive tracts of well-cultivated land. Though the country is in general soft and swampy, being largely intersected with half-filled channels and stagnant lakes, still, in the dry season, it is capable of high cultivation, and amply repays any labour bestowed upon it. *Rivers.* They are said to be 61 in number, 37 of them flowing from the N., and 24 from the S. mountains. The Burhampooter is the principal. *Climate.* Unhealthy. *Agriculture.* Defective, although in some localities an excellent kind of tea is gathered. *Manf.* Unimportant. Some different qualities of silk are made, and large quantities of lac are prepared for export; but there is little or no trade, except by way of barter, which consists in exchanging salt for lac, gold-dust, and ivory. From China and Burmah, nankeens, lacquered and china-ware, lead, copper, and silver are imported. *Towns.* The principal are Ghergong, Joorhath, and Gowhati. *Pop.* estimated at 710,000. *Lat.* between 26° and 28° N. *Lon.* between 90° and 97° E.—The Assamese have generally been described as a degenerate race, inferior even to the Bengalese. Their moral character is extremely depraved. The invention of gunpowder is ascribed to the Assamese. It was known in China and Hindostan in very remote antiquity; and in the code of Gentoo laws, there is a prohibition of the use of fire-arms; but, perhaps, these fire-arms were only some sort of missile torches, and the powder much less effective than that which is made in later times. In 1826 the Burmese ceded Assam to the British. Brahminism has superseded Buddhism in this province.

ASSAROTTI, Ottavio Giovanni Battista, *a'-sa-rot-ti*, an ecclesiastic, who first instituted schools for the deaf and dumb in Italy. *B.* at Genoa, 1753; *D.* 1829.

ASSAYE, or **ASSYE**, *as-ay*, a small town of Hindostan, in the province of Berar, 30 miles from Jaulna.—Here, in 1803, the duke of Wellington, then General Wellesley, with but 8,000 men, only 1,500 of whom were Europeans, completely defeated the combined forces of Scindia and the rajah of Nagpoor, numbering 50,000 men.

Astbury

ASSENDELFT, *as-en-delft*, a village in Holland, 10 miles from Amsterdam. *Pop.* about 3,000.

ASSENEDE, *as-en-ee-d*, a town and parish in Flanders, 13 miles from Ghent. *Manf.* Woollen, cotton, and soap. *Pop.* 4,000.

ASSENS, *as'-ens*, a maritime town of Denmark, in the island of Fünen, 20 miles from Odense. Has a trade with Fünen and Schleswig. *Pop.* 3,000.

ASSER, or **ASSERIUS MENEVENSIS**, *as'-er*, bishop of Sherborne, was a native of Wales, and a monk of St. David's. It is said that Alfred contributed so greatly to the foundation of the university of Oxford by his advice. (See ALFRED.) In gratitude to that prince, by whom he was created a bishop, he wrote his life, which was published by Archbishop Parker in 1574. Lived in the 9th century.

ASSERGHUR, or **HASSER**, *a'-ser-gur*, a fort and town of British India, in the presidency of Bombay, 12 miles from Boorhanpoor.—First in 1803, and then in 1819, this fort was taken by the British. Since the latter period it has remained in their possession.

ASSHUR, *as-shur*, a 'step' or 'pace', the second son of Shem, and the founder of the Assyrian empire.

ASSINIBOINE, or **RED RIVER**, *as-in'-i-baw'-in*, a river of North America, which discharges its waters into the south-west side of Lake Winnipeg.

ASSINIE, *as'-i-ne'*, a country of Africa, at the west extremity of the Gold Coast. Here the French founded a factory in 1843, when they took possession of the country.

ASSISI, *as-e'-se*, a town of Italy, in the Papal States, with a fine cathedral church. It is about 13 miles from Perugia. *Manf.* Files and needles. *Pop.* 4,000.

ASSUAY, *a'-su-ai*, a department of South America, lying between Guayaquil, Peru, and Brazil. *Area*, estimated at 250,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, and, on account of the varieties of elevation, more or less productive. Some of the mountains attain a height of from 13,000 to 15,500 feet. *Pro.* Every variety of the temperate and torrid zones. In the temperate, all the usual cerealia; and in the warmer, maize, indigo, sugar-cane, gums, bananas, &c., are raised. The cinchona bark is also produced. *Minerals.* Silver-mines are to some advantage worked at a place called Los Azoquis. *Towns.* Loxa, Cuenza, Jaca, and Borjei. *Pop.* uncertain; perhaps about 120,000. *Lat.* between 3° and 6° S. *Lon.* between 70° and 80° W.

ASSUMPTION, *as-um'-shon*, one of the Ladrone islands, in the Pacific Ocean. *Lat.* 19° 45' N. *Lon.* 140° 55' E.—There is another island of the same name, forming one of the Seychelles, in the Indian Ocean.

ASSUMPTION, a parish of Louisiana, United States, on the Mississippi. *Area*, 396 square miles. *Pop.* 11,000.

ASSUMPTION, or **ASUNCION**, the capital city of the province of Paraguay, in South America, situate on the Paraguay, 18 miles above the junction of the first mouth of the Pilcomayo. It is inhabited by Spaniards, and several thousands of Indians and Mestizoes. Its exports mostly consist of hides, tobacco, and sugar. *Lat.* 24° 47' S. *Lon.* 59° 35' W.

ASSYNT, *as-int*, a maritime parish in Sutherland-shire, Scotland. *Area*, estimated at 100,000 acres. Several of the mountains of this parish attain an elevation of 3,000 feet. *Pop.* about 3,000.—In it the marquis of Montrose was taken prisoner, and confined in the castle of Ardorack, previous to his being taken away to be beheaded.

ASSYRIA, *as-sir'-e-a*. This ancient and extensive empire derives its name from Asshur, the second son of Shem, and cannot well be dated before the establishment of monarchy at Nineveh, in the person of Pul, 790 B.C. It was overthrown, and Nineveh taken, by Cyaxares, king of Media, and Nebuchodonosor, king of Babylon, 609 B.C. It afterwards shared the fate of the Babylonian and Persian empires, the greatest part being added to the Parthian empire. In 1514 it fell into the hands of Ismael Sofi, and was finally conquered by the Turks in 1637.

ASTBURY, *J.*, *ast'-bur-e*. The early history of this individual is quite unknown; but, by feigning weakness of intellect, he got himself introduced to the potteries of the Messrs. Elers, at Bradwell, near Burslem, and thus obtained many of their secrets in the art of making pottery. He subsequently established him-

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Astbury

self at Shelton, where he was the first to make use of Bideford pipe-clay for lining culinary vessels. He made many other improvements in his art, and realized a considerable fortune. *B.* about 1680; *D.* 1743.

ASTBURY, a parish in Cheshire, 1 mile from Congleton. *Area*, 18,070 acres. This parish has many silk-factories, which employ the greater portion of its population, amounting to about 17,000.

ASTER, *as-ter*, a dexterous archer of Amphipolis, who offered his services to Philip, king of Macedonia. Upon being slighted, he retired into the city which Philip was besieging, and aimed an arrow, on which was written, "For Philip's right eye." It struck the king's eye, and put it out; and Philip, to return the pleasantry, threw back the same arrow, with these words, "If Philip takes the town, Aster shall be hanged." The conqueror kept his word.

ASTERABAD, or **ASTRABAD**, *as-ter-a-bad'*, a town of Persia, capital of a province of the same name, situate on the shore of the Caspian Sea, at the mouth of the Aster or Ester, which forms a convenient bay for shipping. Its trade is chiefly confined to horses and cattle, which are given in exchange for various articles of necessity brought to them by way of the Caspian Sea. *Pop.* about 4,000. *Lat.* 36° 55' N. *Lon.* 54° 31' E.

ASTI, *as-te'*, the capital of the ancient district of the same name, on the Tanaro, in upper Italy, 26 miles from Turin. It is well built, and contains many churches and monastical institutions. *Manf.* Chiefly silk stuffs, and an active trade is carried on in corn and wine. The country around is said to produce the best wines in Piedmont. *Pop.* 26,000.—In the middle ages this place was celebrated for its commercial industry and enterprise. Here Alfieri was born. (*See ALFIERI.*)

ASTLE, Thomas, *as'-tel*, an English antiquary, the son of a farmer in Staffordshire, who in 1766 was appointed to manage the printing of the ancient records of parliament. In 1775 he became chief clerk in the Record Office in the Tower, and on the decease of Sir John Shelley, succeeded to the office of keeper of the records. *D.* 1803.—Many papers by him are in the volumes of the "Archæologia;" besides which he wrote "The Origin and Progress of Writing, as well hieroglyphic as elementary," first printed in 1784, 4to, and again in 1803.

ASTLEY, *ast'-le*, the name of several English parishes of small populations.

ASTLEY, Philip, the founder of Astley's amphitheatre, in Lambeth, London, was bred a cabinet-maker, became a soldier in the 15th regiment, known as Elliot's light horse, and after his discharge began his career as an equestrian performer. *B.* at Newcastle-under-Lyne, 1742; *D.* in Paris, 1814.—His name is here introduced more on account of the well-known character of the place which he founded and to which he gave his name, than from any idea of his personal merits.

ASTON, Sir Arthur, *as'-ton*, a commander in the service of Charles I., who commanded the dragoons at the battle of Edgehill, and thrice defeated the earl of Essex. He was successively governor of Reading and Oxford. Having the misfortune to break his leg, he was obliged to have it amputated. After the execution of the king, he served in Ireland, and was appointed governor of Drogheda, on the taking of which by Cromwell, he had his brains beaten out with his wooden leg. *B.* in Fulham. Lived in the 17th century.

ASTORGA, *as-tor'-ga*, a walled town of Spain, of great antiquity, on the bank of a small river, 26 miles from Leon. It is the see of a bishop, and contains four parish churches, and other religious houses. *Manf.* Linen and cloth yarn. *Pop.* about 3,000.

ASTRACAN, or **ASTRAKHAN**, *as-tra-kân'*, a province of Asiatic Russia, in the government of Caucasus, lying on the N.W. of the Caspian Sea, and having the Maloi Uzan for its N.E. boundary, and the Manitch for its S.W. The Volga divides it into nearly two equal parts. *Ext.* 370 miles long, and 250 broad at its widest part. *Area*, estimated at 83,000 square miles. *Desc.* A vast sterile steppe or desert, divided in two by the Volga. Judging by the saline nature of its soil, it would seem at some former period, to have been submerged by the Caspian. *Climate.* One of extremes: winter shows 13°, and summer 70° of Fahrenheit. *Pop.* 290,000.

Ath

Lat. between 45° and 49° N. *Lon.* between 43° and 51° E.

ASTRACAN, an archiepiscopal city, and the capital of the above province, is situate on an island about 52 miles from the mouth of the Volga, which discharges itself into the Caspian Sea. The buildings of this city were formerly chiefly of wood. Of the public ones, the most conspicuous are two commercial halls, for the reception and sale of merchandise, one for the Tartars, the other for the Persians. The modern houses are in general built of brick, or of a kind of freestone. The Kremlin stands on a hill, and contains the cathedral, a spacious brick edifice. There are many Russian churches and other houses for religious purposes, built by the various sects or denominations who form the population. *Manf.* Cotton, leather, silk, shagreen, gunpowder; and there are extensive salt-works in the neighbourhood. *Exp.* Among these may be enumerated fish, pig and bar iron, cochineal, and some indigo; woollen and linen cloths, Russia leather, brocades, taffetas, satin, and foreign velvets. *Imp.* Raw and spun cotton, and stuffs of the same material; raw and manufactured silk, shawls from Tibet and Cashmere, and some furs. There is a considerable trade in jewels; oriental turquoises are sold in great numbers, and at low prices, by the Astracan merchants; and the Indians deal in rubies and emeralds. The chief traffic with Persia is carried on by Armenians. *Pop.* about 50,000. *Lat.* 46° 27' N. *Lon.* 48° 6' E.—This place was taken from the Mongol Tartars in 1554.

ASTURA, *as-too'-ra*, a maritime village of Italy, at the mouth of the river Astura, 40 miles from Rome. *Pop.* 300.—We notice this place on account of the historical celebrity which attaches to it. It has a small harbour and a high tower, which is supposed to stand on the site of the villa of Cicero, and near which he was slain by order of Antony, *B.C.* 43. In 1268, after the battle of Tagliacozzo, Conradin, the last of the Hohenstauffen family, was here betrayed.

ASTURIA, or **ASTURIAS**, *as-too'-re-a*, a principality in the north of Spain, bounded N. by the Bay of Biscay, E. by Las Montanas and the province of Biscay, S.E. by Old Castile, S. by Leon, and W. by Galicia. *Area*, 3,460 square miles. *Desc.* Wooded though mountainous. *Climate.* Damp and foggy. *Rivers.* The Eo, the Nalan, Navai, and their affluents. *Pro.* Maize, chestnuts, timber, cider, cattle, horses, and sheep. *Minerals.* Coal, iron, copper, antimony, and lead. *Towns.* Oviedo, Aviles, and Gijon. *Manf.* Unimportant. *Pop.* 510,000. *Lat.* between 42° and 43° N. *Lon.* between 4° 30' and 7° 9' W.—The eldest son of the king of Spain takes the title of prince of Asturias, and bears the arms of the country.

ATACAMA, *a-ta-ka'-ma*, a maritime province of Bolivia, embracing a large part of the coast-line on the Pacific. In the south it is nothing more than a sandy desert. *Pop.* about 30,000. *Lat.* 23° 30' S. *Lon.* 69° 30' W.

ATAHUALPA, or **ATABALIPA**, *a'-ta-hoo-al'-pa*, the last of the incas of Peru. His father dying in 1529, he became king of Quito, and his brother Huascar obtained the throne of Peru; on which a war broke out between them, in which Huascar was defeated. About this time the Spaniards, headed by Pizarro, invaded Peru, where they were hospitably entertained by the king and his people, in return for which they treacherously held Atahualpa in captivity. The inca offered as a ransom, to fill a room full of gold; but after the Spaniards had received the treasure, they inhumanly burnt the unhappy monarch at the stake, in 1533.

ATE, *ai'-te*, daughter of Jupiter, and the goddess of evil. She raised such jealousy and sedition in heaven among the gods, that Jupiter dragged her away by the hair, and banished her for ever from heaven, and sent her to dwell on earth, where she incited mankind to wickedness, and promoted discord among them.

ATH, or **ÆTH**, *at*, a fortified town of Belgium, in Hainault, on the river Dender, 13 miles from Mons. *Manf.* Principally linen. There are, besides, several bleachfields and iron-works. *Pop.* 1,200.—Ath was ceded to France by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1668, and then pretty regularly fortified by Vauban; it was restored, however, to the Spaniards, by the treaty of Nimeguen, in 1678. The French, under Marshal Catinat, took it in 1697, but in the same year it was restored by the peace of Ryswick. The allies,

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Athabascow

under Field-marshal d'Averque, took it, October 1, 1706; and Ath remained in the possession of the Dutch till the year 1716, when it was given up to the emperor of Austria, with the rest of the Spanish Netherlands.

ATHABASCOW, *ä-tha-bäs'-ko*, a lake in the N. W. of North America, in the 59th degree of N. lat.

ATHANASIUS, *ä-tha-nai'-she-us*, a native of Alexandria, who distinguished himself so much at the council of Nice, that, on the death of Alexander, bishop of Alexandria, he was chosen to succeed him. He had been greatly opposed by the Arians before his consecration, and now their efforts against him were redoubled, as he refused to admit their leader into the church. (See **ARIUS**.) They raised against him various accusations, and at length procured his banishment. On the death of the emperor he returned to Alexandria, where he was received with great joy. When Constantine came to the throne, his enemies again prevailed; on which he fled to Rome, where Pope Julius espoused his cause, and caused him to be reinstated in his bishopric. At the end of the emperor Julian's reign, he was driven into exile again; but, on the accession of Jovian, he was restored, and the Nicene creed with him. D. 371.—The creed of St. Athanasius is supposed to have been compiled by an African bishop in the 5th century.

ATHBOY, *äth-boy*, the 'yellow ford,' a town and parish of Ireland, in Meath, 6 miles from Trin. Area, 11,884 acres. Pop. of parish, 5,365; of town, 1,826.

ATHELING, Edgar, *äth'-e-ling*, son of Edward, and grandson of Edmund Ironside, king of England, was educated by Edward the Confessor, his great-uncle, who intended him for his successor. On his death, however, he was supplanted by Harold, son of Earl Godwin; and the success of William, duke of Normandy, at Hastings finally debarred him from the throne. He subsequently went with Baldwin II. to the crusade, and on his return was honoured by several of the European sovereigns for his valour. D. at Malmesbury.

ATHELNEY, *äth'-el-ne*, formerly a small island, but now a tract of land, of about 100 acres, at the junction of the Tone and Parrot rivers. During the Danish invasion, Alfred the Great took refuge in this place, and founded an abbey about the year 888. (See **ALFRED THE GREAT**.)

ATHELSTAN, *äth'-el-stan*, king of England, was the natural son of Edward the Elder, whom he succeeded in 925. He obtained a great victory over the Danes in Northumberland, after which he reigned in tranquillity. He greatly encouraged commerce by conferring the title of thane on every merchant who had made three voyages. D. 941.

ATHELSTANEFORD, *äth'-el-stan'-ford*, a village and parish of Scotland, 4 miles from Haddington. Area, 4,000 acres. Pop. 1,000.—Here Home, while minister of this parish, wrote his tragedy of "Douglas," which gave such offence to the Scottish Presbytery, that he was compelled to resign his living. (See **HOME**.)

ATHENÆUM, *äth'-e-ne'-um*, a place at Athens, sacred to Minerva, where the poets, philosophers, and rhetoricians generally declaimed and repeated their compositions.

ATHENÆUS, *ä-the-ne'-us*, a Greek grammarian, who wrote a work entitled the "Table-talk of the Sophists," published by Casaubon in 1657. B. at Naucratis, Egypt. Lived in the 3rd century.

ATHENÆIS. (See **EUDOCIA**.)

ATHENS, *äth'-ens*, the Athenæ of ancient Greece, and now the capital of the kingdom of Greece, or Hellas, and of the government of Attica. It stands on the rivulets Ilissus and Cephissus, a few miles from the western shore of Attica. Athens, though much of its ancient glory has departed, is still famous for many beautiful remains. A considerable portion of the Acropolis, or ancient citadel, is still in existence. Of the Temple of Victory, there remain several exquisite columns of white marble, with gateways between them. Of the Parthenon, eight columns of the eastern front, and several of the side porticos, are still standing. There are various other splendid remains of ancient sculpture and architecture to be found in the streets, houses, churches, and fountains. The Theseum (the ancient temple of Theseus) is still entire, with the exception of the roof, which is of modern construction.

Atherstone

The Areopagus, or Hill of Mars (see **AREOPAGITE**), which was almost in the centre of ancient Athens, and where St. Paul addressed the Athenians, is outside the present town; and here may still be discerned the steps cut in the rock to ascend to that famous tribunal; as also the seats of the judges, the accusers, and the accused. Of the three small harbours of Athens, the most ancient is the Phalerum, or Phalereus; the strongest, Munychia; but the most celebrated is the Piræus. This last, which was anciently the best-frequented port of Greece, is five miles distant from the town, and is formed by a recess in the shore, with two rocky points guarding a narrow entrance. It is now known by the name of Porto Leone. Pop. 25,331. Lat. 37° 38' 10" N. Lon. 23° 43' 50" E.—Athens was founded by Cecrops, who was either a native of Attica or Egypt, about 1556 B.C. His successors, amongst the most famous of whom were Erechtheus and Theseus, reigned for a period of nearly 500 years, Codrus being the last king of Athens. (See **CODRUS**.) On his death, in 1070, the government was administered by magistrates or archons; and under them we do not hear much of Athens until the time of Solon, 594 B.C., one of the seven wise men of Greece. (See **OLON**.) This great lawgiver effected vast reforms, and Athens rose to such a prominent position, that Sparta, and other states of Greece, became jealous of her eminence, when the appearance of the Persians caused them to turn their attention to the common foe, who, at the great battle of Marathon, 490 B.C., were completely defeated by the Athenians. In 480 B.C., Xerxes, with an immense army, invaded Greece, and though, for a time, his progress was delayed by Leonidas at Thermopylae, yet he made his way to Athens, which he burnt, and from which the inhabitants were compelled to flee. At Salamis, however, 480 B.C., the Athenians and other Greeks obtained a great naval victory over the Persians, and Xerxes retreated into Asia. His general Mardonius was also defeated at the battle of Platea. Themistocles now rebuilt and extended the city, and the state rose to a great height of power and influence, when, in the time of Pericles, 431 B.C., the Peloponnesian war commenced, in which Sparta and the combined Greek states were banded against Athens. For twenty-seven years the struggle was continued with various success, until, in 404 B.C., the city was forced to yield, and never recovered its former supremacy, although the Athenians ceased not to cultivate those arts which have rendered them immortal. In 87 B.C. the Romans, under Sylla, took Athens by assault, demolished the fortifications, and inflicted a final blow on its commerce. It was afterwards ravished by the Goths, and in 1204 was given to Venice, and continued in the possession of the Christians till 1456, when it was seized by Mahomet II. Under the dominion of the Turks it fell into comparative insignificance, and in 1827, being occupied by the insurgent Greeks, it was bombarded by the sultan's troops, and much injured. In 1832 Greece was erected into an independent kingdom under Otho, son of Louis of Bavaria, and in 1835 became the seat of the Greek government, hitherto held at Nafplia. In 1858 the development of the resources of the country is such as may be viewed as giving hopeful encouragement to a new era in Grecian affairs. Ports, which centuries of barbarism had choked up, are now cleared out or constructed anew. The Strait of Chalcis has been enlarged and deepened. It is now for Greece an internal waterway, and it saves European ships a tedious route in fair weather, and a dangerous one in bad. Lighthouses are established at Salamis, Zea, Negropont, and Andros. High roads are being generally constructed throughout the kingdom, and the drainage of the marshes, Praotos, Alcas, Nikaria, and Florus, is being pursued with the appearance of soon being accomplished.

ATHENS, a county in Ohio, United States. Area, 463 square miles. Desc. Fertile, though hilly, and containing bituminous coal and salt-works. Pop. 20,000.

ATHENS, a post-town in Greene county, New York, U.S., on the Hudson, opposite Hudson city, 28 miles below Albany. Pop. 3,000. This is also the name of several other townships in the United States.

ATHERSTONE, *äth'-er-stun*, a market-town of Warwickshire, 12 miles from Coventry. Manf. Ribbons

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Atherton

and hats. *Pop.* about 4,000.—It is a station on the North-western Railway.

ATHERTON, or **CHOWBENT**, *ăth'-er-tun*, a township of Lancashire, 7 miles from Newton. *Manf.* Cotton-factories, and in its neighbourhood are some large collieries and iron-works. *Pop.* 5,000.—It is a station on the Bolton and Kenyon Railway.

ATHLONE, *ăth-lone*, 'ford of the moon,' a market-town of Ireland, in county Westmeath, on the Shannon, by which it is intersected, 70 miles from Dublin. Its opposite sides are connected by a long, narrow, ancient stone bridge. *Manf.* Soap and leather. It has several distilleries, breweries, flour-mills; and carries on a considerable trade with Dublin by means of the Grand and Royal canals, and with Shannon harbour by Limerick steamers. The town, however, derives its principal support from the garrison, it being the military head-quarters for the West of Ireland. *Pop.* about 10,000. *Lat.* 53° 25' N. *Lon.* 7° 58' 29' W.—Athlone forms the great pass between Leinster and Connaught, and in 1691 was taken by General Ginkell from the army of King James. It gave the title of earl in the Irish peerage to the family of Ginkell.

ATHOL, **ATHOLE**, or **ATHOLL**, *ath-ole*, a district comprising the N. part of Perthshire, Scotland. *Area*, 450 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous and highly picturesque. In it the celebrated mountain Cairn Gower attains a height of 3,690 feet, and a number of red deer still inhabit the forests of Athol. The pass of Killiecrankie, in which Grahame of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, fell in 1689, is in this district. Athol gives the title of duke to the ancient house of Murray.

ATHOL, a town of Massachusetts, U.S., 35 miles from Worcester, and 72 from Boston.

ATHOS, *ăi'-thos*, a mountain of Macedonia, projecting like a promontory into the Ægean Sea. When Xerxes invaded Greece, he made a trench of a mile and a half in length at the foot of this mountain, into which he brought the sea-water, and passed his fleet through it. Vestiges of this canal have been found. Athos is now called Monte Santo. *Lat.* 40° 16' N. *Lon.* 24° 10' E. *Height*, 6,778 feet.

ATHY, *ă-the*, the 'western ford,' a town of county Kildare, Ireland. It stands on the Barrow, on an arm of the Grand Canal, 33 miles from Dublin. *Pop.* 9,000.—It is a station on the South-western Railway.

ATLANTIC OCEAN, *ăt-lăin'-tik*, taking its name from Mount Atlas, in Africa, lies between the continents of Africa and Europe, and the continent of America. Its least breadth, from Guinea, in Africa, to Brazil, in S. America, is 2,300 miles; its greatest, about 5,000. *Area*, 25,000,000 square miles. *Desc.* On one side of the equator it is called the North Atlantic Ocean, and on the other, the South Atlantic Ocean. Its coast is of unequal elevation, exhibiting some places rising in immense banks to within a few fathoms of the surface, and others sinking to immeasurable depths. In these depths communication was, in 1858, effected between the old and the new worlds, and was carried on from Valentia, in Ireland, to Newfoundland, by means of the electric telegraph wire; but the intercourse, through an accident, was interrupted shortly afterwards.

ATLAS, *ăt'-las*, an extensive and lofty chain of mountains, stretching through the greater part of Barbary, and dividing most of its cultivated territory from the vast desert of sand which fills the greater part of central and northern Africa. The mountains which form the eastern boundary of the empire of Morocco are by far the loftiest part of this chain. Their height, according to repeated observations, rises to upwards of 13,000 feet. (See AFRICA.)

ATLAS, one of the Titans, son of Japetus and Clymene.

ATOLL, or **ATOLLAN**, *ă'-tol*, a name applied to several groups of coral islands, composing the Maldives, in the Indian Ocean. *Lat.* between 0° 45' and 7° 6' N. *Lon.* between 72° and 73° E.

ATOOI, or **ATOWAY**, *ă-too'-e*, one of the largest Sandwich Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Area*, 500 square miles. *Lat.* 21° 57' N. *Lon.* 159° 39' W. *Pop.* 55,000.

ATRANI, *ă-tra'-ne*, a maritime town of Naples, 1 mile from Amalfi, on the Gulf of Salerno. *Manf.* Principally woollens and macaroni. *Pop.* 3,000.

ATRATO, *ă-tra'-to*, a large river of S. America, which, after a course of about 200 miles, enters the Gulf of

Attica

Darien, to the W. of the Bay of Choco. It is navigable to within 140 miles of its source. It disembogues itself at *lat.* 8° 10' N.; *lon.* 77° 0' W.

ATREUS, *ăi'-tre-us*, a son of Pelops, by Hippodamia, daughter of (Enomaus, king of Pisa, was king of Mycenæ, father of Agamemnon and Menelaus.

ATRI. (See ATRIA.)

ATRIDÆ, *ă-tri'-dæ*, a patronymic given by Homer to Agamemnon and Menelaus, as being the sons or descendants of Atreus.

ATROPOS, *ăt'-ro-pos*, one of the Parcæ, daughters of Nox and Erebus. According to the derivation of her name, *atrepos*, 'unchangeable,' she is inexorable, and her duty among the three sisters is to cut the thread of life, without any regard to sex, age, or quality. (See PARCÆ.)

ATALA, *ăt'-a-la*, a county of the United States, in the middle of the state of Mississippi. *Area*, 720 square miles. *Pop.* 12,000, of whom one-fourth are slaves.

ATTALUS, *ăt'-ă-lus*, a name common to several kings of Pergamus, of whom there is little to record.

ATTENBOROUGH, *ăt'-en-bur-o*, a parish in Nottinghamshire, 4 miles from Nottingham. *Area*, 1,930 acres. *Pop.* 1,030.

ATTERBURY, Francis, *ăt'-er-bur'-e*, an English prelate, who, after studying at Westminster school, was in 1681 elected to Christchurch, Oxford. In 1687 he took his degree of M.A., and, in the same year, vindicated the character of Luther against Obadiah Walker. He had for a pupil the Hon. Charles Boyle, afterwards earl of Orrery, whom he assisted in his controversy with Bentley. In 1691 he came to London, where his eloquence brought him into notice. He became chaplain to William and Mary, lecturer of St. Bride's, and preacher at the Bridewell chapel. In 1700 he engaged in a dispute with Dr. Wake on the rights of convocations, and was presented with his doctor's degree by the university of Oxford; the same year he was installed archdeacon of Totness. In 1704 he was promoted to the deanery of Carlisle, and in 1707, Bishop Trelawney appointed him canon residentiary of Exeter. In 1709 he had another dispute with Hoadly on passive obedience. In 1710 he assisted Dr. Sacheverel in drawing up his defence, for which the doctor left him a legacy. The same year he was chosen prolocutor of the lower house of convocation. In 1712 he was made dean of Christchurch, and in the year following promoted to the bishopric of Rochester and the deanery of Westminster. The death of Queen Anne put a stop to further advancement. On the breaking out of the rebellion in Scotland, he and Bishop Smalridge refused to sign the declaration of the bishops; besides which, Atterbury drew up some violent protests in the House of Lords. In 1722 he was apprehended on suspicion of being engaged in a plot to bring in the Pretender, for which he was committed to the Tower. Before his trial, he raised a difficulty as to whether he should appear in person or by counsel. This point produced a warm debate in the upper house. It was, however, ultimately decided that a bishop is not a peer of the realm, but only a lord of parliament, and that, therefore, the honour of the peerage could not be touched by his being tried before the Commons. He was then banished for life, and left the kingdom in June, 1723. *b.* at Milton, in Buckinghamshire, 1662; *d.* at Paris, 1732. His remains were brought to England, and interred in Westminster Abbey. Bishop Atterbury was a man of great learning and brilliant talents, and as a speaker, a preacher, and a writer, has had few equals.

ATTERCLIFFE, *ăt'-er-klif*, a township in Yorkshire, 1½ mile from Sheffield. *Area*, 1,270 acres. *Pop.* 5,000.

ATTICA, *ăt'-i-ka*, a country of Achaia, or Hellas, at the south of Boeotia, west of the Ægean Sea, north of the Saronic Sinus, and east of Megara. It received its name from Atthis, the daughter of Cranaus, but was originally called Acte, which signifies 'shore,' and Cecropia, from Cecrops, the first of its kings. The most famous of its cities is Athens, with its port the Piræus, and the towns Megara and Marathon. Its chief mountains are Elatea and Oxea, respectively attaining the heights of 4,629 and 4,636 feet above the level of the sea. It is watered by the Ilissus and Cephissus. *Pro.* Principally oil, honey, and marble. *Lat.* between 37° 39' and 38° 20' N. *Lon.* between 23° 5' and 24° 5' E.

UNIVERSAL INFORMATION.

Atticus

ATTICUS, *at-i-cus*, Titus Pomponius, a Roman knight, who was descended from an ancient family, and whose manners were so affable that he preserved the good-will of opposite parties in times of the greatest dissensions. Whilst assisting Marius the younger in his schemes of ambition, he preserved the friendship of his adversary Sylla. In the contest between Cæsar and Pompey, he maintained the friendship of both these generals, as well as that of Brutus and of Antony. Notwithstanding, likewise, the contentions between Antony and Augustus, he enjoyed the esteem of both. He was greatly beloved by Cicero, and effected a reconciliation between him and Hortensius. Atticus never attempted to aggrandise himself, and to his moderation may be attributed the tranquillity and influence he enjoyed. His daughter was married to Agrippa. *B.* 109 B.C.; starved himself to death at the age of 77, 32 B.C.

ATTILA, *at-i-la*, king of the Huns, who ascended the throne with his brother Bleda in 433, and afterwards caused his associate to be assassinated. He obliged Theodosius II. to sue for peace, and laid him under tribute. In the reign of Valentinian, he invaded the Roman empire with an army of 500,000 men, laying waste many of its provinces. He entered Gaul at the head of a numerous army, and committed great ravages. The imperialists, however, attacked him at Châlons, and after a bloody contest forced him to retreat. Having devastated the greater part of Italy, he retired, on condition that Valentinian should pay him a large sum of money. Soon after his return home he married a beautiful maiden, and died the same night by the bursting of a blood-vessel (453), and with him expired the empire of the Huns.—Attila rejoiced in the name of the "scourge of God," and, expressing a wish to extend his conquests over the whole world, often feasted his barbarity by dragging captive kings in his train. His body, deposited in a golden coffin, cased by another of silver and a third of iron, was buried in the midst of a large plain; and, like that of Alaric, his grave was filled with the most magnificent spoils obtained by conquest and war. After the ceremony, the barbarous Huns, desirous of concealing the tomb of their monarch, slaughtered all those captives who had dug the grave.

ATTIRET, Jean Denys, *at-e-rat*, a French painter, attached to the Jesuit mission at Pekin, who, after completing his studies at Rome, went to China, and obtained the favour of the emperor Kien-Long, to whom he had presented a picture of the Adoration of the Kings. The "celestial" monarch, however, disliking oil-colours, chiefly employed him in water-colour painting. He made drawings of many Chinese processions, festivals, and other public ceremonials, which heightened his reputation with his sovereign, who created him a mandarin, but he refused that high dignity. Amongst others of his works was a portrait of the emperor, surrounding whom were introduced many of his distinguished officers, some of whom had to travel 2,400 miles merely to get their likenesses taken. *B.* at Dole, in Franche-Comté, 1702; *d.* at Pekin, 1768.

ATTOCK, or **ATTOCK BENARAS**, *at-ok*, a town and fort of the Punjab, on the Indus, where it becomes navigable, and is crossed by a bridge of boats 40 miles from Peshawur. *Pop.* 2,000. *Lat.* 33° 6' N. *Lon.* 71° 15' E.—The fortress was built in 1581 by the emperor Akbar, and the town is supposed to be the ancient Taxila. Notwithstanding that the neighbourhood of this place was greatly agitated by the crisis of 1857, it soon became perfectly quiet, and the business of ploughing, sowing, and reaping continued with greater regularity and safety than it did previous to the mutiny.

ATTON, *at-on*, the largest of the Aleutian islands, in the Pacific Ocean. *Ext.* 70 miles long by about 30 broad. *Desc.* Volcanic and sterile. *Lat.* 52° 58' N. *Lon.* 172° 17' W.

ATTOOR, *at-oor*, a town of Hindostan, in Barramaul, presidency of Madras, 70 miles from Pondicherry. Another in Dindigul, 6 miles from Dindigul.

ATWOOD, Thomas, *at'-wood*, an eminent musical composer, who, for the coronation of George IV., produced "The King shall rejoice," and for that of William IV., "O Lord, grant the King a long life," both of which are deservedly esteemed. He also composed a number of glees and songs of great merit. *B.*

Aubigne'

1765; *d.* in London, 1838.—At the time of his death Attwood was composer to the Chapels Royal, and organist of St. Paul's, and was buried in the vaults of the cathedral, under the organ which he was in the habit of playing.

ATWOOD'S KEY, four or five small islands among the Bahamas. The highest hill of the group is in *lat.* 23° 5' N., and *lon.* 63° 43' W.

ATZGERSDORF, *atz'-gers-dorf*, a town of Austria, 5 miles from Vienna. *Manf.* Principally chemicals. *Pop.* 2,000. It is a station on the railway from Baden to Vienna.

AU, ou, a market-town of Bavaria, in the circle of the Iser. *Pop.* 1,000.—This is the name of several other small villages in Germany.

AUBAGNE, *o-ban'*, a town of France, in Provence, department of the Mouths of the Rhone, 10 miles from Marseilles. *Manf.* Paper, earthenware, tiles; and there are some tanneries. *Pop.* 6,500.

AUBE, *obe*, a river of France, rising in the department of the Upper Marne, and, after a course of 90 miles, falling into the Seine at Marsilly.

AUBE, a department of France, bounded N. by the department of the Marne, E. by that of the Upper Marne, S.E. by that of the Côte d'Or, S.W. by that of the Yonne, and N.W. by that of the Seine and Marne. It comprehends part of the south of Champagne and a small part of Burgundy. *Ext.* 70 miles long from E. to W., and 54 from N. to S. *Area*, 2,317 square miles. *Desc.* In the north and north-west the surface is bare, but affords excellent sheep-pasture, and the flocks are numerous. In other portions of the department wood abounds, and the soil is in general fertile. As timber is dear, however, the houses of the peasantry are very inferior to those in other parts of France, being mostly built of turf, or sods dried in the sun, and their roofs covered with straw. The west of the department is soft and swampy. *Forests.* Clairvaux, Montmorency, Orient, and Soulaïnes. *Rivers.* The Seine, Aube, Ource, Troyes, the Yonne, and the Varines. *Pro.* All the usual cerealia, fruits, pulse, hemp, and considerable quantities of honey are gathered. There are some large vineyards laid out, and excellent wine is produced. *Towns.* The chief are Troyes, Arcis-sur-Aube, Nogent-sur-Seine, Bar-sur-Aube, and Bar-sur-Seine. These are the capitals of the five arrondissements of which the department is composed. *Manf.* Cottons, hosiery, broad-cloths, yarns, blankets, leather, straw hats, gloves, pottery, porcelain, glass, paper; and there are numerous distilleries, large beetroot-sugar factories, vinegar-yards, and dyeing and bleaching establishments. *Pop.* about 300,000. *Lat.* between 47° 55' and 48° 42' N. *Lon.* between 3° 24' and 4° 48' E.

AUBENAS, *obe'-na*, a town of France, department of the Ardèche, 14 miles from Privas. *Manf.* Silk, woollen cloths, and paper. *Pop.* 7,500.

AUBER, Daniel Francis Esprit, *o'-bair*, a modern French musical composer, the son of a printseller, in which trade he was initiated, but did not long pursue. His abilities were originally displayed in the composition of small pieces; but he soon became known by more important productions, although his first operas, "Le Séjour Militaire" and "Le Testament et les Billets-doux," were not at all successful. "La Bergère Châtelaine," however, produced in Paris 1820, was a complete success; and after that he rose gradually in public favour, discovering a marvellous facility of composition, and writing about forty operas in the same number of years. *B.* at Caen, 1784.—Auber's style is light and graceful, and amongst his best-known works are—"Fra Diavolo," "Le Cheval de Bronze," "Le Domino Noir," "Les Diamans de la Couronne," "L'Enfant Prodigue," and "Muette de Portici," better known as "Masaniello."

AUBIGNE', Theodore Agrippa d', *do-been'-yai*, a celebrated French soldier and historian, greatly esteemed by Henry IV., who was desirous of advancing his fortunes. Having, however, lost the royal favour by his frankness and bluntness, he retired to Geneva, where he devoted himself to literary pursuits. *B.* 1550; *d.* 1630.—His chief work is a Universal History, in 3 vols. folio, which was condemned by the parliament of Paris. His son, Constant d'Aubigné, was father of the celebrated Madame de Maintenon.

THE DICTIONARY OF

Aubigne'

AUBIGNE', D. MERLE. (See D'AUBIGNE.)
AUBIGNY, or **AVIGNE**, *o-been'-ye*, a town of France, department of the Cher, 28 miles from Bourges. *Manf.* Chiefly woollens and hardware. *Pop.* 2,500. There are several small towns of this name in France.

AUBIN, *St.*, *aw'-bin*, a small town in the island of Jersey, on the W. side of a beautiful bay of the same name, 4 miles from St. Heliers. *Pop.* 2,500.—There is an excellent pier here, running out from a rock, and above which is a fortress called St. Aubin's Castle.

AUBREY, John, *aw'-bre*, an English antiquary, who, in 1646, was entered of the Middle Temple, but did not continue the study of the law; and his means, which had been ample, began gradually to decline. He was one of the first members of the Royal Society; but, being reduced to poverty, was supported at the close of his life by Lady Long, of Draycot, in Wiltshire. *B.* at Easton-piers, Wiltshire, 1626; *D.* at Draycot, 1700.—His works are:—1. "Miscellanies, on Apparitions, Magic, Charms, &c.," 1696 and 1721, 8vo. 2. "A Perambulation of the County of Surrey," 1719, 5 vols. 8vo. Besides which he left several curious MSS. to the museum at Oxford, some of which were subsequently printed.

AUBRIOT, Hugh, *o'-bre-o*, mayor of Paris, who built the Bastille, in 1369, it being intended as a fortification against the English. He being accused of heresy, was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment within the very building he had raised. In 1381 he was released by the Maillotins, a mob of insurgents who had risen against taxation, and named him as their chief; but, quitting them, he retired into Burgundy, where he died in 1382. Besides building the Bastille, he designed and improved many public edifices, bridges, and canals in Paris.

AUBRY, Céleste, *o'-bre*, a French opera-dancer, who, in the revolutionary times of 1793, was, from the rare beauty of her form, chosen to personify the Goddess of Reason in those ceremonies by which it was sought to supersede Christian worship.

AUBRY DE MONTDIER, a French soldier, supposed to have been assassinated by his comrade, Richard de Macaire, in 1371. He is the hero of many dramatic compositions, founded on the details of the discovery of his murderer. Aubry's faithful dog persisted in pursuing and harassing Macaire; and this coming to the ears of King Charles V., he ordered a combat to be tried between them. In this singular battle the dog was the victor; and he has been celebrated ever since in the play of the "Dog of Montargis," and the "Dog of Aubry, or the Forest of Bondy."

AUBRY DE LA BOUCHARDIERE, *boo-shar'-de-re*, Claude Charles, Count, an able French artillery officer, who, entering the army at an early age, was present at all the great battles on the Rhine, from 1792 to 1796. He afterwards joined Napoleon's army of Italy, and had the charge of the artillery during the perilous crossing of the Alps. Subsequently he served in St. Domingo; and, returning to France, performed great engineering feats with the army, and was present at the battle of Essling, where he was severely wounded. He accompanied Napoleon in the expedition to Russia, having the command of the artillery of the second division of the army, and greatly distinguished himself at Smolensko, Polotsk, and Beresina. At Lutzen and Bautzen, also, in 1813, he displayed great skill and bravery; and finally at Leipsic received his death-wound. *B.* 1773; *D.* 1813.

AUBURN, *aw'-bern*, capital of Cayuga county, New York, U.S., and 174 miles from Albany. It has numerous mills and manufactories. *Pop.* about 10,000.—Here is a very large prison, occupying a plot of ground 500 by 1,000 ft. It is held to be a model for all such institutions, and a few years since the earnings of the prisoners exceeded the expenditure by £1,700. There are several other places of this name in the United States.

AUBURN, formerly Lisoy, a hamlet in Westmeath, 6 miles from Athlone, Ireland, remarkable as being the supposed scene of Dr. Goldsmith's poem entitled "The Deserted Village."

AUBUSSON, *o-boos'-sauwng*, a town of France, on the Creuse, 20 miles from Guéret, in the department of the Creuse. *Manf.* Woollens, carpets, yarns, velvets, and cotton thread. *Pop.* 6,000.

AUBUSSON, Peter d', grand master of the Knights of

Aude

St. John, who, in 1480, vigorously repulsed the attack made upon the island of Rhodes by the Turks, and which was called the first siege of Rhodes, and lasted eighty-nine days. This was in the time of Mahomet II., who on this occasion is said to have had 9,000 slain and 15,000 wounded. Prince Zizim, brother of Bajazet, and son of Mahomet II., having escaped to Rhodes to avoid the vengeance of the sultan, d'Aubusson was, with much difficulty, prevailed on to deliver him to the pope; and for this and his other great services, both in the defence of Rhodes and in aid of the Christian religion against the Turks, he received a cardinal's hat. *B.* at La Marche, 1423; *D.* 1503.

AUCH, or **AUSCH**, *oshe*, a town of France, department of the Gers, 42 miles from Toulouse. *Manf.* Woollens, linens, cottons, and leather. There is a trade done in wine and Armagnac brandy. *Pop.* about 13,000.—Auch is built in the form of an amphitheatre, and in the time of Cæsar was the capital of the Ausci. It has a very fine cathedral, founded in 1489, though not completed till the reign of Louis XIV. The town itself, however, has a mean appearance, the streets being narrow, crooked, and ill-paved.

AUCHINLECK, *awk'-in-lek*, a parish in Scotland, 11 miles from Ayr. *Area*, 18,000 acres. *Pop.* 4,000.—It is a station on the Glasgow and Ayr Railway.—Boswell, the biographer of Dr. Johnson, lived in this parish, and here entertained the distinguished lexicographer on his return from his "Journey to the Hebrides."

AUCHMUTY, General Sir Samuel, *awk-mu'-te*, an American, who, in 1776, entered the British army as a volunteer under Sir William Howe, and was present at several actions during the first American war. In 1801, 1802, and 1803, he served in Egypt, and on his return to England, had the grand cross of the Bath conferred upon him. He subsequently commanded in South America, and on the 3rd October, 1807, attacked and took Monte Video, the Gibraltar of America, for which he received the thanks of both houses of parliament. In 1810 he sailed for India as commander-in-chief in the presidency of Fort St. George, and in 1811 commanded at the reduction of the island of Java. For this service he also received the thanks of both houses of parliament. On his return he was made a lieutenant-general, and subsequently commander of the forces in Ireland. *B.* in New York, 1756; *D.* in Dublin, 1822.

AUCHTERADER, *awk'-te-rar'-der*, a town and parish of Scotland, 12 miles from Perth. *Pop.* 4,300, principally engaged in weaving.—In 1716 the town was burned by order of Prince Charles Edward Stuart. In more recent times, this parish originated the litigation between the earl of Kinnoul and the Scotch Presbytery, regarding the Veto Act; the result of which being in favour of his lordship, led to the formation of the Free Church of Scotland.

AUCHTERMUCHTY, *awk'-ter-muk'-te*, a town and parish of Scotland, in the county of Fife, 8 miles from Cupar. *Manf.* Woollen shawls, and linen and cotton goods. *Pop.* about 4,000.—It is a station on the Northern Railway.

AUCHTERTOUL, *awk'-ter-toul*, a parish and village of Scotland, county of Fife, 4 miles from Kirkealdy. *Pop.* 517.—It is a station on the Northern Railway.

AUCKLAND, or **OAKLAND**, *BISHOPS*, *awk'-land*, a market-town of Durham, 9 miles from Durham. This town is in the parish of St. Andrew Auckland, which has an area of about 45,000 acres, and a population of 23,000. *Pop.* of town about 5,000.—The name is derived from its being in the neighbourhood of the bishop's palace, which was originally erected in the 13th century, but since entirely rebuilt.

AUCKLAND ISLANDS, a group lying to the S. of New Zealand, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Lat.* 50° 48' S. *Lon.* 166° 42' E.—These islands have been granted by the British government to the Messrs. Enderby as a central whaling station.

AUCKLAND, the capital of New Zealand, in the island of New Ulster, at the head of Waitimata Bay. The general appearance of the town is not attractive. *Pop.* uncertain; perhaps 8,000. *Lat.* 36° 51' 30" S. *Lon.* 175° 45' E.

AUDE, *ode*, a river of France, which rises in the Eastern Pyrenees, and after a course of 90 miles, falls

Aude

into the Mediterranean, 6 miles from Narbonne. It is connected with Narbonne and Cetta by the canal of Narbonne.

AUDE, a maritime department of France, including the S.W. part of Languedoc. It has the department of the Herault to the N.E., that of the Tarn to the N., the Mediterranean to the E., the department of the Eastern Pyrenees to the S., and that of the Ariège to the W. *Ext.* 79 miles from E. to W., and 52 from N. to S. *Area*, 2,436 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, intersected with numerous valleys running north and south, and highly productive. *Rivers.* The principal are the Aude, of which there are thirty feeders; the Robive, and the Bère, which falls into the shore-lake of Sigeau. *Pro.* Wheat, maize, millet, and barley. Both red and white wines are produced in considerable quantities, and chestnuts, walnuts, and olives are extensively cultivated. Great attention is paid to the rearing of bees, and large quantities of honey are collected. *Minerals.* Antimony, manganese, copper, silver, and lead. Coal, gypsum, and marble of great beauty, in association with slate, is found. *Manf.* The principal are fine broad-cloth, leather, hosiery, paper, hats, and pottery. There are numerous flour-mills, saw-mills, distilleries, and iron furnaces and foundries. *Towns.* The chief are Carcassonne, Limoux, Narbonne, and Castelnaudary, which are the capitals of the several arrondissements of which the department is composed. *Pop.* about 300,000. *Lat.* between 42° 38' and 43° 29' N. *Lon.* between 1° 41' and 3° 13' E.

AUDEBERT, Jean Baptiste, *o'-de-bair*, a talented French naturalist, draughtsman, and engraver, who excelled in elegant representations of animals. His productions in this respect are esteemed the most valuable of their kind. B. at Rochefort, 1759; d. 1800.—His first performance was "L'Hist. Nat. des Singes, des Makis et des Galéopithèques," 1 vol. folio, 1800; a work which, from the general excellence with which it was produced, created a great sensation among naturalists. He was engaged upon other works of equal magnificence when he died.

AUDENSHAW, *aw'-den-shaw*, a township in Lancashire, 5 miles from Manchester. *Manf.* Cottons, silks, and hats. *Pop.* 5,500. It is a station on the Sheffield Railway.

AUDLEY, James, Lord, *aud'-le*, of Heleigh, an English knight, who distinguished himself under Edward III. in France, and was one of the first knights of the Garter. He was present at the battle of Poitiers, where he was so badly wounded, that his esquires were obliged to bear him from the field. For his services a pension was assigned him, and he was appointed constable of Gloucester castle, governor of Aquitaine, and seneschal of Poitou. B. in Staffordshire, 1314; d. at Fontenay-le-Comte, Poitou, 1386.

AUDLEY, or AWDELY, Thomas, chancellor of England, was born of a noble family in Essex, and in 1529 was chosen speaker of the parliament, in which capacity he was very subservient to Henry VIII., who, on the resignation of Sir Thomas More, gave him the seals, and the priory of Christchurch, with all its church plate and lands. He sat in judgment on his predecessor, Sir Thomas More, and on Bishop Fisher. B. at Earl's Colne, Essex; d. in London, 1544.—Audley appears to have been a mere tool of King Henry, and to have been rapacious in the seizure of church property. He was a great benefactor to Magdalen College, Cambridge.

AUDONIN, Jean Victor, *o'-do-nä*, a French entomologist and comparative anatomist, who added many important facts to the science of which he was an ardent investigator. B. at Paris, 1797; d. 1841.

AUDRAN, *o'-dra*, the name of a family of French artists. Charles, the elder, produced a great many excellent works, known by a letter K. B. at Paris, 1594; d. 1673.—Claude, a nephew of the preceding, 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. B. at Lyons, 1639; d. at Paris, 1684.—Gérard, the brother of the last-mentioned, and the most celebrated of the family, studied under Le Brun at Paris, and engraved that artist's pictures of Alexander's battles in a masterly manner. B. at Lyons, 1640; d. at Paris, 1703.—Claude, nephew of

Augereau

Gérard, became famous for painting ornaments. He was appointed king's painter. B. at Lyons, 1685; d. 1734.

AUDUBON, John James, *aw'-doo-lon*, a distinguished American naturalist, whose father was the first to inspire him with that love of natural objects with which his pursuits were to be afterwards so prominently associated. The study of birds especially became a passion with him; and, in order that he might become a good draughtsman, his father, at the age of 14, sent him to Paris, and placed him in the studio of the celebrated David. By his seventeenth year he had applied himself so diligently, that he had become a skilful artist when he returned to his native country; and his father gave him a farm on the banks of the Schuylkil. Here ornithological studies employed a great deal more of his time than farming employments. He married, and continued to explore the American forests in search of new specimens of the feathered tribes to enlarge his collections: these excursions were prolonged to nearly fifteen consecutive years. Having removed to Louisville, he met Wilson, the celebrated Scotch ornithologist, whose conversation still added to his ardour in his favourite pursuits. In 1810, with his wife and child, he set out on an expedition down the Ohio; next went through Florida; and so continued, as long as he lived, to extend his knowledge of American birds. He visited England twice, and was everywhere received with the attention and distinction due to so truthful a naturalist. He became a fellow of the Zoological and Linnean societies in London; of the Natural History Society of Paris, and of numerous other societies of smaller note. His book on American ornithology is the largest and grandest that has ever been published. B. in Louisiana, 1780; d. at Minniesland, near New York, 1851.

AUENBRUGGER, or AVENBRUGGER, Leopold, *ou'-en-broog'-er*, an eminent German physician, the inventor of percussion as a means of discovering diseases of the chest. B. at Gratz, in Styria, 1722; d. at Vienna, 1798.—Percussion was little practised in England till 1824, when the work of Auenbrugger, with Corvisart's commentaries, was translated by Dr. John Forbes; after which it came more into practice.

AUERBACH, *ou'-er-bak'*, the name of several towns and villages of Germany with small populations.

AUERSTADT, *ou'-er-stat*, a village of Prussian Saxony, 10 miles from Naumburg. On the 14th Oct., 1806, the Prussians were here defeated by the right division of the French army, under Davoust, on the same day that the battle of Jena was won by Napoleon with his left division. For his service on this occasion, Davoust received from Napoleon the title of Duke of Auerstadt.

AUGE, VALLE'E D', *ozhe*, a county of France, in the department Calvados. The county is distinguished for producing the finest horses and cattle of Normandy.

AUGEAS, or AUGIAS, *aw'-ge-as*, son of Eleus, was one of the Argonauts, and afterwards ascended the throne of Elis. He had an immense number of cattle, and the stables in which they were kept had never been cleansed, so that the task seemed an impossibility. Hercules undertook it, on promise of receiving the tenth part of the herds of Augeas. The hero changed the course of the river Alpheus, which immediately carried away the filth from the stables. Augeas refused the promised recompense, on pretence that Hercules had made use of artifice, and had not experienced any labour or trouble. The refusal was considered as a declaration of war. Hercules conquered Elis, put to death Augeas, and gave the crown to Phyleus. The proverb of the Augean stable is now applied to any arduous and difficult undertaking.

AUGER, Athanase, *ozh'-ai*, a French ecclesiastic, who, after having entered the Church, devoted nearly the whole of his life to the study of the Greek and Roman authors. B. at Paris, 1734; d. 1792.

AUGER, Edmund, a French Jesuit, who is said to have converted 40,000 Protestants to the Roman communion by the force of his arguments. B. 1530; d. 1591.

AUGEREAU, Pierre François Charles, *ozh'-e-ro*, duke of Castiglione, and marshal of France, entered the French carabiniers at 17, but subsequently became a soldier in the Neapolitan service. Having ob-

Aughaval

tained his discharge in 1792, he volunteered into the revolutionary army of his country, and so rapidly distinguished himself, that when Napoleon invaded Italy, he considered Augereau one of his most daring and successful officers. At the bridge of Lodi he headed his brigade, and carried it in the face of the batteries of the enemy; he captured Bologna, and gave Lugo up to pillage and massacre, on account of the stout resistance which its inhabitants made to his arms. At Castiglione, Augereau covered himself with glory, and had the title of duke conferred on him. At Arcola he particularly distinguished himself, and had his bravery rewarded and acknowledged by the Directory. The *coup d'état* of the 18th Fructidor, planned by Barras, was intrusted to his execution, and carried out with perfect success. For this service he had the command of the army on the German frontier given him; but, on account of the violence of his revolutionary principles, he was deprived of it and removed to Perpignan. When Napoleon returned from Egypt he was in Paris, but was slighted by that great general. In the campaign of Marengo he had the command of a division, and in 1805 was created a marshal. In 1806 he fought at Jena, and at Eylau commanded the left of the French. In this great battle he was suffering from a wound and from fever; but he had himself tied upon his horse, and remained to the last on the field. In 1809 and 1810 he commanded in Spain. In 1812, when Napoleon set out for Russia, he was left behind to form a corps of reserve at Berlin. In 1814 he was appointed to defend the south-east of France against the Austrians, but gave way before superior numbers. This irritated Napoleon, who viewed his conduct as approaching to treachery. On the fall of Napoleon, Augereau made his peace with the Bourbons, and was created a peer. On the return of the emperor from Elba he offered his services to Napoleon, but they were not accepted, and after Waterloo he sat on the council which condemned Marshal Ney. Soon after this his own life terminated. B. in Paris, 1757; d. 1815.

AUGHAVAL, or **UGHEVAL**, *aw'-ga-val*, a parish in county Mayo, Ireland. *Area*, 33,695 acres, consisting mostly of hills and bogs. *Pop.* 9,000.

AUGHNAMULLEN, *awg'-na-mul-en*, a parish of Ulster, Ireland, 3 miles from Ballybay. *Area*, 30,710 acres. *Pop.* about 19,000.—This parish has a great many lochs.

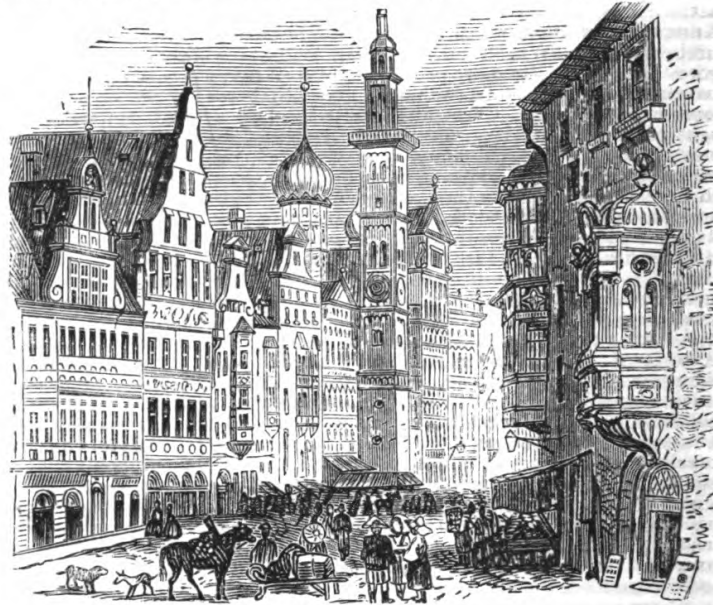
AUGILA, *aw'-ge-la*, a district and town of Africa, on the route between Siwah and Fezzan. *Lat.* 29° 35' N. *Lon.* 22° 25' E.

AUGLAIZE, *aw'-glai-z*, a county of Ohio, U.S. *Area*, 396 square miles. *Pop.* 12,000. The Miami and Erie Canal intersects this county.

AUGSBURG, *ougs'-boorg*, an ancient city of Bavaria, at the conflux of the Lech and Wertach, 35 miles from Munich. *Desc.* It is large, and has still some fortifications in the old style, with four principal gates and six smaller ones. The Catholics have several churches and monasteries, and the Lutherans have also several churches. In the public library there is a valuable collection of Grecian works, both in manuscript and print. There is an academy, a lyceum, and a polytechnic school. Of the public edifices, the cathedral, the town-house, the Perlach tower, the bishop's palace, and the beautiful bronze fountains, are worthy of attention. *Manf.* Fine cotton, wire, looking-glasses, tobacco, coloured papers, carpets, ribbons, chemicals; and there are considerable dyeing and bleaching works. A large trade is carried on in engraving, printing, and book-binding, and the celebrated *Allgemeine Zeitung*, the leading journal of Germany, is here published. Next to Frankfort, Augsburg is the most influential money-

Augusta

market on the continent. *Pop.* 33,000.—Here the celebrated "Augsburg Confession," which, under the auspices of Luther, was drawn up by Melancthon, was, in 1531, presented to the emperor Charles V. In 1806, Augsburg, by the treaty of Presburg, was merged into the dominions of Bavaria, and was surrendered by the French general René into the hands of his Bavarian majesty. I is the birthplace of Holbein, Holl, and other eminent artists. It is connected by railroads with Munich and Lindau, on Lake Constance; and northward with Nurnberg and Bamberg, whence a line



AUGSBURG.

runs north-east, connecting Bavaria with the Saxon and Prussian railway system; and another westward to Frankfort-on-the-Rhine.

AUGST, *oste*, the name of three villages in Switzerland, of small populations. One of them, 6 miles from Basle, is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Augusta Rauracorum. Several Roman antiquities have been found in its vicinity.

AUGURES, *aw'-gu-reez*, certain officers at Rome, who foretold future events. They were first created by Romulus, and were three in number. Servius Tullius added a fourth, and the tribunes of the people increased the number to nine; and Sylla, during his dictatorship, added six more. The augur generally sat on a high tower to make his observations. His face was turned towards the east, and he had the north on his left and the south on his right. With a crooked staff he divided the face of the heavens into four parts, and afterwards sacrificed to the gods, covering his head with his vestment. There were generally five things from which omens were drawn; namely, the phenomena of the heavens, the chirping or flying of birds, the feeding of the sacred fowls, the motions of quadrupeds, and different casualties, such as spilling salt, stumbling, sneezing, &c.

AUGUSTA, *aw'-gus'-ta*, a settlement in W. Australia, founded by Governor Stirling in 1830. The district is fertile, and is situate to the west of Flinders Bay.

AUGUSTA, a county of Virginia, U.S. *Area*, 860 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, and producing the usual cerealia. *Pop.* about 25,000, of whom one fifth are slaves.

AUGUSTA, the capital of Richmond county, Georgia, U.S., on the Savannah river, 127 miles from Savannah, and the centre of a cotton district. *Pop.* 7,000. It is a station of the Charleston and Milledgeville Railway.—There are several other smaller towns and townships of the same name in America.

AUGUSTA HISTORIA, *aw'-gus'-ta his-tor'-e-a*, a name applied to several Roman writers who composed the biographies of the emperors from the accession of Adrian to the death of Carinus, the immediate pre-

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Augusti

decessor of Diocletian, embracing a period of 167 years of the Roman empire.

AUGUSTI, Christian J. W., a distinguished German theologian, who rose to the highest academical honours. B. at Eschenberg 1772; d. 1841.

AUGUSTINE, St., *aw-gus'-tine*, a cape in Brazil, 25 miles from Pernambuco. Lat. 8° 21' S. Lon. 34° 56' W. —This was the first point of land in S. America discovered in 1500 by Penzon.

AUGUSTINE'S, St., a port and river on the Labrador coast.—Also a number of small islands on the same coast.

AUGUSTINE, St., one of the fathers of the Christian church, who, although he had all the advantages of a good education, squandered much of his time in debauchery. In 371 his father sent him to Carthage, where he became a convert to the Manichees, and taught rhetoric with great reputation, but still continued his licentious course of life, notwithstanding the great efforts his mother made to reclaim him. Wearied with his African life, Augustine removed to Rome, where he taught rhetoric with great applause, and was appointed its professor at Milan. Here the sermons of St. Ambrose effected his conversion; and, renouncing his heretical opinions, he was baptized in 387. The next year he returned to Africa, and was ordained a priest. He was at first the coadjutor of Valerius, bishop of Hippo, and afterwards his successor. B. at Tagaste, in Africa, 354; d. 430.—His writings have always been held in veneration by the Catholic Church; and from them was formed that system commonly called scholastic divinity.

AUGUSTINE, or AUSTIN, St., the first archbishop of Canterbury, was a Roman monk, sent, about 596, by Gregory I., with forty others, to preach the gospel in England. On landing in Thanet, they informed King Ethelbert of their purpose, when the king assigned them Canterbury for their residence, with permission to exercise their function. The monarch himself embraced Christianity, but never attempted to bring over his subjects by force. Augustine was consecrated at Arles, archbishop and metropolitan of the church, and fixed his seat at Canterbury. He now endeavoured to convert the Welsh bishops to his tenets, but met with great opposition from them, and died without accomplishing his object. D. early in the 7th century.

AUGUSTULUS, or ROMULUS AUGUSTUS, *aw-gus'-tu-lus rom'-u-lus*, the last of the Roman emperors in the West, was the son of Orestes, who, having deposed Julius Nepos, refused the throne for himself, but in 476 placed his son upon it. Shortly after, Odoacer, king of the Heruli, invaded Italy, slew Orestes, and deprived the young emperor of his dignity. He was, however, suffered to live a private life in Campania, and a pension of 6,000 pieces of gold annually allowed him. With him ended the Roman empire in the West.

AUGUSTUS OCTAVIANUS CÆSAR, *aw-gus'-tus ok-tai'-ve-ai'-nus se'-sar*, second emperor of Rome, was son of Octavius, a senator, and Accia, daughter of Julius, and sister of Julius Cæsar. He was born during the consulship of Cicero, and was adopted by his uncle, Julius Cæsar, the greatest part of whose fortune he inherited. At the age of twenty he was made consul, and though his youth and inexperience were ridiculed by his enemies, yet he rose by his prudence and valour, and made war against them, on pretence of avenging the death of his uncle. He waged, with success, five civil wars.—Mutina, Perusia, Philippi, Sicily, and Actium. The first and last were against M. Antony, the second against L. Antony, the brother of the triumvir. The third was against Brutus and Cassius, and the fourth against Sext. Pompey, the son of Pompey the Great. He united his forces with those of Antony at the battle of Philippi; but had he not been supported by the activity of his colleague, he would have been totally defeated in that engagement. In his triumvirate with Antony and Lepidus, he obtained the western parts of the Roman empire, and, like his two colleagues, more firmly to establish his power, he proscribed his enemies and cut them off. The triumvirate lasted ten years. He had given his sister Octavia in marriage to Antony, to cement their alliance; but when Cleopatra fascinated Antony, Octavia was repudiated. Augustus immediately took up arms, ostensibly to avenge the wrongs of his sister, but,

Augustus

perhaps, rather from a desire to remove a man whose existence and power kept him in continual alarm. Both parties met at Actium, 31 B.C., to decide the fate of Rome. Antony was supported by all the strength of the East, and Augustus by Italy. Cleopatra fled from the battle with sixty ships; an event which ruined the interest of Antony, who followed her into Egypt. The conqueror soon after pursued them, besieged Alexandria, and honoured with a magnificent funeral the unfortunate Antony and the celebrated queen, whom the fear of being led in the victor's triumph at Rome had driven to commit suicide. (See ANTONY.) Augustus having established peace all over the world, he closed the gates of the temple of Janus, in the same year which saw the birth of our Saviour. He was twice resolved to lay down the supreme power, immediately after the victory obtained over Antony, on account of his failing health; but his two faithful friends, Mæcenas and Agrippa, dissuaded him, and observed that he would leave the empire the prey of the most powerful, and expose himself to the greatest dangers. B. at Rome, 63 B.C.; d. at Nola, 14 A.D. after reigning 57 years.—He was an active ruler, and consulted the good of the Romans with the most anxious care. He visited all the provinces except Africa and Sardinia, and his consummate prudence and experience gave rise to many salutary laws. He is, however, accused of licentiousness; but the goodness of his heart, the fidelity of his friendship, and the many excellent qualities which the poets whom he patronized have, perhaps truly, celebrated, made some amends for his natural infirmities. He was ambitious of being thought handsome, and, as he was publicly reported to be the son of Apollo, he wished his flatterers to represent him with the figure and attributes of that god. He distinguished himself by his learning, was a master of the Greek language, and wrote some tragedies, besides memoirs of his life, and other works, none of which are extant. He married four times, but he was unhappy in his matrimonial connections, and his only daughter, Julia, disgraced herself and her father by the debauchery and licentiousness of her manners. He recommended at his death his adopted son, Tiberius, as his successor. Virgil wrote his scarcely-surpassed epic poem, the *Æneid*, at the desire of Augustus, whom he represented under the character of *Æneas*. The name of Augustus was afterwards given to succeeding Roman emperors.

AUGUSTUS I., elector of Saxony, reigned in general peace, and was, by some, esteemed a prince so wise as to be called the Justinian of Saxony. He greatly embellished Dresden, and built the splendid palace of Augustenburg. B. 1526; d. 1586.

AUGUSTUS FREDERICK II., king of Poland and elector of Saxony. To the former dignity he was elected in 1697, out of many competitors. He formed a strict alliance with Peter the Great against Sweden and Turkey; and from this time may be dated the origin of Russian influence in Poland. In his wars with Sweden he may be said to have been unsuccessful, although his troops gained some victories; and at length, completely defeated at Klissof, 1702, he was forced by Charles XII. to abandon his claim to the Polish throne. The Swedish monarch, however, being beaten by Peter at Pultowa, Augustus was reinstated, and continued in possession of his kingdom, although it remained in a state of great disorganization, from which it never recovered. B. at Dresden, 1670; d. 1733.—His habits were luxurious and licentious, and one of his many natural children was the famous Marshal Saxe.

AUGUSTUS FREDERICK III., elector of Saxony and king of Poland, was the son of Augustus II. He was an indolent, idle, and pleasure-seeking prince, and his politics were entirely dependent on Russia. His daughter Maria Josepha was married to the Dauphin of France, from which alliance sprung Louis XVI., Louis XVIII., and Charles X. B. at Dresden, 1696; d. 1763.

AUGUSTUS FREDERICK, prince of Great Britain and Ireland, and duke of Sussex. This was the sixth son and the ninth child of George III. He was a benevolent, unostentatious prince, taking a deep interest in those questions which had for their object the amelioration of the social condition of the people, promoting

Auldearn

political reform, and giving his hearty support to the abolition of the slave-trade. He was twice married; first to Lady Augusta Murray, second daughter of the earl of Dunmore, Scotland, which marriage was subsequently set aside; and secondly, to Lady Cecilia Letitia Buggin (widow of Sir George Buggin), who was created Duchess of Inverness. *B.* at Buckingham Palace, 1773; *n.* at Kensington Palace, 1843.

AULDEARN, *awl'-darn*, a village and parish of Scotland, in the county of Nairn, on the Moray Frith. *Pop.* 1,500.—Here, in 1645, Montrose gained a victory over the Covenanters.

AULUS GELLIUS, *aw'-lus jel'-e-us*, a Greek grammarian, whose "Noctes Atticæ," or Attic Nights, has gone through a variety of editions, and been translated into English by Mr. Beloe. Lived in the 1st century, during the reign of Trajan.

AUMALE, *o'-mal*, formerly Albemarle, a town of France, on the Bresle, 13 miles from Neufchâtel. *Manf.* Earthenware, woollens, and yarns. *Pop.* 2,300.—Here, in 1592, a battle was fought between the Spaniards and Henry IV., in which the latter was wounded.

AUMALE, Charles de Lorraine, duc d', one of the leaders of the Catholic party in Paris, after the assassination of the duke of Guise, in 1588. He was sentenced to be broken on the wheel for high treason by the parliament of Paris. The sentence was carried out in effigy in July, 1595. *D.* at Brussels, 1631.

AUMALE, Henri Eugène Philippe Louis, duc d', fourth son of Louis Philippe, king of the French. He early entered the army, and served in Africa under the duke of Orleans and Generals Bugeaud and Baraguay d'Hilliers. Weakened by fever, he returned to Paris in 1841; and here an unsuccessful attempt was made to shoot him. Rejoining the forces in Algeria, he gained some considerable successes, and in 1847 was appointed governor-general, and in that capacity received the submission of Abd-el-Kader. The news of the revolution in Paris, of February, 1848, reached him in Algeria, and in the following month, embarking with his brother, he sailed to England to join there the other members of his family. *B.* 1822.

AUMONT, John d', *o'-mawng*, count of Châteauroux, a French general, who displayed great abilities, and was made, by Henry III., marshal of France. Henry IV. appointed him governor of Champagne, and afterwards of Brittany. He was shot at the siege of Camper, near Rennes, 1595. *B.* 1522.—He had served six monarchs, —Francis I., Henry II., Francis II., Charles IX., Henry III., and Henry IV.

AUNOY, or **AULNOY**, Marie Catharine, countess of, *o'-noi*, a French authoress, who, at the close of the 17th century, was a distinguished ornament of the French court, and contributed largely to the light literature of her day. She is principally known through the success of her "Fairy Tales," which were imitations of a style of composition introduced in France by Charles Perrault, and which achieved an amount of popularity equal to those of her master. The titles of her stories will, to some extent, indicate their character. Some of these are "The White Cat," "The Yellow Dwarf," "The Fair One with the Golden Locks," "Cherry and Fair Star," several of which have formed the basis of successful spectacles and pantomimes, and other extravaganzas. *B.* 1650; *D.* 1705.—This lady left four daughters behind her, one of whom, Madame de Hère, inherited similar talents to those by which her parent was distinguished.

AURAY, *o'-rai*, a town of France, department of Morbihan, 10 miles from Vannes. *Manf.* Cotton spinning, and there is a considerable trade done in fish. *Pop.* about 4,000.

AURELIAN, Lucius Domitius, *aw-re'-li-an*, a Roman emperor, was the son of a peasant in Illyricum. He displayed such skill and valour as a soldier, that Valerian, having raised him to very high rank in the army, at last invested him with the consulate. On the death of Claudius II., in 270, who recommended him as his successor, he ascended the imperial throne. He delivered Italy from the barbarians, defeated Tetricus, who had assumed the title of emperor in Gaul, and conquered Zenobia, queen of Palmyra, 273. After these victories he entered Rome in triumph, and next turned his attention to the improvement of Rome, and to the

Aurungabad

reformation of public manners. On his march against Persia, he was assassinated by his mutinous troops, 275. *B.* about 212.

AURELIUS, *aw-re'-li-us*, a post township of the United States, New York, on Cayuga lake. *Pop.* about 3,000.

AURELIUS VICTOR, Sextus, a Roman historian, who, though born of mean parents, in Africa, raised himself by his talents to distinction. In 361 Julian made him prefect of the second Pannonia, and in 369 he was chosen consul with Valentinian. Lived in the 4th century.—His Roman history has been several times printed, and is considered both faithful and minute.

AURICH, *ou'-reesch*, the capital of the principality of East Friesland, in the kingdom of Hanover, 12 miles from Emden, with which it is connected by a canal. The town is built in the Dutch style, and has a handsome old palace, in which the former princes of East Friesland resided. *Manf.* Brandy, paper, leather, tobacco, and pipes. *Pop.* 4,000. A telegraph station.

AURIGNY, *o'-reen'-ye*, one of the Channel Islands. (See **ALDERNEY**.)

AURILLAC, *o'-ree'-yak*, the chief town in the department of the Cantal, France, on the river Jordanne, 40 miles from Tulle. *Manf.* Jewellery, copper utensils, paper, woollens, carpets, and blonde lace. There are tanning, dyeing, and brewing works, and a good trade is carried on in horses, mules, and cattle. *Pop.* 10,300. It is a telegraph station.

AURIOL, *o'-re-ole*, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, 15 miles from Marseilles. The town is irregularly built, though many of the houses have an elegant appearance. *Manf.* Cloths, paper, soda, bricks; and in the neighbourhood there are some collieries and beds of gypsum. *Pop.* 5,000.

AURORA, *aw-ror'-a*, a goddess, daughter of Hyperion and Thia, or Thea, or, according to others, of Titan and Terra. She married Astræus, by whom she had the winds, the stars, &c. She is generally described by the poets as drawn in a rose-coloured chariot, by white horses, and opening with her rosy fingers the gates of the east, pouring the dew upon the earth, and making the flowers grow. She is covered with a veil, Nox and Somnus fly before her, and the stars of heaven disappear at her approach. She always sets out before the sun, and is the forerunner of his rising. The Greeks call her Eos.

AURORA, a name common to several islands. 1. One of the Society Islands in the S. Pacific. *Pop.* 350. *Lat.* 15° 50' S. *Lon.* 148° 11' W.—2. One of the New Hebrides. *Lat.* 14° 56' S. *Lon.* 163° 6' E.—3. One in the Red Sea, inhabited by Bedouins. *Lat.* 25° 30' N. *Lon.* 36° 20' E.

AURORA, a town of New York, U.S., 15 miles from Buffalo. *Pop.* 3,000.—There are several small towns of this name in the United States.

AURUNGABAD, *o-rung'-a-bad*, an old province of Hindostan, formerly comprehending Ahmednuggur and Dowlatabad. It was situate in the Deccan, and in 1633 became one of the provinces of the Mogul empire, under the reign of Shah Jehan. It was subsequently divided between the Nizam and the Mahrattas, the latter receiving about three fourths, and the former one fourth of the territory. The greater part of it is now under the power of the British. *Desc.* In general mountainous, a large portion of it consisting of a table-land rising to about 1,800 feet above the level of the sea. The soil is fertile, producing rice in great abundance, and bringing European fruits, particularly grapes, strawberries, and peaches, to the highest state of perfection. *Rivers.* The Neera, Beema, and Godavary. *Towns.* The principal are Aurungabad, Ahmednuggur, Poonah, and Dowlatabad. *Lat.* between 18° and 21° N. *Lon.* 73° and 77° E.—In this district are most of the cave-temples of India,—those of Elephanta, Salsette, Elora, and Carlee.

AURUNGABAD, a considerable city of the Deccan, and capital of Dowlatabad. It is but a modern city, owing its rise to the great Aurungzebe, from whom it had its name. The chief ornament of the city is a mausoleum, built for a favourite daughter by this monarch, and is somewhat like, though very inferior to, the Taj Mahal of Agra. *Pop.* about 60,000. *Lat.* 19° 45' N. *Lon.* 76° 2' E.—This city is inclosed by a wall; and, at the distance of a mile from it, are cantonments, where a battalion of the Nizam's army,









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Aurangzebe

under British officers, were quartered. Here the Nizam's irregular cavalry rebelled late in May, 1857, when it was found necessary to remove the English ladies to a place of greater safety. The mutineers, however, fled without having committed any of those excesses by which their conduct was marked in other places.

AURUNGZEBE, *aw-rung-zeeb'*, emperor of Hindostan, known as the Great Mogul, was the youngest son of Shah Jehan, of the dynasty of Timur, and early in his youth affected religious sanctity; but, in 1658, he and his brother Morad seized Agra, and made their father prisoner. Soon afterwards he put Morad and another brother, Dara, to death, still, however, acting with kindness towards his father, who died in 1666. Aurungzebe greatly enlarged his dominions, and became so formidable, that all the eastern princes sent him ambassadors. His latter days were embittered by jealousy of the ambitious views of his sons, and he constantly resided in his camp, which was prodigiously large, and resembled a populous city. B. 1618; D. at Ahmednuggur, 1707. By his will, Aurungzebe divided his possessions among his sons. He was the last of the energetic sovereigns who sat on the Mogul throne during the 17th century.

AUSONIUS, Decimus Magnus, *aw-so-ne-us*, son of a physician at Bordeaux, who became a teacher of grammar and rhetoric, and also a writer of Latin poems, at that place. His fame reached Rome, and Valentinian, the emperor, appointed him tutor to his son Gratian. In 379 he was raised to the consular dignity. Flourished in the 4th century. His poems, though unequal, have great merit.

AUSPICES, *aws'-pi-ses*, a sacerdotal order at Rome, nearly the same as the augurs.

AUSPITZ, *ous'-pitz*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn, 42 miles from Olmutz. Pop. 3,000. It is a station on the railway from Vienna to Brunn.

AUSSEE, *ous-see*, a town of Styria, Austria, 8 miles from Hallstadt. Pop. 1,400.—The rock-salt mines of this place have been worked for upwards of 1,000 years.

AUSSEGG, or **AUSSIG**, *ous'-seeg*, a village of Prussian Saxony, in the district of Merseburg, where the emperor Charles V. had his head-quarters previous to the battle of Mühlberg, fought in 1547, with the elector of Saxony.

AUSTEN, William, *aws'-ten*, an English metal-founder of considerable celebrity, who had a share in constructing the tomb of Richard de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, to be seen in St. Mary's church, Warwick. Lived in the 15th century.

AUSTEN, Jane, the authoress of several popular novels, which have appeared in different editions. All her portraits are the delineation of characters of every-day English life, being marked by no very strong traits either morally or intellectually. The chief of her productions are "Sense and Sensibility;" "Pride and Prejudice;" "Mansfield Park;" "Emma;" and "Persuasion." B. at Steventon, Hampshire, 1775. D. at Winchester, 1817.

AUSTERLITZ, or **SLAWKOW**, *aws'-ter-litz* (Ger. *ous'-ter-litz*), a small town of Moravia, circle of Brunn, 12 miles from Brunn. Pop. 2,500. This town is noted for being the scene of a great battle fought on the 2nd December, 1805, between the French and the allied armies of Austria and Russia, in which the former gained a decisive victory. This battle was followed by the peace of Presburg, which was concluded on the 26th of the same month, and which stripped Austria of nearly 24,000 square miles of territory and 2,786,000 subjects. The fight was subsequently called the "battle of the three emperors," from there being present in the field, the emperors of France, Austria, and Russia.

AUSTERLITZ, the name of two small towns in the United States.

AUSTIN, *aus'-tin*, the capital of Texas, on the Colorado, in the U.S. Pop. 3,000.

AUSTIN, John, author of "Lectures on the Province of Jurisprudence."

AUSTLE, *St., aws'-tel*, a town and parish of Cornwall, 13 miles from Truro. Near it are several tin-mines, and large quantities of porcelain clay are exported to different places for the potteries. Pop. about 11,000.

AUSTONLEY, *aws'-ton-le*, a township in the W. Riding

Australia

of Yorkshire, 8 miles from Huddersfield. Area, 1,760 acres. Pop. 2,300.

AUSTRALASIA (SOUTH ASIA), *aws'-tral-ai'-she-a*, in modern geography, the fifth great division of the globe. It comprises New Holland or Australia, Van Diemen's Land or Tasmania, Papua or New Guinea, New Britain, New Ireland, New Caledonia, and New Zealand, together with a multitude of islands surrounding them in all directions. It forms one of three portions into which some geographers have divided Oceanica; the other two being Polynesia and Malasia. For a general designation, the British have adopted Australasia, the French Oceanica, and the Germans have changed the Terra Australis into Australia. The principal island or continent is now termed Australia; and the French and other geographers apply the term Oceanica to all the islands in the eastern seas and in the Pacific Ocean, lying between lat. 35° N. and 56° S., and lon. 94° E. and 105° W. To the smaller islands and the mainland or continent of Australia, they give the name of Polynesia. Area, estimated at 6,096,000 geographical square miles. Pop. estimated at about 2,500,000.

AUSTRALIA, or **NEW HOLLAND**, *aws-trai'-le-a*, is the largest island in the world; indeed, it might rather be called a continent, from its great size. It lies to the S. of Asia, between the Indian and Pacific oceans; and is bounded on the N. by Torres Strait, the Sea of Timor, and the islands of Papua or New Guinea, Timor, &c.; on the S. by Bass's Strait, Van Diemen's Land, and the S. Pacific; on the E. by the S. Pacific; and on the W. by the Indian Ocean. Ext. Its greatest length is from Sharks Bay on the W., to Cape Sandy on the E. coast, which is estimated at 2,400 miles. Its greatest breadth is between Cape York, on Torres Strait, and Cape Otway, on Bass's Strait, which is computed at 1,400 miles. Area, 3,000,000 square miles. Coast-line, 8,000 miles. Capes. Beginning with Cape York, there are, on the E., Melville, Flattery, Gloucester, Townsend, Sandy, Moreton, Byron, and Howe; on the S. Wilson's Promontory, Cape Otway, Northumberland, Lannes, Jervis, and Radstock; on the W. Leewin, Naturaliste, and N.W. Cape; on the N. Bourgainville, Londonderry, and Cape Wessel. Gulfs and Bays. Notwithstanding that there are a great many excellent harbours on the Australian coasts, extensive indentations are comparatively few. The principal are the Gulf of Carpentaria on the N. and Spencer's Gulf on the S. The former has a breadth of 400 miles, and runs inland between 600 and 700, whilst the latter has a width at its broadest part of not more than 80 miles, and extends no further inland than about 180. Sharks Bay, on the W., is not more than 40 or 50 miles in length and width, and Harvey's Bay, on the E., is about the same. Straits. Torres, on the N., separating it from the island of Papua, and on the S. Bass's, separating it from Van Diemen's Land. Desc. The interior of this vast country cannot be fully described, as it has been explored in an extremely partial manner. It is believed to consist of an immense plain, here densely covered with vegetation and there running into boundless stony deserts, the termination of which it has been impossible to trace. Every traveller coincides with the general description given of it by Captain Sturt, who in 1845 set out from Adelaide with the intention of penetrating the interior, and pursued his object as far as lat. 25° 33' S. and lon. 133° E. Speaking of the country through which he passed, he says it consisted of sand-ridges perfectly insurmountable, and so close that the base of one touched the base of the other, the whole aspect of the country being nothing but sand. The sand-hills he describes as a fiery red, running for miles and miles in parallel rows, with points like the vanishing points of an avenue. These were finally lost in a stony desert that stretched before him in absolute boundlessness. From this description and the concurring testimony of others, it would seem that the best parts of this continent have been already appropriated, and form the greater portions of its southern and eastern shores. In these localities the finest scenery is to be found. Extensive tracts are still available for farming and pasturage, whilst there is an abundance of both wood and water. At a distance varying from 30 to 90 miles from the sea, on the E. coast, a ridge of mountains runs for a considerable extent; but from Spencer's Gulf to Cape Leewin, on the S., the coast is generally low and flat. The

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same may be observed of the W. and N. in so far as they have yet been explored; these extensive and dreary regions offering few temptations to induce the settler to take up his habitation upon their inhospitable shores. *Mountains.* The Warragongs, or Australian Alps, the Liverpool range, the Blue Mountains, and another range not yet named. This system extends from Wilson's Promontory on the S., and terminates in a series of low heights at Cape York, on Torres Strait. Their elevation is in general not great. The culminating point of the Blue Mountains is Mount York, which is 3,292 feet. The loftiest peaks of the Liverpool range have been variously computed at from 4,000 to 7,000 feet, whilst Mount Kosciusko, in the Australian Alps, has been ascertained to be 6,500 feet, estimated to command a prospect of country of 7,000 square miles. From this circumstance some idea of the flatness of this portion of Australia may be formed. On the S. coast the Australian Grampians, with which are connected the Australian Pyrenees, begin at Portland Bay, and, extending along the coast, take a northern direction, and finally become connected with the Australian Alps. In the S. another mountain-chain takes its rise at Cape Jervis, and running N. is lost in the depression of Lake Torrens. These are the principal mountain-ranges of Australia; amongst which are to be found many evidences of extinct volcanoes. *Rivers.* Of the rivers in the interior, the principal is the Murray, which has for its affluents the Darling, Castlereagh, Peel, Macquarie, Bogan, Lachlan, and Murrumbidgee. The extent of the basin drained by this water-system is not known. The other chief rivers are the Hunter, Hawkesbury, and Shoalhaven, which fall into the Pacific on the E.; the Blackwood and Glenelg on the S.; the Swan and the Canning on the W.; and the Victoria, the Adelaide, the Liverpool, and the Alligator, on the N.: few of these, however, are open to internal navigation. *Lakes.* These hardly deserve the name, being rather marshes than lakes. The largest are the Victoria, the Dambeling, and the Torrens. The first is traversed by the river Murray, and is in S. Australia; the Torrens is also in this region, and is estimated to be about 400 miles in length, with an average breadth of from 15 to 20. In the dry season it is nothing more than a salt-marsh. The Dambeling is in W. Australia, and was discovered in 1843 by Messrs. Lander and Lefroy. It is 15 miles long and 8 broad, and is quite salt. *Forests.* Our knowledge of Australian vegetation is necessarily circumscribed, if the immense extent of territory yet to be explored is taken into consideration. As yet we can hardly be said to have penetrated beyond the coasts and maritime districts, where we find that the trees have generally an unvaried dull monotonous hue of olive-green: gloom is their pervading characteristic. In describing the general appearance of Australian tree-life, travellers say that, amid its apparent sameness, spots may be found teeming with a luxuriant and gigantic vegetation, sometimes laid out in stately groves, divested of copse or underwood, and at other times skirting an open country of hill and dale, gracefully sprinkled with isolated clumps of trees covered with the richest tufted herbage. Sometimes, again, they appear in immense thickets, interwoven with innumerable creepers, and forming bowers as impenetrable and picturesque as those which are found amid the forests of Brazil. The trees are mostly evergreens, and have a hard and horny species of leaves, which grow from the branches vertically, and not horizontally, as is the case with the trees of this country. It is affirmed that one eighth of all the known species of vegetables are peculiar to Australia. The most beautiful tree of the Australian forest is the fern-tree, which, when it has attained a height of 15 or 20 feet, throws out its gigantic leaves in every direction, each to the extent of 4 or 5 feet. Grass-trees are also numerous, but palms are confined to the E. and N. shores, where the vegetation assimilates itself more to that of India. *Wild Animals.* Not numerous, but peculiar, many of them being of the order Marsupialia, or having a pouch; the kangaroo, wombat, wild dog or dingo, and the ornithorhynchus, being the principal. The kangaroo is the largest native animal, and often attains the weight of from 160 to 200 lb. Australia has many varieties of it, the smallest and most beautiful being the kangaroo rat. The wombat is about the size of a

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badger, burrowing in the sand-hills of the interior, and feeding exclusively upon vegetables. It is social in its habits, and, like the most of the Australian mammals, it is nocturnal, sleeping in its burrow during the day, and moving about in search of food only in the night. The dingoes, or wild dogs, do not bark like the common dog, but only yelp, and are the most frequently met with. When hard pressed by hunger, they devour each other, and, being very destructive to the sheep, they are eagerly hunted by the settlers. The ornithorhynchus is one of the most remarkable animals in existence. It has the bill of a duck, a body covered with fur, and resembling an otter. It is about thirteen inches long, from the tip of its beak to that of its tail. It is an aquatic animal, laying eggs, and frequenting the margins of rivers and lakes. In the autumn of 1858, the hare was introduced from this country. *Birds.* Of these the most remarkable are the emu, the black swan, and a kind of thrush called the laughing jackass. Birds of paradise are numerous in the north, and many of the songsters are exceedingly gorgeous in their plumage. The most magnificent, perhaps, are the rifle-bird and the ring oriole. The lyre-bird has a tail shaped like a lyre, and is most superbly plumaged. Of game birds, pheasants and partridges were, in the autumn of 1858, introduced from this country. *Reptiles.* These are numerous, but not dangerous. The most formidable is the alligator, which abounds in the north. There are many kinds of serpents; amongst which may be named the diamond-snake, the black snake, the grey, brown, yellow, and whip snakes, the bites of which are all more or less dangerous: that of the yellow snake especially is almost instantly fatal. Lizards and frogs abound; and scorpions, centipedes, and tarantulas exist in considerable numbers. Insects are also numerous, although requiring no especial notice here on account of peculiarity. Fish are also plentiful along the coasts. *Domestic Animals.* The same as in this country. Sheep are very abundant, and their wool is very fine. In the autumn of 1858 twenty-one Alpacas were presented to the colony by a few returned colonists, in the hope that that animal would thrive, and become ultimately a valuable contribution to the commerce of the country. At the same time a goodly number of blackbirds and thrushes were transported with them, to be set free in the Australian forests; that the song-birds of the British emigrant may be heard reverberating in the far-away woods which have become the home of his adoption, and which, in this manner, may be a means of recalling those who are still dear to him in his father-land. *Climate.* In general dry and healthy, except during the heavy winter rains, which do not last long. It is, however, liable to sudden changes of temperature. *Pro.* Wheat, maize, the usual European cerealia, and fruits are cultivated. Tobacco, flax, sugar, olives, and grapes are also being extensively raised. As Australia, however, is a wool-growing country, sheep-farming is pursued on the largest scale. *Minerals.* Coal, slate, potters' clay, and beautiful marbles, suitable for the purposes of the statuary. Tin, lead, and copper abound; but the gold discoveries of 1851 in New S. Wales, and of 1852 in Victoria, have eclipsed all other mineral products. *Race.* The aborigines belong to the Papuan negro race, and are of a chocolate-colour, wandering in their habits, and exceedingly disgusting in the food which they eat. They are declared British subjects, having the protection of the laws equally with any of the colonists. They are extremely superstitious, believing in two spirits, a good and a bad, respectively called Koyan and Potoyan. Their number is not great, and is steadily decreasing. *Australian Colonies.* New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania or Van Diemen's Land, and New Zealand. The colony of New S. Wales was formed in 1788; that of W. Australia, or Swan River, in 1829; S. Australia in 1834; and Victoria in 1852. Each, however, will be treated fully under its respective name. *Pop.* of British colonies, including Tasmania and Norfolk Island, nearly 500,000. *Lat.* between 10° and 39° S. *Lon.* between 113° and 154° E.—About the beginning of the 17th century the Spaniards or the Dutch were the earliest European discoverers of Australia; but little was known of it till Dampier, Wallis, and Cook explored its coasts. The first British

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Australia Felix

settlement was at Port Jackson, in 1788. Steam communication is established between Great Britain and Australia, and there is continual intercourse between these two countries, forming the antipodes of each other. There are three routes to Australia; the one by the Isthmus of Suez, called the East route; the other by the Cape of Good Hope; and the third by the Isthmus of Panama, called the West route. By this last the distance is only 12,690 miles; by the Cape it is 13,880; and by the first route it is 14,488. In going by Panama, then, the voyager would go 1,798 miles less than he would by the Isthmus of Suez and Singapore. (See NEW S. WALES, ADELAIDE, VICTORIA, MELBOURNE, PERTH, SYDNEY, and the various articles on the colonies and principal towns of Australia.)

AUSTRALIA FELIX. (See PORT PHILLIP.)

AUSTRALIA (EASTERN). (See NEW SOUTH WALES.)

AUSTRALIA (NORTH) is that part of the island-continent which lies N. of lat. 26° S., and E. of lon. 129° E. *Ext.* Its greatest length from W. to E. is about 1,500 miles, and its greatest breadth from N. to S. about 1,000. *Gulfs.* Carpentaria on the N., and Van Diemen and Cambridge on the W. Comparatively little is known of this large tract of country. There was a government station established at Port Essington, but, from the hot and unhealthy character of the climate, it was abandoned in 1849. At present not a single permanent settlement exists upon it.

AUSTRALIA (SOUTH) lies on the S. shore of the island-continent of Australia, and is bounded on the N. by unexplored territory, E. by Victoria, W. by Western Australia, and S. by the Southern Ocean. *Area*, 300,000 square miles. *Coast.* About 1,500 miles. *Desc.* The surface of this region is generally traversed by mountain-ranges, the highest summits of which do not attain an elevation of more than 3,012 feet. Of these, the highest are Mount Lofty, Black Rock Hill, Razor-back, and Mountain Bryan; the respective heights of which are 2,334, 2,750, 2,992, and 3,012 feet. It is at Mountain Bryan where the celebrated Burra Burra mine is. *Rivers.* Almost the only river of the colony is the Murray, which falls into the lagoon called Lake Victoria, communicating with Encounter Bay. All the other streams, for the greater part of the year, are nothing more than lines of ponds. *Climate.* Hot, but healthy. *Pro.* All the ordinary grain crops, maize, and potatoes. The vine flourishes, and many other fruits; whilst melons attain not only a large size, but are of an excellent quality. The country, however, is rather pastoral than agricultural. *Minerals.* Copper is the principal, and, with wool, forms the chief article of export in the colony. *Progress of the Colony.* The rapid development of this colony is seen by the official returns, which begin in 1840. In that year the entire population was only 14,610 souls, but in 1857 it had increased to 109,917 persons. The revenue of the colony in 1840 was £30,200; in 1857 it was £726,326. As regards the imports and exports,—in 1840 South Australia shipped colonial produce to the value of £15,650 only, and received £308,357; making, consequently, the imports more than the exports, or the colony a debtor to the mother or other countries; but this state of affairs soon changed, and in 1857 she was a creditor for £121,123, the exports having amounted to £1,744,180, while the value of imports was £1,623,052. The portion of the colony under cultivation in 1840 was 2,503 acres; in 1857 it was 235,965 acres; and more than 10,000 persons are engaged in pursuits connected with the land so brought into a productive state. There were then 70 flour-mills in the colony, and 226 manufactories of various descriptions. Horned cattle and sheep numbered 2,386,205 in 1857, besides 26,220 horses. The three principal branches of colonial merchandise in South Australia are pastoral, agricultural, and mining; and, taking the general population, with the acreage under cultivation, together with the value of the exports in 1857, there are about two acres to each individual, and the earnings are equivalent to £15. 17s. 4d. for every man, woman, and child. This is much in excess of the statistical results of other countries. The Burra Burra, Kapunda, and other copper-mines in the north, have hitherto been the chief source of supply; but other mines are now being developed; such as the North Rhine and Bon Accord. *Pop.* say 110,000. *Lat.* between 26° and 38° S. *Lon.*

Austria

between 132° and 141° E.—This colony was founded in 1834 by the South-Australian Company; but it was not firmly established till 1837. Adelaide is the capital. (See ADELAIDE.)

AUSTRALIA (WESTERN) is bounded on the E. by North and South Australia; and on the N., W., and S. by the Indian and S. Pacific oceans. *Area*, 1,000,000 square miles. Of this immense territory very little is yet known; its shores have only been partially explored; whilst its interior has never yet been penetrated. *Lat.* between 13° 45' and 35° 10' S. *Lon.* between 112° 40' and 127° E.—The only portion of this country known with any degree of certainty is that which is embraced by the colony of West Australia, which see.

AUSTRALIA, WEST (Colony of). This portion of the above territory lies on the S.W. coast, and is the most thinly-populated of all the Australian colonies. *Ext.* 300 miles long from N. to S., and about 170 broad from E. to W. *Coast-line.* About 600 miles. *General Desc.* Consisting mostly of downs and slightly undulating hills, with a soil by no means remarkable for its fertility. The colony, however, is the least developed in its resources of all the others established in this part of the globe. Little trade is carried on with S. Australia or N. S. Wales; but with the Mauritius and Singapore an active communication is kept up. Its most important part is the Swan River settlement, which was founded in 1829 by Captain Stirling, who was appointed governor. Wool is the chief export. *Pop.* about 7,000. *Lat.* between 30° 30' and 35° 10' S. *Lon.* between 115° and 119° 35' E. (See PERTH.)

AUSTRALIAN ALPS, GRAMPPIANS, and PYRENEES, mountain-ranges of Australia. (See AUSTRALIA.)

AUSTRIA, CIRCLE OF, *aws'-tre-a*, the largest of the ten circles into which the empire of Germany was divided. Bounded on the N. by Bohemia, Bavaria, and Suabia; on the W. by Bavaria, Switzerland, and the country of the Grisons; on the S. by Lombardy and Istria; and on the E. by Croatia and Hungary. It comprehends Austria proper, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, part of Friuli and the Littorale, Tyrol, Vorarlberg, certain districts in Suabia, Trent, Brixen, and several domains belonging to the Teutonic order, since 1802. Most of these territories, however, are now comprised in the Austrian empire. Salzburg and part of Passau have likewise been included in it.

AUSTRIA, ARCHDUCHY OF, or, as it is frequently called, the "Hereditary States," forms a part of the above circle. It is bounded N. by Bohemia and Moravia; E. by Hungary; S. by Styria, Carinthia, and the Tyrol; and W. by Tyrol and Bavaria. *Area*, 15,052 square miles. *Divisions.* This archduchy is divided by the river Enns into two great parts, namely, Upper Austria and Lower Austria; and is further subdivided into the following four quarters:—on the south bank of the Danube, the quarter "above the forest of Vienna," and the quarter "below the forest of Vienna;" on the north bank of the Danube, the quarter "above the Manhartsberg," and the quarter below that mountain-tract. Upper Austria, in like manner, contains four divisions; viz. those of the Traun, Hausruck, and Inn, on the south bank of the Danube, and the Muhl on the north bank. *General Desc.* Fertile, and cultivated with great care and skill; abounding in forests and vineyards, producing annually 25,000,000 gallons of wine, and raising admirable crops of wheat, oats, and barley. *Minerals.* Gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, coal, alum, arsenic, and graphite. *Manf.* Weaving and spinning wool, cotton, and flax. *Towns.* The principal are Vienna, Linz, Wiener-Neustadt, and Salzburg. *Pop.* about 3,000,000. *Lat.* between 47° and 49° N. *Lon.* between 12° 10' and 17° E.

AUSTRIA, EMPIRE OF, a central state of Europe, occupying a larger portion of the continent than the dominions of any other power, except Russia and Sweden. It is bounded on the N. by Russia; Prussia, Saxony, and Bavaria; on the E. by Russia; on the S. by Parma, Modena, the States of the Church, Turkey, and the Adriatic; and on the W. by the Sardinian states, Lichtenstein, and Switzerland. *Ext.* Estimated at 870 miles long and 690 broad. *Area*, 255,722 square miles. *Coast.* The only seacoast possessed by this great empire is in the Adriatic, including the gulfs of Venice and Trieste, the numerous islands and channels of the Dalmatian coast, and the Gulf of

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Austria

Cattaro, at the extreme south. The extent, therefore, of its coast-line may be taken at about 700 miles. *Desc.* Extremely mountainous, the plains not occupying more than a fifth part of the whole surface. *Mountains.* The Rhaetian or Tyrolean, the Noric, the Carinthian, the Julian or Carniolian, and the Dinaric Alps. These mountains seldom exceed 6,000 feet in height, with the exception of the Ostler-Spitz, in the Tyrol, near the Swiss border, which has an elevation of 12,811 feet. The great Carpathian range forms the northern boundary of Hungary: it separates it from Galicia, and terminates a course of nearly 700 miles on the banks of the Danube, near the Wallachian frontier. The Carpathians are usually divided into the Lesser Carpathians, commencing near Presburg, and running in a north-easterly direction, and forming the boundary of Moravia, never exceeding 2,000 feet in elevation. The Central Carpathians, a grand range of an Alpine character, with glaciers, lakes, chasms, &c., have an average height of over 6,000 feet. The extent of the Carpathians is about 900 miles, with an average breadth of about 100. The Waldgebirge, or Forest Mountains, extend from south-eastern Galicia in a north-westerly direction across Hungary to the banks of the Hernad. The Transylvanian Alps, a series of parallel ranges, stretch from the Banat into the province whence they take their name, and subside in the plains of Moldavia, seldom reaching 4,000 feet in elevation. An extensive mountain-range, the Sudetes, or Hercynian chain, rises in the low country between the Vistula and the Oder, and follows a north-westerly direction of about 200 miles through Moravia, Silesia, and the north of Bohemia, until it reaches the Elbe at the borders of Saxony. Many of these mountains are extremely rich in minerals, especially the Carpathians, which abound in all the common sorts, with the exception of tin. *Plains.* These lie in Lower Hungary, Upper Hungary, Lombardy, and in N. Italy. They are remarkable for the uniformity of the level which they present. That of Lower Hungary occupies 36,000 square miles. *Rivers.* The Danube and the Dniester, falling into the Black Sea; the Po and the Adige, debouching into the Adriatic; the Vistula into the Baltic, and the Elbe into the German Ocean. Some of these have each several tributary streams of great extent and importance. *Lakes.* The principal in the mountain regions are Como, Maggiore, Lugano, Garda, and Iseo; in the plains, the Platten See and Lake Neusiedel. *Forests.* Everywhere extensive, except in the lowlands of Lombardy, Hungary, and Lower Austria. They are estimated to cover an eighth part of the productive soil of the empire, and form a considerable source of its wealth. In Transylvania the forests abound with oak and other trees well adapted for ship-building and all other kinds of carpentry. *Wild Animals.* The black bear, the fox, and the lynx are plentiful; the chamois is getting rare; but herds of wild swine haunt the forests, and wild deer and horses roam over the plains. *Birds.* More numerous than in any other part of Europe. The white heron is especially abundant amongst the marshes of Hungary, and the vulture and golden eagle are numerous amongst the Alpine ranges. *Reptiles.* The land tortoise and leeches, which last are abundant. *Fish.* Plentiful in the rivers, the Theiss being considered the most plentifully supplied with fish of any river in Europe. *Domestic Animals.* The same as those of Britain. In Hungary and Galicia cattle-raising is extensively pursued, and in the mountains large herds of goats are reared. *Climate.* Various, but generally healthy. *Pro.* In the mountain districts in the N. the produce is nearly the same as in Britain; in the S. maize, millet, mulberries, and grapes are produced. The Hungarian wine, called Tokay, is deemed the finest in the world; and the hops of Bohemia are considered of the very best quality. In Lombardy the mulberry-tree is extensively cultivated for the support of the silkworm. As a matter of course, in the high Alps there is much land that cannot be reduced into productiveness; but in Lombardy, Galicia, and Hungary, the soil is as rich as any in Europe. *Minerals.* Abundant and valuable; comprising gold, silver, copper, iron, native steel, quicksilver, lead, coal, salt, marble, and precious stones. Transylvania may be pronounced the gold region, and Hungary the silver. Copper in both

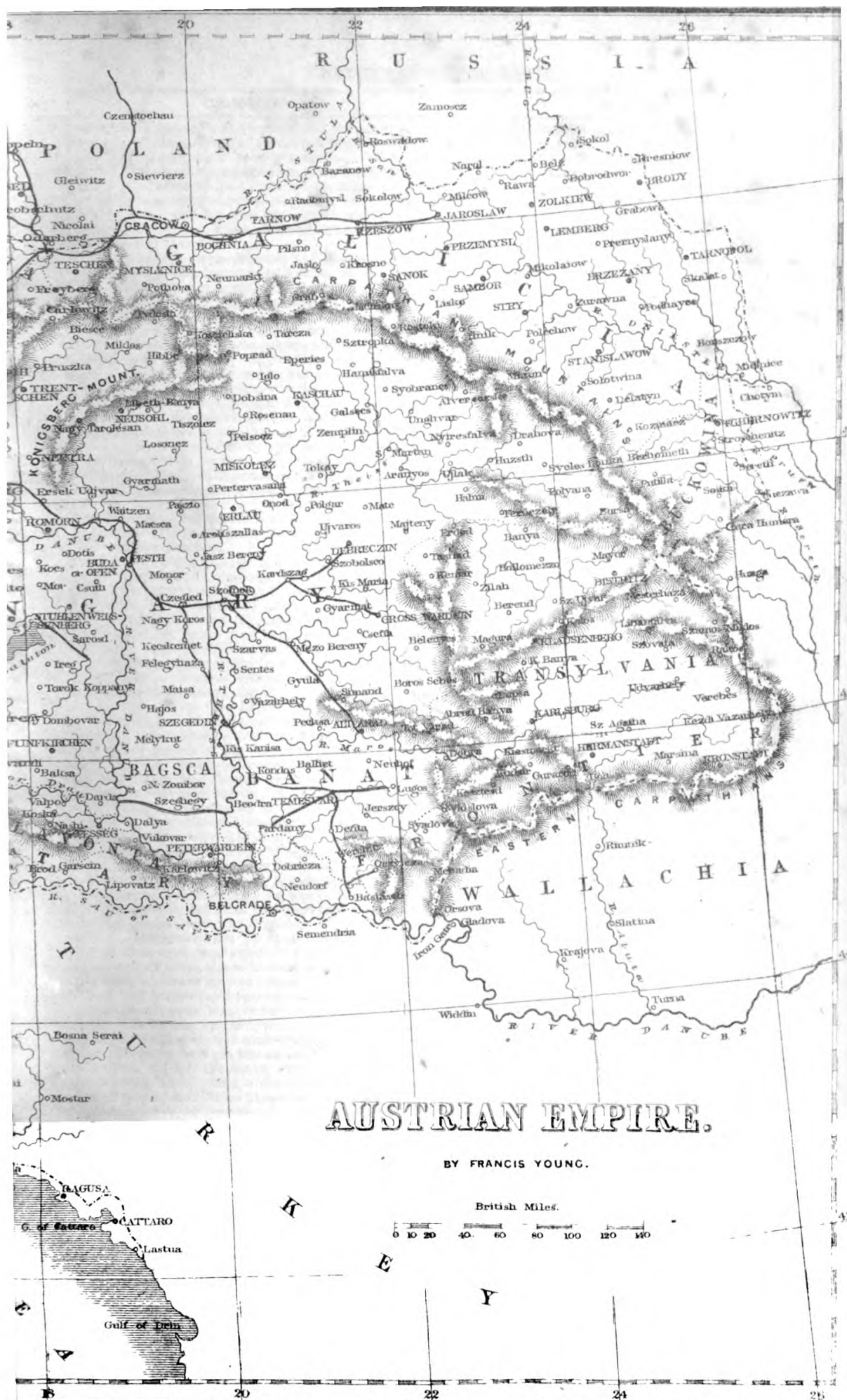
Autauga

Hungary and Moravia; iron and coal in Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Hungary, Bohemia, and Moravia; lead and quicksilver in Carinthia and Carniola; native steel in Styria; and salt in Transylvania, Galicia, Upper Austria, and Hungary. The Bohemian carbuncle and the Hungarian opal are both much esteemed; and the chalcedony, emerald, jasper, ruby, amethyst, cornelian, and beryl are frequently found. Marble abounds in most of the provinces. *Race.* Slavonic, German, Latin, and Asiatic. M. Czoernig, an Austrian statistician, estimates their division, in round numbers, thus:—The German races, including Austrians proper, and the bulk of the inhabitants of the Tyrol, Bohemia, Moravia, and Transylvania, 8,000,000; the Slavonic, including the Czechs of Bohemia, the Poles, Croats, and other races, 15,000,000; the Latin, of which the principal inhabit the Italian states, 8,000,000; and the races of Asiatic origin, 6,000,000, of whom the Hungarian Magyars number about 5,000,000. The remainder of the population is composed of Armenians, Jews, gipsies, and various other races. *Towns.* The principal are Vienna, Linz, Innsbruck, Graetz, Laybach, Trieste, Prague, Brunn, Lemberg, Buda, Klausenburg, Peterwardein, Zara, Milan, and Venice. In 1840 there were 795 towns, 2,315 boroughs, and 69,002 villages. *Manf.* Silk, linen, cotton, and woollen cloths, hardware, paper, and glass are the principal. *Commerce.* Not very great. *Exp.* Wool and woollen goods, silk in its raw, spun, and manufactured states, cotton goods, fine linens, and metals. *Imp.* Sugar, and other colonial produce, dye-stuffs, yarns, and olive-oil. *Army.* The peace establishment is 414,000, and the war establishment is from 700,000 to 800,000 men. *Navy.* Small, not carrying more than 900 guns. *Ecl.* Roman Catholic; but there is a universal toleration. *Gov.* An hereditary monarchy, by order of primogeniture, in the male, and, failing it, in the female line; but nearly all the provinces have independent peculiarities and distinct usages. *Pop.* about 38,000,000, thus distributed:—Austria proper, 2,600,000; Hungary, 8,200,000; Tyrol, 1,000,000; Styria, 1,200,000; Bohemia, 4,600,000; Moravia and Silesia, 2,200,000; Illyria, 1,300,000; Galicia, 5,000,000; Croatia, 900,000; Transylvania, 2,200,000; the Military Frontier, 1,100,000; Servia and the Banat, 1,600,000; Dalmatia, 400,000; and the Italian provinces, 5,000,000. To these numbers we may add the army and navy, about 800,000. *Lat.* mostly between 45° and 51° 2' N. *Lon.* 8° 35' and 26° 35' E.—The Austrian empire has been denominated the "Campania of Germany," and takes its name from "Oesterreich," or eastern kingdom, which word designated the limit of the emperor Charlemagne's dominions. After the death of Charlemagne, it became a dependency of Bavaria, and then came into the possession of the counts of Babenberg, in whose family it continued till 1246. On the demise of the last of this line, a war broke out, and, in 1276, Rudolph of Hapsburg, emperor of Germany, from whom sprang the present royal race, conquered Austria, and, seven years afterwards, invested his son Albert with the kingly dignity. In 1437 Albert II. was elected emperor of the German empire; and from that date till 1806, when Francis II. laid down the imperial dignity, and the great German empire was dissolved, it remained in the Hapsburg family. In 1526, Ferdinand I. became possessed, by marriage, of the kingdom of Hungary. The partition treaty of 1772, by which Poland was dismembered, added Galicia to the dominions of the empress Maria Theresa, and, in 1778, the Bakowine, or south-eastern portion, was ceded by the sultan. The Italian provinces were annexed in 1713 by the treaty of Utrecht; but many vicissitudes occurred, and it was not till the treaties of Paris and Vienna, in 1814 and 1815, that this great empire, formed of so many antagonistic elements, was consolidated. During the continental revolutionary movements of 1848, the emperor Ferdinand abdicated in favour of his son Francis Joseph, who, in 1849, gave his subjects a new liberal constitution. This constitution, however, was set aside at the commencement of 1852, since which period ministers have been responsible to the emperor alone, who is, to all intents and purposes, an absolute monarch.

ATAUGA, aw-taw'-ga, a county of Alabama, U.S., with a rich and fertile soil. *Pop.* about 16,000, of whom one half are slaves.









Autolycus

AUTOLYCUS, *aw-tol-i-kus*, a son of Mercury, by Chione, a daughter of Dædalion, and one of the Argonauts. His exploits as a thief have been greatly celebrated. He stole the flocks of his neighbours, and mingled them with his own, after he had changed their marks. He appropriated some of those of Sisyphus, son of Æolus; but Sisyphus knew his own by a mark which he had made under their feet, which piece of cleverness greatly pleased Autolycus.

AUTUN, *o'-tu(r)*, an ancient town of France, 28 miles from Châlons-sur-Saône, on the Arroux, in the department of the Saône and Loire. It is picturesquely situated at the foot of a lofty range of mountains covered with wood. It has a fine cathedral, founded in the 11th century, a museum, library, and other buildings of interest. *Manf.* Carpets and paper; and has a trade in cattle, timber, and hemp. *Pop.* about 12,000.—Julius Cæsar mentions this place under the name of Bibracte, and under Augustus, its name was changed to Augustodunum, of which there are some fine ruins. It was the see of the great French diplomatist Talleyrand.

AUVERGNE, *o-vairn'*, an ancient province of France, now chiefly divided into the departments of the Puy-de-Dôme, in Lower Auvergne, and the Cantal, in Upper Auvergne. *Desc.* Mountainous, a branch of the Cevennes mountains occupying a great portion of the territory. The culminating points of some of these are Puy-de-Dôme, 4,806 feet; Cantal, 6,093; and Mont-d'Or, 6,188. Many of them have the appearance of being extinct volcanoes.

AUVERGNE, Theophilus de la Tour d', a distinguished French soldier and scholar, who early entered the service, distinguishing himself by his military bearing and by his devotion to study. He was present in many actions during the American war, and was offered a pension by the king of Spain, which, however, he refused. The French revolution found him a captain, and he was one of the first volunteers to defend the territory of France against its enemies, without any wish for promotion; and it was only as captain of the longest standing that he accepted the command of all the grenadier companies, called the Infernal Column. In every conflict he was ever foremost, and he introduced more generally the bayonet into the French army. He was taken prisoner by the English, and after regaining his liberty, resumed his career by replacing a simple conscript, the son of an old and feeble friend. He served in many battles under Bonaparte, who offered him higher rank, but which he refused, and was declared by Napoleon "the first grenadier of the French republic." B. 1743; killed at the battle of Newburg, 1800.—He is the author of a French-Celtic dictionary, a glossary of forty-five languages, and other philological works of merit. The following anecdote is told of him:—A person connected with the government was boasting of his influence, and desired to know what he could do for Auvergne, whose clothes were in a deplorable condition. "What do you wish to have, the command of a battalion, or a regiment? you have only to speak." "Oh no!" said La Tour, "I only want a pair of shoes."

AUXERRE, *okes-air'*, an ancient town of France, department of the Yonne, on the river Yonne, 90 miles from Paris. It has a fine Gothic cathedral, an ancient palace, and an abbey in which are the tombs of the early counts of Auxerre. *Manf.* Woollens, serges, druggets, blankets, hosiery, hats, yarns, violin-strings, and earthenware. *Pop.* about 12,000.—This was the ancient capital of the Auxerrois, or county of Auxerre, of which the district of that name is now the chief part.

AUXON, *okes-ong'*, a town of France, on a river of the same name, department of the Aube, 15 miles from Troyes. *Manf.* Chiefly hosiery. *Pop.* between 2,000 and 3,000.

AUXONNE, *okes-one'*, a town of France, on the Saône, 18 miles from Dijon. It has a castle, is fortified, the seat of a court of commerce, and has an artillery school. *Manf.* Woollens, serges, muslins, and hardware. It trades also in fruit, wine, brandy, flour, grain, coal, wood, and iron. *Pop.* about 5,000.—It was the capital of a small sovereignty, the monarchs of which took the title of Sires d'Auxonne.

AUZOUT, Adrian, *o-zoo'*, a French mathematician, who is said to have invented the micrometer, which is still in use amongst astronomers to measure the apparent

Avellino

diameter of celestial bodies, and his treatise on which was printed in 1667. B. at Rouen; D. 1691.—He was the first who thought of applying the telescope to the astronomical quadrant.

AVA, *a'-va*, a chief city of the Burmese empire, on the Irrawady. It is skillfully fortified, but many of its defences are in ill condition. The palace is of modern date, and possesses richness and beauty in its details. The habitations here are far better than those of Bengal and neighbouring states, being more generally elevated above the ground. The country round Ava is well cultivated; but there is little industry in the town, which is gradually deteriorating. *Pop.* from 25,000 to 30,000. *Lat.* 21° 51' N. *Lon.* 95° 58' E. (See BURMAH.)

AVAL, *AWAL*, or **BAHREIN**, *a'-val*, the largest of the Bahrein islands, in the Gulf of Persia. *Ext.* 30 miles long and 12 wide. *Desc.* Hilly towards its centre. *Pro.* Wheat, barley, dates, and other fruits. *Pop.* uncertain; perhaps 40,000. *Lat.* 26° 12' N. *Lon.* 50° 40' E.—In the sixteenth century this island was occupied by the Portuguese, who, in 1622, were expelled by the Persians. These again were driven from the island by the Arabs, who, in 1790, became its possessors. Since 1819, the fishermen along its coasts have been protected by British cruisers.

AVALON, *a'-va-long*, a town of France, department of the Yonne, 26 miles from Auxerre. It is well built, and has a court of commerce, a communal college, and an agricultural society. *Manf.* Woollen cloths, paper, and staves. It has some fulling-mills and tanneries, besides a trade in wine, coals, and grain. *Pop.* about 5,000.—It is the ancient Aballo.

AVALOS, Ferdinand Francis d', *a'-va-los*, marquis of Pescara, a Neapolitan who served with great distinction in the army of Charles V., and in 1512 was taken prisoner at the battle of Ravenna. He beguiled the hours of captivity by writing a "Dialogue on Love," which he dedicated to his wife, the beautiful and accomplished Vittoria Colonna. On being released, he again entered into active service, and contributed greatly to the gaining of the battle of Vicenza over Alvisio and the Venetian forces. Subsequently he took Milan, gave up Como to pillage, and in 1522, in the campaign against the French, assisted in relieving Padua, and was present at Lodi and Pizzigethone, as well as at the reduction of Cremona. In 1524 he played a foremost part in the battle of Pavia, which was so disastrous to Francis I., and his conduct to the captive king showed much magnanimity. He revealed to Charles V. a plot of the Italians to drive out the Spaniards, and soon after died. B. 1496; D. at Milan, 1525.—There are others of this name.

AVARES, *AWARES*, or **OAR**, *a-var-es*, a town and district of Persia, in the province of Lesghistan, in the eastern part of the Caucasus. *Area*, 2,287 miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, and infested by predatory tribes, who are nominally subject to Russia. *Pop.* uncertain: the province is said to contain 30,000; but, as they live mostly by plunder and the chase, this cannot be ascertained with accuracy.

AVATCHA, *a-vat-cha*, a spacious bay on the eastern coast of Kamchatka, into which the rivers Avatcha and Paratounka discharge. The entrance is in *lat.* 52° 51' N., *lon.* 158° 49' E. There is in this bay a mountain of the same name, which is volcanic, and, in 1827, was in a state of violent eruption. *Height*, upwards of 9,000 feet. The town of Avatcha also stood here, but its name was changed to Petropaulovski, which has been strongly fortified, and was, in 1854, unsuccessfully attacked by a small squadron of French and English vessels.

AVEBURY, *ABURY*, or **ABERY**, *ai'-bur-e*, a parish and village of Wiltshire, 29 miles from Salisbury. *Area*, 5,450 acres. *Pop.* 768.—In its neighbourhood are the remains of what was once the largest Celtic or Druidical structure in Europe.

AVEIRO, *a-vai-e-ro*, a seaport-town of Beira, Portugal, 33 miles from Oporto. It trades in fish, salt, oil, wine, and oranges. *Pop.* 5,000.

AVELLINO, *a'-vel-e'-no*, a town of Naples, capital of the Principato Ultra. It is mostly composed of narrow, crooked, and gloomy streets, with a cathedral of little beauty. *Manf.* Paper, woollens, sausages, and macaroni. The neighbourhood abounds in chestnuts and

THE DICTIONARY OF

Aven

hazel-nuts. *Pop.* about 15,000.—In 1694 and 1731 this town suffered considerably by earthquakes. Not far from it is the famous Val di Gazzano, where the Samnites forced a Roman army to lay down their arms, and pass singly under the yoke, 321 B.C.

AVEN, or AVON, a name common to several rivers in England and Scotland. (*See* AVON.)

AVENCHES, *a-vanzh'*, a town in Switzerland, 18 miles from Berne. *Pop.* 1,500.—This was the ancient Aventicum, of which there are some remains, and the capital of the Helvetii, which became a flourishing Roman colony, and was destroyed in 447 by the Huns.

AVENING, *äv-ning*, a parish of Gloucester, 3 miles from Ledbury. *Area*, 4,660 acres. *Pop.* 2,300, chiefly employed in woollen-cloth weaving.

AVERTY, Clement Charles de l', *a-vair-de'*, a French statesman and finance minister under Louis XV. He was counsellor of parliament; but, through his propositions for reform, lost his position, and, in 1764, received his dismissal. He retired to his estate, where he employed himself in agricultural pursuits, but was guillotined in 1793 on an absurd charge. B. at Paris, 1723.

AVERNUS, *ä-ver'-nus*, 'without a bird,' a lake of Campania, near Baia, the waters of which were so unwholesome and putrid, that no birds ever visited its banks. The ancients made it the entrance of hell. In the time of Virgil, a communication between it and the neighbouring Lucrine lake was made by Agrippa; but, in 1538, the latter was filled by a volcanic eruption, when Monte Nuovo rose in its place, rendering the Averno again a separate lake.—It is now called Averno (*a-vair'-no*), and on its banks, instead of pestilential marshes, are now beautiful gardens and vineyards. The grotto of the Cumæan sibyl is still to be seen here.—It may be observed, that all lakes whose stagnated waters were putrid and offensive to the smell, were indiscriminately called *Averna*.

AVERRUES, or IBN ROSCHID, *a-ver'-o-es*, an Arabian philosopher and physician, who succeeded his father in the chief magistracy of Corduba, the capital of the Moorish possessions in Spain. He was afterwards made chief judge in Morocco, and having appointed deputies there, he returned to Spain. The freedom of his opinions, however, gave offence to the more zealous Mussulmans, and he was degraded from his office and thrown into prison; but on doing penance, and making a recantation, he was released. D. at Morocco, 1206. The admiration of Averroes for Aristotle was almost enthusiastic, and his commentaries on that philosopher's works procured him the name of the *commentator*. He also wrote a treatise on the art of physic, an epitome of Ptolemy's "Almagest," and a treatise on astrology.

AVERSA, *a-vair'-sa*, a town of Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro, 8 miles from Naples. It is situate in a very fine plain, covered with vineyards and orange-trees, and is a sort of nursery for the artists and artisans of the kingdom. Its sweetmeats are in great repute in Naples. *Pop.* about 16,000.—This place had formerly a castle, which served for an occasional palatial residence of the kings of Naples: it was replaced by a convent, in which Andreas of Hungary, the husband of Queen Joanna I., was strangled, in September, 1345. There is here a celebrated lunatic asylum.

AVES, or BIRD ISLANDS, *ai'-vees*, a small group of the Lesser Antilles, belonging to Holland, in the West Indies. *Lat.* 15° 30' N. *Lon.* 63° 15' W.—These islands received their name from the great number of birds which frequent them.

AVESBURY, Robert of, *aves'-bur-e*, an English historian who wrote the history of the reign of Edward III. as far as 1356. D. 1356.—This personage styles himself registrar of the archbishop of Canterbury's court. The principal excellence of his work consists in the accuracy of its dates, and the simplicity with which he works his facts into a plain narrative.

AVESNES, or AVENNES, *a-vain'*, a fortified town on the river Helpe, in the department of the Nord, France, 50 miles from Lille. It is generally well built, and has a cathedral with a tower 300 feet high. *Manf.* Hosiery, serges, and soap. It has some tanneries, breweries, and marble-sawing works. *Pop.* about 3,000.—The name of several other smaller places in France.

AVEYRON, or AVEIRON, *a'-vai-rong'*, a department in the S. of France, bounded N. by the department of

Avila

the Cantal, N. E. by Lozère, E. by Gard, S. E. by Hérault, S. W. by Tarn, and W. by Lot. *Ext.* 70 miles long, with an average breadth of 40. *Area*, 3,385 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, especially in the N., where are numerous offshoots of the Cévennes and Cantal ranges. The W. consists chiefly of plains, well cultivated and productive, whilst the S. may be regarded as a high table-land connecting the Cévennes with the mountains of Cannes. *Rivers.* The Lot, with its feeders the Truyère and the Dourdou; the Aveyron, with its affluents the Serre, Alson, and Caude on the right, and on the left the Viazur, the Ceron, and the Verre; the Tarn, with its tributaries the Dourbie, the Lorgue, and the Rance. *Pro.* Oats, rye, wheat, truffles, chestnuts; and where the soil is good, vineyards are planted. A great many horses, mules, and cattle are raised. Goats, sheep, and swine are numerous; and oxen and cows are used for ploughing. *Minerals.* Silver, copper, zinc, antimony, sulphur, alum, coal, iron, marble, rock-crystal, serpentine, marl, and gypsum. The department is rich in coal-mines. *Towns.* There are five arrondissements, of which the capitals are Rodez, Espalion, Milhau, Saint-Affrique, and Villefranche. *Manf.* Woollen stuffs, cotton goods, paper, leather, and iron wares. *Pop.* upwards of 395,000. *Lat.* between 43° 41' and 44° 45' N. *Lon.* between 1° 50' and 3° 26' E.

AVEYRON, a rapid river of France, rising from the springs of the Cévennes mountains, and after a course of 130 miles, falling into the Tarn a little above Moissac.

AVIGLIANO, *a-veel'-ye-a'-no*, a town of Piedmont, 11 miles from Turin. In the neighbourhood of this town the finest and largest oxen in the kingdom are raised. *Pop.* 9,000.—In 1824, from a continuous fall of rain, a landslip carried away a considerable portion of the town.

AVIGNON, *a-veen'-yong*, a large and beautiful city of France, the capital of the department Vaucluse, 76 miles by railway from Marseilles. It is situate on the left bank of the Rhone, just above the junction of the Durance, and has narrow streets, but contains elegant churches and other public buildings. The palace formerly occupied by the popes is built in the old Gothic style, on the southern slope of the rock of Doms; and around the town there runs a fine avenue of trees, fully three miles long. *Manf.* Silk stuffs, saltpetre, oil of vitriol, and aquafortis, with several printing-establishments and copper-works. Its trade consists of wine, brandy, almonds, dried fruits, olives, oil, saffron, truffles, corn, and wool, all the products of the district in which it stands. This territory was formerly called the state or sovereignty of Avignon. It belonged to the Papal States till the period of the French revolution, when, in 1791, it was conquered by France. *Pop.* about 35,000.—Avignon, while under the dominion of the popes, was a much more interesting town than at present. It then contained sixty churches, among which was that of the Cordeliers, which contained the tombs of Laura de Sade and of the Laura of Petrarch. Its site is now converted into a fruit-garden and a cypress-tree indicates the spot where Laura is interred.—A railway connects the city with Certe, and the great trunk-line connects it with Lyons and Paris. Constant communication is kept up by steamers with Marseilles, Lyons, and Arles.

AVILA, *a-ve'-la*, a town of Old Castile, Spain, on the river Adaja, 53 miles from Madrid. This was once one of the richest cities in Spain, but it is now in a state of rapid decay. *Manf.* Chiefly woollen and cotton goods. *Pop.* 5,000.

AVILA, a province of Old Castile, near the centre of the peninsula. *Area*, 4,917 square miles. *Desc.* Level in the N. and mountainous in the S. *Rivers.* The Alberche, Adaja, and several smaller streams. *Pro.* Grapes, mulberries, and other fruits, and the usual cerealia. A great many sheep, pigs, and horned cattle are reared. *Minerals.* Not plentiful; but silver, copper, lead, iron, and coal are found and partially wrought. *Manf.* Linen, silk, cloth, paper, earthenware, hardware, and leather. *Pop.* 133,000.

AVILA, Louis d', a Spanish historian, and commander of the order of Alcantara. He wrote the history of the war carried on by Charles V. against the German Protestants, and "Memoirs of the War in Africa." Lived

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Avila

in the 16th century.—Charles deemed himself fortunate in having such an able chronicler of the remarkable events by which his reign was characterized. There are others of this name mentioned in Spanish history.

AVILA, Sancho d', a Spanish commander, who served under the duke of Alva and Requesens in the Netherlands, and equalled the ferocious Alva in his atrocities. He defeated Louis of Nassau, and gave up Antwerp to what is called the "Spanish fury." He was killed at the siege of Maestricht, 1579.

AVIZ, *a-veez'*, a walled town of Portugal, on the river Aviz, 27 miles from Portalegre. *Pop.* 1,415.—This was the principal place of the order of Military Knights of Aviz, founded by Alphonso I. in 1146.

AVOCA, or OVACA, *a-vo'-ka*, a valley and river of county Wicklow, Ireland, celebrated as the scene of one of the many beautiful lyrics of Thomas Moore.

AVOLA, *a-vo'-la*, a seaport-town of Sicily, 12 miles from Syracuse. *Manf.* Home-grown sugar, and it does a considerable trade in cattle, corn, fruit, and oil. *Pop.* about 7,000.—This town occupies the supposed site of the ancient Ibla, and was built after an earthquake, which, in 1693, destroyed the ancient Avola.

AVOLONA, or AVLONA, *av-lo'-na*, a town and seaport of Albania, on a gulf of the same name, in the Adriatic. It is defended on its south side by the rocky fortress of Canina. *Pop.* about 8,000, consisting of Christians, Turks, and Jews. *Lat.* 40° 27' N. *Lon.* 19° 28' E.

AVON, *äv'-on*, a name common to several rivers in both England and Scotland. 1. A river of Scotland, which rises in the county of Banff, and falls into the Spey. 2. Another in the county of Lanark, which falls into the Clyde, near Hamilton. 3. Another which falls into the Frith of Forth west of Borrowstounness. 4. A river of England, in Wiltshire, which falls into the English Channel. 5. Another of South Wales, which runs into the Bristol Channel. 6. Another of North Wales, which flows into the Irish Sea.

AVON, LITTLE, a river of England, which runs into the Severn near Berkeley.

AVON, LOWER, a river in Wiltshire, which flows into the Severn.

AVON, UPPER, a river which flows into the Severn at Tewkesbury.

AVON, a river of Nova Scotia, which falls into the Atlantic, eastward of Halifax.—It is the name of some small places in the United States.

AVONDALE, or AVENDALE, *äv'-on-dail*, a parish of Lanarkshire, Scotland, not far from Strathaven. *Area*, 40,000 acres. *Pop.* about 7,000. Here, at the battle of Drumclog, fought June 1, 1679, Claverhouse was defeated by the Covenanters.

AVRANCHES, *av'-ranzh*, a town of Lower Normandy, France, in the department of Manche, 30 miles from St. Lô. It has a cathedral church, which was founded in 1120, a castle, and an episcopal palace. *Manf.* Chiefly lace; but it trades in grain, flax, hemp, cattle, butter, wheat, salt, and cider. *Pop.* about 9,000.—In the cathedral the stone is preserved on which Henry II. did penance for the murder of Thomas à Becket.

AWE, LOCH, *aw*. (See ARGYLSHIRE.)

AX, *aks*, a town of France, department of the Ariège, 20 miles from Foix. Much frequented on account of its thermal springs. *Pop.* 2,000.

AX, or AXE, *aks*, a river of England, which falls into the sea a little below Axmouth.—Another which falls into the Bristol Channel, about 8 miles lower down.

AXBRIDGE, *aks'-bridge*, a town and parish in Somersetshire, on the Ax, 11 miles from Glastonbury. *Pop.* about 1,000.

AXEL, *aks'-el*, a town of Holland, 27 miles from Antwerp, and the capital of a canton of the same name, in an island in the Scheldt. *Pop.* 2,200, chiefly devoted to agricultural pursuits.

AXHOLME, ISLE OF, *aks'-home*, Lincolnshire, is formed by the rivers Trent, Idle, and Don. *Ext.* 17 miles long and 5 broad. *Area*, 47,800 acres. *Desc.* Fertile, and large quantities of hemp, flax, rape, and turnip-seed are cultivated. *Pop.* upwards of 12,000.—In 1747 the body of a woman was found buried in a peat moss in this island, and, as she had antique sandals on her feet, it is supposed that she had lain there for ages. Her hair, her nails, and her skin showed scarcely any signs of decay.

AXMINSTER, *aks'-min-ster*, a parish and town of

Aylesford

Devonshire, on the Ax, 26 miles from Exmouth. *Area* of parish, 6,590 acres. *Manf.* Carpets in imitation of those of Turkey, &c., druggets, woollen cloths, &c. *Pop.* about 3,000. Its church is a very ancient edifice, and contains some antique monuments. It was founded by Athelstan to commemorate a battle fought with the Danes in the neighbourhood.

AXMOUTH, *aks'-mouth*, a village and parish of Devonshire, at the mouth of the Ax, 2 miles from Colyton. *Area*, 4,230 acres. *Pop.* about 700.—In 1839, a great landslip, causing a chasm of more than a mile and a half long, occurred in this neighbourhood, in consequence of the peculiar structure of the lias formation, the great belt of which here abuts upon the coast.

AXTEL, Daniel, *aks'-tel*, a colonel in the Parliamentary army during the civil war, who was originally a grocer, but becoming a follower of the Puritans, was persuaded to engage against the king. He had the principal charge of Charles I. on his trial, and behaved with singular brutality. He accompanied Cromwell to Ireland, where his courage procured him the governorship of Kilkenny. In 1659 he returned to England, to prevent, if possible, the restoration of Charles II. In 1660 he was seized by the royalists, tried for high treason, and executed.

AXUM, *aks'-um*, the ancient capital of Abyssinia, of which little remains, and which is situate about 85 miles from Antalo. The church of Axum appears to have been built in 1657, and is considered as the finest in the province of Tigre, except that of Chelicut.

AY, or AI, *ai*, a town of France, on the river Marne, celebrated for its champagne wine. *Pop.* 3,300.

AYACUCHO, *a'-ya-koo'-cho*, a town of Peru, in the department of the same name. Here, on December 9, 1824, the Spaniards were totally defeated by the Peruvians; and with this battle ended the dominion of Spain in America.

AYALA, Pedro Lopez de, *a-ya'-la*, the most popular of Spanish chroniclers, and a great favourite of Peter the Cruel, king of Castile, as well as of his three successors, Don Henry of Trastamare, Don John I., and Henry III. He was made prisoner at the battle of Najera, in 1367, brought to England, where he was cast into a dark dungeon, and fettered with chains. His sorrows and sufferings in this state of "durance vile" are described in his poems. He was set at liberty after the payment of a large ransom; and, returning to Castile, was again actively engaged in the service of the crown. *b.* 1332; *d.* at Calahorra, 1407.—He was the contemporary of Froissart, and his chronicle embraces that period of history when Spain was most nearly connected with the political action of France and England. It is wanting in the picturesque chivalric painting of Froissart, but it is deemed honest and trustworthy.

AYAMONTE, *a'-ya-mon'-tai*, a fortified town of Andalusia, Spain, at the mouth of the Guadiana. *Manf.* Principally soap, but a trade is done in fish. *Pop.* about 6,000.

AYCLIFFE, *ai'-klif*, a village and parish of Durham, 5 miles from Darlington. *Area*, 10,490 acres. *Pop.* 1,366.—It is a station at the crossing of the Clarence and the Great North of England railways.

AYESHA, *ai'-e'-sha*, wife of Mahomet, and daughter of Abubeker, one of the first and warmest supporters of the prophet. Though she bore her husband no children, yet he loved her better than his other wives; and in his last illness had himself conveyed to her house, where he died in her arms. She opposed the succession of Ali, and levied an army against him. After a severe contest she was taken prisoner, but was treated by the conqueror with great lenity. *d.* 677.

AYLESBURY, *ails'-bur-e*, a borough and market-town of Bucks, 15 miles from Buckingham, situate in the fertile vale of Aylesbury. The parish church is a large cruciform structure, combining the Early English and the Perpendicular styles of architecture. *Manf.* Chiefly lace and straw-plait. *Pop.* 6,081. It is a station on the London and North-Western Railway.

AYLESFORD, *ails'-ford*, a town and parish of Kent, on the Medway, which is here crossed by a stone bridge, 3 miles from Maidstone. *Area*, 3,330 acres. *Pop.* 1,487.—In this parish is the cromlech called Kit's-cot-house, which is supposed to indicate the burying-place of Catigern, who, in 455, was here slain,

Aylmer

with his enemy Horsa, in the third battle fought between the Saxons and the Britons.

AYLMER, John, *ai'-mer*, an English prelate, who was tutor to Lady Jane Grey. In 1553 he was made archdeacon of Stow, in Lincolnshire, and exerted himself strenuously against popery. On the accession of Mary he was forced to leave his country, but found a quiet retreat amidst the beautiful scenery of Zurich. Whilst here he answered a pamphlet published by the celebrated John Knox against government by women. When Queen Elizabeth came to the throne, he returned to his native country; and in 1576 was made bishop of London. He was a very diligent prelate, and severe against the Puritans, for which he has been severely censured by their writers; but it is said that he was learned in the languages, a deep divine, and a ready disputant. *b.* in Norfolk, 1521; *d.* at Fulham, 1594.—An instance of the humour with which this prelate roused an inattentive audience whilst preaching, is given by Wood. "When his auditory grew dull and inattentive, he would, with some pretty and unexpected conceit, move them to attention. Among the rest was—He read a long text in Hebrew; whereupon all seemed to listen what would come after such strange words, as if they had taken it for some conjuration; but he showed their folly that, when he spake English, whereby they might be instructed and edified, they neglected and hearkened not to it; and now when he read Hebrew, which they understood no word of, they seemed careful and attentive." Something of this sort might be advantageously practised by some of our modern divines when they find their audiences becoming inappreciative of their discourses.

AYLOFFE, Sir Joseph, Bart., *ai'-lof*, of Framfield, in Sussex, an eminent antiquary, and fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian societies. In 1737 he was appointed secretary to the commissioners for building Westminster bridge, and became one of the keepers of the state papers in the Paper-office. *b.* at Framfield, Sussex, 1709; *d.* 1781.—Sir Joseph was called the Montfaucon of England, and his wide and accurate knowledge of our municipal rights and national antiquities, and the agreeable manner in which he communicated what he knew to his friends and the public, made his death be sincerely regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He printed in 1772 calendars of the ancient charters, &c. in the Tower of London. He also edited "Leland's Collectanea," in 9 vols., "Liber Niger Scaccari," and "Hearne's Curious Discourses," besides other works. There are many curious papers of his in the "Archæologia."

AYMAR, or **AIMAR**, James, *ai'-mar*, a French impostor, who gained considerable wealth at the close of the 17th century by pretending to have a divining-rod, whereby he could discover hidden treasure. The fraud being detected, he returned to his former obscurity; but it gave occasion to De Vallemont's learned book on the powers of the divining-rod. *b.* at St. Vernau, Dauphiné, 1662.

AYR, *air*, a river of Scotland, which rises on the borders of Lanarkshire, and, after a westward course of 33 miles, falls into the sea, and forms a harbour at the town of Ayr.

AYR, a royal borough and seaport of Ayrshire, of which it is the capital, situate at the mouth of the river of the same name, 30 miles by railway from Glasgow. The town is remarkably clean, well paved, and lighted with gas. The "Twa Brigs" of Burns connect the town with the suburbs, Newton and Wallace-town, both on the right bank of the river. In the High street there is an erection called Wallace's Tower, standing on the site of an old structure, in which it is said that Wallace occasionally lived. It contains several handsome buildings, besides two parish churches and other religious houses for the various denominations in the town. *Manf.* Ship-building, rope and sail-making. It has a considerable trade in Glasgow woven goods, carpets, leather, iron, and coal. *Pop.* 9,115; with its suburbs, 17,624. *Lat.* 55° 27' N. *Lon.* 4° 37' W. The Glasgow and South-western Railway connects Ayr with all the principal lines of Scotland and England.

AYRSHIRE, *air-shire*, a maritime county of Scotland, bounded N. by Renfrewshire, E. by the counties of Lanark and Dumfries, S. by Galloway, and W. by the Irish Channel and Frith of Clyde. *Ext.* 70 miles, with a varying breadth of from 12 to 22. *Area*, 668,800 acres.

Aytton

Desc. Hilly to a considerable extent, but much of the county is fertile and productive. The insular rock of Ailsa, and the two Cumbraes, belong to it. *Rivers.* Besides the Frith of Clyde, which washes for a considerable extent the confines of the county, there are the rivers Stinchar, Lugar, Girvan, Doon, Irvine, Garnock, and Ayr; from which last the whetstone so useful to mechanics is obtained; and also several lakes. Most of these rivers rise in the shire, and fall into the sea or the Clyde. *Minerals.* Copper, lead, and iron are found; also black-lead and antimony. There is vast abundance of coal of different kinds, in successive seams, limestone, freestone of the best quality, agates, porphyry, jasper, and calcareous petrifications. *Manf.* Woollen, cotton, muslin, thread, and iron. *Towns.* The principal are Ayr, Kilmarnock, Irvine, Maybole, and Ardrossan. *Pop.* 189,858.—In the parish of Alloway, in this shire, Burns the poet was born, in 1759. The cottage stands by the roadside, about 2 miles from Ayr, and not far from the "auld haunted kirk" of Alloway, immortalized in the poem of "Tam o' Shanter." Many of the localities of the county are memorable in history, but Burns has given them a poetical celebrity, which has spread them to the ends of the earth. The Lugar recalls his "Nannie O," in which is one of the most beautiful, and at the same time simple similes, illustrative of the purity of a female, to be found in any poet:—

"The opening gowan wat wi' dew,
Nae purer is than Nannie O!"

And the "Braes o' Doon" are hallowed in the memory of every mind that can appreciate the pathetic in song.

AYR HEAD, or **POINT OF**, the northern point of the Isle of Man, on which is a revolving light, 106 feet high. *Lat.* 54° 24' 59" N. *Lon.* 4° 21' 59" W.

AYSCUGH, Samuel, *ais'-ko(r)f*, an industrious compiler, who from being the servant of a miller, obtained a situation in the British Museum, where his abilities began to be respected and his salary increased, till he was appointed assistant-librarian. Entering into orders, he obtained the curacy of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, and in 1790 was appointed to preach the Fairchild lecture on Whit-Tuesday, at Shoreditch church, before the Royal Society, which he continued to do till 1804. *b.* at Nottingham, 1745; *d.* at the British Museum, 1804. This person seems to have been gifted with the powers of labouring at the driest of all occupations,—that of index-making. He assisted in the regulation of the records in the Tower, and compiled a catalogue of the MSS. in the British Museum; an index to 56 vols. of the "Gentleman's Magazine," to the "Monthly Review," the "British Critic," to Shakspeare, and other works. He was also the author of "Remarks on the Letters of an American Farmer." Not long before his death, the lord chancellor gave him the living of Cudham, in Kent. In reference to the "American Farmer," Charles Lamb, in 1805, thus writes in a letter:—"Oh, tell Hazlitt not to forget to send me the 'American Farmer.' I dare say it is not so good a book as he fancies; but a book's a book."

AYSCUE, Sir George, *ais'-ku*, a brave admiral, descended from an ancient family in Lincolnshire, and knighted by Charles I. He early declared for the Commonwealth, and distinguished himself greatly in the wars against the Dutch. In 1651 he and Admiral Blake reduced the Scilly Isles, and afterwards, proceeding to the West Indies, Sir George effected the conquest of Barbadoes and other islands. After the Restoration, he was appointed rear-admiral of the Blue, and in 1666 he hoisted his flag on board the *Royal Prince*, the finest ship then in the world. He was engaged in the great fight with the Dutch, in 1666, which lasted four days; but, on the third day, striking on the Galloper Shoal, his crew forced him to yield to the enemy. After remaining in Holland a prisoner for some time, he was permitted to return to England, where he spent the remainder of his days in retirement.

AYSGARTH, *ais'-garth*, a parish in the North Riding of Yorkshire, 8 miles from Middleham. *Area*, 79,980 acres. *Pop.* 5,635.

AYTON, *ai'-ton*, a village and parish of Berwickshire, on the Eye, in which there are vestiges of supposed ancient camps. *Pop.* 1,959.—It is a station on the North British Railway.

Ayton

AYTON, a name common to several parishes of England, with small populations.

AYTON, or AYTOUN, Sir Robert, a native of Fifeshire, in Scotland, and the author of poems in the Latin, Greek, French, and English languages. He was employed, both at home and abroad, by James I. and Charles I.; and Aubrey says that "he was acquainted with all the wits of his time in England." He was very intimate with Hobbes, as well as with rare Ben Jonson; both of whom were employed as Aristarchi by the philosopher, while drawing up his dedicatory epistle to his translation of Thucydides. It is affirmed that the poems attributed to him in his own vernacular were greatly admired by Burns, who founded his "Auld Lang Syne" upon one of them. *B.* 1570; *D.* at Whitehall, 1638.

AYTOUN, William Edmonstoune, professor of literature and belles-lettres in the University of Edinburgh, and editor of "Blackwood's Magazine." To this celebrated periodical he was long time a contributor, under the *nom de plume* of Augustus Dunshunner; and married the daughter of John Wilson, the former editor of Blackwood, and the distinguished Christopher North of his own pages. He is a poet of the very finest feather, with a strength of wing that knows no faltering in its flight. His "Execution of Montrose" and his "Burial-march of Dundee" are two noble historical ballads. His "Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers" are chiefly illustrations of the stirring scenes of the mediæval history of Scotland, and place before us, in vivid representation, some of the most striking incidents and events that form the narrative of the best historical pens. *B.* 1813.—Besides his "Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers," Professor Aytoun has written "Fermilian, a Spasmodic Tragedy," designed to ridicule a false and extravagant taste in some of the modern followers of the muses; "Poland, and other poems;" "Bothwell," a long poem; "The Life and Times of Richard Cœur de Lion;" "Ballads of Scotland," &c.

AZARA, Don Felix de, *a-tha'-ra*, a Spanish soldier, who, being sent to Paraguay to define the limits of the Spanish possessions there, undertook to make a map of the country, on which he laboured for thirteen years. In accomplishing this object he had to encounter many difficulties; but succeeded in executing his task with credit. In 1801 he was recalled to Spain. He subsequently became a member of the Council for Indian Affairs under Charles IV. of Spain. *B.* at Barbunales, in Aragon, 1746; *D.* at Aragon, 1811.

AZARA, Don José Nicolas de, agent for the ecclesiastical affairs of Spain at the court of Rome, in 1760. He was acquainted with all the distinguished men in art, science, or literature at Rome, and was the especial friend and patron of Mengs. When Napoleon I. threatened to advance on Rome, in 1796, Azara repaired to his head-quarters and prevented him; not, however, without having made immense sacrifices. After this his influence declined at the papal court. *B.* at Barbunales, 1731; *D.* 1803.—He wrote the life of Mengs, and translated Middleton's life of Cicero.

AZARIAH, or UZZIAH, *az-a-ri'-a*, king of Judah, succeeded Amaziah about 810 B.C. He began his reign with great reputation, but at the close of it turned idolater, and died a leper.—There are a considerable number of persons of this name in the Scripture, but the most celebrated was the above king.

AZAUGHAL, *a-zaw'-gal*, a town of Spanish Estremadura, 24 miles from Badajoz. It is inclosed in a valley by three hills. *Pop.* about 3,000, employed in the manufacture of brandy, weaving, and the pursuits of agriculture.

AZAT, *a-zai*, the name of several small parishes and towns in France.

AZCOITIA, *ath-koi'-te-a*, a town of Biscay, in Spain, at the foot of the mountain Itzarriz, 20 miles from Tolosa. *Manf.* Hardware and iron nails. There are some flour-mills in the neighbourhood, which is rich in the production of grain, fruits, chestnuts, and vegetables. *Pop.* 3,795.

AZERBIJAN, *a'-zer-bi-jan'*, a fertile province of Persia, part of ancient Media. *Area*, 30,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, some of its ranges varying between 7,000 and 9,000 feet high; and one of its peaks, Mount Savalany, attaining an elevation of between 12,000 and

Azores

13,000 ft. *Rivers.* The Aras, or Araxes, and its affluent the Karasu, on the N.; the Kizil-Ozein, with its numerous tributaries, on the S.; and several others which fall in Lake Urmiah. *Lakes.* Urmiah, which, being salt, is one of the most remarkable features of the province. *Pro.* Maize, rye, barley, flax, hemp, madder, cotton, honey, wax, fruits, and grapes. A great number of horses, camels, cattle, and sheep are reared. *Minerals.* Iron, lead, copper, salt, saltpetre, and sulphur. *Manf.* Velvets, carpets, woollens, silk stuffs, arms, copper utensils, and some cutlery. There are several large tanneries, and dressing skins and furs is a general employment. *Climate.* Generally healthy, though intensely cold in the winter and hot in the summer and autumn months. *Towns.* The principal are Tabreez or Taurus, the capital, Meanna, Shebaster, Shar, Shelmast, Khoi, and Urmiah. This last is the birthplace of Zoroaster and Maragha. *Pop.* about 200,000. *Lat.* between 36° and 40° N. *Lon.* between 44° and 48° 44' E.—On account of the grinding system of taxation pursued by the government, in 1832 a colony of 40,000 Armenians left this province and settled in the Russian territories. (AZERBIJAN is the same with ADERBEITZAN, which see.)

AZERGUE, BAHR-EL, or the BLUE RIVER, *a'-zer-goo*, the principal stream of Abyssinia, which, after a winding course through Abyssinia and Sennaar, falls into the Nile above Gerri.

AZIMGHUR, *a'-zim-gur'*, a town and district in the province of Allahabad, 60 miles from Benares, in Hindostan. *Area*, 2,520 square miles. *Pop.* 1,313,950. *Lat.* 26° 3' N. *Lon.* 83° 4' E.—The sepoys revolted in the town of Azimghur in June, 1857, and on the 18th July a battle was fought between them and the British residents, in which nearly 200 mutineers were slain, and 18 English killed and wounded. The victory on the side of the British, with very inferior numbers, was complete, the deputy magistrate, Mr. Venables, having commanded, and not a house in the town was plundered.

AZINCOURT. (See AGINCOURT.)

AZMERIGUNGE, *az'-mer-i-goong*, a town of further India, in the presidency of Bengal, 76 miles from Dacca. It has a considerable inland trade, and a place for the construction of native boats.

AZOPH, AZOF, or AZOV, *az'-of*, the ancient Palus Mæotis, an inland sea of Asiatic Russia, on the confines of Tartary, communicating with the Black Sea by a narrow channel, called the Straits of Yenikale. *Ext.* About 235 miles from N.E. to S.W., with a breadth of 110 at its greatest part. The soundings in general give from 35 to 40 feet in depth; therefore it is not very deep; but a great portion of the produce of Siberia is transported by it from the Don, which debouches into it at its N.E. extremity. The whole surface, except a portion towards the centre, freezes during about a month in winter. *Lat.* 45° 20' to 47° 20' N. *Lon.* 33° to 39° 30' E.—On the shores of this sea are the towns of Taganrog, Marinpol, Yenikale, and Azov, with the names of which the enterprises of the last Russian war carried on in the Crimea have made us familiar.

AZOPH, AZOF, or AZOV, a fortified town of Asiatic Russia, on the eastern extremity of the above sea, at the mouth of the river Don. It is situate on a high ridge, on the same site where it is supposed that the ancient Tanais stood. *Pop.* about 1,500. *Lat.* 47° N. *Lon.* 39° 14' E.

AZORES, or WESTERN ISLANDS, *az'-ores'*, a group of nine islands in the Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Portugal, from which they are distant 800 miles. They are divided into three, of which the most eastern consists of the island of St. Michael, with the small adjacent one of St. Mary; the middle and largest is composed of the five islands of Tercera, Graciosa, St. George, Pico, and Fayal. The small islands of Corvo and Flores lie considerably further west, and appear almost detached from the others. *Area* of the whole, 700 square miles. *Desc.* Volcanic, with rugged perpendicular coasts, subject to earthquakes, of which the most remarkable is that of 1591, which continued twelve days without intermission, and destroyed entirely the flourishing town of Villa Franca. Besides these occasional and dreadful explosions, the existence of subterranean fire is constantly indicated by nume-

Azpeytia

rous hot springs throughout the islands. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, however, the soil throughout the islands may be considered as exceedingly fertile. *Pro.* Wheat, barley, and Indian corn, besides fruits of all kinds, sugar-cane, coffee, tobacco, and rocella. The best vines are raised on the lofty sides of the Pico, which attains an elevation of 1,869 feet. *Exp.* Wine, brandy, oranges, pulse, beef, and salt pork to Portugal. *Imp.* Woollen and cotton goods, and hardware from England; iron, pitch, cordage, and glass from the north of Europe; rum, coffee, and sugar from Brazil; oil and timber from the United States, and tea from Portugal. *Pop.* upwards of 215,000, being a mixed race of negroes and Portuguese. *Lat.* between 45° 15' and 47° 18' N., and between the meridians of 35° and 39° E.—The Azores were first colonized by the Portuguese in the 15th century. Their name is derived from *Açor*, the Portuguese word for hawk, many of that species of bird having been seen in them at the time.

AZPEYTIA, *ath-pi'-te-a*, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuscoa, 15 miles from San Sebastian. *Manf.* Nails, iron utensils, and shoes. *Pop.* 5,300.—About a mile from this place, on the banks of the Urola, in a house which is still preserved within the marble walls of a convent that bears his name, Ignatius Loyola, the founder of the order of the Jesuits, was born.

AZTECS, *äs'-teks*, the name of a tribe of Indians who last settled in that part of America now called Mexico. In the 15th century it is conjectured by Humboldt that by success in war they had extended their conquests over 60,000 square miles of country. They were extremely superstitious, and worshipped a number of deities, although they had made some progress in the arts, as may be seen by representations of their paintings, and their architectural and sculptural monuments. They also cultivated the arts of oratory and poetry, but had no acquaintance with alphabetic writing, but represented past events by means of hieroglyphics. Montezuma II., who may be considered the last of their kings, and whose government degenerated into a complete despotism, reigned from 1502 to 1520.

AZUN, *VAL D'*, *a'-zu(r)-n*, a lovely valley in the south of France, called the "Eden of the Pyrenees," reaching the base of the Pic du Midi, and crossed by an important road into Spain.

AZZANA, *CASTEL D'*, *ath-a'-na*, a village of Northern Italy, 5 miles from Verona, where, in May 1799, the Austrians were defeated by the French.

B.

BAADSTED, or **BATSTED**, *bad'-sted*, a seaport-town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen. *Lat.* 56° 28' N. *Lon.* 12° 45' E.

BAAGOE, *ba'-go*, two small islands in the Baltic. *Lat.* 54° 56' N. *Lon.* 12° 3' E.

BAAL, or **BEL**, *bai'-al*, 'lord,' the title of the principal idol among the Chaldeans.

BAALBEC. (See **BALBEC**.)

BAAL-PEOR, *bai-al-pe'-or*, 'lord of the opening,' an idol of the Moabites.

BAAL-ZEBUB, *ze-bub*, 'lord of the fly,' an idol worshipped as a protector against swarms of flies.

BAARLE, *barl*, a village of the Netherlands, in Brabant, 12 miles from Breda. *Pop.* about 2,000.

BABA, *ba'-ba*, a seaport-town and cape near the W. extremity of Anatolia, in Asia Minor. *Pop.* 4,000. *Lat.* of cape, 39° 29' N. *Lon.* 26° 4' E.—Another town of European Turkey, near Larissa. *Pop.* 2,000.—Another in S. America, in the province of Ecuador. *Pop.* 3,000.

BABA-DAGH, *ba'-ba-da*, a town of European Turkey, 90 miles from Silistria. It has several mosques, and a considerable trade through the port of Kara Kerman, an outlet of Lake Rassein, on the Black Sea. *Pop.* 10,000.

BABAHOYO, *ba'-ba-ho'-yo*, the capital of a district of the same name in South America, situate on the river of the same name. *Lat.* 1° 47' S.

BAAN, *John d'*, *bain*, a Dutch portrait-painter, who came to England and enjoyed for a time the patronage of Charles II. Returning to Holland, he painted the *De Witts*; and when the populace murdered those

Babylonia

statesmen, they sought to destroy their portraits likewise, but Baan saved them. *D.* at the Hague, 1702.—His son James was a good artist, and accompanied William prince of Orange to England. *D.* at Rome, 1700, at the age of 27.

BABBAGE, Charles, *bäb'-age*, an eminent mathematician, the inventor of the calculating machine, the originator of the Statistical Society, and one of the founders of the Astronomical Society. The writings of this mathematician embrace a wide field of scientific knowledge. *B.* 1790.

BABEC, *ba'-bek*, a town of Persia, on the confines of the province of Kirman, formerly a fine city, but now falling into decay. *Lat.* 30° 3' N. *Lon.* 54° 18' E.

BABELMANDEB, *STRAITS OF*, *bai'-bel-män'-deb*, 'the gate of tears,' a channel uniting the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, 21 miles broad. (See **ASIA**.)—Also a small barren island in the straits.

BABELMANDEB, *SEA OR GULF OF*, a part of the Arabian Sea, extending 550 miles from E. to W., with a breadth of from 100 to 200. *Lat.* between 10° and 15° N. *Lon.* between 43° and 51° E.

BABELTHUAP, *bai'-bel-thu'-ap*, the largest of the Pelew Islands, in the Pacific, having a circumference of about 50 miles. *Lat.* 7° 30' N. *Lon.* 134° 40' E.

BABEUF, Francis Noel, *ba'-buf*, a French writer, who, at the commencement of the French revolution, ardently supported its principles in a journal of Amiens; and, on account of the violence of his writing, was twice tried, but acquitted. He afterwards assumed the revolutionary name of Gracchus, and conducted an incendiary journal called the "Tribune of the People;" and, joining a secret society whose plans were divulged by one of the members, he was condemned for conspiracy to be guillotined. On hearing his sentence he stabbed himself, but was nevertheless borne bleeding and dying to the scaffold, May, 1797.

BABILUS, *bab'-i-lus*, an astrologer in Nero's age, who told the emperor that he would avert the danger which seemed to hang over his head from the appearance of a hairy comet, by putting all the leading men of Rome to death. His advice was faithfully followed.

BABINGTON, William, *bäb'-ing-ton*, an eminent mineralogist, physician, and chemical lecturer at Guy's Hospital, London. He was one of the founders, if not the founder, of the Geological Society, and was the personal friend of most of the scientific men of his day. *B.* at Ban, near Coleraine, in Ireland, 1756; *D.* in London, 1833.

BABINGTON, Anthony, a gentleman of Derbyshire, who associated with other zealous Roman Catholics to assassinate Queen Elizabeth, and to liberate Mary queen of Scots. Babington, some say, was stimulated to this enterprise in the hopes that Mary, out of gratitude, would take him for her husband. The plot was discovered by Walsingham, and he, with thirteen other conspirators, was executed in 1586.

BABINOVITCHI, *ba'-bi-no-vit'-chi*, a small town of European Russia, on the Loutchessa, in the government of Mohilev, 60 miles from Mohilev. *Lat.* 54° 52' N. *Lon.* 30° 14' E.

BABUYANES, or **MADJICOSIMA ISLANDS**, *ba-boc'-ya-nes*, a number of islands lying about 30 miles N. of the island of Luzon, and generally considered the most northern of the Philippines. *Pop.*, united, about 12,000. *Lat.* 18° 58' to 19° 42' N. *Lon.* 121° 15' to 122° 5' E. Subject to the Loo-Choo Islands.

BABYLON, *bäb'-i-lon*, a son of Belus, who, as some suppose, founded the city which bears his name.

BABYLON, a celebrated city, the capital of the Assyrian empire, on the banks of the Euphrates, and about 60 miles from Bagdad. The modern town of Hillah is supposed to occupy a part of its site. It had 100 brazen gates, and its walls, which were cemented with bitumen, measured 60 miles in circumference, 87 feet in thickness, and 350 in height. It was taken by Cyrus, *B.C.* 538, after he had drained the waters of the Euphrates into a new channel, and marched his troops by night into the town through the dried bed. It was subsequently taken by Alexander the Great, and became famous on account of its being the place of his death. From it arose the new empire, which was afterwards established under the Seleucidæ.

BABYLONIA, *bäb-i-lo'-ne-a*, a large province of Assyria, of which Babylon was the capital. The inhabitants

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shook off the Assyrian yoke, and became very powerful.

BABYLONII, *báb-i-lo'-ni-i*, the inhabitants of Babylon, famous for their knowledge of astrology, and for first dividing the year into twelve months, and the zodiac into twelve signs.

BACALAB, *ba'-ka-lar'*, a town of Yucatan, in Central America, 80 miles from Belize. *Pop.* about 5,000, consisting principally of Indians.

BACCALARY SANNA, Vincent, *bak-a-lar'-e*, marquis of St. Philip, in Sardinia, and an eminent commander under Charles II. and Philip V. of Spain. *b.* 1726.—He wrote the "Monarchy of the Hebrews," and "Memoirs of Philip V."

BACCARAT, *ba'-ka-ra*, a parish and town of France, 15 miles from Luneville, on the Meurthe. *Manf.* Principally crystal. *Pop.* 4,000.

BACCHÆ, *bák'-e*, the priestesses of Bacchus.

BACCHANALIA, *bák-a-nai'-le-a*, Roman festivals in honour of Bacchus; the same as the Dionysia of the Greeks.

BACCHANTES, *bák-án'-tes*, priestesses of Bacchus, represented at the celebration of the orgies almost naked, with garlands of ivy, a thyrsus, and dishevelled hair. Their looks are wild, and they utter dreadful sounds, and clash various musical instruments together. They are also called Thyades and Menades.

BACCHIGLIONE, *ba'-keel-ye'-o-nai*, a navigable river of Upper Italy, rising in Vicenza, and, after a course of 55 miles, falling into the lagunes of Venice.

BACCHIS, or **BALUS**, *bák'-is*, *bai'-lus*, king of Corinth, who succeeded his father Prumnides. His successors were always called Bacchidae, in remembrance of the wisdom of his reign. The Bacchidae increased so much that they chose one of their number to preside among them with regal authority. Cypselus overthrew this institution by making himself absolute.

BACCHIUS and **BITHUS**, *bák'-i-us*, *bi'-thus*, two celebrated gladiators of equal age and strength; whence the proverb to express equality, *Bithus contra Bacchium*.

BACCHUS, *bák'-us*, the son of Jupiter and Semele, the daughter of Cadmus. There are different traditions concerning the manner of his education, which has led some to infer that there were several of the same name. Diodorus speaks of three, and Cicero of a greater number; but among them all, the son of Jupiter and Semele seems to have obtained the merit of the rest. Bacchus is the Osiris of the Egyptians, and his history is drawn from the Egyptian traditions concerning that ancient king. In his youth he was taken asleep in the island of Naxos, and carried away by mariners, whom he changed into dolphins, except the pilot, who had expressed some concern at his misfortune. One of his first exploits was to recover his mother from the infernal regions, into which she had been cast, and by the piety of her son and the consent of Jupiter, she was raised to immortal honours under the name of Thyone. Of all his achievements, his expedition into the East is the most celebrated. He marched at the head of an army composed of men and women, all inspired with divine fury, and armed with thyrsuses, cymbals, and other musical instruments. On this occasion he was drawn in a chariot by a lion and a tiger, and Pan and Silenus, and all the satyrs, accompanied him. His conquests were easy and bloodless; the people readily submitted, and gratefully elevated to the rank of a god the hero who taught them the use of the vine, the cultivation of the earth, and the manner of gathering honey. With all his benevolence to mankind, he was, however, relentless in punishing disrespect to his divinity. As he was the god of vintage, of wine, and of drinkers, he is generally represented crowned with vine and ivy leaves, with a thyrsus in his hand. His figure is that of an effeminate young man, to denote the joys which commonly prevail at feasts; and sometimes that of an old man, to teach us that wine taken immoderately will enervate us, render us loquacious and childish, like old men, and unable to keep secrets. The panther is sacred to him, because he went on his expedition covered with its skin. The magpie is his favourite bird, because in triumphs people were permitted to speak with boldness and liberty. He is sometimes represented as an infant, holding a thyrsus and clusters of grapes with a horn;

Bachman

and often appears naked, riding upon the shoulders of Pan, or in the arms of his foster-father, Silenus. He also sits upon a globe bespangled with stars, and is then the same as the Sun, or Osiris, of Egypt. The festivals of Bacchus, generally called Orgies, Canephoria, Phallica, Bacchanalia, or Dionysia, were introduced into Greece from Egypt by Danaus and his daughters. The infamous debaucheries at these festivals are well known to the classical student. (*See* DIONYSIA, &c.) His priestesses were called by the several names of Menades, Thyades, Bacchantes, Mimallonides, and Bassarides, according to the peculiarity of either their dress or their gestures. The Egyptians sacrificed pigs to him, before the doors of their houses. The fir-tree, the yew-tree, the fig-tree, the ivy, and the vine, were sacred to him; and the goat was generally sacrificed to him, on account of its propensity to destroy the vine. According to Pliny, he was the first who ever wore a crown. His beauty is compared to that of Apollo; and, like him, he is shown with fine hair loosely flowing down his shoulders, and is said to possess eternal youth. Sometimes he has horns, either because he taught the cultivation of the earth by oxen, or because Jupiter, his father, appeared to him in the deserts of Libya under the shape of a ram, and supplied his thirsty army with water. The three persons of the name of Bacchus, whom Diodorus mentions, are, the one who conquered the Indies, called the bearded Bacchus; a son of Jupiter and Proserpine, represented with horns; and the son of Jupiter and Semele, called the Bacchus of Thebes. Those mentioned by Cicero, are, a son of Proserpine; a son of Nysus, who built Nysa; a son of Caprius, who reigned in the Indies; a son of Jupiter and the moon; and a son of Thyone and Nisus.

BACCHYLIDES, *bák-il'-i-des*, a Greek lyric poet, nephew of the elder Simonides. His compositions were hymns, dithyrambic poems, odes in celebration of the Pythian victors, amatory poems, &c., all of which are now lost, except about twenty pieces. *b.* in the island of Cos; flourished 452 *b.c.* This was the last of the nine lyric poets, and Horace is said to have imitated him in several of his poems, particularly in the fifteenth ode of the first book.

BACCIO, Della Porta, *bach'-e-o*, better known as Fra Bartolomeo, a name he assumed, was an eminent Italian painter, who distinguished himself chiefly by the strength of his colouring and the excellence of his representations of the human figure. *b.* in the district of Savignano, 1469; *d.* at Florence, 1517.—The works of this painter are numerous, and are held in high estimation, and may be seen in the public galleries of Florence, Rome, the Louvre of Paris, Munich, &c.

BACH, John Sebastian, *bak*, an eminent German composer, who, in 1708, became musician to the duke of Saxe-Weimar, and obtained, in 1717, a victory at Dresden, over Marchand, a famous French organist, who fled, rather than endure the certainty of a defeat. He is said to have been equal to Handel on the organ, and his compositions are works of the highest excellence; and his strains may be recognized in all the religious edifices of the world. *b.* at Eisenach, 1685; *d.* at Leipsic, 1750. His sons Charles and John were also celebrated as performers and composers; and so fertile in musical talent were the Bach family, that fifty-nine members of it have been mentioned as celebrated musicians.

BACHARACH, or **BACARATH**, *ba'-ka-rak*, a town of Prussia, 22 miles from Coblenz. *Pop.* about 2,000. Here, on the 1st January, 1814, Blücher, with his army, crossed the Rhine.

BACHELIER, Nicholas, *ba-she'-e-ai*, a French sculptor and architect, a pupil of Michael Angelo. He ornamented the churches of his native city with his productions. *b.* at Toulouse; *d.* 1554.—There are others of this name.

BACHIAN, or **BATSHIAN**, *bat'-she-an*, the largest of the Molucca islands, in the Ternate group, to the south of Gilolo. *Ext.* 54 miles long by 20 broad. *Area*, estimated at 900 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile and mountainous. *Lat.* 1° S. *Lon.* 127° 33' E.—It was, in 1610, taken from the Spaniards by the Dutch.

BACHMAN, John, *bák'-man*, a distinguished American naturalist, and the assistant of Audubon in the pre-

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paration of his great work on ornithology. *B.* at Dutchess, New York, 1790.

BACCICCO, John Baptist Gaudi, *ba-chitch'-e-o*, a celebrated Italian painter, who excelled in portraits and scriptural subjects. *B.* at Genoa, 1639; *D.* 1709.

BACIOCCHI, Marie Anne Elisa Bonaparte, *bach'-e-ok'-e*, the eldest of the sisters of Napoleon I., who, in 1797, at Marseilles, married a retired officer of a Corsican regiment. She subsequently rose with the fortunes of her great brother, and, with her husband, became prince and princess of Piombino, and shortly afterwards of Lucca. In 1809 she became grand duchess of Tuscany, and held her court at Florence, until the fall of the first Napoleonic empire. She subsequently lived at Bologna as countess of Campagnano. *B.* in Corsica, 1777; *D.* at Bologna, 1820.—Her husband was the purchaser of the magnificent palace of Ranuzzi, in Bologna, where, with the title of a Roman prince, he died in 1841.

BACIS, *bai-sis*, a famous bull consecrated to the sun, and worshipped with divine honours in Egypt. It was said that he had a symbolical resemblance to the sun, as his colour changed regularly each day, and his hair grew unlike that of other animals.

BACK, Sir George, *bak*, a distinguished voyager and explorer in the Arctic regions. In 1818 he accompanied Sir John Franklin in his northern voyage, and in 1819 and 1823 he was with the same navigator in the Arctic seas. In 1833 he undertook an overland journey in search of Captain Ross. On this occasion he descended Back River till he reached the Polar Sea, and then traced the coasts as far as Bathurst Inlet. In 1835 he was made a captain, and in 1836 examined the coasts between Cape Turnagain and Regent Inlet. In 1838 he received the honour of knighthood, and was presented, for his exertions in the paths of geographical science, with a medal from the Geographical Society. *B.* at Stockport, 1796.—He has written two interesting works on the subject of his explorations.

BACK'S RIVER, *baks*, formerly the Great Fish River, but now named Back's River, in honour of the above commander. It takes its rise in Sussex Lake, and falls into a bay in the Gulf of Boothia, in *lat.* 67° 7' 31" N.; *lon.* 94° 39' 45" W.

BACK LAND, the territory through which the above river flows, and so named from its having been explored by Captain Back in 1831.

BACKER, James, *ba'-ker*, a Dutch historical painter of great merit. *B.* at Antwerp, in 1530; *D.* 1560.—Of this family there were others who were painters.

BACKER, Jacob, a Dutch portrait and historical painter, whose works are held in great esteem. *B.* at Harlingen, 1609; *D.* 1641.

BACKERGUNGE, *ba'-ker-goon'*, a district of Bengal, consisting of a part of the Sunderbund and the mouths of the Ganges and Brahmapootra. *Area*, 3,794 square miles. *Desc.* A thick impenetrable jungle, here and there relieved by some patches of fertile rice-ground. *Pop.* 733,800.—It has a town of the same name at about 120 miles from Calcutta.

BACKHOUSE, William, *bak'-hous*, an astrologer and alchemist, who was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, but left it without a degree, and settled on his estate in Berkshire, where he devoted himself to his favourite studies. *B.* in Berkshire; *D.* 1662.—He published "The Pleasant Fountain of Knowledge," a translation from the French; "The Complaint of Nature;" "The Golden Fleece." He was also the inventor of an instrument called the waywiser. Elias Ashmole was his disciple, and used to call him father.

BACKHUYSEN, or **BAKHUYSEN**, Ludolph, *bak-hoi'-sen*, an eminent Dutch painter, whose favourite subjects were shipping and sea-pieces. *B.* at Embden, 1631; *D.* at Amsterdam, 1709.—He was accustomed, when a storm arose, to embark in a small boat, and, going out to sea, would watch, with the greatest interest, the play of the waves and breakers as they lashed the sides of the rolling vessels. This study of nature enabled him to give to his productions the admirable truthfulness which distinguishes them.

BACKNANG, *bak'-nang*, a town of Wurtemberg, district of the Lower Neckar, 16 miles from Stuttgart. *Manf.* Woollen cloths and leather. *Pop.* about 5,000.

BACON, Anne, *bai'-kon*, the second daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke, the wife of Sir Nicholas Bacon and the

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mother of the great Sir Francis Bacon, Baron Verulam. She had considerable literary talents and was well skilled in both the Latin and Italian languages, from both of which she translated some works. She also corresponded in Greek, and Beza dedicated his Meditations to her; but it is on account of her having been the mother of the illustrious chancellor of England, rather than on account of any distinguished talents of her own, that she is here noticed. *B.* 1528; *D.* 1600.

BACON, Roger, an eminent English monk, scholar, and philosopher, educated at Oxford, under the auspices of Robert Grosseteste, bishop of Lincoln, who, throughout his life, continued his greatest patron. Bacon was also encouraged and instructed in learning by Edmund Rich, archbishop of Canterbury, William Shirwood, chancellor of Lincoln and an excellent mathematician, and Richard Fishacre, an able professor at Oxford and Paris. The last-mentioned university being at that time greatly frequented by students, Bacon went thither, and studied with so much diligence and success as to obtain the degree of D.D. On quitting France he retired to Oxford, and about the same time entered into the order of St. Francis. He now devoted himself principally to chemistry, natural philosophy, and mathematics; and so ardent was he in their pursuit, that he spent in the course of twenty years £2,000 entirely upon them; which, taking into consideration the time in which he lived, was no contemptible sum. The discoveries he made, and the fame he obtained, excited the envy and malice of the monks. It was reported, and believed, that he had recourse to the agency of evil spirits, and that all his knowledge consisted in his profound skill as a magician. In consequence of this, he was forbidden to read lectures in the university, and was even confined to his cell, without being allowed to see his friends, or to have a proper supply of food. The bigoted conduct of the monks seems only to have extended his reputation; for, while he was suffering from their persecution, he received a letter from the cardinal bishop of Sabina, the pope's legate in England, requesting a copy of his works, which Bacon at first declined; but when that prelate was raised to the papal chair by the name of Clement IV., he collected his writings into a volume, entitled "Opus Majus," or the Greater Work, and sent it to his holiness, who promised him his protection. On the death, however, of that pope he was exposed to new and more severe persecutions. His works were prohibited, and he was sentenced to close imprisonment, in which he remained above ten years. On being released, he retired to Oxford, where he died. *B.* at Ilchester, 1214. *D.* 1292.—Hallam says that the mind of Roger Bacon was strangely compounded of almost prophetic gleams of the future course of science, and the best principles of the inductive philosophy, with a more than usual credulity in the superstition of his own times. However this may be, he was certainly possessed of one of the most comprehensive minds of any man of his time. Bishop Bale mentions above eighty treatises written by him, of which he had himself seen near forty; and Dr. Jebb, the learned editor of his "Opus Majus," classes his writings under the heads of grammar, mathematics, physics, optics, geography, astronomy, chronology, chemistry, magic, medicine, logic, metaphysics, ethics, theology, philology, and miscellanies. His chemical tracts are in the "Thesaurus Chemicus," printed at Frankfurt, in 8vo, 1620. His treatise on the "Means of avoiding the Infirmities of old Age" was first printed at Oxford in 1590; and an English translation of it, by Dr. Browne, appeared in 1683. Several pieces of his yet remain in MS. Bacon was a deep mathematician, and from some of his MSS. it appears that he had a knowledge of the nature of convex and concave glasses; and some consider him as the inventor of the telescope. He has, besides, the credit of having been the inventor of the air-pump, the diving-bell, the camera obscura, and of gunpowder, the composition of which is expressly mentioned in his treatise "De Nullitate Magiæ." Dr. Friend thinks that since the days of Archimedes, the world has not seen a greater genius. His acquaintance with astronomy and geography was very extensive and accurate. He detected the errors in the calendar, and suggested the reformation in it which was, long afterwards, adopted by Gregory XIII.,

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and was, on the whole, according to Gerard Joannes, a man of such vast learning, that England, nay the world beside, had not, in this respect, his equal or his second; yet, either through the envy or the ignorance of the age in which he lived, he was stigmatized as a magician.

BACON, Sir Nicholas, lord keeper of the great seal, studied at Bene't (now Corpus Christi) College, Cambridge, whence he removed to Gray's Inn, where he became so eminent in the law, that he was appointed attorney in the Court of Wards. After this, on the dissolution of the monastery of St. Edmund's Bury, he obtained from Henry VIII. possession of various manors in Suffolk. Having become a Protestant, he was on that account excluded from all employment during the reign of Mary; but, on the accession of Elizabeth, he was made a privy councillor and keeper of the great seal. In every political change his prudence seems to have preserved him from danger, whilst he made it his study never to entangle himself with any party. When the queen came to visit him at his new house at Redgrave, she observed, alluding to his corpulence, that he had built his house too little for him. "Not so, madam," answered he; "but your majesty has made me too big for my house." B. at Chislehurst, 1510; d. 1579.—He was twice married: by his first wife he had three sons and three daughters; and by his second he had two sons, Anthony and Francis, the future lord chancellor of England. He was a learned and wise rather than a great man. "I have come to the lord keeper," says Puttenham, "and found him sitting in his gallery alone, with the works of Quintilian before him. Indeed, he was a most eloquent man, of rare learning and wisdom, as ever I knew England to breed." His great son has, as it seems to us, thus correctly drawn his character:—"He was a plain man, direct and constant, without all finesse and doubleness, and one that was of a mind that a man in his private proceedings and estate, and in the proceedings of state, should rest upon the soundness and strength of his own courses, and not upon practice to circumvent others."

BACON, Francis, Lord, an illustrious philosopher and eminent statesman, was the son of Sir Nicholas Bacon by his second wife; and, whilst yet a mere boy, gave such indications of future eminence, that Queen Elizabeth used to call him her "young lord keeper." He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he discovered the futility of the Peripatetic or Aristotelian philosophy, which then prevailed. At the age of sixteen he went to France in the suite of Sir Amias Pawlet, ambassador to that court. During his residence there he wrote his work on the state of Europe, which displayed great observation, though he was then but nineteen years of age. On his return to England he entered Gray's Inn; and at the age of twenty-eight was appointed one of the queen's counsellors; but, from his attachment to the earl of Essex, who was at enmity with Cecil, Bacon lost those advantages at court which he might otherwise have reaped. That generous but unfortunate earl, however, feeling the value of his attachment, presented him with an estate, and showed him many acts of kindness, all of which, we grieve to say, were repaid with ingratitude, which, however, has been endeavoured to be palliated from the position in which he was placed. It is his conduct towards the fallen earl, however, considered in connection with his wisdom and other great qualities, which evoked his portrait by a great poet in the following line:—

"The wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind."

In 1593 he was chosen member of parliament for Middlesex, and had the courage to oppose several arbitrary measures of the court; for which he incurred the Queen's displeasure. At this period he was, as through life, in possession of the friendship of rare Ben Jonson, who has bequeathed to us a graphic sketch of his oratorical powers. "No man ever spoke more neatly, more pressly, more weightily, or suffered less emptiness, less idleness, in what he uttered. No member of his speech but consisted of his own graces. His hearers could not cough or look aside from him without loss. * * * The fear of every man that heard him was lest he should make an end." Ben, however, had a

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noble admiration of the intellectual qualities of the chancellor. On the accession of James I. he obtained the honour of knighthood, and in 1604 was appointed one of the king's counsel, with a pension. The next year he published a great work, entitled "The Ad-



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vancement and Proficiency of Learning," for which he was made solicitor-general. About this time he married a daughter of Mr. Barnham, a rich alderman of London. In 1611 he was appointed judge of the Marshalsea court, and obtained the place of register of the Star Chamber, the reversion of which had been granted him twenty years before. In 1613 he was made attorney-general, and in 1616 sworn a privy councillor. At this time he contracted a close intimacy with the king's favourite, George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, to whom he wrote an admirable letter of advice. In 1617 he was made lord keeper of the great seal; and, in January, 1618, was invested with the high chancellorship of Great Britain, and created a peer by the title of Baron Verulam. He was next made viscount of St. Albans. In 1620 he gave to the world the greatest of all his works, entitled the "Novum Organum," which was immediately hailed with the warmest expressions of admiration by the greatest minds of Europe, and which is "the central pile of that edifice of philosophy on which the world has bestowed his name." He had now reached the zenith of his glory, when he was accused in parliament of bribery and corruption in his high office. This heavy charge was admitted by himself. "I do plainly and ingenuously confess that I am guilty of corruption, and do renounce all defence." There is something humiliating, but, at the same time, extremely touching, in the fall of this great man. The confession, which was made by himself, could hardly be believed to have been so done. A committee, therefore, was sent by the Lords to inquire if such had been the case, and if it had been signed by him. "My lords, it is my act, my hand, my heart: I beseech your lordships to be merciful to a broken reed." He was sentenced to pay a fine of £10,000, to be imprisoned during the king's pleasure, and for ever rendered incapable of holding any public office. In a short time, however, he was restored to liberty, had his fine remitted, and was summoned to the first parliament of King Charles. It must not be omitted that the greatest part of the blame attaches to his servants; and of this he was sensible; for, during his trial, as he passed through the room where his domestics were sitting, they all rose up at his entrance; on which he said—

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"Sit down, my masters; your rise hath been my fall." After this disgrace he went into retirement, where he devoted himself to his studies. *B.* in London, 1561; *D.* 1626.—His remains were interred in St. Michael's church, at St. Albans, where his secretary erected a monument to his memory. His writings are an inestimable treasure of sound wisdom, and he has justly been called the *father of experimental philosophy*. In closing this sketch, we cannot help quoting the few pathetic lines written of him by rare Ben Jonson, his faithful friend in adversity as well as in prosperity. "My conceit of his person was never increased towards him by his place or honours; but I have and do reverence him for the greatness that was only proper to himself, in that he seemed to me ever by his worth one of the greatest men and most worthy of admiration that had been in many ages. In his adversity I ever prayed that God would give him strength, for greatness he could not want."

BACON, Nathaniel, half-brother to the chancellor, had a taste for landscape-painting, in which he attained considerable excellence. *D.* 1615.

BACON, John, an English sculptor, at first was bound apprentice to a manufacturer of china at Lambeth, where he was employed in painting on porcelain. Here he became so expert in modelling shepherds, shepherdesses, and other ornamental figures, that in less than two years he formed all the models for the manufactory. While here, he had an opportunity of observing the models of different sculptors, which were sent to the pottery to be burnt; and by them he was inspired with a strong inclination for his future profession. He immediately began to apply himself with unremitting diligence, and his progress was so rapid that he obtained nine of the first premiums from the Society for the Encouragement of the Arts. The earliest of these was in 1758, for a figure of Peace, when he was only eighteen years of age. During his apprenticeship he formed a design of making statues in artificial stone or cement, which has since been brought to great perfection. About 1763 he began to work in marble; and having invented an instrument for transferring the form of the model to the marble, he saved a great deal of his time, and brought his instrument to be adopted by other sculptors. In 1769 he obtained from the Royal Academy the first gold medal given by that society, and the year following he was chosen an associate. The reputation acquired by the exhibition of his statue of Mars induced Dr. Markham, archbishop of York, to employ him in making a bust of George III. for the hall of Christ Church, Oxford. While modelling this bust, the king asked him "if he had ever been out of the kingdom;" and on being answered in the negative, "I am glad of it," said his majesty; "you will be the greater honour to it." His execution of this bust gained him the royal patronage, and he was employed in forming another for the university of Göttingen. In 1777 he was engaged to prepare a model of a monument to be erected in Guy's Hospital to the memory of the founder, which occasioned him to be employed in the execution of Lord Chatham's monument in Guildhall. The year following he became a Royal Academician, and completed a beautiful monument to the memory of Mrs. Draper, in Bristol cathedral. His other works are too numerous to be specified; suffice it to mention the monument of Lord Chatham in Westminster Abbey, and Howard's and Dr. Johnson's in St. Paul's Cathedral. *B.* in Southwark, 1740; *D.* 1799. He was an estimable private character, and he ordered the following inscription, which he wrote himself, to be placed on his tombstone:—"What I was as an artist seemed to me of some importance while I lived; but what I really was as a believer in Christ Jesus, is the only thing of importance to me now." He wrote the article *Sculpture* in Rees's Cyclopædia.

BACS, *baks*, a town of Hungary, 27 miles from Zomber. It has a considerable transit trade. *Pop.* 2,770. *Lat.* 45° 24' N. *Lon.* 19° 20' E.

BACS-BADROGHER, *ba-dro'-ger*, a district of S. Hungary, in the circle beyond the Danube. *Area*, 3,625 square miles. *Desc.* At some seasons almost a morass; but fertile, and producing abundance of tobacco, wheat, and wine. *Pop.* 500,000.

BACTON, *bák-ton*, three English parishes, with small

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populations, one in Hereford, another in Norfolk, and the other in Suffolk.

BACUP, *bák'-up*, a village and chapelry of Lancashire, 12 miles from Blackburn. *Manf.* Cotton-spinning and power-loom weaving. There are some considerable dye-works, also some brass and iron foundries. *Pop.* above 7,000.

BADAGRY, *bă-däg-ry*, a town on the Bight of Benin, in Africa, 315 miles from Cape-Coast Castle. *Pop.* 10,000. *Lat.* 6° 24' 12" N. *Lon.* 2° 53' 15" W.

BADAJOS, or *BADAJOS*, *băd'-a-jos* (Sp. *ba-da-hos*), a strongly fortified frontier city of Spain, the capital of a province of the same name, 130 miles from Lisbon. It is a town of great antiquity, with narrow and frequently crooked streets, standing on the Guadiana, which is here crossed by a bridge of twenty-eight arches. It has several parish churches, monasteries, nunneries, and hospitals. The cathedral church is the only edifice deserving notice. *Manf.* Coarse woollens, soap, and leather. *Pop.* 12,000.—Badajoz was a town of some note under the Romans, who called it *Pax Augusta*. It was taken by the French under Soult in 1811, and stormed by the British under Lord Wellington, April 6th, 1812, after a most determined resistance and terrible conflict, the loss of the British in killed and wounded being nearly 5,000; and then for two nights and days the city was sacked by the soldiery, Wellington in vain endeavouring to check them. It is the birthplace of the painter Morales, called El Divino.

BADAKSHAN, *ba-dak'-shan*, a district of Central Asia, comprising a portion of the Koondooz dominions. It contains cliffs of lapis lazuli, which are peculiar to this region, and ruby-mines. *Rivers.* The Oxus, the Badakshan, and several other streams. The inhabitants are Tadjiks and Mahometans, and speak the Persian language. *Lat.* between 36° and 38° N. *Lon.* between 69° and 73° E.

BADALOCCHIO, Sisto-Rosa, *ba'-da-lok'-e-o*, an Italian painter and engraver, held in considerable estimation, especially as a draughtsman. His works are to be found in Bologna, Modena, and Parma. *B.* 1581; *D.* 1647.

BADCOCK, Samuel, *băd'-kôk*, an English divine, best known by his critiques in the "Monthly Review," on Madan's "Thelyphthora," Dr. Priestley's "History of the Corruptions of Christianity, &c.," and by the considerable share which he had in Dr. White's Bampton Lectures. He was a man of great liveliness, taste, and learning. *B.* at South Moulton, 1747; *D.* 1788.

BADDESLEY, *băds'-le*, a name common to several English parishes with small populations.

BADEN, or *BADENS*, Francis, *ba'-den*, a Dutch historical and portrait painter. *B.* at Antwerp, 1571; *D.* 1603.—His warm colouring procured him the surname of "the Italian."

BADEN, *GRAND DUCHY OF*, a state of the German confederation, bounded S. by Switzerland and the Lake of Constance, E. by Wurtemberg, N. by Bavaria and Hesse-Darmstadt, and W. by the Bavarian circle of the Rhine and the French departments of the Upper and Lower Rhine. *Divisions.* These are four;—Lake Constance, Upper Rhine, Middle Rhine, and Lower Rhine. *Area*, 5,904 square miles. *Desc.* Extremely mountainous, except in the west, where there is a continuous valley extending from Mannheim to Basle. *Rivers.* The Rhine, Kenzig, Murg, Weisen-Mayn, Danube, and Neckar. *Climate.* Severe in the mountain regions, but mild in the valley. *Pro.* As the chief wealth of the state springs from agriculture; barley, maize, wheat, potatoes, flax, hemp, and tobacco are cultivated to a considerable extent, and vast numbers of sheep and cattle are reared. *Minerals.* Alum, sulphur, vitriol, silver, iron, copper, lead, and coal. *Manf.* Ribbon-weaving, straw-plait, wooden ornaments, paper, clocks, watches, organs, and musical boxes. *Pop.* 1,370,000. *Lat.* between 47° and 49° N. *Lon.* between 7° and 9° E.

BADEN, usually called Baden-Baden, a town of Germany, in the grand duchy of Baden, 22 miles from Strasburg. It is noted for its mineral baths, and is most picturesquely situated in the midst of a valley rich in vineyards and orchards, the adjacent heights being crowned with grand old ruins. In the autumn the influx of visitors from England and all parts of the continent is very great; and the public gaming-tables

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attract a host of ardent players and curious lookers-on. *Pop.* 6,400.—A treaty, known by the name of the treaty of Radstadt, was signed here in 1714.

BADEN, a town of Lower Austria, 15 miles from Vienna, noted for its baths. *Pop.* 3,160. There are many places of this name on the Continent, it being the German word for 'bath.'

BADENOCH, *bād-e-nok*, an extensive Highland district in the north of Scotland, forming part of Inverness-shire, and traversed by the Spey.

BADENWEILLER, *ba'-den-vai-ler*, a town of Germany, 2 miles from Mullheim. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton goods, nails, and earthenware. *Pop.* 2,500.

BADEW, Richard de, *bād'-u*, the founder of Clare Hall, Cambridge, who, in 1326, was chancellor of Cambridge. In the same year he laid the foundation of a building, to which he gave the name of University Hall; which, being burnt down, was rebuilt by the daughter of Sir Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, who named it Clare Hall. Lived in the 14th century.

BADIA, *la, ba-de-a*, two small towns of Italy, the one on the Adige, 11 miles from Rovigo, and the other 14 miles from Verona.

BADILE, *ba'-de-lai*, Antony, an Italian painter, whose portraits bore a great resemblance to real life, but who has a higher merit in being the master of Paul Veronese and Zelotti. *B.* at Verona, 1480; *D.* 1560.

BADONG, *ba'-dong*, a state in the island of Bali, in the Asiatic Archipelago. *Area*, 100 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, cultivating and exporting maize, rice, coffee, tobacco, cattle, and pigs to the Mauritius, Singapore, and Australia.

BADULATO, *ba'-doo-la-to*, a thriving town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 14 miles from Squillace. *Pop.* 3,000.

BAENA, or **VAENA**, *ba-ai'-na*, a town of Spain, 26 miles from Cordova. *Manf.* Woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics; and there are several oil-mills and tanneries. *Pop.* 13,000.

BAEPENDI, *ba'-ai-pain'-de*, a town and district of Brazil, 180 miles from Rio de Janeiro. *Pop.* of district, 9,000.

BAERSTRAT, *bar'-strat*, a Dutch painter, who excelled in sea-pieces and fish. His works are highly estimated. Lived in the 17th century.

BAEZA, or **BAEÇA**, *ba-ai'-tha*, a town of Spain, in the Andalusian province of Jaen. Its streets and squares are handsome and spacious: one of the latter is adorned with a beautiful fountain. *Manf.* Principally leather. *Pop.* about 12,000.—This was formerly a considerable place, having been the residence of several Moorish kings.

BAFFA, *bāf'-a*, a seaport-town on the west coast of the island of Cyprus, 56 miles from Nicosia. It is situate on a rocky eminence close to the sea; and its harbour, once good, is now choked up with sand. *Lat.* 34° 48' N. *Lon.* 32° 18' E.

BAFFIN, William, *bāf'-in*, an English navigator, of whose early life little or nothing is known. In 1612 he made a voyage to the north-west, of which he wrote an account, and which was the first in which a method was adopted by Baffin of determining the longitude at sea, by observations made upon the heavenly bodies. In 1613 he made a voyage to Greenland, and in 1615 made another with Bylot, and in the following year acted as pilot to the same commander, and discovered the large sea which bears his name. In 1621 he joined the British expedition, which, acting in concert with the Persians, was to eject the Portuguese from the Persian Gulf, where, at the siege of Kismis, a small fort near Ormuz, he was killed. *B.* 1584; *D.* 1622.

BAFFIN'S SEA, erroneously called a bay, is situate between Greenland and the lands or islands on the north of Hudson's Bay. On the N. it is entered by Smith Sound from the Polar Sea; on the S. by Davis Strait from the Atlantic Ocean; and on the W. by Jones Sound and Lancaster Sound from the Arctic Ocean. *Lat.* extending from 68° to 78° N. *Lon.* from 55° to 80° E.

BAGDAD, *PASHAHLIC OF, bāg'-dād*, a Turkish pashalic or government of Asia, sometimes called the Arabian Irak; bounded on the N. by the pashalics of Van and Diarbekir, on the S. by Syria and Arabia, on the E. by Persia, and on the S.E. by the Persian Gulf. *Ext.* 550 miles long, with a breadth of 350. *Area*,

Bagnes-le-Chable

100,000 square miles. *Desc.* A great portion of the country consists of deserts destitute of vegetation of any kind, except along the banks of the streams and rivers. The plains east of the Tigris are fertile, and produce grain and fruit, and in the drier parts it is productive of fine dates. *Rivers.* The Euphrates and the Tigris. *Zoology.* The wild animals are lions, jackals, gazelles, hogs, and hares; and the domestic are horses, asses, mules, buffaloes, dromedaries, and single-humped camels. The horses are especially beautiful, and as beef is not eaten, oxen are raised, not for slaughter, but for agricultural purposes. The principal wild birds are blackcock, partridges, wild doves, and snipes; ducks, geese, widgeons, and pelicans haunt the lakes and marshes; whilst the only domestic birds are the pigeon and common fowl. *Pro.* Wheat, barley, dates, apples, pears, oranges, melons, cucumbers, and onions are all grown; but the heat of the climate in June, July, and August burns up almost everything that is green, whilst the winter is similar to a northern summer. *Pop.* 1,200,000. *Lat.* between 30° and 37° N. *Lon.* between 38° 40' and 47° 30' E.

BAGDAD, a city of Asiatic Turkey, the capital of the Turkish province of Bagdad, intersected by the Tigris, but principally situate on the east side of the river, 200 miles above its junction with the Euphrates. The city stands in the midst of a forest of date-trees; its domes and minarets ascending above them, and sufficiently striking and picturesque at a distance. On a nearer approach, however, the meanness of the houses of which the city is mostly composed, greatly detracts from any impression of the beauty with which it may have affected the traveller; as they are mostly of brick, and generally one story high. The streets are dirty and unpaved, and so narrow that two horsemen can scarcely pass each other abreast. The houses of the rich, however, are handsome, having windows of Venetian glass, ornamented ceilings, and a courtyard in the front, with a small plantation of orange-trees. There are said to be about 100 mosques in the town. The governor's palace is a spacious edifice. The baths and coffee-houses, though not kept in good repair, are well frequented; and the markets are well supplied with provisions, and the expense of subsistence is moderate. The bazaars consist of a magnificent display of shops, wherein every description of eastern merchandise may be found. *Manf.* The principal are red and yellow leather, which is much esteemed; silk, cotton, and woollen stuffs. *Pop.* about 60,000, consisting mostly of Turks and Arabs. *Lat.* 33° 19' 10" N. *Lon.* 44° 22' 45" E.—Bagdad was founded in 766. In the 9th century the famous Haroun-al-Raschid reigned here. In a large burial-ground outside the walls of the town there is a tomb erected to the memory of Zobeide, the wife of this caliph, and the famous lady of the "Thousand and One Nights." Amongst other tombs, it is said that that of the Jewish prophet Ezekiel is here. Bagdad has undergone many revolutions, and was nearly destroyed in 1633, by Amurath IV., to whom it surrendered. Since then it has been nominally subject to the Porte.

BAGNA CAVALLLO, *ban'-ya ka-vul'-o*, a neat town of Italy, States of the Church, 24 miles from Ferrara. *Pop.* 4,000.

BAGNARA, *ban-yar'-a*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 16 miles from Reggio. In its neighbourhood excellent wine is produced. *Pop.* 5,000.—In 1783 this town was almost wholly destroyed by an earthquake.

BAGNERES EN BIGORRE, *ban'-yair ang be-gor'*, a town of France, on the Adour, department of the Upper Pyrenees, 13 miles from Tarbes. This town is well built, containing several squares and numerous handsome streets. *Manf.* Woollens, linens, and crape called *barège*. It is celebrated for its bathing establishments, of which there are about twenty. *Pop.* between 8,000 and 9,000.

BAGNERES DE LUÇON, *loo-zong*, a town of France, department of the Upper Garonne, 60 miles from Toulouse. It has sulphurous thermal springs, and a bath establishment, frequented from May to October.

BAGNES-LE-CHABLE, *ban le(r) shabl*, a parish and village of Switzerland, 7 miles from Martigny. They are situate in the valley of Bagne, which has an elevation of 2,716 feet. *Pop.* of parish, 9,000.—In 1818, the river Dranse being blocked up with ice, a lake was

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formed; and, when it burst, the torrent swept away 400 cottages, and 34 lives were lost.

BAGNI, *ban'-ye*, a name common to several Italian villages, on account of their being bathing-places.

BAGNOLES, *ban'-yole*, a village of France, department of the Orne, 13 miles from Domfront. Here are some sulphurous springs.

BAGNOLO, *ban'-yo-lo*, the name of two towns of small populations, and of many villages in Italy.

BAGNOLS, *ban'-yols*, a town of France, department of the Gard, 12 miles from Uzès. *Manf.* Various kinds of silk and serges. *Pop.* about 5,000.

BAGOLINO, *ba'-go-le'-no*, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, 24 miles from Brescia. In its vicinity are the sulphurous thermal springs of St. Giacomo. *Pop.* about 4,000.

BAGRATON, Peter Ivanovitch, Prince, *bā'-grai-she-on*, a celebrated Russian general, who commenced his military career under Potemkin, and in 1794 served under Suwarov in Poland, where he greatly distinguished himself. In 1799, in Italy, under the same leader, he proved himself so able a soldier, that Suwarov called him his "right arm." He took Brescia and Tortona, and defeated the French under Moreau near Marengo. At the taking of Turin, in the actions of Trebbia and the Adda, at the taking of Alessandria and of Serebasso, and at the battle of Novi, he added to his former reputation. In 1805 he commanded the vanguard of the allied Austrian and Russian army, under Kutusoff, and in that capacity displayed great abilities. He was present at the battles of Austerlitz, Eylau, and Friedland, and at all showed his skill and courage. In 1807 he served in the campaign in Finland; and, gaining considerable successes, he was mainly instrumental in detaching from Sweden a large portion of Finland. He afterwards had the command of the Russian army in Turkey; and in 1812, when Napoleon invaded Russia, was appointed to the western army, and made a masterly retreat on Smolensko, where he joined his forces with those of Barclay de Tolly. After the battle there, he commanded the left wing at Borodino, where he was struck by a shell, of which wound he shortly after died at Semæ. *B.* 1765; *D.* 1812.

BAGSHOT, *bāg'-shot*, formerly Holy Hall, a village of Surrey, 10 miles from Windsor. *Pop.* 1,000.—It gives its name to an extensive heath in its neighbourhood, once notorious as the haunt of highwaymen.

BAGULCOT, *ba'-gul-kot*, a subdivision of the district of Darwar, in the presidency of Bombay, Hindostan. *Ext.* 54 miles long and 44 broad. *Area*, 1,230 square miles. It is deficient in a general supply of water, on which account the villages are mostly built on the banks of rivers. *Pop.* about 100,000.

BAHADURPOOR, *ba'-ha'-dur-poor*, the name of two towns in India. 1. In the province of Goojerat, 81 miles from Surat. 2. In the district of Chendaree, Malwa.

BAHAMA, or **LUCAYO ISLANDS**, *ba'-ha'-ma*, in the Atlantic Ocean, situate opposite the coast of Florida, and belonging to Great Britain. They comprise all that chain of West-India islands lying to the north of Cuba and St. Domingo, and they have never been regularly surveyed; and though their numbers have been estimated at 500, a great proportion of them are nothing more than cliffs and rocks. *Area* of the whole, from 4,400 to 5,500 square miles. The following are the principal:—Abaco, Andros, Atwood's Key, Great Bahama, Crooked Island, Eleuthera, Exumas, French Keys, Hog Island, Hog Key, Harbour Island, Great Island, Long Key, Mayaguana, Ragged Island, Rose Island, Royal Island, San Salvador, Turk's Island, and Watling's Island. *Desc.* Mostly flat, barren, and rocky, chiefly producing cotton, maize, Guinea-corn, pineapples, and vegetables. The soil is mostly light or sandy, but is here and there spotted with patches of good land. In general, the islands are ill supplied with fresh water; but this is found by digging wells in the rocks to the depth of the sea-level. *Climate.* Salubrious. The more northern islands, during the winter months, are rendered cool and agreeable by the north-west breeze from the continent of America; the more southern are hotter throughout the year, being low, flat, barren, and rocky. *Pop.* about 26,000, a great proportion of whom are blacks and people of colour. *Lat.* between 21° and 28° N. *Lon.* between 71° and 81° W.

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Baibout

The Bahama Islands were first settled by the English in 1629, possessed by Spain in 1781, but, in 1783, restored to Britain, when the seat of government was fixed at New Providence, upon which island Fort Nassau was built. From this period a regular colonial administration has been maintained.—The Great Bahama Island is near the N. extremity of the group; and San Salvador was the first land discovered by Columbus in his voyage of 1492. (*See* AMERICA, SOUTH.)

BAHAMA BANK, **GREAT**, a sand-bank extending from near the island of Cuba to the Bahama Islands. *Lat.* extending from 22° 20' to 26° 15' N.—There is also a smaller bank of the same name, which lies to the north of the island of Bahama.

BAHAMA CHANNEL, or **GULF OF FLORIDA**, *ba'-ha'-ma*, the narrow sea between the coast of America and the Bahama Islands, 135 miles long and 46 broad.

BAHAR, or **BEHAR**, *be'-har*, an old, extensive, and populous province of Hindostan, formerly called Magadha, and once an independent kingdom. It is bounded on the N. by the territories of Nepal, on the S. by those of Berar, on the W. by Oude and the Mahratta dominions, and on the E. by Bengal. *Area*, 52,000 square miles. *Desc.* One of the richest and most productive provinces of India. Its opium is the best cultivated in that country. Tobacco, indigo, and sugar are grown to a large extent. *Climate.* Temperate, and more salubrious than that of Bengal. *Pop.* 9,000,000. *Lat.* between 22° and 27° N. *Lon.* between 84° and 88° E.

BAHAR, a district of the above province, situate in its centre. *Area*, 5,694 square miles. *Pop.* 2,500,000.

BAHAR (*Vihar*, 'a monastery of Buddhists'), the capital of the above district, 35 miles from Patna. It has now fallen much to decay, but is still resorted to by pilgrims. *Pop.* 30,000. *Lat.* 25° 13' N. *Lon.* 85° 37' E.

BAHAWULPOOR, Hindostan. (*See* BAHAWULPOOR.)

BAHIA, *ba'-he'-a*, a name, which, with various affixes, designates a number of bays in different parts of the world.

BAHIA HONDA, a large and well-sheltered port of the island of Cuba. *Lat.* 22° 58' N. *Lon.* 83° 6' W. This port is the resort of privateers for landing their slaves.

BAHIA DE TODOS SANTOS, a province and captainship of Brazil, so named from the capacious bay on which its capital, San Salvador, stands.

BAHIA, or **SAN SALVADOR**, city of, capital of the above province. It has a cathedral, the palaces of the governor and the archbishop, a town-hall, an hospital, a theatre, and several religious houses. *Exp.* Sugar, rice, rum, dye and fancy woods, tobacco, cigars, cocoa-nuts, horns, hides, and bullion. *Imp.* Manufactured goods, flour, salt, provisions, iron, glass, and wines. *Pop.* 125,000, of whom two thirds are mulattoes and blacks. *Lat.* 13° S. *Lon.* 38° 31' W.—This city was founded by Thomas de Souza, in 1549.

BAHR, *bar*, the Arabic name for a sea, lake, or river.

BAHR-EL-ABIAD, *bar-el-a'-be-ād* (White River); **BAHR-EL-ASREEK** (Blue River), rivers of Africa.

BAHREIN, *bah'-rein*, a cluster of islands on the southwest side of the Persian Gulf, near the coast of Arabia, the principal of which are named Bahrein or Awal, Arad, Maharay, and Tamahoy. The first, which is considered the chief, lies about 15 miles from the coast, and 90 from Bushire. *Ext.* 27 miles long and 10 broad. It produces wheat, barley, dates, and other fruits. Its pearl-fishery is the most productive in the world, amounting annually from £100,000 to £200,000. *Exp.* Pearls, sharks' fins, tortoise-shell, dried dates, canvas, and coloured cloths. *Imp.* Rice, spices, pepper, coffee, timber, iron, and corn. *Pop.* uncertain; perhaps 70,000. *Lat.* of its capital, Memama, 26° 12' N. *Lon.* 50° 39' 30' E.

BAIÆ, *bai'-i-e*, a city of Campania, near the sea, founded by Baius, one of the companions of Ulysses. It is famous for its delightful situation and baths, and here many of the Roman senators had country houses.—J. M. W. Turner, the distinguished landscape painter, has a picture of the Bay of Baiæ.

BAIBOUT, *bai'-bout*, a town of Turkish Armenia, on the Black Sea, 65 miles from Erzeroum. *Pop.* 3,000.—The snow which falls here in winter is so great as to interrupt all communication even with the neighbouring

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Baikal

villages. Baked cow-dung is the only fuel of the poorer classes, who are described as an active, hardy race.

BAIKAL, *bi'-kal*, a lake of Siberia, in the government of Irkutsk, sometimes called the Sea of Baikal, or the Holy Sea. *Lat.* 52° to 55° 41' N. *Lon.* 104° to 110° E. (*See ASIA.*)

BAILDEN, or BAILDON, *bai'-den*, a town and chapelry in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 7 miles from Bradford. *Pop.* 3,000.

BAILEY, Philip James, *bai'-le*, is a member of the bar, and the son of the proprietor of the *Nottingham Mercury*. He is known in the literary world as the author of "Festus," the "Angel World," the "Mystic," the "Age," &c. "Festus" is his greatest work; and although it was finished when the author was little more than twenty years of age, it contains some beautiful passages, notwithstanding the peculiarity of many of the sentiments with which it is disfigured. *B.* 1816.

BAILEBOROUGH, *bai'-le-bur'-o*, a market-town and parish of Ireland, standing on a head of the Blackwater river, county of Cavan, 14 miles from Cavan. *Area* of parish, 12,416 acres. *Pop.* 5,827.

BAILLÉUL, or BELLÉ, *bai'-yu(r)l*, a dismantled town of France, on the river Lys, 13 miles from Lille. *Manf.* Woollens, cottons, hats, lace, beetroot-sugar, and oil. The district in which it stands is famed for its cheese. *Pop.* 10,000. This is the name of several other small towns of France.

BAILLI, Roche, *bai'-ye*, better known as *La Rivière*, was first physician to Henry IV., and pretended to great skill in astrology. He was a great admirer of Paracelsus, and wrote a summary of his doctrine. *B.* 1605.

BAILLIE, Robert, *bai'-le*, a Scotch divine, who, after taking his degree of M.A. in the Glasgow University, received episcopal orders, and became regent of philosophy. During the civil war he joined the Covenanters, and went to London to exhibit charges against Archbishop Laud. He was one of the commissioners sent by the General Assembly of Scotland to Charles II. at the Hague. At the Restoration he was made principal of his college, and might have had a bishopric if he would have conformed. *B.* at Glasgow; *D.* 1662. His letters, and journal of his transactions in England, were published at Edinburgh, in 2 vols. 8vo, 1775.

BAILLIE, Joanna, a distinguished writer in an age when good authors were not scarce. Her father was a Scotch clergyman and her mother the sister of the celebrated Dr. William Hunter. The greater part of her life was passed at Hampstead, where she always lived in retirement, and for some years before her death, in strict seclusion. Though not in the habit of receiving company, nearly all the great authors of her age had, at one time or another, been her guests. Sir Walter Scott passed many delightful hours with her, and in 1806 she spent some weeks in his house at Edinburgh. She is best known by her plays, which were written with a view of delineating the strongest passions of the mind, and to each of which she devoted a whole tragedy or comedy. The canon by which she was regulated in the production of these effusions is thus set forth in the preparatory discourse to her dramas in 1798. "Let one single trait of the human heart, one expression of passion, genuine and true to nature, be introduced, and it will stand forth alone, in the boldness of reality; whilst the false and unnatural around it fades away on every side, like the rising exhalation of the morning." *B.* at Bothwell, 1762; *D.* at Hampstead, 1851, in her 89th year.—Joanna Baillie was esteemed "the Lady Bountiful" among the poor of the neighbourhood in which she lived, and up to the last retained the full possession of her faculties.

BAILLIE, Matthew, M.D., the brother of Joanna, who became eminent in the pursuits of medical science. He enjoyed the advantage of studying under his uncle, William Hunter, and became one of the most distinguished anatomists and pathologists of his day. In 1810 he was made physician to George III., and was offered a baronetcy, which he declined. He wrote several works in connection with his profession. *B.* at Bothwell, 1761; *D.* on his estate in Gloucestershire, 1823.—A monument has been erected to Dr. Baillie in Westminster Abbey. When Sir W. Scott heard of his death, he wrote to his sister Joanna, "We have, indeed,

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to mourn such a man as, since medicine was first esteemed a useful and honoured science, has rarely occurred to grace its annals, and who will be lamented as long as any one lives who has experienced the advantage of his professional skill and the affectionate kindness by which it was accompanied."

BAILLY, John Sylvain, *bai'-ye*, an eminent French astronomer, who at an early age evinced a strong inclination for scientific pursuits, which was encouraged by his friends. When young, he communicated some valuable papers to the Royal Academy, and in 1766 published a work on the satellites of Jupiter. In 1768 he published the eulogy of Leibnitz, for which he received a gold medal from the Academy of Berlin. This was followed by the eulogies of Charles V., La Caille, and Cornelle, which, with the former, were printed together. In 1775 appeared the first volume of his "History of Astronomy," the third and last volume of which was published in 1779. Besides these works, he published several historical disquisitions and astronomical observations. In 1784 he was elected a member of the French Academy, and entering eagerly into the political discussions of his native country, was chosen president of the first National Assembly. In June, 1789, he presided at that meeting of the deputies at the Tennis-court when all took oath not to dissolve until they had prepared a new constitution for France. In the following month he was made mayor of Paris, but soon lost his popularity, owing to the liberal sentiments which he expressed towards the royal family, and his enforcing obedience to the laws. In consequence of this, he resigned his office in 1791, and sought that philosophical retirement for which he was so much more suited. In the sanguinary period which followed, he was apprehended, and after a summary process, condemned to be guillotined. *B.* at Paris, 1736; suffered, 1793.—When on the scaffold, the demeanour of this philosopher is said to have been perfectly tranquil. "You tremble, Bailly," said one of his enemies to him. "My friend, it is with cold," was the calm reply. Although there is much eloquent writing in Bailly's astronomical works, yet they are not always to be received as essentially correct, as he appears oftentimes to deal in surmises and speculations, rather than in ascertained and calculated facts.

BAILLY, David, a Dutch painter, studied in Holland and Italy, and attained considerable eminence in portraits. In 1613 he settled at Leyden, where he died. *B.* at Leyden; *D.* 1630.

BAILLY, Edward Hodges, R.A., *bai'-le*, an eminent sculptor, who began his career as an artist by producing small portrait busts in wax. Obtaining an introduction to Flaxman, he was admitted into the studio of that distinguished man. At the same time he entered as a student at the Royal Academy, where, in 1809, he obtained a silver medal, and in 1811 a gold medal, with an income of £50. The first work which fixed his popularity and placed him amongst the best sculptors of England, was his "Eve at the Fountain," which is now in the Bristol Library Institution. Many of the statues of late years erected in London and the provinces are by him; and there is scarcely an exhibition of the Royal Academy that is not adorned by some of his embodied poetical conceptions. Some of his happiest efforts have appeared in these; amongst which may be named his "Hercules casting Hylas into the Sea," "the Sleeping Nymph," "Eve listening to the Voice," "Helena," "Psyche," "Maternal Love," and "the Girl preparing for the Bath." Amongst his latest productions is "the Graces seated," which is considered one of his best performances. *B.* at Bristol, 1778.—Although he made large sums of money during the earlier portion of his life, yet, in 1859, the public discovered with astonishment that he was but indifferently provided for.

BAILLY, Francois, the son of a banker, and himself a stockbroker up to his 51st year, when he began with ardour to cultivate the science of astronomy, which he unremittently pursued throughout the rest of his life. He was one of the founders of the Astronomical Society, and not only distinguished himself by his industry, but by the method with which he was enabled to produce a great many works upon his favourite science. *B.* at Newberry, 1774; *D.* 1844. "Baily's beads," a peculiar appearance sometimes visible during the

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Bain

period of an eclipse, take their name from this astronomer.

BAIN, *bäng*, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, 18 miles from Rennes. *Manf.* Woollen stuffs, and it has a trade in cattle. *Pop.* about 4,000.

BAINBRIDGE, *bain'-bridj*, a township in the North Riding of Yorkshire, 2 miles from Askrigg. *Pop.* 1,000.

BAINBRIDGE, John, a physician and astronomer, who, after taking his degrees at Cambridge and keeping a school at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, settled in London, where he gained so great a reputation for his mathematical knowledge, that Sir Henry Saville appointed him his first astronomical professor at Oxford. *B.* at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 1582; *D.* at Oxford, 1643.—He published several astronomical works, and also left some mathematical MSS.

BAINS, *bäng*, three towns of France with small populations. One in the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, 15 miles from Perpignan; the other in the department of the Vosges, 13 miles from Epinal; the third in the department Aude, 10 miles from Limoux.

BAIRD, Sir David, *baird*, an intrepid general, who, in 1799, led the storming party which took Seringapatam. For his bravery on this occasion he received the thanks of the Parliament and the East-India Company. This was the great exploit of his life, although he shared in the glory of Corunna, under Sir John Moore. On the death of that distinguished officer he became commander-in-chief, but could not take advantage of this success, from his arm being so dreadfully shattered that it had to be amputated at the shoulder. For his gallant conduct, however, he again received the thanks of Parliament, and was created a baronet. His military career was both long and active, having served in various parts of the globe. *B.* at Newbyth, in Scotland, 1757; *D.* 1829.

BAIRDSTOWN, *bairds'-toun*, a post township of the United States, and capital of Nelson county, Kentucky. It is 55 miles from Lexington, on a branch of Salt River. *Pop.* 1,492.

BAIRENTH, *bi'-rent*, a city of Bavaria, the capital of Upper Franconia, 126 miles from Munich. *Manf.* Cottons and woollens, leather, parchment, porcelain, and tobacco. *Pop.* 17,000.—Here Jean Paul Richter died in 1825. A monument to his memory was erected in this place by the king of Bavaria.

BAIROUT, *BEIROUT*, or *BEIROUT*, *bi-root'*, anciently Berytus, a seaport-town of Syria, in the pashalic of Saïde, or Acre, situate on a plain, about 60 miles from Damascus, of which city it is the port. The streets are narrow and irregular, and the suburbs are nearly as large as the town, consisting of houses interspersed with gardens planted with fruit-trees, and having a beautiful appearance. Its walls are three miles in circumference. Its harbour is protected by a mole, and is not deep enough for ships; but in a bay beyond it these may anchor in a depth of from six to ten fathoms. *Manf.* Gold and silver thread and silk stuffs. *Exp.* Silk, wine, oil, galls, and madder. *Imp.* The manufactured goods of the west of Europe, cloths, muslins, and hardware. *Pop.* estimated at 12,000. *Lat.* 33° 50' N. *Lon.* 35° 32' E.—This place is well supplied with springs, and is said to have derived its name from the Phœnician deity Baal Beerith, signifying 'lord of wells.' In 1840 it was bombarded and taken by the British.

BAITHOSUS, *bai-tho'-sus*, a Jew, who, with his fellow-disciple Sadoc, founded a sect which denied a future state and resurrection. At first this sect was called both Baithosæi and Sadducees; but in process of time it was only distinguished by the latter term.

BAIROOL, *bai'-tool*, a fortified town and district of British India, in the presidency of Bengal, 50 miles from Ellichpoor. *Area* of district, 990 square miles. *Pop.* 93,441.

BAIUS, Michael, *bai'-us*, a divine, who became professor of divinity in the university of Louvain, which appointed him its deputy at the council of Trent. His partiality to Augustine, however, brought upon him the charge of siding too much with Calvin; and several of his opinions were condemned by his college and the pope. *B.* at Melun, 1513; *D.* 1589.

BAIX, *bai*, a town of France, in the province of Maine, 8 miles from Mayenne. *Pop.* 1,314.

Baker

BAJA, *ba-zha*, a considerable market-town of Hungary, in the county of Bodrog, 83 miles from Buda. It has a castle, a county-court, and is a market for hogs. *Pop.* 14,500.

BAJADA-DE-SANTA-FÉ, *ba-ha'-da dai san'-ta fai*, a town of the Plata confederation, on the E. bank of the Parana, opposite Santa Fé. *Pop.* about 7,000.

BAJAZET I., *bä'-jä-zet*, sultan of the Turks, succeeded his father, Amurath I., in 1389, and soon after put his younger brother to death. He pushed his conquests far into Asia and Europe, and in 1396 gained a great victory over the Christian army under Sigismund, king of Hungary. In 1402, however, he experienced a terrible defeat from the famous Timur, or Tamerlane, on the plains of Angora. Bajazet was taken prisoner. Different accounts are given of his treatment, by the Persian and Turkish historians. The former assert that he was entertained in a liberal manner; while the latter maintain that Timur shut him in an iron cage, and exposed him to the derision of the populace. *D.* 1403.

BAJAZET II., sultan of the Turks, succeeded his father, Mahomet II., in 1481. He was opposed by his brother Zizim, whom he defeated. Zizim escaped to Rhodes, whence the grand master (*see* AUBUSSON) sent him to Italy, where Bajazet caused him to be assassinated. He obtained several advantages over the Venetians and other Christian powers. His son Selim rebelled against him; but Bajazet, instead of punishing him, abdicated in his favour, an act which, it is said, Selim repaid by causing him to be poisoned in 1512.

BAJOUR, *ba-joor*, a territory of N. Afghanistan. *Area*, estimated at 370 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, surrounded by mountains, clothed with forests of cedar and oak. Its chief town is called Bajour, and is supposed to be the Bazira of the historian of Alexander the Great. *Pop.* 120,000.

BAKER, Sir Richard, *bai'-ker*, an historical writer, who, in 1603, was knighted by James I., and, in 1620, was high-sheriff of Oxfordshire. An unfortunate marriage reduced him to poverty, and he was thrown into the Fleet prison, where he wrote several books, the chief of which is a "Chronicle of the Kings of England," which went through several editions, and was long popular with the people. *B.* at Sissinghurst, Kent, 1568; *D.* 1645.—This is the chronicle from which Addison, in his "Spectator," makes Sir Roger de Coverley say he drew "many observations." It brings the history of England down to the death of James I.; but it is, notwithstanding the praise of the simple knight of Addison, a dry and jejune performance.

BAKER, Thomas, a mathematician and divine, who published the "Geometrical Key; or, the Gate of Equations unlocked," 1684. The Royal Society sent him some questions, which he solved so satisfactorily that they presented him with a medal. *B.* at Ilton, in Somersetshire, 1625; *D.* 1690.

BAKER, Henry, an eminent naturalist, who was brought up a bookseller, but which pursuit he relinquished, and undertook the tuition of deaf and dumb persons, by which he acquired a handsome fortune. He married a daughter of Daniel de Foe, by whom he had two sons. He was chosen fellow of the Antiquarian and Royal societies, and, in 1740, obtained from the latter the gold medal for his microscopical experiments on saline particles. *B.* in London, 1703; *D.* 1774. He published the "Microscope made Easy," 8vo, 1742; and "Employment for the Microscope," 8vo, 1764. He also wrote original poems, serious and humorous, published in 8vo, 1725. He left £100 to the Royal Society for an anatomical or chemical lecture, which is called the Bakerian lecture.

BAKER, David Erskine, eldest son of the above, was adopted by an uncle, who was a silk-throwster in Spitalfields, and whom he succeeded in the business. Being fond of theatrical entertainments, however, he squandered his property and joined some strolling companies. Little is known of his history, but he is supposed to have died about 1770. He was the author of "A Companion to the Playhouse," 1764; since considerably improved and enlarged under the title of "Biographia Dramatica."

BAKER, a county of Georgia, U.S., watered by the river Flint. *Area*, 1,296 square miles. *Pro.* Principally

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Baker Island

sugar. *Pop.* about 9,000, of whom nearly the half are slaves.

BAKER ISLAND, an island in the Polar Sea, discovered by Captain Parry. *Lat.* 74° 58' N. *Lon.* 97° 54' W.

BAKER'S ISLAND, an island in Massachusetts, U.S., off Salem Harbour, 5 miles from Salem. On its N. end is a lighthouse.

BAKER'S RIVER, a river of New Hampshire, U.S., which debouches into the Merrimac at Plymouth.

BAKEWELL, *baik'-wel*, a market-town and parish of Derbyshire, situate amidst beautiful scenery, near the confluence of the rivers Wye and Derwent, and 11 miles from Chesterfield. There are mines and quarries in the neighbourhood, and it has several cotton-mills. *Pop.* about 10,000.—About 2 miles from Bakewell stands Haddon Hall, the most perfect of England's baronial residences now in existence. Chatsworth, the beautiful seat of the duke of Devonshire, where Sir Joseph Paxton first displayed his horticultural talents, is also in this parish.

BAKEWELL, Robert, a celebrated agriculturist, who turned his attention to the improvement of the breed of cattle; for which purpose he travelled over England, and into Ireland and Holland. His endeavours were so successful that the Dishley sheep were distinguished above all others, and he let one of his rams for the sum of 400 guineas: another produced in one season 800 guineas. The race of Dishley sheep were known by the fineness of their bone and flesh, the lightness of the offal, the disposition to quietness, and consequently to mature and fatten with less food than other sheep of equal weight. He also greatly improved the breed of black cattle, which are still distinguished as the new Leicestershire breed of "long-horned." *B.* at Dishley, 1726; *D.* 1795.

BAKHSISARAI, or **BAGTCHE-SERAI**, *bak'-she-sa'-rai*, 'the palace of the gardens,' a large town of European Russia, in the Crimea, 18 miles from Simferopol. It consists of irregular streets and houses, mostly of wood, and has 32 mosques, a Greek church, a palace, and many fountains. *Manf.* Turkey leather, saddles, silk stuffs, and cutlery. *Pop.* estimated at 14,000, mostly Tartars. *Lat.* 45° 10' N. *Lon.* 33° 52' E.—This is the only town in the Crimea which preserves the characteristics of its Tartar origin.

BAKTEGAN, or **BAKTEGHIAN**, *bak'-te-gan*, a salt lake of Persia, in the province of Fars, about 50 miles from Shiraz. *Ext.* 60 miles long, with an average breadth of 8. It yields salt in large quantities.

BAKU, or **BADKU**, *ba-ku*, a town belonging to Russia, in the province of Daghestan, occupying the peninsula of Apsheron, in the Caspian Sea. It stands on a declivity near to the sea, and is defended by a double wall and deep ditch. A great quantity of cotton is cultivated in the neighbourhood, which is particularly prized. *Exp.* Cotton, fruit, opium, rice, silk, wine, rock-salt, and naphtha. *Imp.* Wine, silks, cloths, dyestuffs, iron, and linen. Petroleum is obtained in vast abundance from wells in the principality, particularly about eight miles from the town. *Pop.* of town, 6,000; of district, 30,000. *Lat.* 42° 22' N. *Lon.* 51° 7' E.—The district was taken possession of by Russia in 1801. (For a description of the Apsheron peninsula see *APSHERON*.)

BALA, *ba'-la*, a township of North Wales, and a borough by prescription, in the county of Merioneth, situate on Bala Pool, 17 miles from Dolgelly. *Manf.* Knitted woollen gloves and stockings. *Pop.* 1,257.

BALAAAM, *bai'-lām*, the son of Beor, or Bosor, a soothsayer of Pethor, a town of Mesopotamia. He was sent for by Balak, king of Moab, to curse the Israelites; but, moved by a superior power, he pronounced a blessing instead of a curse. He was slain with Balak in battle, about 1450 B.C.

BALACHNA, or **BALAKHNA**, *ba-lak'-na*, a town of European Russia, in the government of Nijnii Novgorod, on the Volga, 120 miles from St. Petersburg. It has upwards of 12 churches, and has a good trade in grain. *Pop.* about 4,000. *Lat.* 56° 30' N. *Lon.* 43° 29' E.

BALADAN, *bā-lai'-dan*, 'ripeness of judgment,' a famous king of Babylon.

BALAGANSKOI, *ba'-la-gans'-koi*, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, 30 miles from Irkutsk. *Lat.* 53° 45' N.

Balbi

BALAGHAUT, *ba'-la-gaut*, 'above the ghauts or hills,' a district of British India. (See *BELLARY*, *CUDDAPAH*, *KURNOOL*.)

BALAGUER, *ba'-la-goo'-air*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 16 miles from Lerida, on the Segre. *Pop.* nearly 5,000.—There is a strong castle here, which commands the town.

BALAK, *bai'-lak*, 'who lays waste,' an idolatrous king of Moab, an enemy of Israel.

BALAKLAVA, *bā-lūk-la'-va*, a small seaport-town of European Russia, in the Crimea, 30 miles from Simferopol. In its vicinity is the monastery of St. George. The harbour, which has a remarkably narrow entrance, resembles a deep Highland loch, and is surrounded by high rugged hills, and overhanging it are the ruins of an old Genoese fort.—It was to this place that the French and English allied army, after the battle of the Alma, made the celebrated flank march from the north of Sebastopol, reaching the valley on the 26th September, 1854; and in the port they were met by a portion of the fleet, carrying the siege train and provisions. Balaklava harbour, being too small for both the English and French fleets, was retained by the English, whilst the French occupied Kamiesch Bay. On October 25th, 1854, was fought the battle of Balaklava, in which the "thin red line" of Highland infantry under Lord Clyde, then Sir Colin Campbell, repelled the attack of the Russian cavalry. But this day is more especially memorable for the splendid charge of the light brigade of British cavalry; of which exploit Alfred Tennyson, the poet-laureate, has sung,—

"Into the jaws of death rode the six hundred."

Of 600 horsemen, nearly two thirds were killed, wounded, or made prisoners. The frightful state of Balaklava harbour during the winter of 1854-55, the miseries endured by the English army through the failure of the commissariat and other departments, and from want of transport from the port to the front, are matters of history, and belong to the narrative of the Crimean war. (See *CRIMEA*.)

BALAMBANGAN, *ba'-lam-ban'-gan*, a fruitful island of the Asiatic Archipelago, between Borneo and Magindano. *Lat.* 7° 15' N. *Lon.* 117° 5' E.

BALAS, or **BALÆ**, *ba'-las*, a town of Syria, situate at the north-west corner of the Bay of Alexandretta or Iscanderoun, supposed to be the ancient Issus, in Cilicia. Not far from it was fought the second battle in which Alexander the Great defeated Darius.

BALASORE, *ba'-la-sor*, a maritime district of Hindostan, in Orissa, watered by the Booree Bellaun river. *Area*, 258 square miles. Salt and rice are the principal articles of produce. *Pop.* 19,000.—**BALASORE**, the capital of this district, is situate in the Boorabullung, 123 miles from Calcutta. It is a seaport much frequented by Maldiva and coasting vessels. *Pop.* 11,500. *Lat.* 21° 31' N. *Lon.* 87° 13' E.

BALASSI, Mario, *ba-las'-se*, an Italian historical and portrait painter, whose best works are his picture of "St. Francis," and "The Miracle of St. Nicholas of Tolentino." *B.* at Florence, 1604; *D.* 1667.

BALATON, *ba'-la-ton*, a lake in Hungary, 55 miles from Pesth. *Ext.* 48 miles long, and from 3 to 10 broad. *Area*, estimated at 420 square miles. It abounds with fish, and its waters are slightly saline.

BALBASTRO, or **BARBASTRO**, *bal-bas'-tro*, a town of Spain, in Aragon, 30 miles from Saragossa. *Pop.* 5,000.

BALBEC, *bāl'-bek*, the Baalath of Scripture, and the ancient Heliopolis, a town of Syria, situate in a fertile valley, at the foot of Antilibanus. It is about 40 miles from Damascus, and is small and meanly built, surrounded by ruinous walls, flanked by square towers, and four miles in circuit. *Pop.* about 2,000. *Lat.* 34° 1' N. *Lon.* 36° 11' E.—Here are to be found some splendid remains of antiquity, particularly a magnificent temple, dedicated to the sun, said to have been built by the emperor Antoninus Pius. Until the time of the Moslem invasion, it was a place of considerable importance. In 1401 it was taken by Tamerlane, and in 1759 it was visited by an earthquake, which nearly reduced it to ruins.

BALBI, Gaspar, *bal'-be*, who, as a dealer in precious stones, left Aleppo in 1579, on a journey to the Indies, and did not return till 1588. On his return he pub-

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Balbi

lished an account of his journey. He visited Ormuz, Goa, Cochin, and Pegu, and describes what he saw with considerable spirit and, it is believed, with accuracy. Lived in the 16th century.

BALBI, Adrien, a Venetian, who at an early period of his life was appointed professor of geography and natural philosophy in his native town, but in 1820 went to Portugal. Here in 1822 he published his "Statistical Essay on the Kingdom of Portugal." This publication procured him considerable fame, when he settled in Paris, and in 1826 published his celebrated "Geographical Atlas, &c." which was the first work to make the French acquainted with the researches of Adelung and other German philologists. This work placed him high in the estimation of the learned and the public generally, and under the administration of Martignac he was placed in easy circumstances by the French government. He subsequently gave to the world an "Abridgment of Geography," on a new plan, which has been translated into most of the European languages. In 1832 he quitted Paris for Padua, where he resided until his death. *B.* at Venice, 1782; *D.* at Padua, 1848.

BALBINUS, *bäl-bi'-nus*, a Roman, who, after governing provinces with credit and honour, assassinated the Gordians, and seized the purple. He was some time after murdered by his soldiers, *A.D.* 238.

BALBOA, Vasco Nuñez de, *vas'-ke noon'-yais bal-bo'-a*, a Castilian, was one of the first who visited the West Indies, where he gained immense riches. He settled on the coast of Darien, and built a town. In 1513 he crossed the isthmus, and returned next year with a prodigious quantity of wealth. He sent an account of his discovery to Spain, and the king appointed Pedrarias D'Avila governor of Darien, who on his arrival was astonished to see Balboa in a cotton jacket, with sandals made of hemp on his feet, and dwelling in a thatched hut. The governor, notwithstanding that he had given Balboa his daughter in marriage, was jealous of his abilities, and caused him to be beheaded. Suffered, 1517.

BALBRIGGAN, *bäl-brig'-än*, a maritime town and chapelry of Ireland, 17 miles from Dublin. It is a favourite watering-place, a coastguard station, and has a harbour protected by a quay, on which there is a lighthouse. *Manf.* Muslin embroidery and calico and stocking weaving. "Balbriggan hosiery" is a term well known to the dealers in those articles. *Pop.* 2,310.

BALBUS, *bäl'-bus*, a mountain of Africa, famous for the retreat of Masinissa, after he had fought a battle against Syphax.

BALBY, *bal'-be*, a village in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 1 mile from Doncaster. *Pop.* 700. Here the Society of Friends held their first meetings.

BALCANQUAL, Walter, *bäl'-kän-quäl*, a learned Scotch divine, who attended James I. to England, and became chaplain to the king, master of the Savoy, and representative of the Church of Scotland at the synod of Dordt. In 1624 he was made dean of Rochester; and in 1639 dean of Durham. He suffered severely in the rebellion. *D.* at Chirk Castle, in Denbighshire, in 1645.—He wrote the declaration of King Charles I. concerning the late tumults in Scotland, folio, 1630; epistles concerning the synod of Dordt, in John Hales's "Golden Remains," and some sermons.

BALCARRY, *bäl-kär'-e*, a seaport of Scotland, on the Solway Frith, 10 miles from Kirkcudbright.

BALCHEN, John, *bal'-chen*, an English admiral, who, entering early into the navy, rose to the command of a ship, and distinguished himself by his bravery in the Mediterranean, under Sir George Byng. In 1734 he was made an admiral; and in 1743 was appointed governor of Greenwich Hospital. He soon after went with a squadron to relieve Sir Charles Hardy, who, with a large fleet of transports, was blockaded in the Tagus. Having accomplished this service, he sailed for England; but encountering a violent storm, his ship, the *Victory*, was lost on the Caskets, near Jersey, and every soul on board perished, October 3, 1744. A monument commemorates this melancholy event in Westminster Abbey. *B.* 1669.

BALCOMBE, *bal'-kum*, a parish in the county of Sussex, 5 miles from Cuckfield. *Area*, 6,050 acres. *Pop.* about 900.—A tunnel, 3,418 feet in length, on the line

Baldwin

of the London and Brighton Railway, passes through this parish.

BALDEGG, *bald'-eg*, a lake of Switzerland, 9 miles from Lucerne. *Ext.* 4 miles long and 1 broad. It is upwards of 1,500 feet above the level of the sea.

BALDERIC, or **BAUDRY**, *bal'-de-rik*, a French historian, who became bishop of Dol, in Brittany, and was at the council of Clermont. He wrote a history of the crusade to the year 1099. *D.* 1130.—There was another bishop of the same age, who wrote a chronicle of the bishops of Arras and Cambray. *D.* 1097.

BALDI, Bernard, *bal'-de*, a learned Italian, who studied at Padua, and afterwards became mathematician to the duke of Guastalla. *B.* at Urbino, 1553; *D.* 1617.—He translated into Italian several works of the ancient mathematicians, and wrote some good poems in that language. He was also the author of several philosophical works, and commenced a "Universal Historical Geography." His lives of mathematicians were printed in 1707.

BALDI, Lazaro, an historical painter, a native of Tuscany, and the disciple of Pietro da Cortona. He was employed by Alexander VII. to paint for the palace of the Quirinal a "David killing Goliath." Many of his pictures are to be seen in the churches at Rome. *B.* 1623 or 1624; *D.* 1703.

BALDINI, Baccio, *bal'-de-ne*, a Florentine engraver, who is said to have been taught the art by Finiguerra, who, according to the Italians, was its inventor, but whose instructions were ill carried out by his pupil. His works, therefore, have no value further than such as arises from their being representations of the first efforts of one of the earliest Italian engravers. Lived in the 15th century.

BALDINI, John Anthony, a learned Italian nobleman, who was employed as ambassador at various courts in Europe, and attended the congress at Utrecht. *B.* at Placentia, 1654; *D.* 1725.

BALDINUCCI, Philip, *bal'-de-nootch'-e*, an Italian artist and biographer, who passed an industrious life both with the pencil and the pen. *B.* at Florence, 1624; *D.* 1696.—He wrote, 1. "The General History of Painters," 6 vols. 2. "A Vocabulary of Designs." 3. "An Account of the Progress of Engraving on Copper."

BALDO, MOUNT, *bal'-do*, a mountain of Lombardy, to the E. of Lago de Garda. *Height*, 7,100 feet.

BALDOCK, *bal'-dok*, Ralph de, bishop of London, whom, in 1307, King Edward I. appointed lord high chancellor. *D.* 1313. He wrote a history of British affairs, which Leland had seen, though it is now lost.—There was at the same time one Robert de Baldock, a divine, who was in great favour with Edward II., whose misfortunes he shared, and died in Newgate.

BALDOCK, a market-town and parish of England, in Hertford. Corn and malt are the chief articles of traffic. *Pop.* 1,550. 38 miles N. of London.

BALDUNG, Hans, *bal'-doong*, called also Hans Grun, a distinguished old German painter and wood-engraver, the friend of Albert Durer. As a painter, he was considered little inferior to his great friend. His heads are the best specimens of his works. *B.* in Suabia, about 1470; *D.* 1545.

BALDWIN I., *bald'-win*, emperor of the East, was the son of Baldwin, count of Flanders, and distinguished himself so greatly in the fourth crusade, that on the conquest of Constantinople by the Latins in 1204, he was chosen emperor. The Greeks, however, assisted by the king of Bulgaria, defeated him in a battle, 1205, at the same time making him prisoner, and he died in confinement in the following year.

BALDWIN II., was the son of Peter de Courtenay, count of Auxerre, and the sister of the above emperor. He succeeded his brother Robert in the empire of the East, in 1228, being only eleven years of age. In 1261 Constantinople was taken by Michael Palæologus, and Baldwin escaped by sea to Italy, where he died in 1273.—With him terminated the dynasty of the Latin emperors of Constantinople.

BALDWIN, archbishop of Canterbury in the reigns of Henry II. and Richard I. On September 3rd, 1189, he crowned the latter in Westminster Abbey, and in 1190 followed his sovereign to the Holy Land. He arrived at Acre during the siege, and died in the same year. *B.* at Exeter.—His works were collected and published by Tissier, in 1662.

UNIVERSAL INFORMATION.

Baldwin

BALDWIN I., king of Jerusalem, was the son of Eustace, count of Bouillon, and accompanied his brother Godfrey of Bouillon into Palestine, where he gained the sovereignty of the state of Edessa. He succeeded his brother on the throne of Jerusalem in 1100, and for eighteen years waged war against the Turks, the Arabs, the Persians, and the Saracens. He took many towns, and secured for the Christians the coast of Syria, from the Gulf of Issus to the confines of Egypt. *d.* at Laris, in the desert, 1118, and was buried on Mount Calvary.—In the first canto of the "Gerusalemme" of Tasso, the poet has depicted the character of this monarch as well as that of his brother Godfrey.

BALDWIN II., king of Jerusalem, the son of Hugh, count of Rethel, was crowned in 1118, after Eustace, brother of Baldwin I., had renounced all claim to the vacant throne. In 1120 he gained a great victory over the Saracens, but in 1124 he was taken prisoner by them, and was ransomed only by giving up the city of Tyre. In 1131 he abdicated in favour of his son-in-law, Foulques of Anjou, and retired to a monastery, where he died in the same year.—The military and religious order of the Templars, for the defence of the Holy Land, was instituted in the reign of this monarch.

BALDWIN III. was the son of Foulques of Anjou, whom he succeeded in 1143, under the guardianship of his mother. He took Ascalon and other places; but under his reign the Christians lost Edessa. *b.* 1130; *d.* at Antioch, 1162. He was succeeded by his brother, Amauri I. (*See AMAURI.*)

BALDWIN IV., the son of Amauri, succeeded to the throne of Jerusalem on the death of his father, in 1174; but being leprous, Raymond, count of Tripoli, governed the kingdom for him. He afterwards resigned the crown to his nephew, Baldwin V. *d.* 1186. The year following, his successor died of poison, supposed to have been administered by his mother, that her second husband, Guy de Lusignan, might enjoy the throne.—Soon after this event the Christians lost Jerusalem, which, in 1187, was taken by Saladin.

BALDWIN, the name of eight counts of Flanders, who lived between the beginning of the 9th and the end of the 12th century. Their reigns present nothing beyond the record of warfare with neighbouring principalities and powers. Baldwin II. married Alfrith, the daughter of Alfred of England; and Matilda, the wife of William of Normandy, afterwards king of England, was the daughter of Baldwin IV. Her father assisted William in the conquest of England, for which he received a pension of 300 marks of silver out of the English treasury.

BALDWIN, the name of two counties in the United States. 1. In the centre of Georgia. *Area*, 329 square miles, producing sugar and tobacco. *Pop.* upwards of 8,000, of whom the half are slaves. 2. In the south of Alabama. *Area*, 2,000 square miles, of a fertile soil. *Pop.* 4,414, of whom the half are slaves.

BALDWIN, or **BALDWIN**, William, a schoolmaster and divine, who pursued the occupation of printing in order to promote the Reformation. He is said to have written some comedies; at all events, he was "engaged in the reigns of Edward VI. and Philip and Mary, if not earlier, in preparing theatrical entertainments for the court." His name, however, is most endeared to the lovers of literature for his having been one of the authors and editors of "The Mirrour for Magistrates," which "occupies the annals of English poetry from Surrey to Spenser." Flourished in the 16th century.

BALE, **BASLE**, or **BASEL**, *bal*, one of the cantons of Switzerland, bounded N. by the Brisgau, W. by the Sundgau, E. by the Frickthal, and S. by Solothurn. *Area*, about 180 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in the S., being intersected by branches of the Jura range; and flat in the N., where it is watered by the Rhine. *Rivers.* The Rhine, and its tributaries the Ergolz and Birz. Other affluents of the Rhine plentifully water the whole of the canton, which altogether belongs to the basin of that river. *Forests.* Considerable, and chiefly consisting of ash, pine, fir, and oak. *Pro.* Wine, corn, and fruit. Cattle are depastured in the mountain regions, and excellent butter and cheese are made. *Manf.* The greater part of the population is employed in manufactures, of which ribbon-making

Balechou

is the most important. Woollens, linens, leather, and steel-ware are made, however, and command an extensive sale. *Pop.* about 78,000. *Lat.* between 47° 21' and 47° 37' N. *Lon.* between 7° 29' and 7° 48' E.—In 1832 this canton was divided into two parts, each made entirely independent of the other, respectively called Basel-county and Basel-city. The former comprises the whole territory of the old canton, with the exception of the town of Basel, its suburbs, and three parishes on the right bank of the Rhine, which together form the canton of Basel-town.

BALE, or **BASEL**, the capital of the above canton, and the largest town in Switzerland. It lies on the Rhine, which divides it into two unequal parts, connected by a bridge of 600 feet in length. It has a cathedral church, occupying the site of the ancient Roman fort Basilia, a town-house, an arsenal, a university, founded in 1459, an excellent library, a cabinet of medals, and botanic garden. The cathedral was built in 1019, by Henry II., and contains the tombs of Erasmus, Oclampadius, Bernoulli, and Anne, the wife of Rudolph of Hapsburg, female parent of the line of Austrian princes. The arsenal contains the armour worn by Charles the Bold at the battle of Nancy. Erasmus, Bernoulli, and Euler were professors in the university; and the library connected with the botanic garden is said to be the richest of its kind in Europe. *Manf.* Ribbons, silk and cotton stuffs, paper, linen, and gloves. There are also a number of dyeing-works and bleaching-fields. *Pop.* 22,000. *Lat.* 47° 33' 34" N. *Lon.* 7° 35' E.—In the 11th century this city was the greatest of Helvetia; and there is a cross a little way from its walls, commemorating the battle of St. Jacob, fought in 1444; where, out of 1,600 Swiss, only 10 were left alive by a French army which they attacked, and which was twenty times their number. The valour displayed by the Swiss on this occasion led to their enrolment as a body-guard of the monarchs of France. The field of this severe conflict produces a red wine, called *Schweizerblut* (Swiss blood), which is esteemed the best in the canton. Treaties of peace between France and Spain and France and Prussia were signed here July 22, 1795; until which year the clocks of the city were kept an hour in advance of those in all other places of Europe,—a curious circumstance, for the origin of which we have no account. It is the birth-place of Bernoulli, Euler, and the two Holbeins, and was the chosen residence of Erasmus, who, in 1536, died here. It is connected by railway with France and Germany.

BALE, John, *bail*, an English divine, who from a Carmelite monk became a zealous Protestant and writer against popery. On the death of his patron, Lord Cromwell, he went to Holland, but returned to England on the accession of Edward VI. and obtained a living in Hampshire. In 1552 he was appointed to the bishopric of Ossory, in Ireland, where he laboured in reforming his diocese with such zeal that his life was threatened by the priests. On the accession of Mary, he retired to Bale, in Switzerland, where he remained till Elizabeth ascended the throne, when he returned to England, and obtained a prebend of Canterbury. *b.* at Cove, in Suffolk, 1495; *d.* 1563, and was buried in Canterbury Cathedral.—He wrote several works, the best of which is entitled "An Account of the Lives of Eminent Writers of Britain."

BALEARIC ISLANDS, *bäl-e-ar'-ik*, a group of islands in the Mediterranean, lying off the east coast of Spain, to whom they belong, and formerly constituting the kingdom of Majorca. They are five in number,—Majorca, Minorca, Cabrera, Iviza, and Formentara. *Area* of the whole, 1,753 square miles. *Pop.* perhaps 255,000. *Lat.* between 38° 40' and 40° 5' N. *Lon.* between 1° and 5° E. The name of these islands is derived from *ballein*, 'to throw,' because the inhabitants were expert archers and slingers, besides great pirates.—Florus relates that in these isles mothers never gave children their breakfast before they had struck with an arrow a certain mark in a tree.

BALECHOU, Nicholas, *bal'-shoo*, a French engraver, who was expelled from the Academy of Painters for surreptitiously selling first-proof impressions of his print of Frederick Augustus, elector of Saxony and king of Poland, contrary to the orders of the dauphiness.

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Balen

B. at Arles, 1710; **D.** 1765. His engravings are held in high estimation.

BALEN, Henry Van, *ba'-len*, an historical and portrait painter, whose best works are "St. John preaching in the Desert," and the "Judgment of Paris." **B.** at Antwerp, 1560; **D.** 1632. His son John Van Balen distinguished himself as a painter of history and landscapes.

BALES, Peter, *bails*, a celebrated penman, who excelled not only in elegant writing, but in miniature penmanship; and was employed by Walsingham in imitating the handwriting of conspirators, whose letters he had intercepted. **B.** 1547; **D.** 1610. He published in 1590 the "Writing Master," in three parts; the first teaching swift writing; the second, true writing; the third, fair writing; and as a proof of his attainments in penmanship, we are told that he wrote out the Bible in shorthand so small that it could be inclosed in the shell of an English walnut.

BALESTRA, Antony, *ba-lais'-tra*, an eminent historical painter, who, in 1694, gained the prize of merit given by the Academy of St. Luke. **B.** at Verona, 1666; **D.** 1740. His productions were numerous, and many of his works are to be seen in the Venetian states.

BALFOUR, Sir James, *bäl'-for*, lord president of the Court of Session in Scotland, and the reputed author of "Practicks of the Law," rose to eminence as a privy councillor and judge, and was with Mary queen of Scots at Holyrood on the night of the assassination of Rizzio. He was, shortly afterwards, knighted by the queen, and subsequently attached himself to the fortunes of Bothwell, uniting in the conspiracy against Darnley. He prepared the house in the Kirk of Field for the atrocious murder of that unfortunate nobleman, and was, in the despatch of the earl of Lennox, charged with being an accomplice in that crime. He seems to have changed sides with every party in power. After being concerned in nearly all the stormy intrigues of the times, now fleeing from his country to save his head, and now returning to become an accuser, a prosecutor, and condemner of others, he died 1583.

BALFOUR, James, an advocate of the Scottish bar, who wrote two philosophical dissertations against the speculations of David Hume. These performances exhibited so much candour and good-feeling, that the philosopher whose opinions he had attacked, wrote to him sentiments expressive of his esteem, and, at the same time, requested the pleasure of his friendship. In 1754 he became professor of moral philosophy in Edinburgh; and in 1764 was appointed to the chair of public law. **B.** 1703; **D.** at Pirig, 1795.—His life was a comment on the amiable philosophy which he laboured to teach.

BALFOUR, John Hutton, M.D., F.R.S.E., professor of botany in the university of Glasgow, in which he succeeded Sir William Jackson Hooker. He has written much on botanical science, and deservedly stands high in public estimation. **B.** at Edinburgh.

BALFRON, *bäl'-fron*, a village and parish of Stirlingshire, 22 miles from Glasgow. *Area*, 24 square miles. *Pop.* 2,000.

BALFROSH, or **BALFUBROSH**, *bäl'-fu-rosh'*, an open town of Persia, in the province of Mazanderan, 20 miles from Sari. It is of an irregular form, and about a mile and a half in circuit. The inhabitants are chiefly moolahs, or learned men, merchants, and mechanics. It has a good trade in silk and cotton goods, and imports iron and naphtha. *Pop.* estimated at about 150,000. *Lat.* 35° 55' N. *Lon.* 52° 40' E.—On an artificial island on the south side of the town are the ruins of a palace built by Shah Abbas.

BALGOUNIE, *Beig of*, *bal-gou'-ne*, crosses the river Don in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen.

BALGUY, Thomas, *bäl'-gi*, an eminent divine, who became prebendary of Winchester, and archdeacon of that diocese, and refused the bishopric of Gloucester. **B.** 1716; **D.** 1795.—A collection of his sermons and charges has been printed in one volume 8vo.

BALHARY, *bal-ha-re*, a fortified village of Hindostan, in Mysore, 187 miles from Seringapatam.

BALI, **BALLY**, or **LITTLE JAVA**, *bäl'-i*, one of the Sunda islands, separated from Java by the Straits of Bally, 18 miles wide. *Ext.* about 75 miles long, by 40 broad. The mountain-ranges run from east to west, and have for their culminating point an extinct volcano,

Balkash

called Agoeng, the height of which is estimated at 11,326 feet. The island is well watered, and produces cotton, coffee, rice, tobacco, oil, and edible birds-nests. It imports gold, silver, ivory, opium, and betel. *Pop.* 700,000. *Lat.* 8° to 9° S. *Lon.* 115° E.—In 1845 a Dutch settlement was founded upon it, at a place called Port Badong.

BALINGEN, *ba'-ling-en*, a town of Wurtemberg, 36 miles from Stutgard. *Pop.* 3,000.

BALINTREE, *bä'-lin-tre*, a village of Ireland, county of Roscommon, 80 miles from Dublin.

BALIOI, or **BALLIOL**, Sir John de, *bai'-le-ol*, founder of a college called by his name at Oxford, and governor of Carlisle, in 1248. On the marriage of Margaret, daughter of Henry III., to Alexander III., king of Scotland, the guardianship of the royal pair, as well as of the kingdom, was committed to him and Ros of Werke; but in about three years they were charged with abusing their trust, and Henry III. marched towards Scotland to punish them. However, by paying a large sum into the royal treasury, Baliol made his peace. In 1263 he laid the foundation of Baliol College, which was completed by his widow. In the contest between Henry III. and the barons, under Simon de Montfort, he sided with the king; for which the barons seized his lands. **B.** at Barnard Castle, Durham; **D.** 1269.

BALIOI, John de, son of the above, who, being at the head of the English interest in Scotland, laid claim, on the death of Queen Margaret (known as the Maiden of Norway), to the vacant throne, by virtue of his descent from David, earl of Huntingdon, brother to William the Lion, king of Scotland. His principal competitor for the crown was Robert Bruce, who was also descended from that nobleman, being the son of Isabella, his second daughter, Baliol being the grandson of Margaret, his eldest daughter. Edward I. being appointed arbitrator, declared in favour of Baliol, who did homage to him for the kingdom, November 12, 1292. But he did not hold the sceptre long; for, remonstrating against the power assumed by Edward over Scotland, he was summoned to his tribunal as a vassal. Baliol, provoked at this, concluded a treaty with France, the consequence of which was a war with England. The battle of Dunbar decided the fate of Baliol, who surrendered his crown into the hands of Edward, who sent him and his son to England, where they were committed to the Tower. At the intercession of the pope they were released, and delivered to his legate in 1299, when Baliol retired to his estates in Normandy, where he lived in retirement throughout the remainder of his life. **D.** 1314.—His son Edward afterwards set up a claim to the kingdom of Scotland, invaded and recovered it; but he did not keep it long, and dying afterwards without issue, the family became extinct.

BALIZE, *be-leez'* (Mex. *ba-le'-sa*), a river of Central America, which falls into the Bay of Honduras. *Lat.* 14° 50' N. *Lon.* 91° 15' W.

BALIZE, or **BELIZE**, a British colony, established at the mouth of the above river, and the only regular settlement which the English have formed in this country. *Ext.* 170 miles long and 100 broad. *Desc.* The general description of this country may be considered as embraced under the article SOUTH AMERICA; but we may say that although at the back of the settlement there is an immense swamp, it is not considered unhealthy. *Rivers.* The Balize, the Siboon, and Rio Hondo. *Pro.* Sugar, coffee, cotton, and indigo; but the country is as yet in a state of only partial development. *Makogany*, cedar, logwood, and other dyewoods form articles of export. *Pop.* about 10,000. *Lat.* between 15° 54' and 18° 30' N. *Lon.* between 88° and 90° W.—This colony finally came into possession of the British in 1783.

BALIZE, a seaport, the capital of the above colony, stands at the mouth of the river Balize, and is encompassed by plantations of cocoanut-trees. It is the depot of British goods for Central America.

BALKAN, *bal-kan*, 'barrier,' a mountain-chain of European Turkey, extending from Cape Eminéh, on the Black Sea, to the twenty-third degree of E. longitude. (*See* TURKEY IN EUROPE.)

BALKASH, or **TENGIZ**, *bal-kash*, a lake of Central Asia, on the borders of Chinese Turkestan. *Ext.* 150 miles

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Balkee

long and 75 broad. It has no known outlet, although it is fed by several streams.

BALKEE, *bal'-ke*, a town of Hindostan, fallen greatly into decay. *Lat.* 17° 49' N. *Lon.* 77° 29' E.

BALKH, *balk*, a province of Central Asia. *Ext.* 250 miles long and 120 broad. *Lat.* between 35° and 37° N. *Lon.* between 64° and 69° E.—This is the Bactria of the ancient Greeks. Its capital city is of the same name, and has a population of from 1,000 to 2,000.

BALL, John, *ball*, a Kentish preacher, who, in 1381, took part in the insurrection of Wat Tyler. To 100,000 of the insurgents on Blackheath he preached a sermon from these lines, which he took for his text:—

When Adam delved and Eve span,
Where was then the gentleman?

He, with Jack Straw and 1,500 others, was hanged, July 2, 1381.

BALL, a village of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, intersected by a stream; 107 miles from Dublin.

BALL, Sir Alexander John, a British naval officer, who served with great distinction in the first American war, and afterwards in the Mediterranean under Nelson. At the battle of the Nile he commanded the *Alexander*, and it is said that from a peculiar combustible thrown from this ship, the explosion of the French man-of-war *L'Orient* is to be attributed. He subsequently was engaged in besieging the French garrison at Malta, but with the most inadequate means, both in men and supplies. The French, however, were at last compelled to surrender, and in 1800 Malta was occupied by the British, who have ever since retained it. Sir Alexander was made governor of the island, where he died in 1809, on the very day he was appointed rear-admiral of the red. He was buried close to the remains of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and a splendid monument was erected.—He early entered the naval service, choosing a sailor's life, it is said, from the reading of "Robinson Crusoe."

BALLAGHY, *bäl'-a-gi*, a village of Ireland, county of Londonderry, 18 miles from Coleraine.

BALLANTRAE, *bal'-an-trai*, a town and parish of Ayrshire, Scotland, communicating with Glasgow thrice a week by steam-packets. *Pop.* about 2,000.

BALLANTYNE, James, *bäl'-an-tine*, a printer of Edinburgh, at whose press the novels of Sir Walter Scott were printed. He at one time edited a paper called the "Kelso Mail," and for many years conducted the "Edinburgh Weekly Journal." *B.* at Kelso; *D.* 1833.

BALLAS, *bal'-as*, a trading village on the Nile, in Upper Egypt, 10 miles from Dendera.

BALLENSTEDT, *bal'-en-stet*, a town of Germany, 27 miles from Nordhausen. *Pop.* 4,200.

BALLENY ISLANDS, *bal'-e-ni*, a group of five, in the Antarctic Ocean, discovered in 1839. They are volcanic, and of small size. *Lat.* 66° 44' S. *Lon.* 163° 11' E.

BALLESTEROS, Don Francisco, *ba-lais-tair-os*, a Spanish commander during the Peninsular war. On the invasion of the French, he, with his regiment and the troops of Castaños and Blake, had frequent sanguinary encounters with the enemy in the south of Spain. The regency of Cadiz afterwards made him lieutenant-general, and gave him the command of the army of Andalusia, where he was opposed to the most famous of Napoleon's marshals, Soult, Mortier, &c.; and when defeated, always adroitly made his escape. On the landing of the British, the chief command of the combined armies was given to the duke of Wellington. This measure Ballesteros resolutely opposed, and was, in consequence, banished to Ceuta, but was afterwards permitted to return to the army. When Ferdinand was restored, he was made minister of war, but soon after lost his office, and was sent to Valladolid. In 1820 we find him again commander of the Spanish forces, and compelled to yield to the superior strength of the French, when a convention was signed at Grenada. Subsequently Ferdinand annulled the constitution, and dismissed all the civil and military functionaries, when Ballesteros retired to Paris, where he died, 1832. *B.* at Saragossa, 1770.

BALLEXERD, James, *bal'-ex-erd*, a citizen of Geneva, who wrote a book on the physical education of children, which obtained the prize given by a society in Holland. He was also the author of a dissertation on this

Ballyshannon

question, What are the principal causes of the deaths of so many children? *B.* 1726; *D.* 1774.

BALLIN, Claude, *bal'-ä*, a French artist, who, at the age of nineteen, made four silver basins, on which were represented the four ages of the world, which were purchased by Cardinal Richelieu, who employed him to make four vases after the antique, to match them. He also executed several handsome pieces for Louis XIV. On the death of Varin, he was made director of the mint for casts and medals. *B.* 1615; *D.* 1678.

BALLINA, *bäl'-e-na'*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, on the Moy, 6 miles from Killala. This place was formerly called Belleek, signifying 'the ford of flags.' *Pop.*, with Arduaree, which is in Sligo, 6,500.

BALLINAHINCH, *bal'-e-na-hinch'*, a barony in the province of Connaught, Ireland, 37 miles from Galway. *Pop.* 24,000.—In this barony is the mountain group called the "Twelve Pins." There is a small town of the same name in Ulster.

BALLINAKIL, *bäl-i-nä-kil'*, a market-town of Ireland, in Queen's county, 14 miles from Carlow. *Pop.* about 1,200, mostly engaged in woollen-weaving.

BALLINAMUCK, *bäl-i-na-muk'*, a village of Ireland, 12 miles from Longford. Here a part of the French army, commanded by General Humbert, was, in 1793, captured by Lord Cornwallis.

BALLINASERREEN, *bäl-i-näs'-e-ren*, a parish in Londonderry, Ireland. *Area*, 32,492 acres. *Pop.* 8,334.

BALLINASLOE, *bäl-i-nä-slo'*, a thriving and populous town of Ireland, standing on both sides of the Suck, in the counties of Roscommon and Galway, and 30 miles from Galway. The town is neatly built, and is the head-quarters of the Galway constabulary force. It is chiefly noted for its great wool fair and cattle-market. On an average, 12,000 head of black cattle and 90,000 sheep are annually disposed of in this market, which is the largest in Ireland. *Pop.* about 5,000.

BALLINDERRY, *bäl-in-der-e*, a village and parish of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, 73 miles from Dublin. *Pop.* 5,679. There are two other parishes of this name in Ireland.

BALLINGARRY, *bäl-in-gär-e*, the name of several parishes with small populations in Ireland.

BALLINROBE, *bäl-in-robe*, a town and parish of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, 15 miles from Castlebar. The town stands on the river Robe, about 3 miles from where it debouches into Lough Mask. *Pop.* of parish, 11,150; of town, about 3,000.

BALLINTEMPLE, *bäl-in-temp'-el*, the name of several parishes with small populations in Ireland.

BALLINTOBBEE, *bäl-in-tob'-er*, the name of two parishes with small populations in Ireland.

BALLINURE, *bäl-in-ure*, the name of two parishes with small populations in Ireland.

BALLON, *bal'-ong'*, a town of France, 15 miles from Le Mans, on the Orne, in the department of the Sarthe. *Pop.* upwards of 1,000.—It has the remains of an old castle, which, in the wars between the French and English, in the early part of the 15th century, was of some consequence.

BALLY, *bäl'-e*, a considerable town on the east coast of the island of Lombeck, one of the East-India isles. *Lat.* 8° 31' S. *Lon.* 116° 23' E.

BALLY, signifying a town, is a frequent prefix in the names of Irish villages and parishes, the populations of which, except in a very few instances, do not reach beyond 5,000.

BALLYCOTTON, *bäl-e-kot'-on*, an island in St. George's Channel, on the south-west coast of Ireland. *Lat.* 51° 50' N. *Lon.* 7° 59' W.

BALLYDOWGAN, **BALLYDOVELIN BAYS**, *bäl-i-don'-e-gan*, two bays on the south-west coast of Ireland.

BALLYELA BAY, *bäl-i-e'-la*, a bay on the west coast of Ireland. *Lat.* 52° 53' N. *Lon.* 9° 20' W.

BALLYMENA, *bäl-i-me'-na*, a town of Ireland, county of Antrim, on the Braid, 22 miles from Carrickfergus. *Manf.* Principally linen goods, and there is a weekly market for horses and cattle. *Pop.*, with Henryville, 6,493.—It is by railway connected with Carrickfergus.

BALLYMONEY, *bäl-i-mon'-e*, a town and parish of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, where there is a monthly market for linens. *Pop.* of parish, 10,322; of town, 2,578.

BALLYSHANNON, *bäl-i-shän'-on*, a seaport-town of Ireland, county of Donegal, situate on a bay at the

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Balme

mouth of a river flowing from Lough Erne, which is crossed by a bridge of fourteen arches. It is 40 miles from Londonderry, is the head-quarters of the county militia, and has a good harbour, and two fisheries of eels and salmon. *Pop.* 3,697.

BALME, COL DE, *bam*, a pass of the Alps, forming the limit between Savoy and the Valais, and leading from the valley of Trient into that of Chamouni. *Height*, 7,218 feet above the level of the sea.

BALMERINO, *bäl-me-re'-no*, a village and parish of Scotland, in Fife, on the Tay, 8 miles from St. Andrews. *Pop.* about 1,000.—The ruins of the abbey of Balmerino, founded in 1229 by Alexander II., are here to be seen.

BALMORAL, *bäl-mo-räl*, the Highland residence of her Majesty Queen Victoria, in the parish of Crathie, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, 52 miles from Aberdeen, and 175 from Edinburgh.

BALNEÆ, 'baths,' *bäl'-ne-e*, were very numerous at Rome, private as well as public. In the ancient times simplicity was observed, but in the age of the emperors they became expensive. They were used after walking, exercise, or labour, and were deemed more necessary than luxurious. The Roman emperors generally built baths, and all endeavoured to eclipse each other in the magnificence of the structures. It is said that Diocletian employed 40,000 of his soldiers in building his baths; and when they were finished, he destroyed all the workmen. Alexander Severus first permitted the people to use them in the night. They generally read in bathing, and we find many compositions written while using the bath.

BALSHAM, Hugh de, *bal-sham*, bishop of Ely, who founded Peter-house, Cambridge. Lived in the 13th century.

BALSHAM, a parish in Cambridgeshire, 9 miles from Cambridge, in which are situated the Gogmagog Hills. *Area*, 4,402 acres. *Pop.* 1,352.

BALTA, *bäl-ta*, one of the Shetland islands, where, in 1817, experiments were made on the variations of the seconds pendulum. *Lat.* 60° 44' 24" N. *Lon.* 47° 42' W.

BALTHAZAR, Christopher, *bal-ta'-zar*, a learned French writer, who renounced his profession as an advocate, and embraced the Protestant religion. In 1659 the national synod at Loudun settled upon him a pension for his services as the champion of the Reformed. He combated Baronius, the librarian of the Vatican, in the time of Clement VIII., with great ability. Lived in the 17th century.

BALTHAZARINI, *bal-ta'-za-re'-ne*, an Italian musician, who was much admired at the court of Henry III. of France. In 1531 he composed a ballet for the nuptials of the duke de Joyeuse with Mademoiselle de Vandemont, sister to the queen. This performance was called "Ceres and her Nymphs," and is supposed to be the origin of the *ballet héroïque* in France.

BALTIC PORT, *bal'-tik*, a seaport of European Russia, in Esthonia, 150 miles from Riga.

BALTIC PROVINCES is the name employed to distinguish the Russian governments of Courland, Esthonia, Livonia, and St. Petersburg, with a part of Finland on the Baltic Sea.

BALTIC SEA, an inland sea in the north-west of Europe, which is, perhaps, more properly, a great gulf of the German Ocean. It begins at the Danish islands of Zealand and Funen, and is formed by the coasts of Denmark, Germany, Prussia, Russia, and Sweden. *Ext.* 900 miles, from Swinemunde in the S. to Tornea in the N., with a varying breadth of from 40 to 200. *Area*, including the three gulfs of Bothnia, Finland, and Riga, estimated at 160,000 square miles. As it receives the drainage of more than a fifth of Europe, its basin has been estimated at 900,000 square miles. *Desc.* As no sea has a greater influx of fresh water, it contains comparatively little salt; whilst the great quantities of sand and mud carried into it by the rivers have considerably raised its bottom, and gradually lessened its depth. It is frozen for about three months every year, so as to prevent navigation altogether. There are three passages from the Cattegat into the Baltic: the Sound, the Great Belt, and the Little Belt: of these the most frequented is the Sound. In 1324 it was frozen so hard that for six weeks travelling on the ice was carried on between Germany and Denmark. During the Russian war of 1854-55, the

Baltschik

Baltic Sea was traversed by the allied French and English fleets. For the various incidents of the war of that period, see **SWEABORG**, &c.

BALTIMORE, *bal'-ti-more*, a decayed town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, situate on a headland projecting into the sea, with a good harbour, 13 miles from Bantry. *Pop.* 200.—In the beginning of the 17th century the Algerine pirates plundered the town, and carried away 200 prisoners to their country.

BALTIMORE, a county of the United States, in Maryland, on the west side of Chesapeake Bay, N. of Patapsco river. *Area*, 700 square miles. In a commercial point of view, this county ranks fifth in the Union. *Pro.* Wheat, oats, Indian corn, butter, beef, and pork. *Minerals.* Iron, copper, granite, gneiss, hornblende, and limestone. *Manf.* Woollens and cottons, iron and brass articles, earthenware, and chemicals. *Pop.* upwards of 210,000. In this county, the Baltimore and Ohio, Baltimore and Susquehanna, and the Philadelphia and Baltimore railways terminate.

BALTIMORE, a city and port of entry of the United States, in the above county, Maryland. It stands on the north side of Patapsco river, 14 miles from its entrance into Chesapeake Bay, and is generally well built. The houses are chiefly of brick; many of them handsome, and some splendid. Its principal street runs nearly east and west, parallel with the harbour, and is intersected by others at right angles. North and east of the city the land rises to a considerable elevation, from which there is a noble view of the city and harbour. It has several literary institutions, and a medical college, which was founded in 1807. The city is built round a bay, which sets up from the north side of the Patapsco, and affords a spacious and convenient harbour. A small river, called Jones' Falls, empties into the north side of the harbour, and divides the city into two parts, connected by bridges. Baltimore contains the state penitentiary, the city and county almshouse, a court-house, a museum, a theatre, a custom-house, an hospital (in which there is a fine collection of anatomical preparations in wax), an exchange (an immense edifice), market-houses, banks, and churches for Roman Catholics, Episcopalians, Methodists, Baptists, and Presbyterians; besides two monuments, called the Washington and the Battle monuments. *Pop.* 169,054. *Lat.* 39° 17' N. *Lon.* 76° 36' W. By the extensive railway system now permeating the United States, Baltimore has easy communication with the most important places in the Union.—On September 12th, 1814, the British made an attack on Baltimore, but were repulsed.

BALTIMORE, George Calvert, Lord, founded the colony of Maryland, in N. America, Charles I. having granted him the whole of that tract of country which now constitutes the state of Maryland; he died, however, before the grant was legalized; but his son Cecil, the second Lord Baltimore, received the patent or charter confirming him in its possession. The instrument is dated the 20th June, 1632, and invests him and his heirs with full powers over the colony, to hold it "as of our castle of Windsor, and in fee and common soccage, by fealty only for all services, and not *in capite* or by knight's service; yielding and paying therefor to us, two Indian arrows of those parts every year, on Easter-Tuesday, and also the fifth part of all gold and silver mines which shall hereafter be discovered." In 1634 the colony was founded, and called Maryland, after Henrietta Maria, the wife of Charles I. Notwithstanding some difficulties thrown in the way of the colonists on account of their religious tenets, being all Catholics, the colony flourished; and although Lord Baltimore was the proprietor of Maryland, it is believed that he never saw it. *D.* 1676.

BALTINGLASS, *bäl-tin-glass*, a town and parish of Ireland, county of Wicklow, on the Slaney, 29 miles from Dublin. *Area*, 5,273 acres. *Manf.* Linen and woollen cloths. *Pop.* of parish, 4,168; of town, 1,572.

BALTONSBURY, *bal-tons-bur'-e*, a hamlet and parish of England, county of Somerset. *Area*, 2,700 acres. *Pop.* 760.

BALTSCHIK, or **BALDIK**, *balt'-jik*, a town of European Turkey, 18 miles from Varna. In its neighbourhood

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Baluc

are the ruins of Tomi, to which the poet Ovid was banished.

BALUX, John, *ba'-loo*, a Frenchman, who, by his servility and art, obtained the see of Angers, after he had procured the deposition of his patron and benefactor, the bishop of that diocese. By his intrigues, he induced Paul II. to give him a cardinal's hat. He engaged in a secret correspondence with the dukes of Burgundy and Berri, disclosing all the secrets of the state, which, being discovered by Louis XI., he was imprisoned eleven years in an iron cage, which he himself, it is said, had invented. On regaining his liberty, he went to Rome, and, working on the weakness of the pope, was sent to France as legate by Sixtus IV. B. about 1420; D. 1491.

BALZAC, *bal'-zak*, a village and parish of France, 3 miles from Angoulême, in the department of Charente. Pop. 1,000.

BALZAC, Honoré de, a French novelist, who on quitting school, was placed with a notary in Paris, and commenced his literary career by writing for the journals. Under the name of Horace de St. Aubin, between the years 1821 and 1827, he published many tales; but they attracted little attention. The first work which brought him prominently into notice was his "Peau de Chagrin," after which he continued to supply the public appetite for his productions with indefatigable industry. For twenty years he laboured at a series of compositions, which, under the title of "Comédie Humaine," were to embrace every phase of human society: some of these were very successful. B. at Tours, 1799; D. at Paris, 1850.

BALZAC, John Lewis Guez de, a noble French writer, to whom Cardinal Richelieu granted a pension, and gave him the places of counsellor of state and historiographer royal. He gained great popularity by his "Letters," which were first published in 1624. At the close of life, Balzac, who had indulged in all the elegancies of a dissipated court, became very devout, had apartments fitted up for him in a convent, and bestowed considerable sums on the poor. B. at Angoulême, 1594; D. 1655. Besides his "Letters," he wrote—1. Le Prince; 2. Le Socrate Chrétien; 3. L'Aristippe; 4. Entretiens; 5. Christ Victorieux.

BAMBA, *bam'-ba*, a province of the kingdom of Congo, extending upwards of 200 miles into the interior. It is considered one of the richest districts in Congo, having mines of silver, lead, iron, copper, and salt. Lat. 7° 2' S. Lon. 13° 52' E.

BAMBARA, *bam-bar'-a*, an ancient city in the province of Sinde, in Hindostan, now in ruins. Lat. 24° 46' N. Lon. 67° 50' E.

BAMBARRA, *bam-bar'-ra*, a large and powerful kingdom of Central Africa, bounded on the N. by Ludamar and Beroo, on the W. by Kaarta and Manding, on the E. by Timbuctoo and Baedoo, and on the S. by Kong and Mamana. Desc. The country is in general fertile, and is traversed by the Niger (here called the Joliba), which, from west to east, is navigable by canoes through the whole of its extent. The butter and cotton trees, the baobab, tamarind, date, and oil-palm, are indigenous; and maize, millet, rice, and cassava yield two crops a year. The inhabitants have made considerable progress in agricultural arts as well as in those of civil life. Manf. Leather, iron and gold ornaments, and various kinds of dyed fabrics. A considerable trade is carried on from Timbuctoo to Guinea. Exp. Iron, grain, ivory, slaves, and cloths. Imp. Arms, hardwares, cotton goods, and salt. Pop. estimated at 2,000,000, chiefly pagans. Lat. between 12° and 15° 22' N. Lon. between 15° E. and 5° 20' W.

BAMBERG, *bam'-bairg*, a city of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, is situate on the Regnitz, which enters into the Maine a little below the town. It contains a cathedral, in which is the tomb of the emperor Henry II. and his empress Cunegunda, besides various churches and monasteries; but perhaps the most interesting of the public institutions is the university, originally founded in 1147. The principal charitable establishments are Ludwig's hospital, the lazaretto, the house of correction, and the workhouse. Manf. Principally gloves, porcelain, jewellery, tobacco, wax, starch, musical instruments, and marble wares. Large quantities of liquorice and garden seeds are raised in the neighbourhood, and the beer of Bamberg is so

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Bampton

much in favour as to require upwards of 60 breweries to meet the demand for it. Pop. about 24,000. It is connected by railway with Nurnberg. Lat 49° 36' N. Lon. 10° 35' E.

BAMBOCCIO, *bam-boch'-e-o*, an eminent painter, whose real name was Peter Van Laer; but he is better known by the nickname of Bamboccio, on account of his deformity. He lived at Rome several years, and improved himself by a close application to his profession. He painted inns, farriers' shops, and cattle, with great effect. His style is soft, and his touch delicate, with great transparency of colouring. B. at Laerden, near Narden, 1613; D. 1673.

BAMBOROUGH, or **BAMBROUGH**, *bam'-bur-o*, a village and parish in the county of Northumberland, 16 miles from Berwick. It stands on the sea-coast, and has a castle close to the shore, which, according to ancient historians, was built in 548, by Ina, king of the Northumbrians. This fortress is now converted to the charitable purpose of giving shelter to shipwrecked seamen. Pop. 4,545.

BAMBOUK, *bam-book*, a kingdom of Central Africa, lying between the Senegal and Gambia, and inclosed by the upper courses of the rivers Falerne and Senegal. Ext. Unascertained, but supposed to be about 100 miles from north to south, and 80 from east to west. Desc. Mountainous, but on the whole well watered and fertile. Pro. Maize, millet, cotton, and immense water-melons. It abounds with leguminous plants, and the lower lands, which are exposed to the inundations of the rivers, yield large crops of rice of the finest quality. Climate. The most unhealthy on the face of the globe, and uninhabitable by Europeans. Minerals. Gold in abundance, which is given to the Moors in exchange for salt. Pop. Unascertained. The inhabitants are a fierce Mandingo race, and are backward in the arts of civilization. In the 15th century this country was occupied by the Portuguese.

BAMBRIDGE, Christopher, *bam'-bridj*, archbishop of York, a native of Westmoreland, who was sent by Henry VIII. as an ambassador to Pope Julius II., who gave him a cardinal's hat. In 1514 he was poisoned by his servant, in revenge for some blows which he had inflicted upon him.

BAMIAN, or **BAUMEEAN**, *ba-me'-an*, a valley and pass of Afghanistan, about a mile broad, and bounded on each side by perpendicular rocks. The elevation of the pass is 8,496 feet. Lat. 34° 17' N. Lon. 68° 8' E. —There is a town of the same name, which may be considered to occupy the whole extent of the valley, in which there are many relics of antiquity, in the shape of colossal idols and vast caves cut out of the face of the rock. These caves are so numerous as to extend in a continuous series for eight miles, and two of the idols are upwards of 130 feet in height. Besides these extraordinary remains of a past age and people, the valley is strewn with the ruins of the city of Ghulghuleh, which was destroyed, about the year 1221, by Zinghis Khan.

BAMMAKOO, *bam'-a-koo*, a town of Bambarra, in Africa, on the Niger, here called the Joliba. Lat. 12° 50' N. Lon. 5° 48' W.

BAMPFIELD, or **BAMPFYLDE**, Francis, *bam'-feeld*, a nonconformist divine, who, in 1641, obtained a prebend in Exeter cathedral, and was also minister of Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, but was deprived of both situations at the Restoration, for nonconformity. He was imprisoned in Newgate, for holding conventicles, where he died in 1684.—He wrote a book in vindication of the observance of the seventh-day sabbath, and another called the "House of Wisdom." The object of this book was to make the Hebrew "the universal language over all the inhabited earth, to be taught in all schools, and children to be taught it as their mother tongue." All books, too, that were in the world, were to be translated into that language; and the only philosophy that was to be tolerated, was to proceed from Scripture. The Utopian character of such notions will, we fear, in the reader's estimation, scarcely coincide with the title of his book—as containing much "wisdom."

BAMPOORA, *bam-poor'-a*, a town in Hindostan, in Rajpootana, about 50 miles from Kotah. Pop. estimated at 20,000.

BAMPTON, or **BATHAMPTON**, *bamp'-ton*, a market-town and parish of Devonshire, 6 miles from Tiverton.

Bampton

Area, 8,130 acres. *Pop.* about 2,500.—There are several other English parishes with small populations of this name.

BAMPTON, Rev. John, the founder of the celebrated series of lectures at Oxford which bear his name. He was educated at Trinity College, and to the university bequeathed, upon trust, his lands and estates, for the endowment of eight divinity-lecture sermons, to be delivered annually. These lectures form a valuable body of divinity, and a complete set of them is worth about £50. *B.* 1689; *D.* 1751.

BANAGANPILLY, *ba'-na-gan-pil'-e*, a village of Hindostan, in the Balaghaut ceded territories, 70 miles from Cuddapah. It is celebrated for its diamond-mines. *Lat.* 14° 28' N. *Lon.* 79° E.

BANAGHAN, *bán'-a-ghan*, a town of Ireland, in King's county, on the Shannon, 15 miles from Athlone. *Pop.* 1,846.—The Grand Canal locks down into the Shannon near this place.

BANAGHAN, a parish of Ireland, in Ulster, 16 miles from Londonderry. *Area*, 32,475 acres. *Pop.* 5,036.

BANALUPAR, *ba'-nal-boo'-far*, a town in the island of Majorca, 14 miles from Palmas. *Pop.* 5,000. In its neighbourhood are marble-quarries.

BANAT, *ba'-nat*, a province of S. Hungary, lying between Transylvania and Wallachia on the E., and the Theiss on the W. *Area*, about 7,600 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in the E. and swampy in the W. *Rivers*, The Temes, Alt-bega, and the Karusch. *Pro.* Maize, wheat, other grains, and cotton. Silkworms are reared, and the cattle and horses are in high estimation. *Minerals*, Iron and copper in the mountain regions, and some gold has been discovered. *Pop.* in 1837, 243,923.—Banat is one of the military frontiers of Austria, formed in 1807 to repel the incursions of the Turks, and as a *cordon* against the plague.

BANAWARAM, *ba'-na-war-am*, a town of Hindostan, in Mysore, 76 miles from Seringapatam. *Lat.* 13° 24' N. *Lon.* 76° 13' E.—This place is situate in a fine open country, by the side of a large tank, which, when visited by the traveller Buchanan, was dry.

BANBRIDGE, *bán'-bridj*, a town of Ireland, in Ulster, 7 miles from Dromore. It stands on the river Ban, and is a neat, thriving place, being the centre of the linen trade of the county. *Pop.* 3,300.

BANBURY, *bán'-bur-e*, a market-town and parish of Oxfordshire, standing on the Charwell, 21 miles from Oxford. It is noted for its cheese, ale, and cakes; has markets for agricultural produce, and a considerable carrying trade by the Oxford and Birmingham Canal. *Pop.* upwards of 8,000.—Here the battle of Edgecote, or Banbury, was fought, in 1469, between the royalists and the rebels, who were encouraged to rise against the authority of Edward IV. by the earl of Warwick.

BANCA, **BANKA**, or **BANGKA**, *ban-ka*, one of the islands of the Indian Archipelago, belonging to Holland, and lying between Borneo and Sumatra. *Ext.* 108 miles long, and its broadest part about 64. *Area*, estimated at 4,300 square miles. *Desc.* Hilly, but none of its elevations are above 2,000 feet. *Climate*. Unhealthy, especially along the coast, where are numerous swamps, which render fever so prevalent, that the Dutch soldier conceives the being ordered to Banca as the preliminary step to his immediate death. *Pro.* The climate not being favourable to cultivation, agriculture is not followed to a great extent; among the vegetable products may be named dragon's blood, benzoin, nutmegs, sago, cassia, and sassafras. *Minerals*. Tin is the great mineral of this island; the first deposits of it were discovered by chance in 1710, and the yield has reached, in one year, 4,189 tons, of a quality nearly equal to that of Britain. The other minerals are iron, lead, copper, silver, and arsenic, rock-crystal, amethyst, and in the west part there are beds of lignite. *Pop.* 35,000, chiefly Malays and Chinese, the latter being the only laborious race on the island. *Lat.* between 1° 27' and 3° 4' S. *Lon.* between 105° 15' and 106° 40' E. Banca was ceded to Holland for Coochin in 1814.

BANCA, **STRAITS OF**, separate the above island from Sumatra, and are from 8 to 20 miles in width.

BANCALLAN, *ban'-kal-an*, a large and populous town near the western extremity of the island Madura, in the Malay Archipelago, 20 miles from Surabaya.

Bancroft

Lat. 7° 2' S. *Lon.* 112° 43' E.—Here the sultan of the island has a palace, in which he resides, and the Dutch have a residency.

BANCAPOOR, *ban'-ka-poor*, a large town and district of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bombay, 38 miles from Dharwar.

BANCE ISLAND, *bánce*, a small fortified island at the mouth of the Sierra Leone river, West Africa.

BANCHORY, *bán'-shor-e*, two parishes of small population in Aberdeenshire and Kincardine, in the north of Scotland.

BANCHI, Seraphin, *ban'-ke*, a Dominican of Florence, to whom Peter Barrière, a fanatic, revealed his intention of murdering King Henry IV. The priest communicated the secret to a nobleman, whereby the horrid design was prevented. The king gave him as a reward the archbishopric of Angoulême, which he afterwards resigned, and retired to a monastery at Paris, where he died, 1622.

BANCOCK (see **BANGKOK**). *Lat.* 13° 40' N. *Lon.* 101° 10' E.

BANCOORAH, or **WEST BURDWAN**, *ban-koo'-ra*, formerly called the Jungle Mehals, in the presidency of Bengal. *Area*, 1,476 square miles. *Desc.* Generally level, but it has gentle undulations, and inclines gradually to the south-east. It is watered by several streams, which are only navigable during the rainy season. The hills are covered with forest and jungle, and cultivation only exists in the valleys. *Pop.* estimated at 480,000. *Lat.* between 22° 53' and 23° 43' N. *Lon.* between 87° and 87° 39' E.

BANCOORAH, the chief town of the above district, 327 miles from Calcutta.

BANCOOT, or **FORT VICTORIA**, *ban-coot*, a fortified town of Hindostan, on the coast of Concan. *Lat.* 17° 56' N. *Lon.* 72° 55' E. It has a small trade in salt.

BANCROFT, George, *bán'-kroft*, is an American, and the son of the Rev. Aaron Bancroft, D.D., author of a "Life of Washington." He was originally designed for the pulpit, but a love of literature turned the course of his studies into different channels from such as are necessary to form the deep theologian and sound divine. His first publication was a volume of poems, in his twenty-third year; and shortly afterwards he produced a translation of Heeren's "Reflections on the Politics of Ancient Greece." In 1838 he was made collector of the port of Boston, and in 1845 was appointed secretary of the navy of the United States. In the following year he was despatched as minister plenipotentiary to Great Britain, where he resided till 1849, and where he was much esteemed and respected. On his return to his native country, he adopted New York as the place of his residence, and entered eagerly into literary pursuits. He published some of his orations, and contributed articles to the North American and Boston Quarterly Reviews; but it is by his "History of the United States" that he is most widely and likely to be most permanently known. Of this work seven volumes have appeared: the last was published in 1858, and embraces the first period of the American revolution, leading us, in a lucid and well-sustained narrative, through all those stirring events and conflict of opinion which characterized the first features of the revolution immediately after the blockade of Boston. As an historian, his position ranks with Prescott and the best American writers. *B.* in Worcester, Massachusetts, 1800.

BANCROFT, Richard, archbishop of Canterbury, who evinced so much learning in combating the tenets of the Puritans, that in 1597 he was made bishop of London. He bore a principal part in the famous conference at Hampton-court, about the beginning of the reign of King James I.; and, on the death of Archbishop Whitgift, was translated to Canterbury, where he exerted himself with great vigilance in behalf of the Anglican church. *B.* at Farnworth, Lancashire, 1544; *D.* in his palace at Lambeth, 1610.—Fuller says that, when Bancroft was out of passion, "he spake most politely;" but his severity was very great against the Puritans. He was the principal supervisor of the authorized translation of the Bible.

BANCROFT, John, a nephew of the above, was in 1609 elected master of University College, Oxford, where he continued above twenty years. He was at

UNIVERSAL INFORMATION.

Banda Islands

great pains and expense to recover the ancient lands belonging to that foundation. In 1622 he was made bishop of Oxford, for which see he built the palace of Cuddesden. *D.* 1640.

BANDA ISLANDS, *ban'-da*, a group of islands in the Molucca Archipelago, belonging to the Dutch. They are twelve in number, but only six of them are inhabited. *Desc.* Lofty, with precipitous mountains, distinctly marked with volcanic features. *Pro.* The four largest are appropriated to the cultivation of nutmegs, of which about 500,000 lbs. are annually produced. About 150,000 lbs. of mace are also produced, and these form the principal articles of export. *Imp.* Provisions, manufactured goods, cutlery, iron, birds-nests, pearls, sago, and tortoise-shell. *Pop.* upwards of 5,000; of whom two thirds are slaves and convicts. *Lat.* between $3^{\circ} 50'$ and $4^{\circ} 40'$ S. *Lon.* between $129^{\circ} 38'$ and $130^{\circ} 2'$ E. Of the six inhabited islands of this group, Great Banda is the largest, although Banda Neira is the most important, and that upon which the governor resides. On one of the islands, Goenong Api, there is one of the



GOENONG API.

most active volcanoes in the Indian Archipelago: it forms an immense cone, rising to 7,880 feet above the level of the sea. The presence of this volcano subjects the group to frequent earthquakes, some of which have proved exceedingly destructive. They were discovered in 1512 by Antonio Abreu, a Portuguese, and settled by his countrymen in 1524; but they were driven out in 1599 by the Dutch. These islands, which had been taken by the British, were restored at the peace of Amiens, in 1801, but were again captured in 1810, and once more restored at the general peace of 1814.

BANDA ORIENTAL, South America. (*See URUGUAY.*)

BANDA, or **BANDAH**, a flourishing town and district of Hindostan, tributary to the British, 95 miles from Allahabad. *Area*, 2,878 square miles. *Pop.* 552,526.

BANDARRA, Gonzales, *ban-dar'-ra*, a Portuguese poet, whose verses aspired to be prophetic of the fate of Portugal. He fell under the suspicion of the Inquisition, and figured in an *auto-da-fé* in 1541, narrowly escaping being burnt as a heretic. *D.* 1556.—Although he could neither read nor write, his songs were in the mouths of all; and there appear to have been both talent and spirit in them.

BANDELLO, Matthew, *ban-dail'-o*, an Italian Dominican monk, who wrote some lively novels after the manner of Boccaccio. On the invasion by the Spaniards of the Milanese territory, in 1525, he went to France, where he obtained the bishopric of Agen, but resigned it in 1555. *D.* 1561.—This author, besides his novels, wrote a vast number of Italian verses on different subjects.

BANDINELLI, Baccio, *ban'-de-nel'-e*, a distinguished Florentine sculptor and painter, greatly patronized by Cosmo de Medici, Francis I., and other eminent personages. His works do not place him in the first rank of Italian sculptors, but he is among the foremost in the second. Among his best performances is his "Hercules and Cacus," which was executed with a

Bangkok

view to rival the "David" of Michael Angelo, but which does not nearly approach the excellence of that composition. *B.* at Florence, 1487; *D.* 1560. Many of the works of this artist are to be seen in the churches and palaces of Florence. He was made a cavalier by Clement VII., and also by Charles V.

BANDON, *bán'-don*, a river of Ireland, in the county of Cork, which rises in the Carbery mountains, and after a course of 40 miles falls into the sea at Kinsale, of which it forms the harbour.

BANDON, or **BANDONBRIDGE**, a town of Ireland, 13 miles from Cork, and standing on the river Bandon, which the dreamy Spenser has celebrated as—

"The pleasant Bandon, crowned by many a wood."

The houses are built of stone, and there are several good streets, but no structures of remarkable interest. *Manf.* Linens, camlets, and coarse woollen stuffs; and there are works for tanning, brewing, and dyeing, particularly blue colours. *Pop.* about 9,000.

BANFF, *bánf*, a maritime shire of Scotland, bounded N. by the Murray Frith, S. and E. by the county of Aberdeen, and W. by the counties of Elgin and Inverness. *Ext.* 67 miles long, with an average breadth of about 12. *Area*, 647 square miles. *Desc.* This shire contains some of the highest mountains in Scotland; among which is Cairngorm, noted for its beautiful topazes, and attaining an elevation of 4,060 feet; Corryhabbie, Knockhill, and Cabrach, which respectively are 2,558, 2,500, and 2,377 feet above the level of the sea. The north side of Benmacdui, the loftiest of all the Scottish mountains, is also in this county. The valleys are fertile, and there is a level strip of country along the coast which is pretty well cultivated. Cattle-rearing, however, is the chief branch of rural industry. *Rivers.* The Spey, Avon, and Deveron. *Minerals.* Marble, limestone, granite, marl, slate, topazes, and rock-crystal. *Manf.* Inconsiderable; yarn and linen cloths. *Pop.* 54,171.

BANFF, a handsome seaport-town and royal borough of Scotland, and capital of the above county. It is situated at the mouth of the Deveron, over which is a fine bridge of seven arches; and its harbour is protected by a castle. The only public buildings of note are the town-house, which has an elegant spire, and an academy. *Manf.* Thread, linen, stockings, soap, and tanning; and it has a small trade with Russia, Sweden, and Holland. *Pop.* 5,309. *Lat.* $54^{\circ} 40' 18''$ N. *Lon.* $2^{\circ} 31' 30''$ W. Banff was constituted a royal borough by a charter of Robert II., dated 1372; which was afterwards confirmed by James VI. and Charles II. In 1645 it was plundered by the marquis of Montrose. In 1613 James Sharp, the celebrated archbishop of St. Andrews, who was murdered on Magus Moor, was born in the castle; and, in 1700, James Macpherson, the notorious Highland outlaw immortalized by Burns, was here executed.

BANGALORE, *bán'-ga-lor*, a fortified town of Hindostan, in Mysore, formerly the capital of a kingdom, 70 miles from Seringapatam. Its houses are generally two stories high, constructed of red earth and roofed with tiles. In its neighbourhood the vine and the cypress flourish luxuriantly, and strawberries are raised in the gardens. *Pop.* 60,000. *Lat.* 13° N. *Lon.* $77^{\circ} 40'$ E. In 1791 this town was stormed and taken by the British under Lord Cornwallis.

BANGKOK, or **BANCOCK**, *bán'-kok*, a large city, and the capital of the kingdom of Siam, standing on the banks of the Menam, 15 miles above where it falls into the Gulf of Siam. It comprises three divisions: the town itself, the floating town, and the royal palace. This arrangement is necessary, on account of the annual inundations to which the city is exposed. There are no regular streets, and each house has a small boat or canoe always ready for use. The palace is built on an island from two to three miles in length, separated from the land by a narrow arm of the river. The floating town is composed of movable bamboo rafts, each of which contains a row of eight or ten houses. The city is adorned with many Buddhist temples, conspicuous by their tall spires and the gilding with which they are ornamented. *Exp.* Pepper, sugar, lac, ivory, aromatic woods, tin, cotton, rice, hides, salt fish, and edible nests. *Imp.* Tea, porcelain, silk and silk goods, nankin, paper, fruit, mercury, and

THE DICTIONARY OF

Bangor

Chinese manufactured goods; Indian printed goods and British cottons, woollens and glass-ware. *Manf.* Tin utensils, iron wares, and leather, prepared in large quantities for exportation. *Pop.* 400,000, the half of whom are Chinese. *Lat.* 13° 58' N. *Lon.* 100° 34' E.

BANGOR, *bân'-gor*, 'white choir,' an ancient city and bishop's see of Wales, in the county of Carnarvon, 3 miles from Beaumaris. It consists only of one crooked street, about a mile long, and two or three smaller ones diverging from it. *Pop.* 6,338.—There are other two parishes of small populations in Wales of the same name.

BANGOR, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, standing 4 miles from Donaghadee, on the south side of Belfast Lough. It consists of one principal street, with several smaller ones diverging from it. *Pop.* 3,500; the males chiefly employed in fishing, and the females in hand-sewing. *Lat.* 54° 40' N. *Lon.* 5° 35' W. Here Hamilton, the poet, and correspondent of Allan Ramsay, was born; and Moore contends that it was the birthplace of Pelagius.

BANIAK ISLANDS, *ba'-ne-ak*, a group in the Indian Ocean, lying off the N. coast of Sumatra. *Lat.* 2° 20' N. *Lon.* 96° 40' E.

BANIALUKA, *bân'-e-a-loo'-ka*, a fortress and town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, on the river Verbas, 94 miles from Bosna Serai. It has a great many mosques, several colleges, baths, and bazaars, and a gunpowder factory. *Pop.* about 8,000.

BANIER, Anthony, *ba'-ne-ai*, a French writer, who, after studying at Paris, became tutor to the sons of M. de Metz. He wrote an historical explanation of the fables of antiquity, which was afterwards published under the title of "Mythology; or, the Fables explained by History." B. 1673; D. 1741. He had a hand in Picart's "Religious Ceremonies," and other esteemed works. An English translation of his "Mythology" was printed in 1741, in 4 vols. 8vo.

BANIM, John, *bai'-nim*, an Irish author of a number of popular novels, among which may be particularly noticed the first and second series of the "Tales of the O'Hara Family," which, on their appearance, were immediately recognized as works of genius. He was also the author of the celebrated tragedy of "Damon and Pythias." The greatest defect, perhaps, in his writings is a degree of overstrained excitement, which he generally produces by calling to his aid the operations of the worst and darkest passions of human nature. B. 1800; D. near Kilkenny, 1842.

BANJERMASIN, *bân'-jer-mäs-in*, from *banjer*, 'water,' and *masin*, 'salt,' an extensive district of country lying on the S.E. part of the island of Borneo. *Ext.* 350 miles long and about 270 broad. *Desc.* Generally flat, though intersected by a range of mountains running from N. to S. Where cultivation exists, the soil is extremely fertile, throwing up a luxuriant vegetation of great beauty and variety. *Rivers.* The Banjer and its tributary the Nagara, which water the west portion; and several large streams plentifully irrigate the east. *Pro.* Cotton, rice, wax, benzoin, pepper, dragon's-blood, and rattans. *Minerals.* Gold, iron, coal; and some large and fine diamonds are found. *Manf.* Swords, guns, pistols, and other arms. These are finished in the most elaborate style of workmanship, the decorations consisting of gold, silver, and copper. *Pop.* estimated at 120,000, mostly Mahometans.—This country has been gradually ceded to the Dutch; from whom a portion of it is still held by a native sultan, whose power over his own district is absolute.

BANJERMASIN, the capital of the above territory, situate at about 15 miles from the mouth of the Banjer, where it debouches into the Sea of Java. On account of the inundations of the river, the houses are built on piles of wood, at an elevation of three feet above the ground, and communicate with each other by means of planks. Many of the houses are built upon rafts, with their fronts turned towards the river, and exposing goods to sale; whilst on market-days the water forms the "great highway," on which all the necessities of life are purchased at these floating marts. The town is in every respect a floating aggregate of houses, where there are no streets, nor carriages or horses, its whole business being entirely carried on by water communication. *Lat.* 3° 32' S. *Lon.* 114° 42' E.—For upwards

Banks

of a hundred years the Dutch have had a factory in this place.

BANJOEMAS, *bân-jo'-e-mäs*, a town and district of Java, situate nearly in the centre of the island. This country is one of the most fertile of the island, producing rice, sugar, coffee, and indigo in abundance. *Pop.* of district, 316,063; of town, 9,000. *Lat.* of town, 7° 33' S. *Lon.* 109° 20' E.

BANJOEWANGI, *bân-jo'-e-wän-gi*, a town in the province of Bezoeki, on the E. coast of Java. It has a fort, and only one stone house, which is the residence of the governor. In its neighbourhood are several volcanoes, Idjeng, the loftiest, being 10,170 feet high.

BANKES, Sir John, *bänks*, an English judge, who, in 1630, was made attorney-general to the prince of Wales, and in 1640 chief justice of the Common Pleas. He displayed his loyalty and courage at the beginning of the civil war; and his lady defended Corfe Castle, the family seat, against the parliament forces, till it was relieved by the earl of Caernarvon. Sir John continued with the king at Oxford, and died there in 1644. B. at Keswick, 1589.

BANKS' ISLANDS, a group in the S. Pacific Ocean, named after the celebrated botanist, Sir Joseph Banks. *Lat.* 13° 53' S. *Lon.* 168° 45' E.—There are various other islands, capes, and peninsulas of the same name in different parts of the world.

BANKS, John, an English play-writer, originally a lawyer; but, getting weary of the courts of Themis, he quitted them, and became a follower of Thespis. He produced several pieces which were once popular, particularly the "Unhappy Favourite; or, the Earl of Essex." When he died is uncertain: his remains were deposited in the church of St. James, Westminster. Lived at the end of the 17th century.

BANKS, Sir Joseph, a distinguished naturalist, who, in 1760, entered a gentleman commoner at Christ Church, Oxford. In 1764 he came into possession of his paternal fortune, and in 1766 was chosen a member of the Royal Society. In the same year he made a voyage to Newfoundland for the purpose of collecting plants, and on the following winter returned by way of Lisbon. He now made the acquaintance of Dr. Solander, a Swedish gentleman who had been a pupil of Linnæus, and who had recently been appointed assistant librarian to the British Museum. In 1768, he and Dr. Solander, as naturalists to the expedition, accompanied Captain Cook on a voyage to the South Seas, the ostensible object being to observe the transit of the planet Venus over the disc of the sun. He remained four months on the island of Otaheite, and after being absent nearly three years, returned to England with a large collection of specimens illustrative of natural history. He afterwards made a voyage to Iceland with his friend Dr. Solander, during which they examined the Hebrides, and were the first to discover the columnar stratification of the rocks surrounding the caves of Staffa, an account of which was published in the same year, 1772, by Mr. Pennant, in his "Tour in Scotland." A large addition to his various botanical collections was the result of this voyage. In 1777 he was elected president of the Royal Society, which he held till the time of his death. B. at Westminster, 1743; D. 1820.—Sir Joseph bequeathed his books and botanical collections to the British Museum.

BANKS, Thomas, one of the best sculptors of Great Britain. By his thirty-third year his style was formed, and he competed, among many rivals, for the gold prize offered by the Royal Academy in 1770, and carried it away. His designs at this period were principally illustrative of classical history, and they discovered so much fertility of invention in the different modes in which the same subjects were treated, that the members of the Royal Academy determined to send him to Rome at the expense of that institution. Accordingly, in 1772 he set out for the "eternal city," where he placed himself under Capizoldi, a distinguished professor. He was, however, though much admired, little encouraged; and after spending seven years in Rome, he returned to England, only to meet with disappointment. He was now in his 49th year, and setting out for Russia, he received from the Empress Catharine an acknowledgment of his merits. She purchased a subject of his, called "Psyche with the Butterfly," and placed it in a temple expressly

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Bann

built for it in her gardens. He soon again visited his native country, when his "Mourning Achilles," now in the hall of the British Institution, fixed him prominently and permanently in the eye of the public. He was now kept in constant employment throughout the remainder of his days. *B.* at Lambeth, 1735; *D.* 1805.

BANN, *bän*, the name of two small rivers in the N. of Ireland.

BANNALEC, *ban'-a-lek*, a town of France, in Brittany, 15 miles from Quimper. *Pop.* 4,160.

BANNATYNE, George, *bän'-a-tine*, the compiler of the celebrated MS. entitled "Corpus Poeticum Scotorum," or, body of Scotch poetry, now in the Advocates' library in Edinburgh. Of this work Allan Ramsay exhibited specimens in his "Evergreen;" but little or nothing is known of its compiler. In his diary, Sir Walter Scott remarks, "Thought upon an introduction to the notices which have been recovered of George Bannatyne. They are very jejune." Yet it is a satisfaction to know that this great benefactor to the literature of Scotland had a prosperous life, and enjoyed the pleasures of domestic society, and in a time peculiarly perilous, lived unmolested, and died in quiet. *B.* 1543; *D.* 1607. It was upon his name that the "Bannatyne Club" was founded in 1823, by Sir Walter Scott, over the meetings of which he presided from its nativity till 1831. Originally this association consisted only of 31 members; but as it rose in fame, many persons of rank and literary distinction were desirous of being connected with it; and, in 1828, the number was increased to 100.

BANNIER, or **BANNER**, John, *ban'-i-er*, a Swedish general, who served with great distinction under Gustavus Adolphus; on whose death he became commander-in-chief, and obtained several victories, and took many important places. Afterwards his good fortune failed, and the imperialists succeeded in driving him into Bohemia. *B.* 1595; *D.* 1641.

BANNOCKBURN, *bän'-ok-burn*, 'Bannock brook,' a village of Stirlingshire, on the Bannock, 2 miles from Stirling. It is memorable for a decisive battle fought near it, June 25, 1314, between the English, under Edward II., and the Scots, under Robert Bruce; wherein the former were totally defeated, and Scotland was thereby completely emancipated from the English yoke. Not far from it, at a place called **SANCHIE BURN**, James III. of Scotland was defeated by his son James IV.

BANQUO, or **BANCHO**, *bän'-quo*, a Scotch general of royal extraction, who obtained several victories over the Highlanders and the Danes, in the reign of Donald VII. He tarnished his glory by aiding Macbeth in a conspiracy against that monarch; but was afterwards put to death by the usurper.—Shakspeare's tragedy of Macbeth is founded upon these events.

BANTAM, or **BATAN**, *bän'-tam*, a province of Java, occupying the whole of the W. portion of the island, bounded on the N. by the Java Sea, W. by the Strait of Sunda, and S. by the Indian Ocean. *Ext.* about 90 miles long, and the same in breadth at its widest part. *Pop.* about 400,000. *Lat.* of the fort, 6° 1' 39" S. *Lon.* 106° 10' 41" E.—The capital, of same name, was once a rich and flourishing place, but is now declined into a miserable village. The Bantam fowl came from here.

BANTRY, *bän'-tre*, a town of Ireland, on the east coast of a bay of that name, county of Cork, with a small harbour. *Pop.* about 3,000. *Lat.* 50° 40' 48" N. *Lon.* 9° 27' 12" W.

BANTRY BAY, a spacious bay on the south-west coast of Ireland, in the county of Cork. *Ext.* 25 miles long, by 6 or 8 broad. In 1793, a French fleet anchored in this bay.

BANWELL, *bän'-wel*, a parish of Somersetshire, 4 miles from Axbridge. *Area*, 4,970 acres. *Pop.* 1,878.—It is a station on the Great Western Railway.

BANYA, *ban'-ya*, two towns of Hungary, with populations of above 5,000 each, and celebrated for their productive mines in gold, silver, and lead.

BANYULS-SUR-MER and **BANYULS-DES-ASPRES**, *bän'-gool*, two towns and parishes of France, in the department Pyrénées-Orientales. *Pop.* of the first, 2,562; of the second, 472.—Near the first are four ancient towers, one of which indicates the limits between France and Spain; and the second is memorable for the defence which its inhabitants made in 1793, when they com-

Barante

pelled 7,000 Spaniards, who had attacked them, to surrender.

BAOWE, *ba'-o*, a rajahship tributary to the British, in Bundelcund, Hindostan. *Area*, 127 square miles. *Pop.* 20,000.

BAPAUME, *ba'-pome*, a strong town of France, in the department of the Pas-de-Calais. *Manf.* Laces, fine thread, woollens, and cottons. *Pop.* 3,265. 90 miles from Paris.

BAPTÆ, *bäp-te'*, the priests of Cotytto, the goddess of lasciviousness and debauchery at Athens. Her festivals were celebrated in the night; and so obscene was the behaviour of the priests, that they disgusted even Cotytto herself. The name is derived from *baptein*, 'to wash,' because the priests bathed themselves in the most effeminate manner.

BAPTISTE, John Baptist Monnoyer, *bap'-teest*, a distinguished French painter in the department of fruits and flowers. He adorned the palaces of Versailles, Mendon, Marley, and Trianon. He visited England at the invitation of Lord Montague, and for nearly twenty years lived in that country, enjoying uninterrupted patronage from the great. *B.* at Lisle, 1635; *D.* 1699.

BAPTISTE, John Gaspar, *bap'-tist*, a Dutch painter, who came to England during the civil wars, and was much engaged by Sir Peter Lely in painting his draperies and backgrounds. *B.* at Antwerp; *D.* 1691.

BAPTISTIN, John Baptiste Struk, *bap-tis-teen*, an Italian musician, who first introduced the violoncello into France. He was, besides, a good composer. *B.* at Florence about 1677; *D.* 1753.

BARA, *bä'-ra*, one of the Hebrides, to the S. of South Uist. *Ext.* 12 miles in length, and about 3 to 6 in breadth. *Lat.* 56° 55' N. *Lon.* 7° 30' W.

BARABA STEPPE, *bar'-a-ba step*, N.W. of Omsk, in Asiatic Russia, about 400 miles in length and 300 in breadth, containing a few salt lakes, but in general of a good black soil, with forests of birch. It was colonized in 1767 by Russia, and there is no part of Siberia in which travelling is so rapid by means of horses as here.

BARACH, *bai-räk*, fourth judge of the Hebrews, after delivering them from bondage to Jabin, king of Canaan, and defeating Sisera. He ruled 33 years, and flourished about 1240 B.C.

BARACOA, or **BARAZOA**, *ba-ra-ko'-a*, a seaport on the N.E. of Cuba. *Lat.* 21° N. *Lon.* 76° 10' W. In the vicinity of this town is a remarkable table-mountain, bearing the singular name of the "Anvil of Baracoa."

BARADÆUS, also called **ZANZALUS JACOBUS**, *bä'-rä-de'-us*, a monk who revived the sect of the Monophysites, who maintained that there is but one nature in Christ. His party made him bishop of Edessa. He died in 538, and from him the sect took the name of Jacobites.

BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, *bar'-a-gai deél'-yairs*, a French general, who, in his eighteenth year, lost his left hand at the battle of Leipsic. Under Louis Philippe he served in Algiers; in 1849, under Louis Napoleon, was sent on a temporary mission to the pope. In 1854, during the war with Russia, he commanded a force of 10,000 men sent to the Baltic to co-operate with the allied French and English fleets in their attack on Bomarsund. *B.* Sept. 6, 1795.

BARAITCH, or **BURAECH**, *bu-raik*, a town of Oude, in Hindostan, situate on a tributary of the Gogra, 62 miles from Lucknow. It is here where Lord Clyde, in January, 1859, was engaged in trampling out the last sparks of the sepoy mutiny in the province of Oude. It is a place of great antiquity, and the district in which it is situate is covered with dense jungle. Many of the old Patan race are still found in it, and one of their chiefs yet enjoys the title of Khan of Baraitch.

BARAK, *ba'-rak*, the principal river of Cachar, in further India. Length, 350 miles. It unites with the Brahmaputra, 43 miles from Dacca.

BARAK, *bai'-räk*, 'thunder,' a judge and deliverer of Israel, counselled by the prophetess Deborah.

BARANTE, Amable Guillaume Prosper, Baron de Brugière, *ba-rant'*, the son of a French barrister. He served in several offices in the time of Napoleon I., whose fall did not affect his fortunes otherwise than successfully. He became, under Louis XVIII., counsellor of state, and secretary for the home department. In 1819 he was nominated a peer of France. After the revolution of July, 1830, he resided at the court of

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Sardinia, in the capacity of ambassador, and, in 1835, occupied a similar position at the court of Russia. After the revolution of 1848 he retired from public life, residing in Auvergne. *B.* at Riom, 1782.—Notwithstanding a strict integrity in exercising his political functions, Barante has been able to devote much of his time and talents to literature. His most important work is his "History of the Dukes of Burgundy," which has placed him amongst the first of the French historians of the day. He has besides written a "History of the National Convention," in six volumes, and various other works. Others of this family were writers.

BARANYA, *ba-ran'-ya*, a county of Hungary, on the Danube. *Area*, 1,600 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in some parts, and swampy in others; but, where cultivation is carried on, the produce is great. *Pro.* Wheat, wine, fruit, and tobacco. Great numbers of cattle are reared. *Pop.* 285,000.

BARASET, *ba'-ra-set*, a district of British India, in the presidency of Bengal. *Area*, 1,424 square miles. *Pop.* 522,000.

BARATARIA, *bā'-rā-tair'-e-a*, an island in the United States, at the entrance of a bay of the same name in the Gulf of Mexico. *Lat.* 29° N. *Lon.* 90° W.

BARATIER, John Philip, *ba-ra'-te-er*, an extraordinary German youth, who, at five years of age, understood Greek, Latin, German, and French. He afterwards studied Hebrew; and at nine years of age was able to translate any part of the scripture into Latin, and made a dictionary of the most difficult Hebrew and Chaldaic words. In 1731 he was entered in the university of Altdorf, and the same year wrote a letter to M. le Maître on a new edition of the Bible, Hebrew, Chaldaic, and Rabbinical, which is inserted in the "Bibliothèque Germanique." In his thirteenth year he published the "Travels of Benjamin of Tudela," translated from the Hebrew into French. In 1734 the margrave of Anspach gave him a pension of 50 florins a year and the use of his library. The year following he submitted a plan for finding the longitude, to the Royal Society, which, however, proved to be an old exploded scheme. He was the same year admitted a member of the Academy at Berlin, and created M.A. by the university of Halle. *B.* at Schwabach, near Nuremberg, in 1721; *D.* at Halle, in 1740.—Besides the above, he wrote critical dissertations upon points of ecclesiastical history, and a treatise against the Socinians, called "Anti-Artemonius," yet, at his death, he wanted four months of being twenty years of age.

BARBACENA, Fehaberto-Caldeira-Brunt, marquis of, *bar'-ba-sai-na*, a Brazilian statesman and soldier, who served with distinction in the Portuguese navy and army. He was chosen by Don Pedro, the prince-regent (afterwards emperor), to negotiate with Portugal, the mother-country, the independence of Brazil; and, by the mediation of England and Austria, a treaty was signed at Rio Janeiro, on August 27, 1823, which secured the separation of the two crowns of Portugal and Brazil. He was afterwards employed to accompany the young queen of Portugal to Europe, and subsequently became finance minister of Brazil; and, by his talents, contributed greatly to the progress of his country. He was the first to introduce from Europe the steam-engine and steamboat. *B.* at Sabora, 1772; *D.* at Rio Janeiro, 1842. (*See* BRAZIL.)

BARBACENA, *bar'-ba-sai-na*, a town of Brazil, in the province of Minas Geraes, 125 miles from Rio Janeiro. *Pop.* of town and district, 12,000.

BARBACOA, *bar'-ba-ko'-a*, an island in the Atlantic Ocean, within the Gulf of Darien.

BARBACOAS, a city of Quito, in the province of Esmeraldas, on the coast of the Pacific Ocean, 120 miles from Quito. *Lat.* 1° 42' S. *Lon.* 78° 8' W. 2. A town of South America, in the province of Venezuela, at the source of the Tucuyo. 3. A village in the same province, E. of Lake Maracaibo.

BARBADILLO, Alphonso Jerome de Salas, *bar'-ba-deel'-yo*, a Spanish dramatic writer, who, besides several comedies, also wrote the "Adventures of Don Diego de Noche," 1624, 8vo. *B.* at Madrid; *D.* 1630.

BARBADOES, *bar-bai'-doze*, one of the Caribbees, and the most eastern of the West-India islands of the Windward group, in the Atlantic Ocean. *Ext.* About 21 miles in length and 14 in breadth. *Area*, 166 square miles, or 106,470 acres of land, most of which is under

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cultivation. The houses of the planters are very numerous all along the country; and these, with the luxuriant productions of the soil, and the gently swelling hills, form a delightful scene. *Desc.* This island is low along the shore, except on the E.; but as it is generally free from marshy ground, it enjoys a more salubrious climate than many of the other islands to which it belongs. It has no mountains of any great elevation, the loftiest being Mount Hillaby, which is only 1,145 feet above the level of the sea. *Pro.* Cotton, sugar, arrow-root, aloes, and ginger. *Towns.* Bridgetown, the capital, Speights Town, Oistins, and St. James. *Pop.* 122,198. *Lat.* 13° 10' N. *Lon.* 59° W.—This island is the residence of the governor-general of all the British Windward Islands, and is frequently visited by sudden calamities, arising from the fury of the elements. It was settled in the year 1624-5, by the English, who laid the foundation of James Town. In 1627, the island was made over by patent to the earl of Carlisle, who afterwards conveyed his rights to Lord Willoughby. After the Restoration, the legislation of the island was vested in the crown.

BARBARI, *bar'-bā-ri'*, a name originally applied to those who spoke inelegantly, or with harshness and difficulty. The Greeks and Romans generally called all nations, except their own, by the despicable name of barbarians.

BARBARO, Francis, *bar'-ba-ro*, a learned Venetian, who was governor of several places, but distinguished chiefly on account of his oratorical powers and literary works, particularly his translations of some of Plutarch's Lives. He wrote "De Re Uxorâ," "On the Choice of a Wife, and the Duties of Women," printed at Paris, in 1515, and which were afterwards translated into various languages. Besides these, a collection of his letters was printed in 1743. *B.* 1398; *D.* 1454.

BARBARO, Ermolao, grandson of the above, gave lectures on the Greek language gratuitously. The emperor Frederick, to whom he went ambassador, conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and Pope Innocent VIII. made him patriarch of Aquileia, for accepting which dignity the Venetians expelled him their republic. He then went to Rome, where he resided during the remaining years of his life. *B.* 1454; *D.* 1495. He translated the Rhetoric of Aristotle, and other works; and published critical elucidations of Pliny.

BARBAROSSA, Horush, *bar'-ba-ros'-sa*, a famous pirate, who from being the son of a potter rose by his skill, cunning, and bravery, to lay the foundation of the Turkish dominion in Algiers. After having acquired immense wealth by piracy, he was called in to assist the Algerines against the Spaniards, when he took possession of the throne, and had himself proclaimed Horush, sultan of Algiers. He next defeated the king of Tunis, and having taken the capital, caused himself to be proclaimed king. After this he marched to Tlemsen, the inhabitants of which put to death their own monarch, and opened their gates to Horush. The heir to the kingdom of Tlemsen, however, applied for assistance to the marquis of Gomares, governor of Oran, who besieged Barbarossa in the citadel, and reduced him to the greatest distress. He escaped thence by a subterraneous passage, but was overtaken, with a small number of Turks, on the banks of the river Maileh, where he fell with his followers, after making a desperate defence. *B.* at Mitylene, about 1474; slain, 1518.—It is said that the name of Barbarossa was given to this adventurer by the Christian sailors, on account of the colour of his beard, which was red.

BARBAROSSA, Khair Eddin, 'the good of the faith,' succeeded his brother in the kingdom of Algiers, and became commander of the naval forces of Selim II., emperor of the Turks. He made himself master of Tunis, but was driven from it by Charles V. in 1536. After this he ravaged several parts of Italy, and reduced Yemen, in Arabia Felix, to the Turkish government. *D.* at Constantinople, in 1546.—It was under this adventurer that Algiers, in 1519, became subject to the dominion of the Porte.

BARBAROSSA, the Emperor. (*See* FREDERICK I.)

BARBAROUX, Charles, *bar'-ba-roo*, a member of the French National Assembly, and the enemy of Robespierre and Marat, against whom he repeatedly brought charges. It was he who proposed the trial of Louis XVI. and family; When the Girondists were overthrown, he

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was arrested, but made his escape. He was afterwards taken, however, and guillotined at Bordeaux, in 1794. **B.** at Marseilles, 1767.—Before entering the political arena, he had devoted himself to the study of scientific subjects, and was a correspondent of Benjamin Franklin, and wrote an interesting sketch on the extinct volcanoes near Toulon.

BARBARY, *bar'-bā-re*, a general division of Africa, between the Atlantic Ocean on the W., the Mediterranean Sea on the N., Egypt on the E., and the Sahara, or Great Desert, on the S. It comprises the countries of Barca, Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, Fez, and Morocco. *Ext.* 2,600 miles long, with a varying breadth of from 140 to about 550. *Area*, estimated at 650,000 square miles. It was known to the ancients by the names of Mauritania, Numidia, Proper Africa, and Libya. With the exception of Egypt, it is the most fertile country in Africa, producing an abundance of corn, wine, citrons, oranges, figs, almonds, olives, dates, and melons. The chief trade consists in fruits, in the horses called barbs, Morocco leather, ostrich feathers, indigo, wax, tin, and coral. *Lat.* extending between 25° and 37° N. *Lon.* between 10° W. and 25° E. (*See ALGERIA, &c.*) The name of this country is supposed to have been derived from the word Berbers, the name given to its ancient inhabitants by the Arabs, and some of whose descendants are still to be found amongst the valleys and mountains of the Atlas.

BARBATELLI, Bernardino, *bar'-ba-tel'-e*, surnamed POCCHETTI, an Italian painter, who, at Rome, studied with so much assiduity as frequently to forget the refreshments of food and sleep. He excelled in painting historical subjects, fruit, animals, and flowers. **D.** in 1612.

BARBAULD, Anna Lætitia, *bar'-bawld*, an authoress of considerable celebrity, and, in her "Essays on Romance," the best imitator of the style of Dr. Johnson. She edited selections from the "Spectator," "Tatler," "Guardian," and "Freeholder;" and also a series of the "British Novelists," published in 50 vols. She also wrote several poetical effusions, and, to some extent, assisted her brother, Dr. John Aikin, in producing his "Evenings at Home." (*See AIKIN.*) **B.** at Kibworth, in Leicestershire, 1743; **D.** at Stoke Newington, 1825.

BARBEAU DE LA BRUYERE, John Lewis, *bar'-bo broo'-gair*, a French writer, who published an historical map of the world, which combines geography, chronology, and history in one view. He also edited, and partly compiled, several other works of geographical and topographical merit. **B.** at Paris, 1710; **D.** 1781.

BARBERINI, Francis, *bar-be-re'-ne*, a Roman cardinal, nephew of Pope Urban VIII., and legate in France and Spain. He was the father of the poor, and the patron of the learned. **D.** 1679.—His brother Anthony was also a cardinal; but on the election of Innocent X., who was the enemy of his family, he retired to France, where he was made archbishop of Rheims, and where he died in 1671.

BARBERINO DI MUGELLO, *bar-be-re'-no de moo-gail'-o*, a town of Tuscany, standing on the Sieve, 16 miles from Florence. *Manf.* Principally straw hats. *Pop.* 9,000.—In the neighbourhood of this town is the royal villa called Cafaggiola, the ancient residence of the Medici.

BARBERINO DI VAL D'ELSA, *de val dail'-sa*, a village, 14 miles from Florence, whence the Barberini family, to which Pope Urban VIII. and several cardinals belonged, derived their name. *Pop.* 800.

BARBES, Armand, *bar'-bai*, a French revolutionist, whose first attempt against the then existing government of Louis Philippe was in 1834, when he was arrested. Again, in 1835, he was included in those who were suspected of being privy to Fieschi's plot, and was liberated only again to be brought before the authorities, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment for secretly manufacturing gunpowder. Again, in 1839, he was concerned in an overt act of rebellion, and was condemned to death, but was, at the last moment, pardoned by the king. The revolution of February, 1848, set him free, the 12th regiment made him their colonel, and the department of the Aude returned him as a member of the Constituent Assembly. But, with Barbès, to conspire was to live; and he was found guilty of an attempt, on the 15th May, 1848, to over-

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turn the republican government, and was condemned to imprisonment for life in the prison of Belleisle-en-Mer. **B.** in the island of Guadaloupe, 1810.

BARBEYRAC, John, *bar'-bai-rak*, an eminent French professor of law and history, first at Lausanne, and afterwards at Gröningen. He translated into French Puffendorf's "Law of Nature and Nations," his treatise on the "Duties of Man," and Grotius's book of the "Rights of War and Peace," with learned notes of his own. He also wrote a treatise on the "Morality of the Fathers," and another on "Gaming," the argument of which is to establish the proposition that games of chance of any kind are not, in themselves, unlawful. Besides these, he produced other essays upon historical and juridical subjects. **B.** at Beziers, 1674; **D.** at Gröningen, 1744.

BARBEZIEUX, *bar-bez'-e-u(r)*, a town in the department of Charente, 45 miles from Bordeaux, celebrated for its truffled capons. *Manf.* Coarse hempen cloth, and there are some tanneries. *Pop.* 3,574.

BARBIER D'AUCOUR, John, *bar'-be-ai do'-koor*, a counsellor in the parliament of Paris, and tutor to the son of the famous Colbert. In 1683 he became a member of the French Academy. On the death of his patron he returned to the bar. **B.** at Langres, in 1641; **D.** at Paris, 1694. He wrote several pieces against the Jesuits.

BARBIERI, John Francis, *bar'-be-air'-e*, surnamed GURCINO, an eminent historical painter, who studied under Caracci, but followed the manner of Caravaggio. His taste was natural, but not always elegant. **B.** in 1590; **D.** in 1666.—His brother Paulo Antonio excelled in painting still life and animals. **D.** in 1640.

BARBOUR, John, *bar'-boor*, a Scotch divine, who became archdeacon of Aberdeen, and one of the earliest and best of Scottish poets and historians. King David Bruce made him his chaplain, and sent him on several embassies. He wrote in verse "The Life and Actions of King Robert Bruce," undertaken, it is supposed by Dr. Henry, at the request of David II., the son of the celebrated monarch. This, however, has been deemed doubtful, although the high character of the work has never been questioned. Warton, in his "History of English Poetry," speaking of Barbour and Henry the minstrel, says, "I cannot pass over two Scotch poets of this period" (the middle of the 14th century), "who have adorned the English language by a strain of versification, expression, and poetical imagery far superior to their age, and who, consequently, deserve to be mentioned in a general review of the progress of our national poetry." Although a Scotchman, Barbour figures as a student among the eminent names that adorn the scroll of Oxford. **D.** in 1396.—The metrical chronicle of "The Bruce" embraces the period between 1306 and 1329.

BARBOUR, the name of two counties in the United States. 1. In the state of Alabama. *Area*, 825 square miles. *Desc.* Hilly, but fertile, and producing cotton, corn, and sugar. It is drained by the river Pea. *Pop.* 23,632; of whom about the half are slaves. 2. In the state of Virginia. *Area*, 330 square miles. *Desc.* Hilly, and well adapted for pasture. *Pro.* The usual cerealia. *Minerals.* Abundant, especially coal, iron, and stone. *Pop.* 9,000; of whom a few are slaves.

BARBUD, *bar'-bud*, a Persian musician in the service of Kosru Parviz. His name was adopted to express the master of music in all succeeding times. The Persians also gave the name of Barbud to a sort of lyre.

BARBUDA, *bar'-bood'-da*, one of the Caribbean or West-India islands, belonging to the Leeward group, in the Atlantic Ocean. *Ext.* 15 miles long and 8 broad. *Area*, about 75 square miles. *Desc.* Low, level, well covered with woods, and generally fertile. *Pro.* Cotton, corn, pepper, and tobacco; but no sugar. *Pop.* 1,600. *Lat.* 17° 33' N. *Lon.* 61° 43' W.—This island has no harbour, but a roadstead on its W. side.

BARBY, *bar'-be*, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, situate on the Elbe, 14 miles from Magdeburg. *Manf.* Linen and cotton goods. There are soupworks and distilleries. *Pop.* about 6,000.

BARCA, *bar'-ka*, a country of Barbary, on the S. coast of the Mediterranean, between Tripoli and Egypt; and forming the E. division of the regency of Tripoli. *Ext.* about 500 miles from N. to S., with a breadth of

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about 400 from E. to W. *Desc.* Formerly this country was believed to be nothing more than a barren desert inhabited only by wandering Arabs; but it is now found to contain much excellent pasturage, more especially in the N. and E. The vegetable productions are the palm, the pine, the date, the olive, and the fig. There are, properly speaking, no rivers, but only streams, which are quite dry in the hot season, and generally are lost in the sands of the Libyan desert. *Pop.* estimated about 1,000,000. *Lat.* between 26° and 33° N. *Lon.* between 20° and 25° E.—This country was the seat of the ancient five Greek cities, Arsinoe, Barca, Berenice, Apollonia, and Cyrene; all of which have passed into decay, save Berenice, which is now called Bengazia.

BARCELONA, *bar'-se-lo'-na*, a city of Spain, formerly the capital of Catalonia, on the Mediterranean, 312 miles from Madrid. It is strongly fortified, being surrounded by walls and defences, which, however, are commanded by the fort of Montjoi, occupying a height of the same name on the south. It is divided into nearly two equal parts, is lighted with gas, and has for its principal edifice a cathedral, which occupies the highest part of the old town. The harbour, though very spacious, is difficult of entrance. A private school is established for the instruction of engineer officers in mathematics, and in the principles of fortification. There are also academies for jurisprudence, practical medicine, natural philosophy, history, the fine arts, and several libraries, one of which is rich in MSS. of Catalonia and Aragon. *Manuf.* Leather, lace, silks, woollens, cottons, and jewellery. *Exp.* Iron, copper, arms, cork, silks, soap, paper, ribbons, laces, hats, shell-fruit, and brandies. *Imp.* Timber, hides, horns, wax, stock-fish, hemp, sugar, coffee, cocoa, and other colonial goods. *Pop.* including its suburb of Barceloneta, 122,000. *Lat.* 41° 21' 44" N. *Lon.* 2° 9' 57" E. Barcelona is said to have been founded by the Carthaginians under Hamilcar Barca, and hence its name. It was besieged during the War of the Succession by the duke of Berwick, to whom it surrendered in 1714, after an obstinate defence; and also in 1808. In 1843 it was bombarded by order of the regent Espartero.

BARCELONA, a city of South America, in the province of Cumana, on the river Neveri, at about 2 miles' distance from the sea. It is neither handsomely nor agreeably constructed, and the great number of hogs which are fed in the city contributes also to engender filth and disease. Its chief exports are horses and cattle. *Lat.* 10° 10' S. *Lon.* 64° 47' W.

BARCELOBE, *bar'-se-lor*, a town of Hindostan, in Canara. *Lat.* 13° 45' N. *Lon.* 74° 46' E. This is the Barace of the ancients.

BARCHA, or **BARCA**, *bar'-ka*, the surname of a noble Carthaginian family, from which Hannibal and Hamilcar were descended. By means of their bribes and influence, they created a great faction, which is known in the annals of Carthage by the name of the Barchinian faction, and at last raised themselves to power, and to the independent disposal of all the offices of trust or emolument in the state.

BARCLAY, Alexander, *bar'-klai*, a writer, who, according to some, was a native of Scotland, but who others maintain was an Englishman. However this may be, we find that he travelled through most parts of Europe, and on his return became a monk at Ely; but on the dissolution of his monastery he obtained a living in Somersetshire, and afterwards in Essex. *D.* 1552. Barclay was one of the first refiners of our language by his productions, which are chiefly translations from foreign writers. He rendered into English that curious book entitled "Navis Stultifera; or, the Ship of Fools," and to which he added much original matter. This book was first printed by Pynson in 1509, a copy of which edition is very rare, and is worth about £100. Barclay also wrote some eclogues, which Warton says were the first that appeared in the English language, and were like Petrarch's and the Mantuan's; that is, of the moral and satirical kind, and containing few touches of rural description and bucolic imagery.

BARCLAY, John, a son of the above, who was educated in France, and on the death of his father visited London, where he lived ten years. *B.* at Pont-à-Mousson, 1582; *D.* at Rome, 1621.—He wrote several ingenious

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works; the chief of which are, "Euphormio," a satire in Latin, and a romance entitled "Argenis." This last has been translated into several languages, and is an evidence of the fleeting nature of literary popularity. "It absolutely distresses me," says Coleridge, "when I reflect that this work, admired as it has been by great men of all ages, and lately by the poet Cowper, should be only not unknown to the general reader." It was of this Barclay that the learned Grotius said,

"A Scot by blood, and French by birth, this man
At Rome speaks Latin as no Roman can."

BARCLAY, Robert, a Scotchman, who walked in his father's footsteps in so far as he embraced the tenets held by the Society of Friends. At an early age he was sent to Paris, to be under the care of his uncle, who was principal of the Scots college. He there embraced the Romish religion, on which his father sent for him home, and having himself become a convert to the opinions of the Quakers, he persuaded his son to do the same. In 1670 he published a defence of his new religion, at Aberdeen; and in 1675 printed a catechetical discourse, or system of faith, according to the opinions of his sect. But his greatest work is, "An Apology for the true Christian Divinity, as the same is held forth and preached by the people called, in scorn, Quakers," printed in Latin, at Amsterdam, in 1676, and translated into English in 1678. He not only benefited his party by his writings, but travelled through various countries, particularly Germany and Holland, to obtain converts. He spent the latter part of his life on his paternal estate of Ury, in Kincardineshire, Scotland. *B.* at Edinburgh, 1648; *D.* at Ury, 1690.

BARCLAY DE TOLLY, a Russian general, who, in the German and Polish campaigns of 1806-7, was made a field-marshal. He subsequently became commander-in-chief, headed the Russians at the battle of Leipsic, and in 1815 led them into France. Besides his military commands, he at one period held the post of minister of war, and had the title of prince conferred on him. *D.* 1818.

BARCOCHEBAS, or **BARCOCHAB**, *bar'-ko-ke-bas*, 'the son of a star,' a famous impostor among the Jews, who pretended to be the *star* predicted by Balaam. He gained many followers, who overran Judæa, putting numbers of Romans to the sword. He was at last defeated and slain by Julius Severus, who, by way of revenge, committed a dreadful massacre on the Jewish nation, *A.D.* 134.

BARD, *bard*, a fortress and village of Piedmont, 23 miles from Aosta. It is situate on a height at the south entrance of the valley of Aosta, and in 1800 was razed by the French; but since that period it has been restored. This fort commands the passage of the Aosta valley, and here Napoleon, after crossing the Alps, in 1800, met with a formidable resistance from an Austrian garrison of 400 men.

BARDI, *bar'-di*, a priestly order among the ancient Gauls, who praised their heroes, and published their fame in verses, accompanied by musical instruments. They were so respected that, at their sight, two armies which were engaged in battle laid down their arms, and submitted to their orders. They censured, as well as commended, the behaviour of the people.

BARDNEY, *bard'-ne*, a parish of Lincolnshire, 6 miles from Wragby. *Area*, 5,490 acres. *Pop.* 1,329.—Ethelred, king of Mercia, is supposed to have been buried in this parish, where there is a barrow with a cross upon it.

BARDOLINO, *bar-do-le'-no*, a village of Austrian Italy, 14 miles from Verona. *Pop.* 2,000.—Near this place is the field of Rivoli, where, in January 1797, the French, under Napoleon I., defeated the Austrians under Alvinzi.

BARDOP, *bar'-dop*, a river of England, running into the Read, in Northumberland.

BARDSEY, *bard'-se*, an island on the coast of Wales, near the N. point of Cardigan Bay. *Ext.* 2 miles long and 1 broad. *Pop.* 100.—The name of this island is a corruption of "Bard's Island," which it was formerly called, from its having been the last retreat of the Welsh bards.

BAREBONE, Praise God, *bair'-bone*, a Puritan, who was by trade a leatherseller, and who became, in 1654, one of the most active members of Cromwell's parlia-

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Bareilly

ment, which was named after him. When General Monk came to London to restore the king, this man appeared at the head of a formidable rabble, and presented a petition to parliament for the exclusion of the king and the royal family. Monk, in consequence, wrote a letter of complaint to the house for encouraging the furious zealot and his adherents. Lived in the middle of the 17th century.—It is said that there were three brothers of this family, each of whom had a sentence to his name; viz., "Praise God Barebone;" "Christ came into the world to save Barebone;" and "If Christ had not died thou hadst been damned Barebone." The parent of this hopeful family could scarcely have carried his fanaticism further in christening his children.

BAREILLY, *ba-ri'-le*, a district of British India, in the N.W. provinces, forming a portion of Rohilcund, having the Kumaon hills on the N., the Ganges on the W., a portion of Oude on the E. and S., and on the N. and W. Furrukabad, Alighur, and Moradabad. *Area*, 2,937 square miles. *Desc.* The surface is in general level and the soil good, being well watered, and in every part producing sugar, rice, grain, and cotton. *Pop.* 1,143,657. *Lat.* between 28° and 29° N.

BAREILLY, the capital of the above district, stands on an affluent of the Ganges, 118 miles from Agra. It has several mosques, a strong quadrangular citadel, a great number of Persian and Hindoo schools, an English college, and is the head-quarters of a civil establishment and circuit court. *Pop.* 65,796.—Near this town the British obtained two victories over the Rohillas, the first in 1774, under Colonel Champion; the second in 1796, under Sir Robert Abercrombie. Here an outbreak of the Sepoys took place on the 1st of June, 1857, when Brigadier Sibbald and Ensign Tucker were killed on their way to the parade-ground, and all but three officers of the 18th regiment were also slaughtered in other places.

BARENT, Dieterick, *ba-rem'*, a Dutch painter of history and portraits, who studied in the school of Titian, with whom he continued several years. *B.* at Amsterdam, 1534; *d.* 1582.

BARETTI, Joseph, *ba-ret'-e*, an ingenious Italian writer, and the son of an architect at Turin, of the early part of whose life little is known, except that he was a great traveller. In 1750 he visited England, and soon acquired a knowledge of the language, which he afterwards wrote with facility and correctness. About 1753 he became acquainted with Dr. Johnson, by whose means he was introduced as a teacher of Italian into the family of Mr. Thrale. In 1760 he returned to Italy, and began to publish at Venice a periodical work entitled "Frusta Literaria," but on account of the freedom of its sentiments, found it expedient to quit that country, and once more visited England. In 1769 he was tried at the Old Bailey for killing a man who had assaulted him in the Haymarket, and was acquitted. Next year he published his "Travels through France, Spain, Portugal, and Italy," 4 vols. 8vo. On the establishment of the Royal Academy, he was appointed its foreign secretary, and during Lord North's administration obtained a pension. *B.* 1716; *d.* 1789.—He was a talented, pleasant, and charitable man. Besides the above, he wrote "A Dissertation on Italian Poetry;" "An Introduction to the Italian Language;" "The Italian Library," 8vo; "A Dictionary, English and Italian," 2 vols. 4to; "A Grammar of the Italian Language," 8vo; "An Account of the Manners and Customs of Italy," 2 vols. 8vo; "An Introduction to the most Useful European Languages," 8vo; "A Dictionary, English and Spanish," 4to; by which, and his Italian Dictionary, he is best known.

BARFLEUR, *bar'-flur*, a parish and town of France, department of La Manche, 15 miles from Cherbourg. It was formerly a considerable town, and from it William the Conqueror sailed with his army to effect the conquest of England.

BARFLEUR, a cape on the coast of France, 18 miles E. of Cherbourg, on which there is a lighthouse 271 feet high.

BARFORD, *bar'-ford*, a name common to several English parishes with small populations.

BARGABRAU, *bar-gar-ro*, a village in Scotland, 5 miles from Paisley, where the manufacture of fine thread was first established in that country.

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Barlaam

BARHAM, Rev. Richard Harris, *bar'-ham*, rector of St. Augustine's and St. Faith, in London, known to the world by his literary name of Thomas Ingoldsby. His "Ingoldsby Legends" were first contributed to "Bentley's Miscellany," and afterwards collected into volumes. For many years he was a contributor to "Blackwood's Magazine," the "Literary Gazette," and other periodicals; and he is the author of the popular novel entitled "My Cousin Nicholas." *B.* at Canterbury, 1783; *d.* 1845.

BARI, *bar'-e*, a province of Naples, having on the N. Capitanata, on the S. Otranto, on the W. Basilicata, and on the E. the Adriatic. *Ext.* 80 miles long, with an average breadth of 34. *Area*, 1,290 square miles. *Desc.* A level, fertile country, producing abundance of grain, fruit, and wine. Large numbers of goats, sheep, asses, and swine are reared. *Pop.* 426,000.

BARI, the chief town of the above province, lying on the Gulf of Venice, and well fortified, being, towards the sea, defended by strong walls. Its principal buildings are, a citadel, a cathedral, and a college of nobles; and it has civil and criminal courts. *Manf.* Linen, cotton, and silk fabrics; glass, soap, and liqueurs. *Pop.* about 30,000. *Lat.* 41° 7' 52" N. *Lon.* 16° 53' 4" E.—On the fall of the Roman empire, this town first passed into the hands of the Saracens, and afterwards into those of the Normans, when it became the capital of Apulia. It has thrice been taken and destroyed, and as often rebuilt on the same site.

BARIGAZZO, *bar'-e-gats'-o*, a village of Italy, in the province of Lunigiana, in the neighbourhood of which fire issues from the surface of the earth, ascends for several feet, and continues for some days.

BARILE, *bar'-e-lat*, a town of Naples, 3 miles from Melfi. *Pop.* about 4,000.—It suffered greatly by an earthquake in 1851.

BARJESUS, *bar-je'-sus*, 'son of Jesus,' a Jewish magician, or false prophet, settled at Cyprus.

BARJONA, *bar-jo'-na*, 'son of Jona,' the designation of Peter in Syriac.

BARKER, Edmund Henry, *bar'-ker*, a contributor to the "Classical Journal" for twenty years, and a laborious Greek scholar. His *magnum opus*, or great work, as it might be called, is an edition of Stephens's "Thesaurus Lingue Græcæ," which comprises no fewer than 11,752 double-columned pages. Its principal value consists in its size and the comprehensiveness of its grasp, rather than in its merit. He was the editor of numerous other classical works, and, for some time, was the amanuensis of Dr. Parr. *B.* at Holm, in Yorkshire; *d.* in London, 1839.

BARKER, Robert, was an Irishman, and the inventor and patentee of panoramas. Amongst his most popular panoramas were the battles of Aboukir and Trafalgar. He was himself originally a painter, and, in the production of his pictures was assisted by R. R. Reinagle, R.A., from whose sketches a great number of his foreign views were painted. *B.* at Kells, Meath; *d.* in London, 1806.

BARKER, Thomas, a successful artist, who established himself at Bath. His principal objects of study were rustic figures and landscapes. His "Woodman" is a well-known work of art, and has been almost universally popularized by its reproduction on earthenware, tobacco-boxes, and almost every article upon which a design could be printed or painted. *B.* near Pontypool, in Monmouthshire, 1769; *d.* in Bath, 1847.

BARKHAM, John, *bark'-ham*, an English antiquary, who was made dean of Bocking, in Essex. *B.* at Exeter, 1572; *d.* at Bocking, in Essex, 1642. He bequeathed medals and coins to Archbishop Laud, who added them to the collection which he had given to the university of Oxford; and he is said to have been the sole author of the "Display of Heraldry," which goes under the name of Guillim.

BARKING, *bar'-king*, a parish and market-town of Essex, situate on a creek of the same name, running into the Thames, 7 miles from London. *Area*, 10,170 acres. It has no manufactures, but has a timber and fishing trade. *Pop.* about 10,000.—The famous Gunpowder Plot, which was, at one fell swoop, to deprive England of its king, lords, and commons, is said to have been concocted in a house near this town.

BARLAAM, *bar-lam*, a learned Italian monk, who was nearly the last who wrote in Greek upon his

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Bar-le-Duc

favourite study of mathematics. Lived in the 14th century.

BAR-LE-DUC, or **BAR-SUR-ORNAIN**, *bar-le(r)-dook*, a town of France, in the department of the Meuse, 125 miles from Paris. It is the capital of the arrondissement Forestier. *Manf.* Cottons and calicoes. It has a considerable trade in timber, wine, wool, and iron. *Pop.* about 15,000. It is noted for its sweetmeats.

BARLETTA, *bar-let'-a*, a seaport-town of Naples, in the Terra di Bari, on the Gulf of Venice. It is situate on an island connected with the mainland by a bridge, and about 30 miles from Bari. The streets are wide and well paved; the houses large, lofty, and built of beautiful hewn stone. It has a cathedral, remarkable for its antique columns of granite; and a spacious citadel. In the market-place stands a colossal bronze statue of the emperor Heraclius. *Pro.* and *Manf.* Salt, almonds, liquorice, fruit, wool, and skins. *Pop.* 25,000. *Lat.* 41° 19' 18" N. *Lon.* 16° 17' E.

BARLETTA, Gabriel, a Dominican monk and an extraordinary preacher, whose sermons exhibit such a mixture of religious and comic expressions, sublime and vulgar ideas, the serious and the ridiculous, and, what is more remarkable, the whole are written in such a barbarous language, compounded of Greek, Latin, and Italian, as to have rendered them among the most extraordinary productions in literature. So great, however, was his fame with his contemporaries, that it elicited the proverb, *Nescit predicare qui nescit Barlettare*. *B.* in Naples, about 1400.—His sermons have passed through more than twenty editions: the best is that of Venice, in 1577, 2 vols. 8vo.

BARLOW, **GREAT** and **LITTLE**, *bar'-lo*, two adjoining townships in Derbyshire, 3 miles from Chesterfield. *Area*, 3,760 acres. *Pop.* 700.

BARLOW, Francis, an English painter, who studied under Shepherd, the portrait-painter. *B.* in Lincolnshire, 1626; *d.* 1702.—His principal excellence lay in painting beasts, birds, and fish, which he represented with great beauty on the ceilings of the country houses of sporting noblemen and gentlemen.

BARLOW, Joel, an American author and diplomatist, who, during the War of Independence, composed many patriotic songs and addresses to stimulate his countrymen in the great cause in which they were engaged. In 1787 he published by subscription a poem entitled the "Vision of Columbus," whilst engaged as the conductor of a weekly newspaper in the town of Hartford. In the following year he visited England as the agent of a company speculating in the sale of land, and united himself to that class who were then zealous in the advocacy of republican principles. After spending seventeen years in this country and in France, he returned to America, and in 1808 reproduced his "Vision of Columbus," under the new title of "The Columbiad." This performance never obtained a high popularity. He now engaged himself in collecting materials for a "History of the United States," but was interrupted by President Madison, who admired him so much as to appoint him minister plenipotentiary to the court of France. Accordingly, in 1812, he once more arrived in France, and soon afterwards died. *B.* at Reading, Connecticut, 1755; *d.* on his way to Wilna, near Cracow, 1812.

BARLOW, Peter, an eminent mathematician, who, although possessed of no other advantages than those which arise from the commonest education, rose to be a mathematical master at the Royal Academy, Woolwich, and till 1847 filled the chair as its professor for forty years, when he retired. In 1825, the Royal Society awarded him their Copley medal for "various communications on the subject of magnetism." For his able "Essay on Magnetic Attractions," published in 1820, the Board of Longitude presented him with the parliamentary reward for useful discoveries in navigation. *B.* at Norwich, in 1776.

BARLOWE, William, an eminent mathematician, who, on entering into orders, was made prebendary of Winchester, and finally archdeacon of Sarum. He was the first English writer on the properties of the loadstone, and he likewise discovered the difference between iron and steel, and their tempers for magnetical uses. To him also we are indebted for the way of pointing magnetic needles, and of piecing and cementing loadstones. *B.* in Pembrokeshire; *d.* 1625.—As the

Barnard

first English writer on the nature and properties of the magnet, and as the inventor of the compass-box as now used at sea, the name of Barlowe deserves to stand high amongst those scientific investigators who have exerted their talents for the benefit of mankind.

BARMEN, *bar'-men*, a district of Rhenish Prussia, including several villages and hamlets in the circle of Elberfeld, and stretching for 5 miles along the Wupper valley. *Manf.* Silk and cotton fabrics, steel and plated goods, and chemicals. *Pop.* about 30,000.

BARMOUTH, *bar'-mouth*, a seaport-town of Wales, in Merionethshire, 8 miles from Dolgelly. The town is built on very unequal ground, so that at the mouth of the Maw, or Avon, the houses gradually rise above each other in successive terraces. *Pop.* 1,000.—It is much frequented for sea-bathing, and the environs are very picturesque.

BARNABAS, *St., bar'-na-bas*, 'son of prophecy or of consolation,' the name given to Josès, of the tribe of Levi, who embraced the gospel, sold his estate, and gave the produce to the apostles, and became an eminent evangelist. He was sent to Antioch to confirm the new disciples; and was the companion of St. Paul. He was stoned to death by the Jews in Cyprus. *B.* in the island of Cyprus. Lived in the 1st century.—There is an epistle extant under his name, which was printed at Amsterdam, with notes, in 1724, by Le Clerc.

BARNARD, Sir John, *bar'-nard*, an eminent citizen of London, whose parents belonged to the Society of Friends. In his 19th year he quitted this body, and became a member of the established church, and was first brought into notice by being appointed by those engaged in the wine trade, and to which he himself belonged, to state before the House of Lords their objections to a bill then pending in that house, and affecting their trade. In consequence of the abilities he displayed on this occasion, he was, in 1721, nominated candidate for the city of London, and in the year following was elected. He continued to represent the city in parliament nearly forty years, and discharged that trust with a fidelity which gained for him the veneration of his fellow-citizens, who, in the Royal Exchange, erected his statue, which in the fire of 1833 was destroyed. In 1732 he received the honour of knighthood from George II. In 1737 he served the office of lord mayor, in which situation he considerably reformed the police. *B.* at Reading, 1685; *d.* at Clapham, 1764.—Sir John Barnard was a worthy magistrate, an upright senator, a good speaker, and a religious man.

BARNARD, Lady Anne, the daughter of James Lindsay, 5th earl of Balcarras, and the wife of Sir Andrew Barnard, librarian to George III. She is noticed here for being the authoress of the pathetic ballad entitled "Auld Robin Gray," the name of the writer of which was preserved a secret for upwards of fifty years. *B.* 1750; *d.* 1825.

BARNARD, Sir Andrew Francis, G.C.B. and G.C.H., a British general, who early entered the army, and saw much active service in the W. Indies, and was also in 1799 engaged in the expedition to the Helder, and subsequently was present in the peninsular war at Barrosa, where he was severely wounded, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelle, where he was again wounded, Orthes, and Toulouse. For his services he received many honours, and in 1815 fought and was slightly hurt at Waterloo. He stood so high in the duke of Wellington's opinion, that, when Paris capitulated, Sir Andrew was appointed commandant of the British troops there. *B.* in Donegal, 1773; *d.* Jan. 17, 1855.

BARNARD, Sir Henry William, a British general, who entered the army in 1814, and served in various ranks, when, in 1854, he was appointed to the command of one of the brigades in the Crimea, and was chief of the staff under General Simpson, until the appointment of General Windham. He afterwards had the command of the troops at Corfu, and finally was placed on the staff of the Bengal army. In June, 1857, he commanded the troops before Delhi at the commencement of its siege, in the place of General Reed, whose age and health unfitted him for the chief com-

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Barnard Castle

mand of the Indian army, which had devolved upon him on the death of General Anson, but which he relinquished to Sir Henry Barnard. The latter, however, soon succumbed to the toils and anxieties of his position, and died of cholera, after a few hours' illness, 5th July, 1857.

BARNARD CASTLE, a town in the bishopric of Durham, situate on the river Tees, 22 miles from Durham. *Manf.* Carpets, thread, and hats. In its neighbourhood are some stone-quarries. *Pop.* nearly 6,000.—Here is a castle of great antiquity, built by Barnard Baliol, grandfather of John Baliol, who was born here, and who became king of Scotland. There is, besides, an hospital for poor persons, said to have been founded by John Baliol.

BARNAUL, *bar'-nawl*, a town of Siberia, situate on a river of the same name, where it joins the Oby, about 230 miles from Tomsk. It is the seat of a court of directors for the whole of the Kolyvan line, including the silver-mines on the Oby, and the mines of the Altai mountains. *Manf.* Glass, tiles, bricks; and here are smelted large quantities of lead, and also all auriferous silver ores. *Pop.* about 10,000. *Lat.* 53° 20' N. *Lon.* 83° 26' E.

BARNAVE, Anthony, *bar'-nav*, one of the actors in and the victims of the French revolution. He was a member of the National Assembly, in which he was remarkable for the vehemence with which he enunciated his principles and opinions. When the king was stopped at Varennes, he was deputed to conduct him and the royal family to Paris; in which mission he behaved with great respect to his illustrious captives. As a royalist, he was guillotined at the age of 32. Suffered, 1794.

BARNBY, *barn'-be*, the name of several English parishes with small populations.

BARNES, Juliana, *burns*, a lady whose accomplishments procured her the place of prioress of Sopewell nunnery, which belonged to St. Albans. *B.* at Roding, Essex. Lived in the 15th century.—She wrote on heraldry, hunting, and hawking, which treatises were printed at the monastery of St. Albans.

BARNES, Robert, an English divine, who was chaplain to Henry VIII., by whom he was sent to Germany to confer with the divines of that country on the legality of his divorce. There he became a Lutheran, and on his return propagated his new opinions with such zeal, that he was arrested and burnt in Smithfield. Suffered in 1540.—He wrote a treatise on justification, and some other books.

BARNES, Albert, an American biblical commentator, well known as the author of "Barnes's Notes," which have gone through many editions in the United States, and have been republished in England, and are so much esteemed, that a circulation of nearly half a million is said to have been reached up to 1859. *B.* at Rome, U.S., 1798.

BARNES, a parish in Surrey, 5 miles from London. *Area*, 820 acres. *Pop.* about 2,000.—**BARN-ELMS**, where Walsingham entertained Queen Elizabeth, is in this parish.

BARNET, **CHIPPING BARNET**, or **HIGH BARNET**, *bar'-net*, a town of Hertfordshire, 11 miles from London. It has almshouses for twelve aged women, and a royal free grammar-school. In September, a very important horse and cattle fair is here held. *Pop.* 2,500.—Near this town, April 14th, 1471, on Gladsmore Heath, was fought the decisive battle of Barnet between the Yorkists and Lancastrians, in which the latter were completely defeated, and their leader, the earl of Warwick, killed. In 1740, an obelisk was erected here, to commemorate the event. There are two other small places in England of this name, and one in the United States.

BARNEVELDT, John Van Olden, *barn'-velt*, Grand Pensionary of Holland, who rose from his position as an advocate to the first dignities in the Dutch government. During the struggle of the Netherlands with the Spaniards, he assisted, in 1573, as a volunteer in the defence of Haarlem; and, in 1575, the year following the assassination of William, prince of Orange, was sent as ambassador to England. Here he was successful in procuring military assistance from Queen Elizabeth, and on his return from the embassy was made advocate-general. Endeavouring, however, to limit the power of Maurice, prince of Orange, the stadtholder, and also

Baroda

approving the doctrines of the Arminians, which Maurice, as a Gomarist, opposed, he made himself obnoxious to that prince, who was possessed of great power, and was arrested and tried for plotting to deliver up his country to the Spanish monarch. Of this he was found guilty, and beheaded in 1619. *B.* at Amersfoort, 1547.—His sons, William and René, formed a conspiracy against Maurice, to revenge their father's death, which was discovered. William escaped, but René was taken prisoner and executed. The wife of Barneveldt solicited for the pardon of René, and Prince Maurice expressed his astonishment that she should do for her son what she had refused to do for her husband. To this she nobly replied, "I would not seek pardon for my husband, because he was innocent; I ask it for my son, because he is guilty."

BARNEY, Joshua, *bar'-ne*, a distinguished American seaman, who early sought the sea, and, at the commencement of the War of Independence, was appointed mate of the American sloop *Hornet*. On board this and other vessels he soon showed his brave and seamanlike qualities, and was very active and successful in capturing British merchant-ships. He, however, was taken prisoner and sent to England; but, escaping, made his way home, and again commenced his attacks on the British. On peace being made, he was for a short time in the French navy, but resigned his command and engaged in commercial pursuits. In the second war between England and America, in 1812, he was appointed commander of the flotilla in Chesapeake Bay, and having landed his men to assist the land forces, was present at the engagement of Bladensburg, where he was wounded and again taken prisoner. *B.* 1759; *D.* 1818.

BARNHAM, *barn'-ham*, the name of several small parishes in England.

BARNINGHAM, *bar'-ning-ham*, a name common to several English parishes with small populations.

BARNESLEY, or **BARNESLEY**, *barns'-le*, a market-town and chapelry in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 8 miles from Sheffield. *Manf.* Damasks, drills, and linen yarns. It has coal-works and iron-foundries, needle and wire factories, and bleaching-fields. *Pop.* 15,000.—It is a station on the North Midland Railway.

BARNSTABLE, *barn'-stap-el*, a town of Devonshire, always considered a seaport, although situate 6 miles from the sea, on the Taw, which is here crossed by a bridge of 16 arches. The town is generally well built, and placed amongst beautiful scenery. *Manf.* Principally porcelain, and formerly woollen goods were its staple. *Pop.* about 10,000.

BARNSTABLE, a county of Massachusetts, U.S., comprising Cape Cod. *Pop.* about 35,000. The soil is principally sandy and barren, and the inhabitants engaged chiefly in the cod-fisheries.

BARNSTABLE, a seaport and capital of the above county, 68 miles from Boston. *Pop.* 5,000.

BARNWELL, a district of South Carolina. *Pop.* 27,000; of whom about one half are slaves. Cotton is the chief production.

BARO, Peter, *bar'-o*, a French Protestant divine, who, to avoid persecution, came to England, and, in 1575, was chosen Margaret professor of divinity at Cambridge; but involving himself in disputes by opposing the Calvinistic doctrine of predestination, he, in 1596, resigned his professorship. *B.* about 1600.—He published some polemical books in Latin.

BAROCHE, Peter Jules, *ba'-rosh*, a celebrated French advocate, who, on the 23rd February, 1848, signed the bill of charges brought by Odilon Barrot against Guizot, for having prevented the reform banquet. Subsequently he became, under the government of Louis Napoleon, minister of the interior, foreign minister, and then president of the council of state. *B.* at Paris, 1802.

BAROCHE, or **BAROCCI**, Frederick, *ba-ro'-se*, an Italian painter, who received, at Rome, much praise and encouragement from Michael Angelo. He chiefly excelled in religious subjects, and his pictures, which are rare, are held in high esteem. *B.* 1528; *D.* 1612.

BARODA, *ba-ro'-da*, a city of Guzerat, Hindostan, 81 miles from Surat, and capital of the territory of the prince called the Guicowar. It has a considerable trade, and a British resident is stationed here, with a body of troops; and there is a corps, known as the

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Baron

Guzerat Irregulars, commanded by British officers. *Pop.* perhaps 120,000.

BARON, Michael, *ba'-rong*, a famous French actor, the son of a leather-merchant, who himself was something of a performer. For nearly thirty years he played, with the greatest success, with Molière's *troupe*, and then, in 1691, without any apparent reason, suddenly retired from the stage. In 1720, however, he again returned, and was received with immense enthusiasm, playing, with great success, even the most youthful parts. In 1729 he was taken ill, whilst on the boards, and died shortly after. *B.* 1653.—Although his merit in his profession was very great, yet his vanity was equal. This will appear from a saying of his, "that once in a century we might see a Cæsar, but that 2,000 years were not sufficient to produce a Baron;" and he was about to refuse the pension granted him by Louis XIV., because the order for it was worded, "Pay to the within-named Michael Boyrun, called *Baron*," &c. He wrote also some plays, three volumes of his comedies being printed after his death.

BARONI, Leonora, *ba-ro'-ne*, a famous Italian singer, the daughter of the fair Adriana of Mantua, on whose beauty and accomplishments numerous panegyrics were printed. Leonora possessed eminent talents, and a volume of poems in different languages was, in 1636, printed in her praise. She also wrote several poetical pieces of merit. *B.* at Naples, and flourished during the 17th century.

BARONIUS, Cæsar, *bā-ro'-ne-us*, a learned cardinal, who entered into the congregation of the Oratory; and, in 1583, was elected superior-general of that order, and subsequently became librarian of the Vatican and confessor to Clement VIII., whom he would have succeeded as pope, but for the Spanish party. *B.* 1538; *D.* 1607.—The fame of Baronius rests on his celebrated and laborious work, "*Annales Ecclesiasticæ*" (*Ecclesiastical Annals*), which was published in 12 volumes, and has been reproduced in many forms, and contains the history of the first twelve ages of the church.

BAROTSE, *ba-rot'-se*, the name of an African tribe visited by Dr. Livingstone.

BAROZZI, James, *ba-rot'-se*, a famous architect, surnamed *VIGNOLA*, who first studied painting, but afterwards architecture, and became a member of the Academy of Design at Rome. He built several palaces in and near Bologna; but his greatest work is the palace at Caprarola, erected for Alexander Farnese. He also constructed the famous canal to Ferrara, and was employed to build some churches at Rome, and succeeded Michael Angelo as architect of Saint Peter's. He carried off the prize, from twenty-two competitors, for the design for the Escorial at Madrid, and wrote a celebrated book, entitled "*Rules for the Five Orders of Architecture*," which has gone through sixteen editions; also a treatise on *Practical Perspective*. *B.* 1507; *D.* 1573.—It is thought by some that Vignola was the first to settle the rules of taste in architecture. No one succeeded, before him, in defining such harmonious and just proportions, and no one since has dared to depart therefrom.

BARQUESIMETO, *bar'-kais-e-mai'-to*, an ancient city of South America, in Venezuela, 120 miles from Caracas, capital of a province of the same name, and founded by the Spaniards in 1522. The city was well built, with a handsome church; but, in 1812, it suffered fearfully from an earthquake, which almost entirely destroyed it, and buried in its ruins nearly 1,500 persons. It has been gradually recovering from the effects of this catastrophe. *Pop.* perhaps 12,000. *Lat.* 9° 54' 35" N. *Lon.* 69° 12' 27" W.

BARRE, *bar*, a village and parish of Ayrshire. Here are some mountains nearly 3,000 feet high, and several lochs. *Pop.* 837.

BARRA, *bar'-ra*, a town of Italy, 3 miles from Naples. *Manf.* Silks. *Pop.* 6,000.—There is another town of the same name near Reggio. *Pop.* 3,000.

BARRA, the name of several unimportant towns in Brazil, with different affixes.

BARRACKPOOR, *bar-ak'-poor*, a town of British India, on the Hooghly, 16 miles from Calcutta. The governor-general has a fine residence here, situate in a beautiful park; and there is a military cantonment, where several regiments of native infantry are usually stationed, with

Barren

the bungalows or houses of their British officers.—In March, 1857, during the earlier period of the sepoy rebellion, the 19th regiment of native infantry was here disbanded, owing to its disaffection; and, in the following May, another regiment, the 34th, was also disbanded by General Hearsey.

BARRAS, *bar-ra*, Paul Francis John Nicholas, one of the five members of the French Directory, early entered into military life, and took part in the defence of Pondicherry, in India, against the English, and was present at the battle of Proguia, and soon after returned to France. The revolution now discovering itself, Barras assisted at the taking of the Bastille, and afterwards of the Tuileries. In 1792 he was elected a member of the National Convention, and voted for the unconditional death of Louis XVI. He was sent, in 1793, to the south of France, and commanded the left wing of the besieging army under Dugommier, and it was here that he first met Napoleon Bonaparte, then captain of artillery. The patriotic reputation of Barras was so well established, that he and Fréron were the only representatives not denounced by the popular societies. Robespierre, however, was no friend of his, and often wished to arrest him; and Barras, knowing this, became one of the principal actors of the 9th Thermidor, and put himself at the head of the troops which surrounded Robespierre at the Hôtel de Ville. In 1794 he was named one of the "Committee of Public Safety," and became a great enemy to the members of the Mountain; and, in February, 1795, he was elected president of the Convention, and, in that capacity, declared Paris in a state of siege, when the assembly was attacked by the populace. Afterwards, when the Convention was assailed, Bonaparte, by Barras' advice, was appointed to command the artillery; and that general, on the 13th Vendémiaire (Oct. 5, 1795), decisively repressed the royalist movement. For his services, Barras was now named one of the Directory, and took a prominent part in the changes which that body underwent until Napoleon's *coup d'état* of the 18th Brumaire (Nov. 9, 1799), which effectually overthrew the power of Barras and his colleagues. His life, from this date, was, generally speaking, one of retirement; and, after living at Grosbois, Marseilles, and Brussels, he went to Chaillot, near Paris, where he died, 1829. *B.* 1755.—Napoleon said of him, "The passion with which he spoke would make one imagine he was a resolute, determined man; but he was not so,—he had no decided opinion on any subject connected with government."

BARRÉ, *bar*, a name common to several townships in the United States.

BARRÉ, Lewis Francis Joseph de la, an ingenious writer, who assisted Anselmo Banduri in his "*Imperium Orientale*," and the collection of medals of Roman emperors from the emperor Decius, for which he had a pension given him by the duke of Tuscany. He also published "*Memoirs for the History of France and Burgundy*," and several other works. *B.* 1688; *D.* 1738.—There are others of this name in French history.

BARRÈGES, *bar'-aizh*, a village and watering-place of France, in the department of the Hautes Pyrénées, 12 miles from Bagnères-en-Bigorre. It stands in a valley, upwards of 3,000 feet above the level of the sea, and, in winter, is exposed to great danger from the falling of mountain avalanches.

BARRELLER, *bar-rell'-e-ai*, a French botanist, at first a physician, but who became a Dominican, and devoted himself to the study of botany, travelling through the south of France and Spain, collecting specimens of plants. He subsequently visited Italy, and founded, at Rome, a botanical garden. Here he also had engraved some of the plants he had collected, and, after remaining at Rome 23 years, returned to Paris, where he endeavoured to perfect his labours, with a view of publishing an account of his discoveries, but died there, 1673. *B.* 1606.—His valuable MSS. were, after his death, nearly all destroyed by fire, and only a few of his copper-plates saved: these, however, were used by Antoine de Jussieu in a work published in 1714; and Plumier, in honour of Barrellier, established the genus *Barrelliera*, of the order *Acanthaceæ*.

BARREN, *bar'-en*, a county of Kentucky, U.S. *Pop.* 20,000, of whom about one fourth are slaves. The capital is Glasgow.

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Barren Island

BARREN ISLAND, an island in the Bay of Bengal, with a volcanic mountain, which is frequently in eruption, and has a height of 1,848 feet.

BARRERE DE VIENZAC, Bertrand, *bar'-air ve'-i-zak*, a noted member of the "Committee of Public Safety," during the French revolution. He voted for the death of Louis XVI., whom he styled Louis the Traitor. In the troubles of this revolution, he acquired, from his flowery style when speaking or writing of the acts of the republicans, the name of the "Anacreon of the Guillotine." An intimate associate of Robespierre, he yet retained some influence after his death; and he was made, by Bonaparte, editor of a paper to declaim against the English, and became attached to the police. On the fall of Napoleon he retired to Belgium, but in 1830 returned to Paris, where he died. *B.* at Tarbes, 1755; *D.* 1841.

BARRETT, George, *bar'-et*, a landscape-painter, who was self-taught, and obtained, when young, the premium of £50, offered by the Dublin Society for the best landscape in oil. In 1762 he came to London, and the year after his arrival he gained the premium given by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c., for the best landscape. *B.* at Dublin, 1732; *D.* at Paddington, 1784.—He was one of the first who suggested the foundation of the Royal Academy, of which he became a member.

BARRETT, William, an English topographical author, who spent more than twenty years in collecting materials for a history of his native city, Bristol, which he published in 1788. *D.* 1789.—He was the early patron of the eccentric Chatterton.

BARREHEAD, *bar'-hed*, a small town of Scotland, 6 miles from Glasgow, and very picturesquely situated. *Pop.* 6,069. *Manf.* Cotton, prints, bleach-works.

BARRI, Giraldus de. (*See GIRALDUS CAMBRENSIS.*)

BARRIER REEF, THE GREAT, an immense coral reef, from 1,000 to 1,200 miles in length, on the N.E. coast of Australia, from which it is distant from 10 to 60 or 70 miles. Inside the reef the navigation is safe but intricate; and on one of the islands which dot its surface is a beacon 40 feet high. •

BARRIGA NEGRA, *bar'-re-ga ne'-gra*, a town in a district of the same name, in Uruguay, where are large cattle-breeding estates, some of which have as many as 200,000 head.

BARRINGTON, John Shute, Lord Viscount, *bar'-ing-ton*, the first Lord Barrington, was the son of Mr. Shute, a merchant; but a Mr. Barrington, who had married his cousin, having left him his estate, he, by act of parliament, assumed his arms and name. He wrote several works advocating the rights of Protestant dissenters, and, in 1720, was created an Irish peer, being then member for Berwick. In 1725 he published his "Miscellanea Sacra." He also wrote "An Essay on the Several Dispensations of God to Mankind," and other works. *B.* at Theobald's, Herts, 1678; *D.* in Berkshire, 1734.—It is remarkable that another gentleman, John Wildman, of Becket, should also have left Lord Barrington a considerable estate in Berkshire, although they were but slightly acquainted.

BARRINGTON, the Honourable Daines, fourth son of the above, was brought up to the law, and in 1757 was made a Welsh judge, after which he was appointed second justice of Chester. He resigned these offices long before his death, and lived in retirement in the Temple, engaging himself principally in the studies of antiquity and natural history. He wrote "Observations on the Statutes," a work which has frequently been reprinted, and to which, in the later editions, new matter has been added. He also wrote tracts on the possibility of reaching the north pole. These were intended to promote a favourite project of the author and embodied a vast amount of traditionary, as well as conjectural evidence. Besides these, he contributed several papers to the Royal and Antiquarian societies, of both of which he was a member, and of the latter vice-president. *B.* 1727; *D.* in the Temple, 1800.

BARRINGTON, Samuel, younger brother of the above, who was, in 1778, created rear-admiral of the white, and sent to the West Indies, where his valour and prudence gained him the highest reputation; and, against a far superior force, he greatly distinguished himself by the taking of St. Lucia. In 1782 he served

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under Lord Howe, and bore a part in the memorable relief of Gibraltar. *B.* 1729; *D.* 1800.

BARRINGTON, the name of several parishes in England, none of which has a population exceeding 600.

BARROCCIO, Frederigo, *bar-rotch'-e-o*, an eminent Italian painter, who, under the patronage of Pope Pius X., assisted in embellishing the Belvedere palace at Rome. The Annunciation, in fresco, on one of the ceilings, and a picture of the Holy Virgin with the infant Saviour, were of his execution; but his finest performances are the Presentation in the Temple, and the Visitation of the Virgin Mary to Elizabeth, which he painted for the Chiesa Nuova during the pontificate of Gregory XIII. *B.* at Urbino, 1528; *D.* 1612.

BARROS, or **DE BARROS**, John, *bar'-ros*, a learned Portuguese historian, who was tutor to the sons of King Emanuel; and when his pupil Don Juan ascended the throne as King John III., he had conferred upon him the governorship of St. George da Mina, on the coast of Guinea. He was subsequently recalled to Lisbon, and appointed agent-general for the Portuguese colonies, in which capacity he composed his great work entitled "Asia Portuguesa," and which he divided into four decades of ten books each. *B.* at Visea, 1496; *D.* near Pombal, 1570.—The style of this writer is considered a model of Portuguese prose.

BARROSA, or **BAROSSA**, *ba'-ros'-sa*, a village of Spain, 16 miles from Cadiz, where the French, under Victor, were defeated by the British, March 5, 1811.

BARROT, Camille Hyacinthe Odilon, *bar'-ro*, a celebrated French statesman, who showed great talents at an early age, and acquired considerable reputation as an advocate. After the revolution of 1830, in the principal transactions of which he was deeply engaged, he accompanied the dethroned dynasty to Cherbourg. Under Louis Philippe, Barrot, as a member of the Chamber of Deputies, was in opposition to Guizot, and was ardent in agitating for reform, and attended several of the provincial banquets, the interdiction of which ultimately led to the revolution of 1848, at the commencement of which he pleaded in vain for the establishment of the regency of the duchess of Orleans. He subsequently became, in December, 1848, president of the council; and, in September, 1849, from ill health, resigned; and, in 1852, withdrew from public affairs. *B.* at Villefort, 1791.

BARROW, Isaac, *bar'-o*, an eminent mathematician and divine, who was first placed in the Charter-house, and afterwards removed to Felsted school, in Essex, whence he was entered at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1647 he was chosen a scholar, and subscribed the engagement; but repenting of what he had done, he went back and struck out his name from the list. This was in strict conformity with the remarkable antagonistic and belligerent spirit which, up to the present period, he had frequently, if not usually, displayed. At school he was distinguished for his pugilistic qualities, and in the eyes of his father, who was linen-draper to Charles I., seemed such an incorrigible boy, that in his conversation he would express himself that if it pleased Providence to remove any of his offspring, that it might be Isaac, as he could best be spared. But however high might be his combative qualities, they were by no means superior to his intellectual powers. He had been a hard student, and the writings of Bacon, Descartes, Galileo, and similar philosophers, were his favourites, because they were profound. In 1649 he was chosen fellow of his college, and studied physic with a view of making it his profession; but by the advice of his uncle, afterwards bishop of St. Asaph, he forsook it, and devoted himself to theology. In 1655 he went on his travels, and at Constantinople read over all the works of St. Chrysostom. It was during this cruise up the Mediterranean, that the vessel in which he sailed was attacked by an Algerine pirate, when he assumed carnal weapons, and took his part with the rest of the crew in driving off the enemy. On his return he was episcopally ordained, and in 1660 was chosen Greek Professor at Cambridge. In 1662 he was appointed Gresham Professor of geometry; and in the year following was elected fellow of the Royal Society. In 1664 he gave up the Gresham professorship, on being appointed Lucasian Professor of mathematics at Cambridge, which chair he resigned in 1669 to his pupil, then Mr. Isaac Newton. In 1670

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he was created D.D., and two years afterwards appointed master of Trinity College; on which occasion the king said that he had given it to the most learned man in England. In 1675 he served the office of vice-chancellor, at which time the life of this truly great man was drawing to a close. *B.* in London, 1630; *D.* 1677, in his 47th year, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.—Not only as a mathematician, but as a divine, Barrow merits to rank with the highest of England's worthies. In the former capacity, Dr. Pemberton remarks, "He may be esteemed as having shown a compass of invention, equal, if not superior, to any of the moderns, Sir Isaac Newton only excepted." He was the originator of the idea of what has been called the incremental triangle, and proved the error of his predecessors in affirming that a portion of a curve may be taken so small, that it may, in calculation, be considered as a straight line. He was the author of many mathematical works; amongst which we may mention his "*Lectiones Mathematicæ*," which are esteemed as perfect models in the hands of those who are attached to the reasoning of sound geometry. As a divine, he seems inexhaustible in argument, knowledge, and power. Bishop Heber, speaking of the three greatest religious teachers of England, Taylor, Hooker, and Barrow, thus distinguishes them:—"Of such a triumvirate, who shall settle the pre-eminence? The first awes most, the second convinces most, the third delights and persuades most. . . . To Barrow the praise must be assigned of the closest and clearest views, and of a taste the most controlled and chastened." If the opinion of Charles II. is worth anything, in judging of him as a preacher, he said Barrow was the most unfair, because he exhausted every subject on which he discoursed. Bishop Warburton remarks that in reading him you are obliged to think; and the great earl of Chatham, when, in early life, he was qualifying himself for public speaking, read his sermons again and again, till he could recite many of them *memoriter*. Of his personal prowess and courage there are many anecdotes.—Walking about the premises of a friend in the evening, he was attacked by a fierce mastiff, which being chained all day and let loose at night, set on him with great fury. The doctor caught him by the throat, and throwing him down, lay upon him; once he had a mind to kill him, but he altered his resolution on recollecting that this would be unjust, as the dog only had done his duty. At length he was heard by some of the family, who came out and freed both from their disagreeable situation. As a proof of his wit, we are told that, being on one occasion at court, he met the witty Lord Rochester, who, by way of banter, thus accosted him:—"Doctor, I am yours to my shoe-tie." Barrow, seeing his aim, returned his salute obsequiously, with, "My lord, I am yours to the ground." Rochester replied, "Doctor, I am yours to the centre;" which was followed by Barrow, with "My lord, I am yours to the antipodes." Upon which Rochester, scorning to be foiled by a musty old piece of divinity, as he used to call him, exclaimed, "Doctor, I am yours to the lowest pit of hell—1." On which Barrow, turning on his heel, answered, "There, my lord, I leave you."

BARROW, Sir John, rose from being a mathematical teacher at Greenwich to the post of second secretary to the Admiralty, which he discharged for forty years. His first step to advancement in public life, however, arose from his accompanying, as private secretary of Sir George Staunton, the expedition of Lord Macartney to China. On his return he published his "*Travels in China*," which, at the time, was considered one of the most valuable and interesting accounts which had appeared of the Chinese. In 1797 he accompanied Lord Macartney to the Cape of Good Hope in the capacity of his private secretary; and on his return published a volume of his "*Travels in Southern Africa*." In 1814 he received his appointment from Lord Melville to the second-secretaryship of the Admiralty, when his ardour in the pursuit of geographical knowledge and scientific discovery was soon evinced by the manner in which he endeavoured to serve his country in bringing before various governments the desirability of prosecuting voyages to the arctic regions. These services were honourably noticed in various ways; and in 1835 he was created a baronet. *B.* near Ulverstone, 1764; *D.* 1848.

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BARROW, a considerable river of Ireland, which, rising in the Sievebloom mountains, in Leinster, flows through Queen's County, King's County, Kildare, and Carlow, and, after a course of nearly 100 miles, during which it receives the Nore, Blackwood, and Green rivers, forms, with the Suir, the estuary Waterford Haven. At Athy it is joined by a branch of the Grand Canal, leading to Dublin.

BARROW, the name of several parishes in England.

BARROW STRAITS, the passage leading to Baffin's Bay from the Arctic Ocean, 40 miles wide, and 200 to 300 miles long, with high and rocky coasts and deep water. *Lat.* 74° N. *Lon.* between 84° and 90° W.—They were discovered by Baffin, in 1616, and derive their name from John Barrow, secretary of the Admiralty, who held that office when they were visited by Parry, in 1819.

BARRY, Spranger, *bär'-e*, a celebrated actor, who was bred a silversmith, which trade he abandoned for the theatre, and made his first appearance in the character of Othello in 1744. In 1747 he came to England, and was engaged at Drury Lane, which he soon quitted for Covent Garden, and proved a formidable rival to Garrick, who was the leader of the former house. In 1758 he went to Ireland; but his speculations in two theatres, one in Dublin and the other in Cork, proving unsuccessful, he returned to England, when he and his wife were engaged by Mr. Foote, at the Haymarket. In 1766 he accepted proposals made by Garrick, and removed to Drury Lane. About 1773 Barry left Drury Lane for Covent Garden; but he did not live long after, being worn out by an hereditary gout. *B.* in Dublin, 1719.—His great excellence was in tragedy.

BARRY, James, an eminent lawyer, whose father, in the time of Charles I., was a representative of the city of Dublin. In 1629 he was made king's serjeant, and in 1634 one of the barons of the Exchequer, with the honour of knighthood. He was a great friend to the earl of Strafford, and, at the Restoration, was advanced to the office of chief justice of the King's Bench in Ireland and the peerage. *B.* at Dublin; *D.* 1673.—He wrote "*The Case of Tenures upon the Commission of Defective Titles*," Dublin, 1637, folio.

BARRY, James, a celebrated painter, who, at the age of nineteen, painted an historical picture on the legend of the baptism of the king of Cashel, which was exhibited to the Dublin Society for the encouragement of arts. The genius exhibited in the treatment of this subject brought him under the notice of Burke, the distinguished statesman, who introduced him to Sir Joshua Reynolds, Dr. Johnson, and other eminent men. Burke enabled him to visit Italy, where he studied with ardour. On his return, in 1775, he published "*An Inquiry into the Real and Imaginary Obstructions to the Acquisition of the Arts in England*," 8vo, a work of considerable merit. About this time he proposed to paint gratuitously for the Society of Arts a series of pictures, illustrative of the position, that the happiness of mankind is promoted in proportion to the progress of knowledge. His offer was accepted, but his labour was ill requited, and these great works now adorn the institution in the Adelphi. He was subsequently elected royal academician, and in 1786 was appointed professor of painting to the Royal Academy, where his lectures were greatly admired. In 1799 he was removed from his office, and soon after expelled from that institution, on account of some severe allegations which he made against the Academy in outvoting him upon several of his propositions for the advancement of art. *B.* at Cork, 1741; *D.* in London, 1806.—Mr. Barry was engaged some years in painting a large picture of Pandora, eighteen feet long and ten broad; but it was not finished at his death. It is, however, on his *Victors of Olympia* that his fame principally rests. It forms the third of the series painted for the Society of Arts. "There is a grasp of mind in it," said Dr. Johnson when he saw it, "you will find nowhere else;" and Canova would have visited England for no other purpose but to see it, had he known of its previous existence.

BARRY, Martin, a distinguished physiologist, who, having studied in the universities of Edinburgh, Paris, and Berlin, merits notice principally on account of his having devoted the greater portion of his time to the study of animal development and embryology. On these subjects he has written a number of treatises,

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and in 1839 was the first to announce the important discovery "that the segmentation of the yolk, which had been observed in batrachian reptiles, was also true of mammals." *B.* at Fratton, Hampshire, 1802; *D.* at Beccles, in Suffolk, 1855.

BARRY, Marie Jean, Countess du, *bar'-re*, the favourite of Louis XV., was the daughter of an exciseman of the name of Vaubenier. After having passed some portion of her early life in a convent, we find her, at little more than the age of fifteen, engaged in a fashionable milliner's in Paris. Possessing a remarkably handsome person, which she set off by a vulgar familiarity of demeanour, she had already passed through several stages of vice, when she was presented to Louis XV. by Lebel, his own valet-de-chambre. In order that she might appear at court, that licentious monarch conferred upon her the title by which she is generally known. During the reign of Louis XV. her influence was all-powerful; but when he died, in 1774, she was shut up in a convent near Meaux. She was subsequently released by Louis XVI.; and the residence of Luciennes, which the preceding sovereign had built for her, was restored to her with a pension. After this she lived in retirement and all but forgotten, when the Revolution broke out. It is gratifying to have it sometimes to record, that there are, in life, situations which will call forth, from the most depraved, virtues the most exalted. Gratitude is one of the noblest sentiments of the human mind; and, whatever may have been the vices of the Countess du Barry, she seems to have possessed this in an eminent degree. Appreciating the kindness with which she had been treated by Louis XVI., she now took the deepest interest in the misfortunes of him and his family. She left her retirement, not only to mourn over, but to endeavour to repair, the broken fortunes of royalty. Regardless of danger, she visited England in 1793, that she might dispose of her jewels, and, with the proceeds, assist the queen of France and her children, who were then prisoners in the Temple. On her return, she was arrested; and, in the November of the same year, she was taken before the revolutionary tribunal of her country, and, on the charge of "being a conspirator, and of having worn mourning in London for the death of the tyrant," was condemned and executed in the same month. *B.* at Vaucouleurs, 1746; suffered, 1793.

BARRY, Sir Charles, R.A., *bär'-e*, architect of the Houses of Parliament, whose first building which attracted attention was the Travellers' Club-house, Pall-Mall. Fifteen years later he built the Reform Club-house; and amongst other buildings of which he was the architect may be named King Edward's Grammar-school, Birmingham; the new buildings at University College, Oxford; and Clifden House, near Maidenhead. *B.* in Westminster, 1795; knighted, 1852.

BARS, or **BARSCH**, *barsh*, a county of Hungary, described as fertile in the produce of fruit and grain, and in its mountains yielding silver and gold. *Pop.* 150,000.

BARS, or **BARSCH**, a town of Hungary, 60 miles from Pesth, which formerly gave its name to the above county, of which it is the capital.

BARSABAS, *bar'-sa-bas*, 'son of rest,' a distinguished Christian, supposed to be one of the seventy disciples, called Joseph the Just.

BARSHEIM, *bar'-shime*, the name of four small parishes of England.

BARSINE, or **BARSENE**, *bar-si'-ne*, a daughter of Darius, who married Alexander, by whom she had a son called Hercules. Cassander ordered her and her child to be put to death.

BARSOE, *bar'-so-e*, a small Danish island in the Little Belt, 10 miles from Apenrade.

BAR-SUR-AUBE, *bar-soor-obe*, a town in the department of Aube. It is seated on the river Aube, 18 miles from Joinville. *Pop.* 4,134.—In 1814, Napoleon I. had a sharp action in the neighbourhood of this place with the allies.

BAR-SUR-ORNAIN. (See **BAR-LE-DUC**.)

BAR-SUR-SEINE, *bar-soor-sain*, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, 18 miles from Troyes. *Manf.* Wine and brandy, and it has a trade in wool and grain. *Pop.* 3,000.—Here, in March, 1814, Marshal

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Macdonald opposed an obstinate resistance to the advance of the allied Austrian and Russian forces on Paris; but was ultimately obliged to retire before superior numbers.

BART, John, *bart*, a celebrated French naval hero, whose father was a poor fisherman, and was killed in a naval action. Bart early entered the Dutch navy, and served under Admiral De Ruyter, distinguishing himself, from time to time, by his courage and strength, in which he was superior to most of his shipmates. When, in 1672, war was declared by France against the Dutch, Bart quitted that service, and entered that of the French, when, after several private enterprises, in which he greatly distinguished himself, his name became known to Louis XIV., who sent him a gold medal and chain, with the rank of lieutenant in the royal navy. He now rapidly rose, and, in 1690, commanded a 40-gun ship in the Brest fleet under Admiral de Tourville, to whom he was of signal service in the action off Dieppe, in which the French were successful over the English and Dutch fleets. In the following year he landed on the coast of Scotland, and destroyed several villages. In 1692 he had the command of a squadron of frigates and a fire-ship, with which he destroyed 86 sail of English merchant-ships, landed near Newcastle, where he burnt 200 houses, and returned to Dunkirk with prizes valued at 500,000 crowns. In 1694 he was sent with a squadron of six ships to convoy a fleet laden with corn. This fleet had been captured, when Bart fell in with it, by a Dutch squadron of eight men-of-war; but, though he was much inferior in force, he retook the prizes and their captors and carried them to France. For this he obtained a patent of nobility to him and his descendants. The peace of Ryswick, in 1697, put an end to the war, after which he retired to live with his family. *B.* at Dunkirk, 1655; *D.* 1702.—The eldest son of this brave seaman became a vice-admiral, and died in 1755.

BARTAN, *bar'-tan*, a town of Natolia, situate on the Black Sea, 50 miles from Eregli. *Pop.* 10,000.—This is the ancient Parthenius.

BARTAS, William Sallust de, *bar'-ta*, a French poet, who was the son of a treasurer of France, and who rose to be honoured so far as to be sent by Henry IV. on several embassies. He wrote a poem, entitled "The Week of the Creation," in seven books, translated into English by Sylvester. The reputation of this work was so great, that it passed through thirty editions in six years. It was translated into several languages; and yet, although so popular on its appearance, it has long ago fallen into contempt. *B.* at Montfort, 1544; *D.* of the wounds he received at the battle of Ivry, 1590.

BARTH, Dr. Heinrich, *bart*, the celebrated African traveller, who, in early life, commenced the pursuit of travelling, with the view of advancing geographical discovery. In 1845 he left Marseilles, and followed the French and Spanish shores as far as Gibraltar, passed over to Tangier, in Africa, and proceeded to Algiers, making excursions to Tunis and other places in the interior. On his way to Cairo, he was wounded in an affray with the Arabs, and lost all his papers. He then explored Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Asia Minor, and Greece; thus nearly making the circuit of the Mediterranean. These travels he published at his own expense. He afterwards accompanied Dr. Overweg and Mr. Richardson in their travels through North and Central Africa, during which they traversed more than 12,000 miles. (See **AFRICA**.) The volume in which he gives an account of these explorations is most valuable to the geographical student. *B.* at Hamburg, 1821.

BARTH, a seaport-town of Prussian Pomerania, situate at the mouth of the Barth, 18 miles from Stralsund. It trades principally in wool and corn, and has some shipbuilding-docks. *Pop.* 5,000.

BARTHE, Nicholas Thomas, *bart*, an ingenious French writer, the author of several dramatic pieces, and a translator of Ovid's "Art of Love" into French verse. *B.* at Marseilles, 1737; *D.* at Paris, 1785.

BARTHELEMY, John James, *bar-tai'-le-me*, a learned French writer, who received his education first in the college of the Oratory at Marseilles, whence he removed to that of the Jesuits. In 1744 he visited Paris, and was nominated associate in the care of the cabinet of medals, and afterwards became secretary to the Academy of Inscriptions, and obtained the appointment

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of keeper of the cabinet of medals. In 1755 he visited Naples, then rendered interesting to an antiquary by the discovery of the treasures of Herculaneum. He wished much to have a specimen of the ancient writing in the Greek manuscripts; but he was told by those who had the care of the curiosities, that they could not grant his request. On this he only asked to see a manuscript page for a few minutes. It contained twenty-eight lines, which Barthélemy read attentively, and, going aside, transcribed the whole, and sent the facsimile to the Academy of Belles-lettres;—an act which many may applaud for its cleverness, but few for its honesty. In 1758 the duke de Choiseul gave him a pension, to which he subsequently added the treasurer'ship of St. Martin de Tours and the place of secretary-general to the Swiss Guards. In 1788 he published his great work, entitled "The Voyage of the Younger Anacharsis in Greece," upon which he had been employed thirty years. Of the merits of this work it is now hardly necessary to speak, yet the sketches of Grecian manners which it gives are not much to be relied on. In 1789 he was chosen a member of the French Academy; and now, when he was nearly eighty years of age, he was arrested during the reign of terror, and, as an aristocrat, cast into prison. He was, however, released by Danton the next day, the Jacobins being themselves ashamed of the atrocity of such an act. **B.** at Cassis, in Provence, 1716; **D.** at Paris, 1795.—The abbé was a member of the most distinguished foreign societies, as well as of those in his own country. He united, with his profound learning, modesty, simplicity, and good-nature. Besides his *Anacharsis*, he wrote a number of papers, chiefly on medallic subjects, in the collection of the Academy of Inscriptions, and in the "Journal des Savans." If ever a man was weary of life, it was he; for the French revolution had not only swept away his income of 25,000 francs a year, for which he cared little; but he had seen his oldest, dearest, and best friends first cast into prison, and thence led to perish on the scaffold.

BARTHELEMY, Sr., a name common to several small parishes, towns, and villages of France.

BARTHOLINE, Thomas, *bar-to-leen*, a celebrated physician at Copenhagen, who took his doctor's degree at Båle, in 1645. In 1647 he was appointed professor of mathematics at Copenhagen, and in the following year obtained the anatomical chair. Whilst he held this office, he published many valuable medical and anatomical works, the most celebrated treating of the discovery of the lymphatic vessels, to which he laid claim; but this is contested in favour of Rudbeck, a Swedish anatomist. In 1661, owing to delicate health, he resigned his professorship, and retired to the country; but, in 1670, a fire destroying his house, with his library and manuscripts, he returned to Copenhagen, when the king appointed him his physician, and afterwards, in 1675, member of the Grand Council of Denmark. **B.** 1616; **D.** 1680.—He left five sons and three daughters, most of whom were distinguished for their talents and learning.

BARTHOLOMEW, *bar-thol'-o-mu*, 'son of Tholmai,' a name of the apostle Nathanael.

BARTHOLOMEW, St., one of the Caribbee islands, in the W. Indies, lying 30 miles W. of St. Christopher. *Area*, about 35 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, producing sugar, cotton, cocoa, and tobacco. *Pop.* 10,000. *Lat.* 17° 53' N. *Lon.* 62° 52' W.—This is the only colony which Sweden has in America, having been ceded in 1784 by France to that country, who liberated the slaves there in 1847.

BARTHOLOMEW, a county of Indiana, U.S. *Area*, 400 square miles. *Desc.* In general, fertile; yielding excellent wheat and oats, and rearing cattle and horses. *Pop.* about 13,000.

BARTHOLOMEW, *bar-thol'-o-mu*, of the martyrs, archbishop of Braga. He assisted at the council of Trent, where he strenuously urged the necessity of a reform among the clergy. He was the father of his flock, and, in a time when the plague raged amongst them, remained at his post doing good. He subsequently resigned his archbishopric, and retired to a monastery, the convent of Viana, which he had founded. **B.** at Lisbon, 1514; **D.** 1590.—His works are in 2 vols. folio.

BARTHOLOMEW, commonly called **ANGLIUS**, an

Bartolomeo

English Franciscan monk, whose family name was Glanvil, and who studied at Oxford, Paris, and Rome. He was the author of a celebrated work entitled "De Proprietatibus Rerum," and nineteen books treating of God and the whole circle of created things.—Lived in the middle of the 14th century.

BARTHOLOMEW, St., one of the twelve apostles. He preached the gospel in the Indies, in Ethiopia, and Lycaonia, and is said to have been flayed alive in Armenia; but this assertion does not seem to be well founded.

BARTHOLOMEW, David Ewin, a native of Linlithgowshire, and captain in the British navy. He was impressed in 1795, and was promoted, for his exemplary conduct, to the petty officer's post of master's mate. In 1798 he won the patronage of Sir Home Popham, and for three years served under that officer, on the coast of India, in the *Romney*; and on their return, in 1803, was paid off. Failing to obtain promotion, he applied to the first lord of the Admiralty, which led to a most unwarrantable proceeding on the part of that minister, who took steps to secure his imprisonment, a second time, on his presenting himself at the Admiralty. This proceeding was brought under the notice of the House of Commons, who severely censured it as a violation of the usage of the navy. He was sent to join the *Inflexible* as foremastman, but was quickly replaced on the quarter-deck. In 1815 he was advanced to post-captain for gallant conduct in the river Potomac; and the same year obtained a companionship of the order of the Bath. In 1818 he fitted out the *Leven* for surveying service, and, after examining the whole of the Azores, part of the African coast, and some of the Cape de Verd Islands, terminated his career at the island of St. Mayo. **D.** 1821.

BARTIMEUS, *bar-tim'-e-us*, 'son of Timeus,' or 'of the honourable,' a blind beggar of Jericho, healed by our Saviour.

BARTISCH, George, *bar'-tisch*, a German surgeon, born at Königsberg, author of a treatise on diseases of the eye, which was very popular. **B.** about the middle of the 16th century.

BARTLEMAN, or **BARTHELEMON**, Hypolite, *bar'-tel-mān*, a celebrated violinist and composer. He was engaged by Garrick to set several dramatic pieces for the theatre; and was afterwards engaged for several seasons as leader at the Italian Opera. He was greatly admired for his taste and execution. **B.** 1741; **D.** 1801.—His facility at setting words to music was so great that he is reported, on his first interview with Garrick, to have written down the notes of a song to be introduced into the "Country Girl," as fast as the manager composed the verses.

BARTOLI, Giovanni, *bar'-to-le*, a goldsmith of Siena, who made, with G. Marci, in 1369, by order of Pope Urban V., the silver busts of Peter and Paul, in which the skulls of these apostles were placed.

BARTOLI, Daniele, an Italian, who, at the age of fifteen, entered the order of the Jesuits, and, in 1650, was sent for to Rome by the father-general, and commissioned to write the history of that order in the Italian language. He arranged his subject according to the several missions which the order had established; and his most interesting volumes are those treating of the first success of the Jesuits on the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, and the rapid diffusion of Christianity in Japan, from the landing of Francis Xavier, in 1549, till its total eradication in 1637, when Japan was closed against all Europeans except the Dutch, and the missions to Cochinchina and Tonquin. He also wrote various works on morality, physical phenomena, and language, and was appointed rector of the Gregorian or Roman college, in 1671. **B.** at Ferrara, 1608; **D.** 1685.

BARTOLI, Pietro Santi, a painter and engraver of Bartola, who bore also the name of Perugino. He was a pupil of Nicolas Poussin. His original pictures are few, as he chiefly copied from others; but he is celebrated for his engravings, which are very beautiful and highly finished. He was appointed antiquary to the pope and Christina, queen of Sweden. **B.** 1635; **D.** at Rome, 1700.

BARTOLOMEO, Andreas de, *bar'-to-lo'-me-o*, an eminent Italian jurist, who studied at Bologna, and took his doctor's degree in 1439. He afterwards became

Bartolomeo

professor of canon law at the university of Ferrara, which post he relinquished for the chair of civil law at Bologna, of which place he was created a citizen in 1442. He is supposed to have been present at the council of Bâle, in 1431, and distinguished himself by advocating the doctrine of the immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary. He was created, in 1466, by John, king of Aragon, his counsellor, and was also knighted. His nativity is uncertain, both Messina and Noto having been named as the place. B. 1400; D. 1479.

BARTOLOMEO, a Spanish sculptor of the 13th century, who executed the nine statues at the portal of the cathedral of Tarragona.

BARTOLOMEO DI CAPUA, an Italian jurist, created, in 1284, by Charles II. of Naples, protonotary of his kingdom; which situation he held till his death. He took his doctor's degree in 1278, and D. 1328.

BARTOLOMEO, Leonardo di, a native of Palermo, one of the most celebrated politicians of Sicily in the 15th century. In 1431 he gained great popularity among his countrymen for having obtained most important privileges for the city of Palermo from King Alfonso the Magnificent. He had a great part of the supreme government in 1436, when the viceroy went to Gaeta; and he conferred a great benefit on the state, by obtaining for it the statute called *Ritus Magnæ Regiæ Curie et totius Regni Sicilia Curiarum*, a regular code of legal procedure known under the title of *Rito del Re Alfonso*. He was killed at Palermo, in a popular tumult regarding the administration of public alms, it is said by command of King Alfonso, to whom his popularity had become offensive. The murderer (Tommaso Crispo) was never punished. D. 1450.

BARTOLOMEO, Dionisio di, a Neapolitan architect, who built, in the years 1586 to 1597, the church and convent of the PP. Oratorii at Naples, a celebrated architectural work.

BARTOLOMEO, Maestro, an early Italian painter of the 13th century, who painted the picture of the "Annunciation" in the church of the Servi in Florence.

BARTOLOMEO IN GALDO, St., a town of Naples, in the province of Capitanata, 27 miles from Foggia. Pop. 5,500.

BARTOLOZZI, Francesco, *bar-to-lo'-ze*, the eminent Florentine designer and engraver, was the son of a silversmith, and commenced engraving under Joseph Wagner, of Venice. When he had completed his engagement, he married a Venetian lady, and removed to Rome, whither Cardinal Bottari had invited him, and here he established his reputation by his plates from the "Life of St. Nilus," and his portraits for a new edition of Vasari. He shortly, however, returned to Venice, where he was engaged by Mr. Dalton, librarian to George III., to engrave a set of plates after Guercino, and afterwards was invited by him to England, on a stipend of £300 per annum. He was elected a member of the Royal Academy in 1769; and, for thirty years after, was incessantly occupied in his profession, especially in the new mode of stippling in imitation of chalk. His most numerous engravings are from the pictures of Angelica Kauffman and his fellow-pupil at the Florentine academy, Cipriani, who had also settled in England, and with whom he had ever continued a close intimacy. In 1802 he accepted an invitation from the prince regent of Portugal to superintend a school of engraving at Lisbon, with a handsome salary, to which was annexed an elegant residence and the profit of the engravings. B. 1725; D. 1815.—Bartolozzi was the father of the celebrated Madame Vestris.

BARTON, Elizabeth, *bär'-ton*, commonly called "the Holy Maid of Kent," first became known in 1525, when a servant at an inn at Aldington, in Kent, for her sanctity and miraculous endowments. About 1534, during the negotiations for Henry VIII.'s divorce from Catherine of Aragon, she, under the influence of a trance, spoke words which were taken by those about her for the effect of inspiration, and a priest, named Richard Masters, conveyed an account of her proceedings to Warham, archbishop of Canterbury, who encouraged him to note carefully all she should say. Masters, in conjunction with Dr. Bocking, a monk of Canterbury, took her under his direction, and put into her mouth pretended revelations against the doctrines of the Reformation and the king's divorce.

Baschenow

Among other things, she predicted, that, should the king proceed with the divorce, "he should not be a king a month longer, and, in the reputation of Almighty God, not one hour longer; but should die a villain's death." This denunciation was followed by others still more menacing, spoken by the favourers of Queen Catherine, and at length moved the king to harsh measures. The Maid of Kent, with her principal accomplices, was cast into prison, and a most wretched series of impostures was elicited. The parliament adjudged the offence one of treason; and she, with five priests, was executed at Tyburn in 1534.

BARTON, a name common to a number of hamlets, townships, and parishes in England, of small populations.

BARTON-ON-HUMBER, a market-town and parish in Lincolnshire, on the south side of the Humber, 6 miles from Hull. *Manf.* Cordage, bricks, and tiles. *Pop.* about 4,000. It is a station on the Manchester and Lincoln Railway.

BARTON-ON-IRWELL, a township in Lancashire, 7 miles from Manchester, on the Irwell. *Pop.* about 10,000, chiefly engaged in collieries, flax-mills, &c.

BARUCH, *bai'-ruk*, the prophet, was of noble family, and attached himself to Jeremiah, whom he followed into Egypt. The book which bears his name is not received as canonical either by the Jews or Protestants. Lived about 600 B.C.

BARUFFALDI, *ba'-roof-fal'-de*, a Jesuit, who, after the suppression of his order, became librarian and secretary of the Ariostean Academy, and wrote several religious and literary works, the chief of which is the "Life of Ariosto." B. at Ferrara, 1740; D. 1817.

BARWICK, John, *bar'-wik*, an English divine, who exerted himself with singular dexterity in behalf of the royal cause during the civil war, for which he was committed by the parliamentarians to the Tower, where he remained a long time. At the Restoration, in producing which he had a considerable share, he obtained the deanery of Durham, which he afterwards exchanged for that of St. Paul's. B. at Witherslack, Westmoreland, 1612; D. 1664.

BARWICK, Peter, brother of the above, also favoured the royal cause; and, on the Restoration, was appointed physician to Charles II., and was assiduous in his duties at the time of the plague, being one of the few who did not desert his post. Of his writings, which are numerous, the most celebrated are those in defence of Dr. Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood; works which were received with considerable favour. B. 1619; D. 1694.

BARZILLAI, *bar-zil'-ai-i*, 'son of iron,' a wealthy Gileadite.

BARZIZA, Gasparino, *bart-seed'-sa*, an Italian writer, who was one of the principal revivers of classical literature in Italy. Owing to his diligent research, three books of Cicero's "De Oratore," the treatise on Rhetoric, and Quintilian's Orations, were rescued from oblivion. B. about 1370; D. 1431.

BAS. (See **LE BAS**.)

BASAITI, Marco del Friuli, *ba'-sa-e-te*, an Italian painter, the rival of Bellini, whom he surpassed in composition, but not in colouring. His principal pictures are, the "Descent from the Cross," in the monastery of Sesto, at Friuli; "Christ Praying in the Garden," in the church of St. Giobbe; and the "Calling of St. Peter and St. Andrew," in the church of the Artosa, which is considered one of the most beautiful pictures of that age. Lived about 1510.

BASAN, Peter Francis, *ba'-sä*, a French engraver and printseller. He compiled many catalogues of prints, and a dictionary of ancient and modern engravers, which, notwithstanding its faults, is the best yet published. An edition of this reappeared in two volumes 8vo, in 1809. B. at Paris, 1723; D. 1797.

BASCHENIS, *bas-ke'-nis*, an Italian priest and painter, who is famed for his representations of every kind of musical instrument, which he interspersed with ink-stands and other objects with a truthfulness which has not yet been equalled: his productions are still highly esteemed. B. at Bergamo, 1617; D. 1677.

BASCHENOW, Wassili, *bas-ke-nov*, a Russian architect, who studied at the academy of Moscow. He designed a model for the rebuilding of the Kremlin, and built the palace of Zarizin in the Gothic style, but

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Baschi

this palace was destroyed soon afterwards by order of the empress Catherine II. **B.** at the commencement of the 18th century; **D.** 1798.

BASCHI, Matthew, *bas'-ke*, founder of the Capuchin Friars, was admitted at an early age into the order of St. Francis at Montefalconi, when, shocked at the abuses which had crept into this order, he set himself to restore the primitive discipline in all its original severity. For this purpose he gave out that St. Francis had appeared to him, clothed in a particular habit, which was surmounted by a hood, terminating in a peak called *capuccio*, and hence the designation of "Capuchins." Assuming this dress, he repaired to Rome, and obtained from Pope Clement VIII. permission to adopt the habit, and to observe literally the rule of St. Francis. This reform raised him many enemies, especially amongst those monks he had left, who succeeded in getting him sent to prison, from which he was liberated by the interest of the duchess of Camerino, niece of Clement, and in 1529 was appointed vicar-general of the order. Two years after he resigned the appointment, and went about preaching for nearly twenty years. **B.** about the end of the 15th century. **D.** at Venice, 1552.

BASCHKIRS, or **BASHKIRS**, *bash'-kirs*, a Tartar tribe of Russia, where they occupy a portion of the government of Orenburg, Perm, and Viatka. These people are in Asia generally called Ischiaiks, and they live principally in tents, and on the produce of the chase, troubling themselves but little with agriculture, except in the winter, which they pass in their villages. It is in their territory that the rich gold and platinum mines exist. They are Mahometans, and pay no taxes, but are all held under military service to guard the frontier. Their number is about 200,000, of whom 70,000 are enrolled on the same footing as the Don Cossacks.

BASEDOW, John Bernard, *bas'-e-dou*, a German writer and philosopher, who made great efforts to reform education, and entered with zeal into the disputes concerning the truths of Christianity, he avowing himself a sceptic. In 1774, under the patronage of Prince Francis of Anhalt-Dessau, he established the "Philanthropinum," a school which became the model of many others which afterwards arose, and produced a number of excellent teachers. At Magdeburg he also busied himself with the reform of the system of instruction, and with some success. **B.** at Hamburg, 1723; **D.** at Magdeburg, 1790.—The principal of his works are "Philaethia; or, New Views into the Truths of Religion and Reason;" and an elementary work of education, illustrated by 100 engravings, the text of which was printed in German, French, and Latin. This latter was an enlargement of the educational plan of J.-J. Rousseau and Comenius.

BASEILHAC, John, *ba-sail-hak*, a celebrated French lithotomist, who studied surgery under his uncle at Lyons, after which he was admitted a student at the Hôtel-Dieu at Paris. Attracted by his talents, the archbishop of Bayeux appointed him his surgeon in ordinary, and built an hospital, which he confided to his care. In 1728 the archbishop died, leaving Baseilhac a collection of surgical instruments, and a sufficient sum of money to enable him to be received as a master in surgery. He was, however, so grieved at the loss of his patron, that he repaired to Paris, and was admitted, in 1729, by the Feuillards, or Begging Friars, under the name of Frère Jean de St. Côme, continuing still to follow the exercise of his profession, and soon became celebrated in Paris. He took no recompense from the poor, and devoted the sums received from the rich to the support of an hospital near the Rue St. Honoré, which he established in 1753. Although Baseilhac was eminent in every branch of his profession, he was particularly celebrated for his success in operations of the stone, and in the extraction of the cataract; in the former of which he used an instrument, which he had invented in 1743, known as "lithotome caché," and is said to have performed more than one thousand operations, and upwards of five hundred for cataract. Simple in his habits, sober in life, generous to the poor, and truly religious, Baseilhac ranks amongst the most celebrated men of his time. **B.** at Foyestruic, near Tarbes, 1703; **D.** at Paris, 1781.

Basilus

BASHAN, *bai'-shan*, 'in the teeth,' or 'in slumbering,' a rich district of country east of the Jordan.

BASHIE, or **BASHI ISLANDS**, *bash'-e*, a group of the Philippines, between Luzon and Formosa. *Lat.* between 20° and 21° N. *Lon.* 122° E.—In 1687, these islands were discovered by Dampier, and a Spanish colony was founded upon them in 1783.

BASHKIN, Mattei Semenof, *bash'-kin*, the leader of an heretical sect at Moscow, which not only opposed the ordinances and ceremonies of the Greek church, but also the divinity of Christ. He was imprisoned by Ivan the Terrible, but recanted and gave up the names of his followers among the clergy and religious orders. Lived about the middle of the 16th century.

BASIDOH, or **BASSADORE**, *bas'-a-dor*, a village in the island of Kisham, in the Persian Gulf, in which it is used as the principal station for British ships. *Lat.* 28° 39' N. *Lon.* 55° 22' E.

BASIL, *bās-il*, a physician, the founder of a sect who asserted that God had another son besides Jesus Christ, called Sathanael, who, having revolted against his father, was, with his companions, cast down from heaven to earth; and that Jesus Christ being sent to destroy his power, shut him up in hell, and altered his name by cutting off the last syllable. His followers were allowed to have everything, even their wives, in common. By order of the emperor Alexius Comnenus, he was burnt alive in 1118.

BASIL, first bishop of Ancyra, was ordained to that office by the bishops of the Eusebians, in place of Marcellus, but was himself excommunicated, and his ordination annulled in the council of Sardica, in 347, though he still retained the see. In 351 he attended the second council of Sirmium, where he disputed successfully against Photinus. He was one of the greatest enemies to the Arians, but considered the head of the Semi-Arians; and procured their opinions to be established by a council held at Ancyra in 358. He was deposed in 360. **D.** 362.

BASIL, St., surnamed **THE GREAT**, bishop of Cæsarea, was ordained by Eusebius, whom he succeeded in 370. He was persecuted by the emperor Valens, because he would not embrace Arianism. The best edition of his works was published by the Benedictines of St. Maur, 3 vols. folio, Paris, 1721-30. **B.** 326; **D.** 379.

BASIL, archbishop of Thessalonica, generally known as Ascholius or Acholius. He baptized Theodosius on the occasion of a fit of illness, 300, and was the beloved friend of St. Ambrose. **D.** 384.

BASIL. (See **BALE**.)

BASILICATA, or **BASILICATE**, *bas'-il-e-ka'-ta*, a territory of Naples, bounded on the N. by the provinces Principato Ultra and Capitano, N.E. by Bari, E. by Otranto and the Gulf of Taranto, S. by Calabria Citra and the Mediterranean, and W. by Principato Citra. *Ext.* 95 miles from N. to S., by a breadth of 65 from E. to W. *Area*, about 3,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in general, and watered by several streams and rivers, in the valleys of which the fertility is considerable. *Pro.* Corn, maize, hemp, flax, liquorice, and tobacco. On the slopes of the mountains olives are planted, and the pasturage is excellent. Vast numbers of sheep, goats, and swine are reared. *Pop.* about 500,000. *Lat.* between 39° 56' and 41° 8' N. *Lon.* between 15° 22' and 16° 49' E.

BASILISCUS, *bās-i-lis'-kus*, emperor of the East, was brother to Verina, wife of the emperor Leo I., by whose means he was appointed to the command of a fleet sent against Genseric, king of the Vandals, who had conquered Africa; the greater part, however, of his fleet and army perished, and he fell into disgrace. At the death of Leo, he conspired against his successor Zeno, and succeeded in placing himself on the throne in 475; but subsequently Zeno defeated him and entered Constantinople, putting Basiliscus into confinement, where he died, 477.

BASILIIUS I., or **BASIL**, *ba-sil'-e-us*, surnamed the *Macedonian*, rose to be emperor of the East, though originally a common soldier. His conduct recommended him to the emperor Michael III., who made him his equerry and chamberlain. He accused Bardas of conspiring against the emperor, and afterwards assassinated him in the emperor's tent, and was made by Michael his colleague in the empire, in 866. Basilus remon-

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Basilius

strating with the emperor for his cruelty, Michael attempted to depose him; but he anticipated his design, and one evening, when he retired intoxicated, murdered him in his bed, 867. His conduct on the throne was wise and equitable. He reformed the abuses in the state, defeated the Saracens in Asia, and carried the arms of the empire beyond the Euphrates in 872. He entered into a treaty with the Russians of Kiev, and sent them an archbishop; from which time the Russians acknowledged the authority of the Greek Church. **B.** at Adrianople, 813; **D.** from a blow by a stag while hunting, 886.

BASILIIUS II. succeeded John Zimisces in 976. He was the son of Romanus the younger, and was associated in the government with his brother Constantine. He turned his arms against the Bulgarians, over whom he obtained a great victory in 1014; but treated his prisoners with horrid barbarity, dividing them into hundreds, and then putting out the eyes of ninety-nine, left the hundredth with one eye for a leader. In this condition they were sent to their king, Samuel, who was so horrified that he died two days after. **D.** 1025, after a reign of 50 years.

BASILOWITZ, John, emperor of Russia. (*See* IVAN.) **BASILUZZO**, *ba'-se-loot'-so*, anciently *Insula Herculis*, one of the Lipari Islands, in Italy. It is uninhabited.

BASIN, *ba'-sin*, a geographical term applied to a collection of water, as a river, a sea, or a lake, and, in every instance, comprehending the countries which are drained by the waters that run into these.

BASING, *ba'-zing*, a parish in the county of Hants, 2 miles from Basingstoke. *Area*, 4,970 acres. *Pop.* 1,330.—During the civil war, the castle of this place was, for two years, defended against the parliamentary forces by the fifth marquis of Winchester. In 1645 Cromwell took it, and burned it to the ground.

BASINGSTOKE, *ba'-zing-stoke*, a populous town of Hampshire, 46 miles from London. *Pop.* 4,263.—Lancaster, the navigator, and the brothers John and Joseph Warton, were born in this town.—It is a station on the South-Western Railway.

BASKERVILLE, John, *ba'-ker-vil*, a celebrated printer, who, in 1726, kept a writing-school in Birmingham. He subsequently engaged in the japanning business, and became possessed of considerable property. In 1750 he turned printer and letter-founder, in which he was most successful. His types were purchased by a society at Paris, in 1779, who made use of them in printing an edition of Voltaire's works. **B.** at Wolverley, Worcestershire, 1706; **D.** 1775.—His works now possess a high value, especially his editions of some of the classics, which are greatly esteemed both in this country and on the continent.

BASQUE PROVINCES, *basq* (Span. *VASCONGADAS PROVINCIAS*), a territory of Spain, divided into three provinces,—Biscay, Guipuzcoa, and Alava. *United Area*, about 4,863 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous and picturesque, the hills being generally covered to their summits with beeches, oaks, chestnuts, and other trees. The pastures are rich, and agriculture is well understood. *Pro.* Wheat, barley, pulse, flax, and numerous flocks are reared. *Minerals.* Iron, tin, and copper; marble, jasper, and porphyry. *Towns.* The principal are Bilbao, San Sebastian, and Vittoria. *Pop.* about 400,000. *Lat.* between 42° 25' and 43° 28' N. *Lon.* 1° 44' and 3° 25' W.—The Basques are a brave and primitive race, much attached to music and dancing, and eminently fitted for that kind of guerilla warfare by which they have so long preserved their independence. Humboldt thinks them the descendants of the ancient Iberi; and they are supposed to have, at different periods, held the whole of Spain under their sway. The language which they speak has no analogy with any other living tongue, and is supposed to have been, in remote ages, in use over the whole of the Spanish peninsula. There is also in France a territory which was anciently called the "Basque country," but which is now comprised in the department of the Low Pyrenees; its principal towns being Bayonne and St. Jean de Luz.

BASQUE, Michael le, *basq*, a famous buccaneer, who, in connection with L'Olonnais, took, about 1660, the towns of Maracaibo and Gibraltar, in the Gulf of Venezuela; the plunder amounting to upwards of 400,000 crowns.

Basseterre

BASNAGE, *bas-naj*, the name of a family of French Protestants of the 17th century, distinguished for their literary attainments.

BASS, George, *bäs*, the discoverer of Bass's Straits, between Australia and Tasmania, was a surgeon on board H.M.S. *Reliance*. With Captain Flinders in a small boat, called the *Tom Thumb*, with only one boy, Bass doubled the heads of Botany Bay, and explored George's River, and afterwards Port Hacking River. In 1797, being furnished with greater resources, he made further explorations, and in 1798 he determined the existence of the strait which now goes by his name. He died, it is said, somewhere in S. America, and received, for his discoveries, carried out with so few advantages, neither distinction nor reward.

BASS, a small island in the mouth of the Frith of Forth, in Scotland, about a mile from the south shore of E. Lothian, much frequented by Solan geese. *Lat.* 56° 3' N. *Lon.* 2° 35' W.—After the Revolution a desperate crew got possession of it; and having a boat, which they hoisted up on the rock or let down at pleasure, took a great many coasting vessels, and held out the longest of any place in Britain for King James II.; but their boat being either seized or lost, and for want of the usual supplies from France, they were obliged to surrender.

BASS'S STRAIT, a strait between Australia and Van Diemen's Land, or Tasmania, about 150 miles wide. It was explored by Bass, a surgeon in the British navy, in 1798.

BASSAIN, or **BASSEIN**, *bas'-sain*, a seaport-town of Pegu, 100 miles from Rangoon. *Pop.* about 3,000. *Lat.* 16° 45' N. *Lon.* 94° 50' E.—This port came into the possession of the British in 1852.

BASSANI, John Baptist, *bas-sa'-ne*, a musical composer of the 17th century, and master of the famous Corelli. His compositions, consisting of six operas and thirty-one other pieces, range from 1680 to 1703, and are characterized as pure and pathetic. **B.** at Padua, about 1657.

BASSANO, James, *bas-sa'-no*, called **THE OLD**, an Italian painter, who excelled in landscape, and whose works are held in high estimation. Three of his sons were eminent artists. Francis put an end to himself in 1597; Leander was knighted; John Baptist imitated the manner of his father; Jerome, another son, was educated for a physician, but became a painter also. **B.** at Bassano, 1510; **D.** at Venice, 1592.

BASSANO, a town of Austrian Italy, in the government of Venice, 15 miles from Vicenza. It is surrounded by walls, is well built, and well paved with marble footpaths. The river Brenta winds past it, and the neighbouring country produces excellent wine and fruits. *Manf.* Woollens, straw hats, and copper utensils. There is a very large printing-establishment, to which paper-mills are attached; and there is a school of engraving, in which Bartolozzi, Volpato, and other distinguished engravers, were greatly improved. *Pop.* 10,000.—This is the birthplace of Francesco, Giacomo, and Leonardo da Ponte, the fathers of the Venetian school of painting. On September 9, 1796, Napoleon I. here defeated the Austrians under Wurmser.

BASSANTIN, James, *bäs'-an-tin*, a Scotch astronomer, who was educated first at Glasgow, and afterwards at Paris, where he became teacher of mathematics. **B.** about 1504; **D.** 1568.—On his return to Scotland in 1562, he had an interview with Robert Melvill, so chivalrously attached to Mary Stuart. It was universally believed that Bassantin had unveiled the future to Melvill, and he became celebrated as one who was thoroughly conversant with the occult sciences.

BASSET, Peter, *bäs'-et*, an English historian. He was chamberlain to King Henry V., whose history he wrote, which is still extant in MS. in the College of Heralds. Lived in the 15th century.

BASSETTERE, *bas'-tair*, a town of St. Christopher's, in the W. Indies, on the S. side of the island. It is situated at the mouth of a river which opens into a bay called Basseterre Road. *Pop.* 7,000. *Lat.* 17° 17' 30" N. *Lon.* 62° 42' W.

BASSETTERE, a seaport, and the capital of the French island of Guadaloupe, in the W. Indies. It has no harbour, and the roadstead is open. It is the seat of a royal court and courts of assize, and the residence of

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the governor. *Pop.* of the district, 12,500, of whom nearly two-thirds are slaves; of the town, 5,500.

BASSI, Laura, *bas-se*, a learned Italian lady, was famed for her knowledge in philosophy, mathematics, and literature. Her singular attainments procured her, when twenty-one years of age, the title of doctor of philosophy. In 1745 she read lectures upon experimental philosophy, and continued to do so till her death. In 1738 she married Dr. Verati, and preserved an excellent character by the practice of every virtue. *B.* at Bologna, 1711; *D.* 1778.

BASSOMPIERRE, Francis, *bas'-som-pe'-air*, a marshal of France, celebrated for his gallantry, wit, and courage, during the reigns of Henry IV. and Louis XIII. In 1622 he was made marshal of France, and sent as ambassador to Spain; and in 1625 was ambassador, first in Switzerland, and then in England. He was afterwards present at the siege of Rochelle, which surrendered Oct. 28, 1628. Taking part with the aristocracy against Cardinal Richelieu, he incurred that minister's displeasure, and was imprisoned in the Bastille ten years. While there he wrote his memoirs, which are full of anecdotes of his time, and a narrative of his embassy. *B.* in Lorraine, 1597; *D.* 1646.

BASSORA, **BUSSORAH**, or **BUSEAH**, *bus'-o-ra*, a town in the pashalic of Bagdad, situate on the western bank of the Shat-el-Arab, about 70 miles from the mouth of that river, which is formed by the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates. The walls, which are washed by the river, are at least 7 miles in circumference, within which space are extensive date-tree plantations and cornfields. They are entered by five gates, and surrounded by a broad and deep ditch. The city is indifferently built, the houses being mostly constructed of sun-dried clay, faced with burnt bricks; the streets are irregular, and, notwithstanding their being intersected by numerous canals, they are kept in a very filthy state. The English factory is esteemed the finest building in the city, although there is a governor's residence being built, and several mosques. **COMMERCE.** Bassora being the great emporium of the Turkish empire for eastern produce, this is extensive. Its imports comprise silk, muslin, linen, white and blue cloth for the clothing of the Arabians, gold and silver stuffs, various metals, sandal-wood, and indigo; pearls from Bahrein, and coffee from Mocha; shawls, fruit, and the precious metals, from Persia; spices from Java; and European commodities from different ports. *Exp.* The precious metals, copper, dates, gall-nuts, raw silk, gold fringe, and horses to Bombay. *Mode of Transit.* The trade with the interior is conducted by means of caravans to Aleppo and Bagdad, whence the goods are conveyed to Constantinople. *Pop.* about 60,000. *Lat.* 30° 30' N. *Lon.* 47° 34' 15" E. Bassora was founded in the year 656, and was in 1668 taken by the Turks; by the Persians in 1777, and evacuated in 1778, when the Turks again took possession of it. They were once more, in 1787, expelled by the Arabs, but afterwards they recaptured the city.

BASTA, George, *bas'-ta*, a soldier and military writer of the 16th century, served under the duke of Parma, and distinguished himself in 1596, by provisioning the town of La Fère, which was besieged by Henry IV. Afterwards he was engaged by the emperor, to whom he rendered signal services in Hungary and Transylvania, and was made a count. *B.* at Rocca; *D.* 1697.—He wrote two works on military discipline.

BASTAN, *bas'-tan*, a valley of Spain, in the province of Pamplona, in Navarre, containing fourteen villages, and yielding excellent pasturage to numerous flocks.

BASTARNÆ and **BASTERNÆ**, *bās-tar'-ne*, a people who first inhabited that part of European Sarmatia which corresponds with a part of Poland and Prussia, and who are considered to have been the founders of the Russians and Selavonians.

BASTIA, *bas'-te-a*, the former capital of the island of Corsica, built on a hill, in the form of an amphitheatre, 70 miles from Ajaccio. It is defended by a strong citadel, and has a safe harbour. *Manf.* Liqueurs and soup, and it has a trade in wine, oil, figs, pulse, and skins, in all of which the surrounding country is very productive. The stilettoes made here are much valued by the Italians. *Pop.* 26,000. *Lat.* 42° 41' 48" N.

Bateman

Lon. 9° 27' E. Bastia is the seat of the Royal Court for the island.

BASTWICK, John, *bāst-wik*, an English physician, who attacked the Church of England in several publications, for which he lost his ears in the pillory, and was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in the isles of Scilly. In 1610 he was released by the Parliament, and had a reward of £5,000 allowed him out of the archbishop of Canterbury's estates. *B.* at Writtle, Essex, 1593; *D.* about 1650.

BATAVI, *bā-tai'-vi*, or *bāt'-a-vi*, a people of Germany, who inhabited that part of the continent known now as Holland, and called by the ancients *Bataworum insula*.

BATAVIA, *bā-tai'-ve-a*, the capital not only of the island of Java, but of all the Dutch possessions in the East, lies embosomed in a beautiful bay studded with islands, nearly at the N.E. end of Java. It stands on a marshy flat, and is cut into two sections by the Tjiliwong, or Great River, whence, in various directions, diverge several canals. The old town being extremely unhealthy, the Europeans chiefly reside in the new or suburban parts, which run for several miles over the high grounds into the country; and as each house stands apart and alone from its neighbour, and is encompassed by cocoa, banana, and other tropical trees, its inhabitants enjoy all that delightful coolness and freshness of atmosphere which belong to the shadiness of groves. It is in the old part of the city, however, that all business is done: from ten till four the warehouses, offices, banks, and Exchange, present a busy scene. After that hour, when the merchants have retired to their homes, the place seems quite deserted. The principal buildings are a stadthouse, exchange, an hospital, and it has several churches, some Chinese temples, a mosque, two orphan asylums, and a club-house. Being the seat of the supreme commission of public instruction for the Dutch East Indies, it has a school of art and science, besides a newspaper. The streets are paved with footpaths on either side, for the use of Chinese or free natives, upon which, however, slaves must not walk, and Europeans never walk, unless followed by a carriage. As Batavia is the commercial emporium of the Asiatic archipelago, its trade is extensive. *Exp.* The principal are sugar, coffee, rice, pepper, mace, spice, and arrack. Of the three articles most in demand for European consumption, coffee, pepper, and sugar, the two former are entirely monopolized by the Dutch government. *Imp.* Cotton and linen goods, woollen stuffs, wines, provisions, and metallic wares, and all kinds of American and European manufactures. It receives spices from the Moluccas, diamonds and gold-dust from Borneo, tea, nankin, mother-of-pearl, paper, and tobacco, from China, and opium, drugs, patna, &c., from Bengal. *Pop.* 118,300, divided in the following proportions:—Dutch, English, Portuguese, 2,800; Chinese, 25,000; Javanese, 80,000; Moors and Arabs, 1,000, and slaves, 9,500. *Lat.* of the observatory, 6° 8' S. *Lon.* 106° 50' E.—In 1619, Batavia received from the Dutch its present name, and by 1723 it had risen to be a considerable town. In 1811 it was captured by the British, but was, by the treaty of 1815, restored to its former possessors.

BATE, George, *bait*, a writer and doctor, who became principal physician to Charles I. at Oxford. During the civil war he resided in London, where he was highly esteemed, and in 1651 attended Cromwell. At the Restoration he was made physician to the king, and elected a fellow of the Royal Society. Dr. Bate wrote a history of the civil wars in Latin, and some tracts on physical subjects. *B.* at Maids Morton, Buckinghamshire, 1603; *D.* in London, 1668.—Bate is reported to have administered some potion to Cromwell which accelerated his death, but the report has never been substantiated.

BATEMAN, William, *bait'-man*, bishop of Norwich, and a great master of civil and canon law. He founded Trinity Hall, Cambridge, in 1347, and was employed by Edward III. in many embassies in his long contention for the crown of France. *B.* at Norwich; *D.* at Avignon, 1355.

BATEMAN, Thomas, an English physician, distinguished for his great labours in the cause of medical science, principally connected with diseases of the

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Bates

skin. B. at Whitby, 1778; D. 1821.—He is the author of several medical works, some of which have been translated into French and German.

BATES, William, *baitz*, an English nonconformist divine, who was one of the commissioners at the Savoy conference, for revising the liturgy, and was offered the deanery of Lichfield, which he refused. B. 1625; D. at Hackney, 1699. His theological works were collected and published in one volume folio, after his death. He published the "Lives of Learned and Pious Men," in one volume 4to, 1681, Latin.—Bates is considered the politest writer, if not the best scholar, of the whole body of ministers who, in 1622, on the passing of the Act of Uniformity, seceded from the church, and formed what is called the Dissenting interest.

BATH, *bath*, a city of Somersetshire, picturesquely situate on the river Avon, 100 miles from London, and long a fashionable resort for pleasure and the benefit of its mineral waters. It is well and regularly built of freestone, having many beautiful edifices, and presenting a fine appearance. Its principal buildings are the abbey church, St. James's and St. Michael's; the assembly and concert rooms; a guildhall, a clubhouse, a theatre, a jail, and the buildings connected with its baths. It has a literary and philosophical institution, a mechanics' institute, and a public subscription-library. The hot springs, to which the city principally owes its celebrity, were in use among the Romans. There are five public baths, four of which are the property, and under the direction, of the corporation. The temperature of the different springs varies from 93 to 117 degrees of Fahrenheit. The Abbey baths are the property of Earl Manners, and are handsomely furnished. The city also enjoys the luxury of a park, which lies to the west, and it has other public places of recreation. Pop. 54,240; but this number is continually fluctuating by the arrival and departure of visitors.—Bath is of great antiquity, and was known to the Romans under the appellation of *Aqua Salis Pontes Calidi*. In the 16th century it is said to have been maintained chiefly by the manufacture of woollen cloths. In conjunction with Wells, it forms a bishopric, which embraces all the county of Somerset, with the exception of a part of Bristol. Both the cathedral and the palace of the bishop, however, are at Wells. It stands on the Great Western Railway, and communicates with Bristol and other towns by the Kennet and Avon Canal.

BATHEASTON, *bath'-east-on*, a parish of Somerset, 3 miles from Bath. Pop. 1,795.—On Salisbury Hill here, there are traces of a supposed encampment of the Saxons during the siege of Bath, in 577. It has a station near the Great Western Railway.

BATHGATE, a town and parish of Linlithgowshire, 25 miles from Glasgow. Pop. 4,500. The celebrated mineral called Torbanehill coal is worked here. It is a station on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway.

BATHORI, Stephen, *ba-to'-ri*, king of Poland, who was sovereign prince of Transylvania, and was elected to the throne of Poland in the place of Henry of Valois. He reformed many abuses, and defeated the Russians, who were forced to cede Courland and a part of Livonia to the Poles. D. at Grondo, 1588. Others of his family succeeded him.

BATHSHEBA, *bath'-she'-ba*, 'daughter of an oath,' the wife of Uriah, afterwards of David, and mother of Solomon.

BATHURST, Allen Earl, *bath'-urst*, an eminent statesman, who was a zealous opposer of the measures of Sir Robert Walpole. In 1742 he was admitted of the privy council; in 1757 was appointed treasurer to the prince of Wales, obtaining, at the accession of George III., a pension of £2,000 a year; and in 1772 was created Earl Bathurst. B. in Westminster, 1684; D. near Cirencester, 1775. His son Henry was, in 1771, created Lord Apsley, and made lord chancellor, and afterwards president of the council under Lord North. B. 1714; D. 1794.

BATHURST, a flourishing British settlement in W. Africa, on the island of St. Mary's, at the mouth of the Gambia. It exports wax, ivory, gum, gold, hides, tortoise-shell, rice, cotton, African teak, and palm-oil. Pop. about 3,000, chiefly blacks. Lat. 13° 28' N. Lon. 16° 32' W.

BATHURST, the principal town in the gold regions of

Baucis

New South Wales, situate on the Macquarrie river, 120 miles from Sydney. Pop. varying; perhaps 8,000.—Another town in New Brunswick, North America. Lat. 47° 37' N. Lon. 65° 45' W.—A cape of British North America, in the Arctic Ocean. Lat. 70° 30' N. Lon. 12° 30' W.—An island off North Australia, 30 miles long and 30 broad.—A lake in the centre of Newfoundland, 40 miles long by 6 wide.

BATIGNOLLES-MONCEAUX, *ba'-teen-yol maw'-so*, a suburb of Paris. In 1814 it was an open space, which the Prussians under Blucher used as a camp. It is now occupied by handsome buildings. Pop. about 20,000.

BATLEY, *bät'-le*, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 2 miles from Dewsbury. Manf. Chiefly cloths and carpets. Pop. about 18,000.

BATON ROUGE, *ba'-ton roozh*, the name of several towns and parishes in the United States, with populations ranging between 4,000 and 12,000.

BATONI, Pompeo, *ba-to'-ne*, an Italian painter, whose pieces are celebrated for their truthfulness, character, and colouring, and of which the most admired is "Simon the Sorcerer contending with St. Peter." B. at Lucca, 1708; D. at Rome, 1786.

BATOUM, *ba'-toom*, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, on the E. coast of the Black Sea, 15 miles from the Russian frontier, and 110 from Trebizond. The harbour is the best on that side of the Black Sea. In the vicinity are great quantities of cattle, and delicious fruits are produced. Pop. 3,000, many of whom engage in fisheries. Lat. 41° 40' N. Lon. 41° 37' E.

BATRACHOMYOMACHIA, *bät'-tra-ko'-mi-o-mai'-ke-a*, a mock-heroic poem, of disputed ancient authorship, describing the fight between frogs and mice.

BATTAGLINI, Mark, *ba'-ta-gle'-ne*, bishop of Cesena. Wrote a History of Councils, 1686, folio, and "Annales du Sacerdoce et de l'Empire du XVII. Siècle," 1701 to 1711, 4 vols. folio. B. 1645; D. at Cesena, 1717.

BATTALAH, *ba-ta'-la*, a town of Hindostan, province of Lahore. Lat. 31° 34' N. Lon. 75° 3' E. Its climate is considered the most healthy in the Punjab.

BATTANTA, *ba-tan'-ta*, an island in the Asiatic archipelago, with an estimated area of 200 square miles. Lat. 0° 56' S. Lon. 130° 25' E.

BATTEL, or BATTLE, *bät'-el*, a market-town and parish of Sussex, noted for a manufacture of gunpowder, which goes by its name. Pop. of parish, about 4,000.—The name of this place is derived from the battle of Hastings, which, on the 14th Oct., 1066, was fought here between William the Conqueror and Harold, and established the Norman conquest of England.

BATTERSEA, *bät'-er-se*, a village and parish of Surrey, on the Thames, across which is a bridge to Chelsea, in Middlesex. Pop. 11,000.—In the church of this parish is a monument to Lord Bolingbroke.

BATTHYANI, *ba'-te-a'-ne*, the name of a noble Hungarian family, various members of which, as princes, counts, bans of Croatia, bishops, &c., have played a distinguished part in the history of their country, and in that of Austria.

BATTLE-FIELD, a parish of Salop, 3 miles from Shrewsbury. Pop. 50.—In 1403, a battle was fought here between Henry IV. and the earl of Northumberland, whose son Hotspur was slain in the action. From this conflict the place derives its name.

BATT, or BATTOE, *ba'-too*, an island of the Malay archipelago, lying on the W. coast of Sumatra. Area, estimated at 400 square miles. Desc. Thickly wooded, and volcanic. Lat. 0° 10' N. Lon. 98° 40' E.

BATURIN, *ba'-too-rin*, a town of Little Russia, about 60 miles from Tchernigov. Pop. 5,000.—The Hetman of the Ukraine Cossacks resided here from 1699 to 1708. Mazeppa was one of these. (See MAZEPPA.)

BATYLLUS, *bä-til'-us*, a beautiful youth of Samos, greatly beloved by Polycrates the tyrant, and by Anacreon.

BAUCIS, *baw'-sis*, an old and infirm woman of Phrygia, who with her husband lived in a small cottage, in a penurious manner, when Jupiter and Mercury travelled in disguise over Asia. The gods came to the cottage, and were so pleased with the hospitality they received, that Jupiter changed their dwelling into a magnificent temple, of which Baucis and her husband were made priests. After they had lived happily to an extreme old

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age, they died both at the same hour, according to their request to Jupiter, that one might not have the sorrow of following the other to the grave. Their bodies were changed into trees before the doors of the temple.

BAUDET, Stephen, *bo'-dai*, a French engraver, whose chief work is a print of Adam and Eve, from a painting by Dominichino. *B.* at Blois, 1643; *D.* 1716.

BAUER, Bruno, *bou'-er*, a modern German biblical critic and political writer, who, at an early age, commenced his theological disquisitions by reviewing Straus's "Life of Jesus," and other works. Many of his works contain very bold and speculative opinions, and one of them, "Christianity Unveiled," was destroyed in 1843 at Zurich, before its publication. In his "Review of the Epistles attributed to St. Paul," he argues that the four leading ones were not written by the apostle, but are the production of the 2nd century. *B.* at Eisenberg, 1809.

BAUG, *bawg*, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Malwah, 80 miles from Oojein, and where there are some remarkable cave temples. *Pop.* 5,000.

BAUGE, *bo'-zhai*, a town of France, department of the Maine and Loire, 20 miles from Angers. *Pop.* 3,500.—Here, in 1421, the English, under the duke of Clarence, were defeated.

BAULEAH, *baw'-le-a*, a large town of Bengal, to the N.E. of the Ganges, about 25 miles from Moorshedabad.

BAUMEEAN, or **BAUMIAN**. (*See* **BAMIAN**.)

BAUME LES NONES, **BAUME LES DAMES**, or **BAUME LES MOINES**, or **MESSIEURS**, *bome, none, dam, mwo'-een*, a town of France, department of the Doubs, 16 miles from Besançon. It has paper and iron works, and quarries of gypsum. *Pop.* nearly 3,000.

BAUMGARTEN, Alexander Theophilus, *boum-gar'-ten*, a German philosopher, who studied at Halle, and became professor of philosophy there, and afterwards at Frankfurt on the Oder. *B.* at Berlin, 1714; *D.* at Frankfurt on the Oder, 1762.—Baumgarten may be considered as the creator of the æsthetic, or of the philosophy of the beautiful. He wrote "Metaphysica," 8vo; "Ethica Philosophica," 8vo; "Æsthetica Initia Philosophiæ practicæ primæ." His brother Sigismund was a distinguished divine of the Lutheran church, and professor of theology at Halle. He died in 1757.

BAUNACH, *bou'-nak*, a town of Bavaria, 7 miles from Bamberg. *Pop.* 1,000.—The grotto of the Magdalene is in the neighbourhood of this locality, and is frequented as a place of pilgrimage.

BAUR, John William, *baur*, a painter and engraver of Strasburg, whose pictures of buildings and landscapes are very excellent. *B.* 1600; *D.* at Vienna, 1640.

BAUR, Frederick Wilhelm von, a Russian engineer-general, who engaged early in military life; and in 1755 was in the British service, as an officer in the Hessian Artillery. In 1757 he obtained the rank of general and engineer. Frederick II. of Prussia ennobled him. In 1769 he entered into the service of Catherine II., empress of Russia, and was employed against the Turks. The empress had a high notion of his talents, and employed him in making the aqueduct of Sarskoe-Selo, for supplying Moscow with water, and in deepening the canal near St. Petersburg, at the end of which he constructed a large harbour, and other important undertakings. *B.* at Bieber, 1731; *D.* at St. Petersburg, 1783.—Baur had for his secretary the celebrated Kotzebue, who directed in his name the German theatre at St. Petersburg.

BAUTRU, William, *bo'-troo*, member of the French Academy, and a celebrated wit. *B.* at Angers, 1588; *D.* at Paris, 1665.

BAUTZEN, *bou'-zen*, a town of Saxony, on the river Spree, 31 miles from Dresden. The town-hall, the academy, the orphan-house, and house of correction, are all worthy of attention, as well as some ingenious water-machines, and the public walks. *Manf.* Linen, woollen, leather, and paper; and it has a considerable general trade. *Pop.* about 9,000.—On May 21 and 22, 1813, a great battle took place here, in which Napoleon I. defeated the Russian and Prussian army. It is the birthplace of Meissner the poet, who died in 1805.

BAVARIA, THE CIRCLE OF, *ba-vair'-e-a*, is an old subdivision of the German empire, which was bounded on

Bavaria

the W. by Suabia, N.W. by Franconia, N.E. by Bohemia, and E. and S. by Austria. It embraced the modern kingdom of Bavaria, to the E. and S. of the Rhine, with the archbishopric of Salzburg.

BAVARIA, a kingdom of Central Europe, composed of two separate masses, the larger being bounded E. and S. by the Austrian dominions, W. by Wurtemberg and Baden, and N. by several small German states. The smaller is named Rhenish Bavaria, or the Palatinate, and is situate on the W. of the Rhine, bounded N. by Rhenish Prussia and Hessen-Darmstadt, E. by Baden, S. by France, and W. by Rhenish Prussia and Hessen-Homberg. *United Area*, about 30,000 square miles. *Divisions or Circles*. This large territory is divided into eight circles, the names of which are Upper Bavaria, Lower Bavaria, the Palatinate, Upper Palatinate, Upper Franconia, Middle Franconia, Lower Franconia, and Suabia. *Desc.* Viewed as a whole, this country may be considered as hilly rather than mountainous, although in the S. the Alps, in the Zugspitz, attain an elevation of 10,150 feet; on the E., between Bavaria and Bohemia, the Arber and Rachelberg respectively attain to 4,613 and 4,561 feet. There are numerous other peaks scattered over the country, but none of them rising to more than 3,500 feet above the level of the sea. The principal plains are the valleys of the Lech and Isar, and the extensive elevated plateau on the S. of the Danube, called the Donau-moss. It is in these that the chief sources of Bavarian wealth are to be found, where the arts of agriculture are carried to the highest state of perfection. *Rivers*. The Danube, the Rhine, and the Main. The first on its right bank receives the Iller, Lech, and Isar; whilst on its left the Wornitz, Altmühl, Naab, and Regen, with a great many more smaller streams, are taken into its course. The Rhine forms the eastern line of the Rhenish subdivision of the kingdom, and is merely a boundary river. The Main, which has its source in two small streams in Suabia, drains all the N. part of the principal territory, and during its course receives several affluents. The Danube, however, is the principal river in the kingdom, and in its course, through the Bavarian territory alone, is fed by no fewer than 38 streams. *Lakes*. These are neither numerous nor of great extent. The most remarkable are the Ammer, the Würm, and the Chien, which are all situate in the S. plateau. The largest is the Chien, which has a circuit of about 35 miles. There are some other lakes lying within the range of the Noric Alps, but they are of no great size. *Climate*. On the whole, temperate and healthy. *Forests*. Extensive, covering nearly a third of the entire surface of the country, and composed chiefly of pine and fir-trees. *Pro.* There are few countries so highly favoured for productiveness of soil. The principal crops are wheat, rye, oats, barley, and, in some districts, maize, rice, spelt, and buckwheat. Tobacco, fruit, and potatoes are extensively cultivated in the valleys of the Rhine and the Main. The hop-plant and the vine are also largely cultivated; and the wines of Franconia have attained a wide-spread celebrity. The famed Steinwein is produced in Steinberg; and the Leistenwein is produced in the same district. The choicest of all the Bavarian wines, however, are the produce of the vineyards near Forst, Deidesheim, and Wachenheim, on the declivities of the Hardt mountains. Cattle-rearing is carried on to a great extent, but the stock is generally of an inferior quality, notwithstanding the general excellence of the pastures; whilst swine, poultry, and wild fowl are abundant in all parts of the country. *Minerals*. The principal are salt, coal, and iron. The first is a government monopoly, and the second is found everywhere throughout the kingdom. Copper, manganese, mercury, and cobalt are also found; whilst there are numerous quarries of marble, alabaster, gypsum, and stone, distributed over various parts of the territory. Porcelain clay also abounds in various districts, and is usually of the finest quality. *Manf.* Unimportant, considering the state and position of the kingdom. They consist of linen, woollen, and cotton-weaving, paper-making, tanning, hardware, beetroot-sugar, porcelain, jewellery, toys, clocks, and optical instruments. The brewing of beer is the most important manufacture, there being nearly 6,000 taxed breweries, producing

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Baveno

100,000,000 gallons yearly. Their art manufactures are also very extensive, and are principally at the capital, Munich (which *see*). *Exp.* Grain, cattle, timber, wine, wool, hides, salt, hops, fruits, liquorice, madder, butter, cheese, jewellery, and glass. *Imp.* Principally coffee, sugar, cotton, silks, woollen fabrics, and colonial products. There is besides a transit trade with Austria, North Germany, Switzerland, and Italy. *Towns.* Munich, Passau, Speyer, Regensburg, Baireuth, Nurnberg, Wurzburg, Augsburg. *Rel.* The majority of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics; but no predominant national church is recognized by the government. *Education.* Pretty generally diffused, and under the immediate superintendence of a superior board of education and ecclesiastical affairs. *Gov.* Monarchical, with the legislative power vested in two chambers conjointly, with the king as head of the state. *Pop.* about 5,000,000. *Lat.* extending from 47° 19' to 50° 41' N. *Lon.* from 8° 51' to 13° 44' E.—In 1805, Bavaria was, by the treaty of Presburg, raised to the rank of a kingdom; and in 1814 and 1815 was, by various treaties, confirmed in the accessions of territory which it had made. In 1848, the discreditable conduct of Louis, king of Bavaria, who became infatuated with the notorious Lola Montez, caused his subjects to take arms, when, after a short conflict with the soldiery, in which they were successful, he was, on March 21st, forced to resign his sceptre in favour of his son, the crown prince Maximilian, the second of that name who has filled the Bavarian throne, and who is the present reigning sovereign. The lines of railway permeate a considerable portion of the country; whilst the routes of navigation are secured by the Danube, the Rhine, the Main, and numerous other of the smaller rivers.

BAVENO, *ba-vai'-no*, a village of Piedmont, on the Lake Maggiore, opposite the Borromean Islands. *Pop.* about 1,000.—Here are fine marble and granite quarries, and behind the village is Monte Monterone, 4,350 feet high.

BAVIUS and **MÆVIUS**, *bai'-ve-us, me'-ve-us*, two stupid and malevolent poets, in the age of Augustus, who attacked the superior talents of the contemporary writers, and have therefore become immortalized by the satire and ridicule which they drew upon themselves.

BAWIAN, *baw'-yan*, an island in the Eastern seas, 700 miles to the S.E. of Singapore. *Ext.* 30 miles in circumference. *Desc.* Mountainous, and intersected with fine valleys. *Pop.* 30,000, principally agricultural.

BAXTER, Richard, *bax'-ter*, a celebrated nonconformist divine, who in 1639 was ordained by Bishop Thornborough, and two years later was chosen vicar of Kidderminster; but, on the breaking out of the civil war, he took suspicion at the designs of the Parliament, and resolved to repair instantly to the army and use his utmost endeavours to bring back the soldiers to the principles of loyalty to the king and submission to the Church. There was a grand sense of duty abroad in the breasts of the men of the 17th century. The moral as well as military heroism which sprung from this high sense makes us overlook, yea, almost forget, much of the violence by which many of their actions were crimsoned. Baxter, however, belonged to the church; but, so strong was the sense of duty in him, that, when Cromwell was declared Protector, he bravely withstood him to the face, telling him that "the honest people of the land took their ancient monarchy to be a blessing and not an evil." His inclinations, however, being with the Parliament, he became chaplain to Colonel Whalley's regiment. Whilst officiating in this capacity, he wrote his "Saint's Rest;" and was present at the taking of Bridgewater, and the sieges of Exeter, Bristol, and Worcester. Ill-health compelling him to leave the army, he, in 1657, returned to Kidderminster. Before his appointment to Whalley's regiment, however, he had passed some time at Coventry, officiating in the ministry; and he had even preached within hearing of the sound of cannon, when the roll of battle was passing over Edgehill. At the Restoration it was expected that moderation would have pervaded the councils of the nation, and that a form of ecclesiastical government that should reconcile all parties would be established; but this was not

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the case, and the Act of Uniformity of 1662 drove Baxter from the church. He now occupied himself with literary composition, and his "Call to the Unconverted" was one of the delightful fruits of this retirement. In 1672, when the flames of religious persecution, which had run over the land, began to expire, he once more came forth from his retreat. He settled in London, and, as a lecturer, preached usually at Pinners' Hall and Fetter Lane. He now occupied himself principally with writing and preaching, but was frequently suspended by those rigorous enactments to which the Nonconformists were, during the last two reigns of the Stuarts, frequently subjected. In 1682 the myrmidons of the law burst into his house whilst he was suffering from indisposition, and he was only saved from being dragged to a prison by the accidental interposition of his physician. Two years later he became one of the victims of the inhuman Jeffreys. He was apprehended on a charge of sedition, and for being hostile to episcopacy. His trial took place in 1684-5. On this occasion Jeffreys displayed his usual ferocity. When Baxter asked for time, "I will not give him a moment's time more to save his life. Yonder stands Oates in the pillory with him. I would say two of the greatest rogues and rascals in the kingdom stood there." When Baxter made an attempt to speak, the lord chief justice (how the title was abused in such a man!) exclaimed, "Richard! Richard! dost thou think we'll hear thee poison the court? Richard, thou art an old fellow, an old knave; thou hast written books enough to load a cart. Hadst thou been whipped out of thy writing trade forty years ago, it had been happy." The result was a fine of 500 marks, imprisonment till paid, and bonds for good behaviour for seven years. Lord Powis, however, stepped in, got the fine remitted, and Baxter was liberated in eighteen months. He lived for five years after this, preaching the gospel without molestation. *B.* in Shropshire, 1615; *D.* in London, 1691, and was buried in Christ Church.—The fame of this persevering, brave-spirited, and long-enduring man rests principally upon his two popular treatises, "The Saint's Everlasting Rest," and "A Call to the Unconverted."

BAXTER, William, nephew of the above, who was celebrated for his proficiency in the classics, and his antiquarian research, and was appointed master of the Mercers' School in London. He published a grammar of the Latin tongue in 1679; an edition of Anacreon in 1695; an edition of Horace in 1710; and a Dictionary of British Antiquities in 1719. His Glossary of Roman Antiquities was not printed till 1726. *B.* at Lanlunan, 1650; *D.* 1723.

BAXTER, Andrew, a Scottish philosopher, and author of "An Inquiry into the Nature of the Human Soul." *B.* at Aberdeen, 1686; *D.* 1750.

BAY, *bai*, a portion of the sea which is wider at the part nearest the open sea, and narrower as it recedes inland.

BAY ISLANDS, Colony of the, a group in the Bay of Honduras, consisting of Ruatan, Bonacca, Utila, Barbat, Helené, and Morat. *Lat.* between 16° 5' and 16° 30' N. *Lon.* between 85° 45' and 87° W.—This group was, on the 17th July, 1852, proclaimed a British colony, and has been the subject of discussion between Great Britain and the United States, as it is considered by the American government that the formation of these islands into a colony is a violation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

BAY OF ISLANDS, the name of several bays. 1. In the Straits of Magellan. 2. On the W. coast of King George the Third's Archipelago. 3. On the W. coast of Newfoundland. 4. On the N.E. coast of New Holland, in *lat.* 10° 31' S.

BAY OF ISLANDS, a bay on the east coast of New Zealand, where are the settlements of Kororarika and Russell. *Lat.* 35° 14' S. *Lon.* 174° 11' E.

BAYAN, or **BAIN KHARA COOLA**, *ba'-yan*, a lofty mountain-range in Asia, on the N.E. border of Tibet, between the sources of the Hoang-ho and the Yang-tse-kiang.

BAYARD, Peter, Chevalier de, *bai'-yar*, the celebrated French warrior, and called "the Good Knight, without fear and without reproach" (*le Bon Chevalier, sans peur et sans reproche*), had an ancestry of warriors, most of whom fell on various continental battle-fields. His father fought in many of the battles of

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Louis XI., his grandfather fell at Montlhery, his great-grandfather at Cressy, and his great-great-grandfather at Poitiers. As was the practice in the 15th century with those who were designed for the profession of arms, Bayard, at 13 years old, was placed as a page in the house of the duke of Savoy, where he remained for five years. On the completion of his eighteenth year he entered upon the actual duties of a soldier. The first battle at which he fought was that of Fornovo, in 1494, under the banner of Charles VIII.; and the chivalric spirit of his ancestors, it was evident, had found a fitting representative in the young hero. Two horses were killed under him in that field; and he himself performed feats that procured him the approbation of all who beheld him. Several years after this he was engaged in the Italian wars of Louis XII., when, on one occasion, it is said that he held a bridge over the Garigliano, single-handed, against 200 Spaniards, and



CHEVALIER DE BAYARD.

enabled the main body of the French to make good their retreat. In 1513 he fought at the famous battle of Spurs, in Picardy, when his valour saved the disgrace of the whole French army. In this field, also, fought Henry VIII. of England, then a young man, but commanding in person the English force. On this occasion Bayard surrendered to an English knight, but was soon exchanged. In the battle of Marignano, fought September 13th, 1515, Bayard displayed his usual prowess; and in 1522 he defended Mezières, a frontier town of France, against the count of Nassau, with a force of 35,000 men, assisted by a powerful artillery. In 1524, whilst fighting against the Imperialists in Italy, he continued to discover his usual romantic valour, when he fell from his horse, wounded by a ball. In this condition he was pressed to withdraw from the field; but answering that he never turned his back upon an enemy, desired that he might be placed with his back against a tree, that he might watch the varying fortunes of the fight; and he there sunk under his wound. B. in Dauphiné, 1476; D. on the banks of the Sesia, 1524.—The duke of Pescara, who, on this occasion, commanded the Spanish troops, caused the body of Bayard to be embalmed and sent to his relations. When it drew near the country of his birth, people of all ranks came forth to meet it.

BAYAZID, or BAGAZID, *baj'-a-zid*, a fortified city of Turkish Armenia, in the pashalic of Erzeroum, surrounded by a wall and ramparts, 150 miles from Erzeroum. It contains two churches, three mosques,

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and a monastery, which latter is distinguished alike by the beauty of its architecture and the remoteness of its antiquity. *Pop.* 5,000. *Lat.* 39° 24' N. *Lon.* 43° 45' E.—Here, in August, 1854, the Turks were defeated by the Russians; Selim Pasha having, contrary to the directions of General Guyon (Kurshid Pasha), attacked the Muscovites, who killed, wounded, and took prisoners nearly 2,000 Turks.

BAYER, John, *bai'-er*, a German astronomer, who, in 1603, published an excellent work, entitled "Uranometria," being a celestial atlas, or folio charts of all the constellations. He was the first to distinguish the stars by the letters of the Greek alphabet, and according to the order of the magnitude of the stars in each constellation. This work was republished, with great improvements by the author, in 1627, under a new title; viz., "Cælum stellatum Christianum." B. at Augsburg about the end of the sixteenth century; D. 1660.

BAYER, Theophilus Sigfred, grandson of the above, a learned philologist, who acquired a great knowledge of the eastern languages, particularly the Chinese. In 1717 he was appointed librarian at Königsberg; and in 1726 was invited to St. Petersburg, where he was made professor of Greek and Roman antiquities. His "Musæum Sinicum," printed in 1730, in 2 vols. 8vo, is a very curious and learned work. B. at Königsberg, 1694; D. at St. Petersburg, 1738.

BAYEUX, George, *bai'-yu(r)*, a French advocate, who obtained from the academy at Rouen the prize for a poem on filial piety. He translated the "Fasti" of Ovid, and wrote also "Reflections on the Reign of Trajan." He was sent to prison, and massacred by the rabble of Caen. B. at Caen, about 1752; D. 1792.

BAYEUX, a town of France, on the river Aure, in the department of the Calvados, and about 20 miles from Caen. It has a magnificent cathedral with three towers, besides churches, convents, and a castle. *Manf.* Lace, damask, calico, cotton yarn, serges, and porcelain. It has a considerable trade in cattle, horses, and butter. *Pop.* 10,000.—In the cathedral is preserved the celebrated tapestry of Bayeux, said to have been wrought by Matilda, the wife of William the Conqueror, or the Empress Matilda, wife of Henry I. of England, and which represents the deeds done by the Norman duke in effecting the conquest of England, Napoleon, during the excitement of his meditated invasion of England, caused this piece of tapestry to be carried from town to town and exhibited in the theatres between the acts, to rouse the spectators to the achievement of a second conquest. Bayeux is of great antiquity, having existed before the invasion of Gaul by the Romans.

BAYLE, Peter, *bail*, a celebrated French writer, author of the well-known "Historical and Critical Dictionary," was educated for the ministry among the Protestants; but, while attending the Jesuits' college, became a Roman Catholic. Shortly afterwards, however, returning to his former communion, he went to Geneva, where he formed an intimacy with Basnage. He was subsequently appointed to the chair of philosophy at Sedan; but when that academy was suppressed, in 1681, he removed to Rotterdam, and was chosen professor of philosophy and history there. In 1684 he began a literary journal entitled "Nouvelles de la République des Lettres," which obtained great celebrity. In 1693 he was deprived of his professorship; and, in two years afterwards, appeared the first volume of his greatest work, "The Historical and Critical Dictionary," which quickly reached a second edition. B. at Carla, in Foix, 1647; D. 1706.—Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote, "Thoughts on Comets," "A Criticism on Maimbourg's History of Calvinism," "A Philosophical Comment on the Words of Christ, 'Compel them to come in,'" &c. His writings, however, are generally allowed to betray no small portion of scepticism on religious subjects.

BAYLY, Lewis, *bai'-le*, an eminent prelate, educated at Oxford, who was ordained bishop of Bangor, 1616, and is celebrated for his well-known work entitled "The Practice of Piety." B. at Carmarthen, about 1565; D. 1632.

BAYONNE, *bai-yon'*, a well-built, opulent, and commercial town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, situate at the confluence of the Nive and

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Adour, at a distance of three miles from the sea. These rivers here form a commodious harbour, three miles from the Bay of Biscay, and divide the town into three parts, called Great and Little Bayonne and St. Esprit. A citadel, constructed by Vauban, on the top of an eminence in the suburb, commands both the harbour and the town, which are further defended by small redoubts. The cathedral is a venerable structure, and the quay is much frequented as a promenade; but the most beautiful part of the city is the *Place de Grammont*. A wooden drawbridge, which allows vessels to pass, and where a small toll is levied, connects the suburbs with the town. Its public buildings are a mint, a theatre, a tribunal, and chamber of commerce; and naval and commercial docks. *Manf.* Glass, ropes, cordage, chocolate, and liqueurs. It has some sugar-refineries. *Exp.* Resins, woollen cloths, serges, linens, dyed silks, drugs, cream of tartar, and wines. *Imp.* Fine Spanish wool, liquorice-root and juice, iron, cocoa, olive-oil, millstones, &c. The principal objects of the maritime trade are the cod and whale fishery. The hams of Bayonne have long been famous, and its wines and chocolate are exported in great quantities to the north of Europe. *Pop.* 20,000. *Lat.* 43° 29' N. *Lon.* 1° 24' W.—The military weapon called the bayonet takes its name from this city. A Basque regiment in a fight with the Spaniards near here, in 1523, found their ammunition exhausted, and fixed their long knives to their musket-barrels, and so charged the enemy. Although the city itself has often been besieged, it has never been taken.

BAZA, *ba-'tha*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 50 miles from Grenada, and situate at the foot of a sierra of the same name. *Pop.* between 11,000 and 12,000, military inclusive.—In 1480 this place was taken from the Moors, by the assistance of nine iron cannons, which it still preserves as memorials of the event.

BAZAS, *ba'-za*, a town of France, department of the Gironde, 30 miles from Bordeaux. *Pop.* about 5,000, many of whom are engaged in the manufacture of glass.

BEACHY HEAD, *be'-che*, the highest promontory on the S. coast of England, in the county of Sussex, 27 miles from Dungeness. *Lat.* of lighthouse, 50° 44' 24" N. *Lon.* 0° 12' 42" E.—It was off here, on the 30th June, 1690, that the French defeated the English and Dutch fleets, commanded by the earl of Torrington. (See **BART**, John.)

BEACONSFIELD, *be'-kons-feeld*, a market-town and parish of Buckinghamshire, 23 miles from London. It consists of four streets, arranged as a cross. *Pop.* 1,732.—Within the precincts of the church of this place lie the remains of Edmund Burke, the statesman, and Waller the poet.

BEALF, Mary, *beel*, an English portrait-painter, who copied with great exactness the works of Sir Peter Lely and Vandyke. *B.* 1631; *d.* 1697.

BEAMINSTER, *be'-mins-ter*, a town of Dorsetshire, 12 miles from Dorchester. The tower of the church is nearly 100 feet high. *Manf.* Sailcloth, iron, and copper goods. *Pop.* about 3,000.

BEAR ISLAND, *bair*, an island on the S.W. coast of Ireland, at the entrance of Bantry Bay, sheltering the harbour of Bearhaven, considered the finest in Ireland. *Ext.* 6 miles long, by 1½ broad.

BEAR LAKE, *great*, a lake of British North America, lying near the Arctic circle. (See **AMERICA**, NORTH.)

BEARD, John, *beerd*, an English actor and singer, who was brought up in the king's chapel. His first appearance on the stage was in the character of Sir John Loverule, in the "Devil to Pay," in 1737, at Drury Lane. In 1739 he married Lady Henrietta Herbert, daughter of the earl of Waldegrave, and widow of Lord Edward Herbert, who brought him little fortune. After quitting the stage some years, he returned to it in 1744, and continued engaged at Covent Garden till 1758. *B.* 1694; *d.* 1768.

BE'ARN, *bai'-arn*, an ancient province of France, now included in the department of the Basses-Pyrénées.

BE'ARN, *CAPE*, a promontory in the department Pyrénées Orientales. *Lat.* 42° 31' N. *Lon.* 3° 7' 30" E. Height of lighthouse, 751 feet above the level of the sea.

BEAS, *be-as*, one of the great rivers of the Punjab, rising near the Ritauka pass, in the Himalayas, 13,200

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feet above the level of the sea, and joining the Sutlej at Endressa, 30 miles from Amritsir. *Lat.* 32° 34' N. *Lon.* 77° 12' E.

BEATON, David, *be'-ton*, a cardinal, and archbishop of St. Andrew's, in Scotland. In 1519 he was appointed resident at the court of France, and in 1523 he obtained the rich abbey of Arbroath. In 1528 he was made lord privy seal, and negotiated the marriage of James V. with Princess Magdalen of France, and afterwards with Princess Mary. Paul III. raised him to the cardinalate in 1538; about which time he was made primate of Scotland. On the death of the king, the lords of the council sent the cardinal to prison, whence he was released, not long after, by the regent, and made chancellor. He persecuted the Protestants with great fury; and, among others, caused the celebrated Wishart to be burnt before his own palace. *B.* 1494; fell by the hands of assassins, 1546.

BEATTIE, James, LL.D., *be'-te*, a distinguished Scotch writer, was the son of a shopkeeper and farmer, who sent him to the University of Aberdeen, where he pursued his studies with so much success as to receive a bursary, which is equivalent to an exhibition of scholarship in the English universities. After following the profession of a schoolmaster for some time, and publishing a volume of poems, and other works, in 1771, he produced the first canto of his poem called "The Minstrel," which was received with great favour. He was now admitted into the friendship of Dr. Johnson, Garrick, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and other celebrities of the period. Previous to the appearance of this effusion, he had published an "Essay on Truth," designed to stem, if possible, the tide of infidelity, which the philosophic speculations of David Hume were then diffusing over the land. For this he received, in 1773, a substantial token of the royal favour in a pension of £200 a year. The second canto of "The Minstrel" appeared in 1774, and was as enthusiastically received as was the first. He had now been sixteen years professor of moral philosophy and logic in Mareschal College, Aberdeen, an appointment which he retained until a short period before his death. *B.* at Lawrence-kirk, Scotland, 1735; *d.* 1803.—Beattie wrote several other works, which were much thought of in his days; but his fame rests principally on his "Minstrel," which was designed to trace the progress of a poetical genius, from the first dawning of fancy and reason till that period at which he may be supposed capable of appearing in the world as a minstrel.

BEATTIE, James Hay, eldest son of the above, was a youth of great promise, being unusually pious and talented. He was a good musician, performing well on the organ and violin, and succeeded in building an organ for himself. *B.* at Aberdeen, 1768; *d.* Nov. 19, 1790.

BEATUS RHENANUS, *be-ai'-tus re-nai'-nus*, a learned man, whose name was Bilde, which he altered to Rhenanus, from the place of his nativity, Rheinach. He was a profound scholar, and was the first who published the History of Velleius Paterculus. He also edited the works of Tertullian, to which he added valuable notes, which he also did to several classical works. *D.* at Strasburg, 1547.

BEAU, Charles le, *le(r) bo*, a French writer, was professor in the Royal College, and secretary of the Academy of Inscriptions. *B.* 1701; *d.* at Paris, 1778.—He is the author of a "History of the Lower Empire," in 22 vols. 12mo, and also of "Opera Latina," 3 vols. 12mo. A brother, John Louis le Beau, was the editor of an edition of Homer, Greek and Latin.

BEAUCAIRE DE PEGUILLON, Francis, *bo'-kair*, archbishop of Metz, who, at the council of Trent, pleaded with great eloquence in favour of reformation. He afterwards resigned his bishopric, and went into retirement, and wrote his "Rerum Gallicarum Commentaria, ab anno 1461 ad annum 1562." *D.* 1591.

BEAUCAIRE, a well-built town of France, on the right bank of the Rhone, in the department of the Gard, chiefly remarkable for its great annual fair held from the 22nd to the 28th of July. It has a trade in silk, wine, oil, almonds, spices, drugs, leather, wool, and cotton; and during the period of its fair is frequented by merchants from all parts of Europe and Asia, to the number of 100,000. *Pop.* about 12,000.—On the opposite side of the Rhone is Tarascon, with

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which Beucaire is connected by a very fine iron suspension bridge, considered second only to that of Menai.

BEAUCOURT, *bo'-kooor*, a town of France, in the department of Haut-Rhin, 10 miles from Belfort. *Manf.* Watch and clock movements in great quantities. *Pop.* 2,000.

BEAUFORT, Cardinal Henry, *bo'-fort*, was bishop of Winchester and cardinal of St. Eusebius, and a son of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, the father of Henry IV., by Catherine Swynford. He became the guardian of Henry VI. in opposition to Humphry, duke of Gloucester, who was the nominal head of the council of regency, which assumed the reins of government on the death of Henry V. In 1429, after several years of determined rivalry, the cardinal succeeded in destroying the power of the duke, and had the young king crowned. Notwithstanding this circumstance, the hostility between them continued until the death of the duke of Gloucester, which took place on the 28th February, 1447. The cardinal survived him only six weeks, according to Shakspeare's delineation, in an agony of despair.

"Lord Cardinal, if thou think'st on heaven's bliss,
Hold up thy hand, make signal of thy hope.—
He dies, and makes no sign."

His last words to those by whom his deathbed was surrounded were, "I pray you all to pray for me." *B.* about 1370; *D.* 1447.—He was buried in the elegant chantry which bears his name in Winchester Cathedral.

BEAUFORT, Margaret, countess of Richmond and Derby, was the daughter and heiress of John, duke of Somerset, and married Edmund Tudor, earl of Richmond, by whom she had a son, afterwards Henry VII. Her first husband dying in 1456, she married Sir Henry Stafford, by whom she had no issue; and on his death she became the wife of Thomas, Lord Stanley, afterwards earl of Derby. *B.* 1441; *D.* 1509, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. She distinguished herself as an author, and founded the colleges of Christ and St. John, in Cambridge.

BEAUFORT, Francis de Vendôme, duke of, the son of Cæsar, duke of Vendôme, who was imprisoned on the charge of conspiring against Cardinal Mazarin, but, escaping, began a civil war, which soon ended. He was subsequently made admiral of France, and in 1665 defeated the Turkish fleet near Tunis. *B.* 1616; killed at the siege of Candia, 1669.

BEAUFORT, Louis de, a learned writer, who was chosen fellow of the Royal Society of London, and is the author of the "History of Germanicus," "Dissertation upon the Uncertainty of the First Five Ages of the Roman Republic," "History of the Roman Republic; or, Plan of the Ancient Government of Rome." *D.* at Maestricht, 1795.

BEAUFORT, a county of the United States, in North Carolina, on the Sound and river of Pamlico. *Area*, 670 square miles. *Desc.* In general level, and producing maize, cotton, tar, and turpentine. *Pop.* about 15,000, slaves inclusive.

BEAUFORT, a district of South Carolina, U.S., on the seacoast, between the Savannah and Combarree rivers. *Area*, 1,540 square miles. *Desc.* Of a light and sandy soil, but producing cotton, Indian corn, rice, and sweet potatoes. *Pop.* about 40,000, slaves inclusive.

BEAUFORT, an inland district of the W. division of Cape Colony, S. Africa. *Area*, 13,050 square miles. *Pop.* about 8,000.—Its capital town is of the same name, and is situate on the Gamka or Great Lyon River, on a southern slope of the Nieuwveld Mountains.

BEAUFORT, a district of W. Australia, lying between the counties of Landsdowne, Howick, and Minto.

BEAUFORT, a town of Savoy, 30 miles from Chambery, and celebrated for its *gruyères* cheese. *Pop.* 3,000.

BEAUFORT BAY, a bay of Russian America, in the Arctic Ocean. *Lat.* 70° N. *Lon.* 142° W.—CAPE, a bold headland in a bay further W. *Lat.* 69° N. *Lon.* 163° W.

BEAUFORT EN VALLE'E, *val'-ai*, a town of France, department of the Maine and Loire, 16 miles from Angers. It carries on an active trade in grain, wine, and hemp, with manufactures of linen and woollen

Beaumarchais

stuffs, and hats. *Pop.* about 5,500.—There is another small town of the same name in the department of Jura, 8 miles from Lons-le-Saunier. *Pop.* 1,200.

BEAUGENCY, *bozh-en-se*, a town of France, department of the Loiret, on the Loire, 15 miles from Orleans. It trades in wine and brandy. *Pop.* 5,300.—It is a station on the railway from Orleans to Tours.

BEAUHARNAIS, Eugène de, *bo-har'-nai*, was the son of Josephine, the first wife of Napoleon I., and of Viscount Alexander de Beauharnais, who, in his 34th year, suffered on the revolutionary scaffold of Paris. He entered the army, and under the eye of Napoleon, fought in the campaigns of Italy, and also went with him to Egypt, where he acted as his aide-de-camp. As a matter of course, he rose to rank with his years, and with the fortunes of Napoleon I., and fought in the Consular Guards at Marengo. When Napoleon assumed the emperorship, he was created a prince, and in 1805 was appointed viceroy of the kingdom of Italy. In the following year he was adopted by Napoleon, and married to the daughter of the king of Bavaria. When, in 1809, the war between Austria and France broke out, he was actively engaged, being placed in command of the French and Italian army, and displaying great knowledge of his profession. He was with the emperor in the Russian campaign of 1812; and during the retreat, after Napoleon and Murat had left the army, he took the chief command. At the battle of Lutzen he commanded the left of the new army which the emperor had raised. So long as the last rays of fortune shone upon Napoleon, he adhered to him; but when these were shed, he retired with his family to Bavaria. During the remainder of his life he lived principally at Munich, with the title of Prince of Leuchtenberg. *B.* at Paris, 1781; *D.* at Munich, 1824.

BEAUHARNAIS, a county of Lower Canada, lying to the S.W. of Montreal. *Ext.* 55 miles long and 22 broad. *Area*, 710 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, and, from the extent of its frontage to the St. Lawrence, possessing considerable advantages. *Pop.* 15,000, chiefly Scotch, Irish, and Americans.

BEAUJEU, *bozh-u(r)*, a parish and town of France, in the department of the Rhone, 30 miles from Lyons. *Manf.* Cotton goods, hats, and paper; and it is famous for its mines. *Pop.* about 4,000.

BEAULEY, *bo'-le*, a river of Scotland, county of Inverness, which flows into the Moray Frith, and forms its upper basin.

BEAULIEU, Sebastian Pontault de, *bole-yu(r)*, a French engineer, and field-marshal under Louis XIV., and the author of "Views and Plans of the Sieges and Battles of Louis XIV." *D.* 1674.

BEAULIEU, John Peter, Baron de, an Austrian general, who was actively engaged as an artillery officer during the Seven Years' war, and in 1792 commanded the Austrians against the forces whom the French republic sent into the Netherlands, and gained several victories over them. In 1796 he was commander-in-chief in Italy, and his army was routed in several conflicts with General Bonaparte, whose fame was then beginning to dawn. *B.* 1725; *D.* 1820.

BEAULIEU, a town of France, department of the Corrèze, 20 miles from Tulle. *Pop.* 2,500.—Another in the department of the Indre and Loire, 2 miles from Loches. *Pop.* 2,000.—Another in the department of the Loiret, with a small population.—This name is common to several more small towns in France.

BEAULIEU, or **EXE**, *bo'-lu*, a parish at the mouth of the river Exe, 6 miles from Lymington, where Margaret of Anjou, and afterwards Perkin Warbeck, fled for refuge. Exemption from arrest for debt is still a privilege within its manorial bounds.

BEAUMARCHAIS, Peter Augustin Caron de, *bo-mar'-shai*, a celebrated French writer, was the son of a clockmaker at Paris, and applying himself to the same trade, was the inventor of a new escapement, which brought him into notice at the French court, where he became a great favourite with the daughters of Louis XVI., having great musical talent, and playing exceedingly well on the flute and harp, which latter instrument he much improved. He now became acquainted with Duverney, the rich farmer-general, and at his death was involved in lawsuits with his heir, gaining great notoriety from the wit,

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Beaumaris

satire, and reasoning which distinguished his pleadings and memorials. He is best known to the world, however, by his being the author of several comedies, of which "The Barber of Seville" and "The Marriage of Figaro" are the best; the latter meeting with immense success. B. at Paris, 1732; D. in prison, 1799.

BEAUMARIS, *bo-mar'-is*, a seaport-town and borough of the isle of Anglesey, in a spacious bay in North Wales, near the entrance to the Menai Straits, and 3 miles from Bangor. It has a handsome church, with a lofty square tower, and an elegant town-hall, a custom-house, and a free school. There is little trade, but, as a sea-bathing place, it is much resorted to. Pop. about 3,000.—Beaumaris has steam-communication with Liverpool.

BEAUMONT, Francis, *bo'-mont*. Of the life of this distinguished dramatist very little is known. His grandfather was a master of the Rolls, and his father, Francis, one of the judges of the court of Common Pleas. He himself became a member of the Inner Temple, but from the shortness of his life, and the great number of his productions, it is to be presumed that he devoted very little of his time to the worship of Themis. He tells us himself, in an epistle, that he was intimate with rare Ben Jonson, whom, with other wits of the period, he would seem to have been in the habit of meeting at the Mermaid tavern. Here he would, no doubt, also see William Shakspeare; but how or where he became acquainted with his friend Fletcher, who was ten years older than himself, we have no means of knowing. It is beautiful, in retrospect, to contemplate the friendships of these two celebrated dramatists. Their affection for each other appears, in every respect, to have been of the closest kind: they lived in the same house, and, it is affirmed, held their worldly goods in common; and although their geniuses would seem to have been cast in different moulds, yet how well and how sweetly do they amalgamate! "I have heard," says Aubrey, "Dr. John Earle (since bishop of Sarum), who knew them, say that Beaumont's main business was to correct the overflowings of Fletcher's wit." But be this as it may, the names of Francis Beaumont and John Fletcher will, as long as the language shall last, be associated as two of the brightest ornaments of our dramatic literature. B. in Leicestershire, 1586; D. in London, 1615, being not quite thirty.

BEAUMONT DE PEREFIX, Hardouin, *bo'-mong*, a French historian, tutor to Louis XIV., by whom he was made archbishop of Paris. He wrote a "History of Henry IV." D. 1670.

BEAUMONT, Elie de, a French advocate, who distinguished himself by his memoir in favour of the unfortunate family of Calas, which produced a powerful effect upon the nation. B. at Carentan, 1732; D. 1785. He was also the author of several other esteemed pieces; and his wife produced a novel, entitled "Letters of the Marquis de Roselle."

BEAUMONT, the name of various towns and villages in France, none of them with a population above 5,000.

BEAUNE, Floriment de, *lone*, a French mathematician, who discovered a method of determining the nature of curves by the properties of their triangles. D. 1652.

BEAUNE, James de, baron of Samblançai, was superintendent of the finances under Francis I., and lent to the queen-mother a sum of 300,000 crowns, which had been sent to Lautrec to pay his troops, and for want of which the expedition to relieve Milan failed. The queen-mother bribed his secretary, Gentil, to deliver to her the receipts she had given, which being the only testimonies poor Samblançai had, he was accused of having applied the money to his own use, and was hanged in 1527. The fraud was afterwards discovered, and his secretary, Gentil, hanged.

BEAUNE, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, 23 miles from Dijon. It is tolerably well fortified, has a castle, a large library, and an hospital, and is celebrated for its wines. Pop. 11,000.—Here Gaspar Monge, the chief improver, if not the inventor, of descriptive geometry, was born.

BEAURAIN, John de, *bo'-rain*, a celebrated geographer

Beaver

at the court of Louis XV., who constructed a number of charts, and published a topographical and military description of the campaigns of Luxembourg from 1690 to 1694. B. at Aix-en-Essart, 1696; D. at Paris, 1771.

BEAUREPAIRE, *baw'-pair*, the names of several cantons and villages of France.

BEAURIER, Gaspard-Guillard de, *bo'-re-u(r)*, an ingenious French philosopher, the author of "L'Elève de la Nature" (the Pupil of Nature) and of many other works. To the eternal disgrace of the Revolution, he died in an hospital in 1795; B. in Artois, 1728.

BEAUSSET, LE, *bose'-sai*, a town of France, in the department of the Var, 7 miles from Toulon. *Manf.* Wine, brandy, and soap. Pop. 3,000.

BEAUVAIS, *bo'-vai*, a well-built commercial town of France, in the department of the Oise, 40 miles from Paris. This place is distinguished for the manufacture of its carpets and tapestry, in which a great number of hands are employed. Before the Revolution it was the see of a bishop (who had under his inspection 598 parishes), a governor, and several royal offices. The cathedral of Beauvais is much admired, its choir being the loftiest in the world, being 153 feet from the pavement to the roof; which is 13 feet higher than that of Amiens. Pop. about 13,000.—This town is of great antiquity, and was in existence in the time of the Romans. In 1472 it successfully withstood a siege against an army of 80,000 Burgundians under Charles the Bold. On this occasion the women particularly distinguished themselves, especially Jeanne Hachette, who seeing a Burgundian planting his standard on the walls, hurled him to the earth, and bore away the banner in triumph. The raising of the siege is still commemorated in the procession of St. Angadrème, when the ladies, conformably to an order of Louis XI., lead the procession, carrying the trophy which Jeanne Hachette so valorously acquired. The original name of this heroine was Lainé; but from the battleaxe with which she accomplished the above feat, she was henceforth distinguished as Hachette.

BEAUVILLIERS, Francis de, *bo'-vil'-e-ai*, Duke of St. Aignan, a member of the French Academy; he wrote several poems, and had the direction of the court fêtes of Louis XIV. B. 1607; D. 1687. There are other members of this family, whose names will be seen in French history.

BEAUVOIR SUR MER, *bove'-waw soor mair*, a town of France, in the department of La Vendée, 30 miles from Nantes, and 3 miles from the sea, with which it is connected by a canal. Pop. 2,690.—There are several villages of France of this name.

BEAUVOIS, Ambrose Maria Francis Joseph Palisot de, *bo'-vaw*, a French naturalist and traveller, whose enterprising disposition led him to pursue his investigations over a great portion of W. Africa and America. During his wanderings in the latter country, he discovered, on the banks of the Ohio, the jaws and molar teeth of the great mastadon, and from the west of Virginia brought the tooth of a megalonyx. He published various works in connection with his travels and pursuits. B. at Arras, 1752; D. at Paris, 1820.

BEAUZE'E, Nicholas, *bo'-zai*, a French writer and member of the academy, who wrote the articles on grammar in the Encyclopédie; and though allied with sceptics, was himself a sincere Christian. Beauzée once asked Diderot how they came to elect him a member of the academy, as he was a Christian? "Because," answered the other, "we had not a grammarian among us, and we knew you to be an honest man." He wrote a "Universal Grammar; or, an Exposition of the Elements of Languages;" an "Exposition of the Historical Proofs of Religion," and other works. B. at Verdun, 1717; D. 1789.

BEAVER, *be'-ver*, a county of Pennsylvania, U.S., on the Ohio and Beaver rivers. *Area*, 650 square miles. *Desc.* Undulating and fertile, producing wool, wheat, oats, butter, and pork. Timber is plentiful, and in minerals it produces coal and limestone. The county being well supplied with water, has many saw-mills on its different streams. *Manf.* Woollens and cottons; it has some iron-foundries, tanneries, breweries, and paper-manufactories. Pop. 30,000.—It is intersected by the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railway.

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Beaver Islands

BEAVER ISLANDS, a chain of islands in Lake Michigan, 40 miles from Mackinaw. *Area* of the largest estimated at 40 square miles.—This name is common to several villages and creeks in America.

BEBINGTON, *beb'-ing-ton*, a parish of Cheshire, on the Mersey, 5 miles from Great Neston. *Area*, 5,250 acres. *Pop.* about 11,000.

BEBRYX, *beb'-brix*, a king of part of Spain. His daughter Pyrene is supposed to have given her name to the Pyrenean mountains, which formed part of her father's dominions.

BECAN, or **BKAN**, *be'-kan*, a parish of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, in the barony of Costello. *Area*, 20,303 acres. *Pop.* nearly 5,000.

BECCADELLI, Antonio, *bek'-ka-del'-e*, called Antony of Palermo, and also **PANORMITA**, was professor of belles-lettres and rhetoric at Pavia, where he, in 1432, received the poetic laurel from the emperor Sigismund. Alphonso, king of Naples, created him a nobleman, and gave him several honourable employments. He wrote a book on the sayings and actions of Alphonso, king of Aragon; and a collection of his epistles and other pieces was printed at Venice, in 1453. *B.* at Palermo, in 1374; *d.* at Naples, 1471.—This man is said to have sold a farm in order to buy a copy of Livy.

BECCAFUMI, Dominico, *bek'-ka-foo'-me*, originally a shepherd, became an historical painter, and studied the works of Raphael and Michael Angelo Buonarrotti. *B.* at Sienna, 1484; *d.* at Genoa, 1549.—His Saint Sebastian is one of the finest pictures in the Borghese palace.

BECCARIA, John Baptist, *bek'-ka'-re-a*, a Piedmontese philosopher, who was professor at Palermo and at Rome, whence he removed to Turin. He was greatly respected by the king of Sardinia, to whose sons he was tutor, and made several discoveries in electricity, publishing some valuable works on that and other philosophical subjects. *B.* at Mondori, 1716; *d.* 1781.

BECCLES, *bek'-kels*, a market-town and parish of Suffolk, on the river Waveney, 33 miles from Ipswich. It has an elegant Gothic church, a town-hall, and a jail. *Pop.* about 4,500.—In its neighbourhood there are 940 acres of land, called Beccles Fen, upon which every householder in the parish has a right to pasture cattle.

BECCERA, Gaspard, *bai-ser'-ra*, a celebrated Spanish sculptor, the pupil of Michael Angelo. His principal work is a statue of the Virgin, executed by order of Queen Isabella de Valois. He also painted well in fresco. *B.* at Bajesa, 1520; *d.* at Madrid, 1570.

BECHER, John Joachim, *bek'-er*, an eminent German chemist, who was appointed first physician to the elector of Mentz and Bavaria. He was of a roving disposition, residing for some time at Vienna, and assisting in a variety of manufactures; then at Haarlem, where he invented a machine for throwing silk. In 1680 he went to England, and examined the mines in Cornwall and Scotland, and, returning to Germany, he there died. *B.* at Spire, 1625; *d.* 1682.—His principal works are "Physica Subterranea," "Institutiones Chymicæ," and "Epistolæ Chymicæ."

BECHSTEIN, John Matthew, *bek'-stine*, a celebrated German ornithologist, who, intended for the church, relinquished theology for natural history; and, in 1785, was made professor of the Botanic Institute of Salzmann, at Schnepfenthal. In 1791 he proposed to the duke of Gotha to create a forest-school; but, not meeting with success, he resolved to establish one, at his own cost, at Kemnote, near Waltherhausen. He afterwards published a journal devoted to forest science, called "Diana;" and in 1800 offered his services to the duke of Saxe-Meiningen, who gave him the direction of a botanic academy, newly founded at Dreissgacker. *B.* at Waltherhausen, 1757; *d.* 1822.—Bechstein's whole life was spent in enriching natural history with most important observations. He published many valuable works, of which may be named "German Natural History," "Forest Entomology," "Complete Course of Forest Science," "Natural History of Cage-birds," which has been translated into English, and has passed through several editions.

BECKER, *bek'-er*, the name of several Germans known as writers, poets, musicians, painters, &c.; but whose biographies do not call for any special notice.

Bedford

BECKET, Thomas à, *bek'-et*, archbishop of Canterbury, distinguished in English history by the haughty demeanour which he displayed in his quarrels with his sovereign, King Henry II. *B.* in London, 1119; assassinated before the altar of the cathedral of Canterbury, 1171.—It was an expression of momentary passion which caused the death of Becket, for which King Henry was afterwards obliged, by the Pope, to do penance before his tomb, by having his royal back scourged by the monks, and passing one whole day and night fasting upon the bare stones. Two years after his death, Becket was canonized; and his pretended miracles were so numerous that his shrine became the richest in Europe.

BECKFORD, William, *bek'-ford*, the only legitimate son of Alderman Beckford, who, in the time of George III., was twice mayor of London. He is known by his great wealth, which enabled him to erect the magnificent structure called Fonthill; and by his being the author of "Vathek," and several other works. This work is an Arabian tale, which was composed at one sitting. "It took me," said he, "three days and two nights of hard labour. I never took off my clothes the whole time." It is a work of great genius, and, according to Byron, for correctness of costume, beauty of description, and power of imagination, the most eastern and sublime tale of all European imitations. *B.* 1770; *d.* near Bath, 1844.

BECKINGHAM, Charles, *bek'-ing-ham*, an English dramatic writer, who wrote two plays of merit, viz., "Henry IV. of France," and "Scipio Africanus." He also wrote some poems. *B.* in London, 1699; *d.* 1730.

BECKLEY, *bek'-le*, the name of two English parishes, one in Bucks and the other in Sussex, neither of which has a population above 1,500.

BECKMANN, John, *bek'-man*, professor of philosophy at the university of Göttingen, known to the world by his remarkable work entitled "Contributions to the History of Inventions." This work has, in several different editions, appeared in England in a translated form. *B.* at Hoga, Hanover, 1739; *d.* at Göttingen, 1811.

BECKSHERICK, *bek'-she-rik*, two towns of Hungary, the **GREAT** and the **LITTLE**, standing on the river Theiss, the former 45 miles from Temesvar, and the latter 10. *Pop.* of the former, 15,317.

BECCQUEREL, Antoine Cesar, *bek'-e-rel*, a distinguished French physicist, to whom we are indebted for several discoveries in electro-chemistry, especially the method of electric coloration on gold, silver, and copper, now generally adopted in the arts. *B.* at Châtillon-sur-Loing, 1788.

BEDA, or **BEDÉ**, *beed*, the Venerable, an ancient English writer, whose fame for learning was so great, that Pope Sergius wrote to his abbot to send him to Rome; but Bede declined the honour. He devoted the whole of his life to the writing his "Ecclesiastical History" and other works, and in instructing the young monks. *B.* at Wearmouth, Durham, 672; *d.* 735.—An English council directed his works to be publicly read in churches.

BEDALE, *be'-dail*, a market-town and parish in Yorkshire, on a rivulet which runs into the Swale near Gatesby, 32 miles from York. *Area*, 7,070 acres. *Pop.* 3,000.—The church here is a large structure, containing some ancient monuments, and erected in the time of Edward III. During an inroad of the Scots, the inhabitants converted its tower into a fortress; and, from its great strength, were enabled successfully to defend themselves.

BE'DARIEUX, *bai-dar'-e-u(r)*, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, 18 miles from Beziers. *Manf.* Silks, hosiery, woollens, and paper. *Pop.* 10,000.

BEDFORD, *bed'-ford*, an inland county of England, bounded on the N. and N.W. by Northamptonshire, on the E. by the counties of Huntingdon, Cambridge, and Hertford, and on the W. by the counties of Buckingham and Northampton. *Ext.* 36½ miles from N. to S., by 22½ from E. to W. *Area*, 295,582 acres. It is the smallest county in England, with the exception of Middlesex, Huntingdon, and Rutland. *Desc.* Generally level, or slightly undulating, except on the S., where it is crossed by the Chiltern Hills. The western and eastern parts of the county are, in many parts, sandy;

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the centre is flat, and three fourths of the whole is judged to be alluvial soil. Limestone, coarse marble, and imperfect coal are obtained here; and a variety of petrifications, particularly the *Cornu Ammonis*, and different shells, as also petrified wood. *Rivers.* The Ouse, Ivel, Lea, and Ouzel. *Manf.* Confined almost exclusively to the plaiting of straw and making thread lace, in which nearly three fourths of the female population are employed. *Towns.* Bedford, Leighton Buzzard, Dunstable, and Luton. *Pop.* 124,478.

BEDFORD, John, duke of, was the third son of Henry IV. of England, and one of the greatest commanders ever opposed to the French. By the will of Henry V. he became regent of France, and well sustained the glory of his country in the whole of the struggle which raged in that kingdom throughout his career. He laid siege to Orleans, which, on account of the supernatural awe which his troops entertained for Joan of Arc, he was compelled to raise; but was subsequently one of the principal instruments in bringing that extraordinary maid to the stake. *D.* at Rouen, 1435.

BEDFORD, New, a port of entry in the state of Massachusetts, United States, 55 miles from Boston. Its inhabitants are principally engaged in whale-fishing, ship-building, and candle-making. *Pop.* 16,500. —This town communicates with Boston by railway, and has a harbour which connects it with Fairhaven.

BEDFORD, the name of three counties in the United States. 1. In Pennsylvania, bordering on Maryland. *Area*, 1,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, intersected by fertile valleys, producing wheat, oats, and butter. *Pop.* 24,000—2. Another in the S. part of Virginia. *Area*, 504 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, yielding abundance of Indian corn, wheat, oats, and tobacco. *Pop.* 25,000, of whom nearly one half are slaves.—3. In Tennessee. *Area*, 550 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, producing corn, tobacco, and wool, and rearing a great number of cattle and swine. *Pop.* 22,000, of whom one fourth are slaves.

BEDFORD LEVEL, a tract of land in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Huntingdon, Northampton, Lincoln, Cambridge, and the isle of Ely, consisting of about 400,000 acres, a large portion of it being marshy ground. At various periods, this immense tract was tried to be reclaimed; but it was not accomplished till the 17th century, when the duke of Bedford effected what had baffled all previous attempts. It produces fine crops of grain, flax, and cole-seed.

BEDLINGTON, *bed'-ling-ton*, a parish in the county of Northumberland, 5 miles from Morpeth. *Area*, 8,910 acres. *Pop.* 5,102, principally employed in iron-works.

BEDLOE, William, Captain, *bed'-lo*, an infamous informer, who gave evidence respecting the murder of Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, and for his perjury received a reward of £500. *D.* 1680.

BEDNORE, or NUGGUR, *bed'-nor*, a town of Hindostan, the capital of a district of the same name, 150 miles from Seringapatam. It is said that this was once a magnificent city, containing 100,000 inhabitants, fortified by natural and artificial defences; but it has been greatly reduced in the course of its successive captures, by Hyder Ali (who, in 1763, pillaged it of property value £12,000,000), Tippoo, and the British. Here, in 1783, General Matthews, being attacked by a vastly superior force under Tippoo Sahib, was obliged to surrender, and he and the principal officers were put to death, the remainder of his force being closely imprisoned.

BEDOUINS, *bed'-oo-ins*, a tribe of wandering Arabs, whose home is in the desert.

BEDOUS, *bed'-oo*, a village and parish of France, in the department of the Basses-Pyrénées, 12 miles from Oleron. *Pop.* about 1,400.—This is the last post-house in France on the route to Spain.

BEDWORTH, *bed'-worth*, a parish of Warwickshire, 4 miles from Nuneaton. *Area*, 2,240 acres. *Pop.* about 5,000, many of whom are engaged in silk-mills.

BEECHER, Lyman, D.D., *be'-cher*, studied divinity under President Dwight, in Yale College, United States, and in 1798 became pastor of a church at East Hampton. He subsequently became pastor of a church in Boston, and took an active part in the opposition to Dr. Channing and others, in the con-

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troversy which occurred among members of a number of the churches of New England, in 1826. In 1832 he became president of the Lane Theological Seminary at Cincinnati; but since 1842 he has resided principally at Boston. *B.* at N. Haven, Connecticut, 1775.—He is the author of many theological works, sermons, and treatises on temperance; and the father of Mrs. Beecher Stowe.

BEECHER, Henry Ward, son of the above, studied theology under his father at Lane Seminary, and in 1847 became pastor of the Plymouth church, in Brooklyn, New York. As a preacher, he is said to have the largest uniform congregation in the United States. *B.* at Litchfield, Connecticut, 1813.—He is the author of several works, which have for their object the promotion of the religious welfare of the community.

BEECHER, Harriet. (*See* STOWE.)

BEECHY, Sir William, R.A., *be'-chee*, a celebrated English portrait-painter, who, although originally articled to a conveyancer, pursued his art with such ardour, that he became portrait-painter to the queen of George III. He painted the portraits of most of the celebrated characters of his time, became a Royal Academician, and received the honour of knighthood. *B.* at Burford, in Oxfordshire, 1753; *D.* at Hampstead, 1839.

BEECHY, Frederic William, son of the above, early entered the navy, and in 1818 accompanied Franklin as a lieutenant in his voyage in search of the north-west passage. Being possessed of considerable artistic talent, he made drawings of many of the natural objects which came under his observation in this expedition, and for which he was rewarded by a parliamentary grant of £200. In 1843 he published a narrative of the voyage. In the following year he accompanied Sir Edward Parry to the polar seas, and in 1821 was commissioned, with his brother, to examine the coasts of N. Africa to the east of Tripoli. On his return from this service, he received the command of the *Blossom*, with orders to penetrate the Polar Sea by the Pacific Ocean and Behring's Strait, while Franklin was to make the attempt over-land by North America. This expedition occupied two years and a half. In 1827 he received the rank of post-captain, and being afterwards unemployed for some time, he devoted himself to writing accounts of the various expeditions in which he had been engaged. Between 1829 and 1839, he was employed in surveying the coasts of S. America and Ireland, and in 1854 was created rear-admiral of the blue. *B.* in London, 1796.

BEEK, David, *beke*, a Dutch artist, a pupil of Vandyke. He was much esteemed by Charles I. of England, and subsequently was appointed portrait-painter to Queen Christina of Sweden, who commissioned him to paint the sovereigns of Europe for her gallery. *B.* at Delft, 1621; *D.* at the Hague, 1656.

BEEK, the name of several villages in Belgian Limburg.

BEELZEBUB. (*See* BAALZEBUB.)

BEER, *be'-er*, 'a well,' a place near Shechem.

BEER-LAHAI-ROI, *be'-er-la-hai-roi*, 'the well of the visions of life,' a place in the desert of Shur.

BEEOTH, *be-e-roth*, 'the wells,' or 'illuminations,' a city of the Gibeonites.

BEERSHEBA, *be'-er-she'-ba*, 'the well of an oath,' or 'the well of seven,' a city in the south of Canaan.

BEES, *St.*, *bees*, a parish of Cumberland, 3 miles from Egremont, on the coast. *Area*, 69,260 acres. It embraces the town and port of Whitehaven; and several other chapelries and townships. *Pop.* 23,486.

BEES HEAD, *St.*, a cape in the Irish Sea, forming the western extremity of the county of Cumberland. *Lat.* of lighthouse, 54° 30' 50" N. *Lon.* 3° 38' 7" W.

BESKOW, *bees'-kou*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburg, 18 miles from Frankfort. *Manf.* Chiefly woollen and linen fabrics. *Pop.* upwards of 4,000.

BESTON, the name of several small English parishes, none of whose populations exceed 3,000.

BEETHOVEN, Ludwig von, *bait'-ho-ven*, a celebrated musical composer, and the pupil of Haydn. In his thirteenth year he was capable of playing extemporaneous fantasias, which were the admiration of the most accomplished musicians of his time. About 1791

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Beeton

he composed his opera of "*Leonore*," better known in England by the name of "*Fidelio*," which, however, had not much success. He continued, however, to compose in every style of music, bequeathing to posterity a noble monument of his industry and genius in his many brilliant compositions. *B.* at Bonn, 1770; *D.* at Vienna, 1827.—In 1845 a statue was erected to his memory in his native town, in the presence of the queen of England.

BEETON, Samuel Orchard, *be'-ton*, the originator and one of the editors of this work, the "*DICTIONARY OF UNIVERSAL INFORMATION*." In 1852 he commenced business as a publisher, and was the first to introduce to this country Mrs. Beecher Stowe's celebrated novel of "*Uncle Tom's Cabin*." The success of this work was so satisfactory, that he undertook a voyage across the Atlantic to present the authoress with £500, which he increased on his return by a further sum of £250. He has, from that time, continued to devote himself to the dissemination of cheap and wholesome literature amongst the people; and his "*Boy's Own Magazine*" and "*The Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine*" are amongst the most popular and successful periodicals now in the hands of the public. *B.* in London, 1831.

BEFORT, or **BELFORT**, *bel'-for*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, on the small river Savoureuse, 36 miles from Strasbourg. It carries on an extensive trade with Switzerland and Germany. *Pop.* about 8,000. It is a strong place, and was fortified by Vauban.

BEGEYN, Abraham, *be'-gine*, a Dutch painter, who executed some fine landscapes for the royal palaces, and several good pictures, which are at the Hague. *B.* in Holland, 1650.

BEGON, Michael, *bai'-gawng*, a magistrate of the French West-India islands, who collected a noble library, and a cabinet of antiques and curiosities. He also caused to be engraved portraits of the illustrious men of the 17th century, and collected memoirs of their lives. *B.* at Blois, 1633; *D.* at Rochefort, 1710. In his honour the order of plants *Begonia* was so named.

BEG-SHEHR, *beg-sheer*, a river, lake, and town of Asia Minor, in the province of Karamania. The lake is about 20 miles long, and from 5 to 10 broad, containing many small islands. It is supposed to be the ancient Caralites.

BEHBEHAN, *be'-be-han*, a town of Persia, in the province of Fars. It stands in a fertile plain, at the distance of 130 miles from Shiraz. *Pop.* about 4,000.

BEHEM, Martin, *be'-hem*, a German geographer and navigator, who is said to have discovered the isle of Fayal and the Brazils, and to have sailed as far as the Straits of Magellan; but this is doubtful. John II. of Portugal created him a chevalier. There is, at Nuremberg, a very curious globe made by him, on which are traced his discoveries. *B.* at Nuremberg, 1433; *D.* at Lisbon, 1506.

BEHEMOTH, *be'-he-moth*, a monstrous animal, or the hippopotamus of the Nile.

BEHN, Aphra, *ben*, an English authoress, who at Surinam became acquainted with Prince Oroonoko, whose story she afterwards published. In 1666 she was at Antwerp, where, it is said, she was employed as a spy by the English government, and discovered the design of the Dutch to ascend the Thames and burn the English fleet. This intelligence she communicated to the English court; but it was treated with contempt. She subsequently returned to London, and devoted herself to pleasure and the muses, writing several plays, histories, and novels, which evince a lively but licentious imagination. *B.* at Canterbury; *D.* in London, 1689.

BEHRING, Vitus, *beer'-ing*, a Dane, who, entering the naval service of Russia, was subsequently, by the empress Catharine, promoted to the command of various expeditions fitted out for the purposes of geographical discovery. Behring's Strait derives its name from him, although it is believed that he never reached it; and he was the founder of a settlement at Petropaulovski. Shipwrecked on Behring's Island, where he died, 1741.

BEHRING'S ISLAND, one of the Aleutian islands, in the N. Pacific. *Area*, 30 square miles. *Pop.* 2,500.

Belbeys

Lat 55° 22' N. *Lon.* 166° E.—Here, in 1741, Behring was shipwrecked and died.

BEHRING'S STRAIT, discovered in 1728 by Behring, and first explored by Cook in 1783. (*See* AMERICA and ASIA.)

BEICH, Joachim Francis, *bike*, a German painter and engraver, who excelled in painting landscapes and battles. *B.* at Ravensburg, 1665; *D.* at Munich, 1748.

BEILAN, *bi'-lan*, a town and pass of Syria, on the E. side of the Gulf of Iscanderoun. *Pop.* 5,000.—This pass is considered identical with the Amanian Gates of antiquity, as it is the only generally practicable route from Syria into Cilicia. In 1832 the Turks were here defeated by the Egyptians.

BEINASCHI, or **BENASCHI**, John Baptiste, *be-nas'-ke*, an historical painter, was a native of Piedmont, whose principal works are cupolas, ceilings, &c.; and are to be seen in the churches of Naples. *B.* at Turin, 1636; *D.* about 1690.—He was so little able to bear criticism, that he would assault, sword in hand, those who discovered faults in his works.

BEIRA, *bai'-e-ra*, a province of Portugal, bounded on the N. by the province of Tras-los-Montes and Entre Duero e Minho, on the E. by Spain, on the S. by Portuguese Estremadura and Alentejo, and on the W. by the Atlantic. *Area*, 5,817 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in general; and, where fertility exists, wheat, barley, and rye are extensively cultivated. Its honey is in great repute, and the valley of Mandego produces fine oranges, lemons, figs, and other fruits. The inhabitants, however, are mostly employed in agriculture, and immense numbers of cattle, sheep, and swine are pastured. *Rivers.* The Douro in the N., Tagus in the S., the Aguada in the N.E., and the Mandego in the centre. *Towns.* Coimbra, Ovar, Oveiro, and Lamego. *Pop.* about 650,000. *Lat.* between 39° 30' and 41° 30' N. *Lon.* between 6° 40' and 9° 50' W.

BEIT-EL-FAKIH, *bite-el-fa-ke*, 'house of a saint,' a maritime town of Arabia, 100 miles from Sana, on the Red Sea. *Pop.* about 8,000.—This place is the centre of the Yemen trade in coffee.

BEITHAR, or **ABEN BEITHAR**, Abdallah-ben-Ahmed, *bi'-thar*, an African botanist and physician, who wrote a work entitled "*Recueil de Médicaments Simples*," treating of all substances, animal, vegetable, and mineral, used in pharmacy. *B.* at Benana, near Malaga, at the end of the 12th century; *D.* at Damas, 1248.

BEJA, *baizh-ah*, a town of Portugal, surrounded by walls flanked by forty towers. It stands on a hill 36 miles from Evora, and has a castle, a cathedral, and a Latin school. *Pop.* 5,500.

BEJAPOOR, or **VISIAPOUR**, *bej'-a-poor*, an old province of Hindostan, bounded on the N. and E. by the provinces of Aurungabad and Beeder, on the S. by North Canara and the river Toombudra, and on the W. by the sea. It is now subdivided among the dominions of the Nizam, the state of Sattara, and the British.

BEJAPOOR, or **VISIAPOUR**, the capital of the above province, is situate in a fertile plain, 130 miles from Sattara. It has a citadel of great strength, besides several mosques and mausoleums, adorned with all the embellishments of Eastern architecture. *Lat.* 16° 48' N. *Lon.* 75° 46' E.—Bejapoor was besieged by Aurungzebe, and surrendered by capitulation in 1689.

BEKKER, Balthasar, *bek'-er*, a Dutch divine, who published a book entitled, "*The World Bewitched*," in which he opposed the popular superstitions respecting witchcraft, ineantations, &c.; and which was a great thing to attempt in those days. This work has been translated into French, English, and Italian. *B.* in Friesland, 1634; *D.* 1698.

BEL, Matthias, *bel*, an Hungarian divine, the author of "*Apparatus ad Historiam Hungariæ, et Notitæ Hungariæ novæ*," for writing which the emperor Charles VI. appointed him imperial historiographer. *B.* at Orsova, 1684; *D.* 1749.—His son Charles Andrew was librarian and professor of philosophy and poetry to the Leipsic university.

BEL, 'old,' or 'lord,' a Chaldean idol.

BELBEYS, *bel'-bez*, a town of Lower Egypt, on the E. arm of the Nile, 28 miles from Cairo. *Pop.* 5,000.—It is a station on the route from Egypt to Syria.

UNIVERSAL INFORMATION.

Belem

BELEM, *be'-lem*, a town of Portugal, 2 miles from Lisbon. *Pop.* 5,000. *Lat.* 38° 40' N. *Lon.* 9° 14' W. —In 1807 this town was taken by the French, and in 1833 by the troops of Don Pedro.

BELESIS, *bel'-e-sis*, a Chaldean, who raised Arsaces to the throne of Media, for which he was rewarded with the government of Babylon, 770 B.C. When Sardanapalus, with his gold and silver, was burnt in his palace, Belesis was permitted to take away the ashes, and extracted immense treasures. Lived eight centuries B.C.

BELFAST, *bel'-fast*, a seaport-town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, situate at the efflux of the river Lagan, at the head of Belfast Lough, 86 miles from Dublin. This town is well built, chiefly of brick, and the streets are broad, straight, well paved, and lighted. Its public edifices are numerous; amongst which may be noticed the Linen-hall and the Exchange, over which is a good assembly-room; and there are barracks for 800 men. Belfast is the principal depôt of the Irish linen trade, as well as the chief place of the cotton manufactures of Ireland. Its principal exports are linen, butter, beef, pork, and oatmeal; and a considerable trade is carried on with the West Indies, America, and other parts of the world. Convenient docks have been constructed. Belfast is a royal borough, and was incorporated by a charter of James II. *Pop.* 100,300. *Lat.* 54° 38' 8" N. *Lon.* 5° 55' 53" W. —This town is the head-quarters of the northern military district of Ireland, and the head of the custom, excise, and constabulary districts of Belfast. It is connected by railway with Armagh, Ballymena, Carrickfergus, and several other places.

BELGÆ, *bel'-je*, a people of ancient Gaul, who inhabited the country extending from the Rhenus or Rhine, to the Liger or Loire. They seem to have been originally Scythians or Goths, who, after defeating the Cimbri, took possession of the north-west part of Gaul. According to the testimony of Cæsar, they were the most warlike of the Gauls. Some of the Britons were also called Belgæ, as being no doubt descended from a Belgic colony.

BELGAUM, *bel'-gawm*, a town of British India, in the presidency of Bombay, 41 miles from Darwar. It is situate in a district comprising an area of upwards of 5,000 square miles. *Pop.* 860,000. —In 1818 it was taken by the British, and is now the head-quarters of the S. division of the Bombay army.

BELGIUM, *bel'-je-um*, a kingdom of central Europe, bounded on the N. by the Netherlands, E. by the duchy of Luxembourg, Rhenish Prussia, and Dutch Limbourg, S. and S.W. by France, and W. by the North Sea. *Area*, 11,313 square miles. *Political Divisions*. These consist of nine provinces, —Antwerp, West Flanders, East Flanders, Hainault, Liège, Brabant, Limbourg, Luxembourg, and Namur. *Desc.* This country may be regarded as an inclined plane, interspersed with hills in the S.E., more or less gradually falling away in slopes, until they finally sink into plains, only a few feet above the level of the sea. It has, properly speaking, no mountains, and what hills it has, are connected with the Ardennes and the Vosges, which, stretching along the S. of Namur, occupy the greater part of Luxembourg, and attain their culminating point in the neighbourhood of Spa, where they rise to 2,000 feet above the level of the sea. *Rivers*. The Maas and the Scheldt, with the tributaries of the former, consisting of the Ourthe, Sambre, and Lesse. *Forests*. Extensive, covering one fifth of the entire country, and containing a great deal of oak, from which charcoal is made for the iron-foundries, and the bark is used for tanning. *Wild Animals*. The bear, the wild boar, and the wolf. *Domestic Animals*. The same as those of Britain, but, in general, of an inferior quality. Flanders, however, is noted for the largeness of its breed of horses. *Climate*. Wet and foggy, except in the S.E. *Soil*. Extremely fertile; but there are some extensive swamps and heaths. W. Flanders was once little better than a desert of sand, but the application of good manures has brought it into its high state of cultivation. The Campine, lying to the N.E. of Antwerp, is the largest waste in the country. *Pro.* There is no country in the world in which agriculture has been brought to a higher state of perfection.

Beling

The chief objects of culture are flax, hemp, rape-seed, clover, hops, and potatoes, with the usual cerealia. Beet-root, chicory, and tobacco are raised in the central provinces, and England is indebted to Belgium for the cabbage, lettuce, clover, the gooseberry-tree, the carnation, the tulip, and the wall-flower. It is estimated that little more than one eighth of the country is uncultivated; that one eighth of it lies in meadow, one fifth in forest, and one half is arable. *Minerals*. Considerable: coal, iron, lead, copper, zinc, marble, and building stones. Belgium, in coal, is the richest of any country known except England. *Towns*. Antwerp, Bruges, Ghent, Mons, Liège, Brussels, Hasselt, Arlon, and Namur. *Manf.* Important; carpets, woollen cloths, linens, lace, cotton, hardware, and cutlery; embroidery, ribbons, hats, hosiery, leather, oil-cloth, paper, glass, porcelain, nail-making, bronze-ware, chemicals, and scientific and musical instruments. *Exp.* Coal, corn, flax, hemp, oil, laces, woollen, linen, and cotton goods; arms and hardware. *Imp.* Colonial produce, and the raw material for woollen and cotton manufactures. *Army*, 100,000 men, and her navy is inconsiderable. *Rel.* Roman Catholic; but all are paid by the state. *Gov.* Limited monarchy. *Pop.* about 4,500,000. *Lat.* between 49° 30' and 51° 30' N. *Lon.* between 2° 33' and 6° 5' E. Belgium takes its name from the old inhabitants, the Belgæ, and at different times, from the 15th century, formed part of the dominions of Austria and Spain. In 1795 it was conquered by the French, and at the peace of 1814 was joined to Holland, when they together formed the kingdom of the Netherlands. It continued annexed to Holland till the autumn of 1830, when, after a revolution of a few days, it gained its independence. Belgium has been called the battlefield of Europe, from its having so frequently been the scene of the conflict of nations. —Its railway system is the most complete in Europe.

BELGRADE, *bel'-graid*, a town and fortress of Serbia, near the conflux of the Save and Danube, 44 miles from Peterwardin. It consists of four parts. 1st. The fortress, standing on a steep eminence in the centre of the whole, inclosed with high walls, and commanding the Danube. 2nd. The water-side division. 3rd. The Rascian town, in the direction of the Save. 4th. The Palanka, which encircles the fortress on the south and east. The number of mosques in the town is considerable. *Manf.* Arms, cutlery, saddlery, carpets, and silk goods. *Pop.* 30,000. *Lat.* 44° 47' 57" N. *Lon.* 20° 28' 14" E. —This important fortress was taken by Solymán, the Turkish emperor, in 1522; retaken by the Imperialists, under the elector of Bavaria, in 1688; but again lost in 1690. It surrendered to Prince Eugene in 1717; but was taken by the Turks in 1739. The Imperialists retook it in the year 1789, but were forced to restore it at the peace of 1791. In the year 1806 it was taken by the Servian insurgents; and in 1813 was greatly injured by the Servian insurrection. Since that period the town has been considerably improved.

BELGRADO, James, *bel'-gra'-do*, an Italian Jesuit, who was an eminent mathematician, antiquary, and poet. B. at Udina, 1704; d. 1789. —His works are principally in Latin, and in his eighty-first year he published a book filled with new views in Egyptian architecture.

BELIAL, *be-le'-yal*, 'wicked,' 'rebellious,' or 'worthless,' as a licentious person. The Jews applied this title to the devil.

BELIDOR, Bernard Forest de, *bel'-e-dor*, a continental engineer, professor of the French school of artillery at La Fère, well known by his "Dictionnaire Portatif de l'Ingénieur," and his "Course of Mathematics, Hydraulics, and Architecture," for engineer and artillery officers. This work rapidly passed through many editions, and Belidor's fame brought around him military men of all countries and high rank to gain instruction. B. in Catalonia, 1693; d. at Paris, 1761. —He made numerous experiments on, and entered deeply into, the powers of gunpowder; and discovered that it was erroneous to suppose that the greater the charge the further the bullet would be carried; and he proved that nearly one half of the powder used at that time was wasted.

BELING, Richard, *be'-ling*, an Irish writer, who was concerned in the rebellion of 1641, and was appointed

THE DICTIONARY OF

Belisarius

ambassador from the council of Kilkenny to the pope in 1645. On his return, he went over to the marquis of Ormond, through whose intercession at the Restoration he recovered his estates. *B.* at Belingstown, Dublin, 1613; *D.* at Dublin, 1677.

BELISARIUS, *bel-i-sai'-re-us*, a Roman general in the emperor Justinian's reign, who ended the war in which that prince was engaged with the Persians. In 533 he took Carthage, and made prisoner Giliimer, king of the Vandals. He was next sent against the Goths, in Italy; and, arriving on the coasts of Sicily, he took Catania, Syracuse, Palermo, and other places. He then proceeded to Naples, which he took, and marched to Rome. After this he conquered Vitiges, king of the Goths, and sent him to Constantinople, at the same time refusing the crown, which was offered him. For these great exploits he was selected sole consul in 535, and was regarded as the saviour of the empire; and medals are still extant which bear this inscription, *Belisarius gloria Romanorum*. He was soon obliged to go into the East against Chosroes I., king of Persia; and, having succeeded, he returned to Italy, whence he expelled the Huns in 558. In 563 Belisarius was accused of participating in a conspiracy against the emperor, who imprisoned him, and confiscated his estates, to which, however, he was shortly restored. The tradition that he was deprived of his eyes is not authentic. *B.* at Germania, in Illyria, about 505; *D.* 565.—Belisarius married, 527, Antonina, an actress of abandoned character, who exercised great influence over him, and doubtless was the cause of the worst passages of his life.

BELKNAP, *bel'-nap*, a county of the United States, in New Hampshire. *Area*, 387 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile and productive in the usual cerealia, with numerous saw-mills upon its streams and rivers, and several iron-foundries. *Pop.* about 20,000.

BELL, Henry, *bel*, the first person who applied steam successfully to the purposes of navigation in Europe. In 1812 he launched a small steam-vessel, which he called the *Comet*, on the river Clyde, to be propelled with a steam-engine of his own construction; and so successful was his experiment, that it encouraged others of greater means to undertake similar enterprises. *B.* in Linlithgowshire, Scotland, 1767; *D.* at Hellsburgh, on the Clyde, 1830.

BELL, John, an eminent modern sculptor, who has executed many beautiful and graceful figures; among which may be noticed his "Una and the Lion," his "Babes in the Wood," his "Dorothea," and his "Child's own Attitude," which is now the property of the queen. He has also sculptured some of the historical statues for the new Houses of Parliament; such as Falkland, Shakspeare, and some others. *B.* in Norfolk, 1800.

BELL, Sir Charles, one of the most distinguished anatomists of modern times, and the discoverer of the arrangement and operation of the nervous system, which places him on an equality with Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood. *B.* at Edinburgh, 1774; *D.* at Hallow Park, the seat of Mrs. Holland, on his way to London, 1842.

BELL, Thomas, an eminent naturalist, who, conjointly with Kirby and McLeay, originated the Zoological Club of the Linnæan Society. *B.* at Poole, 1792.

BELLARMIN, Robert, *bel'-ar-meen*, a Roman cardinal, who, at the age of eighteen, entered in the society of Jesuits. In 1599 he was made a cardinal, and in 1601 archbishop of Capua. *B.* in Tuscany, 1542; *D.* at Rome, 1621.—His writings are numerous, but chiefly polemical, and have acquired a great reputation. He was one of the most virtuous members of the conclave, and was accustomed to say that "one ounce of peace was worth a pound of victory."

BELLARY, *bel'-a-re*, one of the Balaghaut ceded districts of British India, in the presidency of Madras, and occupying the W. section of Ballaghaut. *Area*, 13,056 square miles. *Pop.* 200,000.—The capital of this district is of the same name, and has military barracks and cantonments.

BELLAY, Joachim du, *bel'-ai*, a French poet, sur-named the French Ovid, was celebrated for his odes, both in French and Latin. *B.* at Liré, near Angers, 1524; *D.* at Paris, 1560.—Forty-seven sonnets of his on the "Antiquities of Rome" were, in 1611, translated into English verse.

Bellini

BELLE, Alexis Simon, *bel*, a French portrait-painter, who was a disciple of Francis de Troy. *B.* 1674; *D.* 1734.

BELLE ALLIANCE, *la, la bel al-le'-anz*, a hamlet of Belgium, 13 miles from Brussels, and memorable for being the nucleus of the operations in the field of Waterloo, and the locality where Napoleon I. commanded in this conflict, designated by the Prussians the battle of La Belle Alliance, fought on the 18th June, 1815. After the battle had been won, it was here that Wellington and Blücher met.

BELLEAU, Remi, *bel'-lo*, a French poet, one of the seven poets known as la Pléiade Française, and whose pastorals are held in great esteem. *B.* at Nogent le Rotrou, 1528; *D.* at Paris, 1577.

BELLEISLE, *bel-ile*, an island of British North America, in the Atlantic Ocean, lying between Labrador and the N. extremity of Newfoundland. *Area*, 21 miles in circumference; and said to yield wheat, potatoes, and vegetables. *Lat.* 52° 1' 16" N. *Lon.* 55° 19' 4" W.

BELLEISLE-EN-MER, *bel-eel-à-mair*, an island of France, in the Atlantic, 8 miles from Quiberon Point. *Ext.* 11 miles long, by 6 broad. It is noted for the excellence of its draught-horses and its wheat. *Pop.* about 10,000.—In 1761 it was captured by the British, and held by them till 1763. In 1765 an attempt was made to retake it, but it failed.

BELLEROPHON, *bel-ler'-o-fon*, son of Glaucus, king of Ephyre, by Eurymede, was at first called Hippocoon. The murder of his brother, whom some call Alcimenus and Beller, procured him the name of Bellerophon, or *murderer of Beller*. After this murder, Bellerophon fled to the court of Prætus, king of Argos, whose wife became enamoured of him; and because he slighted her passion, she sought to destroy him. He, however, escaped her machinations, was introduced to the court of Jobates, king of Lycia, and after a number of adventures, in one of which he conquered the Chimæra, he married the daughter of Jobates and succeeded to the throne of Lycia.

BELLIN, James Nicholas, *bel'-li*, a French marine geographer, who was member of the Royal Society of London, and published the "Hydrographie Française," containing maps of all the coast-board in the world then known, and several other valuable geographical works. *B.* at Paris, 1703; *D.* at Versailles, 1772.

BELLIN, or **BELLINI**, Gentile, *bel-le'-ne*, a Venetian painter, who was employed by the republic in painting the pictures for the council-hall. It is said that, while at Constantinople, he was engaged by Mahomet II. to paint the Beheading of St. John the Baptist. The sultan, who was a connoisseur, pronounced the work inaccurate, and ordered a slave to be beheaded in his presence, to prove that the skin of the Baptist's neck was faultily painted. This sight so shocked the painter, that he took the earliest opportunity to return to his own country. *B.* 1421; *D.* 1501.

BELLINI, John, brother of the above, who, with his brother, is generally held to be the founder of the Venetian school of painting, which afterwards produced Giorgione and Titian. *B.* 1426; *D.* 1516.—In 1819, at Lebrun's sale, a half-length figure of the "Virgin holding the Infant Jesus" was sold for £4,000, and the "Virgin at her Throne," once in the Louvre, but restored to the church of St. Zacharias, in Naples, is estimated to be worth £8,000. James, the father of these two painters, was likewise an artist of merit.

BELLINI, Vincenzo, *bel-le'-ne*, a distinguished musical composer, who in his youth discovered so much genius as to induce the inhabitants of the town of Cattania to send him to Naples to study at their expense. In his twenty-third year, he produced his first opera, which was performed within the walls of the Conservatorio at Naples, and contained sufficient indications of the originality of his genius, to raise high expectations in those who heard it. In 1831 he produced, at Milan, "La Sonnambula" and "Norma," both of which were received with the utmost enthusiasm. In 1833 appeared his "Beatrice di Tenda," which was heavy; and, in 1834, came forth his "I Puritani," which is one of his most brilliant efforts, and shortly after this he was taken ill, and ended his short career in a few days.

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Bellona

B. at Catania, in Sicily, 1802; D. at Pateaux, near Paris, 1835, aged 32.

BELLONA, *bel-lo'-na*, the goddess of war, and, according to some, the sister of Mars, but according to others, his daughter or his wife. The Romans paid great adoration to her. In her temple at Rome, the senators gave audience to foreign ambassadors, and to generals returned from war. At the gate was a small column, called "the column of war," against which they threw a spear whenever war was declared against an enemy.

BELLOTTI, Peter, *bel-lo'-e*, an Italian artist, who painted portraits and caricatures with astonishing exactness and delicacy. B. at Volgano, 1625; D. at Garignano, 1700.

BELLOY, Peter Lawrence Buyrette de, *bel-loi'*, a French dramatist, who was for some time an advocate, but quitted the law for the stage, and went to Russia, where he acted as a comedian with considerable success. Returning to France in 1753, he brought out his tragedy of "Titus," which was followed by the "Siege of Calais," and other pieces. B. at St. Flour, 1727; D. 1775.—The inhabitants of Calais were so delighted with the tragedy of the "Siege of Calais," that they sent him the freedom of their town in a gold box.

BELL ROCK, *bel'rok*, a reef of rocks in the German Ocean, 12 miles S. of Arbroath. It has a lighthouse 90 feet high and 42 in diameter at its base. Lat. 56° 26' 3" N. Lon. 2° 23' 6" W.

BELLUCCI, Anthony, *bel-loot'-se*, an Italian painter of the modern Venetian school, whose *chef-d'œuvre* is the ceiling at Buckingham House. B. at Pieve di Soligo, 1654; D. 1726.

BELLUNO, *bel-loo'-no*, a city of Italy, on the Paive, 50 miles from Venice. It is surrounded by walls, and has manufactures of silk, hats, leather, and earthenware. Pop. 10,000.—It gave the title of duke of Belluno to Marshal Victor, one of the generals of Napoleon I.

BELMONT, *bel-mont'*, a county of the United States, in Ohio. Area, 520 square miles. Desc. Fertile, and producing wheat, oats, tobacco, and rearing cattle and horses. Pop. 35,000.—The Ohio Central Railway passes through this county.

BELON, Peter, *bel'-awng*, a distinguished French naturalist, who travelled into Palestine, Greece, and Arabia, and formed during his travels a valuable collection, and enriched natural history with a number of entirely original observations, and also examined the ruins and the antiquities of the countries he visited. The tribe of plants known as *Bellonia* are named after him. He was assassinated in the Bois de Boulogne. B. 1517; D. 1564.—The result of his travels he communicated to the world in his "Observations of many Singular and Memorable things found in Greece, Asia, Judæa, Egypt, Arabia, &c.," which has been translated into Latin and German.

BELOOCHISTAN, *bel'-oo-kis-tan'*, a country of Asia, situate on the north-west coast of the Indian peninsula, and extending from Seistan and the country of the Afghans on the N., to the Indian Ocean; and from the provinces of Laristan and Kerman on the W., to that of Scinde on the E. Area, estimated at 160,000 square miles. Divisions. These comprise six provinces, —Jhalawan, Sarawan, Kelat, Mekran, Lus, and Cutch Gundava. Desc. Very diversified; the climate in the higher parts being extremely cold, while the heat, during the summer season, is scarcely supportable in the plains. There is a general scarcity of water. A large proportion of the country is mountainous, the eastern part especially being so. Pro. All sorts of grain and vegetables, and the finest fruits flourish abundantly. In the northern districts, madder, cotton, and indigo are produced, the latter of excellent quality. Asafetida, which is a favourite kind of food among the Beloochees, grows among the hills. Trees of large size are seen, although Beloochistan does not seem generally to be a woody country. Minerals. Gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, limestone, marble, rocksalt, sulphur, and saltpetre. Zoology. The domestic animals are horses, mules, asses, camels, dromedaries, buffaloes, black-cattle, sheep, goats, dogs, and cats, besides fowls and pigeons. There are neither geese, turkeys, nor ducks. The wild animals are lions, tigers, leopards,

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Belzoni

hyænas, wolves, jackals, tiger-cats, wild dogs, foxes, hares, mongooses, mountain goats, antelopes, elks, red and moose deer, and wild asses, which inhabit both the mountains and the plains. Of birds there are almost every species to be met with either in Europe or India.

Inhabitants. This country is occupied principally by two great classes of inhabitants, namely, the Beloochees and Braboos, differing from each other in their outward appearance, as well as in their manners. These are divided into an infinite variety of tribes, which it is impossible to enumerate. In their domestic life, the Beloochees are almost all pastoral; they usually reside in ghedons or tents, made of black felt or coarse blankets, stretched over a frame of wicker-work. An assemblage of these constitutes a village, and the people a kheil or society. Though naturally indolent, they are fearless of danger, and in battle fight with great gallantry. They are a race of lawless robbers, however, and undertake distant excursions in quest of booty, or for the purpose of carrying off the inhabitants of other countries for slaves. Rel. All the Beloochees are Mahometans of the Soonee faith, and entertain a great antipathy to other sects. Polygamy is common among them. Pop. estimated at about 500,000. Lat. between 24° 50' and 30° 20' N. Lon. between 57° 40' and 69° 18' E.—The inhabitants of this country are supposed to be under the government of the khan of Kelat, which is the capital of the country, and which was taken by the British in 1839. In the following year it changed hands, but in 1841 it was again captured and held for some time.

BELPER, *bel'-per*, a market-town of Derbyshire, 8 miles from Derby. Manf. Cottons, silks, earthenware, and nails. Pop. about 10,000.—It is a station on the North Midland Railway.

BELSHAZZAR, *bel-shāz'-ar*, 'master of the treasure,' a profligate king of Babylon, son of Evilmerodach, and grandson of Nebuchadnezzar.

BELSUNCE, Henry Francis Xavier de, *bel-soonz*, a French prelate, who was made bishop of Marseilles in 1709. He showed his zeal and charity during the plague in 1720, and his devotion will always be worthy of admiration. He was offered, in 1723, the bishopric of Laon, but refused it, saying, "he would not leave a church to which he had devoted his life;" and he also refused the bishopric of Bordeaux, 1729. B. in Perigord, 1671; D. at Marseilles, 1755.—Belsunce is mentioned by Pope in his "Essay on Man."

BELT, GREAT AND LITTLE, *belt*, two straits which unite the Baltic Sea and the Kattegat.

BELTESHAZZAR, *bel-te-shāz'-ar*, 'who lays up treasures in secret,' a title of honour given to Daniel in Babylon.

BELTON, *bel'-ton*, the name of several parishes of England, none of which has a population exceeding 2,000.

BELUS, *be'-lus*. Among those of this name mentioned by ancient writers, the most celebrated is one of the ancient kings of Babylon, who was worshipped with much ceremony by the Assyrians and Babylonians. He was supposed to be the son of the Osiris of the Egyptians.

BELZONI, Giovanni, *bel-zo'-ne*, a distinguished traveller, whose Egyptian explorations have been of great value to those who are engaged in the study of antiquities. He caused to be transported from Egypt the colossal bust now in the British Museum, and was the first to open the great temple of Abusambul, which is cut in the side of an Egyptian mountain. In 1817 he commenced his excavations at Karnak, and opened the splendid tomb in the Beban-el-Molouk, or Valley of the Tombs of the Kings. He also opened numerous other sepulchres, and in all that he did, not only displayed great ingenuity, but much perseverance, under labours and difficulties of the most discouraging kind. In 1818 he visited the shores of the Red Sea, and discovered the ruins of the ancient Berenice, and visited the emerald-mines of Mount Zabarah. After an absence of five years, he returned to England, and published an account of his operations. In 1823 he set out for Africa, with the view of exploring part of that country. Arriving at the Bight of Benin, he was well received by the king of Benin, and prepared to set out on a journey to Houssa, when he was attacked by dysentery, which

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Bem

carried him off. *B.* at Padua; *D.* at Gato, in Benin, 1823.

BEM, Joseph, *bem*, a brave general, who first served in the army under Marshal Davoust, and subsequently under Macdonald, at the siege of Hamburg. In 1819 he was made a captain, and became professor of a school of artillery established at Warsaw. In 1830 he took part in the Polish insurrection, and after the defeat of the Polish army, fled into France. On the commencement of the revolution of 1848, he tried to organize an insurrection at Vienna, and afterwards attached himself to the Hungarian cause. In 1849 he fought at the battle of Temesvar, in which the Hungarians were defeated. Seeking refuge in Turkey, he subsequently became a Mussulman, and was raised by Abdul-Medjid to the dignity of a Pasha. *B.* in Galicia, 1795; *D.* at Aleppo, 1850.

BEMBO, Peter, *baim-bo*, a cardinal and poet, who, in 1513, was appointed by Leo X. his secretary, and made bishop of Bergamo by Paul III. He was also a favourite of the celebrated Lucrezia Borgia when residing at Venice. His principal works are the "History of Venice;" "Letters," containing anecdotes of the age, and a "Treatise on the Nature of Love." *B.* at Venice, 1470; *D.* 1547.

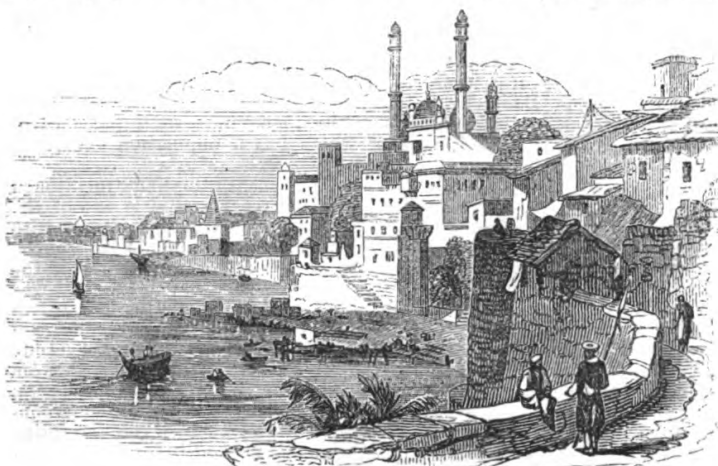
BEN, *ben*, a Gaelic word, signifying an elevated summit, and applied with various affixes to a number of the highest of the Scotch mountains, which, in this work, will generally be found noticed in the shires in which they are.

BENAIAH, *ben-ai-ya*, 'son of the Lord,' or 'understanding of the Lord,' a captain of King David's guard, and chief general to Solomon. There was a famous king of Judah also of this name.

BENANNOIR, *ben'-à-noir*, the 'mountain of gold,' one of the peaks or "paps" of the island of Jura, in Scotland. *Height*, 2,420 feet.

BENARES, *be-nar'-es*, a district of Hindostan, lying on both sides of the Ganges. *Area*, 19,834 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, producing wheat, barley, pulse, opium, indigo, and sugar. *Pop.* 7,121,087. *Lat.* between 24° and 26° N. *Lon.* between 82° and 84° 30' E.—This is one of the most flourishing provinces in India, and in 1775 was ceded to the East-India Company by the nabob of Oude.

BENARES, the capital of the above district, and the most celebrated seat of Hindoo learning, is situated on the Ganges, at a distance of 420 miles from Delhi, and



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390 from Calcutta. It is about four miles long, by two broad; but the streets are narrow, and many of the houses, which are built of stone, five or six stories high. During the religious festivals, the concourse of people which assembles here is immense, this city being considered "the most holy." The bank of the river is entirely lined with stone, formed into flights of steps, and adorned by numerous temples, in the midst of which rises the superb mosque erected by the emperor Aurangzebe, in the 17th century, and having two minarets each 232 feet above the Ganges. This city

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carries on a very extensive trade with all parts of India, and its bankers have been known to grant bills to the confines of Russia. It is the principal mart for the diamonds found in the mines of Bundelcund; and its manufactures of gold and silver lace, silks, and brocades, are carried to all parts of the East. *Pop.* about 200,000, which is immensely increased during the festival seasons. *Lat.* 25° 18' 33" N. *Lon.* 82° 55' 52" E. Benares is the residence of the British Court of Circuit. In 1017 it was taken by Sultan Mahmoud, and from 1190 till 1775 shared the fortunes of the sovereigns of Delhi. In that year it passed into the hands of the British. On the 4th of June, 1857, the 37th native infantry rebelled against their officers, and after a sharp action between them and the British, they were put to flight, leaving 100 slain and 200 wounded on the field.

BENBOW, John, a brave English admiral, who early entered the merchant service, and in 1680 commanded a ship in the Mediterranean trade, with which he beat off a Saltee rover. The gallantry of this action being reported to Charles II. of Spain, he invited the captain to court, and presented him with a letter of recommendation to King James II., who gave him an appointment in the navy. William III. dispatched him to the West Indies to protect the British colonies, and on his return he had great respect paid to him. After his return he was advanced to the rank of vice-admiral, and after a brief period, during which he was sent to blockade Dunkirk, he was once more, in 1701, dispatched to the West Indies. Shortly after his arrival there, he fell in with the French admiral Du Casse, near St. Martha, on the Spanish coast, when a skirmishing action commenced, which continued three or four days; in the last day the admiral was singly engaged with the French, his other ships having fallen astern. Though a chain-shot had shattered his leg, he would not be removed from the quarter-deck, but continued the fight till morning, when the French bore away. The admiral made signal for his ships to follow; but his orders were disobeyed. In consequence of this, he was obliged to return to Jamaica, and on his arrival, ordered those officers who had behaved so ill to be confined, and brought to a court-martial, when the most culpable of them suffered according to their deserts. *B.* 1650; *D.* from the effects of his wound, 1702.

BENCOOLEN, *ben-koo'-len*, a seaport-town and Dutch residency, situate on the W. coast of the island of Sumatra. The official name of the fort and town is Marlborough. The town is inhabited by a mixed population of natives of the country, Malays, Javanese, natives of Bengal, Malabar, and Coromandel, and a trifling proportion of Europeans and their descendants. *Pop.* of town, 12,000; of residency, 95,000. *Lat.* 3° 47' 6" S. *Lon.* 102° 19' E.—The English settled here in 1685, after they were compelled to quit Batavia; and, in 1824, ceded it to the Dutch in exchange for Malacca.

BENDA, *ben'-da*, the name of a German family, distinguished for their abilities as musical composers and performers.

BENDER, *ben'-der*, a small but strong and regularly-fortified town of European Russia, in Bessarabia, on the Dniester, the capital of the territory of the same name, 58 miles from Odessa. *Pop.* 10,000.—This place was taken

and stormed by the Russians in 1770 and in 1809. In its vicinity is Varnitza, a place celebrated as the retreat of Charles XII., king of Sweden, from 1709 to 1712, after the battle of Pultowa.

BENDISH, Bridget, *ben'-dish*, is worthy of notice here, as being the daughter of General Ireton, and granddaughter of Oliver Cromwell. Her husband's name was Thomas Bendish. *D.* about 1727.

BENEDICT, *ben'-e-dikt*, a famous English abbot, who made frequent tours to Rome, and took to England several artists, eminent in architecture,

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Benedict

painting, and music. He founded the monastery at Wearmouth in 674, and that of Jarrow in 682. B. in Northumberland; d. 690.

BENEDICT, St., founder of the religious order of the Benedictines, and who retired at an early age to Subiaco, 40 miles from Rome. He was followed by a number of persons, who adopted the rules he established, and in a short time he had twelve monasteries under his direction. About 528 he withdrew to Mount Cassino, where he founded a monastery, which became the prototype of all the institutions of that kind in western Europe. B. at Nursia, 480; d. 542 or 543.

BENEDICT I., *ben'-e-dikt*, a name adopted by a great number of the Roman pontiffs, among whom the most distinguished were:—

BENEDICT VIII., who obtained the tiara in 1012. He crowned the emperor Henry II. and his wife in the church of St. Peter, on which occasion the pope presented the emperor with an apple of gold, surrounded with two circles of precious stones crossed, and surmounted with a cross of gold. This pope united the warrior with the ecclesiastic, and defeated the Saracens and Greeks, who invaded his territories. d. 1024.

BENEDICT XII. was the son of a baker, and became doctor of the university of Paris, and cardinal priest. In 1334 he was elected to the papal chair, on the death of John XXII. On this occasion he said to the cardinals, "You have chosen an ass." He corrected several abuses in the Church. d. at Avignon, 1342.

BENEDICT XIII. was born at Rome in 1649, of an illustrious family, and took the religious habit among the Dominicans at Venice. In 1672 he was made cardinal, and obtained also the archbishopric of Benevento, where, in 1688, his palace was shattered by an earthquake, and the cardinal narrowly escaped with his life. In 1724 he was chosen pope; and the year after he called a council at Rome, in which the bull *Unigenitus* was confirmed. d. 1730.

BENEDICT XIV. was born at Bologna in 1675, of the noble family of Lambertini. In 1728 he received a cardinal's hat; and in 1731 was nominated archbishop of Bologna. On the death of Clement XII., the cardinals were a long time deliberating on the choice of a successor. Lambertini, by way of quickening them, said, "Why do you waste your time in discussions? If you wish for a saint, elect Gotti; a politician, choose Aldrovandus; a good companion, take me." This sally pleased them so much, that they elected him at once. He reformed abuses, introduced good regulations, cultivated letters, encouraged men of learning, and was a patron of the fine arts. d. 1758. His works make 6 vols. folio.

BENEDICT, Jules, a modern German pianist and musical composer. He studied under Hummel and Weber, and in 1824, on the recommendation of the latter, was appointed musical director of the theatre of the Carthusians at Vienna. At the San Carlo of Naples he produced his first compositions, and was subsequently very favourably known as an admirable performer on the piano in most of the large cities of southern Europe, and finally settled in London. He was with Jenny Lind in the United States, during her remarkably successful engagement there under the auspices of Barnum. B. at Stuttgart, 1805. The principal of his works are, "I Portoghesi a Goa," "Un Anno ed un Giorno," "The Gipsy's Warning."

BENEVENTO, *bai'-ne-vain'-to*, a city of Italy, chief town of the duchy of the same name, consisting of the town of Benevento, and a small district around it, about 11 miles square, 30 miles from Naples. It is situated between two narrow valleys, and no place in Italy, with

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the exception of Rome, contains so many interesting remains of antiquity. Among others, the triumphal arch, which was erected in honour of the emperor Trajan, A.D. 114, is still in good preservation. The



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cathedral is a clumsy edifice in the Gothic style; and the church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is remarkable for nothing but its antiquity. *Pop.* 23,000.—This city is of great age, and is supposed to have been one of the principal towns of the Samnites. In a neighbouring plain, Charles of Anjou, king of Naples, defeated and slew his rival, Manfred, in 1266. Under the Lombards, Benevento was the capital of a duchy. In 1806, Napoleon I. gave it to Talleyrand, with the title of prince; but, in 1815, it was restored to the pope, and is now governed by a cardinal, with the title of legate.—The delegation of Benevento is inclosed by the province of Principato Ultra, and contains an area of 90 square miles, with a population of 21,000.

BENEZET, Antony, *ben'-e-zet*, an American philanthropist, who, at an early age, removed with his family from France to Philadelphia, where they became Quakers. He devoted his life to acts of charity, and the negroes were especially objects of his care. He published various tracts on Guinea and the slave-trade, an account of the Society of Friends, &c. B. at St. Quentin, Picardy, 1713; d. 1784.—A fine eulogium was pronounced over his remains by an American officer. "I would rather," says he, "be Antony Benezet than that coffin, than George Washington with all his fame."

BENGAL, *ben'-gawV*, the largest of the three presidencies of British India, bounded on the N. by Nepal, Sikkim, and Bootan; W. by Bahar, E. by the Birmanese empire, and S. by the Bay of Bengal and the district of Midnapore in Orissa. *Ext.* 350 miles long from east to west, and 300 broad from north to south. *Area*, 97,244 square miles. *Political Divisions.* The presidency is divided into 17 districts; namely, Backergunge, Birbhum, Burdwan, Chittagong, Hooghly, Jessore, Mymansingh, Moorsshedabad, Nuddeah, Purneah, Rajshahy, Rungpore, Silhet, Tiperah, the 24-Pergunnahs, Midnapore, and the Jungle Mahals. *Desc.* In general level, without any great elevations throughout the province. The soil, too, is generally of a light sandy loam, except in those tracts which are inundated by the overflowing of the rivers, and which are enriched by the deposit of a rich vegetable matter, thus renewing its productive capabilities. *Rivers.* The Ganges and the Brahmapootra, and numerous other streams, which water it in every direction. It is affirmed that there is hardly a spot in the province twenty miles distant from a river, which, in the rainy season, is not navigable. *Lakes.* Properly speaking, there are none. Extensive jeels or shallow collections of water are found in the rainy season; but these in the dry season all but disappear. *Climate.* From the beginning of

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June to the end of September the rainy season prevails, from November to February the cold season, and in the middle of the latter month the hot weather begins, and continues up to April. In this last month a change begins to take place, the heat being tempered by thunder-storms and rain, and wind from the north-west. *Pro.* Almost every kind of grain cultivated in Europe, besides rice, millet, pease, beans, linseed, mustard-seed, sesamum, sugar, cotton, indigo, silk, opium, pine-apples, citron, lemons, grapes, pomegranates, almonds, tamarinds, plantains, ginger, and vegetables of most descriptions. Buffaloes are kept for the sake of their milk, and cattle are employed for the purposes of husbandry. Sheep and horses are reared, but they are of inferior qualities. Camels and elephants are much used by the wealthier classes, not only for the purpose of making journeys of pleasure, but for the conveyance of goods. *Minerals.* Not abundant; iron, coal, nitre, and salt. *Zoology.* The wild animals are lions, tigers, boars, wolves, foxes, jackals, leopards, hyenas, panthers, zebras, buffaloes, antelopes, apes, and monkeys. The tiger is the most formidable of all. He infests the thick jungles, watching unseen every opportunity to pounce upon his prey. Dogs swarm in the streets of every Bengal town, and goats are numerous. Of birds, a large kind of heron frequents the towns, and clears them of their offal. Reptiles are both numerous and formidable; and fish is so abundant as to be within the reach of the poorest inhabitant. *Towns.* Calcutta, the capital, Burdwan, Chandernagore, Dacca, Dinapore, Moorshedabad, Narraingunge, Purneah, and Rajmahal. *Manf.* Cotton piece-goods of various kinds, chintzes, blanketing, diaper, woven silks, packthread, and sail-cloth. Formerly muslins of the most beautiful and delicate texture were made at Dacca, but the manufacture is now extinct. *Pop.* estimated at 25,000,000. *Lat.* between 20° and 31° N. *Lon.* 74° and 91° E.—Bengal was first invaded and conquered by the Afghan Mahometans in A.D. 1203, and continued tributary to the emperor of Delhi till the year 1340. From this period it continued independent till 1538, when it was subdued by Shere Shah, from whose descendants it was conquered by the emperor Akbar, and continued subject to Delhi, or nominally so, till the year 1757, when it fell into the hands of the English. At the beginning of 1857, exactly one hundred years from the battle of Plassy, which established the British power in India, commenced in Bengal that terrible series of events now historically known as the Great Indian Mutiny; and which, at its first outbreak, required all the great qualities and resources of the Anglo-Saxon race to make head against, so sudden and unlooked for was the revolt, and so numerous and well provided were the rebellious sepoys. The peculiar constitution of the Bengal army was undoubtedly one of the principal causes of the mutiny; for it was recruited generally from Hindus of the Brahmin, or highest caste, of Rajpootana, and from the inhabitants of Oude, a warlike and disaffected population; and thus presented to the designing emissary a fair field for his labours. Of the organization of this vast conspiracy against the Europeans in India little is known; but at the commencement of 1856, whilst the British were engaged in the Persian war, a traitorous correspondence was carried on between the Shah of Persia and the court of Delhi, and efforts were also made to induce Dost Mahomed, king of Cabul, to invade the Punjab, so soon as the contemplated rising of the Bengal army should leave the frontier defenceless. The first prime object, however, was to create a dissatisfaction in the mind of the native soldier; and the Hindu sepoys were sedulously taught that the government intended to insult their faith and make them Christians. Accident greatly favoured the design of the conspirators; and, in the new cartridges (which the sepoys thought were greased with a preparation of the fat of cows and pigs, and thus were abhorrent to the Hindu and Mahometan) for the Enfield rifles they saw the first step of their forcible conversion. At Dumdum, near Calcutta, and at Barrackpore (which *see*), the first expression of dislike to these cartridges, on the part of the natives, took place, and measures were taken by the government and officers to allay the irritation; but it was too late; the train had been laid, the spark had unconsciously been

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set to it, and soon, from Meerut and Delhi to within a few miles of Calcutta itself, the light of the revolt shone out. First came the massacre of the officers, the civilians, their wives and their children, at Meerut; the naming of Delhi as the head-quarters of the rebels, whither all were to hasten with their arms and their plunder; then the march of the small British force on that ancient seat of the Mogul power; the successful attack on the mutineers, and the difficult position of the British before the city; the rising at Futtehghur, and the pitiless massacre by the Nana (Sahib) of the helpless fugitives; the Allahabad atrocities, the terrible massacres at Jhansi, the Azimghur mutiny, the gallant defence of Benares, the Bareilly assassinations, and, to crown the disastrous and horrid list, the Cawnpore butchery by the Nana. The worst was reached. General Havelock, too late to save the poor Cawnpore victims, was, by energy almost unexampled, enabled to relieve Lucknow. Delhi was successfully stormed; and Sir Colin Campbell, afterwards Lord Clyde, assuming the command of the army, commenced a successful campaign against the rebels, whose power in Oude, Rohilcund, and all the more disaffected localities, was at length effectually crushed, in the winter of 1858-59. (*See* AGRA, BENARES, CAWNPORE, &c.)

BENGAL, BAY OF, a part of the Indian Ocean, which includes the sea from Cape Negrais on the E. to the delta of the Godavery on the W., and extending from hither to further India. The Ganges, Brahmaputra, and the Godavery disembogue themselves into it. *Lat.* between 16° 30' and 23° N. The Sea of Bengal extends to *Lat.* 8° N. between the islands of Junkseylon and Ceylon.

BENGUELA, *ben'-gu-e'-la* (Port. *bain-gai'-la*), an extensive territory of Western Africa, to the S. of Congo and Angola, claimed by Portugal. *Desc.* Mountainous, rising gradually in the interior, with a well-watered and fertile soil, producing all the tropical fruits, European vegetables, and some corn. *Minerals.* Gold, copper, sulphur, and petroleum. *Inhabitants*, mostly savages; among whom are the Giagas, a race much dreaded by the Portuguese. On the whole, comparatively little is known of the country. *Lat.* between 9° and 16° S. *Lon.* between 12° and 17° E.

BENGUELA, NEW, or **ST. PHILIPPE DE BENGUELA**, capital of the above, a town built by the Portuguese, and which is now the chief centre of their trade upon the African coast. *Pop.* 3,000. *Lat.* 12° 28' S. *Lon.* 13° 30' E.—Some of the inhabitants of this town are slave-dealers; and these, in one year alone, have sold as many as 38,000 Africans to a life of perpetual and inhuman misery. Near here is a saltpetre-mine, reputed the richest in the world. The Portuguese transport some of their convicts to Benguela.

BENHADAD, *ben-hai'-dad*, the name of three kings of Syria or Damascus who waged war with Israel. Flourished from 910 to 800 years B.C.

BENI, *ben'-e*, a large and navigable river of the province of Cuzco, Peru, uniting with the Rio Mamore near the Brazilian fortress of Biera, and forming the river Madeira, which thus becomes one of the largest tributaries of the Amazon.

BENI, a department of Bolivia, S. America. *Pop.* 35,000.—This district was formed in 1843, by uniting the provinces Caupolican and Apolabamba.

BENIN, *ben'-een*, a kingdom of Western Africa, bounded on the N. by Yariba, S. by the Bight of Benin, E. by the Lesser Niger, and W. by Dahomey. *Area*, estimated at 50,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, well watered, and, in general, fertile. The Niger is the principal river, and the inhabitants trade in palm-oil, salt, pepper, jasper, leopard skins, native dyed cloths, and slaves. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* between 4° and 9° N. *Lon.* between 4° and 8° E.

BENIN, a city of Africa, capital of the above kingdom, standing on the Benin river, 70 miles above its mouth. It is said to be 18 miles in circumference. Daily markets are held in the great streets, and separate quarters are allotted to each distinct species of merchandise. *Pop.* estimated at 15,000. *Lat.* 6° 29' N. *Lon.* 5° 56' E.

BENIN, BIGHT OF, a bay in the N. of the Gulf of Guinea.—It has no ports, except at the entrance of unnavigable rivers.



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Benjamin

BENJAMIN, *ben'-ja-min*, 'son of the right hand,' or 'son of strength,' the youngest son of Jacob and Rachel, called, by his dying mother, Benoni.

BENJAMITE, one of the tribe of Benjamin.

BENNET, Henry, *ben'-et*, earl of Arlington, a statesman, who served in the royal army during the civil war, and after the Restoration made one of the ministry known by the name of the Cabal, which word was formed from the initials of the noblemen who composed it; viz.—Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, Lauderdale. In 1672 he was created an earl, and afterwards invested with the order of the Garter, and appointed lord chamberlain. *B.* at Arlington, 1618; *d.* 1685.

BENNETT, William Cox, a modern English song-writer, whose poems of childhood and other home subjects have deservedly attained celebrity. His first volume of "Poems" was published 1847; "War Songs," 1857; "Queen Eleanor's Vengeance and other Poems," 1858; "Songs by a Song-writer," and "Baby May and other Poems on Infants," both in 1859. *B.* at Greenwich, 1820.—His verses have a large number of readers as well in America as in England.

BENNINGTON, *ben'-ing-ton*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 1,200.

BENNINGTON, a county of Vermont, U.S. *Area*, 700 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, and producing the usual cerealia, potatoes, butter, and cheese. *Minerals*. Iron, lead, marble, and yellow ochre. *Manf.* Cottons, woollens, paper, gunpowder; and there are many saw and planing-mills, and some iron-foundries. *Pop.* about 20,000.

BENNINGTON, a post township and capital of the above, 37 miles from Albany. *Pop.* 4,000, mostly engaged in manufactories. Here the English were defeated by the American general Stark, Aug. 16, 1777.—There is another town of this name in the state of New York, with a population of about 3,000.

BENOIR, *St., ben'-waw*, the name of several small parishes in France, none of them with a population above 1,600.

BENOIR, **BENEDICT**, the name of thirteen popes of Rome, who attained the tiara at various periods between 574 and 1740. (*See* **BENEDICT**.)

BENONI, *be-no'-nt*, 'son of sorrow.'

BENOWM, *ben'-own*, a town of Soudan, central Africa, forming a caravan-station between Timbuctoo and Senegal. *Lat.* 15° 5' N. *Lon.* 9° W.

BENSERADE, Isaac de, *ben-se-rad'*, a French poet, whose wit and poetical talents introduced him to the court of Louis XIV., where he obtained the patronage of Cardinal Richelieu. His writings consist principally of sonnets and dramas. *B.* at Lyons la Forêt, 1612; *d.* at Paris, 1691.

BENTHAM, *ben'-tham*, a parish of the West Riding of Yorkshire, 12 miles from Settle. *Area*, 24,990 acres. *Manf.* Principally linens. *Pop.* about 4,000.

BENTHAM, Jeremy, the son of an attorney, and remarkable from his earliest years for the fascination which books had over him. In his fifth year he was named by his family the "philosopher;" and in his fourteenth was admitted to Queen's College, Oxford, where he soon distinguished himself among his fellow students. He studied for the law, but abandoned that profession, in disgust at the exorbitant and unjust charges which he beheld made upon suitors, and from other corruptions by which he saw the machinery of the law upheld. After visiting France three different times previous to the breaking out of the great Revolution, he became acquainted with M. Dumont, the Swiss librarian of the marquis of Lansdowne, then residing at Bowood. This gentleman greatly assisted him in the improving and the polishing of his compositions before they were given to the world. The biography of such a person as Bentham can contain little more than the record of his writings and opinions. The sum of his existence was the improvement of legislation and jurisprudence. The leading principle of his philosophy is, that the end of all human actions and morality is happiness. Seeing, in a pamphlet of Dr. Priestley, the phrase, "the greatest happiness of the greatest number," he saw delineated, for the first time, "a plain as well as a true standard of whatever is right or wrong, useful, useless, or mischievous in

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human conduct, whether in the field of morals or politics." From this his whole life took its direction, and he laboured long and continually for what he conceived to be the happiness of his species. *B.* in London, 1747-8; *d.* in Westminster, 1832.—The principal works of this distinguished juridical philosopher are his "Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation," a "Fragment on Government," a "Book of Fallacies," the "Rationale of Judicial Evidence," the "Plan of a Judicial Establishment," and his "Panopticon," a work on prison discipline. He produced many more works, and, in the words of Sir James Mackintosh, "has done more than any other writer to rouse the spirit of juridical reformation, which is now gradually examining every part of law; and, when further progress is facilitated by digesting the present laws, will, doubtless, proceed to the improvement of all. Greater praise it is given to few to earn."

BENTINCK, William, *ben'-tink*, the first earl of Portland, was a page to William Prince of Orange (afterwards William III.), to whom he endeared himself by a singular act of devotion. The prince being ill of the small-pox, it was deemed necessary that he should receive the natural warmth of a young person in the same bed with him. Bentinck, though he never had had the distemper, immediately proposed himself for this hazardous service. He subsequently suffered severely from the disease, but recovered, and his master ever afterwards esteemed him as one of his greatest friends. He accompanied William to England, and, on the prince's accession to the English crown, he was created earl of Portland, and was employed in several high offices, military and civil, and attended his master on his death-bed. *B.* in Holland, 1648; *d.* in London, 1709, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

BENTINCK, Lord William Henry Cavendish, the second son of the third duke of Portland, entered the army, and, after serving in Flanders, Russia, and Egypt, attained to high rank, and, in 1803, became governor of Madras. Here the singularity of his reforms in reference to the beards, moustaches, and turbans of the sepoys led, in 1805, to the mutiny at Vellore, which caused him to be recalled. On his return he received several diplomatic appointments, filled some military commands with indifferent success, and ultimately, under the government of Canning, was appointed to the governor-generalship of India. There again his reforming spirit led to much dissatisfaction among the soldiery. He, however, effected the abolition of suttee, or the practice of widow-burning, which, on December 14th, 1829, was declared illegal. He also obtained the liberty for Englishmen to settle in India, although belonging to neither the military nor the civil service; systematically favoured the native population, and extended the liberty of the press. He also annexed the territory of the rajah of Coorg to the British possessions. In 1835 his health began to fail, when he resigned his office, and left Calcutta in the month of March of the same year. The native population regretted his departure, and erected an equestrian statue to commemorate his administration. After his arrival in England he became, in 1836, M.P. for Glasgow, for which city he sat until a few days before he died, when he resigned. *B.* 1774; *d.* at Paris, 1839.

BENTINCK, Lord William George Frederick Cavendish, was the third son of William Henry, fourth duke of Portland. This nobleman is better known as Lord George Bentinck, and entered the army, but quitted the profession of arms to take a part in the politics of his country. In 1826 he became private secretary to his uncle George Canning, who was then secretary for foreign affairs. In 1827 he was returned to the House of Commons for the borough of King's Lynn, for which he sat till the close of his life. Up to 1846 he may be said to have been an ardent supporter of Sir Robert Peel; but when, in that year, that statesman repealed the corn-laws, he became one of his greatest opponents. *B.* 1802; *d.* 1843.—Lord George threw great ardour and energy into all that he undertook; and, with Mr. Disraeli for his ally, was one of the strongest opponents of free trade. He was passionately fond of horse-racing, and was wont to say that "the winning of the Derby was the blue-ribbon of the turf."

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Bentivoglio

BENTIVOGLIO, Guy, *ben'-te-ro'-le-o*, a cardinal, was sent as nuncio to Flanders by Paul V., to endeavour to bring it again under the papal authority; and here it was he wrote his historical work on the insurrection of Flanders against the Spaniards, and the subsequent wars of the duke of Alva and the Hollanders. In 1616 Bentivoglio was sent as nuncio to France, and in 1621 was made a cardinal, and afterwards became the confidant of Urban VIII., to whom it was supposed he would have succeeded as pope but for his death. *B.* at Ferrara, 1579; *D.* 1644.

BENTIVOGLIO, Hercules, an Italian poet, whose satires are considered next in merit to those of Ariosto. *B.* at Bologna, 1506; *D.* at Venice, 1573.

BENTLEY, *ben'-tle*, the name of several English parishes, none of them with a population above 1,000.

BENTLEY, Richard, a celebrated divine and critic, who, from Wakefield school, was sent, at the age of fifteen, to St. John's College, Cambridge. Thence he removed to Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A., and, in 1691, published a Latin epistle to Dr. Mill, containing critical observations on the Chronology of John Malala. He was the first who preached the lecture founded by Mr. Boyle, on which occasion he delivered eight admirable discourses in confutation of atheism. In 1693 he was appointed keeper of the royal library. In 1697 commenced his famous controversy with the Honourable Mr. Boyle on the genuineness of the epistles of Phalaris, in which much personal abuse passed on both sides; but, though some of the greatest wits of the age were on the side of Boyle, posterity has determined the case in favour of Bentley. About this time he was presented to the mastership of Trinity College, Cambridge, with which he held the archdeaconry of Ely; but, in consequence of some encroachments made by him on the college for his own emolument, a charge was laid against him, which never came to a determination. He afterwards became regius professor of divinity, when, having exacted an exorbitant fee from persons who were admitted to the degree of D.D. by mandate, he was suspended in the vice-chancellor's court. This arbitrary decree was subsequently reversed by the court of King's Bench, and the doctor was restored to his privileges. *B.* at Oulton, in Yorkshire, in 1661; *D.* 1742.—Dr. Bentley is advantageously known as a critic by his editions of Horace, Terence, and Phædrus, his unrivalled epistle to Mill, and his splendid dissertation on the Epistles of Phalaris. These last established his reputation throughout Europe as a critic of the very highest order of excellence.

BENTON, *ben'-ton*, a parish of Northumberland, 3 miles from Newcastle. *Area*, 8,769 acres. *Pop.* about 10,000, chiefly engaged in foundries, collieries, and stone-quarries.

BENTON, the name of several counties in the United States, the largest of which is in Alabama, and has an area of upwards of 1,000 square miles, and a population of 15,000, of whom a fourth are slaves.

BENVENUTO CELLINI. (See **CELLINI**.)

BENYERTA, Lakes of, *ben-yer'-ta*, two lakes in North Africa, the one salt and the other fresh. They are about 30 miles from Tunis, the inhabitants of which they supply with fish. Between the channel of the one that is salt and the sea, stands the town of Bizerta, which see.

BENYOWSKY, *ben'-e-ous'-ke*, Count Mauritius Augustus de, an Hungarian adventurer, who in 1768 joined the confederacy of the Poles against the Russians. Falling into the hands of the latter, he was exiled to Kamchatka; but, gaining the good offices of the governor, Nilof, he was made preceptor to his children, the youngest of whom, Alphanasia, fell in love with and married him. Afterwards, accompanied by her and some seventy companions, he quitted Kamchatka, and, in 1771, sailed to Formosa, and afterwards to Macao, where his wife and most of his comrades died. On his return to France, he was commissioned to found a colony in Madagascar, and in 1774 landed there, and gaining the esteem of many of the aborigines, was, in 1776, made their king. A short time after he returned to Europe to form alliances for his new rule. In 1783 he sought assistance from England and America for another expedition to Madagascar, and landed there

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in 1785. At the commencement of hostilities against the French he was mortally wounded. Benyowsky wrote an account of his memoirs and travels. *B.* at Verbova, 1741; fell, 1786.

BERANGER, Pierre Jean de, *bai-ran-zh'-ai*, a French poet, who, from being first a tailor, became a printer, and then a writer of poetry. His first performances were by no means propitious to his fame or his fortunes; and when Napoleon I. was in Egypt, Béranger entertained the idea of proceeding to that country and realizing a dream of riches and glory with which he had been haunted. This, however, circumstances prevented; and in 1803, when suffering from great indigence, he sent some of his poems to Lucien Bonaparte, who subsequently assigned him an income as a member of the Institute. He now continued to write, became an editor, and, in 1809, was appointed a clerk in the secretary's department in the Academy. By this time he had written many songs, and had become popular. His effusions had spread far and wide; and as many of them were pointed satires against the governments which succeeded the fall of Napoleon, in 1821 he was discharged from his office, and subsequently, up to 1830, was twice fined and imprisoned. In the revolution of that year, he says, "he was treated with as one of the great powers;" but he remained free and independent. After the revolution he was elected a representative of the department of the Seine, in the Constituent Assembly, but soon resigned the honour which the admiration of his country had forced upon him. In his retirement he continued to chant and employ himself with a biography of his contemporaries, but did not publish so freely as he had formerly done. *B.* at Paris, 1780; *D.* in Paris, July 17, 1857.—His funeral, on the day after his death, was attended by an immense concourse, who assembled to pay their last tribute of respect to the remains of one of the greatest of the national poets of France.

BERAR, *bai-rar'*, an old province of the Deccan, in Hindostan. It was distributed among the territories of the Bombay presidency, the Nizam, and the Nagpore rajah. *Lat.* between 20° and 21° N. *Lon.* between 76° and 79° E.

BERAT, *bai-rat'*, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, standing on the river Ergent, 30 miles from Avlona. *Pop.* about 10,000.—This place commands a narrow pass, which has frequently been disputed by contending pashas. Its neighbourhood abounds with grain, wine, and oil.

BERBERA, *ber'-be-ra*, a large town, capital of the Somanli country, on the Gulf of Aden, and the land of myrrh, incense, and gums. Here an annual fair is held, greatly resorted to by caravans from the interior, there being sometimes from 10,000 to 20,000 persons present, engaged in the interchange of various kinds of commodities. *Lat.* 10° 26' 15" N. *Lon.* 45° 7' 57" E.

BERBERS, *ber'-bers*, a name given by the Arabs to the original inhabitants of N. Africa, from whom Barbary is so called. (See **BARBARY**.)

BERBICE, *ber'-beece*, a river of Guiana, S. America, rising in the mountains, about 100 miles from the coast, and entering the Atlantic Ocean at *lat.* 6° 20' N.; *lon.* 57° 20' W. Among the vegetation on the banks of this river the *Victoria regia* was discovered by Sir Robert Schomburgh.

BERBICE, a district of Guiana, which formerly belonged to the Dutch, but now to the British, having been taken by them in 1796, and ceded to them by the peace of Paris in 1814. It extends from Abarry Creek on the west to Courantyne river on the east, along the seacoast, about 150 miles. *Pro.* Cotton, coffee, and sugar. *Pop.* about 22,000, of whom not more than 1,000 are whites. *Lat.* between 6° and 7° N. *Lon.* between 57° and 58° W.

BERCHETT, Peter, *bair'-shai*, a French historical painter and engraver, who painted the ceiling of the chapel in Trinity College, Oxford. *B.* 1659; *D.* 1720.

BERDIANSK, *ber-de-ansk*, a maritime town of South Russia, situate on the N. shore of the Sea of Azof, 150 miles from Simferopol. In its neighbourhood are coal-mines and salt lakes, which last furnish an annual supply of 1,600 tons. *Pop.* about 7,000. *Lat.* 46° 38' 12" N. *Lon.* 36° 48' 15" E.

BEREA, *be-re'-a*, 'heavy,' a city of Macedonia.

BEREDITCHEV, *ber'-e-ditch-ef*, a town of Russian

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Poland, 24 miles from Jitomir. It has four annual fairs, at which goods to the yearly value of £600,000 are sold. *Pop.* 20,000.

BEREGH, *ber'-eg*, a county of Upper Hungary, partly skirted by the Theiss. *Area*, 1,070 square miles. *Desc.* Abounding in wood, and well watered, with large quantities of game and fish. *Minerals.* Iron, rock-crystal, and alum-stone. *Pop.* 121,500.

BERENGARIA, wife of Richard Cœur de Lion. (*See* RICHARD I.)

BERENGARIUS, Jacobus, *ber'-en-gair'-e-us*, an eminent anatomist of Carpi, was the first to discover the peculiar curative qualities of mercury, and used it with great effect. Lived in the first half of the 16th century.—He amassed great wealth, which he bequeathed to the duke of Ferrara.

BERENGER I., *bai'-rainzh-air*, the name of two kings of Italy, the first of whom was crowned 888, and the second, who was grandson of the preceding, in 950.

BERENICE and **BERONICE**, *be-re-ni'-se*, a name common to many of the queens and princesses in the Ptolemean family in Egypt. The most celebrated was the daughter of Philadelphus and Arsinoë. She married her own brother Evergetes. When he went on a dangerous expedition, she vowed all the hair of her head to the goddess Venus, if he returned. Some time after his return, the locks, which were in the temple of Venus, disappeared, and Conon, an astronomer, to make his court to the queen, publicly reported that Jupiter had carried them away, and had made them a constellation. She was put to death by her own son, B.C. 221.

BERENICE, daughter of Agrippa the Elder, king of the Jews. She was married to Herod, her uncle, after whose death she became the wife of Ptolemy, king of Cilicia; but she afterwards left her husband, and lived in an incestuous manner with her brother Agrippa. Titus fell in love with her, and would have declared her empress, but for fear of the Roman people. B. 28.—Berenice forms the subject of one of Racine's tragedies.

BERENICE, an ancient city of Egypt, on the W. side of the Red Sea, where a number of interesting antiquities have been found. It is 20 miles from Ras Bernass, and is said by Belzoni to have once contained 10,000 inhabitants.

BERENICIUS, Paul Peter, *ber'-e-nis'-e-us*, a Dutch poet and adventurer, who was conjectured to be an expelled Jesuit, and got his livelihood by sweeping chimneys and grinding knives. It is reported that he would turn into extempore verses what was said to him in prose; translate the gazettes from Flemish into Greek or Latin verse, standing on one foot; that modern and ancient languages were quite familiar to him; and that he knew by heart Horace, Virgil, Homer, Aristophanes, and several parts of Cicero and Pliny. He was suffocated in a bog, into which he fell in a fit of intoxication. The "Georgarchoniomachia" is attributed to him. Lived about the middle of the 17th century.

BERESFORD, William Carr, Viscount, *ber'-es-ford*, was the natural son of the first marquis of Waterford, and early entered the army. He served in Nova Scotia, at Toulon, and several other places, when, in 1808, he went to Portugal with the British forces, and organized the Portuguese army. On May 4th, 1811, he invested Badajoz, and on the 16th defeated Marshal Soult at Albuera. In 1812 he was wounded at Salamanca; and, under Wellington, had command of a division at Vittoria and Bayonne, where he greatly distinguished himself. On the 10th of April, 1814, he carried the heights of Toulouse, and was created a British peer, with the title of Baron Beresford. In 1814 and 1815 he was at Brazil; and on his return resumed the command of the army of Portugal, but in a few years resigned it. In 1823 he was made Viscount Beresford, and in 1828 was appointed master-general of the ordnance; and, at the time of his death, was governor of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and also governor of Jersey. B. 1768; D. at Bedgebury Park, Kent, 1854.

BERETTINI, Peter, surnamed **PETER OF CORTONA**, *ber'-et-te'-ne*, an eminent Tuscan painter, remarkable for the boldness of his conceptions. He decorated many chapels at Rome, as also the Barberini Palace; then went to Florence, where he painted the ceiling of

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the Pitti Palace. His style, however, is described as loose, and as having tended to corrupt the taste of his age. B. at Cortona, 1596; D. 1669.

BEREZINA, *bai'-rai-ze'-na*, a river of Russian Lithuania, rising in White Russia, near Polozk, and falling into the Dnieper. The small town of Berezina is situated on its banks. At the village of the same name Charles XII. crossed the Berezina on June 29th, 1708; but this river has been especially rendered famous on account of its disastrous passage by the French army during the retreat of Napoleon I. from Russia in 1812.

BEREZOV, *ber'-e-zof*, a town of Siberia, 400 miles from Tobolsk. Its inhabitants are principally Cossacks, subsisting by fishing and the chase. *Lat.* 63° 55' N. *Lon.* 65° 4' 19' E.—Here Prince Menschikoff, the favourite of Peter the Great, died in exile in 1731. He had been banished by Peter II., the grandson of Peter I. In 1821 his grave was opened, and the coffin, from being embedded in the frozen soil, had some of its contents entire. Parts of the clothing, the eyebrows, and the heart were taken from the body, and sent to the prince's descendants.

BERG, Mathias van den, *ba'rg*, a Flemish painter, who became a pupil of Rubens. He excelled chiefly as a skilful copyist, being defective in composition. B. 1615; D. 1647.

BERG, the name of a great number of villages with small populations in Germany.

BERG, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, bounded N. by the duchy of Cleves, E. by the county of Mark and the duchy of Westphalia, S. by the Westerwald, and W. by the Rhine. This territory was formed by Napoleon I. in 1806, but was in 1815 ceded to Prussia, and is now included in Prussian Westphalia.

BERGA, *bair'-ga*, a town of Spain, 50 miles from Barcelona. It is overlooked and defended by a castle. *Pop.* about 7,000, engaged in the mechanical arts, the manufacture of cotton fabrics, and as muleteers conveying the produce of the neighbourhood from place to place. It was taken and retaken during the civil war of Spain in 1840.

BERGAMA, *ber'-ga-ma*, a ruined city of Natolia, in Asia Minor, standing about two miles distant from the site of ancient Troy.

BERGAMO, *bair'-ga-mo*, a province of Lombardy, divided into eighteen districts. *Ext.* about 100 miles long by 45 broad. *Area*, 928 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous and covered with wood; in the N. and in the S. fertile and level; abounding in rich pastures, rearing large numbers of sheep and goats, and producing chestnuts and olives in great quantities, but neither corn nor wine equal to the consumption of its inhabitants. *Minerals.* Iron, marble, whetstones, and lignite. *Pop.* 363,754.

BERGAMO, the capital of the above district, situate between the rivers Brembo and Serio, and 28 miles from Milan. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the side of a rocky hill, and is provided with walls, bastions, and ditches. It is, besides, protected and commanded by a castle, to which there is a covered passage from the city. It contains a number of parish churches, monasteries, and convents. The cathedral is adorned with many valuable paintings. One of the most remarkable edifices in Bergamo is the place for the annual fair, which is held in August, and at which the aggregate sales sometimes amount to £1,200,000. The charitable institutions are numerous, and the great article of trade is silk; also wine, iron, and grindstones. *Pop.* about 35,000.—This is an ancient city, being the Bergomum of the Romans. It is the birthplace of Bernardo Tasso, the father of Torquato Tasso, the author of "Jerusalem Delivered," to whom there is a statue erected in the great square of the city. It is also the birthplace of many painters of note. In 1798 it was taken by the French and made the capital of the Serio.

BERGARA, *bair'-ga-ra*, a town of Spain, situate on the bank of the Deva, 25 miles from Bilbao. *Pop.* about 4,000.—Here the "Convention of Bergara" was concluded on August 31st, 1839, between Espartero and Maroto, which terminated the disastrous civil war that had been raging for years, Don Carlos being obliged to seek refuge in France.

BERGEN, Dirk van den, *bair'-gen*, a celebrated land-

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scape and animal painter, who was a pupil of Vander-velde. B. at Haarlem, about 1640; d. 1689.

BERGEN, a seaport and capital of a province of the same name in Norway, and one of the largest and best-built places in that country, situate about 270 miles from Drontheim. It lies at the bottom of a long bay, inclosed on all sides by rugged and barren rocks. The houses are in general good, although, from their being founded on rocks, many of the streets are uneven and slanting. It has frequently suffered from fire. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in navigation, trade, and fishing. It has a German church, and several Danish parochial churches. There is also an hospital for the reception of persons infected with leprosy, a naval academy, national museum, several schools, and five public libraries. It is besides one of the three public treasuries of Norway, and the station of a naval squadron. *Pop.* 24,000. *Lat.* 60° 24' N. *Lon.* 5° 18' E. The PROVINCE of BERGEN has an area of 6,661 square miles, with a mountainous coast, indented with numerous bays, gulfs, and fiords. Its inhabitants chiefly subsist by agriculture, cattle-rearing, and fishing. *Pop.* 184,000. *Lat.* between 59° 30' and 62° 41' N. *Lon.* between 4° 42' and 8° 12' E.

BERGEN, the capital of the island of Rugen, in the Baltic, at the end of a small lake, 13 miles from Stralsund. *Pop.* about 3,300, principally employed in linen manufacture and agricultural pursuits.

BERGEN, a small town of Germany, about 2 miles from Frankfort, where, in 1759, the French under the duke of Broglie defeated the Prussians, commanded by the duke of Brunswick.

BERGEN, *ber'-jen*, the name of a county in New Jersey, United States. *Area*, 350 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile. *Pop.* 15,000.—This is also the name of two townships in the United States, the one in New Jersey, the other in New York.

BERGEN-OP-ZOOM, or **BERG-OP-ZOOM**, *op-zoom*, an important fortress and town of the Netherlands, in North Brabant, 22 miles from Breda. It has a harbour, two arsenals, and a town-house, with a trade in anchovies, and earthenware manufactures. *Pop.* about 8,000.—So early as 422 a castle is said to have occupied a site in this town, which, at various times, has suffered greatly during the wars of Spain. In 1747, after a siege of sixty-three days, it was taken by the French under the count of Lowenthal; and again, in 1794, it fell before the arms of the French. In 1813-14 an attempt was made to reduce it by the British, under Sir Thomas Graham; but it was unsuccessful, and the loss to the besiegers considerable.

BERGERAC, *bairzh'-e-rak*, a town of France, department of the Dordogne, on the river Dordogne, which divides it into two parishes, 48 miles from Bordeaux. Its trade chiefly consists in wine, brandy, and corn; and its principal manufactures are earthenware, paper, woollen caps, and other stuffs. *Pop.* 7,605.

BERGHEM, Nicholas, *bairg'-hem*, a Dutch painter, celebrated for his landscapes, into which he introduced architectural ruins, and groups of figures and cattle so admirably arranged that they appeared directly copied from nature. Some of his compositions are in the Dulwich Gallery. His drawings and etchings are also very beautiful, and are eagerly sought after. B. at Haarlem, 1624; d. 1683.

BERGHIER, Nicholas, *bair-ge-ai*, a French historian, who wrote a History of the Great Roads of the Roman Empire. This work is of great utility to the student of ancient geography, and the best edition is that of 1736, published at Brussels. B. at Rheims, 1567; d. at Grignan, 1623.

BERGION and **ALBION**, *ber'-ge-on*, *al'-be-on*, two giants, sons of Neptune, who opposed Hercules as he attempted to cross the Rhone, and who were killed with stones from heaven.

BERGMAN, Torbernolof, *bairg'-man*, a celebrated Swedish chemist, was educated at Upsal, where he devoted himself to medicine and the sciences connected with it. Here he gained the friendship of Linnæus, to whom he communicated a collection of nondescript insects, to one of which Linnæus gave the name of Bergman. In 1761 he was appointed professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Upsal, and we find his name in the list of those who observed the transit of Venus in 1761. In 1767 he obtained the

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chemical professorship. We are indebted to him for the knowledge of the nature of fixed air, and for a number of chemical experiments. He was knighted by the king of Sweden, and received a pension of 150 rix-dollars; and his wife, at his death, received a pension of 200 rix-dollars, on condition of giving up his library and apparatus to the Royal Society of Upsala. His works were published in 6 vols., under the title of "Opuscula Physica et Chemica." B. at Catherinberg, 1735; d. at Mederi, 1784.

BERGUES, *bairg*, a town in the department of Le Nord, 5 miles from Dunkirk. *Manf.* Building of boats; lace also is made, and it is famous for its cheese. *Pop.* 5,455.—During various wars, it has been several times taken and retaken, and was ceded to France at the peace of the Pyrenees, 1659. The British unsuccessfully laid siege to it in 1793.

BERGUN, *bair'-goon*, a village of Switzerland, standing on the N. slope of the Albula mountain, on the route from the Engadine to Coiri. *Pop.* 600.—This village stands at a height of 4,544 feet, and overlooks the valley of Bergünstein.

BERINA, *bai-re'-na*, a mountain of the Rhaetian Alps, 36 miles from Coire, and remarkable for its extensive glacier. Its pass between the Upper Engadine and Valteline is at a height of 7,672 feet.

BERING. (See **BEHRING**.)

BERJA, *bairzh'-a*, a town of Spain, on the S. slope of the Sierra de Gador, 20 miles from Almeria. *Pop.* about 10,000.—This town is in the centre of a district abounding in lead-mines, and was, in 1304, visited by an earthquake, by which sixty-seven lives were lost.

BERKELEY, George, earl of, *berk'-le*, descended from Robert Fitzharding, of the royal house of Denmark, was one of the privy council to Charles II., and bestowed on Sion College a valuable library. He was the author of a valuable little book, entitled "Historical Applications and Occasional Meditations upon Several Subjects, written by a Person of Honour," 12mo. 1670. d. 1698.

BERKELEY, Sir William, of the same family, was vice-admiral of the white, and led the van in the desperate engagement with the Dutch, June 1, 1666. He steered into the midst of the enemy's fleet, where he was overpowered by numbers, and was found dead in his cabin, covered with blood.

BERKELEY, George, a celebrated divine, who was educated first at Kilkenny, and next at Trinity College, Dublin, of which he was chosen fellow in 1707. The same year he published "Arithmetica absque Algebra aut Euclide demonstrata." In 1709 he published his "Theory of Vision," which was the first attempt that ever was made to distinguish the immediate and natural objects of sight from the conclusions we have been accustomed from infancy to draw from them. In 1710 appeared the "Principles of Human Knowledge," and in 1713 the "Dialogues between Hylas and Philonous;" the object of both being to disprove the common notion of the existence of matter, and to establish the hypothesis that material objects have no other existence than in the mind. However singular his opinions were, there was so much beauty in his writings that the greatest men—amongst others Steele and Swift—courted his friendship. For the former he wrote several papers in the "Guardian," and through him became intimate with Pope. Swift recommended him to the earl of Peterborough, who took him abroad as his chaplain. In 1714 he returned to England, but set out again for the continent, with a son of Dr. Ashe, bishop of Clogher, and continued on his travels four years. He returned in 1721, and became chaplain to the duke of Grafton, lord-lieutenant of Ireland. At this time he took his degree of D.D., and a fortune was bequeathed to him by a lady of Dublin. In 1724 he was promoted to the deanery of Derry, and the year following he printed a proposal for converting the American Indians, by erecting a college in the Bermudas. His mind was so intent on this project that he obtained a grant of £10,000 from the Commons, and set sail for America, where he resided nearly two years; but the scheme failed, owing to the minister's applying the money to other purposes. In 1732 he published the "Minute Philosopher," in 2 vols. 8vo, which is a masterly attack on infidelity. The next year he was made bishop of Cloyne, and about this time published the "Analyst," in which he endea-

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voured to prove that the mathematicians admitted mysteries, and even falsities, in science, particularly instancing the doctrine of fluxions. He was answered by several writers, to whom he replied in 1739, in "A Defence of Freethinking in Mathematics." In 1736 he published the "Querist," addressed to magistrates, occasioned by the licentiousness of the times; and in 1744 his book on the virtues of tar-water made its appearance. **B.** at Kilerin, in Ireland, 1684; **D.** at Oxford in 1753, and was buried in Christ-church, where there is a monument to his memory.—Pope ascribed, no less justly than beautifully, to Berkeley, "every virtue under heaven." But Pope was not the only one who admired and loved the good bishop of Cloyne. Bishop Atterbury says, "So much understanding, so much innocence, and such humility I did not think had been the portion of any but angels, till I saw this gentleman." He, of all mankind, died possessed of

"That which should accompany old age,
As honour, love, obedience, troops of friends."

BERKELEY, a market-town and parish of England, in the county of Gloucester, situate on the Little Avon, 19 miles from Bristol. It principally consists of two irregular streets, and has a church in the style of the later Norman and early English architecture, which is the burial-place of the celebrated Dr. Edward Jenner. It has a trade in timber, cheese, coal, and malt, which is greatly facilitated by the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal. *Pop.* 4,344.—This town is famous for its Gothic castle, begun in the reign of Henry I. and finished in that of Stephen. The room in which King Edward II. was imprisoned and murdered, in 1327, is still to be seen. Berkeley is a station on the Gloucester and Bristol Railway.

BERKELEY VALE, a valley in the above parish, noted for producing a much-esteemed kind of cheese called "Double Gloucester."

BERKEN, or **BERQUEN**, *bair'-ken*, a Fleming, who in 1476 discovered the art of cutting and polishing the diamond by means of a wheel and diamond-powder. **B.** at the commencement of the 15th century.

BERKENHOUT, John, *bair'-ken-hout*, a physician and naturalist, who was descended from a Dutch family, and intended for the mercantile profession, which he quitted, and entered first into the military service of Prussia, and next into that of England. In 1760 he went to Edinburgh, and studied physic, but took his doctor's degree at Leyden in 1765. While at Edinburgh he published his "Clavis Anglica Linguae Botanicae," a book of considerable merit. In 1778 he attended the British commissioners to America, and on his return obtained a pension. **B.** at Leeds, 1730; **D.** at Besselsleigh, near Oxford, 1791.

BERKHAMSTEAD, **GREAT**, *berk'-ham-sted*, a town and parish of Hertfordshire, 23 miles from London. The town has two principal streets, at the end of one of which are the remains of an ancient castle, of an elliptical form, defended on the one side by a double, and on the other by a triple moat. It has a church, a goodly number of chapels, and a house of correction. *Pop.* 3,400.—This town was formerly a Roman station, where the kings of Mercia afterwards resided in the castle. A wittenagemot, or Saxon parliament, was held in it in 697, and Ina's laws were published here. Cowper the poet was born in this parish in 1731, while his father was its rector. It is a station on the North-Western Railway. Little Berkhamstead is in the same county, and has a population of 600.

BERKHUYDEN, Job, *bairk-hi'-den*, a Dutch painter, who excelled in portraits and landscapes. **B.** at Haarlem, 1628; **D.** 1693.—His brother Gerard, also a painter, was famed for his architectural designs. **B.** 1643; **D.** 1693.

BERKLEY, Sir William, governor of Virginia, was born of an ancient family near London, and educated at Merton College, Oxford, of which he became fellow. In 1641 he was named governor of Virginia; and, during the civil war, took the side of the king, Virginia being the last of the colonies to acknowledge the authority of Cromwell. In 1651 he was compelled to submit to the rule of the Commonwealth; but, on the death of Governor Matthews, who had been appointed by Cromwell, he resumed the government, on condition that the people would submit to the king's

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authority. This was agreed to, and Charles II. was accordingly proclaimed in Virginia before his restoration to the throne took place in England. **D.** 1677.

BERKLEY, a county of Virginia, U.S., on the Potomac. *Area*, 392 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, and producing corn, wheat, and butter. It abounds with iron, coal, and lime; has saw and paper-mills, and is intersected by the Baltimore and Ohio Railway. *Pop.* about 12,000, of whom one sixth are slaves.

BERKS, or **BERKSHIRE**, *berks*, a county of England, bounded N. by the counties of Oxford and Buckingham, from which it is separated by the river Thames, E. by Surrey, S. by Hampshire, and W. by Wiltshire. *Ext.* 48 miles long, by 28 broad, though in one part contracting to 7. *Area*, about 476,160 square acres, or nearly 744 square miles. *Desc.* In this shire a great deal of chalk is found lying in beds, and strata of fossil shells are found below the surface. A considerable portion of its eastern part is occupied by Windsor Forest, which is estimated to be 56 miles in circuit, including a great part of Bagshot Heath. In many other places it is well clothed with timber, particularly oak and beech. *Rivers.* The Thames, Kennet, Loddon, Ock, Aubourn, and Lambourn. *Manf.* Berkshire was formerly one of the principal seats of the clothing manufacture, which was carried on until the middle of the 17th century; but it has since entirely declined. Cotton, sackings, paper, and blankets are made in different places, and also silk to some extent. *Towns.* Reading, Windsor, Wallingford, Abingdon, and Newbury. *Pop.* about 200,000.

BERKS, a county of Pennsylvania, U.S., on the Schuylkill. *Area*, 1,020 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, and well watered, producing the usual cerealia, and rearing numbers of cattle, pigs, and horses. *Minerals.* Iron, copper, tin, and porcelain clay. *Manf.* Paper, gunpowder, and there are several distilleries, tanneries, saw, rolling, and linseed-oil mills. *Pop.* 78,000.

BERKSHIRE, a county of Massachusetts, U.S., in the west part of the state. *Area*, 1,400 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile. *Minerals.* Iron, coal, and limestone. *Manf.* Woollens, cottons, iron, paper, glass, and calico-printing. Distilling and tanning are carried on to a considerable extent. *Pop.* 50,000.—This is also the name of several townships in the United States.

BERLIN, *ber-lin*, the capital of the Prussian states, situate on the Spree, in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, and 100 miles from Dresden. The circumference of its walls and palisades is about 11 English miles, and it is entered through 16 gateways. The streets are for the most part broad and straight, and the squares regular and spacious. Berlin is indebted for its principal attractions to the celebrated Frederick II., who is supposed to have expended yearly, in its improvement, 400,000 dollars. It comprises five distinct towns: 1. *Berlin Proper*, founded in 1163, and containing, among other remarkable buildings, the Calvinist parish church, and Joachimsthal Academy; the garrison church, built in 1722, and adorned with the portraits of Generals Schwerin, Keith, Winterfeld, Zeithen, and Von Kleist the poet. In this edifice are also deposited a quantity of colours and other trophies taken in the field. Besides these structures, there is the Lutheran parish church of St. Nicholas, built in 1223, and the most ancient church in the city; the royal arsenal, from which the Prussian army is supplied with clothing; Frederick's Hospital, or Orphans' Asylum, in which 900 children are educated and maintained gratis; the porcelain manufactory; the seminary for cadets, in which young noblemen are instructed in languages, sciences, and field exercises; and various other public institutions. In the suburbs are to be seen the large workhouse, the mint, the public storehouse, the extensive hospital of La Charité, the sugar-refineries, and the hospital of invalids, built in 1748. Across the main branch of the Spree, between Berlin Proper and Cologne, there is a fine freestone bridge, of five arches, and 160 feet in length, ornamented with the statue of the elector Frederick William, moulded by Schluser, cast by Jacobi, and erected in 1703. 2. *Cologne on the Spree*.—The most remarkable edifice here is the royal palace, 474 feet in length, 284 in breadth, and 104 in height. In it are the cabinet of antiquities, minerals, and medals, with the museum of natural and artificial curiosities, the great library,

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the royal treasury, and archives dépôt, with the White Hall, which has recently been fitted up at a cost of £120,000. Near the palace stands the magnificent cathedral, opened for public worship in 1750, and belonging to the Calvinists. Besides these buildings in this quarter there is the Salzhof, or royal salt-magazine, in which are storehouses for salt and millstones.—3. *Frederickswerder*, or *Frederick's Island*, contains the medical college, the old custom-house, the principal mint, the royal hunting-lodge, the palace of the prince of Prussia, the royal arsenal and foundry, the stamp-office, the opera-house, which was burnt down in 1843, and rebuilt in the following year, and the royal guard-house, by the side of which are colossal statues of Scharnhorst and Bulow, two celebrated commanders in the campaigns between 1812 and 1815. In this part is also a monument to Prince Blucher, the work of Rauch, and erected in 1826.—4. *Dorotheenstadt*, or *New Town*, contains, among other public buildings, the Royal Academy of Sciences, with its elegant hall, library, and cabinet of medals; the Observatory, the Anatomical Theatre, and the Brandenburg gate, the finest in the city, carried away by the French in 1807, but restored seven years afterwards.—5. *Frederickstadt*, founded by the elector Frederick III. in 1688, and the largest of all the sections. Here are situated the principal courts of law, the gold and silver fabrics connected with the orphan-house at Potsdam, the porcelain manufactory, the magnificent palace of the grand master of the order of Malta, the Jerusalem, Trinity, and French churches, and the Bethlem church, belonging to the Lutherans of Bohemia; also the gymnasium of Frederick William, the house of the Society of Naturalists, and other buildings as much distinguished for their external beauty as for the usefulness of the objects to which they are applied. *Manf.* The principal manufactures of Berlin are silk, serge, fustian, muslin, camlets, and other woollen, linen, and cotton stuffs; also stockings, carpets, embroidery, jewellery, bronze, iron, and steel, black and white lead, borax, vitriol, dye-stuffs (particularly Prussian blue), tobacco, wax, starch, paper, powder, soap, leather, hats, clocks, and watches. Berlin is a city of extensive commercial transactions, the annual sales in its wool-market alone amounting to upwards of a quarter of a million sterling. *Pop.* 450,000. *Lat.* 52° 30' 16" N. *Lon.* 13° 23' 58" E.—Berlin was taken by the Austrians and Russians in 1760, and was occupied by Napoleon I. in 1806, after the battle of Jena. On the 21st October of that year he entered it, and until the complete failure of the French expedition to Moscow in 1812, Prussia was forced to acknowledge the supremacy of France.

BERLIN, a township of Worcester county, Massachusetts, U.S. *Pop.* 2,562.—There are several other townships in the United States of this name.

BERLIOZ, Hector, *bair'-le-oz*, an eminent French musician, whose father was a physician, and who was forced to study for the medical profession greatly against his inclinations. When he had reached his twentieth year, he was sent to Paris to finish his studies; but there the natural bent of his genius prevailed over every other sense of duty. He quitted the lectures of the faculty and entered the Conservatoire de Musique, and in 1830 gained the first prize of the Conservatoire by his cantata of "Sardanapalus." He then went to Italy, where he studied for eighteen months, when he returned, and produced his overture to "King Lear." He now gradually rose in fame, and is the author of a great many works, although public opinion is divided as to his merits as a composer. As a conductor of concerts, however, he has attained considerable eminence both in England, Germany, and Russia. *B.* at Côte-St.-André, in the department of Isère, 1803.

BERMES, *bair'-maiss*, a seaport-town of Spain, on the Bay of Biscay, 14 miles from Bilbao. *Pop.* about 4,000, chiefly occupied in the fisheries.—In this place the epic poet Alonso de Ercilla was born in 1530.

BERMONDSEY, *ber'-mond-se*, a suburb of London, included in the borough of Southwark, in which leather-tanning is carried on to a great extent. *Pop.* 48,128.

BERMUDAS, or **SOMERS' ISLANDS**, *ber-mu'-das*, a cluster of small islands belonging to Great Britain, in the Atlantic Ocean, in number about 300, but for the most part so small and barren as to have neither inhabitants

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nor name. *Area*, 20 square miles. *Desc.* The largest of them is St. George, which is 16 miles long, and two in breadth; St. David, Cooper, Ireland, Somerset, Long Island, Bird Island, and Nonesuch. The island of St. George has different ports, and two castles. But the whole group is so completely hemmed in with rocks, that no other fortification is necessary, it being difficult for a vessel of 10 tons to enter the roads. *Pro.* Indian tobacco, fruit, and legumes. *Climate.* The temperature is so mild, that a perpetual spring prevails, except during the middle of summer, when the heats are oppressive. *Pop.* about 11,000, comprising whites, coloured and free blacks. *Lat.* between 32° 14' and 32° 25' N. *Lon.* between 64° 38' and 64° 52' W.—These islands were discovered in 1522 by Juan Bermudas, a Spaniard, and in 1609, George Somers, an Englishman, was wrecked there, and soon afterwards the British formed a settlement upon them. Hulks were established subsequently, wherein were confined a great number of convicts.

BERN, or **BERNE**, *bern*, a canton of Switzerland, the largest, and now the second canton in rank of the Swiss confederation, is bounded on the E. by Uri, Unterwalden, and Lucerne; on the N. by Aargau and Solothurn; on the W. by the Jura mountains, Fribourg, and Vaud; and on the S. by the Valais. *Area*, 2,584 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, especially in the south, where are many of the highest points of the Alps, and many of the most beautiful valleys, as those of Simmenthal, Grindelwald, and Hasli. The Jura mountains cover the north, the two regions being separated by the valley of the Aar, whilst the whole of the territory is included in the basin of the Rhine. *Rivers.* The Rhine, the Aar and its tributaries, the Emmen, Simmen, Kander, and Thiele. *Lakes.* Neuchatel, Bienne, Thun, and Brienz, the two former being formed by the Thiele, and the two latter by the Aar. *Forests.* Pretty extensive, covering the mountains, and chiefly consisting of pine and beech. *Pro.* The vine is cultivated in the valleys, and cheese is produced as an article of commerce; grain, hemp, lint, and potatoes are grown in sufficient quantities for the purposes of the inhabitants; but the rearing of cattle and horses is the chief source of wealth. *Minerals.* Iron, copper, lead, gypsum, free-stone, lime, and granite. *Manf.* The wooden wares of the Oberland; iron and copper wares, watches, linens, woollens. *Imp.* Grain, tobacco, colonial products, and metals. *Pop.* 460,000, chiefly Protestants. *Lat.* between 46° 20' and 47° 30' N. *Lon.* between 6° 50' and 8° 27' E.—Bern, in 1353, joined the Helvetic league, which then only included seven cantons, and in 1528 adopted the Reformed religion. In the Swiss revolution of 1847 Bern was elected the principal canton, and the city of Bern was by the National Council chosen in the following year to be the capital of Switzerland.

BERN, the capital of the above canton, stands on the declivity of a hill, near the Aar, where it is crossed by two stone bridges, 22 miles from Bâle. It is large, in part fortified, and has some beautiful edifices. The three principal streets are furnished with arcades or piazzas on both sides. The chief public buildings are the cathedral, founded in the year 1471, and which is a beautiful Gothic edifice; the church of the Saint Esprit, the council-house, the arsenal, the great hospital, the orphan-house, the town library, the university, founded in 1834, the cabinet of medals and antiquities, the Economical Society, and the concert-hall. *Manf.* Crape, silk, linen, woollen and cotton stuffs, leather, clocks, and watches. *Pop.* 22,500.—Bern was founded in 1191, by Berthold V.; in 1218 it was made an imperial city; and, in 1288, was unsuccessfully besieged by Rudolph of Hapsburg. In 1405 the whole town was destroyed by fire, but afterwards rebuilt in its present form. Its name is said to be the old Suabian word for bear, its site having originally been a favourite resort of that animal. In 1835 its fortifications were destroyed, and, up to 1847, the federal diet held its sessions in it, alternately with Zurich and Lucerne. Since that time, Bern has been the seat of the government. It is the residence of three foreign ministers, and the birth-place of Haller, to whom a statue is erected in the Botanic Garden.

BERNADOTTE, Jean Baptiste Jules. (See CHARLES XIV. of Sweden.)

BERNARD, GREAT ST., *bair'-nar*, a pass of the Pennine

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Alps, in Switzerland, where is a hospice or monastery, built by St. Bernard, about 962 A.D., at an elevation of 8,150 feet above the level of the sea. This is near the line of perpetual snow, and is the highest habitation in Europe. Its inmates are monks of the order of St. Augustine, and have long enjoyed a great celebrity for their humane efforts in saving and assisting lost travellers in the mountains. The dogs of



GREAT ST. BERNARD.

St. Bernard also enjoy a world-wide fame for their sagacity in assisting the monks in tracking out those who have been so unfortunate as to sink exhausted amongst the snows of these sublime but terrific Alpine heights.—**ST. BERNARD, LITTLE**, a mountain of the Graian Alps, to the south of Mont Blanc, upon which there is also a hospice, 7,076 feet above the sea. (*See ALPS.*)

BERNARD of Menthon, the founder of the hospices of Great and Little St. Bernard, was descended from one of the most illustrious houses of Savoy, and early embracing the ecclesiastical life, became archdeacon of the church of Aosta, at the foot of the Alps. Here he employed himself for forty years in propagating Christianity among the mountaineers, and erected, in 962, on the ruins of two temples dedicated to Jupiter, the two monasteries mentioned above. *B.* near Annecy, 923; *D.* at Novara, 1008.

BERNARD of Thuringia, a hermit, who, at the close of the 10th century, announced that the end of the world was approaching. A total eclipse of the sun happening at that time, many people hid themselves in caves; but the return of light dispelled their fears, the hermit retired to his cell, and the world resumed its tranquillity, although confidence was not entirely restored till the end of the 11th century.

BERNARD, St., the founder of the order of Bernardines, one of the most distinguished saints of the Romish calendar, was educated at the university of Paris, which in his time was one of the most celebrated seats of learning in Europe, and, at the age of 22, entered the Cistercian monastery of Cîteaux, near Dijon, inducing upwards of thirty of his companions to accompany him in his retirement. By his rigorous practice of the austerities of the order (the strictest in France), Bernard so recommended himself, that he was chosen, in 1115, head of the colony which founded the abbey of Clairvaux. His celebrity was so great, that, in 1128, he was employed to draw up the statutes of the order of the Templars; and his influence prevailed so far at the courts of both France and England as to induce them to acknowledge, contrary to justice, Innocent II. as legitimate pope, in opposition to Anaclete. In 1146 he persuaded the king of France,

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and other sovereigns, to enter on a crusade, and was offered the command of the army, which, however, he refused. He was canonized by Alexander III. in 1174. *B.* at Fontaine, 1091; *D.* at Cîteaux, 1153.—His works were published at Paris in 2 vols. 1719.

BERNARD, Claude, surnamed Poor Bernard, was the eldest son of a distinguished French magistrate, in the time of Henry IV., and after a youth spent in dissipation, took orders and consecrated his life to the poor, the sick, and the criminal. For twenty years he exercised his charity at the hospitals in Paris, devoting his heritage of £20,000 to the use of the unfortunate. *B.* at Dijon, 1588; *D.* at Paris, 1641.

BERNARD, duke of Saxe-Weimar, a celebrated general, who was one of the principal supports of the Protestant cause in Germany, during the Thirty-years War. His first essay in arms was made under the king of Bohemia, and when nineteen years of age he distinguished himself at the battle of Wimpfen. He afterwards served under Gustavus Adolphus, gaining several advantages over Wallenstein, and aiding in the taking of Wurtsburg and Mannheim. On the death of Gustavus, at the battle of Lutzen, 1632, he took the command of the army, and followed up the victory. In 1634, however, he was beaten in the decisive battle of Nordlingen, which was gained by the Imperialists. From that time he allied himself closely to France, which had joined the Protestant league, and succoured and retook several towns—amongst others, Mayence, in 1635, and effected an admirable retreat into Lorraine. Subsequently, in 1636, he supported the movements of Condé in Burgundy, and in 1638 took Rheinfeld, Fribourg, and Brisach. In the midst of his successes he died, some say by poison, near Huningue, 1639. *B.* at Weimar, 1603.

BERNARD, Samuel, a French painter and engraver, who was a pupil of Vouet and professor in the Royal Academy at Paris. He excelled in miniatures and gouaches, and was the father of the celebrated banker Samuel Bernard, who rendered valuable services to the governments of Louis XIV. and XV. *B.* at Paris, 1615; *D.* at Paris, 1687.

BERNARD, J. Frederick, a learned Dutch writer and publisher, who established himself at Amsterdam in 1711. He is the author of a number of works, of which the most important are a "Collection of Voyages to the North," "Religious Customs and Ceremonies of all Nations," and "Ancient and Modern Superstitions." *D.* 1752.

BERNARD, Catherine, a celebrated French authoress, who composed many novels, poems, and two tragedies, "Brutus" and "Laodamia," the former of which was much esteemed. She was admitted a member of the Académie des Ricovrati at Padua, and obtained the poetical prizes many times at the French Academy, and at the Jeux Floraux at Toulouse. She was the friend of Fontenelle. *B.* at Rouen, 1662; *D.* at Paris, 1712.

BERNARD, James, a French divine, who was educated at Geneva, after which he became minister of the church of Vinsobres; but when the persecution commenced, he retired to Switzerland till the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and then went to Holland, where he established a school for fine arts, philosophy, and mathematics. He wrote an historical and political account of the state of Europe, and succeeded Le Clerc in the management of the "Bibliothèque Universelle." In 1693 he began the "Nouvelles de la République des Lettres." In 1705 he was chosen one of the ministers of the Walloon church at Leyden, and professor of philosophy and mathematics in that university. *B.* at Nions, 1658; *D.* 1718.

BERNARD, Edward, a learned astronomer and philologist, who, in 1669, was appointed deputy to Sir Christopher Wren in the Savilian professorship of astronomy, and, in 1673, succeeded that great man. In 1684 he took his degree of D.D.; and, in 1691, was presented to the rectory of Brightwell, in Berkshire. *B.* near Towcester, 1638; *D.* at Oxford, 1697.—Bernard is celebrated for his knowledge of the Eastern languages and mathematics, and for the labour he expended in searching for and collecting MSS. for the reprints of the old mathematicians, which rendered the Oxford press famous at that period. His works are very numerous.

BERNARD, Peter Joseph, called by Voltaire, Gentil-

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Bernard ('pleasant'), showed, at an early age, a great taste for poesy, and was at first only an attorney's clerk, but afterwards became secretary to Marshal Coigny, who had the command of the army of Italy. After the marshal's death, he obtained a lucrative appointment, and was now able to indulge his poetic faculties. He wrote an opera, "Castor and Pollux," which had a great success; "The Art of Loving," and a number of odes, songs, &c. His works were collected and reprinted in 1803. **B.** at Grenoble, 1710; **D.** at Paris, 1775.—In 1771, Gentil-Bernard, having been guilty of an excess, entirely lost his memory, and for four years was in a state of second childhood.

BERNARDES, Diego, *bair-nar'-dais*, a Portuguese poet, who has especially succeeded in the idyl, and is regarded as the Theocritus of Portugal. He has called a collection of his eclogues "Lyma," from the name of the stream on the banks of which he composed his verses. **B.** about 1540; **D.** 1596.

BERNARDI, John, *bair-nar'-de*, an Italian artist, who excelled in cutting grand subjects in crystals for jewellers, and whose works are said to rival those of the ancients. **B.** at Castel-Bolognese, about 1495; **D.** at Faenza, 1555.

BERNARDIN, St., *bair-nar'-deen*, of Sienna, an Italian monk, whose courage and charity were conspicuous during the plague which ravaged Sienna in 1400. In 1404 he entered the order of Franciscans, and was sent to the Holy Land. On his return to Italy he founded above 300 monasteries. He was much respected by the emperor Sigismund, and his eloquence had the most beneficial effect on all classes in Italy. **B.** at Massa-Carrara, 1380; **D.** at Aquila, 1444.

BERNARDINO, PASS OF, *bair-nar'-de'-no*, one of the principal passes between Italy, Switzerland, and Germany, on the route from Coire to Bellinzona. Height, 6,970 feet above the level of the sea.

BERNAZZANO, *bair-nad'-sa'-no*, an Italian painter of the 16th century. He excelled in landscape, fruit, flowers, and animals; and is said to have rivalled Zeuxis, having painted a fresco of a strawberry-plant, covered with fruit, so beautifully that the peacocks came and pecked at the wall till it was destroyed. **D.** 1536.

BERNBURG, *bairn'-boorg*, a town of Germany, 24 miles from Magdeburg. It is the capital of Anhalt-Bernburg, *Manf.* Porcelain, starch, and paper. *Pop.* 7,000.—Railways connect it with Berlin, Magdeburg, and Dresden.

BERNERS, John Bourchier, Lord, *ber'-ners*, a favourite of Henry VIII., who employed him in several capacities, and gave him the appointment of governor of Calais, where he remained until his death. **B.** about 1474; **D.** 1532.—He was the author of several productions; but his greatest work is his translation of Froissart's "Chronicles," which was undertaken by the king's command.

BERNERS, Juliana, related to the above, and one of the earliest female writers of England. Hollinshed says that she was "a gentlewoman endued with great gifts, both of body and mind, and wrote certain treatises on hawking and hunting, delighting greatly herself in those exercises and pastimes. She wrote, also, a book of the lawes of armes and knowledge appertaining to heraldes." Lived in the 15th century.

BERNIA, or BERNI, Francis, *bair-ne'-a*, an Italian poet and canon of Florence, who is famous for his witty and satirical pieces, and has given his name to that class of writing in Italy. He was attached to Alexander and Hippolitus de Medici, who had quarrelled, and is supposed to have been poisoned by the former. **D.** 1536.—He is called the Scarron of the Italians.

BERNIER, Francis, *bair-ne'-ai*, a French traveller and physician, whose account of his travels was much appreciated, as he visited countries before unknown to Europeans, and threw considerable light on the state of India up to the time of Aurungzebe, at whose court he resided twelve years, during eight of which he held the appointment of physician to the emperor. He was a favourite of the emir Danichmand, who took him to Cashmere; and on his return to France, Bernier published his travels and philosophical works. **D.** 1683.

BERNINI, or BERNIN, *bair-ne'-ne*, Giovanni Lorenzo, a Florentine sculptor and architect, exercised his profession chiefly at Rome, where he produced his most

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famous works; amongst which may be mentioned "the Confession of St. Peter," the Barberini Palace, and the front of the College de Propaganda Fide. He executed also three busts of Charles I. of England from a picture by Vandyke, on viewing which he is said to have observed, that it was the most unfortunate face he ever beheld. At the age of 68 he visited Paris, at the pressing invitation of Louis XIV., and his progress to that city was one continuous ovation. He was received by Louis as a man whose presence honoured France; but when he saw the front of the Louvre, then being erected under Claude Perrault, Bernini said "that a country which had architects of that stamp had no need of him." While at Paris he executed a bust of Louis XIV., and on his return to Rome an equestrian statue of the same monarch, which was placed at Versailles. At 80 years of age he executed a statue of Christ, and presented it to Queen Christina of Sweden, who, however, declined it, saying she was not rich enough to pay for it as it deserved; he, however, bequeathed it to her by his will. Bernini was also a painter, and left about 150 pictures. **B.** at Naples, 1598; **D.** at Rome, 1680.

BERNIS, Francis Joachim de Pierre de, *bair'-ne*, a French cardinal and archbishop of Albi, who was indebted to the marchioness of Pompadour for his preferments in church and state. After having been employed as ambassador to different courts, he was made minister of foreign affairs, and obtained a cardinal's hat. But the ill success of the French arms, and the derangement of the finances, occasioned his disgrace and temporary banishment from court. In 1764 he was recalled, and nominated archbishop of Albi. He afterwards was appointed ambassador to the pope, and had a considerable share in procuring the destruction of the Jesuits. He had the additional title of protector of the French Church at Rome, where he lived in splendour and hospitality till the Revolution disordered his finances, on which he obtained a pension from the court of Spain. He wrote some works, consisting principally of poems. **B.** at St. Marcel, 1715; **D.** at Rome, 1794.

BERNOULLI, James, *bair'-noo-eel'-e*, a famous mathematician, who was destined for the Reformed church, but whose inclination led him to the study of mathematics, which he pursued privately and without any assistance but from books. In 1676 he set out on his travels, and at Geneva devised a method of teaching a blind girl to write. He wrote a treatise on the comet which appeared in 1680, and soon after went to Holland, where he studied the new philosophy. He returned to Bâle in 1682, and read lectures on experimental philosophy and mechanics. About 1684, Leibnitz published, in the "Acta Eruditorum" at Leipsic, some essays on his new calculus differentialis, but without discovering the method. Bernoulli, however, and his brother, discovered the secret, and were highly praised by Leibnitz. His works were printed at Geneva, 1744. **B.** at Bâle, 1654; **D.** 1705.

BERNOULLI, John, brother to the above, whose labours in the sciences he shared, was in 1695 appointed professor of mathematics at Groningen, and on the death of James he returned to Bâle, where he succeeded him in the professorship of mathematics. In 1714 he published a treatise on the management of ships; and in 1730 his memoir on the elliptical figure of the planets gained the prize of the Academy of Sciences. His writings were published at Geneva in 1742. **B.** at Bâle, 1667; **D.** 1748. John Bernoulli left three sons, Nicholas, Daniel, and John, who were all celebrated for their mathematical acquirements.

BERNSTORFF, John Ernest Hartwig, Count of, *bairn'-storf*, a celebrated Danish statesman, who in 1750 became prime minister of Denmark, under Frederic V., in which office he distinguished himself as the patron of manufactures, commerce, and art. Under Christian VII. he was created a count, but was deprived of the offices he held at the instigation of Struensee; at whose death, however, he was reinstated. He emancipated the peasants on his estates, who in gratitude raised a monument to his memory. **B.** at Hanover, 1712; **D.** at Copenhagen, 1772.

BERNSTORFF, Andrew Peter, Count of, nephew of the preceding, was educated at Leipsic and Göttingen, and after travelling through Europe, became gentleman

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Berodach-Baladan

of the chamber to the king of Denmark. He was created count in 1767, and in 1769 was appointed prime minister, when he ceded to Russia the Gottorf part of Holstein for Oldenburg and Delmenhorst. He introduced a new system of finance and prepared the abolition of villanage in Schleswig and Holstein; he was also warmly opposed to any restriction of the liberty of the press, and his death was considered a public calamity. *B.* at Hanover, 1735; *D.* 1797.

BERODACH-BALADAN, *be-ro'-dāk bū-lai'-dan*, 'who creates contrition,' or 'the son of death,' a king of Babylon, called Merodach.

BERQUIN, Arnauld, *bair-kā*, a French writer, who first distinguished himself by his idyls, which are full of sensibility and sweetness, but whose principal work is his "Ami des Enfants" (the Children's Friend), which the French Academy declared to be the most useful book that had been published during the year. He translated from the English, "Sandford and Merton," and several other interesting and wholesome books for youth. *B.* at Bordeaux, 1749; *D.* at Paris, 1791.

BERRY, Sir John, *ber'-e*, an English naval commander, who first distinguished himself at the battle of Southwold Bay, for which he was knighted. In 1682 he commanded the *Gloucester* frigate, in which James, duke of York, was proceeding to Scotland; and when that vessel was wrecked at the mouth of the Humber, by his presence of mind saved the prince, with many about him. On the prince of Orange's approach in 1688, Sir John Berry became sole commander of the fleet; but on William III.'s accession to the throne, he became attached to his government, and so retained his appointments and influence. He was poisoned while paying off a king's ship. *B.* in Devonshire, 1635; *D.* at Portsmouth, 1691.

BERRY, Caroline Ferdinande Louise, Duchess de, *bair-re'*, was the daughter of Ferdinand I., king of Naples and Sicily, and was married to the duke of Berry, the second son of Charles X. He was assassinated on a Sunday, whilst handing the duchess to a carriage as she came out of the opera-house. She passed through a variety of troubles, and in 1830, after the French revolution, accompanied Charles X. to Holyrood Palace, in Edinburgh. In 1832 a movement in La Vendée took place in her favour. She was under hiding in Nantes, when, being betrayed by a converted Jew, she was found in a small hole behind a stove, where she had been inclosed for sixteen hours, and was carried to the castle of Blaye. In 1833 she was released, having remarried a son of the prince of Lucchesi-Palli, with whom she retired to Sicily. *B.* at Naples, 1798.

BERRYER, Antoine Pierre, *bair-re-ai*, a distinguished French advocate and pleader, who, in 1815, assisted in the defence of the generals who followed Napoleon I. to Waterloo. From that period he rose to great eminence as a defender of order and an assertor of the liberties of his country. He unsuccessfully defended Louis Napoleon on his trial for landing at Boulogne, and in 1858 was engaged for the defence of the count de Montalembert, when that nobleman was proceeded against by the French government for certain alleged libellous expressions contained in his celebrated article in the "Correspondant" newspaper, "A Debate in the English Parliament on India." *B.* in Paris, 1790.

BERTAUT, John, *bair-to*, a French bishop and poet, whose first essays charmed the court of Henry III. He was mainly instrumental, with the cardinal of Penon, in the conversion of Henry IV., who gave him the rich abbey of Aumay, and he was named chief chaplain to Marie de Medici on her marriage with the French monarch. In 1606 he was made bishop of Séz. His poems were printed at Paris in 1620; and besides these he wrote several theological pieces. *B.* at Caen, 1570; *D.* 1611.

BERTHIER, Alexander, *bair-te-ai*, one of the marshals of Napoleon I., prince of Neufchatel and Wagram, and vice-constable of France. He first served in the American War of Independence, under Lafayette, and at the commencement of the French revolution was made a general. He behaved with great bravery in La Vendée, and was at the head of Napoleon's staff in Italy, Egypt, and Germany. Indeed, he occupied the first place in the confidence of the emperor, and was with him in all his expeditions. In 1814 he submitted to the new régime and was created a peer; but when

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the emperor escaped from Elba, he retired to his family at Bamberg, where he shortly afterwards committed suicide by throwing himself from the third story of his palace. *B.* 1753; *D.* 1815.

BERTHOLLET, Claude Louis, *bair'-tol-ai*, one of the most eminent chemists of his day, who, with Lavoisier, Fourcroy, and Guyton de Morveau, planned a new chemical nomenclature, which, with all its drawbacks, was found of essential service to chemical science. He accompanied Napoleon I. in his Egyptian expedition; and on his return became a senator and an officer of the Legion of Honour. On the fall of the emperor, however, he was among the first to desert him; and Louis XVIII. conferred on him the title of count. His greatest work is "Essai de Statique Chimique;" but he wrote a great number of memoirs and other scientific essays. *B.* at Talloire, in Savoy, 1748; *D.* 1822.

BERTIE, *ber'-te*, a county of North Carolina, U.S., on the Roanoke, at its entrance into Albemarle Sound. *Area*, 680 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, and producing cotton and tobacco in abundance. *Pop.* 13,000, of whom one half are slaves.

BERTIUS, Peter, *bair'-te-oo*, a Flemish geographer, who became professor of philosophy at Leyden, which office he lost for being an Arminian. He then went to Paris, joined the Romish church, and was made cosmographer to Louis XIII., and professor of mathematics. *B.* at Bavaren, 1565; *D.* 1629.—His best works are "Theatrum Geographiæ Veteris," and an "Introduction to Universal Geography."

BERVIE, or **INVERBERVIE**, *ber'-ve*, a town and parish of Kincardineshire, situate on the coast of the North Sea, at the mouth of a stream called Bervie, 9 miles from Stonehaven. *Area*, 2,000 acres. It has manufactories of linen, but its inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the fisheries. *Pop.* 1,459.—It is a station on the Aberdeen Railway.

BERWICK, *ber-rik*, the name of several towns in the United States, none of them with a population above 1,800.

BERWICK, the name of several parishes of England, none of them with a population above 500.

BERWICKSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded N. by the county of Haddington, E. by the German Ocean, W. by Mid-Lothian, and S. by Roxburghshire and the river Tweed. *Area*, 446 square miles. *Desc.* The surface of the country is unequal, except on the banks of the rivers; and it is in general bare of wood, although planting has been carried on to a considerable extent, and the hilly tracts have been converted into extensivesheep-pastures. Agriculture in all its branches is also pursued to great perfection. *Rivers.* The Tweed and its affluents, the Blackadder and the Whiteadder; the Eye, the Eden, and the Leader. *Minerals.* None of importance. *Manf.* Inconsiderable. The only harbour, properly so called, is at Eyemouth. *Towns.* Dunse, Greenlaw, Lauder, Eyemouth, and Coldstream. *Pop.* 36,297.

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED, formerly a town and county in itself, on the Tweed, independent of England and Scotland, but, since the Municipal Reform Act, included in England for all purposes except parliamentary elections. It is 47 miles from Edinburgh. *Area* of parish, 5,120 acres. It is connected with its suburbs, Tweedmouth and Spittal, by a bridge over the Tweed, which has 15 arches, and measures 1,164 feet long and 17 wide. The Town-house is a handsome structure, with a stately spire, 150 feet high, where there is a choir of eight bells. The barracks, with the store-house, form a handsome square; and, besides the church, which is a spacious building, without a spire, there are several other places of worship for Presbyterians. Its chief trade consists in exporting corn, pork, eggs, and salmon; and it has sail-cloth, cordage, and linen manufactories. It has a long pier, which was begun in 1811, and which shelters a harbour, and stretches a long way into the sea. *Pop.* of parish, 10,007; of parliamentary borough, 15,094.—This town was long the theatre of many sanguinary combats between the English and Scotch before it was finally ceded to England in 1502.—It is a station on the North British Railway.

BERWICK, NORTH, a seaport-town and parish of Haddingtonshire, situate on the coast of the Frith of

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Berzelius

Forth, 20 miles from Edinburgh. It has a harbour and a small trade in corn. *Pop.* of parish, 1,643; of borough, 863.—In this parish are Tantallon Castle, the Bass Rock, and North-Berwick Law, which last is a conical hill, nearly 1,000 feet above the level of the sea.—Here are the termini of a branch of the North British Railway.

BERZELIUS, *Jöns Jacob, ber-ze'-le-us*, a distinguished Swedish chemist, whose powers as an analyst were considered perfect. He rose to the highest honours in his native country, and, in 1836, the Royal Society of London awarded him the Copley medal. He was a member of almost all the learned societies in the world; and at his death the members of the scientific societies of his native country were mourning for two months out of respect for his memory. *B.* at Wänersunda, East Gothland, 1779; *d.* at Stockholm, 1848.

BESANÇON, *bai-sang'-sawng*, a city in the department of Doubs, on the river Doubs, 52 miles from Dijon. It was fortified by Louis XIV.; and, besides a library of 80,000 volumes, it has a museum, a cathedral, court-house, royal college, a barracks, an arsenal, and an hospital. It has also an academy of painting and sculpture, which was founded in 1773. *Manf.* Druggs, carpets, watches, jewellery, porcelain, and leather. It has also a trade in corn, wine, cattle, and iron goods. *Pop.* 42,000.—This is an ancient town, being in existence in the time of the Romans, and some of its streets still have Roman names. It was twice taken by Louis XIV., and was in 1678 united to France. In 1814 the Austrians laid siege to it, but without success.

BESOR, *be'-sor*, 'joyful,' or 'beautiful,' a small stream in the south of Canaan.

BESSARABIA, *bes'-sa-rai'-be-a*, a frontier province of Russia in Europe, lying on the Black Sea, between the northern mouth of the Danube and the Dniester, and bounded on the west by Moldavia, of which it once formed a part. *Area*, 18,018 square miles. *Desc.* In general flat and lying low, except in the north, where it is traversed by some of the off-shoots of the Carpathians. *Rivers.* The Danube, Pruth, and Dniester, by which the province is, with the exception of the N.W. extremity, wholly inclosed. *Pro.* The usual cerealia, and millet, maize, hemp, flax, and tobacco. Fruits and wines are produced; but a great portion of the land is devoted to pasture. *Exp.* Tallow, salt, cheese, wool, and cattle. *Towns.* Akerman, Bender, Kishenau, and Ismail. *Pop.* about 800,000. *Lat.* between 44° 45' and 48° 40' N. *Lon.* between 26° 35' and 30° 30' E.—Bessarabia was successively included in the empire of the Goths, Huns, Avars, and finally formed a portion of Moldavia. It was conquered by the Turks in 1484. In 1812 it was ceded by Turkey to Russia, and in 1829 the treaty of Adrianople gave Russia the right of establishing a quarantine station on the Sulina mouths of the Danube.

BESSEL, Frederick William, *bes'-sel*, an eminent Prussian astronomer, who, in 1810, became director of an observatory erected by the king of Prussia at Königsberg. Here he pursued his labours uninterruptedly, and in 1818 produced his "Fundamenta Astronomiæ," a work which struck the greatest philosophers with amazement, and placed his reputation on the highest pinnacle of scientific renown. He produced many other works, and was elected a member of most of the celebrated learned societies of the world. *B.* at Minden, 1784; *d.* 1846.

BESSIERES, Jean Baptiste, *bes'-se-air*, one of the marshals of Napoleon I., and created by that emperor duke of Istria. He distinguished himself in many memorable battles, and at Marengo led the charge which decided the fate of the day. He defeated Kutusoff at Olmutz, and at Jena, Friedland, and Eylau displayed the most consummate skill in handling his troops. For his conduct in the Peninsula, he was, in 1809, made duke of Istria, and at the battle of Esling, in Germany, he worsted the division of the Austrian general Hohenzollern. In the Russian expedition, he was commander of the cavalry of the Guard, and in 1813 commanded the whole of the French army in Germany. On the morning before the battle of Lützen, Bessières fell, struck by a bullet in the breast, and for some time his death was kept a secret from the army. *B.* at Preissac, near Cahors, 1768; *d.* 1813.

Beveridge

BETHABARA, *be-thāb'-a-ra*, 'the house of passage,' a ford of the river Jordan.

BETHANY, *beth'-a-ne*, 'the house of song or of affliction,' a noted village at the foot of Mount Olivet, near Jerusalem.

BETHAVEN, *beth-ai'-ven*, 'the house of vanity or of grief,' a town near to Bethel.

BETHEL, *beth'-el*, 'the house of God,' a city so named by Jacob. It became a seat of idolatry in Israel; hence, "Come to Bethel" expressed an invitation to idol-worship.

BETHELITE, a native of Bethel.

BETHENCOURT, John de, *bai'-ten-koor*, a Norman baron, who was chamberlain to Charles VI., king of France, and being ruined in the war with England, sought to repair his fortunes in foreign countries, and made a descent from Spain on the Canary Isles, in 1402. Not having sufficient force, however, he returned, and obtained reinforcements from Henry III. of Castile, with which he was successful, and was crowned king in 1404, under the title of Louis. He converted the greater portion of the Canaries to Christianity, and in 1405 received from the Pope the appointment of bishop to the islands. The following year he went to Normandy, where he passed the remainder of his days. *d.* 1425.

BETHER, *be'-ther*, 'division,' a place near Jerusalem.

BETHESDA, *be-thes'-da*, 'house of mercy,' a pool used as a public bath, near the temple of Jerusalem.

BETHLEHEM, *beth'-le-hem*, a city of Judah, about 6 miles from Jerusalem, the birthplace of David and of Jesus. *Pop.*, at present, about 3,000. Here is a very fine church, built in the 4th century by the empress Helena, on the supposed site of the Nativity. There are also convents, chapels, and schools, and every spot is associated with sacred history.

BETHNAL GREEN, *beth'-nal*, one of the E. suburbs of London, in the county of Middlesex. In its silk-weaving is carried on to a great extent, and it is the centre of a poor-law union. *Pop.* 90,192.

BETHPHAGE, *beth'-fage*, 'the house of the valley, or of fire, or of figs,' a village near Bethany.

BETHSAIDA, *beth-sai'-da*, 'the house of hunters or of fishers,' a city of Galilee, near Tiberias.

BETHSHAN, or **BETHSHEAN**, *beth-she'-an*, 'the house of the tooth,' or 'the dwelling of sheep,' a town of the Philistines.

BETHSHEMESH, *beth-she'-mesh*, 'the house of the sun,' a city of the Levites, in Judah, an idol city of Egypt.

BETHUNEL, *be-thu'-el*, 'the filiation of God,' a nephew of Abraham, and father of Rebecca.

BETHUNE, *bai'-toon*, a fortified town of France, department of the Pas-de-Calais, 16 miles from Arras. The houses and streets are of mean construction, but the market-place is large and regular. *Pop.* nearly 8,000.—In 1645 this town was taken by the French, but in 1710 was retaken by the allies. In 1714 it was secured to France by the treaty of Utrecht.

BETIS, *be'-tis*, governor of Gaza, for Darius, which city he courageously defended against Alexander the Great, who, after taking it, put him to death, and dragged his corpse at his chariot wheels, *b.c.* 332.

BETLIS, *bet'-lis*, a town of Armenia, in Kurdistan, situate in a fine and highly-cultivated valley, 60 miles from Lake Van, and standing upwards of 5,000 feet above the level of the sea. *Pop.* 26,000, chiefly Mahometans. In its neighbourhood Solyma the Magnificent was, in 1554, defeated by the Persians.

BETTINI, Dominico, *bet-te'-ne*, an eminent Italian painter, who was a pupil of Mario di Fiori, the most celebrated flower-painter then in Italy, and, adopting the same style, almost equalled his master. He was the first to group flowers and fruits in landscapes, in place of drawing them detached, as was previously the style. *B.* at Florence, 1644; *d.* at Bologna, 1705.

BETUSSI, Joseph, *be-toos'-se*, an Italian poet, who wrote some amorous poems, and translated the Latin works of Boccaccio into Italian. Lived in the beginning of 16th century.

BEULAH, *bu'-la*, 'married,' a name given by prophecy to the church, indicating the kindness of God.

BEVERIDGE, William, *bev'-e-ridj*, an eminent bishop and theological writer, who at the age of eighteen wrote a treatise on the excellence and use of the Hebrew, Chaldean, Syriac, Arabic, and Samaritan, with a Syriac

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Beverley

grammar. In 1661 he was ordained, and soon after presented to the vicarage of Ealing, in Middlesex, which he resigned on being chosen rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill. His earnestness and diligence were so unwearied, that he was called "the restorer and reviver of primitive piety;" and his parish was referred to as a model of Christian regularity and order. He was successively prebendary of St. Paul's, archdeacon of Colchester, and prebendary of Canterbury. In 1704 he was preferred to the see of St. Asaph, in which he behaved as an apostolical prelate. His works, which are very numerous, and are very highly esteemed, were published complete in 9 volumes 8vo, in 1824. *B.* at Barrow, in Lecestershire, 1638; *D.* at Westminster, in 1708.

BEVERLEY, *bev'-er-le*, a town in the East Riding of Yorkshire, 8 miles from Hull. It has considerable trade in corn, coal, and leather, which is greatly facilitated by means of a canal communicating with Hull. *Pop.* 10,050. It is a station on the North-Eastern Railway.

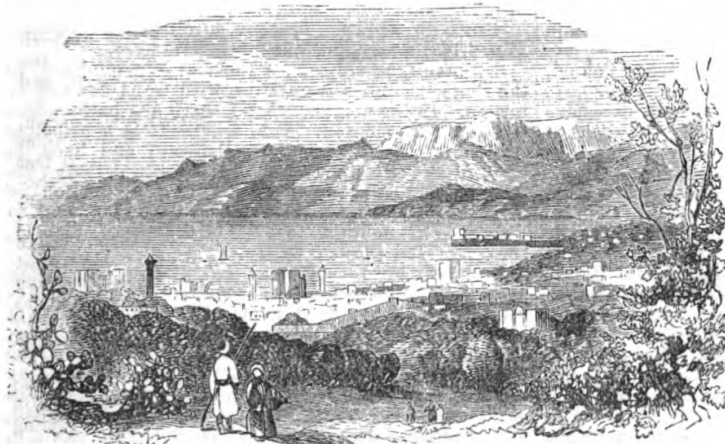
BEVERLEY, John of, an English ecclesiastic, who was one of the first scholars of his age and tutor to the venerable Bede. He embraced the monastic life, and became abbot of St. Hilda, till Alfred, king of Northumberland, made him bishop of Hexham, whence, in 687, he was translated to York, which see he held for upwards of thirty-three years. In 704 he founded a college for secular priests at Beverley. *B.* at Harpham, York; *D.* at Beverley, 721. So highly was he venerated, that when William the Conqueror ravaged the north, he ordered that the town of Beverley should be spared.

BEVERNINGK, Jerome Van, *bai-vair-neenk*, a Dutch statesman, who was one of the most skilful diplomatists of the day, obtained the cognomen of the "Pacifcator." He concluded the peace between England and Holland, in 1654; and was successfully employed in various other negotiations, the chief of which was the treaty of Nimeguen, in 1678. He was, besides, a celebrated botanist, and on account of his scientific acquirements, was named curator of the University of Leyden. *B.* at Tergau, 1614; *D.* at Leyden, 1690.

BEVERWYCK, *bai-vair-veek*, a town of the Netherlands, 9 miles from Haarlem. *Pop.* 2,300.—In this neighbourhood the expedition of the prince of Orange to England, and the revolution of 1688, were planned.

BEWDLEY, or **BEAULIEU**, *bude'-le*, a town of Worcestershire, on the Severn, 14 miles from Worcester. It contains a neat church, built in 1748, besides several meeting-houses; and has a considerable trade in salt, malt, leather, and iron-ware. *Pop.* 7,318.

BEWICK, Thomas, *bu'-ik*, an English artist, who, from his spirited illustrations of his "History of Quadrupeds," imparted the first impulse to the art of wood-engraving, which has now attained to such a high state of perfection. He, in conjunction with his brother, illustrated numerous other works, and deservedly rose to considerable celebrity. *B.* at Cherryburn, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in 1753; *D.* 1828.



BEYROUT.

BEYROUT, **BEIROUT**, or **BAIRUT**, *bi-root'*, a fortified seaport-town of Syria, situate on a bay of the Mediterranean, nearly 60 miles from Damascus. It is incom-

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passed by walls 3 miles in circumference, on the outside of which are extensive suburbs. *Manf.* Gold and silver thread, and silk stuffs. *Exp.* Wine, oils, gums, galls, madder, and silk. *Imp.* Cloths, cottons, tin, and hardware goods. *Pop.* about 12,000.—This place has a plentiful supply of water, and from that circumstance is said to derive its name, from a Phœnician deity named Baal Beerith, which signifies 'lord of wells.' In 1840 it was bombarded and taken by the British.

BEZA, Theodore, *bai'-za*, a learned divine, and one of the chief reformers of his age, was educated for the bar at Orleans, and there, after a youth of dissipation, imbibed the principles of the Reformed religion, retired to Geneva, and shortly after was appointed to the Greek professorship at Lausanne. After residing there about ten years, he became assistant to Calvin in the church and university of Geneva, which had just been founded. Some time afterwards he went to Navarre by desire of the king, to assist at a conference held with the Catholic divines, where he displayed his eloquence to great advantage, converting to Protestantism the king of Navarre. In the war between the Catholics and the Huguenots, he accompanied the prince of Condé, and was present at the battle of Dreux. In 1563 he returned to Geneva, and in the following year, on the death of Calvin, was, everywhere, regarded as the head of the reformers. In 1571 he went to France, and presided at the synod of Rochelle, where all the churches of the reformed religion were represented; and he ceased not till his death to work most zealously towards the propagation of his doctrines. *B.* at Vezelai, Burgundy, 1519; *D.* 1605.—The principal works of Beza are a "Translation of the Psalms of David into French Verse," a "History of the French Reformed Churches," and a new translation of the New Testament. A Greek MS. of the New Testament which once belonged to Beza is now in the University library at Cambridge.

BEZALEEL, *bez-a-le'-el*, 'in the shadow of God,' an artificer divinely inspired to construct the tabernacle.

BEZEK, *be'-zek*, 'lightning,' the capital of Adonibezek, in Canaan.

BEZER, *be'-zer*, 'fortification,' 'vintage,' or 'distress,' a city of Reuben, in Arabia.

BEZIERS, *baiz'-e-ai*, a well-built town of France, in Lower Languedoc, 40 miles from Montpellier. It carries on a trade in almonds, olive oil, muscadell wine, brandy, corn, nuts, soda, wool, and silk; and has manufactures of cotton, calico, fustian, and other stuffs; also of earthenware, brandy, and leather. *Pop.* nearly 20,000.

BEZOUT, Stephen, *bai'-zoot*, a French mathematician, who was a member of the Academy of Sciences. In 1763 he was appointed by M. de Choiseul examiner of the marines, and the pupils of the artillery corps. He wrote a course of mathematics for the use of the navy, with a treatise on navigation; another course of mathematics for the corps of artillery, a general theory of algebraic equations, and other esteemed works. *B.* at Nemours, 1730; *D.* in le Gatinais, 1783.

BHADRINATH, *bad-ri-nath'*, a town and celebrated temple in Hindostan, situate in a valley of the Himalaya, 80 miles from Almora. It is upwards of 10,000 feet above the level of the sea, and the temple is said to be enriched by the revenues of 700 villages, and annually resorted to by 50,000 Hindoo pilgrims. There is a mountain peak of the same name about 20 miles from the town, and rising to a height of 23,441 feet. *Lat.* 30° 42' N. *Lon.* 79° 15' E.

BHAMO, or **BHAUMO**, *baw'-mo*, the third town of Burmah, and the chief place of its trade with China, on the Irrawadi, nearly 200 miles from Ava. It is fortified or defended by a barrier of pointed stakes, and is surrounded by many villages. The commercial transactions of the country are conducted upon the

Bhawalpoor

principle of barter; the various tribes exchanging their native produce for rice, salt, and a kind of sauce made of dried fish. It imports silk, woollen, and cotton goods from China. *Pop.* perhaps 20,000.

BHAWLPOOR, or **DAODPOOTRA**, *bawl'-poor*, an independent state of Hindostan, separated from the Punjab by the rivers Indus and Ghara, and having Jessulmere on its S. and Scinde on its S.W. *Area*, estimated at 22,000 square miles. *Desc.* In general level and barren, except along the banks of the Ghara, where there is a border of land, about 10 miles wide, of great fertility. *Pro.* Wheat, maize, rice, indigo, sugar, opium, and the choicest fruits. Cattle and pigs are reared, and game and poultry are abundant. *Pop.* 600,000. *Lat.* between 28° and 30° N. *Lon.* between 69° and 74° E. The rajah of this territory having adhered to the British interest in the Afghan war of 1843, was rewarded by some of the districts of North Scinde being annexed to his dominions.—**BHAWLPOOR** is the capital of the district, and has a population of about 20,000.

BHITOOR, **BILTOOR**, or **BITHOOR**, *bit-toor'*, a town of British India, 12 miles from Cawnpore. It is situated on a rising ground, encompassed by orchards and a dense cultivation, and protected by a deep muddy creek, which runs up from the Ganges, round the base of the hill.—Here was the residence of the arch-monster of the Cawnpore massacre, Nana Sahib, who was the adopted son of Bajee Rao, the former peishwah of the place. It was successfully attacked by Havelock in August, 1857, when it was computed that upwards of 300 of the rebels fell.

BHOOR, *booj*, a fortified city of Hindostan, about 30 miles from the Gulf of Cutch. *Pop.* 30,000.—This place is celebrated for its gold and silver manufactures, and near it is a temple to the Nag, or cobra-de-capella.

BHOFAUL, or **BOPAL**, *bo-pawl'*, a state tributary to the British, in Hindostan. *Area*, 6,764 square miles. *Desc.* Undulating, and traversed by the Vindhyan mountains. *Pop.* 663,656. *Lat.* between 22° 30' and 23° 30' N. *Lon.* between 77° and 79° E.—The capital town of this district is of the same name.

BHOWANIPPOOR, *bo-wan-e-poor'*, a station of British India, in the presidency of Bengal, where there is a great annual fair held in the month of April. It lasts for ten days, and is attended by upwards of 100,000 persons.

BHURTPPOOR, *boort-poor'*, a state of Hindostan, tributary to the British. *Area*, 1,946 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile and well watered, producing cotton, corn, and sugar in abundance. *Pop.* Undetermined. *Lat.* between 26° 30' and 27° 30' N. *Lon.* between 77° and 78° E.—In 1805, Lord Lake lost 2,300 men in his attempt to take Bhurtpoor, the capital of this state. In 1826, after a desperate resistance, it was taken by the British under Lord Combermere, who immediately levelled its fortifications with the ground.

BIAFRA, **BIGHT OF**, *be-af'-ra*, an inlet of the Atlantic, on the W. coast of Africa, containing the islands of Fernando Po, Prince, and St. Thomas. It lies within *lon.* 5° and 10° E.

BIALYSTOCK, *be-al'-e-stok*, formerly a part of Poland, but now a province of European Russia. *Area*, 3,424 square miles. *Desc.* Flat but fertile, with extensive and valuable forests. *Pop.* 265,944. *Lat.* between 52° and 54° N. *Lon.* between 22° and 24° E. This province was ceded to Russia at the peace of Tilsit, 1807.

BIALYSTOCK, a well-built town of European Russia, capital of the above, and extending about 40 miles from Grodno. *Pop.* about 8,000.—Here is a fine castle belonging to the Counts Potocki.

BIANCHI, Francesco Ferrari, *be-an'-ke*, an Italian painter, whose works are not of much importance; but he is worthy of notice as being the reputed master of Correggio. *B.* at Modena, 1447; *d.* 1510.

BIANCHI, Peter, an Italian painter, who was celebrated for the comprehensiveness of his style; painting with equal facility historical subjects, landscapes, portraits, sea-pieces, and animals, as well in oil as distemper. *B.* at Rome, 1694; *d.* 1740. There are other Italians of this name, which signifies 'white.'

BIANCHINI, Francis, *be-an'-ke-ne*, an Italian astronomer and antiquary, who at an early age went to Rome, where he enjoyed the favour of Pope Alexander VIII. and his successors, being employed in

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several important scientific missions. He was Alexander's librarian, and was secretary of a commission charged with the reform of the calendar. He also erected a dial on a very large scale in the church of St. Mary of the Angels, drew a meridian line across Italy, and improved many astronomical instruments, and discovered the spots on the planet Venus. His principal works are "Universal History," in Italian, and "Observationes circa Planetam Veneris." *B.* at Verona, 1662; *d.* at Rome, 1729.

BIARD, Peter, *be'-ar*, a French sculptor and architect, who executed many excellent pieces, the chief of which is the equestrian statue of Henry IV., placed over the grand entrance to the Hôtel de Ville, Paris. *B.* at Paris, 1559; *d.* 1609.

BIARD, Auguste-François, a distinguished French artist, whose paintings of "Crossing the Line" and "the Slave Trade" have made him as well known in England as in France. In 1832 his picture of a "Family of Mendicants" gained him the prize of a gold medal at the Paris Exhibition. He has exercised his genius on a vast number of subjects, and has attained very high celebrity. *B.* at Lyons, 1800.

BIARRITZ, *be'-ar-reetz'*, a sea-side village of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, 5 miles from Bayonne. *Pop.* 1,928.—This place is much frequented for the sake of its baths and the beautiful scenery in its vicinity, and from its having been the chosen marine residence of Napoleon III., the emperor of the French, who built a château here. It has a communication with Paris by telegraph.

BIAS, *bi'-as*, one of the seven wise men of Greece, who devoted himself to the study of philosophy, and practised what he learnt. He took an active part in public affairs, and made good use of the ample fortune he possessed. After the defeat of Croesus, Bias recommended the Ionians to settle in Sardinia; but they would not listen to him, and were subsequently subjugated by the generals of Cyrus. The inhabitants of Priene, his native town, alone resolved to leave, and take their household goods with them; and, seeing that Bias was unencumbered, asked "why he was not saving something;" to which he replied, "All my goods I carry with me." *B.* at Priene, about 570 B.C.

BIBAN, or **BIBEN**, *be'-bang*, 'the gates of iron,' a dangerous defile of the Atlas mountains, between Algiers and Constantine. It is traversed by a number of torrents; and the French, in 1839, led by the duke of Orleans and Marshal Valée, passed through it. *Lat.* 36° N. *Lon.* 2° 10' E.

BIBBIENA, Bernard, *beeb'-be-ai'-na*, a Roman cardinal, who entered into the service of the Medici family, and was made cardinal by Leo X., who employed him on several important missions. Aspiring to the papacy, he is said to have excited the pope's jealousy, and is supposed to have been poisoned. Bibbiena wrote a famous comedy called "Callandra," which is still in repute among the Italians. *B.* at Bibbiena, 1470; *d.* 1520.

BIBBIENA, a town of Tuscany, 40 miles from Florence. *Pop.* 2,162.—An important fair is held here.

BIBERACH, *be'-bai-rak'*, a town of Wurtemberg, on the Reiss, 25 miles from Ulm, with walls flanked by towers. In the neighbourhood there are baths which are much frequented. *Pop.* 4,450.—It is a principal station on the Wurtemberg Railway; and here, in 1796, Moreau, commanding the French, defeated the Austrians. Biberach was formerly a portion of Argovia, but, in 1802, it was given to Baden, and, in 1806, to Wurtemberg. It is the birthplace of Wieland, the celebrated German writer.

BIBIENA, Ferdinand Galli, *be'-be-ai'-na*, an Italian painter and architect, one of the most eminent artists of his day. He introduced a new form in the building of theatres, and was the inventor of theatrical decorations. He went to Barcelona, on the marriage of the archduke of Austria, to superintend the fêtes, and was named by him, when emperor, superintendent of the court fêtes at Vienna. He wrote on architecture, perspective, and theatrical decoration. *B.* at Bologna, 1657; *d.* blind, 1745.

BIBLIANDER, Theodore, *beeb'-le-an'-der*, a Protestant divine, whose real name was Buchmann, and who became professor of divinity at Zurich, after Zwigler's death. He published a translation of the Koran, with

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a life of Mahomet, and commentaries on the Scriptures. *B.* at Bischoffzell, 1504; *D.* at Zurich, of the plague, 1564.

BIBULUS, Marcus Calpurnius, *bib'-u-lus*, consul of Rome at the same time with Cæsar. Opposing at first the democratic measures proposed by his colleague, he saw that his resistance was useless, and took no further part in public affairs. The wits of Rome were accustomed to designate that period as the year of the consulate of Caius and Julius Cæsar, alluding to Cæsar's two prenomen. *D.* about 40 B.C.

BICANEER, *bik'-a-neer*, a Rajpoot state of Hindostan, tributary to the British. *Area*, 18,060 square miles. *Desc.* Flat and sandy, producing rice, wheat, sugar, indigo, spices, and opium. *Pop.* Undetermined. *Lat.* between 27° and 29° N. *Lon.* between 72° and 76° E.—Has a capital of the same name.

BICETRE, *be-saitr'*, an hospital village, 1 mile from Paris, where, in the reign of Charles V., a large building was erected for disabled soldiers, but which was destroyed in the wars under Charles VI. It was rebuilt by Louis XIII., and was used as a military asylum until the Hôtel des Invalides was established at Paris. It was afterwards used as an hospital for the old, the sick, and the insane, and also served as a prison. A fort was built in 1842. *Pop.* 6,500.

BICHAT, Marie Francis Xavier, *be'-sha*, a celebrated French physiologist, who, at the age of 29, was appointed physician to the Hôtel-Dieu at Paris. He, at the same time, was engaged in the duties of a professorship, and, surrounded by pupils, still pursued laborious anatomical researches, and published some great works. His health failed, however, under these numerous occupations, and he died 1802. *B.* at Thoirette, near Bourg, 1771.—A statue was erected to his memory at Bourg.

BICKERSTAFF, Isaac, *bik'-er-staf*, the author of a number of light comedies and musical pieces, produced under the management of Garrick. His "Love in a Village" and his "Maid of the Mill" for a long time held possession of the stage. *B.* in Ireland, 1735; *D.* on the continent, in obscurity.

BIDASSO, *be-das-so'-a*, a river rising in the Pyrenees, and falling into the Bay of Biscay, between Andaye and Fontarabia. This river divides Spain from France, and was crossed by the French in 1823. At its mouth is an island, where, in 1659, the treaty of the Pyrenees was concluded.

BIDEFORD, *bid'-e-ford*, a seaport-town of Devonshire, occupying both sides of the Towridge, which is crossed by a bridge of twenty-four Gothic arches, 8 miles from Barnstaple. *Manf.* Earthenware, woollens, and carpets. It has also some tanyards and shipbuilding-docks. *Pop.* nearly 6,000.—It is a station on the North Devon railway.

BIDLOO, Godfrey, *beed'-loo*, a celebrated anatomist, who was successively professor of anatomy at the Hague and at Leyden, and afterwards became physician to William III. His writings prove that the surgical profession was very little advanced in his day. *B.* at Amsterdam, 1649; *D.* at Leyden, 1713.

BIE, Adrian de, *be*, a celebrated Flemish artist, whose paintings on gold and silver plates and on gems are esteemed for their extraordinary finish and purity of design. *B.* at Lierre, 1594.

BIEBERICH, *be'-bai-reesh*, a town of the duchy of Nassau, on the Rhine, about a mile from Wiesbaden. *Pop.* 2,500.—There is a fine palace here, with beautiful gardens attached, which forms the summer residence of the dukes of Nassau. It is a station on the Nassau Railway.

BIELEFELD, *bele-felt*, a town of Prussia, 26 miles from Minden. It is the centre of the Westphalian linen trade, and has manufactures of leather, soap, woollen stuffs, and thread, along with excellent bleaching-grounds. *Pop.* upwards of 10,000.—It is a station on the Minden and Cologne Railway, and the surrounding country is very beautiful.

BIELGOROD, *bele-gor'-od*, an old town of European Russia, 73 miles from Kursk. *Pop.* 8,000.—Large fairs are held here.

BIELLA, *be-aill'-la*, the capital of a province of the same name in Sardinia, on the Cervo, 50 miles from Turin. *Pop.* 7,700. It is a station on the Turin and Ticino Railway.

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BIENNE, LAKE OF, *be-aine'*, 16 miles from Berne, in Switzerland. *Ext.* 10 miles long, by from 1 to 3 broad.—The island of St. Pierre, which adorns its waters, was the residence of Rousseau in 1765.—A town of the same name stands at the N. extremity of the lake. *Pop.* nearly 4,500, chiefly Protestants.

BIERLEY, NORTH, a township in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 6 miles from Bradford. In its neighbourhood are a number of quarries and coal-pits, which employ many of the inhabitants. *Pop.* about 12,000.

BIERVLIEF, *beer'-fleet*, a town of the Netherlands, situate on an island of the same name, 20 miles from Ghent. *Pop.* 1,700.—In 1377 an inundation, submerging nineteen villages, separated this place from the continent. It is said that William Beukels, the inventor of the art of curing herrings, was born here, and to whom Charles V. erected a handsome monument.

BIES-BOSCH, *bees'-bosk*, a marshy lake of the Netherlands, containing several islands, and lying between North Brabant and South Holland. It was formed in 1421 by an inundation of a branch of the Maas, which swallowed up 72 villages and 100,000 inhabitants.

BIEZIGHIEM, *beet'-i-geem*, a town of Wurtemberg, 6 miles from Ludwigsburg. *Manf.* Cloth and dyeing-works. *Pop.* 2,560. It is a station on the Wurtemberg Railway.

BIEZELINGEN, *beez'-ling-en*, Christ'an Jans Van, a Dutch portrait-painter, whose portrait of William prince of Orange, the opponent of Philip II. of Spain, after his assassination, was considered a better likeness than any taken during his lifetime. *B.* at Delft, 1558; *D.* 1600.

BIGGAR, *big-gar'*, a town and parish of Lanarkshire, Scotland, 11 miles from Lanark. *United pop.* 3,600. Here, in the time of Edward II., a battle was fought between the Scots and English, and its neighbourhood is the scene of some of the exploits of Sir William Wallace.

BIGGLESWADE, *big'-els-waid*, a market-town and parish of Bedfordshire, on the river Ivel, 10 miles from Bedford. *Pop.* 4,460. It is a station on the Great Northern Railway.

BIGHORN RIVER, *big'-horn*, a river of North America, rising in the Rocky Mountains, and falling, after a course of more than 300 miles, into the Yellow Stone river at Fort Manuel. *Lat.* 47° N.

BIGNON, Jerome, *been'-yawng*, a French writer and statesman, who became preceptor to the dauphin, afterwards Louis XIII. At the age of ten years he wrote a description of the Holy Land, and at fourteen an account of the principal antiquities of Rome. When only thirty-one years old he was made advocate-general in the grand council, and, some time after, the king appointed him counsellor of state, and advocate-general in the parliament. The next year he was made king's librarian. His learning was said to be so great, that there was no branch of human knowledge in which he was not profoundly versed. *B.* at Paris, 1589; *D.* 1656.

BIGORRE, *be-gor'*, an ancient province of Gascony, France, which was afterwards included in the department of the Hautes-Pyrénées. It was formerly a part of the duchy of Aquitaine, and in 1284 was united to the crown by the marriage of Philip the Fair to Jeanne, the count of Bigorre's heiress. In 1369 the territory was conquered by Edward the Black Prince, but Charles V. retook it; and in 1425 it was ceded to the count de Foix, whence it passed to the house of d'Albret, and to Henry IV., under whom it thus came again to the throne.

BIG SANDY RIVER, *sân'-de*, a river of North America, which falls into the Ohio, in *lat.* 38° 30' N.

BIGTHAN, *big'-thân*, 'a garden,' a chamberlain of King Ahasuerus.

BIJANAGUR, or **ANNAGOONDY**, *be-jan'-a-goor'*, a city of Hindostan, in the Balaghaut ceded territories, situate on the river Toombudra, once the capital of a great sovereignty, but now in a ruinous state. *Lat.* 15° 14' N. *Lon.* 76° 34' E.—This place was founded in 1336; but it was taken, plundered, and destroyed by the Mahometans of the Deccan about the middle of the 17th century.

BILBAO, *beel'-ba'-o*, a town of Spain, capital of Biscay proper, on the Nervion, 6 miles from the sea, and 40 from Vittoria. It has a spacious harbour, and several

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parish churches; and carries on an extensive trade, holding the position of principal port of the north of Spain. *Pop.* 15,000. *Lat.* 43° 14' 3" N. *Lon.* 2° 56' 5" W. —This place was taken and retaken in 1808 and 1809, during the Peninsular war. It was also the scene of much fighting in the Carlist wars; and here Zumalacarrregui received his fatal wound in June, 1835.

BILBROUGH, *bil'-bro*, a parish in Yorkshire, 4 miles from Tadcaster. *Area*, 1,410 acres. *Pop.* about 300. —In the parish church of this place, General Fairfax, who commanded the parliamentary forces in the time of Charles I., is interred.

BILDAD, *bil'-dād*, 'a son of strife,' one of Job's friends.

BILDERDYK, Willem, *beel'-dair-dike*, one of the most eminent litterateurs of Holland. His works embrace poetry, prose, and translations from the Greek classics. *B.* at Amsterdam, 1756; *D.* at Haarlem, 1831.

BILHAH, *bil'-ha*, 'who is old or troubled,' one of the secondary wives of Jacob.

BILIN, *be'-leen*, a town of Bohemia, on the Bila, 17 miles from Leitweritz. *Pop.* 3,300. From this place 500,000 jars of acidulated waters are yearly exported.

BILLAULT, Augustus Adolphus Marie, a French politician, who, in Louis Philippe's reign, at first supported the policy of M. Thiers, but afterwards opposed that minister, and also M. Guizot. At the revolution of 1848 he joined the Socialist party, and subsequently attached himself to the fortunes of Louis Napoleon. After the *coup-d'état* of December 2, 1851, he was made president of the legislative body. *B.* at Vannes, Morbihan, 1805.

BILLINGSLEY, Sir Henry, *bil'-lings-le*, an eminent mathematician, who was educated at Oxford; after which he was bound apprentice to a haberdasher in London. He acquired a large fortune, and became successively sheriff, alderman, and in 1596 lord mayor, when he was knighted. He received into his house Whitehead, an expelled friar, from whom he learned mathematics, in which he became remarkably skilled. Sir Henry was the first who published Euclid's Elements in English, with annotations drawn from the MSS. of his master. This was in 1570. *D.* 1606.

BILLITON, *beel'-e-ton*, an island in the Eastern seas, lying between Borneo and Sumatra. *Area*, 1,150 square miles. *Desc.* Well wooded, and surrounded by rocks and islets. *Pop.* 6,000. *Lat.* 3° 13' S. *Lon.* 108° 7' E.—It was ceded to the English, with Banca, by the sultan of Palembang; but in 1822 was given up to the Dutch.

BILSON, Thomas, *bil'-son*, a learned prelate, who was educated at Winchester school, of which he afterwards became master, prebendary of the cathedral there, and warden of the college. In 1585 he published a treatise of the "Difference between Christian Subjection and Unchristian Rebellion," dedicated to Queen Elizabeth; and in 1593 another, on the "Perpetual Government of Christ's Church," one of the most able treatises in favour of episcopacy ever written. In 1596 he was made bishop of Worcester, and the following year was translated to Winchester. In 1604 he published a famous book, on "Christ's Descent into Hell;" and in the same year was one of the managers at the Hampton-court conference. He had also a share in the present translation of the Bible. *B.* at Winchester, 1536; *D.* at Westminster, 1616.

BILSTON, *bils'-ton*, a town of Staffordshire, 3 miles from Wolverhampton. It has great iron-works, and numerous manufactories for japanned enamelled goods and iron-ware. *Pop.* 23,527. The Birmingham and Staffordshire Canal runs through this town, and it is about one mile from the Willenhall station, on the Liverpool and Birmingham Railway.

BINAB, *be'-nab*, a town of Persia, 55 miles from Tabriz. It contributes a contingent of 400 men to the army of Azerbaijan.

BINABOLA, or TWELVE PINS, *bin-a-bo-la*, a mountain-range in Galway, Ireland, not far from Ballinahinch. The highest point is 2,400 feet above the level of the sea.

BINCHE, *beensh*, a town of Belgium, on the Haine, 10 miles from Mons. *Manf.* Hardwares, cutlery, lace, and paper. *Pop.* 5,235.

Birague

BINDRABUND, *been-dra-boond'*, a town of Hindostan, on the Jumna, 40 miles from Agra. Here the temples which are dedicated to Krishna are amongst the most colossal works of Hindoo architecture.

BINFIELD, *bin'-feeld*, a parish of Berkshire, 3 miles from Wokingham. *Area*, 3,530 acres. *Pop.* 1,280.—Here it is said that Pope composed his "Windsor Forest."

BINGEN, *bing'-en*, a frontier town, on the Rhine, in the grand duchy of Hessen-Darmstadt. It has a good trade in corn and wines, and is beautifully situated at a part where the river makes a considerable curve. It is much frequented by tourists. *Pop.* about 3,000. There is a short railway from here to Kreuznach.

BINGHAM, Joseph, *bing'-ham*, a learned divine, who was elected a fellow of University College, Oxford, in 1689, and became one of the college tutors. In 1695 he delivered a sermon on the doctrine of the Trinity, which raised such a party against him, that he was compelled to resign his fellowship and retire to the rectory of Headbourne-worthy, in Hampshire, to which he was presented by Dr. Radcliffe, the most celebrated physician of his day. Here he began the "Origines Ecclesiasticæ," which was completed in 1772, in 10 vols. 8vo and 2 vols. folio, and which is one of the most celebrated ecclesiastical works in the English language. In 1712 Bishop Trelawny gave him the rectory of Havant, near Portsmouth. *B.* at Wakefield, 1668; *D.* at Headbourne-worthy, 1723.

BINGLEY, *bing'-le*, a town and parish in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 15 miles from Leeds. *Manf.* Worsted, cotton, yarns, and paper. *Pop.* 15,339.—It is a station on the Midland Railway.

BINTANG, *been'-tang*, an island of the Dutch East Indies. *Area*, 600 square miles. Gum, pepper, and rice are its principal products. *Pop.*, inclusive of the neighbouring smaller islands, 13,000.

BION, *bi'-on*, a Greek bucolic poet, who was a contemporary of Theocritus and Moschus. He wrote some idyls, which are marked by great taste, and which have been translated into several languages. *B.* at Smyrna. Flourished about three centuries B.C.—The subjects of pastoral composition, however, admit of very little variety.

BION, a philosopher and sophist of Borysthenes, in Scythia, who rendered himself famous for his knowledge of poetry, music, and philosophy. *D.* 241 B.C.

BLOT, Jean Baptiste, *be'-o*, an eminent mathematician and natural philosopher of France, whose researches in, and connected with, the polarization of light, procured him the award of the Rumford medal by the Royal Society of London in 1840. He was an extensive contributor to science, and a member of several of the leading learned societies of Europe. *B.* at Paris, 1774.

BIR, *bir*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, situate on the Euphrates, 115 miles from Antioch, formerly an important place; but it was taken and destroyed by Tamerlane. It was here that the navigation of the Euphrates to the Persian Gulf was first proposed.—The name signifies 'a well,' and is common to many small towns in Arabia.

BIRAGUE, René de, *be'-rag*, a Milanese of a noble family, who entered the French service, and became a favourite of Henry II., who gave him the government of the Lyonnese. Birague soon became a confidant of Catherine of Medici, and, under Charles IX., one of the principal instigators of the massacre of St. Bartholomew. By this monarch he was naturalized, and, in 1570, was appointed keeper of the seals, and, in 1573, chancellor. He entered into all the follies and vices of the court of Henry III., and introduced the fashion of keeping the breed of small Maltese and Lyonnese dogs. On becoming a widower he took orders, and was made bishop of Lavaur, and then cardinal. He restored and magnificently endowed the church of St. Catherine du Val des Ecoliers, at Paris, and erected close by, a monumental fountain. Indeed so lavish was he, that at his death, his only daughter was supported by alms. *D.* 1583.—He was a time-serving and unprincipled character.

BIRAGUE, Clement, a Spanish engraver, who discovered the art of engraving on diamonds. The first work he executed of this kind was a portrait of Don Carlos, son of Philip II.; and he also engraved on a

Birbhoom

diamond the arms of Spain, to serve as a seal for that prince. Lived in the second half of the 16th century.

BIRBHOO, or **BEERBHOO**, *beerb'-hoo*, a district of Bengal, situate at the N.W. extremity of the province. *Area*, 3,300 square miles. *Desc.* Hilly, and mostly covered with jungle; but in the open parts rice and sugar are produced in abundance. *Minerals.* Coal and iron, which is smelted and wrought by the natives. *Pop.* 1,580,600. *Lat.* between 23° 25' and 24° 25' N. *Lon.* between 86° 20' and 88° 20' E.

BIRCH, Thomas, *birch*, an English divine, who was indefatigable in literary pursuits, and has left many valuable historical and biographical works. He was designed by his parents, who were Quakers, for business; but, at his earnest desire, was permitted to indulge his taste for literature. In 1730 he was ordained in the established church, and was introduced to Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, to whom he principally owed his advancement. He was a fellow and secretary of the Royal Society, and a trustee of the British Museum, to which institution he bequeathed his library and MSS., and £500 towards increasing the stipends of the three assistant librarians. His principal work was "The General Dictionary, Historical and Critical," in 10 volumes, which included a translation of Bayle's; and, besides this, he wrote several other biographical and historical works. *B.* in London, 1705; *d.* by a fall from his horse, 1766.

BIRD, William, *bird*, an English musician, who was attached to the chapel royal of Edward VI.; and, in the reign of Elizabeth, was organist of the queen's chapel. His compositions are numerous and excellent, he being one of the principal contributors to Queen Elizabeth's "Virginal Book," and the celebrated canon, "Non Nobis Domine" is also generally ascribed to him. *B.* 1543; *d.* 1623.

BIRD, Edward, R.A., an artist, who confined himself principally to comic subjects, but produced many historical and religious pieces besides. He became historical painter to the Princess Charlotte of Wales. *B.* at Wolverhampton, 1772; *d.* in Bristol, 1819.—His "Village Politicians" is a well-known picture.

BIRD ISLAND, the name of various small islands, discovered at different periods in the Eastern seas, and the Pacific and Atlantic oceans.

BIREN, John Ernest, *be'-rā*, duke of Courland, was descended from a mean family in that country, and repaired in 1714 to St. Petersburg, where he ingratiated himself into the good graces of Anna, duchess dowager of Courland, who made him her favourite; and, when she became empress of Russia, intrusted to him the administration of the kingdom. His conduct was arbitrary and cruel. Several noble families were reduced to ruin, and more than 20,000 persons were exiled by him to Siberia. In 1737 the empress compelled the nobles to choose him duke of Courland, where he governed in the like despotic manner. On the death of the empress he assumed the regency, by virtue of her will; but, in 1740, a conspiracy was formed against him by Marshal Munich, and he was condemned to death, which sentence was changed to banishment. Peter III. recalled him, and Catherine II. restored him to his former dignity. In 1763 Biren re-entered Mitau; and, profiting by the lessons of misfortune he had experienced, governed for the remainder of his life with mildness and justice. *B.* 1690; *d.* 1772. (*See ANNA.*)

BIRGER DE BIELBO, *beer'-ger beel'-bo*, regent of Sweden, who married Ingeborg, daughter of King Eric le Bègue. In 1236 he saved Lubeck, which was besieged by the Danes, and subsequently brought over to Christianity the inhabitants of Finland, whose incursions had desolated Sweden. At the death of Eric IX., he was named regent, and governed well and wisely till his death in 1266. *B.* 1210.—It was he who founded the city of Stockholm.

BIRGHAM, or **BRIGHAM**, *brig'-am*, a village of Northumberland, 4 miles from Coldstream. Here, in 1290, a treaty of peace was concluded between England and Scotland, but, on the demise of Margaret, queen of Scotland, it was broken.

BIRINGOCIO, or **BIRINGUCCI**, Vannuccio, *be'-reen-gotch'-e-o*, an Italian mathematician, who was the first of his countrymen who wrote on the art of casting cannon, making gunpowder, and fireworks. His work

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entitled "Pyrotechnia" was printed at Venice, in 1540, 4to. Lived in the first half of the 16th century.

BIRKBECK, George, M.D., *birk-bek*, one of the greatest friends of the working classes of England, and an active promoter of every professional or scientific pursuit which had for its aim public utility. In 1799 he became a lecturer on natural and experimental philosophy in the Andersonian Institution of Glasgow. In 1804 he relinquished his professorship and went to London, where he settled and rapidly rose into eminence as a physician. He was the originator of the mechanics' institutions, and in 1823 presided at a meeting which had for its object the founding of the "London Mechanics' Institution." On the 15th December of the same year, he was elected president of that institution, an office which he held to the time of his death. *B.* at Settle, in Yorkshire, 1776; *d.* in London, 1841.

BIRKENFELD, *beer'-ken-felt*, a principality of West Germany, belonging to Oldenburg, and inclosed by Rhenish Prussia and Meissenheim. *Area*, 143 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous and well wooded, and watered by the Nahe, one of the tributaries of the Rhine. *Pro.* Cattle, hemp, flax, and oil-seeds. *Minerals.* Coal and iron. *Pop.* 31,000.—This province was ceded to Oldenburg by the treaty of Vienna, in 1815; and its capital has the same name.

BIRKENHEAD, *bir'-ken-hed*, a new and well-built town and township of Cheshire, on the bank of the Mersey, opposite Liverpool, and 15 miles from Chester. It sprung into existence principally through the construction of shipbuilding-docks in 1824. *Pop.* about 25,000.

BIRKENHEAD, Sir John, a political writer, who, in the civil war, conducted, in favour of the court, a periodical work, called "Mercurius Aulicus," and also wrote a number of pamphlets against the parliamentarians, when these were in power, for which he was several times imprisoned. At the Restoration he was knighted and made master of requests; and was a member of the Royal Society. *B.* at Northwich, Cheshire, 1615; *d.* at Westminster, 1679.

BIRMAN EMPIRE. (*See BURMAH.*)

BIRMINGHAM, *bir'-ming-ham*, one of the principal manufacturing towns of England, situate in Warwickshire, at the distance of 100 miles from London. It stands on the river Lea, and embraces within its boundaries the neighbouring townships of Aston and Edgbaston. It has a great many places of worship for almost every denomination, and various charitable establishments; as King Edward VI.'s free school, the present edifice having been erected in 1707, with his statue in front; the Blue-coat school, established in 1724; the dissenters' charity school, and several others. A workhouse on a large scale is established in Birmingham; and there is a general hospital; also a dispensary for the relief of indigent sick persons at their own residences, and a handsome theatre, built in 1792. Adjoining to it there is an assembly-room; and the town-hall is one of the most magnificent structures in the town. It occupies a commanding site, is built with classic elegance, and is capable of accommodating 8,000 persons standing, or 4,000 seated. Its organ is one of the finest in the kingdom, and the triennial musical festivals, which are held in this building, are unsurpassed throughout the country. A Queen's College has lately been established and munificently endowed in connection with London University. The town has also large bathing-establishments, and many places adapted for public recreation and amusement. *Manf.* These embrace almost every kind of iron, brass, steel, and electro-plated goods; bronze, or-molu, and japanned wares; buttons, toys, jewellery, papier-maché goods, pins, steel pens, tools, saddlery, glass, cutlery, and fire-arms. The steam-engine factory of Soho, which is in this town, and with which the name of Watt is associated, is the largest in the world. It is estimated that not fewer than 20,000 families are directly and indirectly employed in the various kinds of manufactures produced in this town. *Pop.* 232,841.—Birmingham is supposed to have been a place for the manufacture of arms even in the time of the ancient Britons, but it has not been the scene of many historical events. It is in communication with all the chief cities of the kingdom by means of railways. There is a town named Birmingham in Pennsylvania, U.S.

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Birnam

BIRNAM, *bir'-nam*, a hill of Scotland, 12 miles from Perth, and about the same distance from Dunsinane. It is noticed here from its connection with the tragedy of Shakspeare's "Macbeth," in which the apparition of a child, crowned, and holding a bough, affirms that

"Macbeth shall never vanquish'd be, until
Great Birnam wood to high Dunsinane hill
Shall come against him."

BIRON, Armand de Gontaut, baron de, *be-rang'*, a celebrated French general, who was for some time page to Queen Margaret of Navarre; and, afterwards entering the army, signalized himself in the wars of Piedmont, under Marshal Brissac. He displayed great courage and prudence in the civil war, being present with the Catholic army at the battles of Dreux, St. Denis, and Moncontour, although he secretly favoured the Huguenot party, and saved several of his friends in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, in 1572. In 1577 he was made a marshal of France, and was dispatched by Henry III. to the Low Countries to succour the duke of Alençon, but was defeated by the duke of Parma. On the death of Henry III. he was one of the first to recognize Henry IV., and rendered great services to that prince at the battle of Arques and the attack on Paris. *B.* in Périgord, 1524; *D.* 1592, at the siege of Eprenay, in Champagne.

BIRON, Charles de Gontaut, due de, son of the above, was admiral and marshal of France, and is noted for the friendship which Henry IV. entertained for him, and for his treason towards that monarch. He made his first essays in war under his father, and covered himself with glory at the battles of Arques and Ivry, and at the sieges of Paris and Rouen. The king loaded him with honours, and saved his life at the fight of Fontaine Française, and sent him ambassador to England. Notwithstanding, however, all these favours, Biron, swollen with pride, ambition, and avarice, entered into a conspiracy with Spain and Savoy against his sovereign; and the plot being revealed by Lafln, who had been its instigator, he was beheaded. Henry endeavoured to make him avow his crime, with the view of pardoning him, but was unsuccessful in his magnanimous attempt. *B.* 1562; suffered 1602.

BIRR, *beer*, a village of Switzerland, 3 miles from Brugg, in the canton of Aargau, where, in 1768, Pestalozzi began first to teach his celebrated educational system.

BIRR, *bir*, formerly called PARSON'S TOWN, a town in King's County, Ireland, 34 miles from Limerick. *Pop.* about 6,000.—Here the earl of Rosse erected his magnificent telescope for the study of astronomy.

BIRSHA, *bir-sha*, 'in evil,' the king of Gomorrah.

BIRSTALL, *bir'-stall*, a parish in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 7 miles from Leeds. *Area*, 13,180 acres. *Manf.* Woollen, worsted, cotton, and silk. In its neighbourhood are both coal and iron mines. *Pop.* 36,222.—It is near the York and North Midland Railway.

BISCAINO, Dominique, *bees-ka-e'-no*, an Italian painter and engraver, the best of whose works are in the Dresden Gallery; viz. the "Adoration of the Magi," the "Circumcision," and the "Woman taken in Adultery." *B.* at Genoa, 1632; *D.* 1657.

BISCAY, *bis'-kai*, one of the three Basque provinces, inclosed by the Bay of Biscay, Old Castile, Alava, and Guipuscoa. *Area*, 1,200 miles. *Pop.* 150,000.—(See BASQUE PROVINCES.)

BISCAY, BAY OF, that part of the Atlantic Ocean which lies between the island of Ushant in France and Cape Ortegal in Spain, having the Spanish province of Biscay to the south. It washes the whole west coast of France and the north coast of Spain. It receives the waters of the Adour, Charente, Gironde, and Loire, and contains the islands Belleisle, which is used as a convict station, Ré, and Oleron, on the coast of France. *Depth.* Varying from 20 fathoms on the W. of France, to 200 on the N. of Spain.

BISCHOP, John van, *bees'-kop*, a Dutch designer and engraver, who, although following the profession of an advocate, executed a great number of prints, the most considerable of which is a set of plates for the "Paradigmata Graphices variorum Artificum." *B.* at the Hague, 1646; *D.* at Amsterdam, 1686.

Bizot

BISHOP, Sir Henry Rowley, *bish'-op*, one of the best of English musical composers, who received his musical tuition under Signor Bianchi; and in the course of nearly twenty years, during which he was connected with Drury-lane or Covent-garden theatres, produced upwards of seventy operas, ballets, and musical entertainments. Many of his songs and glees are the most beautiful effusions in English melody, and by their qualities of animation, grace, and pathos, will yet long continue to charm the ear. He relinquished composing for the stage in 1826, and in 1843 was elected professor of music at Oxford University. *B.* in London, 1780; *D.* 1855.—We may mention, as among his best works, "Guy Mannering," "The Slave," "The Virgin of the Sun," "The Barber of Seville," and "The Marriage of Figaro." Many of his arrangements are also extremely beautiful.

BISHOP-AUCKLAND. (See AUCKLAND.)

BISHOP-STORTFORD, *stor'-ford*, a town and parish of Hertfordshire, on a navigable canal, 10 miles from Hertford, communicating with the river Lea. *Area*, 3,080 acres. It is built in the form of a cross, and consists of four principal streets directed to the cardinal points, which are kept very clean by means of the river. The church is a venerable Gothic structure. *Pop.* 5,230.—It is a station on the Eastern Counties and Norfolk Railway. The vestiges of a castle, built by William the Conqueror, on an artificial mount, are to be seen here.

BISHOPSTHORPE, *thorp*, a parish of Yorkshire, 4 miles from York. *Area*, 760 acres. *Pop.* 500.—There is a palace in this place, which, ever since the demolition of Cawood Castle, in the Cromwellian wars, has been the residence of the archbishop of York.

BISHOP-WEARMOUTH, *weer'-mouth*, a parish of Durham, united by an iron bridge over the Wear to the town of Sunderland. *Area*, 8,880 acres. *Pop.* 35,035.

BISI, Bonaventure, *bee'-ze*, an Italian artist, who relinquished historical subjects to paint miniatures, reproducing in this way the choicest of Guido's productions. His works are held in considerable estimation. *B.* at Bologna, 1612; *D.* at Modena, 1662.

BISSAGOS, *bees-sa'-goes*, a group of islands, about 16 in number, with numerous islets, lying off the western coast of Africa, between the Gambia and Sierra Leone, near the mouth of the Rio Grande. These islands are inhabited by a tall and intrepid race of men, fond of war; but little is known of them.

BISSAO, *bees'-sa-o*, one of the largest islands in the archipelago of the Bissagos. *Ext.* 40 miles long by 30 wide. *Pop.* 8,000. *Lat.* 11° 24' N. *Lon.* 14° 10' W. It is the centre of the Portuguese slave-trade, and all the white inhabitants upon it are engaged in the odious traffic.

BISTRITZ, *bees'-treetz*, a town of Transylvania, on a small river of the same name, 30 miles from Szamajvar. *Pop.* 6,500.—This place is the capital of a district of the same name, which has an area of 530 geographical square miles, and a *Pop.* of 55,000. It is divided by a branch of the Carpathian mountains, and the climate is pronounced invigorating.

BITCHE, *beetch*, a town and fortress of France, in the department of the Moselle, about 60 miles from Metz. It is situated in a pass of the Vosges, and its fort is on an isolated rock in the middle of the town, mounting, it is said, eighty pieces of cannon, and requiring 1,000 men for its defence. It is deemed almost impregnable. *Pop.* 4,000. The Prussians unsuccessfully besieged it in 1797.

BITHYNIA, *bi'-thin'-e-a*, a country of Asia Minor, formerly called Bebrycia. It lay to the south of the Euxine Sea, and was a beautiful and romantic country, intersected by lofty mountains and fertile plains, rich in fruits and wine, and abounding in forests.

BIRON, *bi'-ton*, a Greek mathematician, who wrote a treatise on warlike machines, which is extant in the "Mathematici Veteres," Paris. Lived in the fourth century before Christ.

BIZERTA, *be-zer'-ta*, the most northern town of Africa, in a bay of the same name, 35 miles from Tunis. It has two castles; but these are all but useless as defences, being commanded by the neighbouring heights. *Pop.* 10,000. *Lat.* 37° 16' 36" N. *Lon.* 9° 49' 15" E.

BIZOT, Peter, *be'-zo*, a French numismatist, who was canon of St. Saviour d'Herrison, and wrote a work

Black

entitled "Histoire Médallique de la République de Hollande." Amsterdam, 1690. B. 1630; D. 1696.

BLACK, Joseph, *blāk*, an eminent Scotch chemist, who, in 1765, succeeded Dr. Cullen in the chemical chair at Edinburgh. He was the author of several chemical works, and was the discoverer of latent heat, on which subject he issued a pamphlet; but his researches principally appeared in the "Philosophical Transactions of London," and in the "Memoirs of the Royal Society of Edinburgh." James Watt, the inventor of the steam-engine, was greatly indebted to the knowledge of Dr. Black. B. at Bordeaux, of Scotch parents, 1728; D. at Edinburgh, 1799.

BLACKBOURN, William, *blāk'-boorn*, an English architect, who obtained considerable reputation by his plans for the erection of penitentiary-houses and prisons. B. at Southwark, 1750; D. 1790.

BLACKBURN, *blāk'-burn*, a market-town and parish of Lancashire, on the Derwent, 22 miles from Manchester. Area, 45,620 acres. The town is irregularly built, but contains many places of worship, a free grammar-school, a charity school for girls, a national and a Lancastrian school, several Sunday schools, a theological academy, a cloth-hall, lying-in hospital, several banks, a horticultural society, an assembly-room, and a theatre. It is a place of considerable commercial importance. *Manf.* Extensive, principally cotton goods; and coal is abundant in the neighbourhood. *Pop.* 46,536.—It communicates with Bury, Bolton, and Manchester by railway.

BLACKBURN, Francis, an English divine, archdeacon of Cleveland, who wrote in favour of religious liberty, and was desirous of removing subscriptions to the Articles of the Church, and remodelling the liturgy so as to embrace every description of Protestant against the Papists. He leaned so much towards the dissenters, that the congregation of Dr. Chandler, on his death, invited him to become their minister, but he declined. His principal work is "The Confessional," which first brought him into notice, and a complete edition of his works was published in 1805, 7 vols. 8vo. B. at Richmond, Yorkshire, 1705; D. 1787.

BLACK FOREST, a mountainous region in the grand duchy of Baden, separating the basins of the Rhine and the Neckar. *Desc.* Covered almost entirely with wood, and in several parts attaining an elevation of nearly 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. The Feldberg is the highest mountain in West Germany, being 4,675 feet. *Rivers.* The Danube, Neckar, Murg, Kinzig, and Els, all of which have their sources in this region. *Pro.* Chiefly timber and live stock. *Minerals.* Silver, lead, zinc, iron, and copper. *Manf.* Woollens, wooden clocks, and toys. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* between 47° 30' and 49° 30' N. *Lon.* between 7° 40' and 9° E.

BLACKHEATH, *blāk'-heeth*, an open and elevated common at the N.W. extremity of Kent. In the vicinity is Morden College, an hospital erected by Sir John Morden, in 1695, for the reception of decayed merchants. Many fine villas stand on the heath, which is crossed by the Roman Watling-street, and which has been the scene of some remarkable events in history. It is a station on the North Kent Railway.

BLACKLOCK, Thomas, *blāk'-lok*, a Scotch divine and poet, who was the son of a mason, and lost his sight by the small-pox in his infancy. In 1740 he was deprived of his father, who had been particularly attentive to his education; and Dr. Stephenson, a physician of Edinburgh, then placed him at the university, where he made considerable progress in the classics and sciences. In 1762 the earl of Selkirk procured for him a presentation to the church of Kirkcudbright; but the appointment was violently opposed by the congregation, on account of his blindness and the too great elevation and refinement of his preaching. After two years' litigation, he resigned, and retired to Edinburgh on a small annuity. His poems were published in 1754. B. at Annan, 1721; D. at Edinburgh, 1791.

BLACK SEA, the PONTUS EUXINUS of the ancients, washed the shores of Asia Minor on the S., those of Sarmatia on the E. and N., and those of Dacia, Mœsia, and Thracia on the W. *Ext.* 700 miles, with an average breadth of 240. *Area.* 172,000 square miles. *Desc.* It abounds with fish, and receives the waters of more than

Blackwall

forty rivers; among which are the Danube, the Dniester, the Dnieper, the Bug, the Don, and the Kuban. It was anciently called Axenus, from Ashkenaz, the son of Gomer, who settled on its shores, in Asia Minor. But this original being forgotten in course of time, the Greeks explained the term by *axenos*, 'inhospitable,' in which they were favoured by the *inhospitable* and stormy nature of the sea itself, as well as by the savage manners of the people who dwelt around it. In the course of time, however, when their ferocity had been gradually softened by intercourse with foreign nations, and by the numerous colonies which had been planted on their coasts, the name of the sea was changed to *euxinos*, 'hospitable.' Its modern name, the *Black Sea*, has been obtained from the gloomy appearance of its *black* and rocky shores, covered with dark and impenetrable woods, as well as from the dreadful storms and thick fogs with which it is infested in winter. *Lat.* between 40° 45' and 46° 45' N. *Lon.* extending from 27° 30' to 41° 50' E.—On Nov. 14, 1854, a hurricane swept over this sea, and destroyed a great number of French and British transports, laden with stores for the Anglo-French army then in the Crimea.

BLACKSTONE, Sir William, *blāk'-stone*, a learned English judge, who, in 1738, was entered at Pembroke College, Oxford, and at the age of 20 composed a treatise on the elements of architecture. He also cultivated poetry, and obtained Mr. Benson's prize medal for the best verses on Milton. These pursuits, however, were abandoned for the study of the law, when he composed his well-known effusion, called "The Lawyer's Farewell to his Muse." In 1740 he was entered at the Middle Temple, and in 1744 chosen fellow of All-souls College. In 1749 he was appointed recorder of Wallingford, in Berkshire, and in the following year became LL.D., and published an "Essay on Collateral Consanguinity," occasioned by the exclusive claim to fellowships made by the founder's kindred at All-souls. In 1758 he printed "Considerations on Copyholders;" and the same year was appointed Vinerian professor of the common law, in which capacity his lectures gave rise to his celebrated Commentaries. In 1759 he published "Reflections on the Opinions of Messrs. Pratt, Moreton, and Wilbraham," relating to Lord Litchfield's disqualification; his lordship being then candidate for the chancellorship. The same year appeared his edition of "The Great Charter, and Charter of the Forest." Of this work it has been said that there is not a sentence in the composition that is not necessary to the whole, and that should not be perused. In 1761 he was made king's counsel, and chosen member of parliament for Hindon, in Wilts. The same year he vacated his fellowship by marriage, and was appointed principal of New-inn Hall. In 1763 he was appointed solicitor-general to the queen, and bencher of the Middle Temple. In the next year appeared the first volume of his "Commentaries," which was followed by three others. It is upon these that his fame now principally rests; and, although opinion is divided as to the correctness and depth of the matter they contain, the beauty, precision, and elegance of their style have called forth universal admiration. In 1766 he resigned his places at Oxford; and in 1768 was chosen member for Westbury, in Wiltshire. In 1770 he became one of the judges in the court of King's Bench, whence he removed to the Common Pleas. He now fixed his residence in London, and attended to the duties of his office with great application, until overtaken by death. B. in London, 1723; D. 1780.—The fundamental error in the "Commentaries" is thus pointed out by Jeremy Bentham. "There are two characters," says he, "one or other of which every man who finds anything to say on the subject of law may be said to take upon him,—that of the expositor, and that of the censor. To the province of the expositor it belongs to explain to us what he supposes the law is; to that of the censor, to observe to us what he thinks it ought to be. Of these two perfectly distinguishable functions, the former alone is that which it fell necessarily within our author's province to discharge." Blackstone, however, makes use of both these functions throughout his work, and hence the confusion. His productions have found several translators on the continent.

BLACKWALL, *blāk'-waul*, a suburb of London, on the

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Black Water

E. side of the Thames, 4 miles from St. Paul's. *Pop.* 28,384.—Here are the East and West India docks and shipbuilding-yards. This suburb is connected with London by a railway, raised above the streets to almost a level with the roofs of the houses, on a brick viaduct. It is noted for its whitebait, a small and delicate fish, caught off here in the Thames.

BLACK WATER, two rivers in Ireland; one in the county of Cork, rising near Killarney, and falling into the sea at Youghal, and the other traversing the counties of Armagh and Tyrone, and falling into Lough Neagh.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND, *blāk'-wels*, is in the East River, opposite New York, in the United States, and is the seat of the penitentiary and a lunatic asylum.

BLACKWOOD, Sir Henry, *blāk'-wood*, a brave British admiral, who entered the navy in his eleventh year, and was present at the engagement off the Dogger Bank. When hostilities began with the French in 1793, he was made first-lieutenant in the *Invincible* man-of-war; and when "the glorious first of June" of 1794 arrived, he fought with such gallantry that he was promoted to the rank of commander. In 1798 he became captain of the *Brilliant*, of twenty-eight guns; and off the island of Teneriffe, defeated two French frigates, each of them nearly double his strength. He continued to be actively engaged till he was appointed to the *Penelope*, of thirty-six guns, serving under Lords Keith and Nelson, Sir Sydney Smith, and other distinguished commanders. At Trafalgar he was captain of the *Euryalus*, and was present at the death of the heroic Nelson, whose last words to him were, "God bless you, Blackwood, I shall never see you more." In 1806 he was appointed to the command of the *Ajaz*, of eighty guns, which, on the night of the 14th of February, 1807, took fire, and went down, carrying half of her crew along with her. Sir Henry was saved with the greatest difficulty. He now commanded the *Warspite*, and continued throughout the war to be constantly employed against the enemy. In 1814 he was made captain of the fleet, and was deputed to convey to this country the allied sovereigns. On this occasion he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral, and made a baronet. In 1819 he became commander-in-chief of the naval forces in India, and in 1827 was elevated to the command at Chatham. *B.* 1770; *D.* 1832.

BLADEN, Martin, *blai'-den*, a lieutenant-colonel under the duke of Marlborough, to whom he dedicated a translation of "Cæsar's Commentaries." He sat in five parliaments, and in 1715 was made comptroller of the Mint, and in 1717 commissioner of trade and plantations. *D.* 1746.—Besides translating the "Commentaries," he was the author of "Orpheus and Eurydice," a masque; and "Solon," a tragic-comedy.

BLADENSBURG, *blai'-dens-burg*, a village of the United States, on the banks of the Potomac, 7 miles from Washington. Here, in August, 1814, the Americans were defeated in a battle by the British.

BLAIR, Robert, *blair*, an ingenious Scotch poet, and the minister of Athelstaneford, in East Lothian, Scotland. He is known to fame as being the author of "The Grave," in which is the often-quoted sentiment of "Angels' visits few and far between." *B.* at Edinburgh, 1699; *D.* 1747.

BLAIR, John, a learned Scotch chronologist, who, in 1754, published his "Chronological Tables," folio, which were well received, and reached a second edition in 1768. He subsequently was appointed mathematical tutor to the duke of York, and in consequence obtained several church preferments, the principal of which was a prebend of Westminster. *B.* at Edinburgh; *D.* 1782.—Sir Henry Ellis, principal librarian in the British Museum, edited an edition of the Chronology of this author in 1844.

BLAIR, Hugh, an eminent Scottish divine, was the son of a merchant of Edinburgh, where he received his education. While yet a student, he formed a comprehensive scheme of chronological tables for his own use, which being communicated to his learned friend John Blair, mentioned above, were improved and extended by the latter into a work of great labour and value. In 1739 he took the degree of M.A., and in 1741 was licensed to preach. The year following he was ordained to the parish of Coleslie in Fife, and to the charge of the

Blake

Canongate church at Edinburgh, where he officiated till 1758, when he was removed to the High Church, which was the most important ecclesiastical charge in Scotland. The university of St. Andrews conferred on him, in 1757, the degree of D.D., and in 1759 he began a course of lectures on rhetoric and belles-lettres, which were so much applauded, that in 1762 George III. endowed a professorship for him at Edinburgh, with a salary of 70*l.* a year. In 1763 he wrote a dissertation on the poems of Ossian, in which he urged many ingenious observations in behalf of their authenticity. In 1777 a volume of his sermons appeared, which attained so rapid a sale as to induce the author to publish another volume in 1779, which was as well received as the former; and these were subsequently followed by three volumes more. In 1780 he obtained a pension from the crown of £200 a year, and three years afterwards he quitted his professorship through infirmities; but his salary was continued to him for life, and an addition of £100 a year was made to his pension. At that time he published his lectures, which have had an immense circulation, and, as has been the case with his sermons, have been translated into various languages. *B.* at Edinburgh, 1718; *D.* 1800.

BLAIR ATHOL, or **ATHOL**, *ath'-ol*, a village and parish in Perthshire, Scotland, 30 miles from Perth. *Area*, 312 square miles. *Pop.* 2,084. This parish contains the mountains Benygloe and Bendearg, which are respectively 3,725 and 3,550 feet above the level of the sea. In it is also the castle of Blair-Athol, the pass of Killiecrankie, and Athol forest.

BLAKE, Robert, *blak*, one of England's most skilful and intrepid naval and military commanders, was educated at Oxford, where, in 1617, he took the degree of B.A. In 1640 he represented Bridgewater in parliament, and at the beginning of the civil war took part with the Parliamentarians, and served under Colonel Fiennes at Bristol, when that town was taken by Prince Rupert. He afterwards assisted in taking Taunton by surprise, and of this place he was made governor, and in 1645 defended it against Goring with such bravery for two successive sieges, that he was publicly thanked and rewarded by Parliament. In 1649 he was appointed commander of the fleet in conjunction with Deane and Popham; and soon afterwards sailed in search of Prince Rupert, whose fleet he blockaded in Kinsale harbour. The prince afterwards escaping to Lisbon, he was there followed by Blake, who demanded leave of the king of Portugal to attack him, and, being refused, he took several of the Portuguese ships coming home from Brazil laden with treasure. During his absence Prince Rupert made sail to the Mediterranean, whither he was followed by Blake, who attacked him in the harbour of Malaga, and destroyed nearly the whole of his fleet. After this he returned to England with several prizes, again receiving the thanks of Parliament, by whom he was also made warden of the Cinque Ports. Soon after this he reduced the Scilly isles, Guernsey, and Jersey, for which he was again thanked by the House and appointed one of the council of state. On the prospect of a war with the Dutch in 1652, he was appointed sole admiral of the fleet, and was attacked in the Downs by Van Tromp, who had 45 sail, whilst Blake had only 23. He fought, however, with such determination, that the Dutch admiral was glad to retreat. In the November following, Van Tromp sailed into the Downs, with above 80 men of war, and off the Goodwin Sands, on the 29th of that month, an obstinate battle was fought between him and Blake, who had only half his force, and who was compelled to run with his shattered ships into the Thames. It was on this occasion that Van Tromp passed through the English Channel with a broom at his maintop, signifying that he had swept the sea of the English ships. In February, 1653, Blake was enabled to put to sea with 80 men of war, and off Cape la Hogue fell in with the Dutch, who had an equal number and 300 merchantmen under convoy. A most bloody engagement ensued, which lasted three days, and in which the Dutch lost 11 men of war and 30 merchant vessels, whilst the English lost only one ship. In June following the fleets of the belligerent admirals fought again off the Foreland; and the Dutch sustaining a severe defeat, barely saved themselves in the shallow waters of Calais.

UNIVERSAL INFORMATION.

Blanc

In 1654 Blake sailed into the Mediterranean, where he demolished the castle of Tunis because the dey refused to deliver up the English whom he held as captives. A squadron of his ships, also, under the command of Captain Stayner, intercepted a Spanish Plate fleet, and took the admiral, vice-admiral, and two galleons. Blake having received information that another Plate fleet lay at Santa Cruz, in Teneriffe, sailed thither, and notwithstanding the strength of the place, boldly went in, burnt the ships, and came out with comparatively little loss, whilst the slaughter of the Spaniards was immense. For this he again received the thanks of Parliament, and was presented with a diamond ring worth £500. He soon afterwards returned to his station at Cadiz, but his ill health inspired him with a strong desire to return to England; and accordingly he set sail for his native land, but died as his ship was entering Plymouth harbour, August 27, 1658. His body was interred in Henry the Seventh's chapel, Westminster Abbey, whence it was removed at the Restoration, and buried in St. Margaret's churchyard. *B.* at Bridgewater, 1599.

BLANC, MONT, *blang*, the highest mountain in Europe, belonging to the Alps of Savoy. *Height*, 15,777 feet. *Lat.* 45° 49' 58" N. *Lon.* 6° 51' 54" E.—On the 8th August, 1786, this mountain was first ascended by Paccard. Since that time, however, many ascents have been made, and in 1851, Mr. Albert Smith, an English litterateur, having climbed the mountain, undertook, by the aid of painted scenes and dioramas, to explain the operation to the English public. This entertainment was entirely successful, having been presented, with various additions and alterations, more than a thousand times up to its close in 1858. (*See ALPS.*)

BLANC, Louis, a talented French political and historical writer, who, in 1839, established a paper in Paris, called "La Revue du Progrès," intended to be the organ of certain democratic sections of the French community then in existence. In 1840 his work on the "Organization of Labour" appeared, advocating the doctrine that men should labour for the community, rather than for themselves, and that they should be remunerated in accordance with their wants by a central government under a chosen administration. These principles enjoyed an ephemeral popularity even in England, which, however, was soon at an end. After the revolution of 1848 he was elected a member of the provisional government, and was principally instrumental in abolishing the punishment of death for political offences. In the same year he was compelled to leave his country, when he took refuge in London. *B.* at Paris, 1813.—Louis Blanc has written a "History of the Ten Years," from 1830 to 1840; and is at present engaged on a "History of the French Revolution," eight volumes of which have already appeared.

BLANCHARD, Laman, *blanch'ard*, a various and frequent contributor to English periodical literature. His first work was entitled the "Lyric Offering," which was published in 1828, and in 1831 he became editor of the "New Monthly Magazine." He was afterwards editor of the "True Sun" newspaper, and was subsequently on the staff of several other papers, and at his death assisted in conducting the "Examiner." *B.* at Great Yarmouth, 1803. Put an end to his life in London, 1845.

BLANCHE of Castile, *blansh*, queen of France, was the daughter of Alphonso IX., king of Castile, and in 1200 married Louis VIII. of France, by whom she had nine sons and two daughters. On the death of her husband in 1226, she became regent, her son Louis (afterwards Louis IX.) being only twelve years old. In this position, aided by Cardinal Romain, she acted with firmness and prudence, and defeated several attempts made against her and the government. The education of the young king she sedulously promoted, and he was early married to the daughter of the count of Provence. During the expedition of St. Louis to the Holy Land, she also governed the kingdom with great discretion; but the news of his defeat and imprisonment so affected her spirits, that she died in 1252. *B.* 1197.—Blanche was equally noted for her beauty as her wisdom. Thibaut, count of Champagne, was greatly enamoured of her, and sang her charms in his verses.

BLANCO, CAPE, *blan'-ko*, the name of various capes

Blessington

in different parts of the world, the principal being on the west coast of Africa. *Lat.* 20° 46' 55" N. *Lon.* 16° 58' 6" W.

BLANDFORD, or BLANDFORD FORUM, *blän'-ford*, a neat and well-built town and parish in Dorsetshire, on the river Stour, 17 miles from Dorchester. *Manf.* Principally buttons. *Pop.* nearly 3,000.

BLARNEY, *blar'-ne*, a village of Ireland, 4 miles from Cork. It has few inhabitants, but is remarkable for having in its neighbourhood what is called the "Blarney Stone," the kissing of which is said to confer upon the Irish an eloquent power in the language of courtship.

BLASTUS, *bläs'-tus*, 'one that sprouts or brings forth,' the chamberlain of Herod Agrippa.

BLAUBEREN, *blou-bair'-en*, a town of Wurtemberg, on the Blau, 10 miles from Ulm. *Pop.* 1,700.—The French, in 1800, here defeated the Austrians.

BLAYE, *blai*, an old town of France, in Guienne, on the Gironde, 21 miles from Bordeaux. *Pop.* 3,389.—Here, in 1833, the duchess de Berry was imprisoned. (*See BERRY, DUCHESS OF.*)

BLEDDYN, *bled'-in*, an ancient British prince, who reigned, with his brother Rhiwallon, in North Wales, till 1068, when he ruled alone. Fell in battle in 1072. Bleddyn was an active prince, and framed a code of good laws.

BLEDDYN, a British bard, many of whose pieces are in the Welsh Archaeology.—Flourished in the 13th century.

BLEECK, Peter Van, *bleek*, an eminent painter, who executed the celebrated picture of Johnson and Griffin, two famous comedians, in the characters of Ananias and Tribulation, in the "Alchymist." *B.* in London, 1764.

BLEIBACH, *blü'-bak*, a village in Illyria, 8 miles from Bleiberg. *Pop.* about 6,000.—Here are lead-mines, which annually yield from 33,000 to 35,000 cwt. of mineral.

BLE'NEAU, *blai'-no*, a village of France, 30 miles from Auxerre. *Pop.* 1,400.—Here, in 1652, Marshal Turenne defeated the prince of Condé.

BLENHEIM, or BLINDHEIM, *blen'-him*, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of the Upper Danube, 8 miles from Donawert. It gives name to a great battle fought in its vicinity, on the 13th August, 1704, by the English and Imperialists, under the duke of Marlborough, with the French and Bavarians, under Marshal Tallard, Count Marsin, and the elector of Bavaria; the latter being completely defeated. In this celebrated battle 10,000 French and Bavarians were left dead on the field, the greater part of thirty squadrons of horse and dragoons perished in the Danube, and about 13,000 (including Marshal Tallard), and many other officers of distinction, were made prisoners. On the other side, about 4,500 men were killed, and about 8,000 wounded. This battle is known on the continent as the battle of Hochstadt.

BLENHEIM PARK, formerly Woodstock Park, near Woodstock, Oxfordshire, which was presented, together with a magnificent palace and grounds, to the first duke of Marlborough, by the nation, in commemoration of the above-mentioned victory. *Area* of the park, 2,940 acres.

BLESS, Henry, *bless*, an historical and landscape painter, whose pieces are called owl-pictures, because he placed that bird as a mark. *B.* in Bovine, near Dinant, 1480; *D.* 1550.

BLESSINGTON, Marguerite, countess of, *bles'-sing-ton*, was the third daughter of a Mr. Edmund Power, whose fortunes were entirely dissipated by a reckless extravagance. She, in her 15th year, was married to a Captain Farmer, with whom she led a very unhappy life, and whose house she left. Subsequently, he, in a state of intoxication, fell from a window in the King's Bench prison, and was killed. Four months after this event she married the earl of Blessington, and after passing a few years in the enjoyment of every luxury, she and her husband in 1822 set out on a continental tour, which was prolonged to the death of the earl, which took place in 1829. In 1827 Count D'Orsay had married a daughter of Lord Blessington by his first wife; but this marriage proving unhappy, they separated, and he, after the death of the earl, continued to live with Lady Blessington during the remainder of her life. After the decease of the earl, she came to London,

Bligh

where, for twenty years, her *salons* were as popular as those of Holland House, and were the resort of all the celebrated men of the day. To support her expenditure, she entered upon a career of authorship, which knew little relaxation throughout the remainder



COUNTESS OF BLESSINGTON.

of her life. She wrote "Conversations with Lord Byron," several novels, an endless number of tales and sketches; edited Heath's "Book of Beauty," "the Keepsake," "Gems of Beauty;" and also contributed to the columns of the *Daily News*, and those of the *Sunday Times*. With all this industry, however, she could not support her extravagance, and, in 1849, the costly furniture of Gore House had to be sold. Count D'Orsay, in the hope of getting employment under Louis Napoleon, went to Paris, where he died in 1852. The countess had followed him in April, 1849, and shortly afterwards suddenly expired. B. near Clonmel, Ireland, 1789; D. at Paris, 1849.

BLIGH, William, *bli*, a seaman, who, when a lieutenant, was appointed to the command of the ship *Bounty*, in which he made a voyage to Otaheite for the purpose of obtaining bread-fruit plants and others, to be transported to the islands of the West Indies. A mutiny took place on board his ship, when he and eighteen others were cast adrift in an open boat, in which, after sailing upwards of 3,500 miles, they arrived at the island of Timor without having lost a man. Bligh subsequently reached England, and narrated the history of his adventures, when he was again sent out to the South Seas, and carried out the object of his original mission. In 1806 he was appointed governor of New South Wales, but the wildness of his conduct and the severity of his measures caused him to be arrested by order of the civil and military officers of the colony, which ended his government. B. 1753; D. 1817.—The mutiny of the *Bounty* was made use of by Lord Byron for some of the passages in his poem of "the Island." (For the fate of the mutineers of the *Bounty*, see ADAMS, John.)

BLOCH, Mark Eleazar, *blok*, a German naturalist, who practised medicine at Berlin, and was a member of the Society of the Curiosities of Nature. He wrote a "Natural History of Fishes," with 432 plates, which has been translated into French, and forms 12 vols. folio. It is one of the finest works of its kind. B. at Unspach, 1723; D. at Carlstad, Bohemia, 1799.

BLEMART, *blo'-mart*, a family of Flemish painters and engravers, of whom the best known is Cornelius. He went to Paris, 1630, and executed the engravings for the "Temple of the Muses." He afterwards went

Blount

to Rome, and he is the head of the school which produced the Natalis, Rousselet, &c.

BLOIS, *bluaw*, an ancient city of France, in the department of the Loire and Cher, on the Loire, 100 miles from Paris. The streets are narrow, and many of the houses low. The castle, intimately connected with many events in French history, stands on a rock overhanging the river. The principal public buildings are the cathedral, the Jesuits' college (now a provincial school), the episcopal palace; and it has a public library with 20,000 vols. *Manf.* Serge, stamine, and other cloths, as well as hardware and glass. It has, besides, a trade in wine, brandy, corn, timber, and fruit. *Pop.* about 18,000.—Before the time of Gregory of Tours, the French historian, who lived in the 6th century, this was an important place. Thibaut, count de Chartres, took possession of it in the reign of Charles the Simple, and his successors held it till the time of Guy II., who, in 1391, sold his possessions to the duke of Orleans. Blois thence became the favourite residence of the Valois family. Louis XII. was born, and Francis I., Charles IX., and Henry III. resided here. During the religious wars of the 16th century, Blois was, in 1576 and 1583, the seat of the States-general. At the meeting in 1576, Jean Bodin defended the royal prerogatives against the growing power of the League; but, unable to defeat it, Henry III. was obliged to put himself at its head. Again convoked after the "day of the barricades," 1588, the States made the "edict of union" a "state law," and called the duke de Guise to the supreme power; but Henry III. caused him to be assassinated in the castle of Blois. In 1814 the empress Maria Louisa retired here, and thence her last decrees were dated.

BLOMFIELD, *blom'-feeld*, Charles James, bishop of London, was the son of a schoolmaster, and received his university education at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was distinguished by his classical, critical, and philological abilities. In 1824 he was raised from the rectory of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, to the episcopal bench as bishop of Chester; and, in 1828, succeeded Bishop Howley as bishop of London. From that time he exerted himself to extend the influence of the Church, and in the discussion of all ecclesiastical subjects took a prominent part in the House of Lords. B. at Bury St. Edmunds, 1786; D. 1857.—He edited, with commentaries, an edition of the tragedies of Æschylus.

BLONDEL, *blon-del*, a favourite minstrel of Richard I., Cœur-de-Lion, who, on being made prisoner and thrown into a German dungeon, on his return from the Crusades, was accidentally discovered by Blondel singing, beneath the walls of his prison, the first part of a lay of their joint composition. Lived in the 12th century.

BLOOD, Colonel Thomas, *blud*, originally an officer in Cromwell's army, and who has rendered himself famous by his extraordinary exploits. One of these was the seizing of the duke of Ormond with an intent to hang him at Tyburn; from which fate his grace was delivered by his servants. A second was the stealing of the crown and other regalia from the Tower. In this daring enterprise he was taken disguised as a clergyman. Charles II. caused him to be brought before him; and, in his presence, Blood confessed that he had once formed a design against his life, but that the sight of his majesty awed him so greatly, that he desisted from its execution. The king granted him a pardon, and gave him an estate of £500 a year in Ireland; but for what reason, or upon what principle of justice, history has never yet explained. D. 1680.

BLOOMFIELD, Robert, *bloom'-feeld*, was the son of a tailor, and himself a shoemaker, in which capacity he composed "the Farmer's Boy," a beautiful didactic poem, in which the scenes of rustic labour are truthfully described. He was patronized by Capel Loft, Esq., who brought out his poem in 1800. The admiration which it excited is attested by the fact of 26,000 copies having been sold in three years. He wrote several other effusions, but his first was the best. B. at Bury St. Edmunds, 1766; D. at Shefford, Bedfordshire, 1823.

BLOUNT, Charles, *blount*, Lord Mountjoy and earl of Devonshire, was the second son of James Lord Mountjoy. His person and accomplishments attracted the notice of Queen Elizabeth, who conferred on him the honour of knighthood; and some of our readers will remember the manner in which he is introduced,

Blucher

among the courtiers of that queen, in Sir Walter Scott's "Kenilworth." In 1594 he was made governor of Portsmouth, and succeeded his brother in the peerage, assembling some troops, with which he served in the Netherlands and in Brittany; but the queen was displeased at his absence, and ordered him to remain at court. She made him knight of the Garter in 1597, and gave him a military appointment in Ireland, where he suppressed a rebellion. In 1603 he returned to England, bringing with him Tyrone, the rebel chieftain. Subsequently, James I. created him earl of Devonshire, and made him master of the ordnance. Towards the close of his life he fell into disgrace, by marrying the divorced Lady Rich, daughter of Essex. B. 1563; D. 1608.

BLUCHER, Field-Marshal Lebrecht Von, *bloo'-ker*, a distinguished Prussian general, whose bravery and boldness procured him the sobriquet of "Marshal Forward." In his fourteenth year he entered the Swedish service as an ensign, and fought against the Prussians in "the Seven Years' War." He was made a prisoner, when he was persuaded to enter the Prussian service, in which he was afterwards to become so distinguished. He soon rose to a senior captaincy, but, taking disgust at the system which promoted an inferior officer of merit over him, he requested permission to retire, which was granted by his eccentric sovereign Frederick the Great. He now became a farmer in Silesia, where, by industry, he accumulated a good estate, upon which he seemed likely to settle for life, as he had already passed fifteen years in getting it together. In 1786, however, Frederick-William succeeded to the throne of Prussia, when he was courteously recalled to the army, invested with the rank of major in his old regiment of Black Hussars, and began to serve against the French. In 1789 he received the order of Merit; and, in 1793-4, fought at the battles of Orchies, Luxembourg, Oppenheim, Frankenstein, Kirchweiler, and Edesheim. In 1802 he possessed himself of Erfurt and Muhlhausen; and, in the same year, after the battle of Jena, made a successful retreat before Soult, Murat, and Bernadotte, although ultimately forced to capitulate, only upon the condition, stated in writing, of being "without ammunition and provisions." Being now a prisoner of the French, he was exchanged for General Victor; and, in 1813, was again in the field, at the head of a combined force of Prussians and Russians. At the battles of Lutten, Bautzen, and Haynau he greatly distinguished himself, and received, in acknowledgment, the order of St. George, from the emperor Alexander of Russia. In 1813 he held the undivided command of 60,000 men, with whom he defeated Marshals Ney, Macdonald, Sebastiani, and Lauriston, and contributed greatly to the victorious results of the battle of Leipzig. In 1814 he took possession of Nancy; and, at Brienne, withstood a determined attack from Napoleon I. In the same year he entered Paris, and would have taken a dreadful revenge upon its inhabitants, had he not been restrained by Wellington and the other generals. He now wore upon his breast all the insignia of all the illustrious orders of Europe, and the king of Prussia created a new one for his especial honour. Its symbol was a cross of iron, as the sign of his invincible courage. At this time he visited England, where he had the academical degree of LL.D. conferred on him by the university of Oxford. After this he returned to his country, and retired to his Silesian estate. In 1815, however, the escape of Napoleon from Elba summoned him once more to the battle-field, and he took command of the Prussian army in Belgium. He was defeated, with great loss, at Ligny, on the 16th of June, when his horse was shot under him, and when he himself lay, covered by the animal, until several regiments of French cuirassiers had passed over him. He was reported dead to Napoleon; but *le vieux diable*, 'the old devil,' Napoleon's name for him, appeared at the close of the battle of Waterloo, and inflicted a terrific slaughter upon the flying French. After this crowning triumph, he once more retired to his chateau in Silesia, where his sovereign visited him in his latest moments. "I know I shall die," said the veteran; "I am not sorry for it, seeing that I am now no longer of any use." B. at Rostock, on the Baltic, 1742; D. at Krulowitz, Silesia, 1819.

Boccage

BLUE FIELDS, a river of the Mosquito territory, Central America, falling into an inlet of the Caribbean Sea, after a course of several hundred miles. At its mouth is a town of the same name, where is the residence of the king, and which commands the entrance of the harbour.

BLUE MOUNTAINS, a range of mountains in Australia and New Holland, N.W. of Port Jackson.

BLUE RIDGE, the easternmost ridge of the Alleghany Mountains, in Pennsylvania and Virginia, U.S., about 130 miles from the Atlantic. (See ALLEGHANY OR APALLACHIAN MOUNTAINS.)

BLUMENBACH, Johann Friedrich, *bloo'-men-bak*, a distinguished German anatomist and physiologist, who in 1775 published a work on the "Varieties of the Human Race," which fixed his fame. In 1776 he became extraordinary professor of medicine in the university of Gottingen; and from that time devoted himself to the promotion of the sciences in connection with medicine, anatomy, and physiology. He published numerous works, and in 1812 was appointed secretary to the Royal Society of Sciences at Gottingen. In 1816 he was made physician to the king of Great Britain and Holland; and in 1821 a knight commander of the Guelphic order. In 1831 he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences of Paris. B. at Gotha, 1752; D. 1840.

BLYTH, *blythe*, four rivers of England; one of which falls into the German Ocean, near Southwold; another into the river Tame, Warwickshire; another into the North Sea, at Blyth, Northumberland; another into the Trent, about 5 miles from Rugeley.

BLYTH, a seaport-town of Northumberland, at the mouth of the Blythe, 11 miles from Newcastle. The chief trade is in coals and salt. Pop. 2,060.

BLYTH, a market-town and parish of England, 3 miles from Nottingham. Area, 17,070 acres. Pop. about 4,000.

BOADICEA, *bo'-a-dis'-e-a*, or *bo-a-di-se'-a*, an ancient British queen, the wife of Prafatagus, king of the Iceni, who, for the security of his family, made the Roman emperor co-heir with his daughters. On this, the Roman officers took possession of his palace, gave the princesses up to the brutality of the soldiers, and scourged the queen in public. Boadicea, roused to revenge, assembled her countrymen and stormed Camalodunum (the present Colchester), and put its garrison to the sword. Subsequently Suetonius Paulinus defeated the Britons, and Boadicea either fell among the slain or poisoned herself after her defeat, A.D. 60.

BOANERGES, *bo'-a-ne'-ges*, 'sons of thunder,' a title given to James and John, as zealous preachers.

BOAZ, *bo'-az*, 'alacrity,' a wealthy citizen of Bethlehem, who married Ruth.

BOCCACCIO, John, *bok-ka'-che-o*, a celebrated Italian writer, the son of a Florentine merchant, and who, when young, became intimate with the poet Petrarch. He resided a long time at Naples, where he fell in love with the natural daughter of the king, and where the sight of the tomb of Virgil determined his future vocation. His "La Teseide," written in octave-syllabic measure, was the first chivalrous poem in the Italian language. Chaucer borrowed from it his "Knight's Tale," to which Dryden gave a new name, and re-cast it as "Palamon and Arcite." He wrote several other poems; but the work upon which his fame rests is the "Decamerone," consisting of one hundred tales, ten of which are supposed to be told in the afternoons of ten successive days, by a party of three young men and seven young women. The stories chiefly consist of love-intrigues, and are of a licentious character. B. at Certaldo, in Tuscany, 1313; D. at Certaldo, 1375.—Boccaccio and Petrarch were the revivers of classical learning in Italy, and the former may justly be considered as the father of Italian prose in its purer state; for, although he is chiefly known as an admirable story-teller, yet he, at the same time, was a learned man, and wrote several treatises on classical subjects, and was the first to introduce into Italy copies of the Iliad and Odyssey. Of Boccaccio's works many editions and translations have been published.

BOCCAGE, Maria Anne le Page, a French poetess, who at the age of 16 married Peter Joseph du Boccage. At an early period she displayed a taste for poetry,

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Boccanera

and acquired the friendship of several eminent literary characters; amongst whom were Voltaire, Heineault, and Montesquieu. In 1746 she obtained a prize from the academy at Rouen; and contended for another given by the French Academy for a eulogium on Louis XV.; but on this occasion succumbed to Marmontel. She published a poem entitled "Paradis Terrestre," taken from Milton, and translated the "Death of Abel." *B.* at Rouen, 1710; *D.* 1802.

BOCCANERA, *bok'-ka-nair'-a*, the name of a noble Italian family, who figured in Italian history during the 13th and 14th centuries. One of them, SIMON, was the first doge of Genoa, being elected in 1339. *D.* of poison, 1362. (See GENOA.)

BOCCHERINI, *bok-ker-e'-ne*, a musical composer, who excelled in symphonies, in which he was the precursor of Haydn. The king of Spain attached him to his court, and he settled at Madrid. *B.* at Lucca, 1740; *D.* 1805.—Continental critics say that his compositions are of so religious a kind, that if the Almighty wished to listen to mundane music, he would choose Boccherini's.

BOCCHETTA, *bok-ket'-ta*, a celebrated pass of the Apennines, the key of the route from Novi to Genoa, and from which a magnificent view may be had of the surrounding scenery. Redoubts were raised here by the Imperialists in 1746, and the French passed the defile in 1796.

BOCCOLD, John, *bok'-kold*, commonly called JOHN OF LEYDEN, *li'-den*, a fanatic tailor of that city, who associated himself with Mathias, a baker of Haarlem. They, at the head of a rabble of Anabaptists, made themselves masters of the city of Munster. Here, however, they were besieged by the bishop, and Mathias being slain in a sally, Boccold succeeded him, assuming the regal and prophetic character. He set up a government modelled according to a perversion of scriptural declarations, and called himself king of Sion. He allowed a plurality of wives, and took fourteen to himself; one of whom he put to death for questioning his divine authority. The city being taken, Boccold was hanged, in the 28th year of his age. Lived in the 16th century.

BOCHART, *bok'-ar*, a celebrated Oriental scholar, who was a minister at Caen, Normandy. He was versed in most of the Eastern languages,—Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldean, Arabic, Ethiopian, &c. Christina of Sweden, wishing to see him, he in 1652 went to Stockholm, where he was received with great honours. On his return to Caen he died suddenly, whilst arguing against Huet in the academy there. He is the author of many works; of which the principal are, "Sacred Geography," "History of the Animals of Scripture," "An Account of the Minerals, Plants, and Precious Stones of the Bible." *B.* at Rouen, 1599; *D.* 1667.

BOCHIM, *bo'-kim*, 'weepers,' a place where the Israelites assembled after the death of Joshua.

BOCK, Jerome, *bok*, called also LE BOUC, a German naturalist, one of the fathers of botany, being the first who attempted a natural classification of plants, and to seek under their modern names those mentioned in the Bible. *B.* at Heidelberg, 1498; *D.* at Hornbach, 1554.

BODLEY, Sir Thomas, the patron of the Bodleian Library at Oxford, and from whom it derives its name, was, in 1564, chosen fellow of Merton College, Oxford, and served the offices of public orator and proctor. He was subsequently employed by Queen Elizabeth in several embassies; but, in 1597, falling into disgrace, he determined to retire from public life, and the same year began to restore the University Library of Oxford. That noble fabric was almost wholly rebuilt by him, and furnished with a great number of books collected at a considerable expense, and at his death he bequeathed nearly his whole property for its support and augmentation. By this means the Bodleian Library has come to be the first of its kind in the world. On the accession of James I. he received the honour of knighthood. *B.* at Exeter in 1544; *D.* at Oxford in 1612, and was buried in the chapel of Merton College.

BODMIN, *bod'-min*, a market-town and parish of Cornwall, 26 miles from Plymouth. It principally consists of one wide street, extending nearly a mile from E. to W. It has a spacious church, a county jail, a bridewell, and a lunatic asylum. *Pop.* 4,705.

BOECE, or **BOETHIUS**, Hector, *bo-e'-the-us*, a Scotch

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historian, who, on the foundation of King's College, Aberdeen, by Archbishop Elphinstone, was appointed the first principal. In gratitude for this honour, he, on the death of that prelate, wrote his life, with an account of his predecessors in that see. But his greatest work is the History of Scotland, in Latin, which is written in an elegant style, although full of legendary tales and perverted facts. *B.* at Dundee in 1470; *D.* 1536, and was buried near the tomb of Bishop Elphinstone, in the chapel of his college.

BEOTIA, *be-o'-she-a*, a country of Greece, forming a part of the modern Livadia. It was called Bœotia, according to some, from Bœotus, son of Itonus; or, according to others, from *bous*, 'an ox,' owing to Cadmus having been led by an ox to the spot where he built Thebes. Its inhabitants were noted for their natural dullness and stupidity, even to a proverb (*Boiôtiaus*); yet it will be found that no single province in Greece, save Attica, could furnish a list of poets and other writers in which are included such names as Hesiod, Corinna, Pindar, and Plutarch.

BOERHAAVE, Herman, *boer'-haf*, a celebrated physician, who was educated at the university of Leyden, with a view to the ministry, and in 1689 took his degree of Doctor of Philosophy. In two discourses he had refuted the doctrines of Epicurus and Spinoza, by which he raised his character for piety and learning. Subsequently, however, a report spread that he had become a disciple of Spinoza, and which, although untrue, determined him to renounce the ministry, and adopt medicine for his profession. In 1701 he read lectures upon the institutes of physic; and in 1709 was appointed professor of medicine and botany. In 1714 he was chosen rector of the university, and displayed so much spirit against Cartesianism, as to rouse the resentment of the friends of that system against him, particularly a theological professor at Franeker, who charged Boerhaave with being a deist; for which the furious divine was obliged, by his own university, to make an apology. In 1713 he was nominated professor of chemistry, a science which he greatly improved. In 1715 he was appointed rector of the university of Leyden and physician to the hospital of St. Augustine. His fame had now spread over the world. He was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and of the Royal Society of London; and a Chinese mandarin is said to have written him a letter with this direction, "To the illustrious Boerhaave, physician, in Europe." *B.* at Voorhout, near Leyden, 1668; *D.* in 1738.—Boerhaave was the most distinguished physician of his age, and wrote a great many works upon those sciences in close connection with his profession. He excelled as an illustrative experimentalist, and it is said that he had such unwearied patience, that he performed one experiment 300 and another 877 times.

BOETHIUS, or **BOETIUS**, *bo-e'-the-us*, Anitius Manlius Torquatus Severinus, a Roman philosopher, who was descended from a patrician family, and who in 510 was advanced to the consulship. He was a profound scholar, and well versed in mathematical learning. He defended the Catholic faith against the Arians, and for his zeal in defence of Albinus, a senator, Theodoric, king of Italy, sent him prisoner to the tower of Pavia, where he wrote his immortal book, entitled "Consolation of Philosophy," which has passed through numerous editions, and was translated into Anglo-Saxon by King Alfred. *B.* at Rome, 455; beheaded in prison, in Pavia, 526. In 996 Otho III. erected to his memory, in the church of St. Augustine, in Pavia, a monument, which existed till the last century, when the church was destroyed.

BOGLIPOOR, *bog-le-poor*, the capital of a district of the same name in British India, on the Ganges, 104 miles from Moorshedabad. It is a handsome and flourishing town. *Pop.* 30,000.—The district is watered by the Ganges, and is supposed to be inhabited by the aborigines of Hindostan. *Area*, 8,270 square miles. *Pop.* 2,019,900. *Lat.* between 24° and 26° N. *Lon.* between 86° and 89° E.

BOGOTA, *bo-go'-ta*, the capital of the republic of New Grenada, S. America, situate on a plateau nearly 9,000 feet above the level of the sea. Nearly one half of this city is occupied by religious buildings, and it is parcelled out into large squares, in which there are several palaces, a theatre, a mint, a barracks, and

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some convents. It has, besides, a university, and the river San Francisco runs through it. In its neighbourhood are coal-fields and salt-mines. *Pop.* 40,000.—An earthquake seriously damaged this town in 1826.

BOGOTA, RIO DE, a large river of S. America, rising near the city of Santa Fé, and, running through a narrow glen of 40 miles long, forms the cataract of Tequendama, 900 feet high.

BOHEMIA, *bo-he'-me-a*, a kingdom of Europe, forming part of the Austrian dominions, and comprised in the Germanic confederation, is situate nearly in the heart of Germany. It has Bavaria on the W., the kingdom of Saxony on the N., Silesia and Moravia on the E., and Austria proper on the S. *Ext.* Its greatest length from E. to W. is 210, with a breadth from N. to S. of 171 miles. *Area*, 20,223 square miles. *Divisions or Circles.* This country is divided into the following sixteen circles, exclusive of the metropolis, Prague, which ranks as a separate district: Buntzlau, Königgratz, Bitschow, Chrudim, Czaslau, Budweis, Tabor, Prachin, Pilsen, Klattau, Saatz, Elnbogen (including the small district of Egra), Leutmeritz, Rakonitz, Beraun, and Kaurzim. *Desc.* Bohemia is separated into nearly two equal parts by the river Moldau, and forms an inclosed plateau, traversed by various off-shoots from the lofty mountains with which it is surrounded. These are the Rasenberg, or Giant Mountains, on the N.; the Suderengebirge on the N.E.; the Bohmerwald on the S.W.; and the Erzgebirge, or Ore Mountains, in the N.W. *Rivers.* The Moldau and the Elbe, of which Bohemia forms the upper basin, and to which all its streams are affluents. There are on the right the Isar, and on the left the Ausse, Mettau, Moldau, Erlitz, and Eger. The Moldau is the largest, and also receives several tributaries. *Lakes.* None, properly speaking. There are many small pieces of water and some extensive swamps and morasses, particularly the Servina swamp, a considerable portion of which has been drained and converted into pasture-land. *Forests.* Extensive, and supplying a large amount of timber. *Climate.* Cold but healthy. *Pro.* The soil being fertile, corn, pulse, hops, flax, hemp, fruit, and all kinds of garden vegetables are produced in abundance. Saffron is raised in a smaller proportion; and wine, though made of an excellent flavour, is produced but in small quantities. *Minerals.* Bohemia formerly had mines of gold; and still has those of silver, tin, iron, quicksilver, cobalt, zinc, arsenic, bismuth, calamine, antimony, sulphur, salt-petre, vitriol, alum, and pit-coal; garnets, sapphires, topazes, hyacinths, chrysolites, amethysts, opals, chalcidones, cornelians, and agates, are also found. The Bohemian diamond is a species of rock crystal. This country abounds likewise in marble, alabaster, porphyry, jasper, asbestos, serpentine, gypsum, and moonstone, as well as in porcelain earth and granite. Mineral waters exist in various situations. *Manuf.* Yarn, linen, cambric, veils, lace, ribbons, stockings, thread, printed linen, woollen stuffs, wax-cloth, glass, mirrors, garnets, and other minerals (exclusive of metals); cotton and silk stuffs, hats, paper, leather, wooden wares, musical instruments, alum, vitriol, and gunpowder. *Exp.* Besides the foregoing articles, there are exported great quantities of metals, both raw and wrought, vegetable products, cattle, and wool. *Imp.* The principal imports consist of salt, wine, colonial products, spirituous liquors, silk, Spanish wool, cotton, quicksilver, iron, lead, hardware, jewels, trinkets, and dye-stuffs. *Towns.* Prague, and the capitals of the sixteen circles, most of which are of the same names. *Rel.* Roman Catholic, but all denominations are tolerated. *Gov.* Hereditary monarchy, with the right of both male and female succession. *Pop.* 4,500,000, of whom one third are Tchèques or Slaves, about one half Germans, and the rest Jews. *Lat.* between 48° 33' and 51° 3' N. *Lon.* between 12° and 16° 46' E.—Bohemia derives its name from the Boii, a Celtic race, who took possession of the country about 600 years B.C., but who were driven out, under Augustus, by the Marcomans, who were in their turn conquered by the Tchèques, a race of the Slaves. These founded many states or republics, the principal of which was Prague. At the commencement of the eighth century, all these states were united under one chief, named Croc or Crac. Pozémysl, who had married Crac's daughter, succeeded; and thus, in 722, laid the foundation of a dynasty which

Bois-le-Duc

did not expire till 1306. Up to 1086, it had been a dukedom, but in that year Wratlas II. was named king by a decree of Henry IV., emperor of Germany, Duke Spitignew I. having, in the 10th century, recognized the suzerainty of the Germanic empire. At the death of Wenceslas II. in 1306, the kingdom passed at first to Rudolph of Austria, then to Henry of Carinthia, and finally to the house of Luxembourg, belonging to which four kings reigned, from 1309 to 1437. It was in the reign of Wenceslas IV., one of this dynasty, that John Huss and his disciples spread through Bohemia the doctrines of reform. In 1437 Albert of Austria, by marriage, became possessed of Bohemia; but his son, Ladislas I., dying in 1457 without issue, George Podiebrad, a simple gentleman, was then elected. This monarch maintained his position in spite of the thunders of the Vatican, the treason of his son-in-law, Mathias, king of Hungary, and the rebellion of his most powerful nobles. After him Ladislas II. and Louis of the Jagellons of Poland, occupied the throne. In 1526 Ferdinand I., brother of Charles V., was elected king; and with him commenced the Austrian house of Bohemia. Up to 1547 the kings had been elected; after that time they became hereditary, and since that date, Austria retained possession of this kingdom. The king of Bohemia was one of the seven electors of the German emperors.

BOHEMOND, or **BOEMOND**, Mark, *bo-he'-mond*, the first prince of Antioch, who, in 1081, accompanied his father, Robert Guiscard, duke of Apulia, in his attempt on the Eastern empire. On the return of Guiscard to Italy, he left the command to his son, who defeated the emperor Alexis in two battles. On his father's death in 1085, he became prince of Tarentum; but, desiring to increase his dominions, took part in the first crusade. In 1098 he took Antioch, of which he was made prince by the Crusaders, and established there a little kingdom, which existed nearly 200 years. He afterwards took Laodicea, but was himself made prisoner. On gaining his liberty, he returned to Greece with a large army, but met with little success. B. 1111.—Six princes of his name succeeded him in the sovereignty of Antioch, the last, Bohemond VII., being dethroned in 1288. (See ANTIOCH.)

BOILDIEU, *boild'-yu(r)*, a celebrated French musical composer, who was made professor at the Conservatory, and subsequently quitted Paris for St. Petersburg, where the emperor Alexander appointed him master of the chapel. In 1812 he returned to Paris. His principal works are, "The Caliph of Bagdad," and "La Dame Blanche." B. at Rouen, 1775; D. at Jarcy, la Brie, 1834.

BOILEAU, Nicholas, surnamed **DESPREAUX**, *boi'-lo'*, a famous French poet, who was bred to the law, in which, however, he made little progress. His satires gained him great reputation, and placed him in the foremost rank of the reforming poets of his time. Louis XIV. was highly pleased with them, and distinguished him by several marks of his favour. His "Art of Poetry" appeared in 1673, and served in some degree as a model for the English poet Pope, who imitated it in many of his best passages in the "Essay on Criticism." In 1684 he was chosen member of the French Academy, and in 1701 was elected pensionary of the Academy of Inscriptions and Medals, which he held till 1705, when his growing infirmities obliged him to resign. The best edition of his works is that of Durand, in 1747, 5 vols. 8vo. B. at Paris, in 1636; D. 1711.—Boileau rendered great services to French literature in superseding the vicious works of his age, and teaching the people to admire Corneille, Molière, and Racine, and at the same time himself offering the most beautiful models of pure and perfect poetry. He had two brothers, who were the authors of some unimportant writings.

BOIS-LE-DUC, *boi'-le(r)-dook*, 'the duke's wood,' is a strongly fortified town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, situate at the conflux of the rivers Dommel and Aa, 28 miles from Utrecht. The town is entered by four gates, and is approached by water at three openings. The cathedral church, built in 1366, is one of the finest structures in the Netherlands. A considerable trade is carried on, particularly in corn; they have also manufactures of knives and needles. Commerce is greatly promoted by the many

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Boismont

canals which pass through the town. *Pop.*, garrison inclusive, 22,000.—This city surrendered in 1794, without much opposition, to the French under General Pichegru. In January, 1814, it again surrendered to the Prussian army under General Bulow.

BOISMONT, *bo-wi'-mawng*, a celebrated French preacher, well known for his sermons and panegyrics, in which are many very eloquent passages, and who was admitted to the Academy in 1755. His sermon which is most to be noted was preached in 1782, in order to gather contributions for the establishment of an asylum for disabled soldiers and ecclesiastics. Such was its great effect on his auditors, that a sum of £150,000 was collected, and the asylum founded at Rougemont. He delivered the funeral orations over the Dauphin, Queen Maria Leczinska, Louis XV., and Maria Theresa. *B.* 1715; *d.* 1786.

BOISSY D'ANGLAS, Francis Antony, *bo-wis'-se dawng'-gla*, a French statesman, who was, in 1792, elected by the department of Ardèche a member of the Convention, in which assembly he distinguished himself by his moderation, powers of application, and by his heroic firmness. He was president on the 1st Prairial (1795), when the mob, invading the Assembly, wished to force the Convention to establish the reign of terror. Boissy was insulted and menaced; and, to terrify him, the head of representative Féraud, who had just been beheaded before his eyes, was shown to him. He uncovered himself, and saluted this relic of his unfortunate colleague; then, resuming his seat, remained unmoved in this scene of disorder and anarchy. He took a part in all the affairs of his country during the Republic and the Empire, and, at the restoration, was made a peer. *B.* at St. Jean Chantre, 1756; *d.* at Paris, 1826.

BOJADOR, CAPE, *boj'-a-dor'*, situate on the W. coast of Africa, in *lat.* 26° 12' N.; *lon.* 16° 47' E.—The ancients considered it the end of the world. It was doubled for the first time about 1433, by Gillianez, a Portuguese.

BOKHARA, or **UZBEKSTAN**, *bok-ha'-ra*, a country of Central Asia, bounded on the N. by the desert of Kizil-Koom and the khanat of Kokhand, E. by Kunduz and Badakshan, S. by Cabul, and W. by the desert of Kharism. *Area*, estimated at 235,000 square miles. *Desc.* Barren, its soil mostly consisting of a stiff clay of great aridity, save where it is watered by the streams which descend from the high mountain-ranges with which it is surrounded. *Rivers.* The Kohik, the Oxus or Amoo, and the Kushku or Kurshee. About nine tenths of the cultivated land of the country is situate on the banks of these rivers. *Pro.* Rice, pulse, wheat, barley, maize, cotton, indigo, and fruits, which are very fine. In the gardens, great quantities of melons, pumpkins, and cucumbers are raised. Of the first, Bokhara would appear to be the native country, and from it the natives extract a kind of molasses. In the mountainous regions a considerable quantity of timber is grown, and, in the plains, willows and poplars, which are used in house-building. *Minerals.* Some gold is found among the sands of the Oxus or Amoo, but all other metals are imported from Russia. *Manf.* Unimportant; the most extensive are those of cotton and silk, and a cloth in which both of these materials are combined. The people make excellent morocco leather, have good dyes, and are skilful in the manufacture of swords, although much inferior to the Persians. *Towns.* Bokhara, Samarcand, and Balkh. *Pop.* 1,500,000. *Lat.* between 36° and 42° N. *Lon.* between 63° and 70° E.—The government of this country is administered by a khan, who is despotic, and who maintains a standing army of about 25,000 men, of whom 4,000 are infantry. He is the most powerful of the princes of Turkistan, and can, if required, easily raise his army to 100,000 men.

BOKHARA, the capital of the above, is situate on the banks of the Kohik, 130 miles from Samarcand. It is said to be 9 miles in circumference, and to be entered by twelve gates. The citadel is in the centre of the city, and it contains the palace, the harem, the royal stables, the residences of the state officers, and the barracks. A vast number of mosques adorn the city, and there are schools and colleges in abundance. As the merchants of Turkey, Persia, Russia, China, Tartary, India, and Cabul meet here, there is an active commerce

Bolivar

carried on. *Pop.* estimated at 160,000. *Lat.* 39° 48' N. *Lon.* 64° 26' E.

BOLAN PASS, *bo-lan'*, a defile in the mountains of Beloochistan, on the route from the Lower Indus to Afghanistan, and about 55 miles in length. It is infested by the Beloochee freebooters, and has an elevation, at its highest point, of 5,793 feet. *Lat.* 29° 30' to 29° 52' N. *Lon.* between 67° and 67° 40' E.—The **BOLAN RIVER** runs through this pass, which, in 1839, took the Bengal column, with its accompanying artillery, six days to march through it.

BOLBEC, *bol'-bek*, a town of France, on the Bolbec, 17 miles from Havre. *Manf.* Cottons, woollens, linens, dye-works, and chemical factories. *Pop.* 9,664.

BOLESŁAS, *bo-les'-la*, the name of five kings of Poland, who reigned at different periods between 992 and 1289.

BOLEYN, Anne, *bool'-en*, wife of Henry VIII., king of England, and mother of Queen Elizabeth, was the daughter of Sir Thomas Boleyn, afterwards created Viscount Rochford and earl of Wiltshire. Her mother was Lady Elizabeth Howard, daughter of the duke of Norfolk. Her early years were spent at the French court, where she attended the wife of Louis XII., on whose death she returned to England, and became maid of honour to Queen Catharine, which occasioned her to be often in the company of Henry. That monarch became enamoured of her person, and in order to make her his wife, determined to procure a divorce of his queen. This design he carried into execution, and married Anne privately; but, when she became pregnant, he publicly acknowledged her his queen, and she so continued till he conceived a passion for Jane Seymour. He then caused her to be tried for high treason, in having been unchaste with her brother and four other persons,—Henry Norris, Sir Francis Weston, William Brereton, and Mark Smeton, all of whom suffered death for their alleged crime. *B.* 1507; beheaded, on the green before the Tower, 1536.—The body of this unfortunate lady was thrown into a common chest of elm-tree, “used to put arrows in,” and her brutal husband married Jane Seymour the day following her execution.

BOLINGBROKE, *bol'-ing-brok*, a market-town and parish of Lincolnshire, 4 miles from Spilsby. *Area*, 2,570 acres. *Pop.* 1,000.—Here are the remains of a castle in which Henry IV. was born.

BOLINGBROKE, *bol'-ing-brok*, or *bool'-ing-brok*, Henry St. John Viscount, a distinguished political writer and statesman, who, in 1701, entered parliament as member for Wotton-Basset, and, in 1704, became secretary at war. In 1707 he resigned; but, in 1710, he was one of the ministry. For the next four years he assisted in governing the country, and, by the inglorious treaty of Utrecht, in April, 1713, brought the war with France to a close. In 1712 he was created Viscount Bolingbroke; and, in 1714, Queen Anne died. This was a fatal blow to Bolingbroke, who had quarrelled with his old friend Harley, the earl of Oxford, and who was endeavouring to form a new cabinet. The death of the queen disarranged all his measures, and, in the following year, he was compelled to make his escape to France in disguise, to evade the vengeance of his enemies. On the accession of George I., he was impeached, by Walpole, at the bar of the House of Lords, and, not appearing to take his trial, he was attainted by act of parliament. Meanwhile he had entered the service of Charles Stuart, the Pretender, who appointed him his prime minister, but who, after his return from Scotland, dismissed him. In 1723 he was permitted to return to England, but he was not re-admitted to the House of Lords. This excited his animosity, and he began to write against the ministry with considerable effect, and finally succeeded in overthrowing Sir Robert Walpole. In 1735 he once more withdrew to France, where he resided until the death of his father; which event enabled him to take possession of the family estates at Battersea. Here he passed the remainder of his days, employing his pen upon other subjects besides such as had political tendencies. *B.* at Battersea, 1678; *d.* at Battersea, 1751.—The works of Bolingbroke are now little read, notwithstanding the many charms which his style possesses.

BOLIVAR, Simon, *bol'-e-var*, a South American, and the liberator of Bolivia from the Spanish yoke, was the most distinguished general that has yet ap-

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Bolivia

peared in that country. He received his university education at Madrid, and afterwards visited Italy, Switzerland, Germany, France, and England. In 1802 he returned to Madrid, and married a beautiful lady three years younger than himself, he being then only 19. In 1809 he returned to S. America, where, shortly after his arrival, his wife died, when he once more visited Europe, and did not return till the following year, when he dedicated himself to the freedom of his country, and, at Venezuela, entered upon his military career as a colonel in the service of the newly-founded republic. In June, 1810, we find him in London, endeavouring to induce the British cabinet to assist the independent party against the royalists, and in the following year he was acting as governor of Puerto Cabello, the strongest fortress of Venezuela. He was now fairly committed to the revolutionary cause, serving under General Miranda, whom he afterwards accused as a traitor, and who subsequently died in a dungeon in Spain. The war continued to rage, and after many reverses and changes, he gradually won his way to that goal for which he heroically and disinterestedly fought. At length, in 1821, the independent troops were successful in the battle of Carabobo, where the royalists lost upwards of 6,000 men, and which decided the cause against Spain. On the 20th of August of the same year a republican constitution was adopted, and decreed to continue, as then defined, till 1834. Bolivar was chosen president, and he turned his attention to the internal administration of the country. In 1823 he assisted the Peruvians to obtain their independence, and was declared their liberator, and invested with supreme authority. On the 10th of February, 1825, however, he convoked a congress, and resigned his dictatorship in the following words: "I felicitate Peru on being delivered from two things which, of all others on earth, are most dreadful—war, by the victory of Ayacucho, and despotism, by this my resignation." He now visited the upper provinces of Peru, which, calling a convention at Chuquisaca, gave the name of Bolivia to their country, in honour of their liberator, and appointed him perpetual protector, and to draw up a constitution. On the 25th of May, 1826, he presented his Bolivian code to the congress of Bolivia, which was afterwards adopted, though with some dissatisfaction, although it was also subsequently adopted by the congress of Lima, where, under its provisions, he himself was elected president for life. He now set out for Colombia, where disaffection and party strife were at their height. His conduct here was misconstrued, and he was supposed to be assuming the powers of a dictator. These suspicions seem to have deeply affected him, for he wrote to the senate, in February, 1827: "Suspensions of tyrannous usurpation rest upon my name, and disturb the hearts of Colombians. I desire to be made only a private citizen." In 1829 new disturbances arose, and in 1830 a convention was called for the purpose of framing a new constitution for Colombia. The proceedings were begun by Bolivar, who once more tendered his resignation. He was pressed to retain his position; but his resolution was already formed, and he bade adieu to public life, broken in mind and body. He retired to Cartagena, whence, in 1831, he sent an address to the Colombians, vindicating his conduct, and complaining of their ingratitude. This was his last act which had relation to public affairs; for by the end of another week he was no more. B. at Caracas, 1783; D. at San Pedro, near Cartagena, 1831.

BOLIVIA AND UPPER PERU, *bo-liv'-e-a*, an independent republic of S. America, nearly inclosed by the states of Brazil, Peru, Chili, and the Argentine Republic. *Ext.* Its extreme length is 1,100, and its breadth 800 miles. *Area*, 374,480 square miles. *Divisions.* It is divided into nine departments,—La Paz, Oruro, Potosi, Chuquisaca, or Sucre, Cochabamba, Beni, Santa Cruz, Tarija, and Lamar, or Cobja. These again are subdivided into provinces. *Desc.* Nearly the whole of this country being within the tropics, it might be supposed that its climate would correspond with its geographical position; but from the centre of the country being composed of ramifications of the Andes, high table-lands and valleys, the air is, on this account, tempered; so that not more than one half of its surface has a tropical climate. As a whole, therefore, the

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country is fertile in the valleys, whilst the region between the Pacific and the Andes is nearly barren. The plains of Chuquitos and Moxos are clothed with immense forests, and the lands between the various hill-ridges may be characterized as undulating plains covered with a coarse grass, on which vast herds of llamas are pastured. *Rivers.* The Beni, Mamore, Rio Grande, or Guapai. All these are affluents of the Madeira, which, in its turn, becomes an affluent of the Amazon. The Pilcomayo and Paraguay are other streams which are tributaries of the La Plata. These all come from the E. declivity of the Andes, whilst those on the W., except in the case of the Loa, do not reach the Pacific, but are lost in their course. The Desaguadero flows out of Lake Titicaco, and runs for 200 miles through Bolivia. *Lakes.* Titicaco, the largest in S. America. There are many other collections of water, formed principally in the rainy season, but which cannot properly be called lakes. *Pro.* Rice, barley, oats, maize, cotton, indigo, sugar-cane, Peruvian bark, cacao, medicinal drugs, potatoes, the choicest fruits, and timber. *Minerals.* Gold is found in all the rivers of the E. Cordillera of the Andes, and the "mines of Potosi" have been proverbial for their richness in silver, and lead, tin, sulphur, nitre, and salt are obtained. Copper-mines are abundant, although, from their distance in the interior, they cannot be successfully wrought. *Manf.* Limited; the natives principally occupy themselves with the pursuit of agriculture and the rearing of cattle; but the Indian population produce fine cloths, parasols, and fans; cotton goods and glass wares are manufactured at Cochabamba; cloths of llama and alpaca hair at La Paz; hats of wool at Atacania, and silver-wire vessels in the mining districts. *Towns.* La Paz, Potosi, Oruro, Chuquisaca, Cochabamba, Santa Cruz, Tarija, and Cobja. *Pop.* 1,030,000. *Lat.* between 12° 10' and 25° 30' S. *Lon.* between 58° and 70° 40' W.—Bolivia, under the name of Upper Peru, was formerly comprised in the Spanish viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, but on gaining its independence, it assumed the name of Bolivia. (*See BOLIVAR.*)

Bologna, *bo-lone'-ya*, a city of Italy, built in a plain, in the States of the Church, 24 miles from Modena. It lies at the foot of the Apennines, between the rivers Savena and Reno, in a rich and fertile valley. It contains a number of elegant churches and cloisters, which are adorned in the interior with beautiful paintings. Among other public edifices may be noticed its palaces, the Registry, the Chamber of Commerce, and the two towers degli Asinelli and de' Garisendi; the former 371 feet in height, the loftiest in Italy; the latter originally 130 feet in height, but now reduced to nearly 70, from its leaning to one side. A famous university exists here, which had the honour of first drawing the attention of Europe to the Roman law; and, besides, an observatory, galleries of sculpture and painting, a school of music, cabinets, libraries, and a botanical garden. *Manf.* Cloth, silk stockings, and other stuffs; satins, damasks, taffeta, velvet, gauze, crape, and linen. The other products of Bologna and its environs are fruit, wine, the well-known soap-ball, cheese, oil, and honey. *Pop.* 78,000. *Lat.* of Observatory, 44° 29' 54" N. *Lon.* 11° 21' E.—This city, occupying the site of the ancient Felsina, has filled a considerable place in Italian history, from its having been the residence of many illustrious families, and from its having been the seat of the school of the Caracci, who restored a correct taste in painting, after Michael Angelo and Raphael. It is the birth-place of Aldrovani, Galvani, Malpighi, Massighi, the Zanoki, the painters Albani, Guido, Domenichino, and the three Caracci. In 1506 it was finally annexed to the Ecclesiastical States. In 1796 it was entered by Bonaparte, who expelled from it the papal authorities. After the revolutionary movements of 1848, an Austrian *corps d'armée* made it its headquarters. This occupation of the Papal States by Austrian troops was for many years the fertile source of danger to the peace of Europe, France and Sardinia especially protesting against the Austrian occupation.

Bologna, LEGATION OF, a province of Italy, in the pope's dominions, having the Ferrarese on the N., Romagna on the E., Tuscany on the S., and Modena on the W. *Ext.* 50 miles long by about 30 broad.

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Bolor-Tagh

Area, 1,292 square miles. *Desc.* Marshy in the north-east part of the province, where it is watered by the Po; level and productive in the middle, and mountainous in the south. *Pro.* Rice, corn, wine, oil, fruit, hemp, flax, saffron, silk, and all kinds of vegetables. Pigs and horned cattle are reared in great numbers, and bees are preserved for their honey. *Minerals.* Chalk, gypsum, and marble. *Pop.* 322,228.

BOLOR-TAGH, *bo'-lor-taw*, a mountain-chain of Central Asia, separating China on the E. from Koondooz and Kafiristan on the W. *Lat.* extending from 35° to 45° N. *Lon.* between 70° and 75° E.—Its culminating point exceeds 19,000 feet in height. *Lat.* between 35° and 40° N.

BOLTON LE MOOR, *bole'-ton*, a town of Lancashire, situate on an affluent of the Irwell, 12 miles from Manchester, and consisting of two townships,—Great and Little Bolton. It has a dispensary and news-room, besides other charitable and useful institutions, a parish church, chapels of ease, and numerous dissenting places of worship. It has also a theatre, an assembly-room, and a concert-room; a mechanics' institute, and some libraries. *Manf.* Muslins, calicoes, quiltings, shawls, jeans, and fustians. In its neighbourhood are several coal-pits, and it has paper and flax mills, besides chemical works. *Pop.* about 9,000.—The prosperity of this town is to be attributed to the introduction of the mule-jenny, which was invented by Arkwright and Crompton, and gave such a wonderful impetus to the cotton manufacture of the country. It is connected by railway with Manchester, Bury, and many more of the manufacturing towns of the north of England.

BOLTON, a township and parish in Northumberland, not far from Alnwick. *Area*, 2,048 acres. *Pop.* 165.—This is the place where, in 1513, the earl of Surrey collected his troops before the battle of Flodden, where James IV. of Scotland and so many of his nobility fell.

BOMARSUND. (See **ALAND**.)

BOMBAY, THE ISLAND OF, *bom-bai'*, is situate on the western coast of Hindostan, off the shore of Concan, in the province of Bejapore. *Ext.* 8 miles long by about 3 broad. *Area*, including Colaba island, 18 square miles. In 1664 this island was taken possession of by the English.

BOMBAY, PRESIDENCY OF, one of the three presidencies into which British India is divided. It is bounded on the N. and N.W. by the dominions of the Guicowar; on the W. by the Indian Ocean; on the S. by Goa, Mysore, and the presidency of Madras; and on the E. by the territories of the Nizam and Indore. *Area*, 120,065 square miles. To this extensive territory may be added the recently-acquired possessions of Scinde, which, with the states of the native princes subject to the British government, gives an additional 20,600 square miles. *Districts.* These are Bombay Island, with Ahmedabad, Baroach, Surat, Kaira, all lying N. of the island; Candeish, Darwar, N. and S. Concan, Poonah, and Ahmednuggur, lying south of the island; and Scinde. *Desc.* This immense expanse of territory is necessarily diversified in its physical aspects, which, under the heads of the various districts of which it is composed, are, where necessary, described in this work; but, considering the many diversities which it presents, it may be viewed as an aggregate of barren hills, elevated table-lands, long valleys, and rugged mountain tracts. *Rivers.* The principal are the Nerbudda, Mbye, Taptee, and Sabermutty, disembodying themselves in the Gulf of Cambay. There are several other streams which have their sources in the presidency; such as the Godavery and the Kishna, which empty themselves into the Bay of Bengal. *Climate.* Not so hot, and more healthy in general, than the other presidencies. *Pro.* Rice and cotton are the chief objects of culture; sugar and indigo are produced in Candeish, and a vast quantity of fruits in the N. parts; dates and cocoa-palms are abundant. *Manf.* Sugar, indigo, and silk cloths, ornamented with gold and silver, and wove at Poonah. These are the principal manufactures; the roads in the interior being so bad, and the navigable rivers so few, as to impede a rapid development of the resources of the country. *Gov.* This is vested in a governor, assisted by three councillors, with several secretaries and various other officers of state, subject to the governor-general of

Bonaparte

India, who resides at Calcutta. *Pop.* including the presidency and all the state, 15,600,000. *Lat.* between 14° and 24° N. *Lon.* between 72° and 76° E.

BOMBAY, CITY OF, derives its name from the Portuguese Bom-bahia, signifying 'good harbour,' the capital of the above presidency, and is situate on a narrow point of land at the S.E. extremity of the island of the same name. It is surrounded by strong fortifications. The castle is a regular quadrangle, with numerous works, particularly towards the sea; and the whole is encompassed by a broad deep ditch, which can be flooded at pleasure. In the centre of the town is the Green, a wide open space, which is surrounded with many large and well-built houses. Here is the English church, an extremely handsome edifice, to the left of which is the government-house; on the right is the bazaar, or market-place; and at the entrance to this street stands the theatre, which is a fine building. Besides the English church, there are a Scotch church, numerous temples for the worship of the Hindoos, mosques for the Mahometans, and a synagogue for the Jews. The Portuguese Roman Catholics have also several chapels. The Elphinstone College was founded in 1837; and in the presidency there are 120 native schools, besides nearly 2,000 native Hindoos village schools. There is also an observatory. **COMMERCE.** From the situation of Bombay, it commands an extensive commercial intercourse with the countries situate in the Persian and Arabian gulfs, with both the western and eastern coasts of India, as well as with the islands in the Eastern Ocean, and with China. Of the trade to China, the principal commodity is cotton-wool; the other articles of which the trade of Bombay consists, are sandal-wood and pepper, the produce of Malabar and the other adjacent countries; gums, drugs, and pearls from Arabia, Abyssinia, and Persia; elephants' teeth, cornelians, and other produce from Cambay; sharks' fins, birds' nests, and other articles from the Maldivé and Laccadive islands. With Europe also, and with different parts of America, Bombay carries on a considerable trade. The art of shipbuilding is carried to great perfection by the Parsees, who are accounted superior ship-carpenters. There are excellent rope-walks, which are equal to any in England, with the exception of the government yards. Its dockyard is large and well contrived, and has abundance of naval stores, together with large quantities of timber for building and repairing ships, and forges for all kinds of smith's work. *Pop.* upwards of 500,000, composed of British, Portuguese, Armenians, Jews, Mahometans, Hindoos, and Parsees. *Lat.* of the Observatory, 18° 53' 45" N. *Lon.* 72° 51' 14" E.—The first line of railway in Hindostan was opened in 1853, between Bombay and Tanna, a distance of 20 miles. Railways, which will almost girdle the three presidencies, are now in contemplation.

BONA, *bo'-na*, a considerable seaport of Algeria, in the province of Constantina, with a commodious harbour, 45 miles from Constantine. This place is nearly two miles in circumference, is entered by four gateways, and is, in every respect, greatly improved since it became a possession of the French. It has excellent markets and bazaars, cafés, washing-rooms, and a theatre. *Manf.* Tapestry, saddlery, and native clothing; besides having a trade in corn, wool, and wax. *Pop.* 12,000, of whom a third are natives. *Lat.* 36° 53' 58" N. *Lon.* 7° 46' 5" E. This was formerly one of the settlements of the French African Company, established during the reign of Louis XIV.; but in 1805 it fell into the hands of the English. It is now one of the most flourishing towns in the province of Algeria.

BONA DEA, *bo'-na de'-a*, a name given to Ops, Vesta, Cybele, Rhea, by the Greeks; and, by the Latins, to Fauna or Fatua. This goddess was so chaste, that no man but her husband saw her after her marriage. Her festivals were celebrated only in the night, by the Roman matrons in their houses; and all the statues of the men were carefully covered with a veil where the ceremonies were observed.

BONAPARTE, FAMILY OF, *bo'-na-parte*, a distinguished family, originally from Tuscany, but settled in Corsica for several generations previous to the close of the last century.

BONAPARTE, the EMPERORS. (See **NAPOLEON I.**, **II.**, and **III.**)

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Bonaparte

BONAPARTE, Charles, a judge of the island of Corsica, the father of Napoleon I., emperor of the French, and of a large family of sons and daughters, most of whom, under the patronage of their great brother, attained a considerable position and influence in Europe. Charles Bonaparte married, in 1767, Letitia Ramolini. *b.* at Montpellier, 1785, shortly after the death of his youngest child, Jérôme. Letitia, left with eight children and little property, was obliged in 1793 to quit Corsica, and repaired to Marseilles, where she lived with her family in a very humble manner. On the establishment of the consular government, in 1789, the Bonapartes went to Paris, altering but little the style of their living. In 1804, Napoleon, being proclaimed emperor, Letitia received the title of Madame la Mère, and also that of "general protectress of charitable establishments." She saved a large sum of money, and was in the habit of saying, "Who knows but one day I shall have to find bread for all these kings?" After the downfall of the Empire, she retired to Rome. *d.* there 1839; *b.* at Ajaccio, 1750.—Letitia was a woman of great energy and courage; and Napoleon ascribed no little of his greatness to the influence of the early training of his mother.—The eight children of Charles and his wife are mentioned below in the order in which they were born.

BONAPARTE, Joseph, eldest son of the above, after taking a prominent part in the events which happened during the Consulate and the Empire, was appointed, in 1806, by Napoleon I., king of Naples. Reigning over this kingdom two years, he was transferred, in 1808, to Madrid, and was nominally king of Spain till 1813. He afterwards retired to the United States, under the name of Count of Survilliers, then to England, and finally to Florence. *b.* 1768; *d.* at Florence, 1814, leaving two daughters. In 1794 he married Julia Clary, daughter of a Marseilles merchant.

BONAPARTE, Napoleon, second son of the above. (*See* NAPOLEON I.)

BONAPARTE, Lucien, third son of the above, was, in 1799, president of the council of the Five Hundred, and contributed greatly to the successful result of the Napoleon *coup d'état* of the 18th Brumaire. He was afterwards employed in a mission to the court of Spain, and in 1804 was made prince of Canino. On his way to America he was, in 1810, taken prisoner by the English, and detained at Ludlow, Shropshire, for three years. After 1814, he returned to Italy. *b.* 1775; *d.* at Viterbo, 1840.—Lucien was possessed of great boldness and talent; and, less docile than his brothers, Napoleon I. could not so effectually mould him to his purposes, being encountered, in all his demands on Lucien, by a haughtiness and intelligence equal to his own. He was twice married; the best-known of his children being Charles Lucien, prince of Musignano and Canino.

BONAPARTE, Eliza, eldest daughter of the above, was married in 1797 to Felix Bacciocchi, a Corsican soldier of good birth. She was afterwards made princess of Piombino and Lucca, and subsequently grand duchess of Tuscany. In all these positions Eliza had the chief power, her husband being simply her first subject and aide-de-camp. *b.* 1777; *d.* at Trieste, 1820.—She left one child, Napoleon Eliza. (*See* BACCIOCHI.)

BONAPARTE, Louis, fourth son of the above, accompanied Napoleon in his expeditions to Italy and Egypt, was employed by the emperor in several capacities, and, in 1806, was proclaimed king of Holland. For four years he reigned over the Dutch; and although but a viceroy of his brother, yet his good and admirable qualities endeared him greatly to the people. In 1814 he retired to Rome; and afterwards, under the name of count de St. Leu, to Florence. *b.* 1778; *d.* at Florence, 1846.—Louis was fond of study and retirement, and it was only in obedience to the stronger mind of Napoleon that he undertook the burdens of administration and government. In 1802 he married Hortense Beauharnais, daughter of Josephine; but this marriage, although his wife was a most beautiful and accomplished woman, proved exceedingly unhappy, and they separated in 1810. Their first son, Napoleon Charles, whom the emperor fondly loved and adopted, died in 1807. Their second son, Charles Napoleon, died at Forli, in 1831, fighting for Italian independence. Their third son, Louis Napoleon, born in 1808, was elected president

Bonheur

of the French republic, 1848, and emperor of the French, 1852. (*See* HORTENSE.)

BONAPARTE, Marie Pauline, second daughter of the above, was first married to General Leclerc, whom she accompanied to St. Domingo, where she displayed the greatest courage. Leclerc dying in the isle of Tortua, Pauline returned to France, and Napoleon married her in 1803 to Prince Camillo Borghese, duke of Guastalla, a wealthy Italian noble. This union, unlike the first, was not a happy one. *b.* 1780; *d.* 1825.—Pauline was of a haughty but kind disposition, and possessed strong prejudices. She was never favourably inclined to Maria Louisa, and Napoleon exiled her from court in consequence of a public affront to that empress. After the emperor's downfall, however, Pauline thought no more of his resentment, but sent him some magnificent and valuable diamonds, the only offering she had in her power to make. She left no children.

BONAPARTE, Caroline, third daughter of the above, married in 1800 Joachim Murat, grand duke of Berg, who was proclaimed in 1808 king of Naples. On the death of her husband in 1815, she retired to Italy, where she lived with the title of countess of Lipona. *b.* 1782; *d.* 1839.—She left one child, Lucien Napoleon Murat, better known as Prince Murat. *b.* 1803.

BONAPARTE, Jérôme, fifth and youngest son of the above, after serving in the West Indies, and performing various missions in the service of France, married, in the United States, a Miss Paterson, daughter of a rich Baltimore merchant. This marriage was afterwards dissolved, and Jérôme, by Napoleon's desire, married, in 1807, the Princess Catherine of Wurtemberg, and in a few days after he became king of Westphalia, which dignity he held till 1813. After the fall of Napoleon, he resided in Italy for some time, with the title of prince de Montfort. When, under Louis Napoleon, the fortunes of the Bonaparte family were again in the ascendant, Jérôme returned to Paris, and was appointed president of the state council. *b.* 1784.—He had by his second wife the Princess Mathilde, *b.* 1820, who was married in 1841 to Prince Demidoff, and Prince Napoleon Joseph, *b.* 1822, known as Prince Napoleon.

BONAPARTE, Prince Louis Lucien, second son of Lucien Bonaparte, is distinguished for his devotion to scientific and philological pursuits, and has written several works on chemistry, in French and Italian, and in 1857 published the "Bonaparte Polyglot," being the parable of the sower, from St. Matthew, in seventy-two European languages and dialects. He is likewise a proficient in that singular language, the Basque, and of which he has published a grammar. Under Napoleon III. he was made a senator. *b.* at Mornigrove, Worcestershire, 1813.

BONAPARTE, Prince Napoleon Joseph Charles, son of Jérôme Bonaparte and Princess Catherine of Wurtemberg, was, on the recall of the Bonaparte family from their long exile, elected to the Constituent Assembly, and became one of the leaders of the extreme republican party. He subsequently, however, retired from this course, and attached himself to his cousin, Napoleon III. In 1854 he had a command in the expedition of the allies against Sebastopol, and fought at the battle of the Alma. In 1858 he was appointed minister of Algeria, but shortly afterwards resigned this post. In 1859 he married the Princess Clothilde, daughter of Victor Emmanuel, king of Sardinia. *b.* at Trieste, 1822.

BONAVISTA, or **BOAVISTA**, *bo'-na-rees'-ta*, the largest of the Cape de Verde islands, next to St. Jago. *Circumference*, 48 miles. *Pop.* 4,395. *Lat.* 16° 17' N. *Lon.* 22° 59' E.

BONAVISTA, **CAPE AND BAY OF**, lie on the east side of Newfoundland. The cape lies in *lat.* 48° 15' N.; *lon.* 52° 32' W.

BONDOLU, *bon'-doo*, a kingdom of Central Africa, situate on the W. bank of the Faleme, with a healthy climate and a fertile soil. *Pro.* Corn, gums; and a great number of cattle are reared. *Pop.* 1,500,000. *Lat.* between 14° and 15° N. *Lon.* between 11° and 13° W.

BONHEUR, Rosa, *bon'-hur'*, a French artist, distinguished as a painter of animal and still life. Her father, being himself an artist, directed her studies and taught her to copy nature; and with this view he frequently took her into the country, where she could see

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Boni

t in all its aspects, and at the same time copy the living creation as she beheld it moving in its freest and most careless conditions, or in a state of labour. Her "Labourage Nivernais" (ploughing in the snow) fixed her reputation, and her "Horse Fair," which was exhibited in 1855, at the French Exhibition, in London, excited universal admiration. Her whole family are more or less artistic in their tastes, and she has both brothers and sisters who have acquired distinction in the paths of sculpture and painting. *B.* at Bordeaux, 1822.

BONI, *bo-ne'*, an independent state of the Celebes, in the South Pacific Ocean, with a town of the same name. This is the most powerful state in the island. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* between $4^{\circ} 20'$ and $5^{\circ} 20'$ S. *Lon.* between $119^{\circ} 35'$ and $120^{\circ} 30'$ E.

BONI GULF OF, separates the two S. peninsulas of the Celebes, and is 200 miles in length by from 40 to 75 in breadth.

BONIFACE, *St.*, *bon-i-face*, a saint of the Roman calendar, and a native of England, who was sent by Gregory II. to convert the Germans. Gregory III. made him an archbishop. *B.* in Devonshire, 680; slain by some peasants in Friesland, in 755. His letters were printed in 1616.

BONIFACE I., pope and saint, succeeded Zozimus in 418, and was maintained in the pontifical chair by the emperor Honorius, against his rival Eulalius. *D.* 422.

BONIFACE II. succeeded Felix IV. in 530. He was born at Rome, his father being a Goth. He compelled the bishops in a council to allow him to nominate his successor, and accordingly he named Vigil; but another council disavowed the proceedings of the first. *D.* 532.

BONIFACE III. succeeded Sabinen in 606, and died a few months after his election; but he obtained from the emperor Phocas the acknowledgment that the see of Rome was supreme over all other churches.

BONIFACE IV. was the son of a physician, and came to the tiara in 607. He converted the Pantheon into a church. *D.* 615.

BONIFACE V. was a Neapolitan, and succeeded Adeodatus in 617. He endeavoured to convert the natives of Britain to Christianity, and confirmed the right of sanctuary in churches. *D.* 625.

BONIFACE VI. came to the chair on the death of Formosus, in 896, but held it only fifteen days; for, being elected by a popular faction, he was deposed.

BONIFACE VII., whose surname was Francon, assumed the chair after murdering Benedict VI. and John XIV. He was acknowledged sovereign pontiff in 984, and died a few months after. His corpse was exposed in the public streets, and trodden under foot.

BONIFACE VIII., in 1294, terrified his predecessor Celestine into a resignation, by denouncing to him, at midnight, eternal damnation if he did not quit the pontifical chair. The credulous pope, thinking this a supernatural voice, obeyed the command next day, and the crafty cardinal was elected. He commenced his pontificate by imprisoning his predecessor, and laying Denmark under an interdict. He also behaved in a haughty manner towards the Colonnas, a distinguished Roman family, who protested against his election, and called a council to examine the charge. Boniface excommunicated them as heretics, and preached a crusade against them. He incited the princes of Germany to revolt against Albert of Austria; and also issued a bull, in which he asserted that God had set him over kings and kingdoms. Philip the Fair caused this bull to be burnt at Paris; on which Boniface laid France under an interdict. Philip appealed to a general council, and sent his army into Italy, which took Boniface prisoner. The pontiff's behaviour on this occasion was bold enough; for, putting on the tiara, and taking the keys and the crosier in his hands, he said, "I am a pope, and a pope I will die." *D.* at Rome a few months afterwards, in 1303. He wrote several works. His persecuting qualities are alluded to by Dante in the 27th chapter of the "Inferno."

BONIFACE IX. was a Neapolitan by birth, and of a noble family. He was made cardinal in 1381, and pope in 1386. *D.* 1404.

BONIFACIO, *CAPE*, *bon'-e-fa'-che-o*, the south-east point of the island of Corsica.

BONIFACIO, a seaport-town of Corsica, on the S. coast, 44 miles from Ajaccio. It is neatly built, and tolerably fortified. *Pop.* 3,400.

Bononcini

BONIFACIO, STRAIT OF, is between the islands of Sardinia and Corsica, and at its narrowest part is 7 miles across.

BONIN, or **ARZOBISBO ISLANDS**, *bo-nin'*, three groups in the North Pacific, known individually as the Parry, the Baily, and the Peel and Kater islands. On the Peel Islands there are a few English and other Europeans settled, engaged in the whale-fishery. *Lat.* between $26^{\circ} 30'$ and $27^{\circ} 44'$ N. *Lon.* between 142° and 143° E.

BONN, *bon*, a neat town of Prussia, on the left bank of the Rhine, 14 miles from Cologne. It has four parish churches, a library with 100,000 volumes, an observatory, a museum, a botanic garden, and a university. It is the seat of a superior mining court. *Manf.* Silk, cotton, and tobacco. *Pop.* 15,000.—This town was formerly very strongly fortified, but was taken, in 1703, by Marlborough, after a severe bombardment. It is the birthplace of Beethoven, to whose memory a monument has been erected. The prince-consort of Victoria, queen of England, was educated at the university of Bonn.

BONNER, Edmund, *bon'-ner*, who rose to be an English prelate, was educated at Oxford, and afterwards entered into the service of Wolsey, who bestowed upon him several benefices. Henry VIII., to whom he was chaplain, sent him to Rome to get the sentence of divorce from Catherine of Aragon confirmed; and here his behaviour was so bold, that the pope threatened to throw him into a caldron of boiling lead. In 1538 he was nominated bishop of Hereford, being then ambassador at Paris; but, before his consecration, he was translated to the see of London. Hitherto he had professed a zeal for the Reformed doctrines, but now that Henry was dead, and Edward VI. reigning in his stead, he scrupled to take the oath of supremacy, for which he was sent to prison; but, on making his submission, was released. His negligence, however, in complying with the laws, occasioned him a second imprisonment, and the loss of his bishopric. On the accession of Mary, he was restored to his episcopal functions, when he deprived the married priests in his diocese, set up the mass in St. Paul's, and, through the whole of this reign, evinced a most sanguinary spirit, bringing numbers of Protestants to the stake. When Queen Elizabeth came to the throne, however, retributive justice fell upon his head, and he was sent to the Marshalsea prison, where he was confined during the remainder of his life. His body was interred in St. George's churchyard, Southwark. *B.* at Hanley, Worcestershire, at the close of the 15th century; *D.* in prison, 1569.

BONNET, Charles, *bon'-nai*, a Swiss naturalist, whose studies were chiefly directed to the consideration of the conditions of insect life. *B.* at Geneva, 1720; *D.* 1793.

BONNEVAL, Claude Alexander, count de, *bon'-ne-val*, a French military adventurer, who, after serving in the army and navy of his own country, transferred his allegiance to Austria, and subsequently became a Mussulman. In Turkey he attained high distinction; and, under the title of Achmet Pasha, introduced European tactics, and taught the Turks the management of artillery. *B.* 1675; *D.* in Turkey, 1747.

BONNIVARD, Francis de, *bon'-ne-var*, Byron's "Prisoner of Chillon," whose liberal opinions induced him to adopt the republic of Geneva as the most agreeable government for him to live under. For his defence of the rights of the republic against Charles III., duke of Savoy, he was twice imprisoned, the first time at Grolée, where he was immured for two years; and the second in the castle of Chillon, on Lake Geneva, where he remained six years. *B.* at Seyssel, in the French district of Buge, 1496; *D.* at Geneva, 1570.—Bonnivard wrote a history of Geneva, bequeathed his ecclesiastical possessions to the state, and to the town his books, which were the foundation of its public library. The shuddering picture which Byron has drawn of the sufferings of the two brothers of Bonnivard while chained to the stone columns in the dungeon of Chillon, has no foundation in truth. "The eldest of the three" was the only one of his kindred confined there.

BONONCINI, Giovanni, *bo-non-se'-ne*, a musical composer, who, in conjunction with Handel and Ariosti, was engaged for the establishment of the Royal Academy of Music in London. His compositions were

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deficient in vigour, but were marked by much grace and tenderness. *B.* at Bologna, 1660. (See *ARIOSTI*.)

BONPLAND, Aimé, *bonp'-land*, a superior botanist, and the companion of Humboldt in his South-American explorations. In 1804 he became superintendent of the gardens of the empress Josephine at Malmaison, and when she died, in 1814, he resigned his situation. In 1816 he once more visited S. America, and, after encountering considerable dangers, finally settled in the neighbourhood of San Borja, a small town on the banks of the Uruguay, in Brazil, where he continued to reside till his death. *B.* at La Rochelle, 1773; *D.* 1858.

BOODROOM, or **BODRUN**, *bood-room*, a small town of Asia Minor, in Natolia, situate at the head of a deep bay, nearly 100 miles from Smyrna. It is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Halicarnassus. Many relics of antiquity are to be observed here, and in the vicinity. Vestiges of the ancient walls may be discerned; and above the town are the remains of a theatre, measuring about 280 feet in diameter, and which appears to have had 36 rows of marble seats. *Pop.* about 10,000. *Lat.* 37° N. *Lon.* 27° 20' E.

BOONE, Daniel, *boon*, a colonel in the United States service, and one of the earliest settlers in Kentucky, where he signalized himself by his many daring exploits against the Red Indians, and also by his extensive surveys and explorations of that state. In 1795 he removed to Upper Louisiana, then belonging to the Spaniards, and was named by them commandant of a district there. *B.* in Pennsylvania, 1735; *D.* in Missouri, 1820.—Boone was one of the most successful of the enterprising American pioneers of the 18th century, and may be said to have explored, defended, and aided in the settlement of the country from the Alleghany Mountains to the frontier of Missouri.

BOONE, *boon*, the name of several counties and townships in the United States.

BOORO, *boor'-o*, an island of the Asiatic Archipelago, 50 miles from Ceram. *Area*, 1,970 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous and fertile, producing sago, rice, fruits, cajeput-oil, and dye-woods. *Pop.* 18,000. *Lat.* between 3° and 4° S. *Lon.* between 126° and 127° E.—In this island are mountains Tamahoo and Dome, respectively 6,528 and 10,400 feet high.

BOOSEMPRA, or **BOOSUM PRAH**, *boo'-sem-pra'*, a river of the country of Ashantee, in W. Africa. It dis-embogues itself into the Atlantic, in *lat.* 4° 52' N.; *lon.* 9° 30' W.

BOOTAN, or **BHOTAN**, *boo'-tan*, an extensive region of Northern Hindostan, lying between Bengal and Tibet, having Sikkim on the W., Bengal and Assam on the S. and E., and the great Himalaya chain on the N. *Area*, 64,500 square miles. *Desc.* Very mountainous, and in many parts extremely cold, but productive and highly cultivated, the slopes of the mountains being cut into terraces for this purpose. *Mountains.* These consist of offshoots from the Himalaya chain, which here attains an elevation of 25,000 feet. *Forests.* In the lower part of the country these are both fine and extensive, notwithstanding that they are on a height of 8,000 or 10,000 feet above the sea. *Pro.* Maize, wheat, barley, buckwheat, and rice. *Minerals.* Iron and copper, and other metals are said to be plentiful. *Manf.* Woven goods, hardware articles, arms, gunpowder, and paper, which consists of a kind of satin obtained from bark. *Towns.* Tassimdon and Punakka. *Rel.* Buddhism. *Pop.* 1,500,000. *Lat.* between 26° 30' and 28° 30' N. *Lon.* between 88° 30' and 94° E.

BOOTES, *bo-o'-tes*, a northern constellation near the Ursa Major, also called Bubulcus and Arctophylax.

BOOTH, Barton, *booth*, an English actor, who, at the age of 17, entered into a strolling company, and whose reputation became so great that Betterton engaged him. When Addison's "Cato" was to be acted, he was selected to perform the principal part, and sustained it so well that one night a subscription of fifty guineas was collected in the boxes and sent to him. He afterwards became manager of the house, and continued to perform nearly to his death. *B.* in Lancashire, probably at Warrington, 1681; *D.* 1733.

BOOTH, Sir Felix, the owner of a large distillery, distinguished for the great liberality he showed, when sheriff of London in 1829, in paying all the expenses, amounting to £17,000, of Captain Ross's second expe-

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dition to the Arctic regions, and whose name will always be honourably connected with the history of maritime discovery. He was knighted by William IV., and received the thanks of Parliament. *B.* 1755; *D.* at Brighton, 1850.

BOOTHIA FELIX, *boo'-the-a-fe'-lix*, an insular portion of British North America, running into the Arctic Ocean, named in honour of Sir Felix Booth. *Lat.* between 69° and 75° N. *Lon.* between 92° and 97° W. This country was discovered by Captain John Ross, who here determined the position of the magnetic pole.

BOOTON, *boot'-on*, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, lying to the S.E. of the Celebes. *Area*, estimated at 1,800 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, producing maize, rice, cloves, and tropical fruits in abundance. *Pop.* including Pangansane, another island, perhaps 300,000. *Lat.* 5° S. *Lon.* 123° E. The Dutch used formerly to dispatch annually to this island an extirpator, to destroy the clove and nutmeg trees, in order that they might secure a monopoly of the trade.

BORDA, John Charles, *bor'-da*, a French mathematician, who early entered the navy, and was employed on a voyage of discovery along the coasts of Europe and Africa, with a view of improving navigation and geography. The result of this expedition was published in two vols. 4to, 1778. In the American war he served under D'Estaing, with the rank of rear-admiral. Before this he had introduced uniformity into the architecture of the French ships of war. He contributed numerous papers to the memoirs of the Academy of Sciences, chiefly relating to the construction of vessels and hydraulics. In 1787 he published the "Description and Use of the Circle of Reflection," in which he recommended the employment of the specular circles invented by Tobias Mayer. He also invented the mensuration-rod, for ascertaining the station-lines. One of his last labours was the accurate determination of the length of the pendulum vibrating seconds at Paris. *B.* at Dax, 1733; *D.* at Paris, 1799. To this mathematician and Coulomb is ascribed the rise of the correct views of experimental philosophy for which the French have since become distinguished.

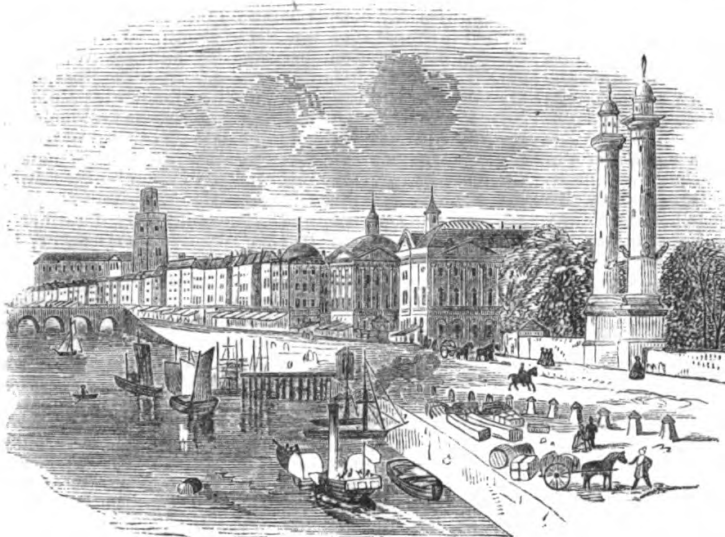
BORDE, John Benjamin, *bord*, a French writer, who became first valet to Louis XV., and on the death of that monarch was appointed farmer-general. He employed his leisure hours in studying music and the belles-lettres. His collection of airs, in 4 vols. 8vo, and essays on music, ancient and modern, in 4 vols. 4to, are proofs of his skill in the first, and in the second he distinguished himself by the "Memoirs of Coucy," 2 vols. 8vo, "Interesting Pieces towards a History of the Reigns of Louis XIII. and of Louis XIV.," "Letters upon Switzerland," "History of the South Sea," and other works. *B.* at Paris, 1734; guillotined, 1794.

BORDEAUX, *bor-do'*, a commercial city of France, in the department of the Gironde, on the Gironde, situate 60 miles from its mouth in the Atlantic. The old town is not very attractive, the streets being for the most part crooked, narrow, and badly paved; but it has a number of handsome edifices. The new town is finely built, possessing large and handsome quays, and the bridge over the Gironde is one of the finest in Europe. The most remarkable public buildings are the Exchange, the ancient Hôtel des Fermes, the palace founded by Bonaparte in 1810, an elegant theatre, the old town-house, and the palace, first occupied by the dukes of Guienne, and afterwards by the Parliament. The cathedral is a structure of great antiquity, and the other churches are also interesting; but many of them were greatly injured during the Revolution. The institutions in literature are, a university, which was founded in 1441, and consists of two colleges, with a lyceum; an academy of arts and sciences, instituted in 1712; a public library with 120,000 volumes; and an academy of painting, sculpture, and architecture, founded in 1670, and revived in 1768. *Manf.* Glass, earthenware, woollen stuffs, lac, cottons, woollens, printed calicoes, tobacco, chemicals; and there are iron-foundries and a great number of sugar-refineries. *Exp.* Wine and brandy are exported in great quantities to Britain, Ireland, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, and other northern states. Vinegar, plums, raisins, chest-nuts, walnuts, wood, turpentine, cork, honey, and hams are also exported. *Imp.* The principal are, from

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England, woollen stuffs, tin, lead, coal, herrings, salted flesh, leather, dye-stuffs, and different kinds of provisions; from Holland, Denmark, and Sweden, staves, deals, timber for ship-building, hemp, pitch, copper, and



BORDEAUX.

cheese. A great trade is also carried on with the colonies. *Pop.* 137,538. *Lat.* 44° 50' 19" N. *Lon.* 0° 34' 32" W.—This is the Burdigala of the Romans, and was celebrated for its mines in the 4th century. In 1132 it passed into the hands of the English, who kept it till 1461. In 1548 it was visited with great severity by Henry II. of France. He sent the duke of Montmorency to execute his commission, and at every tenth house a Bordelais was hanged, and the municipal authorities executed in the public square. This rigour was on account of an insurrection which had taken place against the salt-tax. It is the birthplace of Ausonius, the Latin poet, Edward the Black Prince, and his son Richard II. of England, Pope Clement, the distinguished painter Charles Vernet, and the historian Montesquieu.

BORDEAUX, DUC DE, Henry Charles Ferdinand Mario Dieudonne d'Artois, the son of Charles Ferdinand, duc de Berry. On the dethronement of Charles X. of France, his son the Dauphin, Louis Antoine, renounced his claim to the throne in favour of this prince; but he left France with the royal family in August, 1830. Louis Philippe then ascended the throne, and the duc de Bordeaux took the title of comte de Chambord. The French legitimists designate him as Henry V. *B.* 1820.

BOREAS, *bor'-e-as*, the name of the north wind blowing from the Hyperborean mountains. He was worshipped as a deity, and represented with wings and white hair.

BOREL, or **BORELLI**, Giovanni, *bo-rel'-le*, an eminent Italian professor of mathematics and medicine, who discovered and translated the lost books of Apollonius Pergæus, wrote the first theory of Jupiter's satellites, and endeavoured to apply mathematics to medicine. In 1666 he was called to the professor's chair at Pisa, where he lectured with great success, and wrote much in connection with the sciences he pursued. Being supposed to have favoured a revolt of the Messinians, amongst whom he had gone to live, he was invited by Queen Christina of Sweden to Rome, where she then was. Thither he immediately went, and lived under the favour of her patronage until his death. *B.* at Naples, 1608; *d.* at Rome, 1679.—The work "De Motu Animalium" is that upon which the medical reputation of Borelli depends.

BORGHESE, FAMILY OF, *bor-gai'-zai*, a distinguished Italian family, amongst whom have been several cardinals, and other members who have taken distinguished positions in the public affairs of Italy. One of the

Borneo

family, Prince Camillo Borghese, married the widow of General Leclerc, Marie Pauline Bonaparte, the sister of Napoleon I. In 1805 he was created a prince of the French empire, and, with the title of duke of Guastalla, became governor-general of the departments beyond the Alps, which embraced those former Italian states, and which were now annexed to France. Subsequently to the fall of the emperor, he fixed his abode at Florence, where, in a palatial structure, he lived in princely splendour. He had another residence at Rome, which he adorned with costly works of art. *D.* 1832.

BORGIA, Cæsar, *bor'-je-a*, a profligate son of Pope Alexander VI., on whose accession he was made archbishop of Valenza and cardinal; but being jealous of his brother Francis, who was most in favour, he contrived to have him drowned. He also dispatched a number of other persons, to gratify his avarice and revenge. Having renounced the cardinalship, he was made duke of Valentinois by Louis XII. of France, with whom he entered into a league for the conquest of the Milanese. On the death of his father, he was sent prisoner to Spain, but made his escape, and died fighting as a volunteer in the service of his brother-in-law, the king of Navarre, under the walls of Pampeluna, in 1507.

BORGIA, Lucretia, sister of the above, has been represented as equally profligate with her brother; a charge which is hardly credible, when we consider the characters of those who have been her panegyrists. Among these are the names of Ariosto, Strozzi, and Timbaedio, and several historians, who could not all have concurred in commending an embodiment of wickedness. She was thrice married, and left several sons, which may be considered as another argument greatly in her favour. *D.* at Ferrara, 1523.

BORGO, *bor'-go*, 'a town,' the prefix of many of the names of places in Italy.

BORINAGE, *bor'-e-naj*, a district of Belgium, in the province of Hainault. *Pop.* 32,000.—Almost its whole extent is covered with coal-mines.

BORISSOV, *bo-ris'-sof*, a small town of European Russia, on the Beresina, 36 miles from Minsk. Near this was the scene of the disastrous passage of the Beresina by the French in 1812.

BORLASE, William, *bor'-lais*, an ingenious antiquary, who in 1720 entered into orders, and two years afterwards obtained the rectory of Ludgvan, and afterwards that of St. Just, in Cornwall. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society; and, having presented a variety of fossils and pieces of antiquity to the university of Oxford, he received the thanks of that learned body, and the degree of LL.D. He also gave many curious ores and fossils to the poet Pope for his grotto at Twickenham. *B.* at St. Just, Cornwall, 1696; *d.* 1772.

—He wrote an essay on Cornish crystals, in the "Philosophical Transactions," "Antiquities of the County of Cornwall," folio, two editions; "Observations on the Scilly Islands," 4to; and "The Natural History of Cornwall," folio; all of them valuable.

BORNEO, *bor'-ne-o*, an island of Asia, in the Eastern Archipelago, in the Pacific Ocean, encompassed by the China Sea, the Sea of Java, the Sea of Celebes, and the Straits of Macassar. *Ext.* about 800 miles in length, by 700 in breadth. *Area*, estimated at 300,000 square miles, being the largest island, with the exception of Australia or New Holland, in the world. *Desc.* Mountainous in the interior, and flat and marshy for 10 or 15 miles inland along the coast. *Mountains.* Of the interior of this island not much is known; and although its mountain system is extensive, still little, beyond indicating the general direction of its ranges, can be said upon it. To the north of the Krubang Mountains, which form the S. boundary of Sarawak, are the Batang-

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Borneo

Lupar and the Madi ranges, and between these and the Chinese Sea lies Borneo proper. Running in a N.W. direction from Lake Kili-Babi (*lat.* 5° 30' N.), the highest known point in Borneo is reached. This is attained in Mount Kili-Babi, which is 13,698 feet above the level of the sea. Other ranges traverse the country, but their heights are not definitely ascertained. *Rivers.* The principal are the Borneo or Brunai, the Batang-Lopar, the Sarawak, the Pontianak, the Majak, the Pembuan, and several others of more or less extent, and traversing the country in all directions; so that Borneo presents, in this respect, a great contrast to New Holland; being one of the best-watered countries on the face of the globe. *Lakes.* The only known one of importance is the Kili-Babi, which is 35 miles long by 30 broad. *Forests.* Very extensive, in which the gutta-percha tree is a conspicuous object. *Climate.* In the higher parts, as temperate as it is in Europe; but in the lower, hot and unhealthy. *Zoology.* The elephant, rhinoceros, striped tiger, leopard, bear, deer, horse, and monkey. The ourang-outang is thought to be peculiar to Borneo and Sumatra. There is a porcupine which is said to be a favourite food of the natives, and the only animal that can feed on the upas-tree with impunity. The peninsula of Unsoong, in this country, is declared the most eastern point on the globe in which the elephant is found in its wild state. Birds are found in great variety, as are insects. Bees especially abound, and their wax is transported to China. The lac insect is also found. Crocodiles appear in the rivers, which are well supplied with fish. On the north and north-eastern coasts tortoises abound, and their shells are exported to China. *Pro.* Rice, sago, mandioc, sugar, camphor, cassia, cotton, opium, pepper, nutmeg, cloves, betelnuts, cocoa-nuts, areca-palm, and a great variety of timber trees; also sandal-wood, ebony, banana, bread-fruit, cajeput-oil, benzoin, gums, and woods used for frankincense; indigo, safflower, turmeric, several dye-woods, and fruits of every description. *Minerals.* Gold, silver, diamonds, antimony, iron, tin, and coal. The principal diamond-mines are those of Landak, on the river of the same name, about 50 miles from Pontianak. *Pop.* about 3,000,000, consisting of Dyaks, Malays, and Chinese. *Lat.* between 7° 4' N. and 4° 10' S. *Lon.* between 108° 50' and 119° 20' E.—Borneo was discovered by the Portuguese in 1521, and is divided into several districts, governed by independent sovereigns, who frequently wage war with each other. Several of the European powers have endeavoured to establish colonial settlements in Borneo; but, with the exception of the Dutch, none of these had any permanent success, till Sir James Brooke, an English gentleman of independent fortune, landed on its coast in 1838. After that time the attention of a great many merchants of this country was directed to the proceedings of Sir James, whose efforts to establish and extend the commercial relations of England with this distant part of the globe, exemplified uncommon perseverance and enterprise. (See BROOKE, Sir James; SARAWAK, &c.)

Borrodale

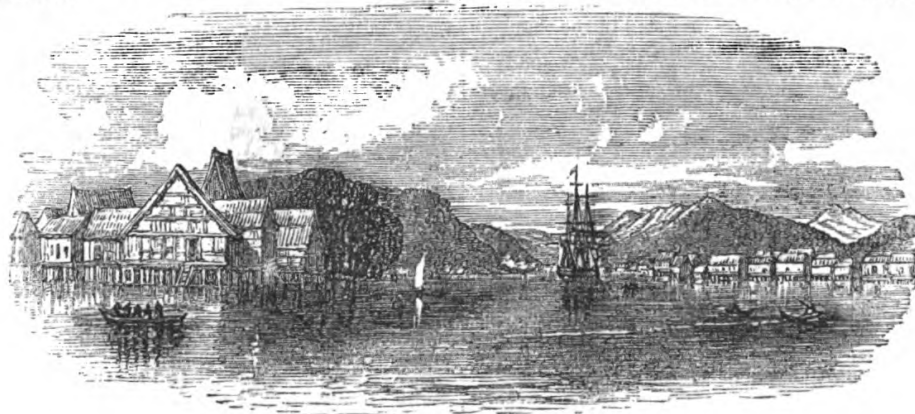
which occupy the banks on both sides of the river are supported on piles, and ascended by ladders, the tide being freely permitted to flow under them. It is a place of considerable trade. *Pop.* about 20,000. *Lat.* 4° 56' N. *Lon.* 114° 44' E.

BORNHOLM, *born'-hawlm*, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, about 100 miles from the outermost point of Zealand. *Ext.* 30 miles long by 20 broad. *Area*, including three small neighbouring islands, 230 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous. *Pro.* Flax, hemp, and oats. *Minerals.* Potter's clay, blue marble, and coal. *Manf.* Linens, wooden clocks, and earthenware. *Pop.* 27,000. *Lat.* between 54° 59' and 55° 18' N. *Lon.* between 14° 42' and 15° 10' E.

BORNOU, *bor'-noo'*, an extensive country in Africa, bounded on the N.W. by Fezzan, N. by the desert of Bilma, S.E. by Cashna, and S.W. by Nubia. *Desc.* The whole country may be regarded as a level, covered with a thick copse, high coarse grass, and closely-creeping and climbing plants. Around Lake Tchad, for a considerable distance, there is an alluvial marsh, susceptible of a higher cultivation than has as yet been bestowed upon it. *Rivers.* The Shary and the Yeou. *Climate.* This is characterized by an excessive though not by a uniform heat. Two seasons, one commencing soon after the middle of April, the other at the same period in October, divide the year. The first is introduced by violent winds, that bring with them, from the S.E. and S., an intense heat, with a deluge of sultry rain, and such tempests of thunder and lightning as destroy multitudes of cattle and numbers of the people. At the commencement of the second season, the ardent heat lessens; the air becomes soft and mild, and the weather perfectly serene. *Zoology.* Horses, asses, mules, dogs, horned cattle, goats, sheep, and camels (the flesh of which is much esteemed) are the common animals. The game consists of partridges, wild ducks, and ostriches, the flesh of which is prized above all other kinds. The other animals are the lion, leopard, civet-cat, wolf, fox, elephant, antelope, camelopardalis, crocodile, and hippopotamus; and there are many snakes, scorpions, centipedes, and toads. Bees are so numerous, that the wax is often thrown away as an article of no value. *Pro.* Maize, cotton, hemp, indigo, and all kinds of fruits. The india-rubber tree is found in abundance, but the riches of the inhabitants chiefly consist in slaves and cattle. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* between 10° and 15° N. *Lon.* between 12° and 18° E.

BORODINO, *bo-ro-de'-no*, a village in Russia, near the Moskwa, about 90 miles W. Moscow, remarkable for the great battle gained on September 7, 1812, by the French over the Russians.

BORRODALE, *bor'-ro-dail*, in the S.E. part of Cumberland, bordering on Westmoreland, a romantic valley among Derwentwater fells, 7 miles from Keswick. These fells or hills are some of the loftiest in England, and it is in one of them that the black lead, or plumbago, is found, wherewith almost all the world is supplied. The mines are opened only once in seven years,



BORNEO.

BORNEO, a seaport and capital of the kingdom of Borneo, on the north-west part of the island, 10 miles distant from the sea, on the river Brunai. The houses

and when a sufficient quantity of this valuable and singular mineral is taken out, they are carefully closed again. *Pop.* 425.

Borromeo

BORROMEO, Frederick, *bor-ro'-mai-o*, cardinal and archbishop of Milan, who founded the Ambrosian Library at Milan. *B.* at Milan, in 1564; *D.* in 1634. His writings are all theological.—His cousin, **CHARLES**, was also archbishop of Milan, and had great influence in the Romish church. He caused to be drawn up the famous "Catechism of Trent," and was one of the most influential prelates who attended the Council of Trent. *B.* 1538; *D.* 1584.

BORROMINI, Francis, *bor-ro-me'-ne*, an eminent architect, who, it is said, was driven mad by the reputation of Bernini, another architect, and stabbed himself. He built the church of La Sapienza at Rome, the college de Propaganda, and several other elegant structures. *B.* in the district of Como, 1599; *D.* 1637.

BORROW, George, an English author, whose singular spirit of adventure led him into the society of the gypsies, not only of England and Ireland, but those of the Spanish peninsula. Many of the scenes through which he has passed are supposed to be given in his works, "the Zingali," "the Bible in Spain," "Laven-gro," and "Romany Rye." *B.* at Norwich, 1803.

BORROWSTOWNNESS, frequently abbreviated to *Bo'-ness*, *bo'-ness*, a seaport-town of Scotland, county of Linlithgow, on the southern bank of the river Forth, 18 miles from Edinburgh. The town is irregularly built, but has a very good harbour. There are extensive collieries, which afford fuel both for home consumption and export, and have been wrought during centuries, and penetrate so far beneath the bed of the river as to meet those of Culross, on the opposite side. *Pop.* about 5,200. It is a station on the Monkland Railway.

BORSCHOD, *bor'-shod*, a county of Hungary, on the Theiss. *Desc.* Fertile, and producing wine, grain, and fruits in abundance. It also rears considerable numbers of cattle, has copper-mines, and its commerce is extensive. *Pop.* 216,500.

BORT, *bor'*, a town and parish of France, in the department Corrèze, 14 miles from Ussel. It trades in horses and cattle. *Pop.* 2,600.—This is the birthplace of Marmontel.

BORUSS, *bo-rus'-se*, a people of Sarmatia, who inhabited Prussia, which takes its name from them.

BOSA, *bo'-sa*, a town of Sardinia, 4 miles from Cagliari, near the mouth of the Terno. It has a coral-fishery, and is one of the unhealthiest places in the island. *Pop.* 6,000.

BOSCAWEN, Edward, *bos-ko'-en*, a distinguished English admiral, was the second son of Hugh, Viscount Falmouth. He early entered the navy, and was, in 1740, made captain of the *Shoreham*. He particularly distinguished himself at the taking of Porto Bello and the siege of Carthage. On his return to England, he married the daughter of William Glanville, Esq., and was chosen M.P. for Truro, in Cornwall. In 1744 he was made captain of the *Dreadnought*, of 60 guns, and soon after took the *Media*, commanded by Captain Hoquart, the first French ship of war captured that year. In 1747 he distinguished himself under Anson, and was in an engagement with the French fleet off Cape Finisterre, where he was wounded in the shoulder by a musket-ball, and when Hoquart again became his prisoner. The same year he was made rear-admiral of the blue, and commander of the land and sea forces employed in an expedition to the East Indies. On his arrival he laid siege to Pondicherry, but was obliged to quit it on account of the monsoon; and the manner in which he effected his retreat added to his fame. He soon afterwards took Madras, and peace being concluded, returned to England, where he was appointed one of the lords commissioners of the Admiralty. In 1755 he sailed to intercept a French squadron bound to North America, of which he took two ships, and Hoquart became his prisoner a third time. For this service he received the thanks of the House of Commons. In 1758 he took Cape Breton and Louisburg, in conjunction with General Amherst. The year following he commanded in the Mediterranean, and while lying at Gibraltar, hearing that the French admiral, M. De la Clue, had passed the Straits, he refitted his ships, and came up with the French fleet, of which he took three and burnt two in Lagos Bay. He once more received the thanks of Parliament, and had an annual pension of £3,000 conferred upon him.

Bosquet

In 1760 he was appointed general of the marines, with a salary of £3,000 a year, which he retained until his death. *B.* in Cornwall, 1711; *D.* at Hatchfield Park, near Guildford, 1761.—It was of this admiral that Lord Chatham said, when he proposed expeditions to other commanders, he heard nothing but difficulties; but when he applied to him, these were either set aside or expedients suggested to remove them.

BOSCOBEL, *bos'-ko-bel*, Shropshire, near White Ladies, in the parish of Tong. *Pop.* 20.—Its grove is noted for the oak in which Charles II. was hid, and where he saw the parliament soldiers pass by in quest of him, after the battle of Worcester, in 1651.

BOSJESMANS, *bos-jes'-manz*, literally 'bushmen,' is the designation applied by the Dutch colonists at the Cape of Good Hope to a nomadic people who skirt the colony on the north, and who neither rear cattle nor have tribal distinctions such as the Hottentots have.

BOSNA-SERAJO, *bos'-na se-ra'-jo*, a town of European Turkey, the capital of Bosnia, situate on the Bosnia, 120 miles from Belgrade. It is meanly built, with the exception of a few of the public offices. The old citadel, which stands at some distance from the town, is surrounded with thick walls, turrets, and bastions, and defended by numerous cannon. *Manf.* Lances, daggers, and other arms; there is likewise a considerable trade with Dalmatia, Turkey, Croatia, and South Germany. *Pop.* about 35,000.—In the neighbourhood there are mineral baths and iron-mines.

BOSNIA, *bos'-ne-a*, a river which gives its name to a province of European Turkey, and which, after a course of 150 miles, unites with the Save, 24 miles from Brod.

BOSNIA, a country of the south of Europe, subject to the Turks, separated from Slavonia on the N. by the Save, from Servia on the E. by the Drin, from Dalmatia on the S. by a ridge of mountains, and from Croatia on the W. by the Verba. *Area*, 18,800 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, but containing many fruitful fields and vineyards, especially in the north. Its mountains are offshoots from the Dinaric and Julian Alps, in some places attaining an elevation of 6,000 feet. *Rivers.* The Save and its tributaries, the Bosnia, Verba, and Drin; and the Narenta in the S. *Pro.* Wheat, maize, barley, flax, hemp, tobacco, wines, olives, and fruits. A great number of cattle are reared, the pasturage being good. The sheep are celebrated for their wool, and there is an excellent breed of horses. *Minerals.* Gold, silver, mercury, lead, and iron. The last two only are allowed by the government to be mined. *Pop.* 1,100,000. *Lat.* between 42° 30' and 45° 15' N. *Lon.* between 15° 50' and 19° 30' E.—This country belonged to the ancient Pannonia, and, in the middle ages, was sometimes tributary to Hungary and sometimes to Servia. In 1463 it became tributary to Turkey, and, in 1522, was united to that empire. The Bosniacs have frequently risen against their rulers; and, in 1850-51, Omar Pasha gained considerable reputation by suppressing a rebellion against accepting the Tanzimat, or reformed constitution of Turkey.

BOSPHORUS, or **BOSPORUS**, *bos'-fo-rus*, two narrow straits, situate at the confines of Europe and Asia. One was called Cimmeric, and joined the Palus Mæotis to the Euxine Sea, and is called by the moderns the Strait of Caffa; and the other was called the Thracian, and by the moderns the Strait of Constantinople, which connects the Euxine Sea with the Propontis. It is so narrow that, in a calm day, persons could converse with each other from the opposite banks.

BOSQUET, General, *bos'-kai*, a French commander, who, in 1829, entered the Polytechnic School, and, in 1833, became a sub-lieutenant in the artillery. In 1835 he went with his regiment to Algeria, where he began to distinguish himself. Between 1836 and 1848 he had passed through the successive ranks of captain, chef-de-bataillon, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel, when, in that year, he was appointed by the republican government, general of brigade. In 1854 the emperor Napoleon III. raised him to the rank of general of division, and enrolled him in the staff of the army of Marshal St. Arnaud. He was with the French army in the Crimea, where he greatly distinguished himself, and was wounded in the assault on the Malakoff tower at the siege of Sebastopol. He was made a marshal of

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Bossuet

France, and in 1859 appointed to a command in the war against Austria. B. at Pau, in 1810.

Bossuet, James, *bos'-suo-ai*, a celebrated French preacher, who, in 1669, was made bishop of Condom, at which time he was also appointed tutor to the dauphin, for whom he composed his "Discourse on Universal History," which was printed in 1681. It was from this work that Voltaire conceived his opinion of Bossuet's great eloquence. It is divided into three parts, and Mr. Charles Butler, a critic, says that it scarcely contains a sentence in which there is not some noun or verb conveying an image, or suggesting a sentiment of the noblest kind. The same year he was made bishop of Meaux. In 1697 he was appointed counsellor of state. Bossuet distinguished himself as a controversialist against the Protestants, and his "Exposition of the Doctrine of the Catholic Church upon Matters of Controversy" was written with so much talent and ingenuity as to draw many persons over to popery. It was translated into several languages, and procured for the author the thanks of the pope. Several able Protestants attacked the bishop, who encountered them with great spirit. B. at Dijon, 1627; D. at Paris, 1704.—His funeral orations are, no doubt, splendid, affecting, and eloquent; but their style is by far too dramatic to suit the tastes of those who view the occasions which call them forth, as being better adapted for an humble expression of sorrow, than for a pompous display of sentiment.

Boston, *bos'-ton*, a seaport-town and parish of Lincolnshire, situate on both sides of the river Witham, 28 miles from Lincoln. Area of parish, 5,220 acres. This is an ancient town, and was formerly rich in monastic and religious institutions, though scarcely a vestige is now left of the six friaries and three colleges which it once contained. The parish church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is a noble Gothic structure, justly admired for its elegance and simplicity. It was founded in 1309. Besides the church, there are places of worship belonging to Baptists of different denominations, to Unitarians, and Methodists; also a Quaker meeting-house. The neighbouring sea yields great numbers of fish; and a considerable traffic is carried on in shrimps, immense quantities of which are sent to London. Since the inclosure of the neighbouring fens, large quantities of oats are annually shipped for London. Pop. 17,600.—A station on the Great Northern Railway.

Boston, the capital of Massachusetts, U.S., stands on a peninsula at the bottom of a fine bay, about 210 miles from New York. It is built in the form of a crescent about the harbour, gradually rising backwards upon a slope. The streets are generally spacious and well built of red brick; but the surface on which they are laid being uneven, they have a somewhat irregular appearance. The principal edifices are the State-house, Faneuil-hall, the City-hall, Exchange, hospital, Custom-house, gaol, houses of industry and correction, an Athenæum, an Odeon, about one hundred churches, and two theatres. There are a great many schools, literary, scientific, and charitable institutions, and the medical branch of the Harvard University is here. Literature flourishes in this town above, perhaps, any place in the United States,—authors, printers, and publishers existing in large numbers. Longfellow's poems, Prescott's histories, Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom," were all originally published in Boston. The harbour is commodious, the largest class of vessels being able to lie close to the quays. There is a beautiful park, comprising fifty acres, and forming a fine promenade. Imp. This town being the great emporium of New England, it imports most kinds of European manufactures, E. and W. India produce, and flour, grain, cotton, tobacco, staves, and coal from most of the other states of the Union. Exp. Beef, pork, lard, woollen and cotton manufactured goods, cordage, boots, shoes, paper, hardware, and furniture. Pop. in 1850, 138,788; including the villages within a compass of 9 miles round the Exchange, the population was, in the same year, 269,874. Lat. 42° 21' 23" N. Lon. 71° 4' 9" W.—Boston was founded about 1630, and was formerly called Trimountain, from three hills, on and around which it is built. It was subsequently called Boston, in compliment to the Rev. John Cotton, who had been a clergyman at Boston, in Lincolnshire,

Bosworth

and who had fled here from religious persecution. It is called the cradle of American independence. In June, 1775, the battle of Bunker's Hill was fought in its neighbourhood, where there is a granite column commemorating the victory over the British. It is the birthplace of Franklin the philosopher.

Boswell, James, *bos'-wel*, the biographer of Dr. Johnson, was the son of Alexander Boswell, of Auchinleck, one of the justices of session. He was educated at the school and university of Edinburgh, and early distinguished himself by his love of poetry and the *belles-lettres*. Being, however, rather addicted to pleasure, and wishing to enter into the army, his father, who designed him for his own profession, would not allow him to adopt a military life. At his request he went to London, where he contracted an intimacy with Dr. Johnson and other men of literary eminence. Thence he went to Utrecht and studied the civil law; after which he travelled through Germany and Switzerland. In the latter country he was introduced to Rousseau, and at Ferney visited Voltaire. He next went to Italy, and passed over to Corsica, where, by means of an introductory letter which he received from Rousseau, he formed an intimacy with General Paoli. On his return he published an account of Corsica. About this time he was admitted an advocate at the Scotch bar, and distinguished himself in the famous Douglas cause against the Hamilton family, who laid claim to the property of the last duke of Douglas, in opposition to Mr. Archibald Douglas, the legitimacy of whose birth was disputed. The indolence of his disposition, however, coupled with his fondness for pleasure, were powerful impediments to his advancement in the legal profession; accordingly, he made little progress as a votary of Themis. In 1773 he accompanied Dr. Johnson in a tour through the Highlands and the western isles of Scotland, of which tour he wrote an entertaining account, published in 1784. On the death of his father he removed to London, and was admitted at the English bar, but never attained any considerable practice. By the favour of Lord Lonsdale, however, he was chosen recorder of Carlisle. In 1790 he published a book of high value in biographical literature,—*"The Memoirs of Dr. Johnson,"* in 2 vols. 4to, and since reprinted in 3 vols. 8vo. It is upon this work that his fame rests. It has received the commendation of the highest authorities, has given gratification to thousands upon thousands of readers, and presents us with the best portrait of a great man that has ever been painted. B. at Edinburgh, 1740; D. 1795.—It may be considered a somewhat curious fact, that during more than the twenty years of acquaintance which subsisted between Dr. Johnson and Boswell, they had been in each other's company not more than 276 days. This period embraces their tour to the Hebrides, when they were together from the 18th of August to the 22nd of November, 1773. Out of this period one of the most entertaining books that has ever been written was produced,—a book which is the richest storehouse of wit and wisdom of which any language can boast.

Bosworth, *bos'-worth*, a town of Leicestershire, 11 miles from Leicester. The church is spacious, and has a beautiful spire. Pop. 2,500, chiefly engaged in knitting worsted stockings.—About three miles from the town is Bosworth Field, where, in 1485, the memorable battle between Richard III. and the earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., was fought. On Crownhill, an adjoining knoll, Lord Stanley put the crown upon the head of "Courageous Richmond." In allusion to this fact, Shakspeare makes Stanley say, in Richard III.,—

"Lo! here this long usurped royalty,
From the dead temples of this bloody wretch,
Have I pluck'd off, to grace thy brows withal;
Wear it, enjoy it, and make much of it."

Bosworth, Joseph, D.D., F.R.S., &c., an eminent Anglo-Saxon scholar and philologist, who was reared for the church, in which he officiated for several years, both in England and Scotland; but whose declining health forced him to resign his duties. In 1823 he published his *"Elements of Anglo-Saxon Grammar,"* which brought him into correspondence and acquaintance with some of the leading Anglo-Saxon scholars of the day. In 1833 his *"Dictionary of the Anglo-Saxon*

THE DICTIONARY OF

Botany Bay

Language" appeared, of which another edition, in a more compendious form, was published in 1848. After that period he occupied himself in translating several Anglo-Saxon works, and in preparing for publication the Anglo-Saxon and Morao-Gothic gospels in parallel columns. B. in Derbyshire, 1788.

BOTANY BAY, *bot'-a-ne*, a bay on the south-east coast of Australia, New South Wales, 5 miles from Sydney. *Lat.* 34° S. *Lon.* 151° 15' E. It was, in 1770, discovered by Captain Cook, who named it Botany, from the great quantity of herbs which he found on its shores. In 1787 it became an English penal settlement. In 1825 a column was erected on its shore to the memory of La Perouse, the French navigator.

BOTHNIA, *both'-ne-a*, an extensive province in the north of Europe, which was formerly divided into East and West, the eastern division being ceded to Russia at the peace of Frederickshamm in 1809. West Bothnia, with Lapland, constitutes the most northern portion of Sweden, reaching, on the west side of the gulf, from the borders of Angermanland to Tornea. It is divided into the four districts of Umea, Pitea, Lulea, and Tornea, so called from their chief towns. *Area*, about 62,500 square miles. *Lat.* between 63° 30' and 69° N. *Lon.* between 14° 20' and 24° E.

BOTHNIA, GULF OF, is that part of the Baltic Sea which separates Sweden from Finland. It begins at the island of Aland, and extends 360 miles in length and 135 in extreme breadth, to Tornea, between *lat.* 60° 20' and 65° 50' N.—This gulf receives nearly all the great rivers of Sweden and Finland; but its depth is not greater than that of the Baltic generally.

BOTHWELL, *both'-well*, a village and parish in Lanarkshire, Scotland, 9 miles from Glasgow. *Pop.* 15,300.—This village is famous for a battle fought, in 1679, between the Scottish Covenanters and the royal forces, wherein the former were completely routed. Bothwell Bridge was the scene of the action. Reached by the Clydesdale Junction Railway.

BOTHWELL, James Hepburn, Earl, remarkable in the history of Scotland in connection with Mary, queen of Scots, and his supposed share in the murder of Henry Darnley, her husband. When that unfortunate prince was blown up in the house where he slept, in the vicinity of Holyrood palace, suspicion fell strongly upon Bothwell and the queen. Bothwell was tried and acquitted. After this, he seized Mary near Edinburgh, and carried her prisoner to Dunbar Castle, where he first endeavoured, by soothing speeches and protestations of love, to prevail on her to marry him. That she did so at last is certain; but it is said, and seemingly with justice, that she was forced to it by the worst advantages being taken of her. During these iniquitous proceedings, Bothwell procured a divorce from his former wife. Mary soon after created him earl of Orkney. But a confederacy among the lords being formed against him, he retired to the Orkneys, and thence to Denmark, where he died in prison, it is said confessing his own guilt and the queen's innocence of the king's murder. D. in the castle of Malmory, in 1576.—This is the historical personage chosen by Professor Aytoun for the hero of his poem of "Bothwell." (See *AYTOUN*.)

BOTTA, Carlo Guiseppe, *bot'-ta*, an Italian, who studied medicine at the university of Turin, and in 1786, took a doctor's degree. He wrote several historical works, and received a pension, with the honour of knighthood, from Charles Albert, king of Sardinia. He wrote a "History of Italy," and a continuation of Guicciardini's history from 1530 down to 1789; upon the merits of which public opinion is divided. He is also the author of a "History of American Independence," which has been highly spoken of in the United States. B. at San Giorgio, Piedmont, 1766; D. at Paris, 1837.

BOTTA, Paul Emile, son of the above, became French consul at Mosul, and early distinguished himself as a naturalist. After spending some years in Egypt, and making a journey through a portion of Arabia, he settled at Mosul, and in 1843 disinterred an Assyrian palace in the mound of Khorsabad, 14 miles from the seat of his consulship. This was before the discoveries made by Mr. Layard; so that M. Botta may be considered the first who led the way in the path of Assyrian remains. B. at Paris, about 1800.

BOUCHES, *boosh*, under Napoleon I., this was the

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prefix to the names of several departments of the French empire.

BOUCHES-DU-RHON. (See *RHON*, MOUTHS OF.)

BOUCHIER, Thomas, *boo'-sheer*, an archbishop of Canterbury, who is said to have introduced the art of printing into England in 1464, by bringing over a compositor from Haarlem at his own expense. D. 1486.

BOUFFLERS, Lewis Francis de, *boof'-flai*, a marshal of France, who early in life entered the army, and in 1669 became colonel of a regiment of dragoons, and distinguished himself in several actions under the gallant Turenne. In 1708, after the battle of Oudenarde, he defended Lisle against Prince Eugene, for which he was created a peer. At the battle of Malplaquet, he effected his retreat without losing any of his artillery or soldiers. This was his last public achievement. B. 1644; D. at Fontainebleau, 1711.—When William III. took Namur, he kept Boufflers prisoner, contrary to the capitulation. The marshal asking the reason of this conduct, was told it was on account of the French having kept the garrison of Dixmude: "Then," said he, "mine ought to be detained rather than myself." "Sir," it was replied, "you are of more value than 10,000 men."

BOUGHTON, *bow'-ton*, the name of a number of English parishes, none of which has a population over 1,500.

BOUILLON, *boo'-ee-yawng*, the chief town of a duchy of the same name, in Belgium, 50 miles from Namur. It is small, but neatly built, and has a castle. *Pop.* 2,700, principally engaged in the manufacture of woollens.

BOUILLON, Godfrey, duc de, one of the leaders in the Crusades. He took Antioch and Jerusalem, of which the Christian soldiery proclaimed him the first Latin king. He, however, rejected the title, and contented himself with that of "Defender and Baron of the Holy Sepulchre." In 1099 he defeated the sultan of Egypt at Ascalon. B. about 1060; D. 1100.—The glowing eulogy of Tasso preserves the memory of this warrior fresh in the minds of the lovers of historical romance.

BOULAC, *boolak*, or *BULAK*, *boo'-lak*, a town of Egypt, situate on the Nile, 1 mile from Cairo, of which it is a suburb. *Pop.* about 13,000.—In 1799 this place was burned by the French; but it was rebuilt by Mehemet Ali, and has since become a town of considerable importance. It is the place whence the passengers for Suez and India embark.

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER, *boo'-loyne*, an old seaport-town of France, in the department of the Pas de Calais, at the mouth of the Liane, 20 miles from Calais. The town is divided into Upper and Lower. The latter lies on the shore, and is better built, and considerably more populous, than the other, which, at a short distance, stands on an eminence. It has a cathedral, an episcopal palace, a town-hall, and other public buildings. The inhabitants of Boulogne carry on an active trade in fresh and salt fish, especially herrings and mackerel, which are caught in great numbers off the coast; also in coal, salt, fresh and salted butter, soap, and earthenware, as well as in the linen and woollen stuffs manufactured in the town. *Pop.* 31,000. *Lat.* 50° 44' 32" N. *Lon.* 1° 36' 15" E.—It has steam communication with Folkestone, and is at the head of the railway from Boulogne to Amiens and Paris.

BOULOGNE, a parish and town of France on the Seine, about 4 miles from Paris. *Pop.* nearly 8,000.—The "Bois de Boulogne," which Napoleon III. immensely improved, takes its name from this town, and is the most beautiful and fashionable promenade in the vicinity of Paris.

BOULTON, Matthew, *bole'-ton*, an inventor and improver in the mechanical arts. In 1769 he entered into communication with Watt, the improver of the steam-engine; after which the Soho works, near Birmingham, became famous for the mechanical skill displayed in the construction of its steam-engines. His coining-machinery was a triumph of its kind, and he, in conjunction with his partner, Watt, greatly contributed to give an impetus to British industry. B. at Birmingham, 1728; D. 1809.—Boulton was of a generous and ardent disposition, and is said to have expended £47,000 in experiments on the steam-engine, before Watt had so far perfected it as to bring any return of profit.

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Bou-Maza

BOU-MAZA, *boo'-ma'-za*, an Arab chief, whose real name was Si Mahomet ben Abdallah. Like Abd-el-Kader, he acquired in early life a saintly reputation, and, declaring himself invulnerable, promised heaven and riches to all who assisted in the expulsion of the French from Africa. In 1845, in connection with Abd-el-Kader, he obtained several advantages over the generals of France, but was subsequently, in 1846, defeated by Colonel (afterwards Marshal) St. Arnaud. Ultimately, on 10th January, 1847, General Herbillon completely routed his forces, and he surrendered in the following April to St. Arnaud. Brought to France, he had a handsome residence assigned to him in Paris, with a pension of 15,000 francs. In 1854 he quitted the French soil, commanded, during the Russian war, a body of Bashi-Bazouks, and was made a colonel in the Turkish service. *B.* about 1820.—(See **ABD-EL-KADER**.)

BOURBON, *boor'-bawng*, the family of, succeeded the line of Valois, and reigned in France from 1589 to 1848, except during the period of the Napoleonic régime. It is a branch of the stock of Capet, being descended from a brother of Philip the Fair.

BOURBON, Charles, duke of, constable of France, was the son of Gilbert, count of Montpensier, who distinguished himself at the famous battle of Marignan, in 1516, but soon after fell into disgrace, through the enmity of the mother of Francis I., whose offer of marriage he had rejected. On this he associated with Charles V. and the king of England against his sovereign. The plot, however, was discovered, and he escaped into Italy, where he became lieutenant-general to the emperor Charles, and afterwards his commander-in-chief. *B.* 1489; killed in an assault upon Rome, 1527.

BOURBON, or **REUNION**, an island in the Indian Ocean, about 400 miles to the east of Madagascar. *Ext.* 38, with a breadth of 28 miles. *Desc.* The island is composed of two mountains; the smallest is the southern one, in which the volcanic fires are still raging. A great part of its surface is a complete volcanic desert, destitute of every kind of vegetation. In other parts, however, the soil is fertile, the air pure, the climate delicious, and the sky always beautiful. Its volcanic peaks range from 7,218 to 10,100 feet above the level of the sea. *Pro.* Coffee, tobacco, sugar, rice, and cloves. The forests contain wood fit for ship-building; also aloe, ebony, palm, with a variety of trees that afford odoriferous gums and resins. Though earthquakes are unknown, the island is subject to violent hurricanes, which injure the crops, often throw down houses, root up trees, and occasion the destruction of shipping. *Towns.* St. Denis is the principal and capital. *Pop.* about 105,000, inclusive of the inhabitants of some small neighbouring islands. *Lat.* 20° 51' 43" S. *Lon.* 55° 30' 18" E.—This island was, in 1545, discovered by the Portuguese, and in 1810 was occupied by the English, and restored to France in 1814. It is the only settlement now possessed by the French between Africa and India.

BOURDEILLES, Peter de. (See **BRANTOME**.)

BOURG, *boorg*, the name of a great number of towns and villages in France, of which the principal is the capital of the department of Ain, situate 20 miles from Maçon. *Pop.* upwards of 12,000.—It is the birthplace of Lalande, the astronomer.

BOURGES, *boorj*, a large but ill-built town of France, in the department of Cher, 123 miles from Paris. It stands on a rising ground, between the rivers Yèvre and Auron, which here unite their streams. The only public buildings of note are the fine Gothic cathedral, and the great tower, formerly used as a state prison. *Manf.* Silk, woollen, and cotton stuffs, stockings, caps, and other articles of clothing. The chief articles of trade are corn, wine, cattle, wool, hemp, and cloth. *Pop.* 26,000.—This town, in the time of Cæsar, was one of the strongest cities of Gaul. It is the birthplace of Louis XI., and a station on the railway du Centre.

BOURMONT, Louis Auguste Victor de Chaisne, Marshal Count de, *boor'-maung*, a French general, who, at the age of 15, entered the army, and, under the empire of Napoleon I., rose to be one of his marshals. On the fall of the emperor, he attached himself to the Bourbons, and in 1830 was appointed to the command of the army which was to reduce Algeria under the

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power of France. In a few weeks he won this extensive colony, but was superseded in his command by General Clauzel, who charged him with having appropriated to his own purposes the treasure of one of the captured towns. After this he retired from public life, living in exile in Germany, Holland, and England, as his inclination led him. On the accession of Louis Philippe he was permitted to return to France, when he took up his residence in the castle of Bourmont, in Anjou, where he lived in strict retirement to the time of his death. *B.* at Paris, 1773; *D.* at the castle of Bourmont, in Anjou, in 1846.

BOURNE, Vincent, *born*, an English poet, usher of Westminster School, whose effusions show a classical taste and a fertile imagination. *B.* about 1696; *D.* 1747.

BOURRIENNE, Louis Antoine Fauvelet de, *boor'-re-en*, in his ninth year entered the military school of Brienne, where he became acquainted with the future emperor, Napoleon I., of France. From being schoolfellows they became acquaintances, and from acquaintances friends. Bourrienne was being educated for the French artillery, but was forced to relinquish the military profession when he found that he could not hold a commission in the French army unless he could give proofs of being of noble lineage. Directing his ambition into another channel, in his twentieth year he was attached to the embassy of the Marquis de Noailles, ambassador of Louis XVI. at the court of the emperor Joseph of Austria. In 1792 he returned to Paris, after two years of the study of international law at Warsaw, and a short stay at the Polish court of King Poniatowski. Napoleon was in Paris at this time, and the friendship of the two schoolfellows was renewed. The fortunes of neither of them were very bright, and they used to share the purses of each other, and wander about the streets of Paris without employment. It was at this period that they beheld, on the 20th June, the attack which was made by the people on the Tuileries, and which is so spiritedly described in Bourrienne's "Life of Napoleon." On the fall of the Bourbons and the rise of Napoleon, Bourrienne became his private secretary, a post which he held from 1796 to 1802, when he was dismissed for some scandalous connection with the house of Coulon, the army contractors. In 1805 he was appointed chargé d'affaires of France for the circle of Lower Saxony, in which office he was charged with peculation, and forced to refund a million of francs. He was now a ruined man. On the fall of Napoleon he attached himself to the Bourbon dynasty, and became a deputy for the department of Yonne in the representative chamber. In 1828 he was compelled to seek refuge in Belgium from his creditors, where he commenced writing his Memoirs of the emperor. This work was published in ten volumes in the course of 1829-30, and created an immense sensation. This was the greatest act of his life. The revolution of 1830 unsettled his reason, when he was put into an hospital for the insane in Caen, Normandy, where he ended his days. *B.* at Sens, 1769; *D.* 1834.

BOURTANG, *boor'-tawng*, a fortress of the Netherlands, in Groningen, in an extensive morass, 12 miles from Winschoten. In 1593 it was taken by the Spaniards, and in 1795 again by the French.

BOUSSA, *boos'-sa*, a town of Central Africa, on the Niger, east of Timbuctoo. *Pop.* estimated at 15,000. *Lat.* 10° 14' N. *Lon.* 5° 20' E.—Here Mungo Park, the traveller, was murdered.

BOUVINES, *boov'-veen*, a fortified town of the Netherlands, 6 miles from Lille. Here, in 1214, the emperor Otho was defeated by Philip Augustus.

BOW, or **STRATFORD LE BOW**, *bo*, a village and parish in the county of Middlesex, 4 miles from St. Paul's. *Area*, 630 acres. *Pop.* 7,000. It is a station on the Eastern Counties Railway.

BOWDICH, Thomas Edward, *bow'-dich*, an English traveller who forms one of the exploring band who have helped to render the continent of Africa known to their countrymen by their explorations and writings. He was the son of a Bristol merchant, and was for a short time a partner in his father's house. In 1814, however, he embarked for Cape-Coast Castle, where his uncle, Mr. Hope Smith, was governor of the settlements belonging to the African Company. Returning to England in 1816, he was appointed the chief of a mission to the king of the Ashantees. The embassy was

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quite successful, mainly through the energy and talents of young Bowdich; and in 1819 he published an account of it, with the title "A Mission to Ashantee." He then went to Paris, where he resided about eighteen months, engaged in the study of natural science. In 1822, after having published several works, by which he made some money, he undertook another voyage to Africa, with the view of exploring that continent. He reached, with his wife, the mouths of the Gambia (see AFRICA), and there, being seized with fever, died, January 10, 1824. B. at Bristol, 1790.—After his death, Mrs. Bowdich published several works, from materials collected by her husband in his various travels.

BOWDITCH ISLAND, *bo'-ditch*, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, 8 miles long and 4 broad. Pop. 600. Lat. 9° 23' S. Lon. 141° 12' W. The American exploring expedition discovered this island in 1841.

BOWLES, Reverend William Lisle, *boles*, was educated at Oxford, and received several preferments in the Church, when, in 1828, he became canon residentiary of Salisbury Cathedral. He is distinguished in the annals of literature, not only by a great many excellent publications, but by the "Pope and Bowles controversy," which lasted from 1819 to 1828. This controversy originated in a proposition which Mr. Bowles thus laid down in his "Essay on the Poetical Character of Pope:"—"All images drawn from what is beautiful or sublime in nature are more beautiful and sublime than images drawn from art, and are therefore more poetical; and in like manner, the passions of the human heart, which belong to nature in general, are, *per se*, more adapted to the higher species of poetry than those which are derived from incidental and transient manners." Both Byron and Campbell entered the lists against him. The proposition of Mr. Bowles, however, in our opinion, is sound. B. at King's Sutton, Northamptonshire, 1762; D. at Salisbury, in 1850.

BOWRING, Sir John, *bow'-ring*, a various and voluminous writer, who has distinguished himself in the paths of philology, politics, poetry, and as a translator and reviewer. His knowledge of the principal European languages is not only extensive but accurate, which is proved by the translation she has, from time to time, given to the world, of the poetry of different nations. These comprise "Specimens of the Russian Poets," "Bataavian Anthology," "Specimens of the Polish Poets," "Ancient Poetry and Romances of Spain," "Specimens of the Magyars," and "Christian Anthology." In 1825 he was appointed to the editorship of the "Westminster Review," in which the principles of Jeremy Bentham received a large share of his exposition. In 1834-5 he was sent as a commissioner to France, to report on the actual state of commerce between that country and Great Britain. He also visited Switzerland, Italy, and Syria, studying their commercial relations, and reporting upon them to Parliament. In 1835 he became a member of the House of Commons, in which he sat till 1837. In 1841 he was again elected, and kept his seat till 1849. Between 1838 and 1839 he produced a complete edition of the works of Jeremy Bentham, edited by himself, and published at Edinburgh, in 11 volumes. In 1849 he was appointed British consul at Hong-Kong, and superintendent of trade in China. In 1853 he returned to London, and published his "Decimal System," and in 1854 was knighted and appointed governor of Hong-Kong. In November, 1856, in consequence of acts of hostility against the British, he ordered Admiral Seymour to bombard the city of Canton, and thus commenced the war with China, which ended in the treaty of Tien-tsin, which see, as also ELGIN, Lord. B. at Exeter, 1792.

BOWYER, William, *bo'-yer*, the most learned English printer of whom we have any account. Both his father and grandfather were printers; so that the noble art may be said to have become hereditary in his family. In 1716 he was admitted a sizar of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he remained till 1722. From this period he commenced contributing to various learned works in the way of corrections, annotations, prefaces, &c., whilst, at the same time, he superintended his printing business. In 1763 his celebrated edition of the Greek Testament, with conjectural emendations, appeared. This work has been much commended and

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been translated into German. It is, however, as an erudite and critically accurate printer of the works of others that Bowyer is celebrated. His bust in marble, with a portrait of his father, is to be seen in Stationers' Hall. B. in London, 1689; D. 1777.

Box, *box*, a parish in Wiltshire, 7 miles from Chippenham. Area, 4,130 acres. Pop. 2,000.—In this parish the Great Western Railway runs through a freestone hill by a tunnel $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long.

BoxTELL, *box'-tel*, a village of the Netherlands, 6 miles from Bois-le-Duc, in the province of North Brabant. Pop. about 4,000.—Here, in 1794, the Anglo-Dutch army was defeated by the French.

BoxACA, *bo-ya'-ka*, a department of Bolivia, S. America, including the whole of the E. Andes, and comprising the provinces of Canazare, Pamplona, Socorro, and Tunja. It is watered by several rivers, and produces coffee, cotton, indigo, tobacco, calva, and wheat.—The village of Boyaca stands 5 miles from Tunja, and is remarkable for a victory which secured the independence of Colombia, and which was achieved by Bolivia over the Spaniards in 1819.

BOYD, Robert, Lord, *bo'id*, a Scotch nobleman, was the son of Sir Thomas Boyd, of Kilmarnock, who was killed in 1439, in revenge for having murdered Lord Darnley. The son acquired great popularity with King James II. and the people. The former created him a peer by the title of Lord Boyd of Kilmarnock. On the death of that monarch, in 1460, he was appointed justiciary of the kingdom; and one of the lords of the regency during the minority of James III. He and his family engrossed almost all the public offices to themselves, and went so far as to carry off the young king from Linlithgow to Edinburgh, where Lord Boyd got himself declared sole regent. He also effected a marriage between the king's sister and his son, afterwards earl of Arran. In 1469 the king, at the instigation of some of his nobles, called a parliament to examine into the conduct of Boyd, who fled to England. D. at Alnwick, 1470.—The earl of Arran was divorced from his lady, and died in exile at Antwerp, in 1474. The unfortunate Lord Kilmarnock, who suffered in 1746, was a descendant of this house.

BOYDELL, John, *boi'-del*, an ingenious artist, and magistrate of London, was brought up a land-surveyor under his father; but seeing some landscapes which greatly pleased him, he apprenticed himself to an engraver. In 1745 he published some small landscapes for the use of learners, and the encouragement he received induced him to persevere in engraving and publishing. He also sought out English artists, to whom he was a liberal patron, particularly to Woollet. But Mr. Boydell did not confine himself to prints. He had the honour to establish an English school of historical painting, which received the name of the Shakspeare Gallery. He also presented to the corporation of London some fine pictures for the council-chamber in Guildhall. In 1791 he was made lord mayor. By the French revolution, and the consequent war, this worthy man experienced such losses as to be under the necessity of procuring an act of parliament for the disposal of the Shakspeare Gallery, and his pictures and prints, by way of lottery. B. at Dorrington, 1719; D. 1804.

BOYER, Abel, *booi'-yai*, a French lexicographer and grammarian, who quitted his country on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. He went to Geneva, and afterwards visited England, where he taught the French language and compiled a French and English grammar and dictionary, which have gone through numerous editions. B. at Castres, 1684; D. in England, 1729.

BOYLE, Robert, *boil*, a learned writer and philosopher, the seventh son of Richard, earl of Cork. He early devoted himself to the study of natural science; was frequently present at Oxford, where a philosophical society was held, which afterwards became the famous Royal Society, of which he was one of the earliest members. In 1654 he fixed his residence at this town, for the sake of enjoying the company of his learned friends. Here he remained till 1668, applying himself principally to experimental philosophy, and contriving a more perfect air-pump than that which had hitherto been in use. Natural philosophy, however, was not the only subject which engaged his attention at this period of his life. He cultivated an acquaintance with the

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learned languages, and devoted so much time to the study of theology and sacred criticism, that at the restoration of Charles II. he was pressed to enter into orders, with a view of being raised to the episcopacy. A natural diffidence, however, induced him to decline this and every other offer of preferment. Whilst labouring incessantly in the cause of science, he did not neglect the duties of the Christian philanthropist, and particularly exerted himself in advancing designs of charity and schemes of improvement. As a director of the East-India Company, he was the principal instrument in procuring their charter; for which he only required, as a return, that they would do something towards propagating Christianity in their settlements. With this view he caused to be printed at Oxford 500 copies of the Gospels and Acts of the Apostles, in the Malay tongue. He was also at the expense of printing, in Arabic, "Grotius de Veritate." In 1678 he declined the high honour of the presidency of the Royal Society. Three years afterwards he was engaged in promoting the propagation of the gospel among the Indians of North America. Two years before his death he was obliged to have recourse to an advertisement to prevent the intrusion of visitors, and thus gained time to perfect some important works, particularly in the department of chemistry. *B.* at Lismore, in Ireland, 1627; *D.* in London, 1691, a week after his sister, Lady Ranelagh, with whom he had resided since 1688.—By his will he founded an annual lecture at St. Paul's, on the principal truths of natural and revealed religion. It is said, that, from imitating the stammering of other children, he, when young, contracted the habit, which afterwards proved incurable.

BOYLE, a barony of Ireland, in the county of Roscommon. *Area*, 94,283 Irish acres, of which about 30,000 are waste and bog.

BOYLE, a town and parish in the above barony, 8 miles from Carrick-on-Shannon. *Area*, 20,737 acres. *Pop.* of parish, 10,265; of town, 3,500.—This place is situate on the banks of a river of the same name.

BOYNE, *boin*, a river of Ireland, rising in the Bog of Allen, near Carbery, and falling into the Irish Sea, 4 miles below Drogheda. On the banks of this river, 3 miles to the west of Drogheda, the "battle of the Boyne" was fought and won by William III. over the forces of James II., on the 1st July, 1690.

BOZRAH, *boz'-ra*, 'tribulation,' a famous city of Idumea, on the frontiers of Edom and Moab.

BOZZARIS, *boz'-za'-ris*, Marco, the Leonidas of modern Greece, was a Souliote, who distinguished himself by his devotion to his country in defending it against the Turks. He fell in the August of 1823, in a night attack upon a body of Albanians, who were advancing with the view of taking Missolonghi, which he had successfully defended for a considerable time. *B.* about the beginning of the present century, in the mountains of Epirus. Fell near Kerpinisi, 1st August, 1823. This Greek hero was buried in Missolonghi with every mark of honour, when the Greek executive government issued a decree, in which they styled him the Leonidas of modern Greece.

BRABANT, duchy of, *brä-bänt'* (Fr. *brab'-a*), formerly one of the most important provinces of the Netherlands, but now divided into the provinces of Antwerp and South Brabant in Belgium, and North Brabant, which still forms a part of Holland. For its history, see HOLLAND, &c.

BRABANT, NORTH, a province of the Netherlands. *Area*, 2,000 square miles. *Desc.* A uniform level, without much fertility, bare of wood, and in some parts forming large marshes. *Rivers.* The Aa, Maese, Dommel, Donge, and Dintel. *Pro.* Wheat, rye, oats, lint, and fruit. Sheep and cattle rearing is the chief branch of rural industry. *Manf.* Linen, woollen, and cotton fabrics, earthenware, and leather. *Pop.* about 404,000. *Lat.* between 51° 13' and 51° 50' N. *Lon.* between 4° 12' and 5° 58' E.

BRABANT, SOUTH, a province of Belgium, occupying a central position in that kingdom. *Area*, 1,200 square miles. *Desc.* Hilly in the south, well watered, and fertile. *Rivers.* The Dyle, Senne, and Demer. *Pro.* Corn, hemp, flax, hops, and oil-seed. Cattle and sheep rearing is extensively pursued, and a considerable portion of the soil is occupied by wood. *Minerals.*

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Iron and stone. *Manf.* Woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics; lace, soap, leather, and chemicals. *Pop.* about 800,000. *Lat.* between 50° 32' and 51° 3' N. *Lon.* between 4° and 5° 10' E.—It is intersected both by canals and railways.

BRACCIOLINI, Francis, *brat'-che-o-le'-na*, an Italian poet, whose poem, entitled "La Croce Riquadrata," published in 1605, is esteemed next to Tasso's "Jerusalem." *B.* at Pistoia, 1566; *D.* 1645.

BRACHMANES, *bräk-mai'-nes*, Indian philosophers, who derive their name from Brahma, one of the three beings whom God, according to their theology, created, and with whose assistance he formed the world. According to some authors, Brahma is the parent of all mankind, or the patriarch Abraham, who, in the language of the Indian philosophers, is called Brachma or Brama.

BRADFELD, *bräd'-feeld*, the name of several parishes in England with small populations, and of a chapelry, 7 miles from Sheffield, with a population of about 7,000.

BRADFORD, *bräd'-ford*, a market-town and parish in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 8 miles from Leeds. *Area* of parish, 33,710 acres. This is the principal seat of the stuff and woollen yarn manufactories of England. In its vicinity are both coal and iron-works, whilst it is connected with both the North and Irish seas by means of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal. It has several churches and chapels; an academic establishment, called Airedale College, at Undercliffe; a free grammar-school, a mechanics' institution, exchange, cloth-hall, court-house, gaol, a dispensary, infirmary, and several other charitable institutions. *Pop.* of parish, 149,543; of parliamentary borough, with its several townships of Bowling, Manningham, and Horton, 103,778. It is a station on the Great Northern Railway.

BRADFORD-ON-AVON, a market-town and parish in Wiltshire, 30 miles from Salisbury. *Area*, 11,740 acres. This town is divided by the river Avon, and is celebrated for its woollen-cloth manufactures. *Pop.* 4,240.—There are several other parishes with small populations named Bradford in England.

BRADFORD, a county in Pennsylvania, U. S. *Area*, 1,170 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, and producing wheat, oats, potatoes, Indian corn, and butter. *Minerals.* Coal, iron, and sandstone. It has a number of different kinds of mills, driven by water-power. *Pop.* 43,000.

BRADGATE PARK, *bräd'-gait*, a small parochial liberty, 5 miles from Leicester, where, in 1537, the unhappy Lady Jane Grey was born.

BRADLEY, James, *bräd'-le*, an eminent astronomer, who entered the Church, but, in 1721, becoming Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford, he resigned his livings. In 1741 he succeeded Dr. Halley as astronomer royal, and, at the same time, the university of Oxford presented him with the degree of D.D. In the fifth year of his office he addressed a letter to the earl of Macclesfield, on the apparent motion of the fixed stars, for which he received the gold medal of the Royal Society. In 1748 he obtained a grant of £1,000 to procure instruments for the Greenwich observatory, and subsequently obtained a yearly pension of £250. *B.* at Shireborn, in Gloucestershire, 1692; *D.* at Chalford, 1762, and was buried in Minchinhampton.—Bradley was a careful observer, and Newton gave him the character of being the best astronomer in Europe. He discovered the laws of aberration and of nutation. He left behind him, in MS., a vast number of valuable observations, which were subsequently published, and which are computed at about 60,000 in number.

BRADSHAW, John, *bräd'-shaw*, a noted English lawyer, who was named "President of the High Court of Justice," which sat in judgment on Charles I. For discharging the duties of this office, the Parliament rewarded him with a present of Summer Hill, a seat of the earl of St. Alban's. *B.* in Derbyshire, 1586; *D.* 1659. At the Restoration, his body, after being hung at Tyburn with the bodies of Cromwell and Ireton, was buried under the gallows.

BRADY, Nicholas, *bräi'-de*, a divine and poet, who is well known by his version of the Psalms of David, which he executed, in conjunction with Mr. Tate, and which is now generally used in churches. *B.* at Ban-

Braga

don, Ireland, 1659; D. rector of Richmond and Clapham, Surrey, 1726.

BRAGA, *bra'-ga*, a city of Portugal, 35 miles from Oporto. This place is the residence of the primate of Portugal, and has a magnificent cathedral and palace. *Manf.* Cutlery, jewellery, and firearms. *Pop.* 17,000.

BRAGANÇA, *bra-gan'-sa*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras-os-Montes, on the Ferrenza, 26 miles from Miranda. It is protected by a citadel, and has a college. *Manf.* Silk, velvet, and other fabrics. *Pop.* 5,600.

BRAGANÇA, HOUSE OF, dates from the commencement of the 15th century, and is now represented in the reigning dynasty of the kingdom of Portugal. Its originator was a natural son of King John I., named Alfonso, who was, by his father, created duke of Bragança and lord of Guimaraens. He married Beatriz, daughter and heiress of the count of Barcellos and Ourem, from which union sprang the dukes of Bragança. The present line ascended the Portuguese throne in 1640, when that people revolted against the yoke of Spain, and when the then duke of Bragança was proclaimed, and assumed the title of John IV. From that period the crown has continued in the same line. This family also gave an emperor to Brazil.

BRAHE, Tycho, *bra*, a famous astronomer, was descended from a noble Swedish family, settled at Knudstorp, in Denmark, where he studied philosophy and rhetoric, with a view of making the law his profession. The solar eclipse, however, which happened whilst he was at the university of Copenhagen, in 1560, directed his attention to astronomy, which he considered as a divine study, and to which he applied himself with the greatest assiduity. In 1565 he returned home, and in a quarrel with a Danish nobleman lost his nose, which he supplied with an artificial one made of gold, so naturally formed and painted, that the defect was hardly to be perceived. About this time he ardently entered upon the study of chemistry, in hopes of finding the philosopher's stone. After this he travelled for some years, and on his return to Denmark, resided with his uncle, who furnished him with the means of making celestial observations; and here it was that, in 1573, he discovered a new star in the constellation Cassiopea. Shortly afterwards he incurred the displeasure of his relations by a marriage which was deemed imprudent on account of the humbleness of the connection; and the quarrel was so great, that the king was obliged to interfere to effect a reconciliation. At the command of his sovereign, Frederick II., he was somewhat reluctantly, on account of his rank, made to read lectures on astronomy at Copenhagen. The king, however, was so delighted with the pursuits of Brahe, that he gave him the isle of Hven or Hoen, where he laid the foundation of an observatory, to which he gave the name of Uraniburg, or the City of the Heavens. Besides this he had an observatory sunk in the ground, to which he gave the name of Stelberg, or the City of the Stars. The king added to the donation a pension and some lucrative places. In this situation he resided about twenty years; but on the death of the king he lost his pension, and in 1596, in the time of Christian IV., he was driven from his country by the united influences of ignorance, envy, and detraction. The emperor, Rudolph II., pressed him to come to his dominions, and in 1601 he settled at Prague, with a pension of 3,000 ducats. In 1600 he had been joined by the celebrated Kepler, and these illustrious men pursued their studies together until the death of Tycho. B. at Knudstorp, in Denmark, in 1546; D. at Prague, 1601.—He was a man of great genius, but superstitious, being addicted to judicial astrology and attentive to omens. His works show him to have been an accurate observer. The "Rudolphine Tables" and the "Historia Cælestis" are the best.

BRAHMA, *bra'-ma*, one of the three gods who, according to the superstition of the Hindoos, were created by God, and who assisted in the creation of the world.

BRAHMAPOOTRA, *bra'-ma-poo'-tra*, the largest river of India, and known in Tibet by the name of the Sanpoo. It joins the Megna in lat. 25° 20' N., and after receiving numerous affluents, and uniting with the Ganges 30 miles below Pubna, it takes the local name of Pudda, and falls into the Bay of Bengal. Entire length, 1,500 miles.

Brasidas

BRAHMINS, *bra'-mins*, Indian philosophers, who worship the god Brahma, live frugally, eating no flesh, and abstaining from the use of wine, and all carnal enjoyments. (See BRACHMANES.)

BRAMAH, Joseph, *bra'-ma*, the son of a Yorkshire farmer, who, from being a carpenter and joiner, went to London, and adopted the profession of engineer and machinist. In 1784 he patented the lock which goes by his name, and which is considered one of the most ingenious that has ever been invented. He also made numerous improvements in pumps, fire-engines, water-cocks, and the hydraulic press. His inventions in connection with this last, he patented in 1796. His whole life was directed to mechanical improvements, and his last patent was obtained for discovering a mode of preventing dry-rot in timber, by covering it with a thin coating of Parker's Roman cement. B. at Flamborough, in Yorkshire, 1749; D. in 1814.

BRAMANTE D'URBINO, Lazarus, *bra-man'-tai*, a celebrated Italian architect, who executed several great works for the popes Alexander VI. and Julius II. His fame, however, rests on his being the architect of St. Peter's, at Rome, of which magnificent cathedral he drew the plans, laid the foundations in 1513, but did not live to see it completed, leaving the execution of it at his death to Michael Angelo Buonarrotti. B. at Castle Durante, in the duchy of Urbino, in 1444; D. at Rome, 1514.

BRAN, *brân*, the son of Llyr, and father of Caradog, or Caractacus, king of Britain, is classed with Prydain and Dynwall, as having consolidated the form of elective monarchy in Britain. When his son was delivered up to the Romans, Bran and his family were carried to Rome, where they embraced the Christian religion, and at their return introduced it among their countrymen. D. about 80.

BRANDENBURG, *bran'-den-boorg*, an important province of Prussia, having Brunswick and Hanover on the W., Mecklenburg and Pomerania on the N., the grand duchy of Posen on the E., and Silesia, with a part of Saxony, Anhalt, and Magdeburg, on the S. *Area*, about 1,600 square miles. *Desc.* Flat, with a sandy soil, and comparatively unfruitful. *Rivers.* The Elbe and the Oder, which are connected by canals. *Pro.* Buckwheat, rye, hemp, flax, tobacco, hops, and potatoes. *Minerals.* Iron, alum, gypsum, and vitriol. *Pop.* 267,000.—This province is divided into the two regencies of Frankfurt and Potsdam, and has numerous canals and railways.

BRANDENBURG, an old town of the above province, on the Havel, which divides it into the old and new towns, 37 miles from Berlin. *Manf.* Cloth and fustian, woven and knitted stockings; and there are breweries, tanneries, and a boat-building yard. *Pop.* 16,500.

BRANDENBURG, MARK OF, an old state of Germany, now comprised in the Prussian province of Brandenburg, a part of the province of Saxony. The margraves of Brandenburg having united themselves to the electorate, the great elector, Frederick III., in 1701, declared himself king of Prussia, with the title of Frederick I.

BRANDENBURG, NEW, a town of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 18 miles from Strelitz. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton goods, leather, paper, and chemicals. *Pop.* 6,000.

BRANDON, *brân'-don*, a town of Suffolk, on the Lesser Ouse, 70 miles from London. It has a trade in corn, malt, coals, and timber. *Pop.* 2,300.—It is a station on the Eastern Counties and Norwich Railway.

BRANDON, Charles. (See SUFFOLK, Duke of.)

BRANDT, Sebastian, *brant*, a German poet, who wrote a number of works, the most celebrated of which is "The Ship of Fools," a burlesque poem, in which he satirizes the writings of his age. It met with great success, and found translators in several countries. B. at Strasburg, 1454; D. 1520. (See BARCLAY, Alexander.)

BRANDT, a Hamburg chemist, who in 1669 accidentally discovered phosphorus, whilst making experiments with urine in search of gold. He received a pension from the elector of Hanover. D. about 1692.

BRASIDAS, *brás'-i-däs*, a Spartan general, who distinguished himself in the Peloponnesian war, and in 426 B.C. made himself master of Amphipolis. He was wounded in a combat with Cleon, the Athenian gene-

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Brandywine Creek

ral, who was endeavouring to retake this place, and d. 422 B.C.

BRANDYWINE CREEK, *brän'-de-wine*, a river of the United States, rising in Pennsylvania, and falling into Christiana Creek, at Wilmington.—At Chadd's Fort, on this river, a determined battle was fought on September 11th, 1777, between the British and American forces, when the former gained a complete victory.

BRANTOME, Lord Abbot of, *bran'-tome*, the name given to Peter de Bourdeilles. He was a licentious French writer, who, in fifteen volumes, has given us lively pictures of the times in which he lived, and is distinguished for his vivid descriptions of beauty, courtesy, and knightly prowess. b. at Périgord, 1527; d. at Richemont, 1614.

BRAUNSBURG, *brouns'-baïrg*, a town of Prussia, on the Passarge, 35 miles from Königsberg. Pop. 8,500. This is the birthplace of Baron Trenck, and in its cathedral lie the remains of the astronomer Copernicus, who in 1545 died and was buried here.

BRAVA, *bra'-va*, an island of Africa, in the Cape Verd archipelago. Ext. 7 miles long and 6 broad. Desc. Mountainous, but fertile. Pop. 5,000. Lat. 14° 19' N. Lon. 24° 45' W.—This island was, in 1680, taken possession of by the Portuguese, when they were driven from the neighbouring island of Fogo by a volcanic eruption.

BRAVO MURILLO, Don Juan, *bra'-vo moo-reel'-yo*, a modern Spanish statesman, who has been an active participator in the numerous changes in the government of his country. He held office in 1836 under the Isturitz ministry, and in 1840 was compromised in a conspiracy formed against the regent Espartero, being obliged to take refuge in France for three years. In 1847 he was minister of justice under the duke of Sotomayor, and afterwards served under Narvaez, as minister of commerce, public works, and finance. When that minister resigned, in 1850, Bravo Murillo remained at the head of affairs; but just as he seemed all-powerful, he, in 1852, lost the favour of the queen, and fell. He was a Conservative, opposing all reform. b. 1803.

BRAY, Sir Reginald, *brai*, an eminent statesman, who assisted in placing Henry VII. upon the throne, and with whom he was in great favour. Besides being a politician, he seems to have possessed a genius for architecture, as Henry the Seventh's chapel at Westminster was built under his direction. d. 1501, and was buried at Windsor.

BRAY, Thomas, an English divine, who, after being in Virginia, U.S., for some time, returned to England, and formed the scheme of establishing parochial libraries. He laboured with great zeal in his favourite object of propagating the gospel among the Indians and negroes, and went to America several times to promote it. In 1696 he took the degree of D.D., and in 1706 accepted the living of St. Botolph, Aldgate. b. in Shropshire, 1656; d. 1730. He wrote "Catechetical Lectures," "Bibliotheca Parochialis," and some other religious pieces.

BRAY, a parish of Berkshire, on the Thames, 2 miles from Maidenhead. Area, 8,900 acres. Pop. 4,000. Monkey Island is here, situate in the Thames.—This is the parish in which Pendleton, the time-serving vicar of the reign of Henry VIII., officiated, and lived and died the "Vicar of Bray," notwithstanding the many changes of doctrine which took place in the reign of that monarch and his three successors. The well-known song, the "Vicar of Bray," was written in allusion to this easy changing individual. The concluding lines of each verse, are:—

"That this is law, I will maintain,
Until my dying day, Sir,
That whatsoever king shall reign,
I'll be Vicar of Bray, Sir."

BRAY, a maritime town and parish of Ireland, 12 miles from Dublin. Area of parish, 2,986 acres. Pop. 3,200.—The scenery in the neighbourhood of this town is remarkably beautiful.

BRAZIL, *bra-zil'*, an immense empire of South America, bounded on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean; on the W. by Peru and Paraguay, although the respective limits of those countries are not exactly defined; on the N. the great river Amazon, and on

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the S. the Plata, form the natural boundaries; but with the exception of Chili and Patagonia, its internal territories touch all the different states of the south portion of the American continent. Ext. about 2,600 miles from N. to S., and 2,400 from W. to E. Area, estimated at from 2,500,000 to 2,780,000 square miles, or more than twelve times larger than France. Coast-line, 3,500 miles. Divisions. These consist of nineteen provinces, fifteen of which are situate along the coast, and four in the interior. Desc. It may be viewed as divided into two kinds of country, an upland and a lowland, occupying nearly equal portions. The upland extends over the central and eastern part, and the lowland chiefly stretches along both sides of the river Amazon, occupying likewise a smaller portion of the shores and the south-west border of the country. Towards the interior the land rises by gentle gradations to the height of from 3,000 to 5,000 or 6,000 feet above the level of the sea; and in these temperate regions European fruits and grain are reared in abundance, while the intermediate valleys are found extremely favourable for the raising of sugar, coffee, and generally for all sorts of tropical produce. Mountains, table-lands, and plains. There are no mountains of very great elevation. The country is from N. to S. traversed by two parallel ranges, from which others diverge, and inclose extensive plains and low-lying tracts. In the province of Minas Geraes, the peak of Itambe attains an elevation of 8,426 feet above the level of the sea. The culminating points of the Serro de Espinhaco chain are Itacolami and Piedade, which respectively attain an elevation of 5,750 and 5,830 feet. The Serra dos Orgaos, or Organ Mountains, so called from the resemblance of their peaks to the tubes of an organ, reach their culminating point in the Morro dos Canados, which has an elevation of 4,476 feet. These are the loftiest peaks of the Brazilian mountains. The table-lands occupy more than half the empire, and have an elevation of from 2,000 to 2,500 feet; whilst the plains of Silvas, equal to six times the size of France, occupy the shores of the Amazon and its affluents, and afford provender to innumerable herds of wild animals. Rivers. Unequalled for number and extent in any other part of the globe. The Amazon, the largest, though not the longest in the world, and its tributaries the Rio Francesco, Negro, and Madeira; the Branco, a tributary of the Rio Negro; the Tapajos, and Xingu; the Araguay, Maranhao, Paranahyba, and Toncantins; the Vazabarris, Itapicuru, Paraguassu, and the Belmonte; in the interior, the Uruguay, Yguazu, Tietaz, Para, Paraguay, and Parana, with many other streams of smaller dimensions meandering through the country. Lakes. Comparatively few of great extent. The Lagoa dos Platos, in the province of Rio Grande, Sao Pedro, is the largest, being 150 miles long, and 35 in its broadest part. There are some others of from 20 to 30 miles in length in the W. provinces, requiring no particular description. Forests. Immense. Humboldt says, "If the name of primeval forests can be given to any forests on the face of the earth, none can claim it perhaps so strictly as those that fill the connected basins of the Orinoco and the Amazon." All travellers concur in stating that the interior of Brazil forms in general a vast and impenetrable forest, the trees of which are closely interwoven with brushwood, and with innumerable shrubs and creeping plants, which cling round them to their summits, and which, being generally adorned with the most beautiful flowers, give a peculiar and rich appearance to the scenery. These forests also abound in the greatest varieties of useful and beautiful woods, well adapted for dyeing, for cabinet-work, or for ship-building. There are some of these which have the property of hardness in a superior degree, and others which are very heavy, and have a peculiar fragrance. Among them may be noticed the cocoa-nut, mahogany, logwood, rosewood, Brazil-wood, and the caoutchouc tree; all of which are found in abundance. The variety and the beauty of the flowers of this favoured land are not the least remarkable features in its vegetable productions. In some parts, the whole country is like a vast flower-garden, and almost overpowers the senses by the intensity of its loveliness. Climate. In the northern parts, and in the neighbourhood of the Amazon, great heat prevails; in the higher parts, and towards the

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south, the climate is more temperate, and even cold, the thermometer falling as low as 40°. On the whole, however, the climate is delightful. *Zoology.* The forests afford a haunt to innumerable apes, and other wild animals, such as the jaguar, the wolf, the saratu, which has the appearance of a fox, the opossum, the sloth, the porcupine, the ounce, the tapir, the wild boar, the squirrel, rats; and several kinds of bats, vampires, and quanchrù, which in the night fasten on domestic animals and suck their blood. The birds of Brazil are of wonderful variety and beauty. The largest is the American ostrich, or emu. There are many varieties of eagles, hawks, and kites; besides toucans, parrots, woodpeckers, and humming-birds. Pigeons are caught by grain steeped in the juice of the mandioc-root, and the lakes in the south abound with water-fowl. Insects and reptiles are numerous in most parts. Of domestic animals, immense herds of horses, sheep, goats, and pigs are reared; whilst the extensive thinly-wooded plains literally swarm with horned cattle, whose tallow, hides, and horns form the articles of a large export trade. *Pro.* The land in Brazil almost everywhere yields an abundant produce. Maize, beans, cassava-root, which is generally used as bread by all ranks, are very generally cultivated; also wheat and other European cerealia; and where the farmer has a sufficient supply of provisions, and has the means, he grows coffee, and prepares for cultivating and manufacturing sugar, manioc, cocoa, rice, tobacco, maize, bananas, ginger, yams, cloves, cinnamon, lemons, oranges, figs, and other kinds of fruits. *Minerals.* These are considerable, and comprise gold, silver, iron, diamonds, topazes, and other precious stones. Gold and diamonds, for which Brazil has been so long celebrated, abound in almost all the higher regions of the interior; and they are chiefly found in the beds of the mountain torrents, where the stream is most rapid. Through the country of Minas Geraes, which is one of the eastern provinces of Brazil, runs a ridge of mountains, in which those streams have their rise, which, running to the S.W., fall into the Parana, or, turning to the S.E., are carried by the Rio Francesco into the Atlantic. All those streams, more especially near their sources, have been found rich both in gold and diamonds; and almost all the towns in the interior were originally mining stations. On the river Cuiaba, about 1,000 miles into the interior, are situated the most western mining stations that are to be found in Brazil. Diamonds, however, have mostly been found in the beds of rivers. The largest was found in the Rio Abasté, in 1791; it weighed 138½ carats. In 1847 another was found by a negro, worth £45,000. In the diamond-mines about 20,000 negroes are employed; but, notwithstanding the immense riches which these jewels may be supposed to confer, it has been found that, in the short space of a year and a half, the exports of sugar and coffee were of more value than all the diamonds that had been found in the country during a period of eighty years. The district of Cerro do Frio, or of the Cold Mountains, in which the diamond-works are established, consists of a range of rugged mountains, which have a northerly and southerly direction, and are generally estimated to rise 4,000 or 5,000 feet above the level of the sea. The tract of country termed the diamond-ground extends about 50 miles from north to south, and about 25 from east to west. *Manf.* Cotton-weaving and tanning. All the branches of industry, however, are mostly performed by slaves. *Towns.* Rio Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, San Paulo, Maranhão, Para, Villa Bella, and Cachoeira. *Pop.* about 5,300,000. *Lat.* between 4° 30' N. and 33° S. *Lon.* between 35° and 70° W.—Brazil was discovered in 1500 by Pedro Alvarez Cabral, a Portuguese navigator; but it was not till about the year 1549 that the court of Portugal sent a governor to regulate and superintend the affairs of the new colony. The possession of Brazil was long contested by the Portuguese and the Dutch, the latter being, however, at last driven from the country. In 1808 King John VI., having been driven from Europe by Napoleon I., took up his residence in Brazil. Returning in 1821, Brazil was lost to Portugal; for in 1822 it declared itself an independent state, electing the son of John VI., Don Pedro, its emperor. In the following year its independence was acknowledged by Portugal. In 1831 the throne was abdicated

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in favour of the emperor, Don Pedro II., who was then only in his sixth year, and who, in 1841, in his fifteenth year, was forced to do away with the regency and assume the reins of government. Under his sway Brazil has materially advanced in all the arts of civilization. In 1843 the Prince de Joinville, Louis Philippe's son, married a sister of Don Pedro II. In 1851, the war which had been carried on between Brazil and Buenos Ayres led to the fall of Rosas and the opening of the Parana. (*See* BARBACENA.)

BRAZOS DE DIOS, *brai'-zos de(r) de'-os*, one of the largest rivers of Texas, U.S., which rises in that state, and, after a course of 900 miles, falls into the Gulf of Mexico, 50 miles from Galveston.

BRAZZA, *brat'-sa*, an island in the Adriatic, belonging to Austria, opposite to Spalatro, in Dalmatia. *Ext.* about 30 miles long, and from 6 to 9 broad. *Area*, 170 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, but producing corn, figs, almonds, oil, saffron, and wine. *Pop.* 15,500.

BREADALBANE, *bre-däl'-ban*, a mountainous district of Scotland, forming the W. part of Perthshire. In it are the mountain Ben Lawers, 3,945 feet high, and Lochs Tay and Lyon.

BRECHIN, *brech'-in*, a town and parish in Forfarshire, Scotland, on the side of a hill rising from the N. bank of the Esk, which is here crossed by a good bridge of two arches, 8 miles from Montrose. A bishop's see was founded at Brechin about the year 1150, and well endowed by King David I.; and there are the remains, partly entire, of an ancient cathedral, 166 feet in length by 61 in breadth. Linen is the staple manufacture. *Pop.* of parish, 3,210; of town, 6,637.

BRECKNOCK, or **BRECON**, *brek'-nok*, a county of S. Wales, bounded N. by Radnor, W. by Cardigan and Carmarthen, S. by Monmouth and Glamorgan, and E. by Hereford and Monmouth. *Ext.* about 35 miles in length, by 30 in breadth. *Area*, 731 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, and about a third of the whole entirely waste and uncultivated. *Rivers.* Wye, Uske, Irvon, Tawe, and the Taaf. *Minerals.* Copper, lead, abundance of iron, and great quantities of coal and limestone. *Manf.* Woollen cloth, wool, worsted stockings; and there is a trade in timber, iron, cattle, sheep, swine, butter, and cheese. *Pop.* 61,474.—In this county are Brecknock Beacon, which is the loftiest hill in S. Wales, being 2,863 feet, and Cradle Mountain, 2,545 feet above the level of the sea.

BRECKNOCK, or **BRECON**, *brek'-on*, the county-town of Brecknockshire, situate at the confluence of the rivers Uske and Honddu, or Hondey, 14 miles from Builth. It is irregularly built, consisting principally of three streets, and the houses in general are of very indifferent structure. There are three parish churches, St. John's, St. David's, and St. Mary's, within the precincts of the ancient wall, and several other places of worship. *Manf.* Chiefly cloth and cotton stockings. *Pop.* about 6,000.—Mrs. Henry Siddons was born here in 1755.

BREDA, *brai'-da*, a fortified town of the Netherlands, on the Merck, near the influx of the Aa, having an easy communication with the sea, and 24 miles from Bois-le-Duc. It has a church with a spire 362 feet high, a town-hall, magnetic observatory, Latin school, and several Roman Catholic and Protestant places of worship. The town is of a triangular form, with a gate at each angle. Its natural position, being in the midst of a marsh, contributes materially to its defence; and the adjoining country can be laid under water by means of sluices which communicate with the Merck. It is further protected by a large castle, constructed by William, prince of Orange, afterwards William III. of England. *Manf.* Breda was in former times a commercial town, and had extensive cloth-manufactories; but there are now only a few manufactories of stockings, carpets, hats, musical instruments, and several breweries. *Pop.* about 13,000.—Before the revolt of the Netherlands against the matchless severity of Philip II. of Spain, this was a favourite residence of William I. of Orange. Here, occupied more with hounds and hawks than with politics, he exercised a princely hospitality. In 1566 Louis of Nassau and Count St. Aldegonde first proposed the famous league of the nobles, called "the Compromise of Breda," in this town; and Charles II. of England resided in it during part of his exile.

UNIVERSAL INFORMATION.

Brederode

Several congresses have sat here—in 1575, 1667, and 1746. That of 1667 led to the peace of Breda between England and Holland, by which the Dutch ceded to Great Britain, New York and New Jersey states, then called New Belgium. The railway connecting Antwerp and the Hague passes through Breda.

BREDEKOPPE, Henry, Count, *brai'-dai-rod*, a Dutch patriot, who joined with the counts Egmont and Horn in opposing the tyranny of Cardinal Granvelle, the Spanish governor of the Netherlands. In 1566 he presented to Margaret of Parma, who had succeeded Granvelle, the famous "Request," which gave rise to the insurrection of the "*Gueux*" or "Beggars." Under the grinding oppression of the duke of Alva's administration in the Low Countries, he retired to Germany. *D.* 1588.

BREGUET, Abraham Louis, *brai'-goo-ai*, a celebrated French clock and watch mechanic, who, at an early age, went to Paris, and first perfected those continually-going watches which wind themselves. Afterwards, he invented for watches repeating movements and escapements of all kinds, of a delicacy and precision before unknown. He was a member of the Institute, and of other learned societies; and greatly enriched and extended the science of horology. *B.* in Switzerland, his parents being French Protestant refugees; *D.* at Paris, 1823. The *breguet* chain takes its name from him.—His grandson, *LOUIS*, was one of the first scientific men in France to apply himself to the study of the electric telegraph, and to recognize its immense advantages. *B.* 1804.

BREITKOPF, John Gottlieb Emmanuel, *brite'-kopp*, an ingenious German printer and letter-founder, who considerably improved the shape of printing-types. He also devised a method of printing music, maps, and charts with types. *B.* at Leipsic, 1719; *D.* 1794.—He is the author of a treatise on the Origin of Printing, and another on the History of Playing-cards, the Invention of Paper made from Linen, and the Invention of Engraving on Wood in Europe.

BREMEN, *brem'-en*, a duchy of the kingdom of Hanover, lying between the Weser and the Elbe, and having *Hadeln* on the E., and *Luneburg* with *Verden* on the S. *Area*, 2,000 square miles. *Desc.* In the low grounds, along the banks of the rivers, the soil is excellent. In the central part, on the other hand, it is rather arid. *Pop.* about 200,000.—In 1719 this duchy, exclusive of the town of Bremen, was sold to the duke of Brunswick; but it now belongs to Hanover.

BREMEN, one of the four free cities of the Germanic confederation, stands on the Weser, 60 miles from Hamburg. *Area* of district, 112 square miles. The town is divided by the Weser into the old and new, both of which are fortified. The buildings most deserving of notice are the Cathedral, Exchange, and Town-hall, and the Observatory of Olbers. The principal street is of great length, and, like the greater part of the town, is well built and paved. *Commerce.* The trade of Bremen consists partly of its manufactures of refined sugar, cotton, woollen cloths, dye-stuffs, &c.; but chiefly of the exportation of the products of Westphalia and Lower Saxony, and the importation of great quantities of foreign goods. *Pop.* including district, about 80,000.—Under the reign of Napoleon I. this town was the capital of the department Weser; but, in 1815, the treaty of Vienna restored it to its old franchises. In the Germanic confederation, it holds the third rank among the free cities, and, with them, holds the seventeenth rank in the diet.—It is connected by railway with E., N., and W. Germany, Belgium, and France.

BREMER, Frederika, *bre'-mer*, an eminent Swedish novelist, known to English readers by her novels of "Neighbours," "The President's Daughter," "Life in Dalecarlia," and several other works, mostly translated by Mrs. Mary Howitt. *B.* at Abo, in Finland, 1802.

BRENDITZ, *brain'-ditz*, a village of Moravia, 2 miles from Znaim. The archduke Charles made this place his head-quarters during the battle of Znaim, in 1806.

BRENNER, *brain'-ner*, one of the culminating points of the mountains of the Tyrol. It rises between the Inn, the Aicha, and the Adige, to a height of 6,778 feet; and the mountain to which it belongs, is traversed

Bressay

at an elevation of 4,650 feet on the way to Innsbruck from Brixen.

BRENNUS, *bren'-nus*, a general of the Galli Senones, who invaded Italy, defeated the Romans at the river Allia, and entered their city without opposition. The Romans fled into the Capitol, and left the whole city in the possession of the enemies. The Gauls climbed the Tarpeian rock in the night, and the Capitol would have been taken, had not the Romans been awakened by the noise of geese which were before the doors, and immediately repelled the enemy. Camillus, who was in banishment, marched to the relief of his country, and so totally destroyed the Gauls, that not one remained to tell the news of their fate.

BRENTA, *brain'-ta*, a river of Austrian Italy, having its source in Lake Caldonazzo, in the Tyrol, and, after a course of 112 miles, falling into the Adriatic, through the canal of Brenta-nova, or Brentono, at Brondolo.

BRENTFORD, *brent'-ford*, a market-town, and the nominal capital of Middlesex, on the Thames, 8 miles from London. The town is divided by the river Brent, which is crossed by a bridge. *Pop.* about 6,500.

BRESCIA, *brai'-sha*, a large city of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, the capital of the delegation of the same name, 34 miles from Parma. It is surrounded by walls, ditches, and bastions, and the ramparts are lined with trees. It contains several handsome squares and streets, numerous churches, an episcopal palace, a theatre, and the Broletto, or old palace of the republic. There are also several fountains; and on the outside of the walls are to be seen the remains of an ancient aqueduct. *Manf.* Arms, leather, silk, flax, wool, linen; and there are a number of oil-mills. Its wine enjoys a high reputation. *Pop.* of town, 35,000.—This place is celebrated for its Roman remains. In 1822 an entire edifice was excavated, and now forms a museum of antiquities. In 1796 it was taken by the French, and by the treaty of Vienna, in 1815, was assigned to Austria. In 1849 it was involved in the commotions which then distracted continental Europe, and although barricaded, the Austrians, under General Haynau, carried it at the point of the bayonet. Its fortifications were, afterwards, greatly strengthened.

BRESCIA BRESCIANO, a district of Lombardy, which takes its name from the above, and formerly belonged to the republic of Venice. *Ext.* 65 miles in length and 25 in breadth. *Pop.* 346,000.

BRESLAU, *bres'-lou*, the capital of Silesia, Prussia, is situate in a principality of the same name, on the Oder, at the influx of the small river Ohlau, which divides the town, at a distance of 130 miles from Dresden. It consists of the old and new towns, contiguous to which are five suburbs, one standing on an island in the Oder. It is surrounded with strong walls and other fortifications, and has six large and six small gates. There are a great many places of worship, belonging to different denominations, and the cathedral of St. John, built on an island outside of the town, has seventeen chapels. The university, transferred here from Frankfort-on-the-Oder in 1811, has a public library of 250,000 volumes and 2,300 MSS. The town has several other libraries, gymnasia, schools of industry and arts, several Protestant colleges, and it is the seat of a mining board. The number of hospitals and other charitable institutions is considerable, and there are several establishments for poor students. *Manf.* Linen, printed cottons, calico, chintzes, woollen stuffs, silk, Turkish yarn, thread, needles, plate, earthenware, jewellery, starch, snuff, and sealing-wax. It has a trade in timber, flax, hemp, corn, oxen, madder, and mining produce. *Pop.* 112,500.—In 1807 Breslau was bombarded and taken by the French. It has communication with Vienna, Berlin, Stettin, and Hamburg, by railway.

BRESLAU, a government of Prussia, in the province of Silesia. *Area*, 3,870 geographical square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in the S., but level in other directions. *Rivers.* The Oder, with its tributaries the Stober and the Weide. *Pro.* The usual cereals, with flax, madder, hops, and tobacco. *Minerals.* Iron, copper, lead, zinc, and arsenic. Cornelians, opals, agates, and garnets, are frequently found. *Pop.* 1,084,522.

BRESSAY, *bres'-sai*, one of the Shetland islands. *Ext.* about 4½ miles long and 3 broad. It is separated from the mainland of Shetland by Bressay Sound, a fine

THE DICTIONARY OF

Brest

harbour, where the Greenland whale-ships and Dutch herring-vessels frequently rendezvous. *Pop.* about 1,000. *Lat.* 60° 14' N. *Lon.* 1° 12' W.

BREST, *brést*, a seaport city of France, one of the chief stations of the French marine, and one of the best harbours in Europe, is situate on a bay on the west coast of Brittany, in the department of Finistère, 310 miles from Paris. The greater part of the town is built on a hill, and consists of narrow, steep, winding, and dirty streets; in the suburb of Recouvrance, however, these are broad and regular, and the houses very handsome. The harbour, situate between this suburb and the town, is in the form of a long canal, and is capable of containing 60 ships of the line. On a steep rock at the entrance stands the citadel, which is defended towards the land by strong outworks. Opposite to it is a stately tower, which serves, with the citadel and several batteries, to protect the harbour. The principal public buildings and objects of curiosity in the town are the barracks, rope-walks, cloth-manufactories, forges, and foundries; the immense naval arsenal and dockyard; a prison, called *Le Bagne*, built on a hill, and capable of accommodating 4,000 convicts; the two quays which encompass the harbour; the house of correction, the hospital, theatre, two marine academies, and the fine walk called *Le Cours*. Its commerce is principally limited to the supplying of provisions to the town and port. *Pop.* 61,160. *Lat.* 48° 23' 32" N. *Lon.* 4° 29' 25" W.—Cardinal Richelieu was the first to take advantage of the situation of Brest and convert it into a naval station. Vauban extended and improved its fortifications. It was at Brest that Mary queen of Scots landed, when on her way to St. Germain. In 1694 it was attacked by an English fleet under Admiral Berkeley; but the expedition failed. As a naval school and port of construction, it ranked before both Cherbourg and Toulon, until the vast extensions and improvements made by Napoleon III. at Cherbourg, placed the latter in advance of all the other ports of France.

BRETAGNE, or **BRITTANY**, *brüt-a-ne*, one of the provinces into which France was divided before the Revolution. It now forms the departments of Finistère, Côtes-du-Nord, Morbihan, and Loire Inférieure. It takes its name from the Britons, and is supposed to have been peopled by the natives of Great Britain, at the time of the Roman dominion, and after the Saxon invasion.

BRETIGNY, *bre-teen'-ye*, a village of France, department of the Eure and Loire, 6 miles from Chartres.—This place is memorable for a treaty concluded there in 1360. By it the French king, John, recovered his freedom from being a prisoner since the battle of Poitiers.

BRETON, CAPE, *brët-on*, an insular colony of British N. America, situate to the E. of Nova Scotia. *Ext.* Extreme length from N. to S. 100 miles, by an extreme breadth of 84. *Area*, 3,120 square miles. *Desc.* It is separated from Nova Scotia by a narrow strait called the Gut of Canso, about three miles wide, and is about 60 miles from Newfoundland, the intervening space forming the entrance to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. This island derives its importance from the fisheries carried on in the adjoining seas, to which the possession of a port in the island became necessary. Its principal towns are Sydney and Louisburg. *Pop.* 35,000.—This island was first taken possession of in August, 1712, by the French, and in 1745 by the British, to whom it was finally ceded in 1763.

BRETON, CAPE, a cape on the E. coast of the above island. *Lat.* 45° 55' N. *Lon.* 59° 40' W.

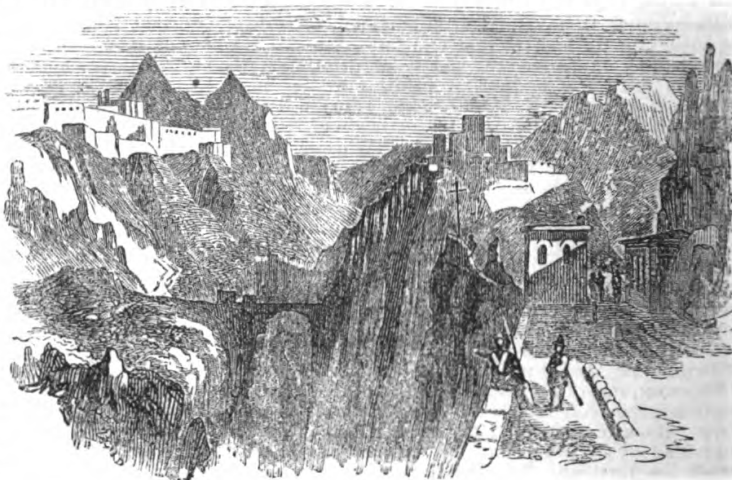
BRETT, *brët*, a river of Essex, falling into the Stour.

BREUGHEL, *broi'-gel*, the name of a Flemish family of painters, who originally came from a village of the same name near Breda. Flourished in the 16th century.

Bridgetown

BREWSTER, Sir David, *broo'-ster*, a distinguished experimental philosopher, whose discoveries in reference to the properties of light have led to great improvements in the illumination of lighthouses. In 1815 he received the Copley medal for his paper on the "Polarization of Light by Reflection," and in the following year, for his discoveries in physics, received from the Institute of France 1,500 francs, which was the half of their prize. In 1816 he invented the kaleidoscope, in 1818 received the Rumford medal of the Royal Society, and in 1830 was presented with the medal of the Royal Society for his further researches on the properties of light. In the same year, with Davy, Herschel, and Babbage, he originated the British Association, the first meeting of which was held at York, in 1831. He was now knighted by William IV., and decorated with the Hanoverian Guelphic order. In 1841 he became principal of St. Leonard's College at St. Andrew's. In 1849 he was elected president of the British Association, and the same year had the high honour of being chosen, in the place of Berzelius, one of the eight foreign associates of the French Academy of Sciences. His writings on scientific subjects are very numerous, and for twenty-two years he edited the "Edinburgh Encyclopædia." Of the "Edinburgh Philosophical Journal," he was also one of the editors, as well as of the "Edinburgh Journal of Science." B. at Jedburgh, Scotland, 1781.

BRIANÇON, *bre'-an-saeng*, a fortified town of France, in the department of the Upper Alps, 60 miles from



BRIANÇON.

Grenoble. *Manf.* Cutlery, cotton goods, and lead pencils. *Pop.* 4,500.—This is the most elevated town in France, being 4,235 feet above the level of the sea, and was one of the head-quarters of the French army at the commencement of the war against Austria, 1859.

BRIAREUS, *bri-air'-e-us*, a famous giant, son of Coelus and Terra, who had a hundred hands and fifty heads, and was called by men Ægeon, and only by the gods Briareus. He assisted the giants in their war against the gods, and, according to the accounts of some, was thrown under Mount Ætna.

BRIDE, *Str.*, *bride*, the name of several parishes, with small populations, in England and Wales. The largest is in the city of London. *Pop.* 6,039.

BRIDGEND, *bridj'-end*, a town of Glamorganshire, S. Wales, 6 miles from Cowbridge. *Pop.* 1,471.

BRIDGETOWN, *bridj'-town*, the capital of the island of Barbadoes, situate in the Bay of Carlisle, which is 4 miles broad and 3 long. It is esteemed one of the finest cities in the West-India islands. *Pop.* about 20,000. *Lat.* 13° 4' N. *Lon.* 59° 37' W.—Bridgetown was made a city in 1842, and has suffered, at different times, both from fires and hurricanes. It was burnt down in April, 1668. The greatest part of it was again destroyed by fire in 1756, 1766, and 1767. It had scarcely recovered from the effects of the dreadful conflagrations of these years, when it was torn from its foundations by the storm of 10th October, 1780, in which above 4,000 of the inhabitants miserably perished.

UNIVERSAL INFORMATION.

Bridgetown

BRIDGETOWN, the name of several townships in the United States. One in Cumberland, New Jersey; another in Queen Anne County, Maryland; and a third in Kent, a county of the same state.

BRIDGETOWN, the name of a parish in Cork, Ireland. *Pop.* 1,000.—This is also the name of several villages in Ireland.

BRIDGEWATER, *bridg'-waw-ter*, a town of Somersetshire, situate on the river Parret, 10 miles from Taunton, with which it is connected by a canal. The streets of this town are wide and well paved, but the houses are irregularly built. Besides the parish church, which is a spacious and handsome building, with a lofty spire, there are places of public worship for various other denominations. It has also a large town-hall, a gaol, a court-house, and an infirmary. *Pop.* of parish, about 11,000.—Here Admiral Blake was born in 1599. It is a station on the Exeter and Bristol Railway.

BRIDGEWATER, the name of several townships in different states of the United States.

BRIDGEWATER, Francis Egerton, duke of, was the youngest son of Scroop, fourth earl, and first duke, of Bridgewater, and succeeded to the title in 1748, on the death of his brother. He has been styled the "Father of British Inland Navigation," being mainly instrumental in the cutting of the first navigable canal in England. This was from Salford, near Manchester, to Worsley, and succeeded so well, that another was executed to pass from the river Worsley, over the Irwell, to Manchester. This canal begins at Worsley Mill, about seven miles from Manchester, and has an aqueduct over the river Irwell, where the canal runs thirty-nine feet above the river, and where the barges pass on the canal, and the vessels in the river sail under them. This aqueduct begins at Barton Bridge, three miles from Worsley, and is carried two hundred yards over a valley. The duke afterwards extended his canal to the Mersey. He spent prodigious sums upon these projects, to accomplish which he lived on the simplest fare, and with scarcely a servant to attend him. By them, however, he ultimately realized an immense fortune. *B.* 1736; *D.* 1803. (See **BRINDLEY**.)

BRIDGEWATER, earl of, Francis Henry Egerton, eighth earl of Bridgewater, ninth Viscount Brackley, and Baron Ellesmere, was the younger son of John, lord bishop of Durham, by Lady A. S. Grey, daughter of the duke of Kent, chamberlain to Queen Anne. He was a person of learning, and published an edition of the "Hippolytus" of Euripides, with scholia, various readings, and copious notes in Latin. He is noticed here chiefly on account of bequeathing £8,000 to be applied to the publication of one thousand copies of a work "On the Power, Wisdom, and Goodness of God, as manifested in the Creation, &c." This bequest elicited a series of separate works, known as the "Bridgewater Treatises," written by some of the most distinguished religious and scientific men of the time. The earl also bequeathed £12,000 to the British Museum, the annual income of which was to be applied to the purchase of MSS., and the taking proper care of them for the use of the public. *B.* 1758; *D.* in Paris, 1829.—In his latter years this earl fell into singular eccentricities; among which was a great partiality for canine company, which he carried so far as to dress some of his favourite dogs in the garments of men, and have them at table to dine with him.

BRIDGNORTH, *bridg'-north*, a town of Shropshire, divided by the Severn into the Low and High towns, 20 miles from Shrewsbury.—The two are connected by a stone bridge, which has six arches. It was formerly surrounded with walls, part of which still remain. At each extremity of the High Town stand the churches of St. Mary Magdalene and St. Leonard. Immense quantities of excellent malt are made here, equal, if not superior, to any other place in the kingdom. *Pop.* 5,734.

BRIDLINGTON. (See **BURLINGTON**.)

BRIDPORT, *brid'-port*, a seaport-town of Dorsetshire, situate on the Brit or Bride river, 15 miles from Dorchester, and one mile from its own harbour. It lies between two branches of the river, and consists principally of three spacious streets, which, from time to time, have been greatly improved. The church, dedicated to St. Mary in 1362, is a large Gothic edifice, in

Briggs

the form of a cross, and its tower is seventy-two feet high. There are alms-houses, an endowed charity-school, besides other benevolent institutions, a market-house, a town-hall, and a prison. *Manf.* Cordage, sail-cloth, nets, and twines of all descriptions. *Pop.* 4,653.

BRIGG, *breeg*, a well-built and populous town of Silesia, Prussia, in a principality of the same name, on the Oder, over which there is here a stately wooden bridge, 2½ miles from Breslau. It has a ducal castle, a gymnasium, a library, and there are various work-houses and establishments for the poor. *Manf.* Linen, cotton, and woollen fabrics. *Pop.* about 14,000.—It is a station on the railway from Breslau to Oppeln.

BRIELLE, or **BRILL**, *breeel*, a town of the Netherlands, on the island of East Voorne, not far from the mouth of the Maese, 15 miles from Rotterdam. It has a good harbour, and is a handsome, well-built town, and strongly fortified. *Pop.* about 5,000.—The capture of this place by William de la Marck, at the head of the "beggars of the sea," in 1572, was the first important event which took place in the struggle between Holland and Spain, and laid the foundation of the Dutch republic. It is the birthplace of De Witt, the famous statesman, and Van Tromp, the famous admiral of Holland.

BRIENNE, John de, *bree'-en*, elected king of Jerusalem in 1210. The emperor Frederick II. married his daughter, having the kingdom of Jerusalem as a dowry. He was afterwards elected emperor of Constantinople, which he defended with great bravery against the Greeks and Bulgarians. On one occasion, says Gibbon, he made a sally at the head of his cavalry, and out of forty-eight squadrons of the enemy, no more than three escaped from the edge of his invincible sword. *D.* 1237.—A contemporary poet affirms that the deeds of valour which this hero performed outshone those of Hector, Ajax, Roland, Uggier, and Judas Maccabæus. His reign is given at length by Du Cange, in the third book of his history of Constantinople. His avarice, however, disgraced his other qualities, and hastened the ruin of the empire.

BRIENNE-LE-CHATEAU, *bree'-en-le(r)-sha'-to*, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, 14 miles from Bar-sur-Aube. *Pop.* 2,000.—Here Napoleon I. and Bourrienne received the rudiments of their military education, and here, in 1814, the emperor gained an advantage over the allies, when his fortunes were fast on the wane.

BRIENZ, *bree'-entz*, a village of Switzerland, 30 miles from Bern. It is situate on the lake of Brienz, which is 800 feet above the level of the sea, and surrounded by lofty mountains, whose numerous torrents and waterfalls are sublimely picturesque. Among these the fall of the Giesbach is the principal. *Pop.* 3,200.

BRIEUC, or **BRIEUX**, *St., bree'-u(r)*, a well-built town of France, in the department of the Côtes-du-Nord, 238 miles from Paris. It has a trade in grain, flax, thread, linen, woollen, cattle, honey, wax, paper, leather, and iron, and has manufactures of earthenware, and thriving fisheries. *Pop.* about 15,000. *Lat.* 48° 31' 1" N. *Lon.* 2° 45' 6" W.—This town arose from a monastery erected here at the end of the 5th century by St. Brieuc.

BRIGGS, Henry, *brigs*, an English mathematician, who, in 1598, was appointed Gresham professor of geometry, which he resigned in 1615, on being made Savilian professor at Oxford. *B.* at Warleywood, near Halifax, Yorkshire, 1556; *D.* at Oxford, 1630.—He was the first improver of logarithms, after Napier, the original inventor, whom he visited twice, and each time resided with, in Scotland. He published, in 1624, a work of stupendous labour, entitled "Arithmetica Logarithmica," containing logarithms of 30,000 natural numbers. He also wrote some other valuable books on mathematical subjects.

BRIGGS, Henry Perronet, *R.A.*, an eminent English painter, both in history and portraits. The principal of his historical works are "The First Interview between the Spaniards and Peruvians," and "The Ancient Britons instructed by the Romans in the Mechanical Arts." Among his portraits are Mrs. Siddons, Mrs. Opie, Reverend Sidney Smith, and the Duke of Wellington. *B.* 1793; *D.* in London, 1844.—One of his composition-pictures is "Othello relating his Adventures to Desdemona."

THE DICTIONARY OF

Brigham

BRIGHAM, Nicholas, *brig'-ham*, a lawyer and poet, who deserves to be noticed, if for nothing more than his admiration of Chaucer, the father of English poetry. He caused the remains of that poet to be removed to the south transept of Westminster Abbey, where he erected a monument to his memory. *B.* in Oxfordshire; *D.* 1559.—He wrote "Memoirs of Eminent Persons," "Memoirs by way of Diary," "Miscellaneous Poems."

BRIGHT, John, *brite*, a cotton-spinner and manufacturer of Rochdale, in Lancashire, who became an active member of an association called the Anti Corn-Law League, when it was formed in 1838, and in conjunction with Mr. Cobden, proved himself one of the warmest advocates of the repeal of the corn laws. In 1843 he unsuccessfully contested the representation of the city of Durham; but in the next election which took place, he was returned for that city, and sat for it till 1847, when he was elected member for Manchester. In 1854 he formed one of the deputation who made a journey to Russia for the purpose of persuading the emperor Nicholas to adopt a peace policy, his advocacy of which for a time impaired his popularity. In 1858 he was returned member for Birmingham, and again in the general election of 1859. By his warm and effective advocacy of an extended parliamentary representation of the people, he must be considered, in a great measure, to have been the means of defeating, in 1859, the Reform Bill of the Derby administration. *B.* 1811.

BRIGHTON, or **BRIGHTELMSTONE**, *brî'-ton*, a fashionable watering-place of Sussex, 47 miles from London, situate at the bottom of a bay formed by Beachy Head and Worthing Point, in the English Channel. Brighton occupies an eminence declining towards a lawn called the Steyne, and to a wide and handsome road, more than two miles long, facing the sea, where are built fine shops and mansions, and which is frequented as a promenade. It consists of a number of streets, most of them composed of commodious and elegant houses, specially adapted for the accommodation of strangers, in addition to its permanent population. Besides the parish church, it has places of public worship belonging to almost every denomination of Christians, also a Jewish synagogue. It likewise contains several free schools, and a school of industry, where a number of indigent females are educated. A theatre was opened in 1807; and there are assembly-rooms, a suspension chain-pier, extending 1,014 feet into the sea, a large town-hall, and baths, besides several places of amusement. A building, with domes and minarets; called the Marine Pavilion, was erected here for the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., in 1784, near the N.W. corner of the Steyne; and it is the seat of the Sussex Literary and Scientific Institution, founded in 1836. From its various attractions, the town is usually crowded during the summer season. *Pop.* about 70,000.—It is a principal station on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway.

BRIGHTSIDE BIELOW, *brite-side beer'-lo*, a township of the West Riding of Yorkshire, adjoining Sheffield. *Pop.* 12,042.

BRIGHTWELL, *brite-wel*, the name of several English parishes, none with a population above 800.

BRIGNOLES, *bréen'-yol*, a town of France, in the department of the Var, 20 miles from Toulon. In the neighbourhood are grown excellent plums. It has a trade in brandies, wines, prunes, and olives. *Pop.* 6,000.

BRINDISI, *brin-de'-se*, an ancient fortified city and seaport of Naples, on the Adriatic, in the Terra d'Otranto, 44 miles from Taranto. Its harbour was nearly choked up; but, since 1843, when a lighthouse was erected on the mole, it has been greatly improved. *Pop.* about 7,000. *Lat.* 40° 39' 17" N. *Lon.* 17° 58' 21" E.—This is the ancient Brundisium, and was the place whence the Roman generals almost invariably sailed in their wars with Greece, Macedonia, and Asia. In consequence of its situation, it has been the scene of many remarkable historical events. Virgil died in it. Horace, in one of his satires, has immortalized it. Octavius assumed the name of Cæsar in it, and Agrippina landed on its shores with the ashes of Germanicus, her husband. On the fall of the Roman empire, it shared in the general calamities which befell Roman cities.

Brissot

Steamers to the Ionian Islands and Malta now touch at it, and it has lately been made an entrepôt for foreign goods, with large warehouses for bonding them.

BRINDLEY, James, *brind'-le*, an eminent engineer, who, after serving his apprenticeship to the trade of a millwright, and discovering his skill in the erection of several mills, was employed by the duke of Bridgewater on his famous canal from Worsley to Manchester, which he afterwards extended to the Mersey. He was next employed to construct a canal from the Grand Trunk near Haywood, Staffordshire, to the river Severn, near Bewdley, by which means Bristol obtained a communication with Liverpool. In consequence of the success of his undertakings, his reputation stood very high, and he was engaged in a variety of similar plans in different parts of the kingdom. *B.* at Thornssett, Derbyshire, 1716; *D.* at Turnhurst, Staffordshire, 1772. (See **BRIDGEWATER**.)

BRINVILLIERS, Maria Margaret, marchioness of, *brü-veel'-e-ai*, a notorious poisoner. In 1651 she was married to the marquis, and formed an improper attachment to St. Croix, a young cavalry officer. The latter was imprisoned in the Bastille, and there learnt from Exili, an Italian, the composition of poisons, which art he afterwards taught to his mistress. They then commenced a series of poisonings, the first victim being the marquis's father, then his two brothers and his sister, with a view to the ultimate possession of their fortunes. These crimes were not discovered until the death of St. Croix, in 1676, when there were found on him some papers which cast suspicion on the marchioness. She fled, but was arrested at Liège, brought to Paris, and executed, 1676.

BRISBANE, *bris'-bain*, a county of New South Wales, with a capital of the same name, situate on a river also of the same name. It was formerly a penal settlement, which it ceased to be in 1842. *Pop.* of town, about 2,000. In the neighbourhood there are extensive pasture-lands called **BRISBANE DOWNS**, well adapted for sheep-walks. *Lat.* between 36° and 37° S. *Lon.* 149° E.

BRISIS, *brî-se'-is*, a girl of Lyrnessus, called also Hippodamia. When her country was taken by the Greeks, she fell to the share of Achilles in the division of the spoils. Agamemnon afterwards took possession of her, and Achilles thereupon made a vow to absent himself from the field of battle at Troy. This incident Homer makes one of the chief features of his Iliad.

BRISSOT, John Peter, *brées'-so*, one of the leading men in the French revolution, the son of a pastry-cook, and bred to the law, which he never followed. An acquaintance with English books gave him a turn for politics; when, for a time, he settled at Boulogne, and edited the *Courrier de l'Europe*. On the suppression of this journal, he went to Paris, where he soon afterwards published his "Theory of Criminal Laws," 2 vols. 8vo. He began, also, a book entitled "A Philosophical Library of Criminal Laws," and wrote a volume on "Truth; or, Meditations on the Means of reaching Truth in all Branches of Human Knowledge." About this time he married Mademoiselle Dupont, who was employed as reader to the daughter of the duke of Orleans. Finding little encouragement in France, however, he went to London, where he conducted a periodical journal called "Universal Correspondence on all that concerns the Happiness of Men in Society." This journal was designed to disseminate in France such political principles as were based on reason. It therefore gave offence to the French government, and was seized and suppressed. On his return to Paris, in 1784, he was sent to the Bastille on the charge of having assisted in the publication of a libel; but obtained his release by the interest of the duke of Orleans, whose ambitious projects on the government he laboured, by his talents, to advance. His political pamphleteering activity forced him to flee from France, when he went to Holland, and thence to America. After a time he returned to France, and became a warm advocate of republican principles during the revolutionary period. By his exertions he created a party called Brissotines and Girondists, from the members of the department of Gironde, of which it chiefly consisted. He was, however, adverse to the execution of the king, which he proposed to be deferred till the perfection of the constitution. The ascension

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Bristol

of Robespierre to power was the signal for the downfall of Brissot and his party. He and they were denounced and arrested, to expiate upon the scaffold their principles and opinions. B. near Chartres, 1754; guillotined, with twenty other Girondists, October 31, 1793.

BRISTOL, *bris'-tol*, a city, seaport, and county of England, situate in the counties of Gloucester and Somerset, on the river Avon, which is here joined by the Frome. The river is crossed by a bridge originally constructed 500 years ago, and rebuilt in 1768: it consists of three wide and lofty arches. The town is irregularly built, and part of a monastery founded by Stephen, in 1140, has been converted into a cathedral, which is the principal edifice in the city. The church of St. Mark, opposite the cathedral, was formerly collegiate; it is the mayor's chapel. All the churches are neat, beautifully decorated, and most of them have many handsome monuments. The monument-room of St. Mary's, Redcliffe, is where the unfortunate Chatterton declared he had found the poems he attributed to Rowley. This city also contains many large almshouses and charity-schools. The Exchange is a fine edifice of Grecian architecture, and there is a structure called the Commercial Rooms, for the use of the mercantile interest, which was erected in 1809. An elegant and convenient theatre was built in 1768, and in Princes Street is an assembly-room, with a fine front. Its other remarkable public buildings are the Merchants' Hall, Council-house, the new Guild-hall, a large and convenient custom-house, the gaol, Bristol Institution, the Victoria Rooms, the baths and pump-rooms at Clifton, and numerous bridges. It contains a vast number of dissenting meeting-houses, and places of worship for almost every kind of religion. Bristol has long been engaged in a very extensive foreign trade, chiefly with the West Indies, and its commercial connections with Ireland are very extensive. *Pop.*, with suburbs, 140,158.—The city was erected into an independent county in 1372, by Edward III. It was constituted a bishop's see by Henry VIII., and has since been endowed with various privileges and immunities. In 1843 it was made a free port. About a mile west of Bristol, close to the river, stands the village of the Hot Wells, celebrated for a tepid spring, which has been found a powerful specific in various maladies. Bristol is the birthplace of Sebastian Cabot, the discoverer of Newfoundland, and Baily the sculptor, Chatterton the poet, Bowdich the African traveller, and Southey. It is connected by railway with all the principal towns of England.

BRISTOL, the name of several counties, ports, and townships in the United States. The counties are—1. In Massachusetts, with an area of 620 square miles, and a population of 77,000. 2. In Rhode Island, with an area of 96 square miles, and a population of 9,000.—None of the other places have a population above 5,000.

BRISTOL BAY, a large bay in the North Pacific Ocean, on the west coast of North America. *Lat.* 54° N. *Lon.* 160° W. Also, a river which empties itself into this bay.

BRISTOL CHANNEL, a portion of the Atlantic Ocean, on the coast of Great Britain, lying between the S. coast of Wales and the counties of Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall. The Severn flows into it, and it contains, on the N., Milford Haven and the bays of Carmarthen and Swansea; on the S., the bays of Barnstaple, Bridgewater, and Porlock. The rapidity with which its tide flows forms the singular phenomenon called the "bore," when it meets with the currents of the Severn. *Lat.* between 50° and 51° 40' N. *Lon.* between 3° and 5° 3' W.

BRIT, or **BRIDE**, *brit*, a river of England, which runs into the sea 2 miles from Bridport.

BRITAIN, *GREAT, brit'-an*, the largest of the British isles, is bounded N. by the North Sea, E. by the German Ocean, S. by the English Channel, and W. by St. George's Channel and the Atlantic Ocean. *Ext.* From N. to S. 587 miles in length; its greatest breadth from E. to W. is about 360. *Area*, computed at 87,502 square miles. *Desc.* Its whole coast is deeply penetrated by bays, creeks, and estuaries, which afford many safe and commodious harbours, and which, under the heads of England, Scotland, and Wales, will be specifically mentioned. The form of the island has been com-

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pared to a triangle, but it may more appropriately be described as shaped like a wedge, the point of which is at the north, and the head at the south. Its surface is mountainous in the N. and the N.W., hilly in the centre, and in the S.E. level in general, and possessed of an alluvial soil. A considerable portion of the mountainous districts is barren, and appears irclaimable by any efforts of the cultivator. The greater part, however, is fertile, and in favourable seasons abundant harvests are produced. **Mountains.** These consist of several ranges, one of which runs through Cornwall, Devonshire, and Somersetshire, and thence into Wales, where it attains its culminating point in Snowdon, 3,571 feet above the level of the sea. Another, branching from the Cotswold hills in Gloucestershire, runs through Derbyshire, and continues northward till it terminates in the lofty peaks of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Northumberland. The next are the Cheviots, the Lammermoor, and the Grampians, which intersect Scotland, and which, in Ben Nevis on the W., and Ben Macdhui on the N.E., attain the respective heights of 3,910 and 4,300 feet above the level of the sea. **Rivers.** The Thames, Medway, Trent, Humber, Tyne, Forth, Tay, and Spey, on the E. coast, and on the W. the Severn, Dee, Mersey, and Clyde. **Lakes.** Those of Cumberland and Westmoreland in England, and many, called lochs, in Scotland. **Climate.** Cold and variable, but healthy and invigorating. **Zoology.** The badger, fox, martin, stoat, wild cat, squirrel, hedgehog, hare, rabbit, dormouse, and mole. The fallow deer and the stag are still to be found, as are the eagle, the bittern, and other birds of prey; but the wild animals of Britain are fast disappearing. Of domestic animals the horse, horned cattle, and sheep are of the best description. **Pro.** The vegetable productions of Britain exist in considerable variety, but they are chiefly the products of art, only a small proportion of them being indigenous. Every species of fruit requires the most careful culture to attain perfection; and as the eastern portion of the island is in general devoted to agricultural purposes, and the western to grazing, all the usual grains and grasses are grown. The average of land under cultivation and pasture in the island has been estimated at about 50,000,000 acres, 23,000,000 of which are supposed to be annually in crop and in gardens, &c. The amount of corn, deducting the seed, is taken at 54,500,000 quarters a year. **Minerals.** Granite, porphyry, schistus, limestone, and very beautiful marble; coal in abundance; lead, iron, copper, tin, and small quantities of silver. In the mountains of Scotland are found great variety of transparent and coloured crystals; real topazes have been found, as well as the beryl and garnet. The well-known spars which are produced in Derbyshire are well adapted for ornamental purposes; and fossil salt is extracted in large quantities from pits in Cheshire and Worcestershire. It was calculated that, in the year 1857, the coal-fields of Great Britain yielded 63,000,000 tons. **Manf.** These are various and extensive, comprehending every possible variety of fabric into which the rude material can be fashioned by the hand of art, aided by the most perfect machinery. The most important are those of wool, cotton, linen, silk, leather, paper, glass, pottery, the working of metals, such as iron, copper, and tin. The commerce of Great Britain consists, generally speaking, in the export of her own manufactured goods, for the raw material of less opulent and civilized countries. No better idea of the immensity of its manufacturing industry and trade can be formed than by stating the fact that, in 1859, in Manchester and its environs, a motive steam power equal to 1,200,000 horses was constantly maintained; to support which there were consumed 30,000 tons of coal per day, or 9,500,000 a year. In the manufacture of salt alone about 3,000 tons were consumed per day, or 950,000 a year. The Transatlantic steamers from Liverpool and other ports consume 700,000 tons per year, and the manufacture of gas absorbs at least 10,000,000 tons per year. The export of coal from England reached, in 1858, 6,078,000 tons; and notwithstanding this immense consumption, it is estimated that England alone could furnish enough coal for the consumption of the whole of Europe for the space of 4,000 years. **Gov.** A limited monarchy, consisting of King, Lords, and Commons. These different powers

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constitute the legislature, and their united consent is necessary to the passing of every law. *Rev.* about £60,000,000. *Army.* Inclusive of British troops engaged in India, from 220,000 to 230,000 men. *Navy.* The largest in the world, numbering about 600 ships of war, carrying 20,000 guns and 80,000 seamen, boys, and marines. *Rel.* Episcopacy in England, and Presbyterianism in Scotland. *Pop.* In 1851, it was 22,000,000. *Lat.* between 50° and 58° 40' N. *Lon.* between 5° 45' W. and 1° 45' E.—According to Camden, the name of Britain is derived from the word *Brit*, which, in the language of the ancient inhabitants, signifies painted or stained; it being a common custom with the natives to paint their naked bodies, and to wear no clothes when they were engaged in any laborious employment, the chase, or the field of battle. Throughout the more populous parts of Great Britain, her canal, railway, and postal systems have been brought to the highest state of perfection. The distance over which mails are now (1859) conveyed within the United Kingdom by railways, mail coaches, &c., steamers, boats, and foot messengers, is about 133,000 miles per day, being 3,000 more than at the end of 1857: this increase is chiefly in railway conveyance. The number of letters delivered in the United Kingdom in 1858 was 523,000,000; and was in the ratio of 22 to each person in England, 7 in Ireland, and 16 in Scotland. The total shows an increase of 19,000,000 over the year 1857, and, as compared with 1839 (the year previous to the introduction of the penny postage scheme), one of 447,000,000. (See ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, and WALES.)

BRITAIN, New, an archipelago in the Eastern seas, consisting of several islands of different dimensions. *Lat.* 1° 30' to 6° 50' S. *Lon.* 148° 5' W.

BRITANNICUS, *brī-tān-i-kus*, son of the emperor Claudius, by his third wife, Messalina. His original name was Tiberius Claudius Germanicus, which was subsequently changed to Britannicus, from the conquests which were made in Britain. *B.* 42; poisoned by Nero in his fourteenth year.

BRITISH EMPIRE, THE, is the most powerful on the face of the globe, embracing within its extent an immense aggregated area and population. It comprehends two great divisions; namely, the British Isles, or what is commonly called the "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland," and her "Colonies and Dependencies." Its superficial extent and population will be best seen by being given in the following approximated tabular form:—

States.	Area in sq. miles.	Population.
IN EUROPE.		
The United Kingdom, Wales, Ireland, and Islands	122,483	30,000,000
Malta, Gibraltar, and the Ionian Islands	1,325	400,000
IN ASIA.		
British India, Ceylon, Protected States in India, Labuan, and Hong-Kong	1,236,318	180,000,000
AUSTRALIA, Tasmania, and New Zealand	1,500,000	3,561,000
IN AFRICA.		
Cape Colony, Port Natal, Mauritius, and Gold Coast	150,000	967,000
IN AMERICA.		
The Canadas, Nova-Scotia, Cape Breton, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Prince Edward's Island, Labrador, Hudson Bay Territory, and Honduras	3,560,000	2,588,000
The West Indies and Guiana	89,414	947,000

(See ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND, INDIA, CANADA, AMERICA (NORTH), &c.)

BRITISH ISLES, THE, include Ireland, Anglesea, 240

Brocklesby

Man, the Channel, Scilly, Orkney, and Shetland Islands, and the Hebrides, all of which will be noticed under their respective headings.

BRITTANY, or BRETAGNE. (See BRETAGNE.)

BRITTON, John, *brī-tōn*, an architectural, antiquarian, and topographical writer, who, from an humble compiler of street song-books, rose to attempt greater things, and succeeded in producing a large number of valuable illustrated works, which, at the time of their publication, had the effect, in no small degree, of improving the public feeling in reference to our national antiquities. *B.* near Chippenham, Wiltshire, 1771; *d.* 1857.

BRIVIO, *brē-ve-o*, a town of Lombardy, about 20 miles from Milan, where, in 1799, the French were defeated by the Austrians.

BRIXEN, *brīx-en*, a fortified town of the Tyrol, 40 miles from Innsbruck. *Pop.* 3,000.—This town lies in the route of the Brenner Pass, between Germany and Italy.

BRIXHAM, *brīx-ham*, a seaport and fishing-town of Devonshire, in Tor Bay, 24 miles from Exeter. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the fishing trade, and have a considerable number of vessels, which carry their cargoes to London, Bristol, and elsewhere. *Pop.* 6,000.—Here William III. landed in 1688. A monument with an inscription commemorates the event.

BRIXTON, *brīx-ton*, the name of several English parishes, the largest of which is in Surrey, 4 miles from St. Paul's. *Pop.* about 14,000.

BRIZO, *brī-zo*, the goddess of dreams, worshipped by the women of Delos.

BROAD BAY, a bay on the coast of Maine, N. America. *Lat.* 43° 50' N. *Lon.* 65° 19' W.

BROAD CREEK, the name of several rivers in the United States.

BROADHAVEN, a bay of the Atlantic, on the W. coast of Ireland, 11 miles from Bangor; average length and breadth 4 miles.

BROAD KILL, a river of the United States, running into Delaware Bay.

BROAD RIVER, an arm of the sea, on the E. coast of N. America, which extends along the W. and the N.W. sides of Beaufort or Port Royal Island, on the coast of South Carolina, and receives the river Coosa from the N.W.—Another river in Georgia, running into Savannah river, between Petersburg and Lisbon.

BROADSTAIRS, a seaside village of Kent, in the isle of Thanet, much resorted to for sea-bathing, 2 miles from Ramsgate. It is a station on the South-Eastern Railway.

BROADWAY, the name of three parishes in England, none of them with a population above 2,000.

BROCKEN, *brok'-ken*, the culminating point of the Harz Mountains, in Prussia, in the province of Saxony, cultivated nearly to its summit, which is 3,740 feet above the level of the sea. The phenomenon called the Spectre of the Brocken is here occasionally seen at sunset and sunrise. It is caused by the perpendicular rising of the mists from the valley opposite to the sun, at the same time leaving the top of the mountain clear. The effect produced is a wonderful enlargement of every object reflected by this dense mass of vapour ascending from the valley.

BROCKLESBY, Richard, *brok'-els-be*, a physician, who settled in London, acquired considerable wealth, and became intimate with Dr. Johnson. When the proposal for the increase of the pension of that great man failed, he generously offered him £100 a year for life, which the doctor declined to accept. He next urged him to live with him, that he might have him continually under his care, and finally became "his physician in ordinary, and saw him almost every day." To Mr. Burke he bequeathed in his will £1,000; but finding that the affairs of the great statesman were embarrassed, he gave it to him in his lifetime. *B.* at Nunehead, in Somersetshire, 1722; *d.* 1797.—Apart from the pecuniary benevolence of such a man as Brocklesby, it is impossible not to admire the goodness and humanity with which his whole disposition seems to have been imbued. "You write to me," says Dr. Johnson, a few months before his own death, "you write to me with a zeal that animates, and a tenderness that melts me." In presenting Burke with the £1,000, he enhances its

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value a hundred-fold by the kind and handsome manner in which it is done. "That you may long live," he says, "for talent, an ornament to human kind, and for your country, your friends, and family, the same happy man in prosperity, as you have ever approved yourself whilst withdrawn from the sunshine of a court; this, with much more (if anything can be better), is the fervent wish of, my dear Burke, your sincere and ever affectionate humble servant, RICHARD BROCKLESBY." He published an essay on the "Mortality of the Horned Cattle," 8vo, 1746; "Economical and Medical Observations from 1738 to 1763, tending to the Improvement of Medical Hospitals," 8vo, 1764; and some papers in the Philosophical Transactions.

BROD, *brod*, a name common to many small towns in the south-eastern and central parts of Europe.

BRODERIP, William John, *brod'-e-rip*, was for 34 years a police-magistrate in the metropolis, but is noticed here on account of his merits as a naturalist. He is the author of by far the largest number of papers in the zoological department of the "Penny Cyclopædia," as well as of works entitled "Zoological Recreations," "Leaves from the Note-book of a Naturalist," and numerous papers in the "Quarterly Review." He had a splendid collection of shells, which have been purchased by the British Museum. *B.* at Bristol; *d.* at Richmond, 1859.

BRODIE, Sir Benjamin Collins, Bart., *bro'-de*, an eminent physician, whose practice is most extensive. In 1811 he was presented, by the Royal Society, with the Copley medal, for his papers on physiology; and in 1814 produced his "Experiments and Observations on the Influence of the Nerves of the Eighth Pair on the Secretions of the Stomach." His professional progress has been gradual, but sure; and, in 1832, he was appointed sergeant-surgeon to the queen. In 1834 he was created a baronet; and in 1850 received the degree of D.C.L. from the university of Oxford. He is a member of several scientific societies, and has produced various other works connected with his profession. *B.* at Winterslow, Wiltshire, 1783.—Sir Benjamin has a son, professor of chemistry in the university of Oxford, &c., F.R.S.

BRODY, *bro'-de*, a town of Austrian Galicia, in the circle of Brody or Zloczow, 60 miles from Lemberg. *Pop.* 18,000.—On account of the great number of Jews in this town, it has been nicknamed the German Jerusalem. It was made a free commercial town in 1779.

BROEK-IN-WATERLAND, *brook*, a village of Holland, 6 miles from Amsterdam, remarkable for its neatness and cleanliness, every part of the streets and the houses being almost spotless. No beast is permitted to come within its precincts, and the tiles with which its streets are paved are undergoing an almost constant ablution. *Pop.* 1,500.

BROGLIO, Victor Maurice, Count de, *bro'-le-o*, a French general, was born of a good family at Quercy, served with glory in the wars of Louis XIV., and was made a marshal of France. *d.* 1727.—His son Francis-Marie was also a marshal of France, and distinguished himself greatly in Italy, in the campaigns of 1733 and 1734.—His son, the celebrated Marshal de Broglie, commanded with great glory in the Seven Years' war. He quitted France in 1794, and, after residing in England some time, went to Russia, where he obtained a military rank equal to that which he had held in France.—His son, Claude Victor, prince of Broglie, became active on the side of the popular party at the commencement of the French Revolution, and was made *maréchal-de-camp*. Guillotined 1794.

BROMBERG, *brom'-baire*, a town of Prussian Poland, 70 miles from Posen. *Manf.* Woollen and linen fabrics, tobacco, Prussian blue, and chicory. *Pop.* 10,000.—The Bromberg Canal, by uniting the rivers Netz and Brahe, connects the Oder and Elbe with the Vistula.

BROME, Adam de, *brome*, an English divine, who founded Oriel College, Oxford. Lived in the 14th century.

BROMESBRO, *broms'-bro*, a hamlet in Sweden, 30 miles from Calmar, noted by the treaties of 1541, 1641, and 1645, made here between Denmark and Sweden.

BROMLEY, *brum'-le*, a market-town and parish of Kent, on the Ravensbourne, 10 miles from London. *Pop.* 4,300. It is the head of a poor-law union.—There are several more parishes of this name in England.

Brooke

BROMPTON, *brump'-ton*, the name of several places in England, of which the principal are—1. A western suburb of London, 4 miles from St. Paul's. *Pop.* 11,900. 2. A chapelry in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, 2 miles from Northallerton, where, in 1138, the battle of the "Standard" was fought between the Scotch and English, and the former defeated. *Pop.* 1,500. 3. A hamlet in Kent, included within the fortifications of Chatham. *Pop.* 5,500.

BROMSGROVE, *broms'-grove*, a town of Worcestershire, situate near the rise of the river Salwarp, 15 miles from Worcester. *Manf.* Buttons, nails, needles, and lindseys. *Pop.* 11,000.—It is a station on the Birmingham and Bristol Railway.

BROMWICH, West, *brum'-idg*, a town and parish of Staffordshire, 3 miles from Wednesbury, with mines of iron and coal in the neighbourhood. *Pop.* 35,000.

BRONTE, or **BRONTI**, *bron'-te*, a market-town in the island of Sicily, in the Val di Demona, bestowed, with its territory and an income of £3,750, by the Neapolitan government, on Lord Nelson, in 1799, under the title of a duchy, in reward for his naval exploits.

BRONTË, Charlotte, was the daughter of the Reverend Patrick Brontë, curate of Haworth, in Yorkshire. She married her father's curate, the Rev. Arthur Bell Nicholls, and, with her two sisters, under the assumed names of Currer, Acton, and Ellis Bell, became widely known to the readers of light literature. Charlotte, as an authoress, was the most successful of the three, and, by the production of her "Jane Eyre," "Shirley," and "Villette," acquired a large reputation. *B.* 1824; *d.* a year after her marriage, 1855.—Anne wrote the "Tenant of Wildfield Hall," and, in conjunction with her sister Emily, "Wuthering Heights" and "Agnes Grey." She died, 1848; and Emily, in 1849.—The three sisters also produced, in 1846, a volume of poems.

BROOKE, Sir James, *brook*, rajah of Sarawak, an enterprising Englishman, who early entered the Indian army, and served in the Burmese war. He was severely wounded at Rungpoor, and soon after quitted the service. On the death of his father, who had been in the East-India Company's civil service, he found himself possessed of a large fortune. Having in 1830 made a voyage to the Malay archipelago, he, in 1835, purchased a yacht of 140 tons, and, getting together an expert crew, set sail for the East, with the avowed purpose of destroying the Malay pirates. Landing at Sarawak, a province in the N.E. of Borneo, he gained the affection of Muda Hassim, uncle of the sultan of the island, and having assisted in suppressing a rebellion of the Dyaks, he received the title of rajah of Sarawak, a title reluctantly confirmed in 1841 by the Bornean sultan. He now devoted all his energies to the extinction of piracy, in which he was very successful. But the sultan having caused Muda Hassim, and other supporters of the English, to be massacred, Sir James, with the assistance of Admiral Cochrane, led an expedition against the capital, defeated the sultan's army, and obtained the cession to England of the island of Labuan, destined by its position to become an important commercial station. On his return to Great Britain in 1847, the rajah was received with great honours, obtaining the decoration of the Bath, and the title of governor of Labuan, with a salary of £2,000 a year. He returned to the East, and went, in 1851, a second time to England, to defend himself against the fierce attack made in the House of Commons upon his pirate-killing propensities. The charges against him were not proved. In February, 1857, at Sarawak, an insurrection of the Chinese population broke out, threatening destruction to all the European settlers, who were obliged to fly and take refuge in the neighbouring swamps, until, aided by the Dyaks, they were placed in safety at Sabong. An English steamer entering the river Sarawak, it was placed at Sir James's disposal, and a severe retribution overtook the treacherous Chinese, nearly 3,000 perishing, principally in the guerilla contest carried on against them by the Dyaks. *B.* at Bandel, Bengal, 1803.

BROOKE, Henry, an Irish author, who, after a poetical effort on "Universal Beauty," which gained the approbation of Pope, produced his "Gustavus Vasa," which the government would not permit to be acted, on account of the boldness of its language. This opposition increased his fame, and the play had a great sale. The

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prince of Wales became his friend; but though every prospect of advancement was presented to him, he relinquished all and returned to his native country of Ireland, where he continued the remainder of his days in privacy. He wrote some pieces for the Irish stage, which were successful, and the novels known as the "Fool of Quality," and "Juliet Grenville." *B.* at Rantavan, Ireland, 1706; *D.* in Dublin, 1783.—Throughout the whole of the compositions of this writer there breathes a strong spirit of liberty.

BROOKFIELD, *brook'-feild*, the name of several small townships in the United States.

BROOKHAVEN, a township of Long Island, United States, including twelve villages within its compass. *Area*, 215 square miles. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton factories. *Pop.* 10,000.

BROOKLYN, *brook'-lin*, a city and seaport of the United States, at the extremity of Long Island, opposite New York. It is separated from New York by the East River, which is here three quarters of a mile wide. It is a large city, standing on uneven ground, with a vast number of churches, a city-hall of white marble, reading-rooms, libraries, and literary institutions, several banks, a naval yard comprising 40 acres, dry docks, and geological and mineralogical museums. Its dock, called the Atlantic, is the largest in the U.S. *Pop.* about 100,000.—In 1776 this part of Long Island was the principal locality of the War of Independence.—There are several other towns of the same name in the U.S.

BROOKS, Shirley, *brooks*, a modern English author, who at first studied for the bar, but relinquished the law to write dramatic pieces and tales, which were received with favour. In 1854 he visited, for the *Morning Chronicle* newspaper, Southern Russia, Turkey, and Egypt. His letters were afterwards collected and published in one volume. *B.* 1816.

BROOME, William, *broom*, an English poet, who was employed by Pope in writing notes on the *Iliad*, and translating part of the *Odyssey*, for which he received £500 and one hundred copies. Afterwards, however, Pope gave him a place in the *Dunciad*. In 1723 he was created LL.D., and obtained the rectory of Pulham, in Norfolk, and the vicarage of Eye, in Suffolk. *B.* in Cheshire; *D.* 1745.—To Broome Dr. Johnson gives the credit of producing smooth and mellifluous lines, and a diction select and elegant.

BROOME, a county of the U.S., bordering on Pennsylvania. *Area*, 680 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, and producing Indian corn and the usual cerealia. It has both iron-forges and woollen factories, and contains a great many churches. *Pop.* 32,000.

BROSCHI, Carlo, *bro'-ke*. (See FARINELLI.)

BROSELEY, *brose'-le*, a town and parish of Salop, on the Severn, 12 miles from Shrewsbury. It has extensive iron-works. *Pop.* 5,000.

BROTHERS, THE, a group of islets at the entrance of the Red Sea, 10 miles from Perim Island, varying from 300 to 350 feet in height.

BROTHERTON, *broth'-er-ton*, a part of the W. Riding of Yorkshire, where the second wife of Edward I. gave birth to a son. It is 4 miles from Pontefract. *Pop.* 1,600.

BROUGHAM, Lord Henry, *broo'-ham*, or *bro'-ham*, received his education at the High School and university of his native city of Edinburgh, early distinguishing himself by his mathematical studies. He was designed for the legal profession; but, previous to his settling down as a practitioner, he travelled for some time on the continent, storing his mind with such useful knowledge as came within the scope of his observation. On his return he was admitted a member of the Edinburgh Society of Advocates; and, having made the acquaintance of Horner, Jeffrey and several other talented young men, a "Speculative Society" was formed, in which Brougham soon distinguished himself as an extemporaneous debater. In 1802 the "Edinburgh Review" was started, and Brougham, after the third number, was admitted as a contributor to its pages. He was at this period only twenty-three years of age; but was fresh and vigorous in his intellect, hale and healthful in his body, and greatly ambitious of literary fame. He had for his coadjutors Horner and Brown, the metaphysician, neither of whom was more than twenty-four, Jeffrey, who was twenty-nine, Sydney

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Smith, who was thirty-one, and Allen, who was the oldest, yet not more than thirty-two. Brougham, however, was the largest and most versatile contributor; and although the pay was only £10 a sheet, it was soon more than doubled. Whilst he was devoting his energies to the "Review," he was also writing "An Enquiry into the Colonial Policy of the European Powers," which in 1803 was published in Edinburgh in two volumes, and was considered a remarkable work for so young a man to produce. Finding the practice of the Scottish bar but a limited field for such ambition as his, he went to London, where, in 1807, we find him qualifying himself for the English bar. In 1808 he began to practise as an English barrister at the court of King's Bench, and on the northern circuit. Here he soon became distinguished by his eloquence; and, as an ally of the Whig party, was returned for Camelford to the House of Commons, by the earl of Darlington, who was the patron of the borough. His maiden speech was delivered on the 5th of March, 1810; and although not remarkable for any quality beyond its general ability and appropriateness, still it was sufficiently striking to fix attention upon the man as likely to prove an able auxiliary to his party. He soon became accustomed to the new arena into which his abilities had called him. He measured the men with whom he had to contend. He took his stand upon the consciousness of the strength and variety of his own intellectual attainments. When he spoke, he delivered himself with a daring vehemence, and an unexampled fluency. There was no hesitation, no confusion, no timidity in his utterance. On rolled the stream of his eloquence, strong from conviction, vehement from passion, and burning with invective as the occasion demanded. He soon stood all but alone in the house, Canning being the only one, in the opposition lists, that dared to oppose him. From 1812 to 1816 he was out of parliament, but in that year was returned for Winchester, again under the patronage of the earl of Darlington. The splendour and versatility of his talents were now universally acknowledged, when, in 1820, he was called upon to undertake the defence of Queen Caroline against her husband, George IV.; and this trial greatly increased his popularity. In 1830 he became lord-chancellor, under the administration of Earl Grey. In 1834 a change of the ministry took place, Sir Robert Peel having come into office. In the following year another change occurred, when Lord Melbourne became premier, and Lord John Russell home secretary. From this government Lord Brougham was excluded, but upon what grounds has never been clearly ascertained. From that time his defection, if it can be so called, from the Whigs, dates. As an ex-chancellor, he has lived upon his pension of £5,000 a year, but by no means the life of an idler, or of one who is weary of well-doing in the affairs of his country. Throughout his whole career he has been on the side of reform, and into whatever question he has entered, he has pursued it with an ardour and a perseverance which could only have been sustained by the most powerful conviction of its necessity. In 1821 he took a prominent part with Dr. Birkbeck in the establishment of literary and scientific institutions throughout the country, and was the principal founder of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. He has been the unwearied advocate of slave emancipation, and has strenuously laboured in the cause of popular education. Amid the multifarious and exciting duties which devolve upon the legal politician and statesman, he has ever remembered the sweets of literature and the pleasures of science, pursuing them both with the fervour of a devotee. In 1853 his speech at the inauguration of a monument to the memory of Newton, in Lincolnshire, was a masterpiece of its kind, and at the meeting of the British Association in the same year he delivered an address, which showed how well he was fitted to digest masses of materials into succinct forms, and to make subservient to his purposes every kind of knowledge, to the acquirement of which a long and industrious life enabled him to devote himself. *B.* at Edinburgh, 1778.

BROUGHTON, *brow'-ton*, the name of a great many places in England and Wales, with populations ranging from 200 up to 7,000 or 8,000, but with nothing particularly interesting to record of them.

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Brown

BROWN, General Sir George, *brown*, entered the army in 1806 as an ensign in the 43rd regiment of foot. In 1807 he was a lieutenant, and took part in the bombardment of Copenhagen. He served throughout the whole of the Peninsular war, from 1808 to 1814, during which he was wounded at Talavera, and led the forlorn hope at the storming of Badajoz. He was, in 1814, made a lieutenant-colonel, and served in the short American war. Rising through the various ranks of his profession, he was made a lieutenant-general in 1851, and in 1854 commanded the light division, which distinguished itself at the battle of the Alma, in the Crimea. On November 5, 1854, he was severely wounded at Inkermann, and was obliged to relinquish his command, and retire for a time to Malta. In the following year he returned to his command, and was created a Knight Commander of the Bath. He had the command-in-chief of the storming party which was unsuccessful in the first attack on the redan of Sebastopol, and shortly afterwards returned to England. In 1856 he was gazetted "General in the army for distinguished service in the field." *B.* near Elgin, Scotland, 1790.

BROWN, Robert, the founder of the sect called Brownists, was descended of a good family, and educated at Cambridge. Having formed, about 1580, a religious society at Norwich, he was imprisoned, but by means of treasurer Burleigh, to whom he was related, he obtained his liberty. After a life of difficulties, on account of religious principle and zeal, he ended his days in Northampton gaol, where he had been imprisoned for an assault. *B.* 1550; *D.* 1630.

BROWN, Thomas, M.D., one of the most distinguished of modern metaphysicians, who studied in Edinburgh, and who, in 1806, entered into co-partnership with Dr. Gregory. Dugald Stewart, professor of moral philosophy, being indisposed in the winter of 1806-7, engaged Dr. Brown to read lectures for him in his class. In this capacity his success was so complete that, in 1810, he was induced to resign his practice, and accept the appointment of colleague to Dugald Stewart in the chair of moral philosophy, in the university of Edinburgh. *B.* at Kirkcubrecht, Kirkcubrightshire, Scotland, 1778; *D.* at Brompton, London, whither he had removed for his health, 1826.—His lectures on the Philosophy of the Human Mind were published after his decease, and they have been pronounced masterpieces of their kind. His style is certainly the most captivating that has ever been employed to convey a knowledge of philosophy. He was the author of several poems which are now forgotten, and one of the young men whose talents contributed to the popularity and establishment of the *Edinburgh Review*. (See *BROUGHAM*.)

BROWN, Ulysses Maximilian, a field marshal, of Irish origin, in the Austrian army, who rendered great services to the empress Maria Theresa, gaining in 1746 the battle of Placentia, and taking Genoa. In 1756 he defeated the Prussians, who had invaded Bohemia, and won the battle of Losowitz. He was mortally wounded at the battle of Prague. *B.* at Bale, 1705; *D.* 1757.

BROWN, Captain Sir Samuel, R.N., a naval officer, who rose to the rank of commander, but in 1842 accepted a retired captaincy. He devoted much of his time to civil engineering, and may be regarded as the first to introduce the use of chain-cables and suspension-bridges. Telford adopted his principle in constructing the Menai Bridge. In 1821 Captain Brown constructed the Trinity suspension pier at Newhaven, near Edinburgh, and subsequently several other bridges and piers, especially the one at Brighton. He was knighted in 1835. *B.* in London, 1776; *D.* 1852.

BROWN, Robert, D.C.L., F.R.S., an eminent botanist, was the son of a Scottish Episcopalian clergyman, and educated for the medical profession, accompanying, in 1795, a Scotch fencible regiment to Ireland. His peculiar aptitude for botanical study had, however, already developed itself; and on his friend Sir Joseph Banks's recommendation, he threw up his commission, and, in 1801, embarked as naturalist in the expedition under Captain Flinders, for the survey of the Australian coasts. Thence he returned to England, in 1805, bringing with him nearly 4,000 species of plants, a large proportion of which were entirely new to science, and also an inexhaustible store of new ideas in relation to the characters, distribution, and affinities of the

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singular vegetation which distinguishes the great continent of Australia from every other botanical region. To work out these ideas, both in relation to the plants of New Holland and in their comparison with those of other parts of the world, with wonderful sagacity, with the utmost minuteness of detail, and, at the same time, with the most comprehensive generalization, was the labour of many succeeding years. His memoirs on Asclepiadeæ and Proteaceæ, his "*Prodromus Floræ Novæ Hollandiæ*," vol. i., published in 1810, and his "General Remarks, Geographical and Systematical, on the Botany of Terra Australis," published in 1814, revealed to the scientific world how great a master in botanical science had arisen among us. The natural system of Jussieu, with important modifications, was adopted by him, and led to its general substitution in place of the Linnæan method. Honours were showered on him from all lands. His illustrious friend Alexander Von Humboldt justly called him "*Botanicorum facile Princeps*;" and after the death of Dryander, in 1810, he received the charge of the noble library and splendid collections of Sir Joseph Banks, who bequeathed to him their enjoyment for life. At a later period these were, with his assent, transferred to the British Museum, where, for 30 years, he was keeper of botany, receiving also a pension of £200 per annum, in recognition of his distinguished merits. *B.* at Montrose, Dec. 21, 1773; *D.* in London, June 10, 1858.—Robert Brown was a truthful, amiable, and humorous companion, and possessed of an uprightness of judgment which rendered him an invaluable counsellor. He was for several years president of the Linnæan Society, and was succeeded, as keeper of botany in the British Museum, by his friend and associate, John J. Bennett.

BROWN, the name of several counties in the United States,—in Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Illinois.

BROWNE, Sir Thomas, an eminent physician, who having taken his degrees in arts, went to Leyden, where he became an M.D., and in 1642 published his famous book, the "*Religio Medici*," which excited uncommon attention at home and abroad. In 1636 he settled at Norwich as a physician, and acquired a good practice. In 1646 appeared his book on "*Vulgar Errors*," in folio. Charles II. honoured him with knighthood in 1671. *B.* in London, 1605; *D.* at Norwich, 1682.—His works were printed in one volume, folio, after his death, and Dr. Johnson wrote his life.

BROWNE, Sir William, an English physician, who left a sum for two prize medals, to be given annually at Cambridge for the best odes; and wrote several ingenious poems, miscellaneous tracts, speeches, and a work entitled "*Opuscula*." He also translated Dr. Gregory's "*Elements of Catoptrics and Dioptrics*," from Latin into English, with additions. *D.* 1774.

BROWNING, Robert, *brown'-ing*, a distinguished modern English poet. In 1836 he published "*Paracelsus*," which was favourably received; and in 1837 produced "*Strafford*," a tragedy, in which Mr. Macready, the actor, personated the hero. His other works are "*Sordello*," "*Pippa Passes*," "*The Blot in the Scutcheon*," "*King Viator and King Charles*," "*Dramatic Lyrics*," "*Return of the Druses*," "*Columbe's Birth-day*," and "*Dramatic Romances*," &c. Of all his writings, perhaps his "*Pippa Passes*" and "*The Blot in the Scutcheon*" are the best. *B.* at Camberwell, 1812.—In 1846 Mr. Browning married Elizabeth Barrett, one of the most learned of living poetesses.

BROWNING, Elizabeth, originally Miss Barrett, wife of the above, gave early indications of genius, and was educated with the utmost care. At the age of seventeen she published "*An Essay of Mind, with other Poems*;" and in 1838 appeared her "*Seraphim*," which was succeeded by "*The Romaine of the Page*," "*The Drama of Exile*," "*Isabel's Child*," "*Casa Guidi Windows*," and several miscellaneous pieces, all of which occupy a high place in our poetical literature. Besides those original works, she had translated the "*Prometheus Bound*," of Æschylus, and contributed a series of papers to the London *Athenæum* on the Greek Christian poets. In 1856 appeared her "*Aurora Leigh*," which has many admirers. *B.* in London.

BRUCE, Robert, *brooce*, king of Scotland, one of the bravest and wisest of the Scottish monarchs. Through a long series of years he struggled against hardship and

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danger in endeavouring to recover the independence of his country, which, by the overthrow of the English at the battle of Bannockburn, in 1314, he achieved. This event established his sovereignty over his country, and the remainder of his life was passed in regulating his administration, and consolidating his power. *B.* 1274; *D.* in his castle at Cardross, on the shore of the Frith of Clyde, 1329.—The heart of Bruce was embalmed, and carried by Douglas to the Holy Land. His remains were interred in the abbey church of Dunfermline.

BRUCE, Michael, a Scottish poet, the son of a weaver. He died too early to have written much; but his descriptive poem of "Lochleven," based upon the model of Thomson, makes us regret that he was so early taken from us. His "Elegy," however, is his finest poem, describing in the most touching pathos his feelings in anticipation of his own early dissolution. *B.* at Kinneswood, Kinross-shire, 1746; *D.* 1767.

BRUCE, James, a celebrated traveller, descended from the royal house of Bruce, and educated first at Harrow, and next at Edinburgh, where he studied the law, which profession, however, he did not follow. On leaving Edinburgh he went to London, and entered into partnership with a wine-merchant, whose daughter he married; but after a few months she died, when he went on a journey through Portugal, Spain, France, and the Netherlands. Meanwhile his father dying, he returned to England, and took possession of the paternal estate. In 1761 he dissolved partnership with his father-in-law, and in 1762 was appointed consul-general in Algiers. In the following year he arrived there, but in 1765 was superseded in his office. He now set out upon his travels, and visited Asia Minor, where he made drawings of the ruins of Palmyra and Balbec. In 1768 he departed on his tour to explore the source of the Nile. From Alexandria he went to Cairo, and crossed the desert to the Red Sea, after which he spent a considerable time in Arabia Felix. In 1770 he arrived at Gondar, in Abyssinia, and in that country rendered himself a favourite by his skill in physic and his splendid horsemanship. In the same year he discovered the sources of the Ahawi, which was then considered the principal stream of the Nile. Having accomplished this object, he returned to Abyssinia, where he served in the army under the reigning king, and it was with difficulty he obtained leave to quit the country, after residing there two years. He was nearly thirteen months in travelling to Cairo, during which he endured many hardships. He returned to England in 1773, and retired to his seat at Kinnaird, where he again married. In 1790 he published the long-expected history of his travels, in five quarto volumes, which contained much curious information, though the veracity of the author in several instances has been called in question. *B.* at Kinnaird, Stirlingshire, 1730; *D.* from a fall down the stairs of his own house, 1794.

BRUCK, VON, Charles Louis, Baron, *brook*, an Austrian politician, who originally entered a commercial house at Bonn, and afterwards established himself at Trieste, where he married the daughter of a rich merchant. Called to the direction of the Austrian Lloyd's, he displayed great administrative powers, and in 1848 was elected a member of the National Assembly at Frankfort. When the Viennese revolution broke out, he remained faithful to the monarchy, and was subsequently engaged in various measures for the re-establishment of the authority of the emperor of Austria, and for the maintenance of order. In 1855 he was made minister of finance, and administered that when war between Austria and Sardinia was declared in 1859.

BRUCK, a 'bridge,' the name of many small towns in Germany, but none of them having a population above 3,000.

BRUEYS, Francis Paul de, *broo'-aiz*, a rear-admiral in the French navy. He commanded the fleet which carried the French army to Egypt, in 1798; and, in the same year, was defeated by Nelson in the battle of Aboukir, in which he himself was killed. *B.* at Uzès, 1760.

BRUGES, *broozh*, a large and opulent city of Belgium, with a number of canals centering in it, about 6 miles from the German Ocean, and 55 from Brussels. It

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is encompassed by walls, and the principal public buildings are the Town-hall, the Exchange, and the Lycée, formerly the celebrated convent of the Downs de Dunes, and the beautiful Gothic church of Notre Dame, with its elevated spire, famous belfry, and peal of bells, of which the American poet Longfellow sings in his "Belfry of Bruges:"—

"In the market-place of Bruges stands the belfry
old and brown,
Thrice consumed and thrice rebuilt, still it
watches o'er the town."

Besides these, there are an academy of painting and sculpture, a seminary of theology, a school of



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surgery, and a number of charitable institutions. *Manf.* Woollens, linens, cottons, lace, tobacco, soap; and several distilleries, tanneries, dye-works, sugar-refineries, and ship-building yards. *Pop.* about 55,000. *Lat.* 51° 12' 30" N. *Lon.* 3° 13' 44" E.—In the 13th century this was one of the greatest commercial cities in Europe; but when the cruel persecutions of Philip II. compelled its inhabitants to flee into England, it began to decline. In the church of Notre Dame are the tombs of Charles the Bold, and his daughter, Mary of Burgundy. Van Eyck, the painter, died here in 1441, and Charles II. of England lived here some time during his exile.

BRUN, Charles le. (*See* LEBRUN.)

BRUNDISIUM, *brun-du'-se-um*, a city of Calabria, on the Adriatic Sea, where the Appian road was terminated, founded by Diomedes, or, according to Strabo, by Theseus. It is famous for being the birthplace of the poet Pacuvius, and the scene of the death of Virgil. (*See* BRINDISI.)

BRUNE, Marshal, *brook*, a French soldier, who was brought up to the law, but who, when the Revolution broke out, took up arms and served under Dumourier. He rose rapidly, and in 1795 became a general of brigade under Napoleon I. He was appointed commander-in-chief of the army which invaded Switzerland, after the peace of Campo Formio; and also of that of Italy after the fall of Berne. In 1805 he was made a marshal of the French empire, and in 1807 he became governor of the Hanseatic towns, but fell into disgrace for omitting the titles of Napoleon in the text of the convention which procured for France from Sweden the surrender of the island of Rugen. He now went into retirement till the first abdication of Napoleon, when he submitted to Louis XVIII., who gave him the cross

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Brunel

of St. Louis. In the "Hundred Days," he joined Napoleon, but after the battle of Waterloo, proclaimed the king. Leaving his corps and proceeding to Paris, he entered an inn at Avignon, where he was attacked by an infuriated mob, who accused him of having been a terrorist, and taken part in the massacres of 1792. At that time, however, he said he was fighting on the frontiers of his country against the enemy. Nevertheless they immediately shot him, dragged his body through the streets, and threw it into the Rhone. **B.** at Brives, 1763; killed, 1815.

BRUNEL, Sir Mark Isambard, *broo-nel'*, discovered from his boyhood a decided predilection for mechanical studies, and seized upon every opportunity of giving them a practical effect. His parents, who were respectable French agriculturists, discountenanced these pursuits; but the force of nature would not be restrained, and after passing some time with the family of a friend of his father, of the name of Carpentier, he was induced to enter the mercantile marine, in which he made several voyages to the West Indies. Whilst employed in this service, he continued to give specimens of his mechanical ingenuity, and actually constructed a pianoforte whilst his ship was lying at Guadaloupe. The French revolution of 1793 drove him from his country, and, landing in New York, he resolved to endeavour to turn his engineering skill to some account. Accordingly, he, conjointly with another, surveyed the ground for the canal which now connects the river Hudson at Albany with Lake Champlain. Desirous, however, of returning to Europe, he came to England, where he produced several inventions, and submitted to the government a plan for making block-pulleys for ships, by machinery. This was carried into execution in the dockyard at Portsmouth, and proved a wonderful success. Brunel was now a made man: he continued to exercise his talents in constructive works, and in 1825 commenced excavating for the Thames Tunnel. This extraordinary work was opened to the public in 1843; but in 1841 the honour of knighthood had been conferred upon him. **B.** at Hacqueville, near Rouen, 1769; **D.** 1849.

BRUNEL, Isambard Kingdom, son of the above, finished his education at the college of Henri IV. at Caen, in France, and commenced the study of civil engineering under his father. He was the resident engineer of the Thames Tunnel, and was the designer and civil engineer of the *Great Western*, which was the first steamship built to cross the Atlantic. He was also the constructor of the *Leviathan* iron ship, recently built at Millwall, and now (1859) lying in the Thames. In 1833 he was appointed engineer to the Great Western Railway, and all the tunnels and works connected with that line and its branches were constructed under his direction. He also superintended the erection of many bridges; among which may be mentioned the Hungerford suspension-bridge across the Thames, which has the widest span of any bridge in England, and the bridge of the Cornwall Railway, crossing the Tamar at Saltash. This latter is supported by a central pier from a depth of 80 feet of water, which is the deepest yet achieved in civil engineering. It was opened in May, 1859, by Prince Albert, after whom it was named, and is the greatest undertaking of its kind in the world. (*See SALTASH.*) **B.** at Portsmouth, 1806.

BRUNELLESCHI, Philip, *broo-nel'-les'-ke*, an Italian architect, who erected the dome of the cathedral at Florence, which Michael Angelo pronounced a work of uncommon beauty. He was patronized by the Medici family, for whom he built some magnificent structures. He was also an excellent engineer, and skilled in military architecture. **B.** at Florence, 1377; **D.** 1444.

BRUNN, *broon*, the capital of Moravia, strongly fortified, and the chief town in a circle of the same name, 116 miles from Prague. It has manufactures of fine cloth, silk stuffs, hair cloth, and soap. Among the public buildings are the parish church of St. James, the meeting-house of the States, the town-hall, the palaces of Kaunitz, Dietrichstein, and other nobles. It is the seat of the principal military and legal courts of Moravian and Austrian Silesia, and has several public institutions for amusement and instruction. *Manf.* Woollens, cottons, silk, soap, glass, tobacco,

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leather-factories, and machinery. It is the centre of a trade between Austria and Bohemia, and the countries to the N. and E. of the Carpathian mountains. *Pop.* about 50,000. *Lat.* 49° 11' 39" N. *Lon.* 16° 36' 54" E. —Brunn before the battle of Austerlitz was the headquarters of Napoleon I.

BRUNNEN, *broon'-nen*, a village of Switzerland, near the mouth of the Muotta, on Lake Lucerne. Here the basis of the Helvetic republic was laid by the three original cantons, Uri, Schwytz, and Unterwalden, in 1315.—In Germany the name of the "Brunnens" is applied to watering-places collectively.

BRUNNOW, Ernest Philip, Baron, *broon'-no*, a modern Russian diplomatist, who assisted at the congress of Laybach and Troppau. After being engaged in various important positions in England, Turkey, Germany, and his own court, he was sent as ambassador to Great Britain in 1840, and remained in that post till the breaking out of the Russian war in 1854. In 1856 he was at the congress of Paris, and in 1858 returned to the court of St. James's.

BRUNSWICK, Duchy of, *bruns'-wik*, in the circle of Lower Saxony, is, since 1533, divided into six circles,—Brunswick, Helmstadt, Wolfenbittel, Blankenburg, Gandersheim, and Holzminden. *Area*, 1,526 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, especially in the S. portion; and, on the whole, indifferently watered. It is partly traversed by the branches of the Harz mountains. *Rivers.* The Ocker, Leine, and Weser. *Pro.* The usual cerealia, with flax, seed-oil, tobacco, chicory, hops, and fruits. Cattle-rearing is carried on to a great extent, and the sheep are esteemed as composed of excellent breeds. *Minerals.* Gold, silver, litharge, lead, sulphur, vitriol, and alum. *Manf.* Linens and woollens, paper, soap, lacquered wares, glass, and beer. *Pop.* about 100,000. *Lat.* between 51° 33' and 52° 28' N. *Lon.* between 9° 23' and 11° 30' E.—This duchy, with Hanover, belongs to the German Commercial Union.

BRUNSWICK, a large and fortified town, capital of the above, is situate on the river Ocker, 50 miles from Magdeburg. Its principal public buildings are its churches, large wine-cellars, Exchequer, meeting-house of the Diet, Mint, Opera-house, Town-hall, Arsenal, and Cathedral of St. Blasius, with the tombs of deceased members of the royal family. *Manf.* Wool, yarn, linen, porcelain, pasteboard, paper-hangings, and a variety of chemical preparations. *Pop.* about 70,000. This place is the nativity of the poet Lafontaine, the theologian Henke, and the historian Meibom. It is connected by railway with Magdeburg, Hanover, and Neustadt.

BRUNSWICK, a post township of Cumberland county, Maine, U.S., on the S.W. side of the Androscoggin. The falls of the Androscoggin furnish many valuable seats for mills and manufactories. Bowdoin College, one of the richest and most celebrated of American institutions, and so called from Governor Bowdoin, its most liberal patron, was founded in this town in 1794. Its library contains 20,000 volumes. *Pop.* 5,000.—This is the name of two counties, other two townships, and several villages in the United States.

BRUNSWICK, New, a British province in N. America, bounded S. by the Bay of Fundy, W. by the United States and part of Lower Canada, N. by Chaleur Bay, E. by the Gulf of St. Lawrence. *Area*, 28,000 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile in general, but much of it still lies in a state of forest, which supplies vast quantities of timber for exportation. This, in fact, constitutes the principal wealth of the colony. *Rivers.* The St. John, Miramichi, and Ristigouche. *Pro.* Wheat, oats, maize, barley, and potatoes. The fisheries are a considerable source of wealth, and the rearing of cattle is becoming more an object of interest. *Minerals.* Iron, coal, and manganese. *Pop.* 125,000. *Lat.* between 45° and 48° N. *Lon.* between 63° 48' and 67° 30' W.—This province, with Canada, was ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of Paris, in 1763.

BRUNSWICK, New, a city of New Jersey, on the south-west bank of the Raritan, 30 miles from New York, U.S. It contains a court-house, gaol, college edifice, and several places of public worship. The college edifice is of stone, three stories high. *Pop.* 14,000.—It is connected with Trenton by canal, and with New York and Philadelphia by railway.

THE DICTIONARY OF

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BRUNSWICK, HOUSE OF, one of the oldest German families, deriving its descent from Albert Azo I., margrave of Este, in Italy, who died in 964. Her majesty Queen Alexandrina Victoria is a descendant of one of the branches of this family. Several distinguished commanders have sprung from this house; among whom may be noticed Charles William Ferdinand, who was educated a soldier, and who, after having fought in many campaigns, was defeated at Jena and Auerstadt, where he was wounded in October, 1806, and died the following month. His son, William Frederick, fell at Ligny, on June 16, 1815. It is to the gallantry of this prince that Byron, in the third canto of his "Childe Harold," dedicates a stanza in his description of the battle of Waterloo.

BRUSSA, or BROUSSA, broos'-sa, a city of Natolia, in Asia Minor, about 60 miles from Constantinople. It is one of the most flourishing commercial emporiums of the Turkish dominions, and, in all ages, has been celebrated for its thermal springs. *Pop.* 60,000.—Until Amurath removed his court to Adrianople, this was the capital and burial-place of the Turkish sultans. It was the place to which Abd-el-Kader was permitted to retire by Louis Napoleon, in 1853. (*See* **ABD-EL-KADER**.)

BRUSSELS, brus'-sels (Fr. **BRUXELLES, broox'-el**), a large and important city, the capital of the kingdom of Belgium, situate in Brabant, on the river Senne, or Sienna, 20 miles from Antwerp. Its circumference is said to be 7 English miles, and its ramparts are planted with trees, and form most beautiful walks. It has extensive suburbs, consisting of various villages, joined to the city by a continuity of streets. It has, besides, several public squares, of great beauty and elegance. Its chief ornaments, however, are its public promenades; no city in Europe possessing one superior to that which is called the Allée Verte, or Green Alley, or to the great interior square called the Park, in which the chief struggle in the revolution of 1830 took place. In the great market-place stands the *hôtel-de-ville*, an old but handsome edifice in the Gothic style. Its turret is 364 feet in height, and surmounted by a gigantic figure of St. Michael, in copper, 17 feet high. The church of St. Gudule is a magnificent structure, containing no less than sixteen chapels, adorned in the interior with beautiful paintings and sculptures, and celebrated for its finely-carved pulpit. The chapel of Notre Dame is likewise an elegant building. There are, besides, within the walls, several elegant mansions, belonging to noblemen. The Opera-house is a stately edifice, in the Italian style, built in the year 1700. The public fountains are numerous, and are all embellished with sculptures. A statue to Godfrey de Bouillon was inaugurated in 1848. Belgium has many charitable foundations, and establishments for public instruction. There are, besides, a library, containing nearly 100,000 volumes, mostly saved from suppressed convents; an extensive and valuable collection of paintings, a cabinet of natural history, a polytechnic, an academy of painting, sculpture, and engraving, and numerous primary and industrial schools. There are several literary and scientific establishments, an academy of Belles-Lettres, and a botanical garden. *Manf.* Lace, camlets, carpets, carriages, ticking, various kinds of cotton and woollen stuffs, silk stockings, galloons, earthenware, &c. It carries on considerable trade by means of the canals which bring it into communication with the Scheldt. *Pop.* about 220,000. *Lat.* 50° 51' 11" N. *Lon.* 4° 21' 10" E.—This city is supposed to have been founded at the commencement of the 7th century. Otho II. held his court here in the 10th century, and it was fortified in the 11th century. In its palace, which was built in 1300, and had been the residence of the dukes of Brabant since the time of John II., Charles V. of Spain abdicated his crown in favour of his son, Philip II., on October 25, 1555; and, twelve years after, the tyranny of the duke of Alva, Philip's bloodthirsty governor, drove 10,000 of its citizens to seek refuge and to settle in England. Under the French empire, it was the capital of the department of the Dyle, and previous to 1830 it was one of the capitals of the kingdom of the Netherlands. In 1848 the first peace congress was held in it, and in 1853 a general European statistical congress also assembled here.

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BRUTII, bru'-ti-i, a people in the farthest parts of Italy. They received this name from their cowardice in submitting, without opposition, to Hannibal in the second Punic war, and were ever after held in the greatest contempt.

BRUTON, broo'-ton, a market-town and parish of Somersetshire, in which are a number of silk-mills and manufactures in woollen and hosiery. *Pop.* 4,000.—Dampier, the navigator, was born here.

BRUTUS, L. Junius, bru'-tus, the son of M. Junius and Tarquinia, second daughter of Tarquin Priscus. His father, with his eldest son, having been murdered by Tarquin the Proud, he was called Brutus on account of his stupidity, which, however, was only feigned. He expelled the Tarquins from Rome, condemned to death his own sons Titus and Tiberius for conspiring against their country, and fell fighting for the liberties of the people, in the 6th century B.C.—His body was brought to Rome, and received as in triumph; a funeral oration was spoken over it, and the Roman matrons showed their grief by mourning a year for the father of the republic.

BRUTUS, M. Junius, the son of Servilia, Cato's sister, and Decimus Junius Brutus, was lineally descended from the above. At the battle of Pharsalia, Cæsar not only spared the life of Brutus, but he made him one of his most faithful friends. He however forgot the favour, because Cæsar aspired to tyranny. He conspired with many of the most illustrious citizens of Rome against the tyrant, and stabbed him in Pompey's Basilica. Antony having taken up arms to avenge Cæsar, Brutus retired into Greece, where he gained himself many friends by his arms, as well as by persuasion; but he was soon after pursued thither by Antony, whom young Octavius accompanied. A battle was fought at Philippi. Brutus, who commanded the right wing of the republican army, defeated the enemy, and even took the camp of Octavius; but Cassius, who had the care of the left, was overpowered by the persevering valour of Antony; and as he knew not the situation of his friend, and grew desperate, he ordered one of his freedmen to run him through. Brutus deeply deplored his fall, and in the fulness of his grief called him the last of the Romans. In another battle, the wing which Brutus commanded obtained a victory; but the other was defeated, and he found himself surrounded by the soldiers of Antony. He however made his escape; but hearing that many of his personal friends had deserted to the conquerors, and that their attempts to seduce his soldiers were incessant and too successful, he at last fell upon his sword exclaiming, "O virtue, thou art but an empty name; I have worshipped thee as a goddess, but thou art the slave of fortune." Fell 42 B.C.—Brutus is not less celebrated for his literary talents than his valour in the field. When he was in the camp, the greatest part of his time was occupied with reading and writing; and on the day which preceded one of his most bloody battles, while the rest of his army was under continual apprehensions, Brutus calmly spent his hours till the evening in writing an epitome of Polybius. Plutarch mentions, that Cæsar's ghost made its appearance to him in his tent, and told him that he would meet him at Philippi. He married Claudia, whom he afterwards divorced without assigning any reason, for which his conduct was deservedly reprehended, and he immediately took for his second wife, Porcia, the daughter of Cato, who killed herself by swallowing burning coals, when she heard the fate of her husband.—It is said that both Brutus and Cassius fell upon those very swords which they had raised against the life of Julius Cæsar.

BRUTUS, D. Jun. Albinus, also one of Cæsar's murderers, was distantly related to the above. It was he who prevailed upon the dictator to go to the senate-house, when he seemed doubtful, in consequence of the unfavourable appearance of the omens. He was betrayed into the hands of Antony, and put to death, B.C. 42.

BRUYERE, John de la, broo'-gair, a French writer of eminence, whom Bossuet employed as a teacher of history to the duke of Burgundy. He was admitted a member of the French Academy. B. at Dourdan, in Normandy, 1644; D. at Versailles, 1696.—Bruyère's "Characters in the manner of Theophrastus" acquired

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great popularity, as they were drawn from real persons, and exposed the prevailing follies in a bold yet delicate style. The best editions are those of Amsterdam, 1741, and Paris, 1765.

BRYANT, William Cullen, *brí-ant*, one of the best of the American poets. He was educated for the law; but having early enrolled himself under the banner of the Muses, he abandoned Themis, and devoted himself to the study of literature. This took place in 1825, when, in conjunction with Robert Sands, he founded the *New York Review and Athenæum Magazine*. He next began the publication of an annual called the "Talisman," which extended his popularity as a poet. Seeking, however, either a more extended sphere of usefulness or excitement, he resigned all connection with the Muses, and became editor of the *New York Evening Post*. To this paper he has devoted his energies for upwards of thirty years. **B.** at Cummington, Massachusetts, 1794.—The "Ages" is the longest and the best poem of Mr. Bryant, but his other effusions have very great merit.

BUCEPHALUS, *bu-sef'-a-lus*, a horse of Alexander, whose head resembled that of a bull, whence his name (*Bous kephalos*, 'bovis caput'). Alexander was the only one who could mount him. In an engagement in Asia, where he received a heavy wound, he hastened immediately out of the battle, and dropped dead as soon as he had set down the king in a safe place. Alexander built a city which he called after his name.

BUCEB, Martin, *boo'-sair*, one of the Protestant reformers, who first united with Luther, but afterwards inclined to Zuinglius, though he laboured much to bring the two parties to a union. He came to England in 1549, and was made divinity professor at Cambridge. **B.** in Alsace, 1491; **D.** 1551.—In the reign of Mary, his body was taken up and burnt. His writings are very numerous.

BUCHAN, William, *buk'-an*, a physician, who, after studying medicine at Edinburgh, became physician to the Foundling Hospital at Ackworth, Yorkshire. He continued there till the institution was dissolved, and then returned to Edinburgh, where he practised several years with success. In 1770 he published his popular book, entitled "Domestic Medicine; or, a Treatise on the Cure and Prevention of Diseases," which attained to a sale of 80,000 copies during the author's lifetime. He now removed to London, where he obtained considerable practice, which was diminished by the preference he gave to society rather than to business. **B.** at Ancram, in Roxburghshire, Scotland, 1729; **D.** 1824. He published two other professional books, which went through three editions.

BUCHANAN, George, *bu-kán'-an*, an eminent writer, who embraced the doctrines of the Reformation, and was employed by James V. as a tutor to his natural son, the earl of Moray. At the same king's command he attacked the Franciscans in a satirical poem, for which his life being threatened, he fled to England, and thence to France, where he obtained a professorship in the college of Guienne, in Bordeaux, and subsequently held the regency in the college of Cardinal Le Moine, from 1544 to 1547. He next went to Portugal, and became a teacher of philosophy in the university of Coimbra; but expressing some free opinions, he was confined in a monastery, in which he translated the Psalms of David into Latin. This is generally considered to be the finest Latin version of the book of Psalms. In 1551 he obtained his liberty, and after residing some time in France and England, returned to his native country, where he was appointed principal of the college of St. Leonard, in the university of St. Andrews. This favour he obtained from Queen Mary, which he ill requited by writing a book called a "Detection of her Doings," designed to prejudice the minds of her subjects against her. The Scottish nobility now nominated him tutor to James VI. In this capacity he laboured to imbue the Scottish Solomon with wisdom, but succeeded only in making him a pedant, because, as he said, he could make nothing else of him. **B.** at Kilbarn, Stirlingshire, 1506; **D.** at Edinburgh, 1582.

BUCHANAN, James, president of the United States for the years 1857 to 1861, was bred a lawyer, and at 25 years of age was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly of Pennsylvania, and kept his seat for

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eleven years. He then entered upon diplomacy, concluded an important commercial treaty with Russia, and was minister plenipotentiary at the court of St. Petersburg till 1833. Returning to America, he gained a seat in Congress, and was subsequently secretary of state under President Polk. In 1853 he was appointed by President Pierce ambassador to England, and remained there till 1856, when, being recalled, he was chosen by the democratic party as their candidate. In the struggle for the presidency, he represented the singular alliance between democratic progress and the retention of the "peculiar institution" of slavery. He beat his most formidable opponent, Colonel Fremont, by 163 votes to 125. **B.** at Stony Batter, Pennsylvania, 1795.

BUCHANNESS, *buk-án-ness*, the most eastern promontory of Scotland, situate in the district of Buchan, in Aberdeenshire, 3 miles from Peterhead. *Lat.* 57° 28' N. *Lon.* 1° 28' W. Between this promontory and the town of Peterhead is the place called the Bullers or Boilers of Buchan, a large oval cavity in the steep rocks on the coast, about 150 feet deep. Boats frequently fall into this awful pit, under a natural arch opening to the sea at the E. end, and resembling the window of some great cathedral.

BUCHAREST, *BUKHAREST*, or *BUKHOREST*, *boo'-kar-est*, the capital city of Wallachia, situate on the Dunbovetza, in a swampy plain. It has more the appearance of a country village than a city, the houses being encompassed by gardens, and partially concealed by the foliage of the trees. It has a great many churches and monasteries, besides several hospitals and a poor-house. *Pop.* 60,000.—*Lat.* 44° 25' 39" N. *Lon.* 26° 5' 24" E.—This is the entrepôt for the trade between Turkey and Austria. The treaty of peace, by which Turkey ceded Bessarabia and a portion of Moldavia to Russia, was, in 1812, concluded here. In 1854 the Austrians entered the principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, and made Bucharest their headquarters. They thus placed themselves between the Turks on the one side and the Russians on the other. This arrangement was one of strict neutrality, and prevented any collision between the army of Prince Gortschakoff and that of Omar Pasha. But, unfortunately for the allies, it enabled the Russians to send immense reinforcements to Prince Menchikoff in the Crimea.

BUCKENHAM, or *BOKENHAM*, *FERRY*, *bok'-en-ham*, the name of four English parishes, none of them with a population above 1,500.

BUCKINGHAM, *buk'-ing-ham*, a town, borough, and parish of Buckinghamshire, situate on the Ouse, over which there are three stone bridges, 52 miles from London. The buildings, which are principally of brick, are scattered over a considerable surface. The church, which occupies an elevated site, was built in 1780. Its tower and spire are 150 feet high. It has a town-hall, prison, and workhouse. The principal occupation of the inhabitants is the making of bobbin lace. *Pop.* of the borough, 8,069; of parish, 4,020.—In 1644 this town was, for a few days, the head-quarters of Charles I.

BUCKINGHAM, a county in Lower Canada, chiefly in the district of Three-Rivers, on the S. side of the river St. Lawrence.

BUCKINGHAM, a county of Virginia, U.S., on James river. *Area*, 680 square miles. *Desc.* Undulating, producing the usual cerealia, tobacco, and live stock. *Rivers*, The Willis and Slate. *Pop.* 14,000, of whom more than one half are slaves.

BUCKINGHAM, Duke of, George Villiers, the profligate favourite of the pedant king James I., was the son of Sir George Villiers, a knight, who had lands in Leicestershire. He rose to the highest offices and honours, and conducted an attack upon the island of Rhé, in which he lost 2,000 men, displaying his incapacity for such enterprises, and returned to England discredited both as an admiral and a general, and bringing no praise with him, as Hume says, "but the vulgar one of valour and personal bravery." Being intrusted with the command of a large force to relieve La Rochelle, he went to Portsmouth to superintend the necessary preparations, previous to his departure, when he was stabbed by a half-madman of the name of John Fenton.

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B. at Brookesley, Leicestershire, 1592; assassinated at Portsmouth, 1628.—His son, of the same name and title, was the favourite of Charles II., and was as distinguished by his wit as his profligacy. He was a man who had made "the whole body of vice" his study, and even had the heartlessness to propose the removal of the wife and queen of his sovereign to a West-Indian plantation, to quiet his apprehensions of her interfering with some of his infamous intrigues. His name contributes a letter in the anagram of the "Cabal" ministry, of which he was a member. **B.** in London, 1627; **D.** at Kirby Moorside, in the house of one of his tenantry, Yorkshire, 1688.—This is the nobleman who furnished Pope with a subject for a few satirical lines in one of his moral essays, and also sat for Dryden's portrait of Zimri, in his "Absalom and Achitophel." He himself was an author of considerable wit, and produced several pieces which, in their day, enjoyed some reputation. His "Rehearsal" especially was popular, on account of the severe ridicule which it bestowed upon Dryden, under the character of Bayes, as well as on account of the wit with which it sparkled.

BUCKINGHAM, James Silk, an enterprising traveller, a lecturer, and a social reformer, who, from humble circumstances, rose to represent in parliament the constituency of Sheffield from 1832 to 1837. The results of his travels he gave to the world at different times, and established in London the *Oriental Herald*, which was the precursor of the *Athenaeum*, and several other publications. In 1816 he had established a journal in India; but, from the freedom of his criticisms upon the administration of public affairs, he was expelled from the presidency of Bengal, and ruined in his fortunes. To make some amends for this treatment, the Honourable East-India Company, a few years before his death, allowed him a pension. In 1843 he was the chief agent in establishing the "British and Foreign" Institute, of which he was appointed secretary, but which preserved a languid existence only for three years. He subsequently became a pensioner on the civil list to the extent of £200 a year. **B.** at Flushing, near Falmouth, Cornwall, 1786; **D.** in London, 1855.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, Duke of, John Sheffield, was the son of Edmund, earl of Mulgrave, and served under Marshal Turenne, and took an active part in the revolution of 1688. In 1703 he was created duke of Normanby and Buckinghamshire. Buckingham House, in St. James's Park, now the royal palace, was erected by him. **B.** 1649; **D.** 1720-1.—He wrote some poems, which, we imagine, in his time were presumed to evince genius, rather than to be in the actual possession of it, notwithstanding that he received the praises of Pope and Dryden.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, or **BUCKS**, *buk'-ing-ham-sheer*, a county of England, having Northampton on the N.; Bedford, Hertford, and Middlesex on the E.; Berks on the S.; and Oxford on the W. *Ext.* About 45 miles in length, by 18 in breadth. *Area*, estimated at 748 square miles. *Desc.* The south-eastern part of the county is hilly, but the other parts, particularly the vale of Aylesbury, are noted for fertility. *Rivers.* The Thames, Ouse, Thane, and Colne. *Pro.* Corn and cattle, for which it enjoys a high reputation: large plantations of beech are grown. *Manf.* Paper, lace, and straw-plait. *Pop.* about 165,000.—The revolution which brought Charles I. to the scaffold, had its commencement in this county. It is intersected by the Great Western and North-Western railways and the Grand Junction Canal.

BUCKLAND, the Very Rev. William, *buk'-land*, dean of Westminster, and a distinguished geologist and mineralogist. In 1813 he was appointed reader in mineralogy, and in 1818 reader in geology, at the university of Oxford. In 1822 the Royal Society awarded him the Copley medal for "An account of an assemblage of fossil teeth and bones of the elephant, hippopotamus, bear, tiger, hyæna, and sixteen other animals, discovered in a cave at Kirkdale, Yorkshire." He has published several works in connection with his favourite science, and it may safely be affirmed, that it is to his vigorous exertions more than to those of any other man, that geological science is so far advanced in this country as it is. In 1845 he was made dean of Westminster. He is a member of

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several scientific societies, and a trustee of the British Museum. **B.** at Axminster, Devonshire, 1784.

BUCKLAND, the name of a great number of parishes in England, but none with a population above 2,000. It is also the name of several hamlets, one of which is a considerable suburb of Portsmouth.

BUCKS, a county of Pennsylvania, U. S., on the Delaware. *Area*, 600 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, producing the usual cerealia, and having a great many streams driving a considerable amount of mill-machinery. *Minerals.* Iron, limestone, sandstone, and plumbago. *Manf.* Paper and woollen fabrics. There are some foundries, distilleries, and several grist and saw mills. *Pop.* about 60,000.—This was one of the three original counties formed by William Penn.

BUDA, *boo'-da*, a city of the Austrian empire, and the capital of the lower division of Hungary, on the west bank of the Danube, opposite Pesth, with which it is connected by a suspension bridge. It is about 150 miles from Vienna. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the side of a hill, and its castle was chosen by the emperor Louis I. as his place of residence. Here Matthias I. founded a celebrated library, which was destroyed by the Turks in 1526. It is a place of considerable trade, and is celebrated for its baths. *Pop.*, with Pesth and the neighbourhood, about 130,000. *Lat.* 47° 29' 13" N. *Lon.* 19° 3' 10" E.—In 1526 this place was taken by Soliman the Magnificent, but retaken in the following year by Ferdinand I., king of Bohemia. In 1529 it was again taken by Soliman, and held by the Turks till 1680, when it was taken by the duke of Lorraine, who blew up the castle. During the civil war of 1849, it was bombarded by Georgey, on the 17th, 18th, and 20th of May, and suffered severely. On the 20th it was stormed. General Henzi, who had defended it with great bravery, died of his wounds on the 21st, and a colossal cast-iron monument, erected to commemorate his valour, and that of his companions in arms who fell on that occasion, was in 1852 inaugurated in presence of the emperor Francis Joseph. Since that time the fortifications of the city have undergone extensive repairs.

BUDGELL, Eustace, *budj'-el*, an English writer, who received his education at Christ-church, Oxford, whence he removed to the Middle Temple, for the purpose of following the profession of the law. Mr. Addison, to whom he was related, took him to Ireland as one of his clerks, when he was appointed secretary to the earl of Wharton, then lord-lieutenant of Ireland. He wrote several papers for the *Tatler*, *Spectator*, and *Guardian*; "Lives of the Family of the Boyles," and translated Theophrastus's Characters from the Greek. **B.** at Exeter, 1685; drowned in the Thames, 1736.

BUDWEIS, *boot'-vise*, a mining town of Bohemia, the capital of a circle of the same name, situate on the Moldau, 75 miles from Prague. *Manf.* Cloth and salt-petre. *Pop.* about 9,000. It is connected with Linz, on the Danube, by railway.

BUENAVENTURA, *boo'-ai-na-vain-too'-ra*, a Spanish settlement and mission on the coast of New California. *Lat.* 34° 16' N. *Lon.* 119° W.

BUENAVENTURA, a seaport of S. America, 30 miles from Tampico. *Lat.* 3° 56' N. *Lon.* 76° 42' E.—Here, in 1847, an inferior force of United States troops repulsed an army of Mexicans.

BUENOS AYRES, *boo'-ai'-nose i'-ress*, the principal province of the Argentine republic, S. America, is bounded N. by extensive tracts of desert country, E. by Brazil and the Atlantic Ocean, S. by Patagonia, and W. by Peru and Chili. *Ext.* Its length may be estimated at upwards of 1,600 miles, and its breadth at nearly 1,000. *Area*, estimated at 200,000 square miles. *Desc.* In the N. large portions of it are covered with swamps and lakes, and it is, in general, flat. In the S. and S.E. it is, for the most part, mountainous, the Sierra del Vulcan and the Sierra Ventana occupying large portions of its area. *Rivers.* The Quequin, Salta, and Saldana. *Climate.* Variable and moist. Some years the droughts are excessive; but usually the rains are sufficient to serve all the purposes of a healthy and productive vegetation. In the N. the dry kind of wind, characteristic of the sirocco in Italy, prevails; and in the S. the *pamperos* or hurricanes, accompanied by fierce peals of thunder, are sometimes terrific. *Pro.* Though an immense portion of the

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province is adapted for agriculture, yet is it affirmed that not one thousandth part of it is under cultivation. A considerable quantity of corn, however, is raised; but the inhabitants are averse to settled pursuits, and devote by far the greater portion of their lives to the rearing of cattle, horses, mules, and asses, and fishing and navigation. Immense flocks of sheep are raised, and the cattle-farms, or *estancias*, as they are called, are upon a vast scale. Many of the largest of them are the property of British subjects, who rear their stock for exportation. *Exp.* Horses, mules, and asses; hides, horns, hair, tallow, and jerked beef. Wool and wheat, to a limited extent, are also exported. *Imp.* Cotton, woollen, and silk goods; hardware, cutlery, iron, and glass from Britain; wines, lace, fine cloth, gloves, and fancy articles from France; and principally spirits, soap, candles, provisions, and coarse cloths from the United States. A large coasting trade in fruits is also done. *Pop.* 330,000. *Lat.* between 33° and 41° S. *Lon.* between 56° and 70° W.—In 1816 this province became independent of the Spanish government, and, along with the adjoining states, formed a confederated republic, called the Argentine, or La Plata. The form of government adopted on this occasion, however, did not long exist, but was broken up in 1853, and each state assumed a distinct and independent administration. The executive now consists of a governor, or captain-general, who is elected for five years, and who is assisted by a council of ministers chosen by himself. In religious matters there is a general toleration, although the recognized form of worship is the Roman Catholic. (*See LA PLATA.*)

Buenos Ayres, 'good air,' the capital of the above province, is situate in a plain about 200 miles from the mouth of the river La Plata, on its southern shore, where the river is 30 miles broad. Its streets are large, and are laid out according to a regular plan, being paved on each side, though not in the middle. Almost every house has a garden, both before and behind; and many have balconies with lattice-work, for the reception of odoriferous shrubs and flowers. The cathedral is spacious and elegant, and is surmounted by a large and lofty dome. The church of St. Francis and that of the Convent of Mercy are also worthy of notice. The church of St. John, which is on the skirts of the town, is appropriated to the Christian Indians. The town-hall, which stands on one side of the great square, or Plaza de la Vittoria, is a large and handsome building; and there are several convents and nunneries; also an hospital for men, and one for women; a foundling hospital, and an hospital for orphans. All these edifices are built of a fine white stone, which is found in a small plain not far from the town. The castle or fort is very insignificant as a military position: it contains a house for the military governor, and a royal chapel. The port of Buenos Ayres is a great outlet for the produce, not only of the extensive country which lies to the east of the Andes, but also for that of Peru and Chili. The most valuable commodities are sent here to be exchanged for European goods, such as vicuña wool from Peru, copper from the mines of Coquimbo, gold from Chili, and silver from Potosi. The finest tobacco, sugars, cotton, thread, yellow wax, and cotton cloth are imported, also Paraguay tea. The commerce carried on between Peru and Buenos Ayres is chiefly for cattle and mules to an immense value. *Pop.* about 100,000. *Lat.* 34° 36' 29" S. *Lon.* 58° 23' 34" W.—Buenos Ayres was founded in 1535 by Don Pedro de Mendoza, and was taken possession of by the British in 1806. It was retaken, six weeks after, by the inhabitants; and a new attempt to take it by the British, after they had received reinforcements, failed, with great loss.

Buet, *le*, *boo'-ai*, one of the Alps of Savoy, between Chamouni and Sixt, to the N. of Mont Blanc, with an elevation of 10,128 feet above the level of the sea.

BUFFALO, *buf'-ä-lo*, the capital of Niagara county, New York, at the outlet of Lake Erie, 16 miles from Niagara Falls, to which there is a railway. It was burnt by the British during the war of American Independence, but was subsequently rebuilt. *Pop.* 45,000.—This is the name of several other unimportant towns and villages in the United States.

BUFFALO, a river of Niagara county, New York, 249

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running into Lake Erie, at Buffalo. Another in Pennsylvania, running into the W. branch of the Susquehannah, above Louisburg. Another, which runs into the Mississippi, 2 miles above Fort Adams. There are several other smaller rivers of the same name in the United States.

BUFFALO LAKE, the name of three lakes in British N. America, between *Lat.* 52° and 66° N. *Lon.* between 112° 10' and 113° 45' W.

BUFFALORA, *boof'-fa-lor'-a*, a town of Lombardy, in the province of Pavia, about 25 miles N.N.W. of Pavia. *Pop.* 1,300.—There is a bridge at this place crossing the Ticino, over which a division of the invading army of Austria marched on the 29th of April, 1859. This was the first overt act of hostility in the war between Austria and Sardinia. To unravel as briefly as possible the complications which led to this war, we may observe that it would seem to have been supposed by Austria that it was the object of some other powers, especially Sardinia and France, to wrest from her those territories in Venice and Lombardy which she possessed by virtue of the treaties of 1815. These possessions were hers by right. The judgment of Europe affirmed that she was entitled to keep them; but her system of governing them had been such as to excite great discontent among their populations. In 1815, after the great war, when Europe was resettled, statesmen looked to what had been the danger of the preceding period. That danger was the overwhelming power of France, and it was against the recurrence of that peril that almost all the European arrangements were then made. Austria was, at that time, supposed to be the power which could best oppose a barrier to France in Italy. Accordingly, territories were then given to Austria in Italy which she did not herself wish to have, and her possession of which was a source of infinite misery to the people of the whole of the Italian peninsula. This sprang from the evil policy which Austria pursued in conducting the administration of those territories. Unfortunately, she was not satisfied with ruling her own provinces in the manner which she doubtless conceived to be the most conducive to her own interests, but she entered into treaties, negotiations, and engagements, which exerted an influence over all the other states of Italy from the river Po to the Mediterranean Sea. These treaties gave rise to gross misgovernment on the part of the Italian rulers, with whom they were made. These abused their power, from the confidence which they felt that, should their subjects at any period rebel against the tyranny with which they were oppressed, Austria would move to their aid with an overwhelming force, and teach them submission at the point of the bayonet. This was the origin of the war of 1859, which it was believed by some of the ablest British statesmen at the time, might have been prevented if Austria had consented to confine herself for the future within the boundaries of her own lawful territories, and ceased longer to interfere, either by political influence or military force, with the internal affairs of those Italian provinces which lie to the south of the river Po.

BUFFON, George Lewis le Clerc, *boof'-fawng*, an illustrious French naturalist, was the son of a counsellor of the parliament of Dijon, where he studied for the law. His inclination, however, led him into the paths of science, and he paid much attention to astronomy and geometry. At the age of 20 he made the tour of Italy, after which he visited England, and, in 1735, published some translations from the English. In 1739 he was admitted into the Academy of Sciences, and appointed superintendent of the royal garden and cabinet, which, by his care, were considerably enriched and improved. Profiting by the resources of the establishment over which he presided, he devoted himself entirely to the study of natural history. In 1749 appeared the first part of his great work, "Natural History, general and particular," which was not completed till 1767, when it amounted to 15 vols. 4to, and 31 vols. 12mo. To it were afterwards added several volumes more by way of supplement. In 1771 appeared his "History of Birds," and in the same year he was created a count. In 1773 he began his "History of Minerals." *b.* at Montbard, Burgundy, 1707; *d.* 1788.

BUG or **BOG**, *boog*, two rivers of Russian Poland.

Bugeaud

The first, rising in Galicia, joins the Vistula 18 miles from Warsaw, after a course of 300 miles. It is connected by a canal with the Dnieper. The second is the ancient Hypanis, and after a course of 340 miles, falls into the estuary of the Dnieper, 30 miles from Kherson.

BUGAUD DE LA PICONNERIE, Thomas Robert, *boozh'-o*, duke of Isly, a marshal of France, who, in 1804, entered the army as a private, went through all the campaigns of Napoleon I., and rose to the rank of colonel by his valour in the field. Even after the decisive defeat of the emperor at Waterloo, he held his ground in Savoy; and on the 28th June, 1815, at L'Hôpital-sous-Confians, made the last stand against the allies, defeating with 1,700 men a body of 8,000 Austrians. After Napoleon's abdication, he busied himself with agricultural pursuits. In 1830 he was recalled from his retirement, and under Louis Philippe energetically repressed the insurrections in Paris. In 1836 he was sent to Algeria, where he defeated Abd-el-Kader on the Sikkah, but made a treaty with the Arab chief at Tafna, which unfortunately gave that formidable opponent of France many advantages. In 1840 he was made governor of Algeria, and displayed in that capacity considerable administrative talents. He was incessant in his pursuit of Abd-el-Kader, who was again in arms at the head of a large force; and after several minor successes, General Bugeaud, who was made a marshal in 1843, met the Arab army at Isly, and there gained, with 10,000 men against 40,000, a decisive victory. This battle gave him the title of duke of Isly. In 1847 he retired, discontented that his plans for colonizing Algeria were thwarted. Summoned to the aid of Louis Philippe on the night of the 23rd and 24th of February, 1848, the command of the army was, a few hours afterwards, taken from him, just as he had adopted decisive measures to save the monarchy. After the election of Louis Napoleon, in the December following, as president of the republic, Bugeaud was taken into favour, and received the command of the army of the Alps, but died soon after. *B.* at Limoges, 1784; *D.* at Paris, 1849.

BUILT, *bilth*, a town of Wales, in Brecknockshire, 12 miles from S. Radnor, S. Wales. *Pop.* 1,100.—Here are the remains of an ancient castle, which seems to have stood on several acres of ground.

BUKHARIA, a large territory of Central Asia. (*See* **BUKHARA**, **TURKESTAN**.)

BUKKUR, or **BUKHU**, *book'-koor*, a fortress island of Scinde, in the Indus, about 800 yards long and 300 wide, and nearly wholly occupied by a fortress. *Lat.* 27° 41' N. *Lon.* 68° 52' E.—In 1839 the British army, destined for Afghanistan, here crossed the Indus on a bridge of boats.

BUKOWINE, *bo'-ko-veen*, a province of Austria, bounded N. by the Dniester, E. and S. by Moldavia, W. by Transylvania, Galicia proper, and Lodomeria. *Area*, 2,941 geographical square miles. It is a well-watered productive country, enjoying a trade in cattle, wool, hides, honey, and wax. *Lat.* between 47° 20' and 48° 40' N. *Lon.* between 24° 45' and 26° 20' E.—In 1777 this country was united to Galicia, and in 1849 was constituted a province.

BULGARIA, *bool'-gair'-e-a*, a province of Turkey in Europe, extending from the Black Sea to Servia, from which it is separated by high mountains. The Danube, which discharges itself into the Black Sea, on the N. extremity, divides it from Bessarabia, Moldavia, and Wallachia; while the Balkhan mountains separate it on the S. from Macedon and Roumelia proper. *Area*, estimated at 31,000 square miles. *Desc.* In the S. it is, in general, well wooded, and rich in pastures; but in the N. it is mountainous. *Rivers.* The Danube, with its affluents the Isker, Vid, Jantra, and Osma; and the Pravadi and the Kamtchik. This last falls into the Black Sea. *Lakes.* Rassein. *Pro.* Hemp, flax, cattle, hides, horns, timber, and attar of roses. The usual cerealia of Europe are raised, but not in great quantities. *Manf.* Woollens, leather, and rifle-barrels; but as a large proportion of the inhabitants devote themselves to rural occupations, manufactures are not actively pursued. *Pop.* about 3,000,000. *Lat.* between 42° 8' and 45° 20' N. *Lon.* between 22° 15' and 29° 35' E.—Bulgaria was, in 1392, conquered by the Turks.

Bundelcund

BULGRAD, or **BOLGRAD**, *bol'-grad*, a town, formerly of Bessarabia, situate not far from the river Yalpack, and memorable as the principal subject of dispute at the conference held, in 1857, at Paris, after the Russian war, to settle the boundary-line between Russia and Turkey.

BULL, John, Dr., *bool*, a famous musician, who, in 1591, was created doctor, and appointed organist of the royal chapel. He was the first professor of music in Gresham College. *B.* at Wells, Somersetshire, 1563; *D.* at Lubeck, 1622.—He is the composer of the national anthem "God Save the King."

BULL, Ole, a celebrated Norwegian violinist, whose father destined him for the church. He was educated at the university of Christiania, but made little progress until he had an opportunity of showing his great natural musical talents. He then became an object of enthusiasm with his countrymen, for he was the first musical genius Norway had produced. In spite of his ignorance of its theory, he filled, for some time, the office of director of music. In 1829 he set out for Germany; but neither here nor in France had he, at first, any success. After meeting with much misfortune, however, he achieved everywhere great triumphs, and performed in most of the cities of the continent, and England. He ultimately settled in the United States, where he founded a Scandinavian colony, called Olebullia. Whenever he wants money for this colony, he gives a concert. *B.* at Bergen, 1810.

BULLER, the Right Hon. Charles, *bool'-ler*, was the son of a gentleman in the civil service of the East-India Company, and was returned M.P. for West Looe, Cornwall, in 1830. In 1832 he became member for Liskeard, for which town he sat until his death. In 1847 he was appointed president of the Poor-law Commission, and was an extensive contributor to the *Edinburgh* and the *Westminster Reviews*, as well as to the newspaper press. *B.* at Calcutta, 1806; *D.* in London, 1848.

BULOW, Frederick William, *boo'-lo*, a distinguished Prussian general, who, in the campaign of 1813, saved Berlin by the victories he gained at Grossbeeren and Dennewitz, and from which latter he obtained the title of Count of Dennewitz. He took a prominent part in the battle of Leipsic, and also in the final defeat and pursuit of the French at Waterloo. *B.* 1755; *D.* 1816.

BULWER, Sir E. Lytton.—(*See* **LYTTON**, **SIR E. BULWER**.)

BULWER, Sir Henry Lytton Earle, *bool'-wer*, a privy counsellor, a diplomatist, and an author. He has been connected with diplomatic missions to Berlin, Vienna, the Hague, Paris, Brussels, Constantinople, and in 1843 was dispatched to Madrid as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. In 1848 he was dismissed from the Spanish court, on account of his opposition to the arbitrary conduct of the government of that country, but he was supported by his own government, and Spain was, for two years, without a British representative at her court. In 1849 he was appointed minister plenipotentiary to the United States, and in 1851 became envoy extraordinary to Tuscany. In 1851 he was made Knight Grand Cross of the order of the Bath, and, in 1858, succeeded Lord Stratford de Redcliffe as ambassador at the Ottoman Porte. His literary performances are "An Autumn in Greece,"—"France, Social and Literary,"—"The Monarchy of the Middle Classes." *B.* 1804.

BULWUDUN, *bool'-wool'-doon*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, Natolia, 220 miles from Smyrna, containing many antiquarian remains. It is the ancient Polybotum.

BUNBURY, *bun'-bur-e*, a parish of Cheshire, 4 miles from Liverpool. *Area*, 17,600 acres. *Pop.* about 5,000. It is a station on the Chester and Crewe Railway.

BUNCOMBE, *bun'-kum*, a county of North Carolina, U.S. *Area*, 450 square miles. *Pop.* 14,000, of whom one seventh are slaves. In this county are Black, Bald, and Smoky mountains, lofty peaks of the Blue Ridge.

BUNDELCUND, *boon-del-koond'*, an extensive district of Hindostan, in the province of Allahabad, and partly belonging to the British. *Area*, unascertained. *Desc.* Mountainous, crossed by the Vindhyan range, and watered by several tributaries of the Jumna. *Pop.* 2,500,000. *Lat.* between 24° and 26° 26' N. *Lon.* between 78° and 81° 33' E.—In this province are the diamond-mines of Pannah. This was one of the districts where the mutinous sepoys of 1857-8 held out

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Bungay

for a long period, and to clear which gave the British much trouble.

BUNGAY, *bun'-gai*, a town of Suffolk, on the Waveney, 30 miles from Ipswich. It has two parish churches, an assembly-room, theatre, and bath-house; and there are also the ruins of a Benedictine monastery. *Pop.* about 4,000.

BUNKER'S HILL. (See BOSTON, U.S.)

BUNSEN, Christian Karl Josias, Chevalier de, *boon'-sen*, diplomatist, theologian, and philologist, was educated at the university of Gottingen, where he greatly distinguished himself as a classical scholar. He subsequently went to Paris, to study eastern languages under Sylvestre de Sacy, the orientalist, with a view of going to India. Having been introduced to the celebrated Niebuhr, he became his secretary at Rome, but soon obtained a higher position as secretary to the Prussian embassy in the Roman capital. Here he pursued his classical studies with Niebuhr, and, at the same time, took a deep interest in the hieroglyphical researches of Champollion. In 1822 the king of Prussia visited Rome, and soon became aware of the abilities of his secretary of legation. This was the prelude to his rise in the world of diplomacy. When Niebuhr retired from the embassy at Rome, Bunsen was appointed to fill his place. In 1839 he became ambassador to the Swiss confederacy, and, in 1841, was appointed Prussian ambassador to England. Here he remained, esteemed by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, till 1854, when his opinions of Prussian policy relative to the Russian war led either to his resignation or recall. He has written a great many works; but he is, perhaps, best known in England by the one entitled "Egypt's Place in History." *B.* at Corbach, in the principality of Waldeck, 1791.

BUNYAN, John, *bun'-yan*, one of the most celebrated English writers, was originally a travelling tinker, and,



BUNYAN.

having neither been taught to read nor to write, led a profane kind of life for some years. At length his attention was happily drawn to higher subjects, and he began to study the Scriptures, of which he acquired a great knowledge. In the civil war he took the side of the Parliament, and was present at the siege of Leicester. About 1655 he became a member of, and was accustomed to address, a Baptist congregation at Bedford. On this account, he was, at the Restoration, confined in the goal of that town for twelve years and

Burgos

a half, supporting himself and family by tagging laces. Here he wrote his esteemed "Pilgrim's Progress," a religious allegory, which has received universal praise and been translated into different languages. On his release from prison, he became teacher of the Baptist congregation at Bedford, often travelling into different parts of England to visit the people of that persuasion, and was consequently called Bishop Bunyan. *B.* at Elstow, 1628; *d.* in London, 1688.—His works have often been printed collectively, and, perhaps, are more widely known than those of any other religious writer in the language.

BUNZLAU, *boonts'-lou*, the name of several unimportant towns of Germany, none of them with a population above 7,000.

BUOL-SCHAUENSTEIN, Count de, *boo'-ol*, a modern Austrian diplomatist, who commenced his career as *chargé d'affaires* for Austria at the Hague. In 1792 he was appointed chamberlain; and, a short time after, was sent to Bâle as envoy extraordinary, and afterwards presided at the diet of Ratisbon, where his efforts were used to maintain the union of the allied princes against France. He was afterwards employed at Hamburg on a diplomatic mission. In 1815 he represented Austria at the diet of Frankfort; and, up to 1822, filled the high position of president of the Germanic confederation. He then retired from public affairs till 1850, when he again presided at Frankfort, and was afterwards prime minister of Austria. He was at the head of affairs when war was declared against Sardinia in April, 1859, but resigned in May following, being succeeded by Count Rechberg.

BUONAROTTI. (See MICHAEL ANGELO.)

BURBAGE, *bur'-baj*, the name of two English parishes, neither of them with a population above 2,000.

BURCKHARDT, John Lewis, *boork'-hart*, a Swiss traveller, who, in 1806, arrived in London with a letter from the celebrated Blumenbach to Sir Joseph Banks. Having succeeded in making an engagement with the African Association to endeavour to penetrate into the interior of Africa from the north, he sailed from Portsmouth in 1809. He passed two years and a half in Syria, and made two journeys through Nubia, which occupied him down to 1814. He next passed a considerable time in Arabia, visited the cities of Mecca and Medina, where he fell ill; but, on recovering, set out for Cairo, where he arrived after an absence of upwards of two years. The plague having broken out in 1816 at Cairo, he departed for the desert of Senai. In 1817 we find him again in Cairo, where he was taken ill of dysentery, of which he never recovered. *B.* at Lausanne, Switzerland, 1784; *d.* at Cairo, 1817.—The works of this traveller comprise "Travels in Nubia," "Travels in Nubia and the Holy Land," "Travels in Arabia," and "Notes on the Bedoweens and Wahabees."

BURDETT, Sir Francis, Bart., *bur'-det'*, a distinguished political reformer, who, for nearly the first half of the nineteenth century, filled a large space in the public eye. *B.* 1770; *d.* 1844.

BURDWAN, *boord'-wan*, the capital of a district of the same name, in Bengal, on the N. bank of the Dum-moodah. *Lat.* 23° 15' N. *Lon.* 87° 57' E. *Pop.* about 55,000.—The district is inclosed by Beerbhoom, Nuddea, Hooghly, and Bancoorah. *Area*, 2,224 square miles. *Pop.* estimated at 1,521,000.—The coal-fields of this district give an annual yield of nearly 50,000 tons.

BURFORD, *bur'-ford*, a town and parish of Oxfordshire, on the river Windrush, 17 miles from Oxford. The church is spacious, with a good spire. *Manf.* Saddlery and rugs. *Pop.* 2,000.—In the neighbourhood of this place is Edgehill, where, in 1649, the Parliamentarian troops, under General Fairfax, defeated the Royalists.

BURG, *boorg*, a town of the Prussian states, on the river Ihle, 13 miles from Magdeburg. *Manf.* Woollens and dyeing-works. *Pop.* 15,000.—There is another town of the same name in Rhenish Prussia, 16 miles from Cologne. *Pop.* about 2,000.

BURGH, the name of a great many English parishes, none of them with a population above 1,500.

BURGOS, *boor'-gos*, a city of Spain, the capital of a province of the same name, in Old Castile, 130 miles from Madrid. It is a place of great antiquity, standing on the right bank of the river Arlanzon, formerly

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Burgoyne

defended by a strong castle, now in ruins. It is built in the form of a crescent, and the streets are for the most part narrow, winding, and gloomy. Of the squares, there is one of considerable elegance, with a fine piazza. The public fountains are numerous. It has a college, a school for the fine arts, and a surgical institution. Among the public buildings are the town-hall, the palace of Velasco, and several churches. The cathedral is of such extent, that divine service can be simultaneously performed in eight of its chapels, without causing confusion. In it are the tombs of the Cid and Don Fernando, celebrated throughout Spain for their achievements against the Moors. There are other churches containing splendid mausoleums. *Manf.* Woollen stuffs. *Pop.* 16,000. Burgos was taken by the French in 1808 and 1809. In 1812 it was unsuccessfully besieged by the British, but in the following year it surrendered, without resistance.—The province of BURGOS has an area of 7,082 square miles, and is both fertile and productive, yielding corn, vegetables, and fruit, in abundance; whilst its mineral riches consist of gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, quicksilver, sulphur, marble, and stone. Its manufactures are cotton, woollen, and linen fabrics, earthenware, leather, paper, cutlery, and brandy. *Pop.* about 240,000.

BURGOYNE, John, *bur'-goyn*, an English general, who, after two severe engagements with the Americans during the War of Independence, was forced to surrender, with his whole army, in 1777, to General Gates, and to sign the capitulation of Saratoga, which decided France to recognize the independence of the United States. On his return to England, he devoted himself to pleasure and the muses; and, amongst other performances, produced the "Maid of the Oaks," "Bon Ton," the "Heiress," and the "Lord of the Manor," which had their day of success upon the stage. *D.* 1792.

BURGOYNE, Sir John, *bur'-goyn*, early entered the army as one of the corps of Royal Engineers, and, in 1800, was made a lieutenant, and, in 1805, a captain. In 1845 he received the appointment of inspector-general of fortifications in England, and, in 1851, attained the rank of lieutenant-general, and the following year was created a Knight Grand Cross. In 1854 he was dispatched to Turkey, and was chief of the engineering department of the British army in the Crimea until recalled and replaced by Sir Harry Jones in 1855. In the same year the sultan bestowed on him the order of the Medjidie, and the university of Oxford conferred on him the honorary degree of D.C.L.

BURGUETE, EL, *boor'-gai'-tai*, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 20 miles from Pampeluna. It stands in the valley of Roncesvalles, where, in 778, the nephew of Charlemagne, the famous Roland, fell in a battle against the Moors, who cut to pieces the rear-guard of the French army.

BURGUNDY, or **BOURGOGNE**, *bur'-gun-de*, an old province in the E. of France, now divided into the departments of the Saône and Loire, the Côte d'Or, and the Yonne; part of it also lies in those of the Nièvre, the Aube, the Upper Marne, and the Ain.—The CANAL OF BURGUNDY joins the Yonne to the Saône.

BURIAS, *boo'-re-as*, one of the Philippine Islands, in the Asiatic archipelago, 20 miles from Luzon. *Lat.* 13° N. *Lon.* 123° E.

BURKE, Edmund, *burk*, an illustrious writer and statesman, whose father was an attorney, and who received his education under Abraham Shackleton, a Quaker, at Ballymore, near Carlow. His first performance which brought him prominently into notice was the essay on the "Sublime and Beautiful," published in 1757. This philosophical piece of criticism, written in a fine and elegant style, procured the author a great reputation, and the esteem of the first literary characters of the age: the principal of whom was Dr. Johnson, who says "it is an example of true criticism;" although a critic equally acute has dissented from the theory it seeks to establish. In 1758 he suggested to Mr. Dodsley, the bookseller, the plan of the "Annual Register," the historical part of which he wrote for several years. In 1761 he went to Ireland as the companion of his friend Mr. Hamilton, secretary to the earl of Halifax, then lord-lieutenant. On his return, he was made private secretary to the marquis of Rockingham, first lord of the Treasury,

Burlingham

who, in 1766, brought him into parliament for Wendover. He subsequently was returned for Malton, in Yorkshire, and gained great popularity by his introduction of a bill for a reform in the national expenditure, on which he spent prodigious labour, but it was unsuccessful. When the marquis of Rockingham returned to power, on the resignation of Lord North, in 1782, Mr. Burke obtained the post of paymaster-general of the forces, and a seat in the privy council; but on the death of his patron in the same year, Lord Shelburne became first lord of the Treasury, and Mr. Burke, with several of his friends, resigned their places. The principal acts of his political life after this were the share he took in the impeachment of Warren Hastings for his mal-administration in India; his opposition to Mr. Pitt's design of forming a limited regency on the king's illness, in 1788; and the strong part he took against the authors and defenders of the French revolution. In the house he avowed his detestation of the revolutionists with such force that a separation between him and Mr. Fox, and many more of his old friends, took place. In 1790 he published his famous "Reflections on the Revolution in France," which attracted great attention, and produced a surprising effect upon the public mind. After this, he published a variety of pamphlets in support of the positions he had taken up. His zeal on this occasion, as well as his extraordinary talents, recommended him to the royal favour, and he obtained a pension, which gave room for those who had been galled by his arguments to reproach him; and some illiberal animadversions were made upon him in the senate, which drew from him that admirable defence, his "Letter to a noble Lord" (Earl Fitzwilliam), in which he retaliates upon a celebrated duke (duke of Bedford) in a strain of keen irony and dignified remonstrance. Mr. Burke withdrew from parliament in 1794, leaving his seat for Malton to his son, an accomplished young man, who died shortly after. This melancholy event hastened his own end, as it left him alone, with none "to meet his enemies in the gate." *B.* in Dublin, 1728; *D.* at Beaconsfield, 1797.—Mr. Burke was an amiable man, and a faithful friend, charitable and pious. He had a fine taste for the arts, and was fond of gardening and architecture. Dr. Johnson considered him the greatest man in England, and Fox declared that he was indebted to him for all the fame he possessed. Gibbon said that he admired his eloquence, approved his politics, adored his chivalry, and almost forgave his reverence for church establishments. "That great master of eloquence, Edmund Burke!" exclaims Lord Macaulay, "in aptitude of comprehension and richness of imagination, superior to every orator, ancient or modern."

BURKE, a county of North Carolina, U.S., on Catawba river, among the mountains of the Blue Ridge. *Area*, 450 square miles. *Desc.* Elevated, yielding wheat and live stock. *Pop.* 8,000, of whom one fourth are slaves.—2. A county in Georgia, on Savannah river. *Area*, 1,040 square miles. *Pop.* 17,000, of whom two thirds are slaves.—3. A post township in Caledonia county, Vermont, 45 miles from Montpelier. *Pop.* 1,200.

BURLEIGH, William Cecil, Lord, *bur'-le*, a secretary of state under Edward VI. and Elizabeth, and grand treasurer of England. In 1588 parliament was assembled, and, by his advice, a plan of religious reform was laid before it. In this he had a considerable share; and he also took the greatest part in the establishment of the Thirty-nine Articles of faith, which form the basis of the Reformed religion. To him is also due the regulation of the coinage, which had been altered since Henry VIII.'s time. He was created Baron Burleigh in 1571, and in 1588 concluded an advantageous treaty with the Netherlands. *B.* in Lincolnshire, 1520; *D.* 1598.—His son, Robert Cecil, minister under Elizabeth and James I., was sent to the court of Henry IV. of France to negotiate a treaty of peace with Spain. He was greatly instrumental to the death of the earl of Essex, and was loaded with honours by James I., and created marquis of Salisbury.

BURLEY, a township of the W. Riding of Yorkshire, on the Wharfe, 2 miles from Otley. *Pop.* 2,000.

BURLINGHAM, *bur'-ling-ham*, three parishes adjoining each other in Norfolk. None of them has a population above 300.

Burlington

BURLINGTON, or **BRIDLINGTON**, *brid'-ling-ton*, a seaport town and parish in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, situate on a bay called Burlington Bay, formed by Flamborough Head, which is about 5 miles distant. *Area* of parish, 12,410 acres. Considerable trade is carried on here; and that part of it called Burlington Quay, which is built on the coast, is much resorted to for sea-bathing. *Pop.* 7,000.

BURLINGTON, *bur'-ling-ton*, the name of several places in the United States.—1. A county in New Jersey, on the Atlantic, and extending N.W. to Delaware river. *Pop.* 24,000.—2. A city, port of entry, and capital of Burlington county, New Jersey, on Delaware river, 17 miles from Philadelphia. *Pop.* 6,000. The most populous part is on an island in the Delaware, to which there are four entrances by bridges. It was settled in 1677.—3. A town in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. 4. A town in Belmont county, Ohio, on Ohio river, 4 miles above Wheeling, Kentucky.—5. Another in Licking county.—6. Another post township and capital of Lawrence county, Ohio, on Ohio river, 75 miles from Chillicothe.

BURMAH, or **BIRMAH**, *bur'-ma*, a state of Further India, distinguished as the Burmese empire, and formerly the most extensive and powerful in that peninsula. It is bounded on the N. by Upper Assam and the Nagos territory, E. by the Chinese province of Yun-nan and the Laos country, W. by Munipoor and Aracan, and S. by the Gulf of Martaban and the Bay of Bengal. *Ext.* Its length is estimated at 950 miles, with an average breadth of 220. *Area*, 254,000 square miles. *Coast-line*, 240 miles, extending from Cape Kyai-kami, near the British settlement of Amherst, in Martaban, to Cape Negrais, the S. extremity of the Aracan mountains. *Desc.* Burmah may be considered to be encompassed by mountains, attaining an elevation which ranges between 2,000 and 5,000 feet. Its centre forms the basin of the Irrawady, abounding in lagoons, but consisting of a soil fertile in the highest degree. *Rivers.* The Irrawady and its tributaries; the Pegu, and the Saluen. *Climate.* Healthy; from September to March the weather is delightful, the heat being moderate and agreeable; but in April and May the heat becomes excessive, and continues so until the commencement of the rainy season, which takes place in May, and continues till the middle of September.

Zoology. The wild animals are the elephant, rhinoceros, tiger, leopard, wild cat, bear, otter, deer, hog, and buffalo. Elephants are numerous in the lower provinces, but they are often tamed and greatly in use as beasts of burden. There is a race of small white elephants, which are made use of by royalty. Of birds, parrots are numerous, and the woods teem with peacocks. The jungle-fowl is generally spread over the country, and pheasants, partridges, quails, geese, ducks, and snipes are plentiful. Many of the land-birds are remarkable for the splendour of their plumage, and the feathers of the blue jay are taken to adorn the state dresses of the Chinese mandarins. Of reptiles there are numbers, and serpents of nearly all kinds are used for food after their heads are cut off. Alligators are found in the deltas of the great rivers, and lizards, tortoises, and turtles are plentiful. Bees fly wild in the woods, and in such swarms that their wax makes a staple article of commerce. The domestic animals consist of elephants, horses, oxen, sheep, goats, dogs, and cats; of poultry, only a few common fowls and ducks are reared. *Pro.* Rice, Indian millet, pulses, maize, sesamum, yams, sweet potatoes, gourds, cotton, capsicums, indigo, tobacco, oil-plants, sugar, onions, garlic, a kind of tea, bananas, and other fruits. Notwithstanding the general fertility of the soil, much of the country is left to lie in a state of waste, or is very imperfectly tilled. The sesamum is largely grown, and its oil is employed as a substitute for butter. The forests abound with teak, oak, and other woods, whilst the palm and the bamboo attain a large size. It is in the Burman forests that the varnish is found which is generally used in the manufacture of lacquer-ware. Stick-lac is also obtained in large quantities, and of excellent quality. *Minerals.* Gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, tin, petroleum, amber, serpentine, marble, sapphires, and other gems; sulphur, nitre, antimony, and coal. *Manf.* In the useful as well as ornamental arts, the

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Burmese are very backward. They build boats, and cast bells; weave silk and cotton fabrics, and dye them in the most fanciful colours; work in gold and silver, and manufacture paper, coarse earthenware, lacquered goods, and other articles. Most of their manufactured wares are imported from other countries. *Exp.* Cotton, feathers, ivory, horn, birds-nests, gums, teak-wood, terra japonica, stick-lac, bees-wax, orpiment, gold, silver, rubies, sapphires, and horses. *Imp.* Cotton piece-goods, British woollens, areca, cocoanuts, hardwares, English glass, firearms, gunpowder, sugar, and spirits. *Towns.* Ava and Monchoho are alternately the capital; Amarapura, Bassain, Martaban, Rangoon, Sakaing, Setang, Patango, Yandabo, and Bhamo. *Rel.* Buddhism; neither the Mahometan nor the Christian religion has made much progress. *Gov.* A despotic and hereditary monarchy. *Pop.* 3,000,000. *Lat.* between 16° and 27° N. *Lon.* between 93° and 99° E.—By a proclamation in 1852, the governor-general of India annexed to British India the province of Pegu, containing an area of about 22,000 square miles, and comprising the whole of the Burmese coast and the delta of the Irrawady. The general insubricity of this part of the country, however, has hitherto prevented a permanent occupation of Pegu by the British.

BURN, Richard, *burn*, an English divine, and celebrated law-writer, who, on taking orders, obtained the vicarage of Orton, in his native county, and became a justice of the peace. This circumstance led him to form a digest of the common law necessary to be known by magistrates. This work was published at first in 2 vols. 8vo; but its success was such, that every new edition received considerable additions; so that "Burn's Justice" became a standard book. He also compiled the "Ecclesiastical Law," a book of merit, for which he was made chancellor of Carlisle. Dr. Burn likewise wrote part of the history of his native county. *B.* at Kirby Stephen, Westmoreland, 1720; *D.* at his vicarage, 1785.—His only son, JOHN BURN, was bred to the law, which he did not follow, though calculated to shine in it, as appears from the additions made by him to his father's "Justice of the Peace." *D.* 1802.

BURNES, Sir Alexander, a Scotch officer, who served with distinction in India, and surveyed the mouths of the Indus and mapped the lower parts of its course. He made a journey by Balk and Bokhara across central India, full of peril, for which he received the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society and the royal premium of fifty guineas. The French Geographical Society also awarded him their silver medal. These honours were conferred during a visit to this country in 1833-4. In 1835 he again embarked for India, and having been engaged in several missions of importance, he was knighted in 1838. In 1839 he was appointed political resident at Cabul, which office he held until the breaking out of the insurrection in that city, when, with his brother Charles and some others, he was slain. *B.* at Montrose, 1805; murdered at Cabul, 1841.

BURNET, Gilbert, *bur'-net*, an eminent divine, who, in 1664, went to Holland, where he studied the Hebrew language, and on his return was ordained and presented to the living of Saltoun. He subsequently became bishop of Salisbury, and is known principally by his "History of the Reformation," and by that of "His own Times." *B.* at Edinburgh, 1643; *D.* 1715. He was interred in the church of St. James, Clerkenwell. Besides the above, he published an excellent treatise on Pastoral Care, and several Sermons. The "History of his own Times" appeared in 1724, and is very entertaining, though far from being impartial. The bishop possessed many virtues, although somewhat vain and credulous.

BURNET, John, a Scotch engraver and writer on art, who was a student with Wilkie in the Trustees' Academy at Edinburgh, and who first was brought into notice by the excellent manner in which he engraved his friend's picture of the "Jew's Harp." His next picture was the "Blind Fiddler," which was followed by "The Rent-day,"—"The Rabbit on the Wall,"—"The Chelsea Pensioners," and several others. The writings of Mr. Burnet are a "Practical Treatise on Painting,"—"Hints on Composition,"—"On Light and Shade,"—"On Colour," and several other more elaborate works, which are illustrated by numerous engravings, drawn

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and executed by himself. *B.* at Fisherrow, near Edinburgh, 1784.

BURNETT, James. (*See* MONBODDO, LORD.)

BURNBY, Charles, *bur'-ne*, Mus. D., commenced his musical studies at Chester, under Mr. Baker, who was organist of the cathedral of that city. His talents were further developed under the instructions of the celebrated Dr. Arne, in conjunction with whom he subsequently composed the music of three pieces for the theatre of Drury Lane. These were entitled "Alfred," "Robin Hood," and "Queen Mab." He brought forward some other pieces on the stage, and, in 1769, received the degree of Doctor of Music from Oxford university. In 1770 he travelled on the continent to procure materials for his "General History of Music," which appeared in 4 volumes, between 1776 and 1789. He wrote several other works, and contributed most of the musical articles to Rees's Cyclopædia, for which he received £1,000. In 1806 he was granted a pension of £300 a year, and in 1810 was elected a member of the Institute of France. *B.* at Shrewsbury, 1726; *D.* at Chelsea College, 1814.

BURNBY, Frances. (*See* D'ARBLAY, MADAME.)

BURNHAM, burn'-ham, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 2,500.

BURNHAM-THORPE, a parish and village of Norfolk, about 35 miles from Norwich. *Pop.* 500.—This place is celebrated as being the birthplace of Admiral Lord Nelson.

BURNLEY, burn'-le, a town of Lancashire. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton fabrics, and machinery.—There are iron and brass foundries, rope-walks, and tanneries. *Pop.* 15,000. It is connected by railway with Manchester, Blackburn, and Bury.

BURNS, Robert, *burns*, the national poet of Scotland, was the son of a small farmer settled in Ayrshire. He received a common education, during the progress of which he was employed in rustic labour. By application, however, he added to his mental acquirements some knowledge of the French language and the mathematics, besides cultivating an acquaintance with a few of the English poets. On the death of his father, he went into partnership with his brother Gilbert in a small farm, in which he was unsuccessful. An illicit amour at the same time rendered his circumstances still more perplexing, and he was about to emigrate to the West Indies, when the publication of a volume of his poems was suggested to him. This appeared in 1785, at Kilmarnock, and had a wonderful success. The poems were in the popular language of his country, and on subjects familiar to the common people. Dr. Blacklock, of Edinburgh, was charmed with the genius exhibited in them, and invited Burns to that city. His reception there was triumphant, and a new edition of his poems produced him £500. He then commenced again as a farmer, and obtained a place in the excise, before which, however, he married the young woman whose affections he had won, and whose personal charms he has celebrated in the beautiful song entitled "Bonnie Jean." The union of his occupations as excise-officer and farmer, however, only served to embarrass him, and at last he settled in Dumfries only as an exciseman. Here his habits of conviviality led him too frequently into excesses, as unworthy of his great genius as they were destructive of that independent manliness of character which he had ever endeavoured to cultivate, maintain, and advocate. He still continued to write, however, and kept up his correspondence with numerous friends and admirers. Many of his letters are as remarkable for the vigour of their style of composition as for the originality of the sentiments which they contain. *B.* in the parish of Alloway, near Ayr, 1759; *D.* 1796.—Byron, whose genius and history in many points have a striking resemblance to those of Burns, declares that the Scottish poet was the "very first of his art." An edition of his poems and letters appeared in 1800, in 4 vols. 8vo, under the management of Dr. Currie, of Liverpool, which produced above £1,000 for the benefit of his family.

BURNISLAND, burn'-i-land, a royal burgh and parish of Fifeshire, Scotland, on the N. shore of the Frith of Forth. It has a good harbour, and is shut in towards the N. by steep hills. *Pop.* about 3,000,

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principally employed in the fisheries. It is a station on the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway.

BURRITT, Elihu, *bur'-rit*, an American linguist, whose father was a village shoemaker, and he himself a blacksmith. He had a great facility, however, in the acquirement of languages, and whilst serving his apprenticeship to his trade, he laboured at self-instruction, and made considerable progress in the Latin and French languages. When his term of apprenticeship had expired, he had six months' education at the school of his brother, where he made further advancement in these languages, and also gained some knowledge of the mathematics. On returning to his trade, he assiduously pursued his studies, and made himself acquainted with the Hebrew, Greek, Syriac, Spanish, Bohemian, Polish, and Danish languages. In 1842 he translated some of the Icelandic Sagas, and contributed to the "American Eclectic Review" translations from the Samaritan, Arabic, and Hebrew. In 1843 he commenced the study of the Persian, Turkish, and Ethiopic languages, and, in the following year, started a newspaper called "The Christian Citizen." Since then, he has edited several journals, and lectured throughout Europe and America, endeavouring to form a "League of Universal Brotherhood," and establish an ocean penny postage. He has also produced several works advocating these schemes, and others of a kindred nature. *B.* at New Britain, Connecticut, United States, 1811.

BURSA. (*See* BRUSSA.)

BURSE, bur'-se, a town and parish of Staffordshire, 3 miles from Newcastle-under-Lyne. *Manf.* Principally earthenwares, for the production of which it has been celebrated since the early part of the 17th century. Its potteries are very extensive. *Pop.* about 16,000.—This is the birthplace of Josiah Wedgwood, the great improver of the manufacture of English pottery. It is a station on the North Staffordshire Railway.

BURTON, bur'-ton, the name common to a large number of parishes and townships in England and Wales, but none of them with a population above 1,500.

BURTON-ON-TRENT, an ancient town of Staffordshire, on the Trent, 21 miles from Stafford. It consists principally of one spacious street, parallel to the river, which is crossed by another at right angles. It has a neat town-hall, a free grammar-school, several charitable institutions, two churches, and numerous dissenting establishments. *Manf.* Cotton goods and hats. There are some iron-works, a large number of very extensive breweries, the water of the Trent being, it is said, exceedingly suitable for the brewing of ale. The India pale or bitter ale is made here in immense quantities. *Pop.* about 10,000. It is a station on the Midland Railway.—The Mersey and the Trent are connected by the Grand Trunk Canal, and the Trent is navigable up to this town from the Humber.

BURTON, Robert, an English writer, who became a student of Christ-church, and was presented first to the vicarage of St. Thomas's, Oxford, and next to the rectory of Seagrave, in Leicestershire. Here he wrote his "Anatomy of Melancholy," a work which those who have not read may felicitate themselves in having yet an intellectual feast in store for them. It is the only book that ever took Dr. Johnson two hours out of his bed before he wished to rise. It supplied Sterne with much of his wit, and Byron declares "it is the most amusing and instructive medley of quotations and classical anecdotes he ever perused." *B.* at Lindley, Leicestershire, 1576; *D.* at his rectory, 1640. Burton was a believer in astrology, and it is said that he predicted he would die on or about the day when that event occurred.

BURY, bur'-e, a town and parish of Lancashire, on the Irwell, 9 miles from Manchester. Besides the parish church, there are several places of worship for different denominations; public libraries, a mechanics' institution, horticultural society, and news-room. *Manf.* Cottons, woollens, and calico-printing. There are bleaching establishments and iron-works. In the neighbourhood there are extensive coal-mines. *Pop.* of parish, about 72,000; of town, 32,000.—It is connected by railway with Liverpool, Wigan, Bolton, Bury, Manchester, and Leeds. In the vicinity is Chamber Hall, where Sir Robert Peel was born.

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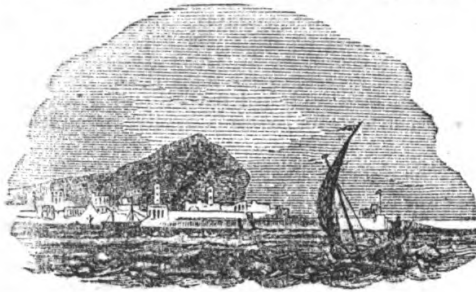
Bury St. Edmund's

BURY ST. EDMUND'S, a town of England, county of Suffolk, on the Lark, 24 miles from Ipswich. It has two parish churches, St. Mary's and St. James's, both of which contain numerous monuments. There are other places of worship for dissenters of various denominations, a mechanics' institute, a botanic garden, an assembly-room, a theatre, a shire-hall, a guild-hall, and a wool-hall. Great quantities of wool are brought yearly, and exposed to sale in the hall; and it has a trade in corn, butter, and cheese. *Pop.* 14,000. It is a station on the Eastern Union Railway.—Here are the remains of an abbey, anciently one of the most wealthy and magnificent in Britain.

BUSACO, *boo-sa'-ko*, a hamlet of Portugal, 20 miles from Coimbra. Here the duke of Wellington repulsed an attack of the French, on September 27th, 1810.

BUSCHETTO, *da Dulichio, boos-ket'-to*, a Greek architect, who built the cathedral at Pisa, where he died, and had a monument erected to his memory. Lived in the 11th century.

BUSHIRE, *boosh'-ire*, an important city of Persia, situate at the head of the Persian Gulf, on a sandy peninsula. It is protected on the land side by a wall, and has a good harbour. A large trade is carried on with India and Arabia, its principal imports being



BUSHIRE.

coffee and European manufactures, and its exports raw silk, wool, shawls, horses (for the British cavalry in India), carpets, &c. *Pop.* 20,000. *Lat.* 29° N. *Lon.* 50° 52' E.—On the 10th December, 1856, Great Britain then being at war with Persia, this place surrendered, after a short bombardment, to the English fleet under Admiral Leake.

BUTTE, Earl of, John Stuart, *bute*, an English statesman, who was indebted for the honours which were showered upon him rather to the dignity of his manners than the splendour of his talents. "Butte is a fine showy man," said Frederick, prince of Wales, who died in 1751, "and would make an excellent ambassador in any court where there is no business." On the accession of George III., in 1760, however, he became a privy councillor and groom of the stole. In the following year he was made a secretary of state. In 1762 he became first lord of the Treasury, and was made a knight of the Garter. After effecting the termination of the war by the peace of Paris, he resigned in 1763; so that his administration did not last a year; yet he had managed to render himself so unpopular in that time, that he thus wrote to a friend, stating his reason for drawing his reign of power so soon to a close:—"Single in a cabinet of my own forming, no soul in the House of Lords to support me except two peers (Lords Denbigh and Pomfret), both the secretaries of state silent, and the lord chief justice, whom I brought myself into office, voting for me, yet speaking against me,—the ground I tread upon is so hollow, that I am afraid of not only falling myself, but of involving my royal master in my ruin. It is time for me to retire." He went into the country, having built a house on the edge of a cliff at Christchurch, in Hampshire, overlooking the Needles and the Isle of Wight, "where," says Sir Egerton Brydges, "his principal delight was to listen to the melancholy roar of the sea;"—a strange delight, truly, to occupy the mind of an unpopular statesman. He, however, had a loftier pleasure in botanical pursuits, to which he devoted the days of his retirement, and which resulted in a work of 9 vols., of which only 12 copies were printed, at an expense of £10,000! Could

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the folly of exclusiveness carry itself further? B. 1713; D. in London, 1792.

BUTE, an island of Scotland, lying at the mouth of the Frith of Clyde, and separated by a narrow channel from the coast of Argyshire. *Ext.* 15 miles in length, and nowhere above 5 in breadth. *Area*, 60 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in the N., but fertile in the S., and with a climate so salubrious that it is the resort of many invalids. *Pop.* 11,000, mostly devoted to agricultural pursuits. *Lat.* between 55° and 56° N. *Lon.* between 4° 58' and 5° 10' W.

BUTESHIRE, a county of Scotland, consisting of the islands Arran, Bute, the Cumbrays, Inchmarnock, the Holy Isle, and Pladda. *Area*, estimated at 257 square miles, of which only about one third is cultivated, another third being unprofitable. *Pop.* About 18,000. *Lat.* between 55° 32' and 55° 58' N. *Lon.* between 4° 52' and 5° 17' W.

BUTLER, Samuel, *but'-ler*, a celebrated English poet, who for some time resided with Sir Samuel Luke in Bedfordshire, a gentleman very zealous in behalf of the Covenant and puritanical principles. Here he became acquainted with the characters of the leading men of that party, and formed the plan of his famous poem "Hudibras," the principal person of which was, unquestionably, Sir Samuel. The idea of this inimitable production, which gives so faithful a picture of the cant and hypocrisy of his times, was taken generally from "Don Quixote;" but the humour and the poetry are wholly Butler's; and in these he stands unrivalled. After the Restoration, Butler became secretary to the earl of Carberry, who appointed him steward of the court held at Ludlow Castle. About this time also he married Mrs. Herbert, a lady of family, but whose fortune was lost to him by being invested in bad securities. It is said, that although Butler lived in good society, he was suffered to die in extreme indigence. B. at Strensham, Worcestershire, 1612; D. in London, 1680, and was buried in St. Paul's church, Covent Garden. In 1721, Alderman Barber, the printer, erected a monument to his memory in Westminster Abbey.

BUTLER, Joseph, a learned prelate, who, in 1736, was made clerk of the closet to Queen Caroline, who delighted much in his conversation. Two years afterwards he was preferred to the bishopric of Bristol, and, in a short time, made dean of St. Paul's, on which he resigned the rectory of Stanhope. In 1746 he was appointed clerk of the closet to the king, and, in 1750, translated to the see of Durham. B. at Wantage, Berkshire, 1692; D. at Bath, 1752.—The great work of Butler is entitled "The Analogy of Religion, Natural and Revealed, to the Constitution and Course of Nature." This treatise is a masterpiece of reasoning,—clear, profound, simple, yet grand.

BUTTER, *but'-ter*, the name of four counties in the United States. 1. In Pennsylvania. *Area*, 800 square miles. *Pop.* 31,000. 2. In Alabama. *Area*, 875 square miles. *Pop.* 11,000, of whom one third are slaves. 3. In Kentucky. *Area*, 500 square miles. *Pop.* 6,000, of whom a sixth are slaves. 4. In Ohio. *Area*, 455 square miles. *Pop.* 32,000.

BUTTISHOLZ, *boot'-tees-holz*, a village of Switzerland, 12 miles from Lucerne. *Pop.* 2,000.—In the vicinity is a mound which is said to indicate the grave of 3,000 Englishmen, who, as followers of De Coucy, fell here in 1376.

BUXAR, *boox-ar'*, a town and fortress of British India, 70 miles from Patna, where, in 1764, Sir H. Munro, with an army of 7,000, defeated 40,000 natives.

BUXTON, *bux'-ton*, a market-town of Derbyshire, situate in a valley surrounded by hills, celebrated for its mineral waters, 30 miles from Derby. The chief ornament and pride of Buxton is the Crescent, a magnificent edifice, erected by a former duke of Devonshire, at a cost of £120,000. *Pop.* 1,500.—In the neighbourhood is Diamond Hill; so named from the great quantity of crystals exhibited in its structure.

BUXTON, a post township of York county, Maine, U.S., on Saco river, 40 miles from York. *Pop.* 3,000.

BUZ, *buz*, 'despised,' a nephew of Abraham. Elihu the Buzite is supposed to have been of his family.

BYNG, George, *bing*, Viscount Torrington, and a brave English admiral, entered the navy early in life, and after passing through different ranks of his profession, was, in 1703, made a rear-admiral. In 1715, George I. created

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him a baronet. In 1717, an invasion being intended by Sweden, in favour of the Pretender, he was sent into the Baltic, where he remained till that project was abandoned. In 1718 he was appointed commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean, where he defeated the Spanish fleet, off Sicily. For this victory he had the honour to receive letters of thanks from George I., the emperor Charles, and the queen of Denmark. It was owing to his exertions that Sicily was saved from the Spaniards, and he displayed as much skill as a politician and negotiator as he did valour and prudence as a commander. In 1721 he was created Viscount Torrington, and knight of the Bath. He was afterwards appointed first lord of the Admiralty, which office he held till his death. *B.* in Kent, 1663; *D.* 1733.

BYNG, John, an English admiral, son of the above. He served under his father in most of his expeditions, and was always esteemed a good seaman and brave man. He was sent in 1756 to relieve Minorca, then besieged by the French, under the Marquis de la Galissonnière; but after a partial action he was forced to bear away, and the place was taken. On this account the public clamour rose high against the ministry, who had not supplied him with a properly-manned fleet, but who, in order to save themselves, threw a great part of the blame upon Byng, and caused him to be tried by a court-martial. He was sentenced to be shot, though the court recommended him to mercy, which, however, was not granted, and he suffered with great fortitude at Portsmouth, March 14, 1757. *B.* in Kent, 1704.

BYRAM, *bi'-ram*, a river of N. America, which runs into Long Island Sound, between Connecticut and New York.

BYROM, John, *bi'-rom*, an English poet, who wrote the beautiful pastoral to Phœbe in the *Spectator*, and the letters in the same work signed "John Shadow." He supported himself chiefly by teaching short-hand, of which he wrote an improved system. In 1724 he was elected fellow of the Royal Society. *B.* at Kersal, near Manchester, 1691; *D.* at Manchester, 1763.

BYRON, the Hon. John, *bi'-ron*, a distinguished British admiral, and the grandfather of the illustrious poet. He sailed round the world in the years 1764, 1765, and 1766, and encountered some severe storms off the coast of Patagonia. In 1769 he was appointed governor of Newfoundland, and in 1778 commanded the fleet destined to serve in the West Indies. *B.* 1723; *D.* in London, 1786.—It is in allusion to the sufferings of this seaman in his enterprises, that the poet thus sings in the second canto of his "Don Juan":—

"— His sufferings were comparative
To those related in my grandad's narrative."

BYRON, George Gordon, Lord, was the only child of Captain John Byron, of the Guards, and Miss Catherine Gordon, of Gight, in Aberdeenshire. It was in the reign of Henry VIII., on the dissolution of the monasteries, that the church and priory of Newstead, with the lands adjoining, were conferred upon one of his ancestors. The fortunate recipient was "Sir John Byron the Little, with the great beard." The poet was weakly proud of his ancestry, and said that he would rather be the descendant of those Byrons who accompanied William the Conqueror into England than the author of "Childe Harold" and "Manfred." Such is the extent of human folly in its admiration of titles conferred without intellectual distinction! In 1807 he published his "Hours of Idleness," a volume of juvenile effusions, which were severely criticised in the "Edinburgh Review." Two years later appeared his reply, with the title of "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," a satire, which obtained immediate celebrity, although its merit is far inferior to the efforts of both Dryden and Pope in the same path. Byron afterwards calls it himself "a miserable record of misplaced anger and indiscriminate acrimony," and did all he could to suppress it. He now went to the continent, and, in 1812, gave the world the fruits of his travels in the first two cantos of "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage." The effect of this poem was electric, and "Childe Harold" became the theme of every tongue. In 1815 he married Miss Anne Isabella, the only daughter of Sir Ralph Milbank, with whom he received £10,000. Dissipation on his part, and, per-

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haps, an utter absence of congeniality of feeling and sentiment between them, soon parted the poet and his young wife. She returned to her father's in the January of 1816. Ada, afterwards countess of Lovelace, was the only offspring of this unhappy union. In April, 1816, Byron left his country with the avowed intention of never seeing it again. After travelling through a great portion of the continent, he took up his abode in Venice, then at Pisa, and then passed a short time in Genoa. Meanwhile his pen was in continual exercise. Writing had become such a habit with him, that he could not be idle; and the activity as well as the splendour of his genius was such, that nothing could restrain the strength and magnificence of its flight. During this period he produced "The Corsair," "The Giaour," "The Siege of Corinth," "The Bride of Abydos," "Parisina," "Beppo," "Mazeppa," "Manfred," "Cain; a Mystery," "The Lament of Tasso," cantos III. and IV. of "Childe Harold," and many more effusions, as remarkable for the beauty of their diction as the originality by which they are all more or less characterized. He also continued to issue cantos of his "Don Juan," which, notwithstanding its moral defects, is the most wonderful of all his poems. At the end of December, 1823, he sailed for Cephalonia, to take part with the Greeks in the cause of their independence. He reached Missolonghi on January 10, 1824. On February 15 he was seized with a convulsive fit, which rendered him both senseless and speechless for some time. On April 9, he got wet, took cold, and fevered; on the 11th he got worse, on the 14th he was in danger, and on the 19th he died.

"So sinks the day-star in his ocean bed."

Byron was only thirty-six years and three months old. *B.* in Holles-street, Cavendish-square, London, 1788; *D.* at Missolonghi, 1824.

BYRON'S ISLAND, an island in the Pacific Ocean, about 12 miles in length. *Lat.* 1° 18' S. *Lon.* 173° 16' E.

BYRSA, *bir'-sa*, a citadel in the middle of Carthage, on which was the temple of Æsculapius. Asdrubal's wife burnt it when the city was taken. When Dido came to Africa, she bought of the inhabitants as much land as could be encompassed by a bull's hide. After the purchase, she cut the hide in small thongs, and inclosed with them a large piece of territory, on which she built a citadel, and called it Byrsa, *bursa*, 'a hide.'

BYZANTINE HISTORIANS, *bi-zan'-tine*, a name applied to a number of Greek writers who flourished under the Eastern or Byzantine empire, between the sixth and fifteenth centuries. Most of their writings were collected and published by order of and at the expense of Louis XIV., in 1645—1711.

BYZANTIUM, *bi-zan'-ti-um*, a town situate on the Thracian Bosphorus. The pleasantness and convenience of its situation were observed by Constantine the Great, who made it the capital of the eastern Roman empire, A.D. 323, and called it Constantinopolis, *i. e.*, the city of Constantine. (See CONSTANTINOPLE.)

C.

CABAGAN, *ka-ba-gan'*, a town at the N. extremity of the island of Luzar, Philippine islands. *Pop.* about 12,000.

CABARRUS, *ka-bar'-rus*, a county of the United States, in the S. of North Carolina. *Area*, 350 square miles. *Desc.* Undulating and fertile, yielding cotton, corn, and cattle. *Pop.* about 10,000, of whom one fourth are slaves.

CABEL, Adrian van der, *ka-bail'*, an eminent Dutch painter, whose landscapes and cattle are held in high estimation. *B.* at Ryswick, 1631; *D.* 1695.

CABELL, *ka-bell'*, a county of the United States, in the W. of Virginia, on the Ohio river. *Area*, 630 square miles. *Pop.* 8,000, of whom about one half are slaves.

CABENDA, *ka-ben'-da*, a seaport town on the W. coast of Africa, situate a little N. of the river Zaire. *Lat.* 5° 40' S. *Lon.* 12° 30' E.

CABES, *kai'-beez*, Gulf of, an inlet of the Mediterranean, on the N. E. of Africa. *Lat.* 34° N. *Lon.*

UNIVERSAL INFORMATION.

Cabestan

from 10° to 11° E. This is the ancient Syrtis Minor.—There is a town of the same name in this gulf.

CABESTAN, or **CABESTAING**, William de, *ka'-bes-ta*, a Provençal poet, whose fate was remarkable. He served the wife of Raymond de Seillans, and became so great a favourite of that lady as to excite the jealousy of her husband, who killed him, and tore out his heart. The barbarian caused this signal of his cruelty to be dressed and served up to his wife. After she had eaten it, he informed her what it was, on which she died of grief, about 1213. Lived in the 13th century.—This shocking incident has frequently been made the subject of ballads and legendary tales.

CABET, Etienne, *ka'-bai*, a leader of the French Communists, was trained to the bar, but failing to obtain sufficient practice, adopted the profession of a *littérateur*, and for several years conducted "The Journal of Jurisprudence." His ultra-democratic principles, however, led him into difficulties, and in 1834 he was condemned to two years' imprisonment for some strictures upon the conduct of the king. In 1842 he published his "Voyage en Icarie," in which he unfolded his socialist views, and found many to embrace them. He obtained a grant of land in Texas, and in 1847 a goodly number of his followers embarked for this land of promise, which their own fervid imaginations had too fondly pictured to themselves. It was soon found, however, that the new Canaan was not filled with milk and honey, and they were compelled to quit the country. They wandered through the United States, and hearing of the city of Nauvoo, which had been abandoned by the Mormons, on the banks of the Mississippi, Cabet took possession of it. In 1850 he returned to Paris, but Louis Napoleon's *coup d'état* of Dec. 2, 1852, caused him to again repair to America. **B.** at Dijon, 1788; **D.** at St. Louis, Missouri, 1856.

CABEZON DE LA SAL, *ka'-be-zone*, a town of Spain, on the Pisuerga, 7 miles from Valladolid, where, in 1808, one of the first battles of the Peninsular war was fought.

CABIRI, *kā-bi'-ri*, certain deities whose worship was held in the greatest veneration at Thebes and Lemnos, but more particularly in the islands of Samothrace and Imbros. Their number is uncertain. They are often confounded with the Corybantes, Anaces, Dioscouri, &c.; and, according to Herodotus, Vulcan was their father. The obscenity practised in their celebration has obliged all authors to pass it over in silence, and say it was unlawful to reveal it. They were supposed to preside over metals.

CABO FRIO, *ka'-bo fre'-o*, a seaport town of Brazil, about 80 miles from Rio Janeiro, with an insalubrious climate. *Pop.* about 4,000.

CABOT, Sebastian, *kāb'-ot*, a celebrated navigator, whose father was likewise a navigator and a mathematician, with whom, before he was twenty, he made several voyages. In one of their voyages for a north-west passage, they fell in with Newfoundland, the coasts of which Sebastian afterwards explored, when we hear little more of him for the next twenty years. In the early part of the reign of Henry VIII. he sailed again, with a design of proceeding to the East Indies; but owing to some disappointment, he went no farther than the Brazils, whence he shaped his course for Hispaniola and Porto Rico, and returned. In 1524 he entered the Spanish service, but, after one voyage to America, he returned to England, and settled in his native city. Edward VI., to whom he was introduced by the duke of Somerset, the lord protector, delighted in his conversation, and allowed him a pension of £166. 13s. 4d., as grand pilot of England. A new company, called Merchant Adventurers, had been formed, and Sebastian was placed at the head of it. By his means a voyage was made to the north in 1552, and a trade commenced with

Cabul

Russia, which gave rise to the Russian Company. **B.** at Bristol, 1477; **D.** 1557.—In "Hackluyt's Collection" are his instructions for the direction of a voyage to Cathay. He was the first who noticed the variation of the compass, and wrote "Navigazione nelle Parti Settentrionali, Venice, 1583, folio.

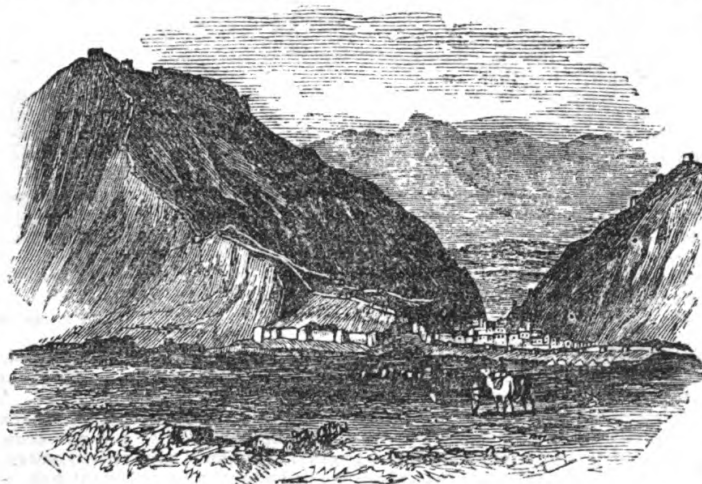
CABRA, *ka'-bra*, a town of Spain, 30 miles from Cordova. It is clean and well paved, and has manufactures of linen, bricks, and soap. Its neighbourhood produces a superior quality of wines. *Pop.* about 12,000.—There are several other small towns of the same name in Spain.

CABRAL, or **CABRARA**, Pedro Alvares, *ka'-bral*, a Portuguese navigator, who, in 1500, commanded the fleet sent to the East Indies by Emanuel, king of Portugal. In this voyage he accidentally discovered Brazil, being driven by a storm on its coast, where he landed, and called the spot Santa Cruz. Thence he crossed to the coast of Africa, and afterwards proceeded to Calicut, where he engaged in a war with the Zamorin, whom he forced to comply with his terms. In 1501 he returned to Portugal richly laden, after which his history ceases to have any interest. Lived in the 16th century.

CABRERA, Don Ramon, *ka'-brair'-a*, one of the most prominent Carlist leaders in the recent history of Spain, first became known to fame in 1834. In that year he concerted measures with Don Carlos for the promotion of his cause, to advance which he committed cruelties to a degree far beyond such as we have been accustomed to see exercised by the most stern of partisan chiefs. The opposite party, or the upholders of Queen Christina, were incensed to ungovernable wrath against him; and as they were unable to lay their hands on him, they seized his mother, and sentenced her to be shot. The sentence was carried into effect, when Cabrera commanded the wives of thirty officers to be massacred, and the war became one of the most atrocious kind. He continued it with success for several years. The political changes which subsequently took place drove him, in 1840, to seek refuge in France; but in 1848 he returned to recommence the war in Spain. In 1849 he was forced to fly to France again, after which he came to England, where he married, and removed to Naples. The last time he was publicly heard of was as a follower of the remains of Don Carlos at his funeral in Trieste. **B.** at Tortosa, 1810.

CABRERA, one of the Balearic islands, 10 miles from Majorca. It is used by the Spanish government as a place of exile. *Ext.* About 4 miles long by 3 broad.

CABUL, **CAUBUL**, or **CABOOL**, *ka'-bool'* or *kaw'-bul*, a province of Afghanistan, situate between lat. 33° and 35° N. It comprises an area of 10,000 square miles, and has for its principal cities Cabul, Jellalabad, Ghuznee, and Istalif. Its chief river is the Cabool,



CABUL

which is a tributary of the Indus, and which, after a course of 320 miles, it joins nearly opposite Attock.

CABUL, **CAUBUL**, or **CABOOL**, a very ancient and

THE DICTIONARY OF

Caccia

fortified city, the capital of Afghanistan. It stands on the Cabool river, which is here crossed by three bridges, at a distance of 80 miles from Ghuznee. The houses are built of rough stones and clay, and have but a mean appearance. There are, however, four good bazars or markets. The citadel, called Bala-Hissar, or the 'Palace of Kings,' contains the palace and other public buildings, the royal gardens, an inner fort, and a town of 5,000 inhabitants. It is a place of great traffic, and persons of every country of the East are here to be met with. The outer town has a circumference of three miles, and is subdivided into districts, with narrow intricate streets, lined with high houses, built of wood and sun-dried bricks. To those of the more opulent classes are attached extensive courts and gardens. *Pop.* 60,000. *Lat.* 34° 30' N. *Lon.* 69° 6' E. —(See **AFGHANISTAN**.)

CACCIA, Guglielmo, *katch'-e-a*, a celebrated Piedmontese artist, and the best painter of his time, in fresco. His finest efforts in fresco are shown in the church of Sant' Antonio Abate, at Milan, and in San Paolo, at Novara. In San Gaudenzio, at Novara, is to be seen his "Descent from the Cross," which is considered his master-piece in oil. *B.* at Montabone, near Casale, in 1568; *D.* 1625.—Caccia was usually called Moncalvo, from the place where he resided. He had two daughters, who excelled in painting, the elder of whom, Orsola, was the founder of the Conservatorio delle Orsoline or Urselines, in Moncalvo. Her paintings are marked with a flower. Those of Francesca, the younger daughter, are indicated by a bird.

CACERES, *ka'-tha-raiss*, a town of Spanish Estremadura, 25 miles from Truxillo. It is the capital of a province of the same name, and is divided into an old and new town. *Manf.* Linen, cloth, hats, baize, ropes, leather, and earthenware. It has, besides, a considerable trade in oil, wine, pigs, bacon, and merino wool. There are also some dyeing and wool-washing establishments. *Pop.* about 12,000.—The province is bounded on the N. by Salamanca, W. by Portugal, E. by Avila, Ciudad Real, and Toledo, and S. by Badajoz. *Area*, 10,917 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous and well wooded, with fertile valleys, but little attended to by the agriculturist. *Minerals.* Abundant, consisting of iron, copper, lead, slate, and granite. *Pop.* 265,000.—Cortez and the two Pizarros were natives of this province.

CACHAO, or **KACHEO**, *katch'-o*, a city of Anam, and the capital of the province of Tonquin, on the river of the same name, about 80 miles from the sea. It is of great extent, and is an open and defenceless place. Many of the houses are built of brick, though the larger proportion are constructed of mud and timber, and thatched with leaves, straw, or reeds. It is a city of great commercial resort. Gold is obtained in abundance; many beautiful silks are manufactured; and the lacquered ware, which, together with these, is exported, is deemed superior to any in the East. The imports are long cloths, chintz, arms, pepper, and other articles. Both English and Dutch factories were formerly established here. *Pop.* estimated at 100,000. *Lat.* 22° 36' N. *Lon.* 105° 15' E.

CACHAR, *katch'-ar*, anciently Hairumbo, a territory of British India, in the presidency of Bengal. *Area*, 4,000 square miles.

Desc. Mountainous, and mostly uncultivated. In some parts, however, it is relieved by fertile plains. *Pro.* Cotton, sugar, and rice; and it exports iron ore, ivory, and limestone. Its principal river is the Barak. *Lat.* between 24° and 26° N. *Lon.* between 92° and 93° 30' E.

CACUS, *kai'-kus*, a famous robber, son of Vulcan and Medusa. He is represented as a three-headed monster, and as vomiting flames. Hercules strangled him in his arms, and this combat forms one of the finest passages in the eighth book of Virgil's "Æneid."

CADDER, *kad'-der*, a parish of Lanarkshire, Scotland, 5 miles from Glasgow. *Pop.* about 6,000.—Wallace

Cadiz

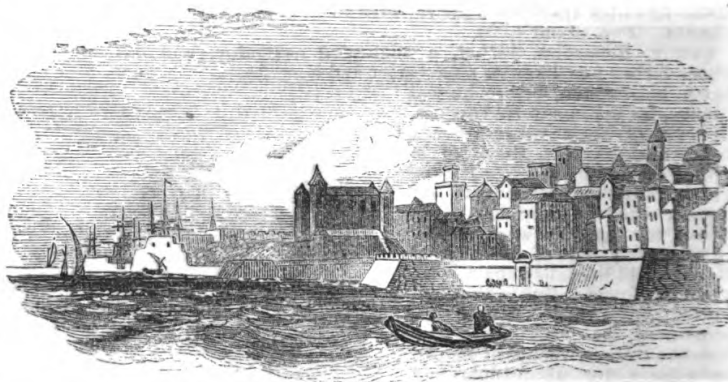
was betrayed at Robroystone, in this parish, and captured, August 5, 1305.

CADZ, John, *kaid*, an Irishman, commonly called "Jack Cade," who, in 1450, headed an insurrection in Kent, and on the 17th of June, with many followers, encamped at Blackheath. He assumed the name of Mortimer, and gave out that he was the rightful heir to the throne, pretending that he was a bastard relation of the duke of York. He defeated a detachment of the king's forces which had been brought against him at Sevenoaks, and re-encamped on Blackheath. On the 1st July he entered London, and with his sword struck the old London stone and exclaimed, "Now is Mortimer lord of this city." His followers, on the third day after his entrance, began to plunder the city, and he, himself, it is said, robbed the very house in which he had dined. Measures were now taken to expel the rebels, and a pardon offered to those who would return to their homes. This had the desired effect. The followers of Cade melted away, and he fled on horseback to Lewes, in Sussex. Here he was killed by one Alexander Iden, on the 11th July, and his head transported to London, and stuck upon the old bridge.—Lived in the 15th century. For a humorous scene suggested by the adventure of "Jack Cade," we refer the reader to the second scene in Act 4, of the Second Part of Shakspeare's "King Henry VI."

CADEMOSTO, Lewis, *ka-de-mos'-to*, a Venetian navigator, engaged in the service of the king of Portugal. In 1455 he sailed to the Canary Islands, and thence to the coast of Africa, where, it is said, he discovered Cape Verd Islands. *B.* 1422; *D.* at Venice, 1464.—He left an account of his voyages, which was afterwards published.

CADER IDRIS, *kai'-der i'-dris*, a mountain in Merionethshire, 5 miles from Dolgelly, 2,914 feet high.

CADIZ, *kai'-diz* (Sp. *ka'-deeth*), anciently **GADES**, a fortified city of Spain, in Andalusia, the principal trading port in the south of that country. It is situated at the extremity of a long tongue of land projecting from the island of Leon, the isthmus of which forms a vast bay, one of the finest in the world, and affording excellent anchorage for shipping. Its lighthouse of St. Sebastian is 172 feet high. The town is surrounded by the sea on the north-east and west, and its form is nearly a square of 1½ English mile. The houses are high, the streets in some parts narrow, which, with the smallness of the windows, gives them a gloomy appearance. The chief buildings are the hospital, custom-



CADIZ.

house, the churches, convents, and a bull-ring. The private houses are, in general, white-washed and painted yellow. The trade of Cadiz has fluctuated greatly, but there are few large seaports in Europe that are not occasionally connected with it. In the adjoining country, linen is manufactured in considerable quantities, and there are productive salt-pits; whilst its dependency, St. Mary, is the centre of the trade in sherry wine. *Pop.* about 60,000 or 70,000. *Lat.* 36° 31' 41" N. *Lon.* 6° 17' 13" W.—This city was taken and pillaged in 1596 by the English. In 1626, an unsuccessful attempt was made on it by Lord Wim-

UNIVERSAL INFORMATION.

Cadiz

bledon; and in 1702 by the duke of Ormond and Sir George Rooke. In 1800 it was bombarded by the British, and in 1808 the French fleet off Cadiz surrendered to the Spaniards. It was afterwards blockaded by the French, who did not leave it till after the battle of Salamanca, in 1812. In 1829 it was made a free port, but it did not enjoy this advantage till 1832.—Byron, in his “Childe Harold,” thus contrasts Cadiz with Seville:—

“Fair is proud Seville; let her country boast
Her strength, her wealth, her site of ancient days;
But Cadiz, rising on the distant coast,
Calls forth a sweeter though ignoble praise;—
Ah, vice! how soft are thy voluptuous ways!”

CADIZ, a province of Spain, in Andalusia, bounded N. by the provinces of Seville and Huelva, S. and W. by the Straits of Gibraltar and the Atlantic, and E. by Malaga. Area, 3,905 square miles. Desc. Traversed by the Rond mountains in the E., but fertile in general, and yielding the usual cereals, with fruits of almost every kind. Rivers. The Guadiaro and the Guadalete, with their tributaries. Pop. about 360,000.—This province is one of the three into which the ancient kingdom of Seville has been divided.

CADIZ, BAY OF, an immense inlet of the Atlantic, on the S.W. coast of Spain. On its E. side is the islet La Caracca, where are the most important shipbuilding-yards and arsenals in the kingdom. Lat. 36° 30' N. Lon. 6° 15' W.

CADMEA, *kād-me'-a*. (See THEBES.)

CADMUS, *kād'-mus*, son of Agenor, king of Phœnicia, was ordered by his father to go in quest of his sister Europa, whom Jupiter had carried away, and he was never to return to Phœnicia if he did not bring her back. His search led him into Boœtia, where, although unsuccessful in the object of his journey, he founded the city of Thebes. He is believed to have been the first to introduce the use of letters into Greece from Phœnicia. D. about 1432 B.C.

CADMUS, the Milesian, was the first Grecian who wrote history in prose. He composed the history of Ionia, which is lost. Lived in the 7th century B.C.

CADOG, *kai'-dog*, son of Brychan, a saint and founder of some churches in Wales in the 5th century. He died in France.

CADOG, commonly called the Wise, a bard, and the first who collected the British proverbs together. There are some churches dedicated to him in South Wales. Flourished in the 6th century.

CADOGAN, William, *ka-dug'-an*, the first earl of Cadogan, was trained to a military life, and rose, by merit, to the rank of brigadier-general, in which capacity he greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Blenheim, fought 1704. He took part in most of the battles in which the duke of Marlborough gained his renown; and succeeded that great general as commander-in-chief, and master of the ordnance. D. 1727.

CADORE (PIAVE DI), *ka-dor'-ai*, a town of Austrian Italy, 24 miles from Bellino. Pop. about 2,000. This place stands on the Piave, and is distinguished as the birthplace of Titian. In 1797 the French here obtained a victory over the Austrians.

CADOUDAL, Georges, *ka-doo'-dal*, a distinguished Chouan chief, who, after vainly endeavouring to restore the Bourbons, made his peace, in 1800, with General Brune, dispersed his troops, and went to London. Having declared a strong personal hatred to the First Consul of France, he was accused by the French government of being the planner of the infernal machine. About the same time the count d'Artois, afterwards Charles X., gave him, with his own hand, the *cordon rouge*, in the king's name. In 1802 he united himself with Pichegru to overthrow the French government, and, in the following year, made his way secretly to Paris, where he lay concealed for six months, waiting the denouement of events that would enable him to carry out his design. Meanwhile, the police of Paris were on his track, and on the 4th March, 1804, he was taken in a cabriolet near the Luxembourg. In the struggle which ensued at his capture, he wounded one man and killed another. B. 1769, near Auray, Lower Brittany; D. on the scaffold, 1804.—The character of this resolute chief was highly estimated by Napoleon I.

Caerleon

“In my hands,” said he, “Cadoudal would have done great things.”

CADOXTON, *kād'-ox-ton*, the name of two parishes in Glamorganshire. One, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Neath. Pop. 8,000. Another, 5 miles from Cardiff. Pop. 272.

CADWALADYR, *kād-wal'-a-dir*, son of Cadwallon ab Cadvan, succeeded to the nominal sovereignty of Britain in 660; but, disheartened with the progress of the Saxons, he went to Rome in 686, where he died in 708. With him ceased the title of king of the Britons. He was called one of the three blessed kings, on account of his charity to distressed Christians.

CADWALADYR CESAIL, a Welsh poet, many of whose pieces yet remain in manuscript. There was another of the same name and age, whose works are to be met with, but unpublished. Both flourished in the 16th century.

CADWALLON, *kād-wal'-lon*, prince of North Wales, who, being defeated by Edwin, king of Northumberland, went to Ireland in 620, and remained there several years. On his return he assumed the title of king of the Britons, which he supported through a series of years of continual warfare against the Saxons. He was a great patron of the bards, and in his youth had been admitted among them. Lived in the 7th century.

CADWGAN, *kād'-gan*, son of Bleddyn ab Cynvyn, became prince of a part of Powys in 1073, and, for some time, had part of South Wales. In 1107 he gave a banquet at Aberteivi, which almost ruined him, on account of his son Owain being captivated with the charms of Nest, the wife of Gerald, whom he carried off. In consequence of this, both he and his father were obliged to fly to Ireland. He returned the year after, but was assassinated by his nephew in 1110.

CAEDMON, *seed'-mon*, the reputed father of English song, and the first metrical author in our vernacular language. His composition is a kind of religious hymn, celebrating the praises of the Creator, and is preserved in the translation of Bede by Alfred. Besides this, there is a long Saxon poem attributed to him, but upon doubtful authority. It is supposed to be a later production, and was published by the Society of Antiquaries, in 8vo, 1832. It consists of a paraphrase of some parts of the Scriptures. Flourished in the 5th century.

CAEN, *ka*, a large and well-built town of France, situate at the junction of the small river Odon with the larger stream of the Orne, 10 miles from the English Channel. Its streets are less narrow and crooked than in most towns of France; and the houses, being generally built of a white stone, have a fine appearance. It contains a number of parish churches, amongst which, the most remarkable is the Abbaye aux Hommes, built by William the Conqueror, and in which is the tomb of him and his wife Matilda. The cathedral of St. Etienne is also worthy of notice, as being one of the finest in Normandy. Besides these, there are several hospitals, a palace of justice, an hôtel-de-ville, a museum, public library, a botanical garden, and a custom-house. The inhabitants manufacture quantities of linen, serges, lace, stockings, caps, and Angora gloves. In these commodities, as well as in cider, dye-stuffs, skins, and in the cattle and horses reared in the surrounding country, an active trade is carried on. Pop. 46,000.—This town was greatly adorned by William the Conqueror and his wife Matilda, and became the capital of Lower Normandy. In 1346 it was taken and plundered by Edward III. of England. It was again taken in 1417, and held till 1450, when it was retaken by Dunois. On this occasion, the duke of Somerset, with 4,000 troops, were made prisoners. Till 1793, Caen was the seat of a university founded by Henry VI. of England. It is the birthplace of Malherbe, the father of French poetry, and Auber the composer.

CAER, the Celtic word for ‘castle,’ employed as a prefix to several places in Wales and Scotland.

CAERLAVEROCK, *kar-lav'-rok*, a parish of Dumfriesshire, Scotland, containing the ruins of an ancient castle of the same name, famous for its warlike associations. Pop. 1,300.

CAERLEON, *kar'-le-on*, a town of Monmouthshire, on the Usk, which is here crossed by a handsome modern-built stone bridge, 3 miles from Newport. Pop. 1,300.—The name of this place signifies ‘Castle of the Legion.’

Caermarthen

and is the ancient Isca Silurum. It was the capital of Britannia Secunda (modern Wales), and was a place of importance, until ruined by the wars between the Welsh and the Anglo-Normans.

CAERMARTHEN, or **CARMARTHENSHIRE**, *kar-mar'-then*, a county of S. Wales, bounded N. by Cardiganshire, E. by Brecknock and Glamorgan shires, S. by the Bristol Channel, and W. by Pembrokeshire. *Ext.* About 45 miles in length, by 20 in breadth. *Area*, 974 square miles. *Desc.* Consisting of alternate hills and valleys; the former being generally of black and dreary aspect. *Rivers.* The Towy, Cothi, and Taff. *Pro.* Quantities of oats and barley are raised; but wheat, except partially, is not successfully cultivated. Numbers of black cattle and horses are bred on the hills. These, together with grain, oak bark, coals, tinned iron plates, and lead, are exported. *Minerals.* Iron, lead, coals, and lime. *Manf.* Principally woollen stockings and tinned iron plates. *Pop.* 111,000.

CAERMARTHEN BAY, a large inlet of the Bristol Channel, lying between St. Goggan's Point, Pembrokeshire, and Worm's Head, Glamorganshire. The Taff, Towy, and Llychwr rivers fall into it. There is an island in it, called Caldby, with a lighthouse 210 feet above the sea.

CAERMARTHEN, or **CARMARTHEN**, a seaport-town of South Wales, situate on the river Towy, which is here crossed by a fine stone bridge, 14 miles from Llanelly. The town is of considerable extent, but the streets are steep and irregular. The church is spacious, and the town-hall, a neat edifice. There is a county gaol, built on the site of an ancient castle. It is the seat of the county assizes. There are some shipbuilding-docks, and an active trade is carried on in timber, bark, corn, and slates. *Pop.* 11,000.—It is connected with Llanelly by railway.

CAERNARVON, or **CARNARVONSHIRE**, *kar-nar'-von*, a county of N. Wales, bounded N. by the sea, E. by Denbighshire, S. by the county of Merioneth and the sea, and W. by the Irish Sea and the Menai Strait. *Ext.* About 45 miles in length, by 13 in breadth. *Area*, 544 square miles. *Desc.* The most mountainous county of Wales, being traversed by some of the loftiest ranges in Britain. Many lakes and pools are seen among their recesses, and the climate, owing to the elevation of the ground, is cold and piercing. *Rivers.* The Conway is the principal. *Pro.* Oats and barley; but cattle is the chief feature in the rural industry of the county. A diminutive breed of sheep is pastured upon the mountains. *Minerals.* Lead and copper mines are wrought, and there are extensive slate-quarries. Yellow ochre, excellent hones, and other minerals, are also found. The exports consist chiefly of oats, barley, butter, cheese, and cattle. Herrings, lobsters, and oysters are plentiful on the coasts. *Pop.* about 88,000.—The mountains Snowdon and Penmaen-Mawr are in this county.

CAERNARVON BAY washes the W. coast of the counties Caernarvon and Anglesea. Its entrance is about 35 miles wide, and it communicates through the Menai Strait with the Irish Sea.

CAERNARVON, or **CARNARVON**, the chief town of the above county, on the shore of the Strait of Menai, about 8 miles from Menai Bridge. The town is well built, and the streets, which are narrow, are at right angles, corresponding with the position of the gates. The church stands half a mile distant, and there are chapels for various denominations. It has both hot and cold baths. Considerable trade is carried on with London, Bristol, Liverpool, and Ireland. Copper ore and slates are exported. The imports are for the most part Irish cloth, fine wool, hides, tallow, and groceries. *Pop.* about 9,000.—The remains of the castle constructed by Edward I. extend over an oblong space of between two and three acres. Edward II., the first prince of Wales, was born in the Eagle tower of this fortress, which was besieged during the civil war by the Parliamentarians, and surrendered in June, 1646.

CAERPHILLY, *kar-ful'-le*, a market-town of South Wales, in the county of Glamorgan, 7 miles from Cardiff. *Manf.* Shirting, checks, and linsey-woolseys. In its neighbourhood are iron-works and collieries. *Pop.* about 3,000.—Here are the ruins of a castle, which

Cæsar

belonged to the younger Spencer, the favourite of Edward II., and which he defended against the nobles in 1326.

CAERWYS, or **CAER AR WYS**, *kar'-wis*, 'the Fort over the Waters,' a town of N. Wales, in the county of Flint, 5 miles from Holywell. It stands on a rising ground, and consists of four spacious streets, intersecting each other at right angles. *Pop.* 947.—Here met for many centuries the Eisteddfod, or sessions of the Welsh bards and minstrels.

CÆSAR, *se'-sar*, the family name of the distinguished house of Julian. It came to be adopted by several Roman emperors, as being previously marked out to be in the line of succession to the imperial purple.

CÆSAR, Caius Julius, was descended from the Julian family, and lost his father when young. He married the daughter of Cornelius Cinna, and was designed for the office of high priest to Jupiter, but was deprived of it by Sylla, who was Cinna's inveterate enemy. Sylla carried his revenge so far as to confiscate the property of Cæsar, and even issued a proscription against him, when he retired from the capital and went to reside with Nicomedes, king of Bithynia. On the death of Sylla he was recalled to Rome, when he distinguished himself as an orator in impeaching Dolabella for misgovernment in the affairs of Greece. He now joined the party of Marius, and united with Cicero in promoting the Manilian law, which gained him the friendship of Pompey. The first dignity he obtained was that of military tribune, after which he served the offices of questor and ædile. In these offices his profusion procured him great popularity, but at the sacrifice of the independence of his circumstances, which were much embarrassed by them. On the death of his wife Cornelia, he married Pompeia, from whom he obtained a divorce on account of her receiving Clodius into her house at the time of celebrating the rites of the *bona Dea*. He did not, however, prosecute Clodius, and when asked why he had dismissed Pompeia, his answer was, that "Cæsar's wife should be above suspicion." On the expiration of his prætorship, he was appointed governor of the farther Spain, where he realized sufficient property to pay his debts, which are said to have amounted to a million and a half sterling. He now formed the first triumvirate with Pompey and Crassus; the former of whom married his daughter Julia, and he himself married Calpurnia, daughter of L. Calpurnius Piso, and shortly afterwards set out for Gaul. Here he distinguished himself as a military commander, and, in the fourth year of his government, crossed over to Britain, but did little more than reconnoitre the coast. On his next expedition he entered the Thames, and ravaged a great part of the country, taking several of the inhabitants as hostages. Having completely reduced Gaul to the condition of a Roman province, and acquired prodigious wealth, Pompey became jealous of him, and the senate deprived him of his government. This being considered by him as a declaration of war, he crossed the Rubicon, a small river which parted Cisalpine Gaul from Italy, with a determination of revenging himself upon his enemies. His army was zealously attached to him, and success attended him everywhere on his march. Rome was filled with fear and confusion. Pompey and the magistrates withdrew on his approach, when Cæsar entered the metropolis without his troops, in an affected style of moderation; yet he seized the public treasury, which enabled him to complete the subjugation of the people. The civil war which had begun, now raged with fury throughout the empire. Cæsar, however, by himself or his lieutenants, was everywhere triumphant, except in his blockade of Dyrrachium, where Pompey gained an advantage, and whence he retired to Macedonia, followed by that general, whom he defeated on the plains of Pharsalia. He next embarked for Alexandria, where the head of Pompey being brought to him, he burst into tears, and caused it to be solemnly interred. Here he entered into a war with Ptolemy, in which the famous Alexandrian library, containing 400,000 volumes, was accidentally destroyed. This war was attended with various success, but Cæsar's good fortune prevailed; the Egyptians were defeated, and Ptolemy was drowned. On the news of the death of Pompey, the Roman senate proclaimed Cæsar consul for five years, and created him

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dictator; thus placing the executive power in his hands. He next conquered Pharnaces, the son of Mithridates the Great, in Asia Minor; on which occasion he wrote his well-known laconic letter, "*Veni, vidi, vici*,"—I came, I saw, I conquered. After settling the affairs of Greece, he proceeded to Rome, where he showed his clemency by pardoning all who had conspired against him in his absence. He next made an expedition into Africa, in the course of which he displayed his usual address in quelling a mutiny which had broken out in his favourite legion. In this war he defeated Scipio, Labienus, and Juba, and drove Cato to the extremity of putting himself to death at Utica. On his return to Rome he behaved with great liberality to the people, and enacted several good laws. Among other reforms which he introduced, was that of the calendar, which bears the name of the *Julian calendar*. The two sons of Pompey having excited a revolt in Spain, Cæsar marched against them, and after a bloody battle, succeeded in completing the subjugation of that country. His return to Rome was crowned with a triumph. He now assumed the imperial dignity, which roused the jealousy of several of his friends, who joined with the republicans in a conspiracy against his life. It is recorded of him, that a soothsayer bade him beware of the ides of March, and that his wife, Calpurnia, was so apprehensive that danger awaited him, as to dissuade him from going to meet the senate. The remonstrances, however, of Decimus Brutus, one of the conspirators, overruled his reluctance, and Cæsar went to the senate-house, where he was assassinated, 43 B.C. B. 100 B.C.—Thus fell Julius Cæsar, one of the greatest men of antiquity. His talents were of the first order; and he might have shone as an orator if he had devoted himself to that profession, as Cicero himself acknowledges. His literary powers appear to great advantage in his Commentaries, written in the true spirit of historical dignity and faithfulness. Some of his epistles are extant among those of Cicero.

CÆSAREA, *ses-a-re'-a*, an ancient place in Palestine, formerly called Strabo's Tower, on the east coast of the Mediterranean Sea, 62 miles from Jerusalem. It is celebrated as being the scene of several events recorded in the New Testament. Here King Agrippa was smitten for neglecting to ascribe to God the glory,



CÆSAREA.

when flattered by the people; and here Paul continued a prisoner for two years before he was conducted to Rome, after he had appealed to Nero. Here, also, Cornelius the centurion was baptized by Peter; and here, also, the prophet Agabus foretold to the apostle Paul that he would be bound at Jerusalem. It received its name in honour of Augustus, 22 B.C., and, under the Romans, was the residence of a proconsul. It was ruined during the Crusades, and its remains still bear testimony to the greatness of its former extent.

CAFFA, or KAFFA, *kaf'-fa*, now THEODOSIA, a town of European Russia, in the Crimea, at the end of a large bay on the northern shore of the Black Sea, 100 miles from Perekop. Pop. about 9,000.—In 1770 the Russians took this place by assault, and in 1774 it was

Cagliostro

ceded, with the rest of the Crimea, to the khan of Tary, who made it his residence. The consequence of this was, the emigration of the Turkish part of the population, which proved a death-blow to its prosperity. With a view to revive its fallen commerce, it was declared, in 1793, a free port for 30 years.

CAFFA, Melchior, *kaf'-fa*, an able sculptor and designer. He adorned many churches at Rome with his works, which occasioned him to be compared to the celebrated Bernini. B. at Malta, 1631; D. at Rome, 1687.

CAFFIAUX, D. Joseph, *kaf'-fe-o*, a Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, who wrote, in conjunction with Grenier, the "*History of Picardy*;" and an essay towards a "*History of Music*," &c; but his principal work is the "*Genealogical Treasure*," full of curious researches. B. at Valenciennes, 1712; D. at St. Germain des Près, 1777.

CAFFRARIA, KAFFRARIA, or KAFIRLAND, *kaf'-frair'-e-a*, an extensive region of S. Africa, bounded on the E. and S. by the Indian Ocean, on the W. by the Kieskama, the Chumie, and the Kliss Plaat rivers, and on the N. by a range of mountains running E. and W., but not accurately defined. *Area*, unascertained. *Desc.* Mountainous, well watered, and the soil, in many parts, fertile, producing maize, millet, and water-melons; but as the inhabitants chiefly live on the produce of the chase, the cultivation of the earth is little attended to. *Lat.* between 32° and 34° S. *Lon.* between 27° 30' and 29° 30' E.—Between 1835 and 1853 the Kaffirs made frequent inroads upon the Cape Colony, which finally led to an appropriation of a large portion of their territory, now called British Caffraria, and more recently the new divisions of Victoria and Albert. The capital of British Caffraria is King-William Town.

CAFIRISTAN, or KAFIRISTAN, *ka'-fir-is-tan'*, a country of Central Asia, inclosed by Afghanistan, Koondooz, Badakshan, and Chitral. *Area*, estimated at 7,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, with narrow and fertile valleys, and producing fruits in abundance, with some millet and wheat. The principal wealth of the country consists of cattle, sheep, and goats. It is chiefly watered by the affluents of the Cabool river. *Lat.* between 35° and 36° N. *Lon.* between 69° 20' and 71° 20' E. Comparatively little is known of this country, but its inhabitants are a primitive and fierce people, hostile to the Mahometans, and distinguished from surrounding tribes by drinking wine. They claim to be brothers of the Feringhi, or Europeans, and they have both the Caucasian features and complexion.

CAGAYAN, *ka-ga'-yan*, a province in the island of Luzon, in the Eastern seas, comprising 20 towns and villages. Pop. about 60,000.

CAGAYAN-SOOLoo, *ka-ga'-yan soo'-loo*, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, in the Sooloo Sea, with a circumference of 20 miles. *Lat.* 6° 58' 5" N. *Lon.* 118° 28' 11" E.

CAGLIARI, *kal-ye-ar'-e*, the capital of the island of Sardinia, situate on the S. coast, in the Gulf of Cagliari. Its streets are narrow and miserably paved. It has a great many monasteries, nunneries, and churches, a handsome theatre, and a spacious and secure harbour with a road. The old town comprises the citadel, cathedral, and vice-regal palace. *Manf.* Gunpowder, soap, furniture, leather, cotton fabrics, and cake-saffron. Pop. about 30,000. *Lat.* 39° 13' 14" N. *Lon.* 9° 7' 48" E. This place is the seat of a royal court, and the residence of the viceroy and the archbishop-primate of Sardinia.

CAGLIARI, BAY OF, is on the S. coast of the island of Sardinia, between capes Carbonara and Pula, in the Mediterranean Sea. At its entrance it is about 30 miles broad.

CAGLIARI, an Italian family, which has produced several painters. The most famous is Paul Cagliari, known as Paul Veronese, whom see.

CAGLIOSTRO, *kul'-ye-os-tro*, a famous impostor, whose real name was Joseph Balsamo; but he assumed the name of Cagliostro from his godmother. He left his native country and went to Rome, where he married a young woman as full of deception as himself. His first adventure was the cheating a goldsmith of Palermo out of a considerable sum, under the pretence of discovering to him some hidden treasure. On this occasion he was obliged to quit Sicily. At Messina he

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became acquainted with a Greek, named Altotas, who pretended to a knowledge of chemistry. With him he visited the Archipelago and Egypt, and, on their return, touched at Malta, where they worked in the laboratory of the grand master, Pinto. Here Altotas died, and Balsamo going to Naples, assumed the title of Marquis Pelligrini. He now visited some other countries of Europe, and, in France, called himself the Marquis Cagliostro; but being implicated with the Cardinal Rohan in the affair of the diamond necklace purchased for the Queen Marie Antoinette, he was sent to the Bastille. In England he met with greater success, pretending to wonderful skill in medicine, and to a knowledge of the occult sciences. At last he returned to Italy, and was seized at Rome, where he was condemned to perpetual imprisonment, and died in the castle of St. Leon, near Rome, 1795. *B.* at Palermo, 1743.—Balsamo's deceptions were mostly played upon the opulent and noble, whose credulity he excited by pretensions the most extravagant, and, in several cases, the most impious.

CAGNALA, Luigi, Marquis, *kan-ya'-la*, an eminent Italian architect, who was intended for the profession of the law, but whose tastes led him to devote himself to quite an opposite kind of study. In 1812 he was engaged by the government of Milan to check the progressive ruin of the sixteen Corinthian columns which form the chief remains of the ancient baths of Maximian. Previous to this, however, he had signalized himself by several designs. In 1807 the first stone was laid of the Arco della Pace, a beautiful arch, originally constructed of wood, to celebrate the marriage of the viceroy, Eugène Beauharnais, with the Princess Amelia of Bavaria, in 1806. Political changes put a stop, for some time, to the progress of this work; but it was finally completed by Francis I. of Austria. With the exception of the Arc de l'Etoile at Paris, it is the most magnificent structure of the kind of which modern times can boast. A great many other works, evincing a high order of genius and taste, were executed by Cagnala, who also held some official post in the civil government of Milan. *B.* at Milan, 1762; *D.* 1833.

CAGNANO, *kan-ya'-no*, a town of Naples, province of Capitanata, 25 miles from Foggia. *Pop.* 4,500.

CAGSANA, *kag-sa'-na*, a town of the Philippines, near the S. extremity of the island of Luzon. *Pop.* with district, 13,000.

CAHAWBA, *KAHAWBA*, or **CABO**, *ka-haw'-ba*, a river of the United States, in Alabama, which, after a southerly course, joins the Alabama, 120 miles below its forks, at the village of CAHAWBA, 70 miles from Tuscaloosa.

CAHIR, or **CAHER**, *ka'-her*, the name of several unimportant places in Ireland.

CAHIRCIVKEN, *ka'-her-ki-reen*, a town of Kerry, Ireland, 3 miles from Valentia. *Pop.* about 2,000.—Here Daniel O'Connell was born, 1775.

CAHOOS FALLS, *ká-hoos'*, in Mohawk river, U.S., 3 miles above its mouth. The river is here about 1,000 feet wide; and the rock over which it pours extends across, in a direct line, from S.W. to N.E., and is 70 feet high. From the bridge, three quarters of a mile below, the falls are in full view.

CAHORS, *ka'-or*, a town of France, department of Lot, on the river Lot, here crossed by three bridges, 60 miles from Toulouse. It contains several manufactures, partly ratteens and other woollen stuffs, and partly fine linen; brandy and oil are also prepared. *Pop.* about 14,000.

CAHUSAC, Lewis de, *ka-hoo'-sak*, a French writer, who, in 1736, produced his tragedy of "Pharamond," which obtained great success. He was made secretary to the count de Clermont. *B.* at Montauban, 1700; *D.* at Paris, 1759.

CAIAPHAS, *kai'-û-fās*, high priest of the Jews, who condemned Christ, and was afterwards dismissed his office by Vitellius, on which he put an end to his life.

CAICOS, *kai'-kos*, a small cluster of islands in the Atlantic, between the island of St. Domingo and the Bahamas. *Lat.* 21° N. *Lon.* 72° W. *Pop.* about 2,000, principally freed negroes, and engaged in the cultivation of sugar and cotton.

CAIFA, **CAIPHA**, or **HAIFA**, *kai'-i-fa*, a seaport-town

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of Palestine, situate on the S. side of the Bay of Acre, and 13 miles from Acre. It is irregularly built, and is defended by walls on the land side. *Lat.* 32° 44' N. *Lon.* 35° 10' E.

CAILLE, Nicholas Lewis de la, *kail*, an eminent mathematician, who became the friend of Cassini, and was associated with M. de Thury in projecting the meridian line. In 1739 he was appointed professor of mathematics in the college of Mazarine, and, in 1741, elected a member of the Academy of Sciences. In 1750 he went to the Cape of Good Hope, to examine the stars of the southern hemisphere. *B.* at Rumigny, 1713; *D.* at Paris, 1762.—His writings amount to several volumes, and are greatly esteemed, particularly his "Elements of Astronomy."

CAILLIARD, *kail'-le-o*, a celebrated French geologist, who spent a considerable portion of his time in travelling. After visiting Holland, Italy, Greece, Turkey, and Sicily, he passed into Egypt, and, under the auspices of Mahomet Ali, explored a portion of the Nile. He afterwards went into Nubia, and discovered, on Mount Zabarah, the emerald-mines which had been worked in the reigns of the Ptolemies, and was enabled, by his own exertions, to transmit to the pasha ten pounds weight of the precious stones which he found in the vast excavations of the mountain. He visited Thebes, and returned to Paris in 1819; but, before the expiry of the same year, he once more set out for Egypt, to prosecute his travels. He now visited the remains of the temple of Ammon, other oases in the desert, and subsequently discovered Assour, above the confluence of the Taccasse with the Nile. In 1822 he returned to Paris, and afterwards took up his residence in Nantes. The results of his travels and discoveries have been given to the world in various volumes. *B.* at Nantes, 1787.

CAIN, *kain*, the eldest son of our first parents, who slew his brother Abel and became an outcast, travelling east of Eden, where he built a city, and had a son, named Enoch. The Jewish tradition is, that he was slain by Lamech. There was a sect of Gnostics in the 2nd century, called Cainites, who entertained great respect for this murderer, and for another of equal reputation,—Judas Iscariot. Lived 130 A.M.—The murder of Abel suggested to Byron his "Mystery" of Cain, which he inscribed to Sir Walter Scott.

CAINAN, *kai'-nān*, or *kai'-i-nān*, 'possession' or 'purchaser,' a son of Enos; also a son of Arphaxad.

CAIRNAPLE, *kairn'-a-ple*, a mountain in the parish of Torphichen, Linlithgowshire, Scotland, 1,498 feet high.

CAIRNGORM, *kairn'-gorm*, a mountain of Scotland, 30 miles from Fort Augustus, and remarkable for its beautiful topazes, called "Cairngorm stones." *Height*, 4,095 feet.

CAIRO, or **GRAND CAIRO**, *ki'-ro*, the El Kahireh, 'the victorious,' of the Arabs, is the metropolis of modern Egypt. It is situate on the right bank of the Nile, 5 miles from the origin of the Delta, 120 miles from Alexandria, and 84 from Suez. The new city, which is properly called Cairo, stands at about a mile from the river, and is built on a slope of one of the lowest ridges of the mountain-chain of Jebel Mokkatam. It occupies an area of about 3 square miles, but its streets are, in general, winding and narrow. The widest street is one which goes the whole length of the city, but would be looked upon only as a lane in Europe. The others are so narrow, that a slight covering is frequently thrown across them, to exclude the rays of the sun. The city is divided into several distinct quarters, appropriated to the different races or religious sects who make up the inhabitants; and each has a gate, which is shut as soon as it is dark. There are several small streets, or squares, consisting wholly of shops. The interior of the houses is generally elegant and commodious. One of the features is a large hall, rising the whole height of the house, and covered with a small dome. Here everything is arranged with a view to coolness, as rain very seldom falls, although there are abundant dews. The floor is inlaid with coloured stone and earthenware, and fountains spring up into marble basins. The floor and walls are also suitably adorned. Of the public edifices, the mosques are the chief objects of architectural decoration. In the minarets, of which several are attached to every

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mosque, the Arabian architecture is preserved almost pure. These edifices are always neat, and generally elegant. The tombs of the Mamelukes, which are on the outside of the walls, are also beautiful. They are of white marble, and, for the most part, have carved, painted, or gilded domes. The obelisk of Heliopolis lies to the N.E. of the city; and in the island of Rhodah is the Nilometer, a column which indicates the height of the water during an inundation of the river. The castle of Cairo, built on a hill to the south of the city, is about a mile in circumference, but the greater part of it is in a dilapidated state. The grand saloon, now partly unroofed, is called Joseph's Hall; it is adorned with large and beautiful pillars of red



CAIRO.

granite. Above it, is a terrace, commanding a most delightful prospect of Cairo, the Pyramids, and all the surrounding country. One of the objects which has most attracted the attention of travellers, is the well in the castle, commonly called Joseph's Well. It is about 270 feet deep, and sunk in the solid rock. The passage down is by steps carried round the well, which have about two feet thickness of rock interposed between them and the well. The water never fails, and is raised by a wheel turned by oxen. On the whole, no city presents a greater variety of population than Cairo. It exhibits, as it were, an epitome of both the continents at whose limits it is placed. From Asia are seen Turks, Arabians, Persians, Jews, and Armenians; from Africa, Moors, Arabs, Berbers, Abyssinians, and negroes of every description. The commerce of Cairo is very extensive. Through it the various productions of Asia and the East Indies, and, partly also, those of Europe, are transmitted into the vast regions of interior Africa. Its communication in this direction is chiefly maintained by three caravans, which go to Sennaar, to Darfur, and to Mourzouk. From these places, particularly the last, it is extended to Nigritia and the other regions in the interior. The returns are made in gold, ivory, senna, gums, hides, and above all, in slaves. Specimens of almost all the native tribes of the continent are to be seen in the slave-market of Cairo. Boulac is the lower part of Cairo. Pop. including the suburbs of Old Cairo and Boulac, estimated at 250,000; comprising Mahometans,

Calabria

Copts, Jews, and foreigners. Lat. 30° 2' 4" N. Lon. 31° 15' 36" E.—Cairo was founded by the Arabs in 970, and its fortress was erected by Saladin in 1176. Till 1507 Cairo was the capital of the Egyptian sultans, but since that time, it has only been the residence of governors or pachas of the province in which it is situate. In 1798 it was taken by the French, and in 1801 by the British, who restored it to the Porte. Within its walls, on the 1st March, 1811, the massacre of the Mamelukes took place. Travellers by the overland route to India proceed by rail from Alexandria to Cairo and Suez, and thence by steamer down the Gulf of Suez and the Red Sea.

CAIRO, OLD, is situate about 2 miles to the south of New or Grand Cairo. It is mostly inhabited by Copts. The Jews have a synagogue in it, said to have been built 1,600 years ago. In Old Cairo are the granaries, which, like many other ancient buildings, are dignified with the name of Joseph's. They are merely square courts, surrounded by walls, 15 or 20 feet high, and without any roof. They are used for depositing the grain collected as tribute in Upper Egypt.

CAIRO, formerly CANTON, a post township of the United States, in Green county, New York, 10 miles from Catskill. Pop. about 3,000.—There is a village of the same name in Illinois, at the junction of the Mississippi and Ohio.

CAIRO, *ka'-e-ro*, a town of Piedmont, duchy of Montferrat, on the Bormida, 18 miles from Aequi. Pop. 3,500.—Here the French defeated the Austrians in 1794.

CAISTOR, *kais'-tor*, a town of Lincolnshire, 11 miles from Grimsby. Pop. 2,500.—It is near the Manchester and Lincoln Railway.—There are two parishes of the same name in the county of Norfolk.

CAITHNESS, *kaith'-ness*, the most northern county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the Pentland frith, E. by the Murray frith and the German Ocean, and S. and W. by Sutherlandshire. Area, 616 square miles. Desc. Rugged and mountainous. There are many bays and promontories on the coast; and in some parts the shore is penetrated by deep caverns, which afford shelter to numerous seals. It contains a great number of small lakes, and its rivers are the Thurso, the Water of Wick, Water of Forss, and Water of Wester, none of which are navigable. The coast and the salmon river fisheries employ a great proportion of the inhabitants, and are the principal branch of trade. Cattle-rearing is pursued to a considerable extent, and agriculture has recently improved. Minerals. Limestone, shale, sandstone; and lead-ore has been found. Manuf. Inconsiderable. Pop. about 40,000.—The early inhabitants of Caithness are supposed to have been Celts, who gave way to the Danes and Norwegians, whose sovereigns held dominion over this part of the country in the middle ages. There are many ruins of castles to be seen, and the traditions of war and bloodshed are still numerous amongst the inhabitants of the various localities in which these are to be found.

CAIUS, or KAY, John, *kai-us*, a physician, who was educated at Gonville-hall, Cambridge, but took his degree of M.D. at Padua, in 1541, where he was Greek lecturer and reader in physic. On his return to England, he was appointed physician to Edward VI., and continued to serve Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth in the same capacity. B. at Norwich, 1510; D. at Cambridge, 1573. He left his estate for erecting Gonville-hall into a college, now called Gonville and Caius, and wrote the "History of Cambridge," and some medical works, which do honour to his learning.

CALABAR, OLD, *käl-ä-bar'*, a territory of Western Africa, situate on Cross river, which is of considerable magnitude, and forms, at its mouth, a species of estuary, opening into the Bight of Biafra. The principal towns on its banks are Acoono, Coono, and Omun, or Bosun, on an island of the same name. There are also places called Duke Town and Creek Town, the seats of missions, which have been greatly instrumental in promoting the civilization of the inhabitants.

CALABAR, NEW, a river and town, situate about 80 miles to the west of Old Calabar. The town of New Calabar is the centre of Dutch commerce in this country. It is situate on an island formed by two branches of the river. Lat. 4° 30' N. Lon. 6° 30' E.

CALABRIA, *kä-lai'-bre-a* (It. *ka-la'-bre-a*), the south

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part of the kingdom of Naples, forming a peninsula, separated from the island of Sicily by the Strait of Messina. It is bounded on the N. by the interior of the kingdom of Naples, N.E. by the Gulf of Tarento, and E. and S. by the Mediterranean. *Ext.* Its greatest length is about 165 miles, with a varying breadth of from 18 to 70. *Area*, 7,200 square miles. *Desc.* It is traversed in its whole length by the last ridge of the Apennines, which attain an elevation of from 3,000 to 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. A branch of the chain crosses the province in the direction of east and west, dividing it into Calabria Citra or Inferiore, to the north, and Calabria Ultra, or Alta, to the south. Both divisions are extremely fertile. *Pro.* Abundant; consisting of fruit, oil, wine, grain, rice, hemp, cotton, flax, wood, saffron, manna, honey, and silk. *Minerals.* Salt, sulphur, alabaster, talc, and rock crystal, with a few mines of lead, iron, and even of gold and silver. *Pop.* of Calabria Citra, 436,000; of Calabria Ultra, 320,000; united, 756,000. This country is subject to be visited by frightful earthquakes. In 1783, 40,000 of the inhabitants of the Calabrias and Sicily perished by one; and 20,000 more by causes resulting from it. To Francis II., son of Ferdinand II., king of Naples, Calabria gave the title of duke, previous to his accession to the throne, in May, 1859.

CALAH, *kal'-la*, 'favourable,' or 'humility,' a city of Assyria.

CALAIS, *käl'-ais* (Fr. *kä'-lai*), a seaport-town of France, situate in the department of the Pas-de-Calais, 19 miles from Boulogne, and 26 from Dover, to which it is opposite. It is surrounded with a moat and wall, defended by a very large citadel, and by means of sluices, the neighbouring country can be laid under water. The streets are wide and regular. Its form is that of an oblong square, and it has two gates, one towards the sea, the other towards the land. Most of the houses are built of brick. The harbour, which is not large, is defended by several small forts, and consists of a large quay, terminated by two long wooden piers which stretch into the sea. *Manf.* Hosiery, tulle, and bobbin-net. It has distilleries, carriage-factories, and shipbuilding-docks, and carries on a considerable traffic in brandy, Bordeaux wine, and cured fish. To England it exports eggs in considerable quantities. *Pop.* 11,000. *Lat.* of lighthouse, 50° 57' 45" N. *Lon.* 1° 51' 18" E.—Calais surrendered to Edward III. of England in 1347, and in 1558 was retaken by the duke de Guise. It has communication with Dover by submarine telegraph, also by steam with London, Ramsgate, and Dover. With St. Omar it is connected by canal.

CALAIS, two post-townships of the United States.—1. In Washington county, Vermont, 9 miles from Montpelier. *Pop.* about 2,000.—2. In Maine, on the river St. Croix, opposite St. Andrew's, in New Brunswick. *Pop.* 5,000.

CALAMIANES, *kä-lai'-me-ai-nees*, a group of islands in the Asiatic archipelago, situate N. and N.E. of Paragoa, the most westerly of the Philippines. *Lat.* 12° N. *Lon.* 120° 20' E.

CALANUS, *ka-lai'-nus*, a celebrated Indian philosopher, one of the sect of the Gymnosophists. He followed Alexander in his Indian expedition, and having fallen ill in his 83rd year, ordered a pile to be raised, upon which he mounted, decked with flowers and garlands, in the presence of the whole Macedonian army. An officer asking him if he had nothing to say to Alexander, "No," answered he, "I shall meet him again in three months at Babylon." Alexander died within the time. Lived in the 4th century B.C.

CALAS, John, *ka'-la*, a Protestant merchant of Toulouse, who was accused, in 1761, of strangling his eldest son, Mark Antony, on account of his having secretly embraced the Roman Catholic religion. The young man was of an impatient and gloomy disposition, and in a fit of melancholy had hanged himself. His unfortunate father was put to the torture to make him confess, and finally, without any evidence, broken on the wheel, declaring his innocence to the last. The widow and children found a friend in the philosopher Voltaire, and, through his talent and energy, the proceedings were considered in the council, when Calas, in 1765, was pronounced innocent. b. 1698; suffered 1762.

CALATAGIRONE, *ka-la'-tazh-e-ro'-nai*, a town of Sicily,

Calcutta

in the Val di Noto, 35 miles from Catania. *Manf.* Chiefly earthenware. *Pop.* 22,000.

CALATANAZOR, *ka-la'-ta-na-thor*, a town of Spain, in the province of Soria, and 10 miles from the town of the same name. *Pop.* 1,200. This place is celebrated as the scene of the defeat of Almanzor by the Christians, in 1001, when 50,000 Moors perished.

CALATAYUD, *ka-la'-ta-yood*, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon, on the Xalon, 50 miles from Saragossa. It contains several squares and streets, some handsome edifices, and there are agreeable promenades in the skirts of the town. *Manf.* Leather, woollens, paper, and soap. *Pop.* 7,300.—Ayoub, a Moorish captain, founded this place in the 8th century, and from him it takes its name, *cala't* Ayoub,—'the castle of Ayoub.' Alphonso of Aragon drove out the Moors in 1118, and finally, in 1362, the king of Castile took possession.

CALAUREA, or **CALAURIA**, *käl-au-re'-a*, an island near Træzene, in the Bay of Argos, where was the tomb of Demosthenes, who fled hither from the persecutions of Antipater, and poisoned himself, 322 B.C.

CALAVERAS, *käl-a-veer'-as*, a county of the United States, in the N. of Central California. *Area*, 3,000 square miles. It has extensive gold-mining works. *Pop.* about 25,000.

CALCA, *kal'-ka*, a province of Peru, in the department of Cuzco, and a few miles from the town of that name. *Desc.* Undulating, with a fertile soil, yielding wheat, maize, and sugar, and watered by the Beni or Faro, the Urubamba, and the Yambari.

CALCAGNINI, Celio, *kal'-kan-ye'-ne*, a learned Italian, who served in the imperial army some time, and was employed in several embassies and other honourable commissions. At last he became professor of belles-lettres at Ferrara, and wrote several works, particularly on the Roman antiquities, which show great erudition. He also asserted the motion of the earth, before Copernicus published his system. b. at Ferrara, 1579; d. 1640.

CALCAR, John de, an eminent painter, a disciple of Titian. His pictures are hardly to be distinguished from those of that master. b. at Calcar, Prussia, 1499; d. at Naples, 1547. The portraits in Vasari's "Lives of Painters and Sculptors" are by him.

CALCASIU, *kal'-ka-she(r)*, a river of Louisiana, U.S., entering the Gulf of Mexico. Also a parish of the United States, in Louisiana. *Pop.* 4,000, of whom a fourth are slaves.

CALCHAS, *käl-käs*, a celebrated soothsayer, son of Thestor. He accompanied the Greeks to Troy, in the office of high priest, and prophesied the principal events which were destined to take place regarding that doomed city. He had received the power of divination from Apollo, and was informed that as soon as he found a man more skilled than himself, he must perish. This happened near Colophon, after the Trojan war. He was unable to tell how many figs were on the branches of a certain tree; and when Mopsus mentioned the exact number, Calchas died through grief. Lived in the 12th century B.C.

CALCUTTA, *käl-kut'-ta*, a city of Bengal, and the capital of British India, standing on the E. bank of the Hooghly river, at the distance of 100 miles from the Bay of Bengal. It takes its name from Caly, the Hindoo goddess of time, and Cutta, 'a house or temple,' which stood in the village of Caly Cutta. In the vicinity of the villages of Chuttanuddy and Gobindpore, in the year 1690, the English founded a factory, by virtue of a firman granted by Aurungzebe; and in the year 1696, in consequence of a rebellion in Bengal, they were allowed to fortify it. In 1698, Prince Azeen Ooshan, grandson of the emperor Aurungzebe, granted the company a perpetual lease of these villages with Caly Cutta, and in the subsequent year, the factory was named Fort William, in compliment to William III. This is the largest fortress in India, and was constructed at a cost of £2,000,000. It is an irregular octagon, and contains handsome barracks, mounts 620 guns, and has an armoury of 80,000 stand of arms. Opposite the fort, at the distance of three quarters of a mile, stands the government-house or palace, built by Lord Wellesley; in a line with which runs a row of superb houses, inhabited by the principal civil servants. At right angles from this, and eastward of the government-house, there have been erected a number of hand-

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Calcutta

some houses, with colonnaded fronts and flat roofs, each house being surrounded by a garden or grass-plot, and commanding a view of the fort, esplanade, and race-grounds. On the right hand of the government-house are the treasury and court of justice. The town, which comprises two sections, a native and a European, is inhabited by merchants of all the countries of the world. It has an extensive square, with a large tank or pond of fresh water, called the Lall Diggy, and sixty feet deep. One side of this square is occupied by the writers' buildings, where all the junior civil servants of the company have apartments, whilst on the other side stands the college. On the third side of the square, there are some handsome shops and houses, occupied by merchants and others engaged in business. At the N.W. corner of the square is the obelisk, which commemorates the capture of the fort; and the apartment known as the "Black Hole of Calcutta" is now used as a store-room. The principal public buildings, besides those mentioned, are the town-hall, the mint, a cathedral, numerous Protestant churches, Roman Catholic chapels, an Arminian church, a Mahometan college, several mosques, and a number of Hindoo temples. Opposite to the town, the Hooghly is a mile wide, and there is good anchorage for ships of 500 tons burden, but the larger vessels are obliged to stop at Diamond Harbour, about 50 miles down the river. There are several shipbuilding-docks, and its trade is very extensive, as it monopolizes nearly the whole of the interior commerce of Bengal. It is the seat of the metropolitan, who has the title of bishop of Calcutta, with a salary fixed by act of parliament at £5,000 per annum. *Pop.* 700,000. *Lat.* of Fort William, 22° 35' N. *Lon.* 88° 30' E.—The mutiny of the sepoy, which broke out in 1857, and was finally suppressed in 1859, imparted to Calcutta, as the capital of the Indian empire, an interest much greater than it had ever before obtained in the eyes of the civilized world. The consequence of this was innumerable descriptions of it from writers of every variety; and among these, one from the special correspondent of the *Times* newspaper. In one of the letters of this authority we find it stated, that "you must go to the top of the Auctherlony monument to have any notion of the size of this city. It is quite five miles long, and in some parts three miles broad; nor can the population—I speak after talking the matter over with those best able to form a judgment—be less than 700,000 souls. There is Fort William, to be sure; but in all other respects it is the most defenceless city in the world." Although it is incompatible with the design of this work to admit descriptions which are not consistent with the greatest possible brevity, still the following, from the same writer, may be admitted to show the nature of the attention which an Englishman must be prepared to receive the moment he sets foot in the capital of a land where his countrymen have carried all before them by their courage and their genius:—"When you land at Calcutta, you are in another world. You may fancy yourself, if you please, a grand seigneur, reigning in the hearts of a devoted people, whose affections you have secured by a lifetime of beneficent acts. You are scarcely housed before you are waited upon by a deputation of your subjects, with their hands upon their lips and their bodies bent in lowly obeisance. Their highest aspiration is to have the honour of becoming your highness's domestic slaves. That Hindoo, whose large deep eyes are cast earthwards, and who, in his dress of irreproachable whiteness, is waiting patiently till your notice shall warm him into life, desires only to be your bearer, the keeper of your wardrobe, and your tireman. The rather tall Musulman, whose salaam is a little less lowly, has placed all his hopes upon becoming your kitmutgar,—to wait upon you at table, to bring you cow's flesh, aye, and even swine's flesh, if your grace should delight in such uncleanness. The three more loosely-clad lords of creation who are adoring you, hesitate to promise themselves the happiness of swinging your punkah. Relieving each other every four hours, they will employ all their energies day and night, while you sleep and while you wake, in passing cool air over your heated brow. Four other men, whose costume is still more scanty, express their devotion by the humility of their prostrations. Their ambition is to carry about your

Caledonia

honoured corporation; say you are 20 stone weight, still they will bear you about under the hot sun at a smart trot, your honour reclining all the while in a huge box, like a midshipman's chest, with sliding panels to it, reading, smoking, or sleeping, as you list,—

"Il est si doux de faire les heureux,"

and you may gratify the whole of these expectants at the expense of something less than £2 per week."

CALDAS, *kal'-das*, several small towns of Portugal, celebrated for baths and medicinal springs. Also two small towns of Spain.

CALDECOT, or **CALDECOTE**, *käl'-de-kot*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 500.

CALDER, *kal'-der*, two rivers of England; one rising near Burnley, on the borders of Lancashire, and falling into the Aire, 2 miles from Pontefract; the other rising near the former, and falling into the Ribble, near Whalley.

CALDER, the name of several unimportant parishes and places in Scotland.

CALDERON DE LA BARCA, Don Pedro, *kal'-dai-rone*, a celebrated Spanish soldier, priest, and dramatic writer, who wrote his first piece at the age of fourteen. He was a private soldier at twenty-five, but continued to pursue poetry with great success. Philip IV. recognizing his great talents, called him to the court, bestowed on him his patronage, and provided the necessary funds for the representation of his plays. He subsequently entered the church, becoming canon of Toledo. His plays were printed at Madrid, in 9 vols. 4to, 1639. *B.* at Madrid, 1600; *D.* 1681.

CALDERONE, *kal'-de-ro'-nai*, three small islands in the Mediterranean, 15 miles from Crete.

CALDEWATE, *käl'-du-gait*, a suburb of Carlisle, in the county of Cumberland. *Pop.* about 8,000.—It is intersected by the Carlisle and Newcastle Railway.

CALDIERO, *kal'-de-air'-o*, a village of N. Italy, 7 miles from Verona, once celebrated for its thermal springs. *Pop.* 1,600.—Here, just before the battle of Arcola, the French, under Napoleon I., were repulsed by the Austrians under Alvinzi, in 1796, and in 1805 were beaten under Massena, by the archduke Charles.

CALDWELL, *kawld'-well*, the name of four fertile counties in the United States. 1. In North Carolina. *Area*, 450 square miles. *Pop.* 7,000, of whom a fourth are slaves. 2. In Kentucky. *Area*, 700 square miles. *Pop.* 14,000, of whom a fourth are slaves. 3. In Missouri. *Area*, 435 square miles. *Pop.* 3,000, of whom one third are slaves. 4. In Central Texas. *Area*, 540 square miles. *Pop.* 1,600, of whom a fifth are slaves.

CALDY, *kal'-de*, an island off the coast of N. Wales, 2 miles from Tenby. *Area*, 611 acres. *Pop.* 100.—It has a lighthouse 210 feet high.

CALEB, *kai'-leb*, one of the Hebrews sent by Joshua to view the land of Canaan, of which he gave a faithful description, and thereby raised the spirits of the people. He possessed the country of Hebron, and died at the age of 114. Lived in the 15th century B.C.

CALED, or **KHALED**, *kai'-led*, one of the bravest of Mahomet's captains. He had at first taken part against him, and had contributed to the victory of Ohod, where the prophet had been defeated. In 630, however (the 8th year of the Hegira), he embraced the new religion, and was chiefly instrumental in the conquest of Syria, Mahomet conferring on him the title of the Sword of God. *D.* 642.

CALEDONIA, *käl'-e-do'-ne-a*, the ancient name of that part of Great Britain now called Scotland. Various etymologies have been assigned to it. Camden derives it from the Celtic *caled*, 'hard,' as allusive to the uncivilized state of the country; Buchanan obtains it from the Scottish *calden*, 'a hazel-tree;' and others compound it of the two British words *Cail dun*, 'Gauls of the mountains,' or *Gael doch*, 'Gaul district.' Caledonia comprehended all those countries which lay to the north of the Forth and Clyde. The large limbs, red hair, and blue eyes of its inhabitants, according to Tacitus, seemed to assert a Germanic extraction. It was never reduced to subjection by the Romans, although Agricola penetrated to the river Tay, and Severus into the very heart of the country.

CALEDONIA, a county of Vermont, bounded N. by

Caledonia

Essex county, E. by Connecticut river, S. by Orange county, W. by Washington and Orleans counties. *Area*, 650 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile and well watered, yielding oats, potatoes, and maple sugar. *Minerals.* Limestone and granite, and it has sulphur-springs. *Pop.* 25,000.—Several villages in the United States have this name.

CALEDONIA, a post-township of the United States, in Genesee county, New York, on Genesee river, 17 miles from Batavia, chiefly settled by emigrants from Scotland. *Pop.* 2,000.—The Big Springs here are a curiosity. They discharge water enough, at all seasons, to supply numerous mills.

CALEDONIA, New, an island of the S. Pacific Ocean, supposed to be called Balade by the inhabitants. *Ext.* About 220 miles long, by about 30 broad. It is inhabited by Papuan savages. *Lat.* between 19° 37' and 22° 30' S. *Lon.* between 163° 37' and 167° 14' E.—In 1774 this island was discovered by Captain Cook. The French took possession of it and its dependency, the Isle of Pines, in 1853.

CALEDONIAN CANAL, THE, connects the North and Irish seas, extending from the Moray Firth to Loch Eil. *Length*, 60 miles.—This canal was begun in 1805, and opened in 1822. It passes through lochs Ness, Oich, and Lochy.

CALENTIUS, *Elisius*, *kā-len'-she-us*, an Italian writer, who was tutor to the son of Ferdinand II., king of Naples. B. in Apulia, about 1450; d. 1503.—He is known to fame by his poem of "The Battle between the Frogs and Mice," in imitation of Homer, which was printed in 1738, at Rouen.

CALEPINO, or **DA CALEPIO**, Ambrose, *ka'-lai-pe'-no*, a learned Italian, descended from a noble family. He embraced the monastic habit of the Augustines, and spent all his life in the compilation of a dictionary of the Latin, Italian, and other languages. The first edition of this appeared in 1503, and became very famous; and, after passing through a great number of editions, swelled, in 1681, to two volumes folio. B. at Bergamo, 1435; d. blind, in 1511.

CALF OF MAN, a small island in the Irish Sea, near the Isle of Man. *Pop.* 40. *Lat.* of lighthouse, 54° 3' N. *Lon.* 4° 49' W.

CALHOUN, *kal-hoon'*, two counties of the United States. 1. In Michigan. *Area*, 720 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, and intersected by the Michigan Central Railway. *Pop.* 20,000.—2. In Illinois. *Area*, 260 square miles. *Pop.* 4,000.

CALHOUN, John Caldwell, a distinguished American statesman, who, during a period of forty years, rendered faithful services to the Union, in the various capacities of representative, secretary of war, vice-president, and senator. B. in Abbeville district, South Carolina, 1782; d. at Washington, 1850.—The works of this statesman were published in 1853-4, in 6 vols. 8vo.

CALI, or **SANTIAGO DE CALI**, *ka'-le*, a city of Popayan, in Quito, founded in 1537. *Pop.* 4,000. *Lat.* 3° 24' S. *Lon.* 76° 23' W.

CALIANO, *kal'-e-a'-no*, a town of the Tyrol, Austria, 10 miles from Trent. It stands on the left bank of the Adige, where the Venetians were defeated by the Austrians, in 1487.

CALICUT, *kāl-i-kut*, a district of Hindostan, in the province of Malabar. It extends 60 or 70 miles along the coast, but its breadth is inconsiderable. Its principal town is of the same name, and was formerly a magnificent and extensive city, but it is now comparatively inconsiderable. It stands on the Indian Ocean, about 100 miles from Seringapatam. The port is frequented by vessels from Arabia and the Red Sea. *Exp.* Teak, sandal-wood, cocoa-nuts, cordage, pepper, and wax. *Pop.* estimated at 25,000. *Lat.* 11° 15' N. *Lon.* 75° 52' E.—This was the first place in India at which Vasco de Gama touched, in 1498.

CALIDASA, *ka'-le-da'-sa*, a much-admired Indian poet. Tradition pronounces him one of the *nine gems* who lived in the court of King Vicramaditya. He wrote several poems, which display a remarkable genius. His "Sacuntala" was translated by Sir William Jones, and was the first work which made his name known to Europeans. Supposed to have flourished under the reign of Vicramaditya II., in the 5th century.

CALIFORNIA, LOWER, or OLD, *kāl-i-for'-ne-a*, a province of Mexico, or New Spain. It is united on the N.

Caligula

to the continent of N. America, from which it is separated on the E. by the Gulf of California, and is bounded on the W. by the Pacific Ocean. *Ext.* Nearly 750 miles long, and in different places 30, 60, 90, and 120 miles broad. *Area*, 60,000 square miles. *Desc.* A chain of mountains runs through the centre of this peninsula, whose greatest elevation is from 4,500 to 4,900 feet above the level of the sea. Wherever the soil is watered by springs, it is of singular fertility; but in general the ground is uneven, rough, and barren, full of mountainous ridges, and stony and sandy places, and deficient in moisture. It abounds with mules, horses, cattle, swine, goats, and sheep. *Pop.* probably 8,000, of whom one half are Indians. *Lat.* extending from Cape San Lucas, 22° 45' N., to the northern extremity of the gulf, 32° N. *Lon.* 109° 53' W. This country was discovered by Hernando de Grizalva in 1534, but was not known to be a peninsula till 1541.

CALIFORNIA, UPPER, or NEW, formerly a province of Mexico, or New Spain, but now one of the United States of N. America. It is bounded on the N. by Oregon, on the E. by Utah, on the S. by Lower California, and on the W. by the Pacific Ocean. *Area*, 188,981 square miles. *Bays.* The San Francisco, Humboldt, Monterey, Pelican, and San Diego. The San Francisco is 70 miles long, with an average breadth of 8. *Desc.* The soil is well watered and fertile, and it is one of the most picturesque countries which can well be imagined. Two ranges of mountains, the Sierra Nevada and the Coast Range, traverse it from north-west to south-east, and have, between them, the magnificent valley of the Sacramento and the Joaquin. The loftiest known peak is the Shasta, which attains an elevation of 14,400 feet, and is covered with perpetual snow. *Rivers.* The Sacramento and the San Joaquin, with their tributaries. The Sacramento has its rise in the northern extremity of the valley of the same name, the principal of its streams issuing from Mount Shasta, or some of its spurs. *Lakes.* Bonpland, Clear, Owen, Keru, and Tulare. *Climate.* Genial and mild. The seasons may be considered as consisting of two, a dry and a wet, there being no frost, and rarely snow, except on the mountains. *Zoology.* Bears, wolves, foxes, otters, wild cats, beavers, antelopes, hares, and rabbits. There are large herds of wild horses, cattle, deer, and elk browsing on the slopes of the hills; mules, goats, sheep, and hogs also are plentiful. Of birds, the turkey, quail, buzzard, and woodpecker are common; whilst ducks, geese, and cranes are numerous. There are many varieties of snakes; among which the rattlesnake may be mentioned. Lizards and scorpions are found, and mosquitoes are innumerable. *Forests.* Extensive; consisting chiefly of the pine and the oak. *Pro.* Rice, maize, the usual cereals, tobacco, and, with the exception of cotton, nearly all the plants which grow in the warmer parts of the United States; grapes, peaches, and mostly all the kinds of fruit which belong to a moderately warm climate. Onions, tomatoes, melons, and olives are largely cultivated. *Minerals.* Important; comprising gold, silver, quicksilver, lead, iron, copper, coal, granite, marble, and diamonds. Gold is found in great abundance, and was, in 1848, accidentally discovered in New Helvetia, on the banks of the Sacramento. *Manf.* Unimportant. *Pop.* The "California State Register" for 1859 gives the following distributive estimate:—Americans, 365,315; French, 15,000; English, 2,000; Irish, 10,000; Germans, 10,000; Mexicans, 15,000; various, 15,000; Chinese, 38,000; negroes, 2,000; Indians, 65,000; total, 538,000. *Lat.* between 32° and 42° N. *Lon.* Eastern boundary, 120° W. In 1850, California was admitted into the union of the States of N. America. (See ALBION, NEW.)

CALIFORNIA, GULF OF, a gulf of the Pacific Ocean, on the W. coast of N. America, formerly celebrated for its pearl-fisheries, which, however, have greatly fallen off. It is 700 miles long, with a breadth varying between 45 and 150. *Lat.* between 23° and 32° 30' N.

CALIGULA, C., *kā-lig'-u-la*, a Roman emperor, who received this surname from his wearing in the camp the *caliga*, a kind of shoe in use among the common soldiers. He was son of Germanicus, by Agrippina, and grandson to Tiberius. During the first eight months of his reign, Rome was governed with mildness; but he soon displayed his true character, and became proud, wanton, and cruel. He built a temple to himself, and

Calippus

ordered his head to be placed on the images of the gods, while he wished to imitate the thunders and powers of Jupiter. The statues of all great men were removed, and he appeared in public places in the most indecent manner, encouraged roguery, committed himself, the worst of crimes, and established public places of prostitution. He often amused himself with putting innocent people to death, and attempted to famish Rome, by a monopoly of corn. He was pleased with the greatest disasters which befell his subjects, and often wished the Romans had but one head, that he might strike it off at a blow. Wild beasts were constantly fed in his palace with human victims; and, as if to insult the feelings and the dignity of fallen Rome, a favourite horse was made high priest and consul, and kept in marble apartments, adorned with the most valuable trappings and pearls which the Roman empire could furnish. In consequence of his numerous acts of tyranny, a conspiracy was formed against him, and he was murdered, 41. B. 12. It has been said that Caligula wrote a treatise on rhetoric; but his estimate of learning may be rather obtained from his attempts to destroy the writings of Homer and Virgil.

CALIPPUS, *kā-lip'-pus*, a mathematician of Cyzicus, famous for having corrected the cycle or period of nineteen years, invented by Meton, for the purpose of showing the correspondence in point of time between the revolutions of the sun and moon, and which is sometimes called the Calippic period. Lived 330 B.C.

CALIXTUS I., *kā-līx'-tus*, pope and saint, succeeded Zephyrinus in 219, and suffered martyrdom in 223.

CALIXTUS II. was the son of the count of Burgundy, and became archbishop of Vienna in 1083, and pope in 1119. D. 1124.

CALIXTUS III. was a native of Xativa, in Spain, elected pope in 1455. D. 1458.—His character was respectable for learning, moderation, and piety.

CALLAN, *kāl'-lan*, a town and parish of Kilkenny, Ireland. Area of parish, 5,634 acres. Pop. of parish, about 7,000; of town, 2,500. The church, once a stately fabric, is now nearly in ruins.

CALLANDER, *kāl'-an-der*, a village and parish of Perthshire, Scotland, 16 miles from Stirling. Pop. 2,300.—This village stands nearly at the foot of the mountain Benledi, and is about 10 miles from the romantic scenery of the Trossachs, through which the tourist passes en route from Stirling to Loch Katrine, the scene of Sir Walter Scott's "Lady of the Lake."

CALLAO, *kāl'-lā'-o*, or *kāl'-yā'-o*, a fortified seaport of Peru, situate on a river of the same name, 6 miles from Lima. The houses are generally built of slight materials; for, from the fact of its never raining in this country, stone houses are unnecessary. Pop. 20,000. Lat. 12° S. Lon. 77° 13' W.—Earthquakes are frequent here. The most remarkable happened in 1746, when three fourths of Lima was laid in ruins, and Callao was entirely demolished. Three thousand persons perished in the catastrophe.

CALLAO, a small island of further India, in the China Sea. It is 16 miles from the mouth of the Fai-Fo river. Area, 10 square miles. Lat. 15° 48' N. Lon. 108° 30' E.

CALLAS, *kāl'-la*, a town of France, in Provence, 5 miles from Draguignan. Pop. 2,300.

CALLAWAY, *kāl'-lā'-wai*, two counties of the United States.—1. In Kentucky. Area, 450 square miles. Pop. about 9,000, of whom 100 are slaves. 2. In Missouri. Area, 743 square miles. Pop. about 15,000, of whom a fourth are slaves.

CALLCOTT, Sir Augustus Wall, R.A., *kāl'-kot*, an eminent landscape-painter, and brother of the illustrious musical composer. In 1810 he was elected a member of the Royal Academy, and, for his diploma picture, presented a fine painting called "Morning." He subsequently produced "Evening," "Italy," "The Ferry," "Returning from Market," "Waiting for the Passage-Boat," and several others, which are generally known from their having been engraved. He also executed several marine subjects, and, in 1833, exhibited his beautiful picture called "Harvest in the Highlands," which was engraved by Wilmore for the subscribers to the Art Union for 1856. In 1837 he exhibited his "Raffaele and Fornarina," and, in 1840, "Milton dictating to his Daughters." This was a failure. Indeed, Callcott was not calculated to excel

Callisthenes

in figure-painting, of which, perhaps, he himself was fully aware, as he allowed E. Landseer to paint the figures in his "Harvest in the Highlands." In landscape, however, he was great; and, by his friends, has been called the English Claude. B. at Kensington, 1779; D. in the same place, 1844.—He was knighted by Queen Victoria in 1837.

CALLCOTT, John Wall, one of the most distinguished composers in the British school of music. In 1785, when only nineteen years of age, he carried off three out of the four gold medals offered as prizes by the Catch Club. Among his compositions in this competition, was his fine piece, "Oh, sovereign of the willing soul!" In 1790 he became musical doctor at Oxford; and, in 1805, produced his "Musical Grammar." Subsequently, his mind gave way under excess of study, and the excitement which musical composition often creates; not, however, until he had produced an immense number of original and highly-esteemed works. B. at Kensington, 1766; D. 1821.—He left many MS. volumes, intended as materials for a comprehensive musical dictionary.

CALLE, *LA, kal*, a seaport on the coast of Algiers, 75 miles from Tunis. Pop. 400.—This is the seat of the French coral-fishery.

CALLICRATIDAS, *kāl'-li-krāt'-i-das*, a Spartan general, who succeeded Lysander in the command of the Lacedæmonian fleet. He took Methymna, and blockaded Conon, in Mitylene, but was conquered and killed the same year by the Athenians, at Arginusæ. Lived in the 4th century B.C.

CALLIMACHUS, *kāl'-lim'-ā-kus*, a Greek poet and historian, who had the charge of the library of Ptolemy Philadelphus. He was tutor of Apollonius, the author of the "Argonautica." B. at Cyrene, and flourished in the 3rd century B.C.

CALLIMACHUS, an architect, who invented the capital so much admired in the Corinthian order of Grecian architecture. The occasion of the discovery is said to have been this:—A plant of acanthus being placed upon the tomb of a Corinthian lady, spread its leaves over the basket in so graceful a manner, that the architect adopted it as a suitable ornament for his pillars. Lived in the 6th century B.C.

CALLINGER, *kāl'-lin-ger*, a strong and celebrated fortress of Hindostan, and capital of a district of the same name, in the presidency of Bengal. It is built of stone, on the top of a mountain, 1,200 feet above the neighbouring plains. It is 5 miles in circuit, and contains several good ponds of water, a number of Hindoo temples, and in 1812 was captured by the British. Lat. 24° 58' N. Lon. 80° 25' E.

CALLINGTON, or **KELLINGTON**, a town and parish of Cornwall, 10 miles from Launceston. Area of parish, 2,600 acres. Pop. 2,200.—In its neighbourhood are tin and copper mines.

CALLINICUS, *kāl'-lin'-i-kus*, an ancient architect, who invented the Greek fire, and communicated his secret to the emperor Constantine Pogonat, who made use of it to burn the Saracen fleet at Cyzicus, in 673. B. at Heliopolis, Egypt.—The knowledge of this composition was afterwards lost; but a Frenchman, in Louis XV.'s reign, again discovered it; and the king, in 1756, bought the secret, in order to bury so frightful a knowledge in oblivion.

CALLINUS, *kāl'-lī'-nus*, an orator of Ephesus, who is said to have invented elegiac poetry. Flourished about the 8th century B.C.

CALLIOPE, *kāl'-lī'-o-pe*, the muse of eloquence and heroic poetry. The poets call her the mother of Orpheus, and of the Corybantes and Sirenes. She was represented as a young girl, with a majestic appearance, crowned with laurel, holding in one hand a trumpet, and in the other an epic poem.

CALLIRHOE, *kāl'-lir'-ro-e*, a name common in classic fable. The best known is the daughter of the river Achelous. She married Alcæon, and became the involuntary cause of his death, in asking for the fatal necklace of Eriphyle. (See **ALCMEON**.)

CALLISTHENES, *kāl'-lis'-the-nes*, a Greek philosopher, disciple and grandson of Aristotle, who followed Alexander in his Asiatic expedition. He refused to acknowledge the alleged divinity of this hero, and even had the misfortune to displease him by his raileries. He was afterwards accused of conspiracy,

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and confined, it is said, in an iron cage. Put to death at Carthage, in Bactriana, 328 B.C. D. 365 B.C.—None of his writings are extant.

CALLOT, Jacques, *kal'-lo*, a celebrated draughtsman, painter, and engraver. He learnt his art at Rome, whither he went against the wishes of his family, who were noble. He acquired a great reputation, and his engravings are highly valued. B. at Nancy, 1593; D. at Florence, 1635.—After the taking of his birthplace by Louis XII., in 1633, he refused to commemorate the event with his graver. Callot's works show his great genius in the representation of popular and grotesque subjects, and in caricaturing the vices and follies of mankind.

CALMAR, or **KALMAR**, *kal'-mar*, a fortified town of Sweden, and the capital of a province, on the sound or strait of the same name, in the Baltic, opposite the island of Oland. Outside the town stands the castle. It is mostly built of wood, and is deemed one of the strongest in Sweden, but is now converted into a house of correction. The harbour is small, but secure. The commerce consists in the export of timber, alum, tar, and hemp. Pop. 6,000.—Calmar is the see of a bishop, has a fine cathedral church, an academy, and a dockyard. In 1397, the treaty of Calmar, by which Denmark, Norway, and Sweden were united, was signed here.

CALMAR, or **KALMAR**, a maritime province of Sweden, extending along its eastern coast, and bounded by the Baltic on the E., and by the provinces of Linköping, Jönköping, Karlskrona, and Wexjö on the land side. *Area*, including the island of Oland, 4,258 square miles. *Desc.* Undulating, especially in the N., with numerous lakes. Its coasts are indented with many bays, and the country produces corn, flax, timber, and iron. It also rears numerous herds of cattle. Pop. about 205,000. *Lat.* between 56° 20' and 58° 20' N. *Lon.* between 15° 30' and 17° E.

CALMET, Augustin, *käl'-met* (Fr. *kal'-mai*), a learned and laborious French Benedictine, who wrote a "Literal Commentary upon all the Books of the Scripture," 23 vols. 4to; a "History of the Old and New Testament," 4 vols. 4to; an "Historical, Critical, and Chronological Dictionary of the Bible;" a "Universal History," 15 vols. 4to; and other learned works. B. in Lorraine, 1672; D. abbot of Senones, 1757.

CALMINA, *kal-me'-na*, a large town of Dahomey, in Africa, 15 miles from Abomey. Pop. 15,000.

CALMUCKS, **KALMUCKS**, or **ELANTHES**, *käl'-mucks*, a people of Mongol extraction, inhabiting various portions of Central Asia, but more especially the W. part of Mongolia, extending from Asiatic Russia to China proper. Our knowledge both of the people and the country is still imperfect.

CALNE, *kan*, a town and parish of Wiltshire, 7 miles from Devizes. The church is a large structure, with a handsome square tower at the north-east end; and there are places of worship for other denominations. It has, besides, a free-school, town-hall, union-workhouse, and woollen manufactories. Pop. 5,300.—The town is reached by a branch of the Wiltshire and Berkshire Canal.

CALNEH, *käl'-ne*, 'our consummation,' a city in the land of Shinar.

CALOMARDE, Francisco Tadeo, *kal'-o-mar'-dai*, the leading Spanish minister for ten years under Ferdinand VII., studied for the law, and, through his marriage with the daughter of Beltran, physician to Godoy, the favourite of Ferdinand, he was immediately brought into prominent notice. He has the blame of most of the tyrannical measures which passed in Spain between 1823 and 1833, although, no doubt, many of them belong to Ferdinand, whose malignant passions stimulated him to the adoption of absolutist principles in their sternest form. On the expected death of Ferdinand, he paid his court to Don Carlos; but his attentions were too precipitate, and he was forced to flee his country in disgrace. He made his escape in disguise to France, but returned to Spain on the death of the king. He then offered his services to Don Carlos, but they were rejected, when he returned to France, where he passed the remainder of his life, principally at Toulouse. B. at Vilel, in Lower Aragon, 1773; D. at Toulouse, 1842.

CALONNE, Charles Alexander de, *kal'-lon*, a French statesman, who succeeded Necker, in 1783, as comp-

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troller general of the finances, and found not a single crown in the treasury. In this office he continued till 1787. During this period he maintained the public credit by a punctuality, till then unknown in the payments of the royal treasury, though he found it drained to the lowest ebb. He laboured with unwearied assiduity to restore the equipoise between the annual income and expenditure, and to provide a supply for the emergencies of the state, without increasing the burthens of the people. For this purpose he advised the king to revive the ancient usage of convening national assemblies of the "notables," to whom he proposed the bold project of suppressing the pecuniary privileges and exemptions of the nobility, clergy, and magistracy. This measure alarmed those powerful bodies, and M. de Calonne found it necessary to retire to England, where he wrote two elegant defences of himself,—his "Requête au Roi," and "Réponse à l'Écrit de M. Necker." He subsequently returned to Paris, but did not long survive that event. B. at Douay, 1734; D. at Paris, 1802.—Besides the above, he wrote several other works; among which was his essay entitled "De l'Etat de la France présent et à venir," 1790, 8vo, in which he predicted the disasters which afterwards befell his unhappy country.

CALPE, *käl'-pe*, a lofty mountain in the most southern part of Spain, opposite to Mount Abyla, on the African coast. These two mountains were called the Pillars of Hercules. It is the modern Gibraltar.

CALPENTYN, *kal-pen'-tin*, a long narrow peninsula on the W. coast of Ceylon, with a fort near its northern extremity. *Lat.* 8° 14' N. *Lon.* 79° 53' E.—During the N.E. monsoon this peninsula becomes an island.

CALPURNIA, *käl-pur'-ne-a*, a daughter of L. Piso, and the fourth wife of Julius Cæsar. The night previous to her husband's murder, she dreamed that the roof of her house had fallen, and that he had been stabbed in her arms. On that account she attempted, but in vain, to detain him at home. Lived in the first century B.C.—It is to Calpurnia that Shakspeare makes Cæsar say, when she would dissuade him from going to the Capitol,—

"Towards die many times before their deaths;
The valiant never taste of death but once."

CALSTOCK, *kal'-stok*, a parish of Cornwall, 5 miles from Callington. *Area*, 5,450 acres. Pop. 4,600.

CALTANISSETTA, *kal'-ta-ne-set'-ta*, a city of Sicily, situate in a valley of the same name, 28 miles from Girgenti. The neighbouring country is highly fertile, and near the town are sulphur-works and mineral springs. Pop. about 17,000.

CALTONICA, *kal-to'-ne-ka*, a town of Sicily, 15 miles from Girgenti. Pop. 7,300. In its vicinity are sulphur-works.

CALVADOS, *kal'-va'-dos*, a maritime department of France, forming an important part of Lower Normandy, and taking its name from a dangerous ridge of rocks on the coast. It is bounded on the E. by the department Eure, W. by La Manche, S. by Orne, and N. by the English Channel. *Area*, 2,200 square miles. *Desc.* Undulating, and varied with fertile valleys and beautiful plains. The department is well watered, and fruitful in the highest degree; producing corn and fruit in abundance, besides hemp and lint, and large quantities of timber. Pasturage being abundant, cattle, sheep, and horses are reared. The trade of fish-curing is pursued along the coast. *Minerals.* Coal, gray marble, and freestone are mined and quarried. *Manuf.* Woollen and cotton stuffs, lace, yarn, jewellery, cutlery, porcelain, and paper. Pop. about 500,000.

CALVART, Denis, *kal'-var*, a Flemish painter, who opened a school for artists at Bologna, where he had amongst his pupils, Guido, Albano, and Domenichino. B. at Antwerp, 1565; D. at Bologna, 1619.

CALVARY, *käl'-vá-re*, 'the place of a skull,' a hill near Jerusalem, where criminals were crucified, and the spot where Christ suffered.

CALVENTURA ISLANDS, *kal-ven-too'-ra*, two groups of small islands in the Bay of Bengal, off the E. coast of Burmah. *Lat.* 16° 55' N. *Lon.* 94° 14' E.

CALVERLY, *käl'-ver-le*, a parish in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 6 miles from Leeds. *Area*, 8,390 acres. Pop. including the township of Pudsey, 24,500.

CALVERT, *käl'-vert*, a county of the United States, in

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Maryland, on the west shore of the Chesapeake. *Area*, 2,039 square miles. *Pop.* about 10,000, of whom one half are slaves.

CALVERT ISLAND is situate on the W. coast of British North America. *Lat.* 51° 30' N. *Lon.* 123° 10' W. —There is a group of islands of the same name in the Pacific. *Lat.* 8° 55' N. *Lon.* 172° 10' E.

CALVERT, George. (See BALTIMORE, Lord.)

CALVI, *kal'-ve*, a fortified town in Corsica, in the Gulf of Calvi, about 40 miles from Bastia. *Pop.* about 2,000. It was taken by the English in 1794, after a siege of 51 days.

CALVIN, John, *käl'-vin*, an eminent reformer, the founder of the religious sect called Calvinists, was educated at Paris, under Corderius, with a view to the church. Two benefices were procured for him, but he had become dissatisfied with the tenets of the Church of Rome, and changed his opinions with respect to the ecclesiastical state. He was now induced to study the law, in which he made considerable progress; but his open avowal of the Protestant faith rendered his stay in France dangerous, and he retired to Basle, where he published, in 1535, his "Institution of the Christian Religion," to which he prefixed an elegant dedication to Francis I. This work rendered his name famous, and it was translated into several languages. In the following year he settled at Geneva, as minister and professor of divinity, having Farel for his colleague. Both he and Farel, however, were in a short time compelled to leave Geneva, for refusing to administer the sacrament indiscriminately to the people. Calvin now went to Strasburg, where he officiated in a French church of his own establishment, and was also chosen professor of divinity. The divines of this town appointed him their deputy at the Diet of Worms. In the mean time, the citizens of Geneva requested his return to their city, and after repeated solicitations, he, in 1541, complied, and resided there, actively engaged both as a writer and a preacher, until his death. *B.* at Noyon, Picardy, 1509; *d.* 1564.—The moral disposition of Calvin was inestimable, and whatever may be the opinions of the creed he professed and promulgated, there can be no doubt as to the greatness of his character. Of his unparalleled industry, Dr. Hoyle says,—"It may be the truest object of admiration, how one lean, worn, spent, and wearied body could hold out. He read, every week of the year through, three divinity lectures; every other week, over and above, he preached every day; so that (as Erasmus said of Chrysostom), I know not whether more to admire his constancy, or theirs that heard him. Some have reckoned his yearly lectures to be 186, and his yearly sermons 286. Every Thursday he sat in the presbytery; every Friday, when the ministers met to consult upon difficult texts, he made as good as a lecture. Besides all this, there was scarce a day that exercised him not in answering, either by word of mouth or writing, the doubts and questions of different churches and pastors, yea, sometimes more at once, so that he might say with Paul, 'the care of all churches lieth upon me.' Scarcely a year wherein, over and above all these former employments, some great volume in folio, or other, came not forth." His works have been published in 9 vols. folio.

CALVISANO, *kal'-ve-sa'-no*, a town of Austrian Italy, in Lombardy, 15 miles from Brescia, situate in a beautiful and fertile plain, rich in grain and pasture, and containing numerous mulberry-plantations. *Pop.* about 3,000.

CALVITIUS, Sethus, *käl'-vish'-e-us*, a learned chronologer, whose principal work is the "Opus Chronologicum," the last edition of which was that of Frankfort, in 1685. Scaliger speaks highly of it. *B.* in Thuringia, 1556; *d.* 1615.

CALYDON, *käl'-i-don*, a city of Ætolia, celebrated as the place where the wild boar was hunted by all the princes of the age. This boar-hunt, under the name of the chase of Calydon, has been much celebrated by the poets. (See MELEAGER.)

CALYPSO, *kä-lip'-so*, one of the Oceanides, the goddess of silence, who reigned in the island of Ogygia. Ulysses being shipwrecked on her coasts, she became enamoured of that hero, and succeeded in detaining him in her island seven years: after that, however, Ulysses quitted her to rejoin Penelope. This incident forms a considerable portion of the Odyssey of Homer.

Cambis-Velleron

CAM, or GRANTA, *käm*, a river of England, rising in Essex, and flowing through the north-east part of the county of Cambridge, until it falls into the Ouse, 4 miles from Ely. It is navigable from the Ouse to Cambridge, and has a course altogether of 40 miles.—Another, which rises in Gloucestershire, and runs into the Severn.

CAM, a village and parish of Gloucestershire. *Pop.* about 2,000, chiefly employed in the cloth manufacture.

CAMAMU, *ka'-ma-moo*, the name of an island, a flourishing town, and a bay, of Brazil. The bay is 75 miles from Bahia, and the town has a trade in timber, rum, and rice. *Pop.* 2,000.

CAMANA, *ka-ma'-na*, the capital of a province of the same name, in Peru, situate on the river Camana, about 6 miles from the sea. *Pop.* 1,500.

CAMARGUE, *la, ka-marg'*, an island of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, and divided into 9 parishes. It is quite flat, and mostly composed of mud-banks and arid sand, yielding, on the banks of the Rhone, wheat, and affording pasture to wild horses, cattle, and sheep. The phenomenon of the mirage is here frequently to be seen during the heats of summer.

CAMBACERES, Jean Jacques Regis, *kam-bas'-a-rai*, came prominently into notice during the first great revolution of France. He commenced life as a lawyer, and by his talents succeeded in attracting the notice of the Convention, who employed him in various official situations. In the discussion on the conduct of Louis XVI. he declared the monarch guilty, but disputed the authority of the Convention to judge him; he, therefore, voted only for his provisional arrest, and his death in case of a hostile invasion. The management of foreign affairs was, for some time, committed to his hands, and when Napoleon was made First Consul, Cambacérés was chosen Second. When Bonaparte rose to the throne, Cambacérés became a great favourite, and had several honours conferred upon him. Subsequently he was created duke of Parma, and appointed to the presidency of the Chamber of Peers. Devotedly attached to Napoleon, he adhered to him throughout his reign. On his final fall, he was banished from France, but was afterwards permitted to return to Paris. *B.* at Montpellier, 1753; *d.* at Paris, 1824.

CAMBAY, *kam'-bai*, a seaport town of Hindostan, at the head of the Gulf of Cambay, nearly 80 miles from Surat: a great portion of it is in ruins. Its trade has greatly declined, but it is still celebrated for the taste with which it produces articles of carnelian and bloodstone. *Pop.* 10,000. The gulf is 72 miles long, 2 miles wide at its entrance, and receives from the E. the rivers Dhadar, Narbada, and Mahi; from the N. the Sabarmati, and from the W. the Bhadar. *Lat.* between 21° 5' and 22° 17' N. *Lon.* between 72° 19' and 72° 51' E.

CAMBERT, Robert, *kam'-bair*, a French musician, who was the first to exhibit operas in France; but being rivalled by Lulli, he went, in 1672, to England, where he became master of the king's band. *d.* 1677.

CAMBERWELL, *käm'-ber-wel*, a parish and suburb of London, in the county of Surrey, 2 miles from St. Paul's cathedral. *Area*, 4,570 acres. *Pop.* 55,000.

CAMBIASO, Luca, *kam'-be-a'-so*, sometimes called Luchetto of Genoa, a distinguished Italian painter in fresco and oil. After becoming eminent in Genoa, he went to Spain, where he was commissioned by Philip II. to paint for the Escorial; accordingly, he executed several works; among which is an immense fresco of Paradise, crowded with figures, on the ceiling of the choir of the church of San Lorenzo. This, however, is considered both stiff and formal in its execution. He also painted in oil, for the Escorial, "John the Baptist preaching in the Wilderness," which is esteemed as the best of his Spanish works. The best of his Genoese works are, "The Martyrdom of St. George," in the church of San Giorgio; and "The Rape of the Sabines," at Terralba, near Genoa. *B.* near Genoa, 1527; *d.* at the Escorial, Spain, 1585.

CAMBIS-VELLERON, Joseph Lewis Dominic, Marquis de, *kam'-be-vel'-le-rawng*, a learned French nobleman, who diligently collected a library, which was among the largest and most select in his country. He published, 1. A Catalogue Raisonné of the MSS. in his cabinet, 2 vols. 8vo, a curious work; 2. "Mémoires historiques de la Vie de Roger de Saint-Lary de Bellegrade," 1767,

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12mo; and gathered materials for a history of his native province. B. at Avignon, 1706; D. 1772.

CAMBODIA, **CAMBOJA**, or **CAMBOGE**, *kām'-bo'-de-a*, a country of Asia, formerly of considerable extent, but now reduced to a small tributary state of Siam. It is bounded on the N. by Assam, W. by the river Me-kong, S. by the China Sea, and E. by Cochin-China. *Desc.* The soil is exceedingly fertile, producing abundance of rice, legumes, and fruits, as well as many medicinal plants. *Pop.* estimated at 500,000.

CAMBODIA, or **CAMBOJA**, one of the provinces of Cochin-China, comprising nearly the whole of the above, and still called by the same name. *Desc.* As far as it is known, distinguished by its fertility, being formed by the alluvia of its large rivers, and almost a level. *Zoology.* Elephants, buffaloes, horned cattle, hogs, wild and tame goats, hares, cranes, and all kinds of poultry. *Pro.* Rice, areca-nuts, betel, spices, gamboge, sandal-wood, sapan-wood, and ivory. Mats make a large portion of its exports. (*See ANAM and COCHIN-CHINA.*)

CAMBODIA, **CAPE**, the S. extremity of Cambodia. *Lat.* 10° N. *Lon.* 106° E.

CAMBOJA, or **MAEKHAUM**, *kām'-bo'-ja*, a river of Asia, which rises among the mountains of independent Tartary. It passes through the province of Yunnan, in China, the countries of Laos and Cambodia, and falls into the Chinese Sea by several mouths. *Lat.* 10° N. *Lon.* 104° 10' E.

CAMBORNE, *kām'-born*, a town and parish of Cornwall, 4 miles from Redruth, and the centre of a mining population. *Area* of parish, 6,900 acres. *Pop.* 12,837. —The copper-mine of Dalcoate, in this parish, is 1,000 feet in depth.

CAMBRAY, or **CAMBRAI**, *kām'-brai*, a fortified town of France, in the department of the North, on the Scheldt, which divides it into two parts. It is 17 miles from Valenciennes, and is entered through four gateways. Its citadel is one of the strongest in Europe. *Manf.* Cambrics, which take their name from the town, thread, lace, leather, and soap. It has a trade in wool, flax, butter, and hops. *Pop.* about 22,000. —In 1508 the league of Cambray was concluded here. It was formed by Maximilian I. of Germany, Louis XII. of France, the king of Aragon, Ferdinand of Spain, and Pope Julius, against the Venetian republic. In 1529 peace between Francis I. and Charles V. was also concluded here. This was called the Ladies' Treaty, being negotiated by Margaret of Austria, Charles V.'s aunt, and Louise of Savoy, Francis I.'s mother. In 1536 this treaty, which was disadvantageous to France, was broken.

CAMBRIA, *kām'-bre-a*, a post-township of Niagara county, New York, 22 miles from Buffalo. *Pop.* 2,500. —2. A county of Pennsylvania. *Area*, 670 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, with coal and iron in abundance. *Pop.* 18,000. —This county is traversed by the Pennsylvania Canal and Portage Railway, and by the Central Railway.

CAMBRIDGE, George William Frederick Charles, duke of, *kaim'-bridj*, cousin-german to Queen Victoria, early entered the army, and in 1837 was a colonel of infantry, and successively commanded a regiment of dragoons and the Scots fusiliers. In 1852 he was appointed inspector-general of the army, and in 1854 became lieutenant-general, with the command of a division, with which he proceeded to the Crimea. He fought at the battles of Alma and Inkermann, and in 1855 returned to England. On the death of Lord Hardinge, in 1856, he became commander-in-chief of the British forces. In 1857 he was presented by the citizens of London with a sword of honour, accompanied with the freedom of the city. B. at Hanover, 1819.

CAMBRIDGE, anciently **GRANTA**, the capital of Cambridgeshire, is situated on the river Cam, by which it is intersected unequally. The town is about a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth, decreasing towards each extremity; and most of the streets, as well as the buildings, are irregular. Cambridge is chiefly celebrated for its university; the first public instrument relating to which does not ascend higher than an act of parliament of Henry III.'s reign, A.D. 1229, though it must have subsisted a considerable time before. The university consists of thirteen different colleges, four

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halls, the schools, the public library, calculated to contain 100,000 volumes, and the senate-house. The colleges have been founded at different periods during the six preceding centuries, and are very unequal in extent and decoration. 1. St. Peter's, or Peter House, in 1257, and consisting of two small courts. 2. Clare Hall, erected originally in 1326. 3. Pembroke Hall, in 1347. 4. Corpus Christi, Benit, or Benedict College, in 1351. 5. Trinity Hall, in 1350. 6. Gonville and Caius College, in 1348. 7. King's College, in 1441. The chapel of this college, said to be the most magnificent structure of the kind in Europe, was founded by King Henry VI., but not completed before the reign of Henry VIII. It consists of several detached piles of building, of which the chapel is the most admired. 8. Queen's College, founded in 1446. 9. Catherine Hall, founded in 1475. 10. Jesus College, originally a monastic edifice, converted, in 1496, into a college. 11. Christ College, in 1505, by Margaret, countess of Derby. 12. St. John's College was also founded by the same Margaret, in 1511. 13. Mary Magdalen College, founded by Thomas, Baron Audley, in 1519. 14. Trinity College, founded by King Henry VIII. in 1546; here there is a library, which ranks among the first in Great Britain, for its collection of printed books, manuscripts, Roman antiquities, and natural curiosities. The structure containing it was erected by Sir Christopher Wren. 15. Emmanuel College, founded by Sir Walter Mildmay in 1581. 16. Sidney Sussex College, founded in 1596. 17. Downing College, founded in the year 1800, in pursuance of the will of Sir George Downing, made 1717. The total number of members on the boards may be between 7,000 and 8,000. Each college has its own statutes, by which it is governed; but the government of the colleges, as a confederation, rests with a senate composed of two houses, the members of which amount to 4,000, and have the degree of Doctor or M.A. The university sends two members to the House of Commons, who are chosen by this senate. No manufacture of consequence is carried on in Cambridge; its chief trade consists in oil, corn, and iron. *Pop.* 28,000.

CAMBRIDGE, a post-town of Massachusetts, U.S., on Charles river, 3 miles from Boston. It contains a court-house, county gaol, state arsenal, and several churches for different sects. It also contains Harvard College, or the University of Cambridge, the oldest and most wealthy literary institution in the United States. It was founded in 1638, in less than twenty years after the first settlement of New England. It possesses a library, a laboratory, museum, and botanical garden. *Pop.* 16,000. —Many of the most eminent literary men of the United States have resided in Cambridge; amongst others, Longfellow, the poet, who occupied a house which George Washington formerly inhabited. —Another, in Washington county, New York, 12 miles from Salem. *Pop.* 3,000. —The name of several other townships.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE, *kaim'-bridj-sheer*, an inland county of England, bounded N. by Lincolnshire, N.W. by Northamptonshire, N.E. by Norfolk, E. by Suffolk, S. by Essex and Hertfordshire, S.W. by Bedfordshire, and W. by Huntingdonshire. *Ext.* 50 miles long, by 30 broad. *Area*, 857 square miles. *Desc.* The N. part is occupied by the isle of Ely, which is fertile, and produces luxuriant crops of wheat, oats, and cole-seed. On the dairy farms, butter of the finest quality is made; and the vicinity of Cottenham is noted for new cheese of delicious flavour. By far the most agreeable districts are to the S. and S.W., consisting chiefly of elevated land. The S.E. division, reaching from the Gogmagog hills to Newmarket, is bleak and heathy. *Rivers.* The Great Ouse, the Cam or Granta, and the Nene. *Pop.* 186,000.

CAMBUSLANG, *kām-bus-lūng*, a parish of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, on the Clyde, 8 miles from Glasgow. *Pop.* 3,500.

CAMBUSNETHAN, *kām-bus-ne'-than*, a village and parish of Lanarkshire, on the Clyde, 15 miles from Glasgow. *Area*, 26,000 acres. *Pop.* about 9,000.

CAMBYNA, *kām-bi'-na*, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, 15 miles from Celebes. *Ext.* 20 miles long, by 15 broad. *Lat.* 5° 21' S. *Lon.* 121° 57' E.

CAMBYSES, *kām-bi'-sees*, king of Persia, was the son of Cyrus the Great, whom he succeeded 529 B.C. He

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conquered the Egyptians, killed their god Apis, and plundered their temples. Cambyses afterwards sent an army of 50,000 men to destroy the temple of Jupiter Ammon; but they were lost in the deserts of Libya. In his Ethiopian war he was not more successful, a horrible famine reducing his soldiers to live one on the other. He died of a small wound he had given himself with his sword as he mounted on horseback, 521 B.C.—All historians represent this monarch as a furious tyrant; he caused his brother Smerdis to be killed, and also his sister Meroë and her husband.

CAMDEN, William, *kām'-den*, a learned antiquary, who, in 1586, published, in elegant Latin, "The History of the Ancient Inhabitants of Britain; their Origin, Manners, and Laws." A third edition of this work appeared in 1590, at which time the author had a prebend in Salisbury Cathedral, but without being in orders. In 1598 he became head master of Westminster School, and, next year, published an enlarged edition of his "Britannia." In 1597 he printed his Greek Grammar for the use of Westminster School, and, the same year, was made Clarencieux king at arms. Three years later his "Catalogue of the Monuments in Westminster Abbey" appeared, and also a new impression of his "Britannia." In 1603 he published at Frankfurt "A Collection of our Ancient Historians," in Latin; and, in the following year, his "Remains Concerning Britain," in 4to. In 1615 he printed his "Annals of Queen Elizabeth." B. in London, 1551; d. at Chiselhurst, in Kent, 1623, his remains being interred in Westminster Abbey.—He founded a history professorship at Oxford, and bequeathed all his books and papers to Sir Robert Cotton.

CAMDEN, Charles Pratt, earl of, was a younger son of Sir John Pratt, chief justice of the court of King's Bench in the reign of George I. He was trained to the law, and, in 1738, was called to the bar. For several years he had little success; but, in 1752, he was engaged as junior counsel in defence of Owen, a bookseller, who had been prosecuted by the attorney-general for publishing a libel upon the House of Commons. In this case he greatly contributed to the success of his client in gaining a favourable verdict. From that time his fortune and fame were fixed. In 1757 he was made attorney-general, and, almost immediately, was returned member of parliament for Downton, a borough, since abolished, in Wiltshire. In 1761 he was raised to the bench as lord chief justice; and, in 1765, was created a peer, with the title of Baron Camden, of Camden Place, in the county of Kent. On the breaking up of the Rockingham administration, in 1766, he became lord chancellor. It was as a judge in the court of Chancery, however, that he earned the praise of his countrymen. Only one of his decisions was reversed, and that reversal, Lord Eldon said, was probably wrong. B. 1714; d. 1794.

CAMDEN, a county on the coast of Georgia, U.S., separated from Florida by St. Mary's river. *Area*, 765 square miles. *Pop.* 7,000, of whom nearly two thirds are slaves.—Another, in North Carolina. *Area*, 280 square miles. *Pop.* 6,500, of whom a third are slaves.—Also the name of several other cities and townships in the United States.

CAMDEN, a maritime county of New South Wales, inclosed landward by the counties of Cork, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Argyle, and St. Vincent; and bounded on the E. by the Pacific.—Also, a village, in the same county, 30 miles from Sydney.

CAMDEN, a bay of Russian America, in the Arctic Ocean. *Lat.* 70° N. *Lon.* 145° W.

CAMEL, *kām'-el*, a small river of England. (See ALAN.)

CAMELFORD, a town of Cornwall, on the river Camel, 18 miles from Launceston. The streets are broad and well paved, but the houses are indifferent. *Pop.* 800.

CAMEL'S RUMP, a mountain of Vermont, United States, and one of the highest peaks of the Green Mountains. *Height*, 4,188 feet.

CAMERARIUS, Joachim, *kām'-e-rair'-e-us*, a learned German writer, who embraced the doctrines of the Reformation, and formed a friendship with Melancthon, whose life he wrote. On the establishment of a college at Nuremberg, he was made professor of belles-lettres, and afterwards removed to Leipsic to superintend the university of that city. He aided

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Melancthon in drawing up the famous "Confession of Augsburg," wrote some good books, and translated a great number of the Greek authors. B. at Bamberg, 1500; d. at Leipsic, 1574.—His son Joachim devoted himself chiefly to medicine and botany, on which last subject he wrote some pieces. D. at Nuremberg, 1598.

CAMERON, *kām'-e-ron*, a county of Texas, U.S., on the Gulf of Mexico. *Area*, 5,460 square miles. *Pop.* about 9,000, of whom a few are slaves.

CAMERON, Rev. Richard, the founder of a sect known in the religious history of Scotland as the Cameronians. He was one of the boldest opponents of the measures of Charles II., and, with twenty others, in 1680, entered armed into the town of Sanquhar, Dumfriesshire, and, at the market cross, renounced his allegiance, and pronounced Charles a tyrant and a traitor to the civil and religious principles of the people. His party kept in arms for a month in the hill districts of Ayrshire and Nithsdale; but, in a skirmish with the king's troops, they were defeated at Airdsmoss, where Cameron was slain. Fell July 20, 1680.—A monument marks the spot where this event occurred.

CAMEROONS, *kām'-e-roons*, a river of Africa, falling into the Bight of Biafra, near *lat.* 4° N.; *lon.* 9° 40' E.—CAPE CAMEROONS is on an island in the estuary of this river.—CAMEROONS PEAK, the highest point of a range of mountains of the same name. *Lat.* 4° 13' N. *Lon.* 9° 10' E. *Height*, estimated at 13,000 feet.

CAMESA, *kam'-ai-sa*, a town of Brazil, on the bank of the Tocantins, 85 miles from Belem. *Pop.* 20,000.—A fertile district was assigned to this town in 1839.

CAMILLA, *kā-mil'-la*, queen of the Volsci, daughter of Metabus and Casmilla, is mentioned in the Æneid. Being, from her infancy, bred to the sports of the chase and war, she was famous for her extreme agility and skill with the bow. Whilst assisting Turnus against Æneas, she was treacherously killed by Aruns.

CAMILLUS, Marcus Furius, *kā-mil'-lus*, an illustrious Roman, who obtained four triumphs, and was five times dictator. This great man, whose virtues were equal to his talents, was prosecuted on a charge of peculation, on which he went into voluntary banishment. While he was absent, Brennus, at the head of an army of Gauls, took Rome, and besieged the senate in the Capitol. Camillus, forgetting his wrongs, flew to the relief of his country, defeated the barbarian, and was created dictator. D. of the plague, 365 B.C.

CAMISANO, *ka-me-sa'-no*, a town of Lombardo-Venetia, 6 miles from Crema. There is an ancient Gothic castle here, with a large tower. *Pop.* 2,050.—Another, in the same territory, 10 miles from Vicenza. *Pop.* 3,700.

CAMENÆ. (See MUSES, THE.)

CAMOENS, Lewis, *kam'-o-ens*, the most celebrated poet of Portugal, who entered the army, and served with great reputation in Africa against the Moors. Soon after his return to Portugal, he engaged in an expedition to the East Indies, where he wrote a great part of his famous poem entitled the "Lusiad." On his passage home he suffered shipwreck, but preserved the MS. of his poem, which was published in 1569. B. at Lisbon, 1527; d. 1579.—The people of Macao are still proud of showing a cave where Camoens amused himself in writing his "Lusiad." It has been translated into English both by Sir Richard Fanshawe and Mr. Mickle.

CAMOGHE, *kam'-og*, a mountain of Switzerland, 7 miles from Lago Lugano. *Height*, 8,800 feet.

CAMOGLI, *kam'-o-gle*, a maritime town of Sardinia, built in the waters of the Gulf of Genoa, 13 miles from Genoa. *Pop.* about 6,000.

CAMONICA, or VALLE CAMONICA, *ka-mo'-ne-ka*, a well-cultivated valley of Austrian Italy, extending for 50 miles, and terminating at the Lake of Iseo. It is watered by the Oglio, and is the route from Italy to the Tyrol. It has marble and slate quarries, and lead, iron, and copper mines. *Pop.* about 60,000.

CAMOU, General, *ka'-moo*, a military commander, who, at the head of the voltigeurs of the French Guard, distinguished himself at the battle of Magenta, against the Austrians, June 4, 1859.

CAMPAGNA, *kam-pan'-ya*, a town of Naples, situate amid high mountains, 20 miles from Salerno, in the province of Principato Citra. It has a cathedral, and

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Campagna di Roma

is a bishop's see. *Pop.* about 9,000.—There is a village of the same name 12 miles from Venice.

CAMPAGNA DI ROMA, *de ro'-ma*, an old province of the States of the Church, Italy. It is bounded on the N. by Il Patrimonio di San Pietro and Sabina, N.E. and E. by the kingdom of Naples, S. and W. by the Tuscan Sea. *Ext.* It comprehends the greater part of ancient Latium, and is from 50 to 70 miles in length, and from 40 to 60 in breadth. On account of malaria, this region is but little inhabited.

CAMPAGNAC, *kam-pa-n'-yak*, a town of France, in the department of the Aveyron, 24 miles from Rodez. *Pop.* 1,300.

CAMPAN, *kam'-pa*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrenees, 12 miles from Bagnères-en-Bigorre. *Pop.* 4,000. In its neighbourhood there are marble-quarries.

CAMPAN, Madame, in her fifteenth year was appointed reader to the daughters of Louis XV. of France, and in 1770 married, and became first lady of the bedchamber to Marie Antoinette, the dauphiness. With this princess she remained till the Revolution parted them, when she opened a boarding-school at St. Germain-en-Laye. She subsequently became superintendent of the establishment at Ecouen, founded by Napoleon I. for the daughters and sisters of the officers of the Legion of Honour. This establishment was, after the Restoration, suppressed, when she retired to Mantes, where she passed the remainder of her days, enjoying a reputation for many virtues and accomplishments. *B.* 1752; *D.* at Mantes, 1822. She wrote "Memoirs of the Private Life of Marie Antoinette," and "Historical Anecdotes of the Reigns of Louis XV. and XVI."

CAMPANA, *kam-pa'-na*, an island off the W. coast of Patagonia. *Ext.* 55 miles long, with an average breadth of 10. *Lat.* 48° 30' S. *Lon.* 75° 30' W.

CAMPANELLA, Thomas, *kam'-pa-nel'-la*, an Italian philosopher, and a monk of the Dominican order. His sagacity enabled him to discover the falsity of the Peripatetic system, when he formed one of his own, which attracted attention, and procured him many enemies. In 1599 he was seized at Naples, and committed to prison on suspicion of being engaged in a conspiracy against the Spaniards, who were then masters of his country. He was imprisoned 27 years, and was several times tortured, five times brought to trial, and finally sent to Rome at the request of the pope. In 1634 he escaped and went to France, where Cardinal Richelieu allowed him a pension. *B.* at Stello, Calabria, 1568; *D.* at Paris, 1639. His principal works are "De recta Ratione studendi," in which are some excellent rules for philosophizing, "Aphorismata Politica," and "De Monarchia Hispanica."

CAMPANIA, *kam-pai'-ne-a*, the ancient name of that part of the present kingdom of Naples which is now called Terra di Lavoro.

CAMPANO, John Antonio, *kam-pa'-no*, a learned Italian, who was originally a shepherd-boy. In this capacity he attracted the notice of a priest, who took him home, and gave him a liberal education. Acquiring considerable knowledge of the Greek language, he subsequently became professor of rhetoric at Perugia. Pius II. made him a bishop, and sent him to the congress at Ratisbon. Sixtus IV. appointed him governor of Citta da Castello; but Campano, having resisted an arbitrary act of his against the inhabitants, incurred the pope's displeasure; on which he withdrew to his bishopric of Terrano, where he died. *B.* in Campania, 1429; *D.* at Terrano, 1477.—He wrote the history of Andrew Braccio, a famous commander; several moral and political treatises, letters, orations, and Latin poems; all of which were published together in 1707 and 1734, at Leipsic.

CAMPANUS, John, *kam-pai'-nus*, of Novara, sometimes called Novarese Campano, an Italian mathematician, the first translator of Euclid from the Arabic, flourished about the 13th century. Some authorities say before this.—Although his works, which consisted of writings on astronomy and geometry principally, are long exploded, yet he deserves praise, as one of those studious men who, though few, laboured zealously at the exact sciences, and did their best to extend the knowledge of them.

CAMPASPE, *kam-pas'-pe*, the wife of Apelles.

CAMPBELL, John, Lord, *kam'-bel*, lord chancel-

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lor of England, was the second son of the Rev. Dr. George Campbell, minister of Cupar, Fifeshire. He received his education at the university of St. Andrew's, and in 1800 was entered a student at Lincoln's Inn, London. In 1826 he was called to the bar, and in 1827 became a bench. In 1830 he was elected member of parliament for Stafford, and in 1832 was appointed solicitor-general. In 1834 he was attorney-general, and in 1841 became lord chancellor of Ireland, when he was raised to the peerage as Baron Campbell. The same year he resigned the chancellorship, and in 1846 became chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. In 1850 he attained the position due to his industry, and became lord chief justice of the court of Queen's Bench, with a salary of £8,000 a year. In June, 1859, he was appointed, under the Palmerston administration, lord chancellor. As a member of parliament he represented first, Stafford, then Dudley, and then Edinburgh; for which he sat till 1841. In 1846 he produced his "Lives of the Lord Chancellors, &c.," and in 1849 the "Lives of the Chief Justices,"—works which, in a literary point of view, added to his reputation. *B.* near Cupar, Scotland, 1779.

CAMPBELL, John, an ingenious Scotch writer, who in his fifth year was brought to Windsor, and never after visited his native country. He was designed for the law, but renounced that profession on the expiration of his clerkship, and devoted himself to literature. His first performance was the "Military History of Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough," in 2 vols. folio, published in 1736. This work was well received, and occasioned the author to be employed in writing the "Universal History," of which the cosmogony is known to be his. While he was engaged in this work, he published several books, the principal of which was the "Lives of the Admirals," 4 vols. 8vo; a performance of great merit. In 1743 he published a curious tract, entitled "Hermippus redivivus; or, the Sage's Triumph over Old Age and the Grave." The year following appeared his improved edition of Harris's collection of Voyages and Travels, 2 vols. folio. He next engaged in that great undertaking the "Biographia Britannica," which began to be published in numbers in 1745, and was completed in seven volumes folio. In 1750 he published his "Present State of Europe," which went through six editions; and in 1754, the university of Glasgow conferred on him the degree of LL.D. He wrote a vindication of the peace in 1763, for which he was appointed king's agent for the province of Georgia. His greatest work, in the composition of which he spent many years, is his "Political Survey of Britain," which appeared in 2 vols. 4to, 1774, and abounds in speculative projects and political schemes. He wrote, besides, a great number of pamphlets and anonymous books, and contributed to a variety of compilations. *B.* at Edinburgh, 1708; *D.* 1775.

CAMPBELL, Rev. George, an eminent Scotch divine, who in 1759 was appointed principal of Marischal College, Aberdeen. In 1763 he answered Hume's Essay on Miracles; and subsequently had the degree of D.D. conferred on him by King's College, Aberdeen. In 1771 he was appointed professor of divinity, and in 1776 published his "Philosophy of Rhetoric," which, with the exception of Whateley's, is, perhaps, the ablest work on the subject. Campbell undoubtedly possessed a highly philosophical mind, of great depth, acuteness, and critical power. He wrote several other works of a theological kind. *B.* at Aberdeen, 1709; *D.* 1796.—Some years previous to his death he had resigned his professorship, when King George III. granted him a pension of £300 year.

CAMPBELL, Thomas, one of the most chaste of modern poets, was the youngest of a family consisting of eleven sons and daughters. After passing through the university of Glasgow, in which he excelled as a Greek scholar, he went to Edinburgh, where, in 1799, he published his "Pleasures of Hope," which Byron, who ought to be a judge, pronounces "one of the most beautiful didactic poems in the language." It, however, has some of the faults of a juvenile performance, notwithstanding the splendour of its diction, and the fervour with which it is throughout imbued. The profits arising from this performance enabled him to visit the continent. During this tour he had a view from a

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distance of the battle of Hohenlinden, which he afterwards celebrated in his epic poem of that name. On his return to Edinburgh he continued to write, but in 1803 removed to London, where he began to pursue literature as a profession. In 1806 he received from the Fox ministry a pension of £200 a year, which he enjoyed for life. In 1809 he published his "Gertrude of Wyoming," which Lord Jeffrey pronounced "a polished and pathetic poem in the old style of English pathos and poetry." It is unquestionably superior to the "Pleasures of Hope" in purity of diction, and, in every other quality, its equal. In 1820 he became the editor of the "New Monthly Magazine," which post he held till 1830. In 1824 appeared his "Theodoric," a poem of great sweetness, though deficient in power. In 1831 he established the "Metropolitan Magazine," which he managed only a short time. In 1842 he published his "Pilgrim of Glencoe," which did not raise his poetical character above the point it already had attained. During his intervals of repose from severer duties, he occasionally produced smaller effusions, which, from their strength and beauty, have long kept possession of the popular mind. His lyrics are, perhaps, the noblest bursts of poetical feeling, fervour, and enthusiasm, that have ever flashed from any poet. *B.* at Glasgow, 1777; *D.* at Boulogne, 1844.—Campbell also wrote several prose biographies and other works. He was elected twice to the lord rectorship of Glasgow, and took an active part in forming the London University, now University College, which he indeed claimed the merit of originating. His body rests in Westminster Abbey, where, near the centre of the Poets' Corner, there is a marble statue of him by Marshall.

CAMPBELL, Rev. John, a Scotch clergyman, who took an active part in almost every Christian work. In 1804 he was appointed pastor of the Independent church at Kingsland, and greatly assisted in the formation of the British and Foreign Bible Society. In 1812 he made a voyage to Africa, for the purpose of visiting the stations of the London Missionary Society, and returned in 1814. He revisited that country in 1818-21. Of these voyages he published accounts, and founded the "Youth's Magazine," of which he acted as editor for eighteen years. He also published numerous other works of a religious tendency. *B.* at Edinburgh, 1766.

CAMPBELL, Sir Alexander, a lieutenant-general in the British army, who aided in the defence of Gibraltar, and assisted in the destruction of the enemy's floating batteries. After serving abroad nearly 20 years, principally in the East, where he was present at the siege of Seringapatam, and all the great conflicts from 1793 to 1803, he returned in the latter year to England. Shortly after he went to the Peninsula, where, in 1809, at the battle of Talavera, he commanded the right wing, and was dangerously wounded. Recovering from this, he again joined the army, and fought at Busaco and other places. The last appointment he received was commander-in-chief of Madras. *B.* in Perthshire, 1759; *D.* at Fort St. George, 1824.

CAMPBELL, Lords of Argyle. (See ARGYLE, Lords of.)

CAMPBELL, Sir Colin. (See CLYDE, Lord.)

CAMPBELL, the name of several counties in the United States. 1. In Virginia. *Area*, 570 square miles. *Pop.* 24,000, of whom nearly a half are slaves. 2. In Kentucky, on the Ohio. *Area*, 120 square miles. *Pop.* 14,000, of whom a few are slaves. 3. In Tennessee. *Area*, 450 square miles. *Pop.* 6,000, of whom a half are slaves. 4. In Georgia. *Area*, 360 square miles. *Pop.* 7,500, of whom 1,500 are slaves.—All these counties have a fertile soil, and yield grain and tobacco.

CAMPBELL ISLAND lies in the South Pacific, and is 36 miles in circumference. Its coast is indented with bays, and it is said to have an interesting flora. *Lat.* 52° 33' S. *Lon.* 169° 8' 41" E.

CAMPBELLTOWN, a seaport-town of Argyleshire, Scotland, situate on the coast of Cantire, 30 miles from Ayr. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in distilling, and in the herring-fishery. *Pop.* 10,000.—Also a village in Inverness-shire, on Beauley Firth, 10 miles from Inverness.

CAMPDEN, or CAMDEN, *kām'-den*, a town and parish of Gloucestershire, 24 miles from Gloucester. *Area* of parish, 4,660 acres. *Pop.* about 3,000.

CAMPEACHY, *kām-pe'-che*, the chief seaport-town of Yucatan, Central America, 90 miles from Merida.

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Campo Formio

Its houses are well built of stone. There is a good dock and fort, which commands both the town and harbour. It has, besides, churches, convents, a college, and shipbuilding-docks. Cotton and wax are its principal exports, and it is the centre of the Campeachy wood or logwood trade. *Pop.* 15,000. *Lat.* 20° 50' N. *Lon.* 90° 33' W.

CAMPEGGIO, Lorenzo, *kām-pej'-e-o*, a cardinal, who was originally a professor of civil law at Bologna, and had married; but losing his wife, entered the church, and was made a bishop. Leo X. created him a cardinal while he was nuncio at the imperial court. In 1519 he was sent legate to England, to collect the tithes for the war against the Turks; and, while there, he was nominated bishop of Salisbury. In 1524 he was sent into Germany, as the delegate of the pope, to oppose the progress of Lutheranism, in which he met with no success. The subject of the separation between Henry VIII. and Catharine of Aragon brought him once more to England; but he was so unsuccessful in his mission, that he incurred the blame of all parties. He was recalled in 1529, and the pope sent him again to Germany, where he attended the diet of Augsburg. *B.* at Milan, 1474; *D.* at Rome, 1539.—He was a learned man, and the friend of Erasmus and other eminent scholars. Some of his letters are in a collection printed at Bâle in 1550. He had a brother, called Thomas, who was also a bishop. He published several works on the canon law, and died in 1564.

CAMPEGINE, *kām'-pai-je'-nai*, a town of the duchy of Modena, on the Enza, 8 miles from Reggio. *Pop.* 2,000.

CAMPER, Peter, *kām'-per*, an eminent German physician and naturalist, who studied under Boerhaave, Muschenbroek, Gravesande, and other great men in Leyden university. Having lost his parents at the age of twenty-six, he visited England, France, and Germany where he cultivated the acquaintance of men of letters. At Berlin he met with a flattering reception from Frederick the Great. To the study of medicine he united that of many other sciences, and cultivated a taste for the fine arts. He designed, painted, and modelled with exactness and elegance; but he excelled in the study of philosophy and natural history. His works on these subjects are in 6 vols. 8vo, enriched with above 100 folio plates of the most curious objects. He wrote also on the physiognomies of men of different countries, a work of considerable ingenuity, though necessarily not altogether to be relied on. *B.* at Leyden, 1722; *D.* 1789.

CAMPERDOWN, *kām'-per-down*, a village of the Netherlands, in the North Sea, 27 miles from Amsterdam. It gives its name to the victory of Admiral Duncan over the Dutch fleet, October 11, 1797.

CAMPHUSEN, Dirk, *kām'-hoo'-sen*, an eminent painter, whose landscapes and moonlight-pieces are extremely beautiful. *B.* at Gorcum, 1586.

CAMPI, *kām'-pe*, a town of the kingdom of Naples, in the province of Terra di Otranto, 9 miles from Lecce. *Manf.* Straw hats. *Pop.* 4,101.

CAMPI, a district in the grand duchy of Tuscany, in the Val d'Arno, below Florence. It contains several villages of the same name, and the inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the preparation of the fine Tuscan straw for hats and bonnets.

CAMPISTRON, John Galbert de, *kām-pees'-trawng*, a French poet, who, at an early age, went to Paris, and there was fortunate enough to acquire the friendship, and receive the advice of the poet Racine. Through him he became secretary to the duke of Vendôme. His plays possess many beauties, and are formed on the model of those of Racine. *B.* at Toulouse, 1656; *D.* 1723.—He also wrote some operas, of which the best known is "Acis and Galatea."

CAMPO, *kām'-po*, the name of a number of unimportant villages and towns in Spain.

CAMPO BASSO, *kām'-po bas'-so*, a fortified town of Naples, in the province of Molise, about 60 miles from Naples. *Manf.* Cutlery and arms. *Pop.* 3,000.

CAMPO BELLO, *kām'-po bell'-lo*, an island of New Brunswick, with a lighthouse 60 feet high. It has several excellent harbours. *Ext.* 9 miles long, and from 5 to 3 broad. *Lat.* 44° 57' N. *Lon.* 66° 55' W.

CAMPO FORMIO, *kām'-po for'-me-o*, a town of Lombardo-Venetia, 4 miles from Udine. *Pop.* 1,800. It is remarkable as the place where a treaty of peace was

Campo Santo

signed between Austria and France, on the 17th October, 1797. By it, Austria ceded the Low Countries and the territory of the empire as far as the Rhine, she recognized the Cisalpine republic, and received in return the Venetian territories.

CAMPO SANTO, *kam'-po san'-to*, a town of the duchy of Modena, Italy, situate on the Pavaro, 15 miles from the town of Modena. *Pop.* 2,500.—In 1743, a sanguinary battle was fought here, between the Spanish and Austrian forces.

CAMPOS DOS GOITACAZES, *kam'-pos dos goi'-ta-ka'-zais*, a city of Brazil, on the Parahiba, about 160 miles from Rio Janeiro. *Pop.* 4,000. There is a district attached to this city containing a population of 40,000, and producing considerable quantities of sugar-cane.

CAMPRODON, *kam'-pro-done*, a fortified town of Catalonia, Spain, 28 miles from Gerona. *Pop.* 1,200. This town was taken by the French in 1794.

CAMPSIE, *kämp'-se*, a village and parish of Stirling-shire, Scotland, 15 miles from Stirling. *Area*, 22,400 acres. *Pop.* 7,000, chiefly employed in calico-printing, cotton factories, and chemical works. In its picturesque neighbourhood are **CAMPSIE FIELDS**, which attain a height of 1,500 feet.

CAMPUS MARTIUS, *käm'-pus mar'-she-us*, a large plain at Rome, without the walls of the city, where the Roman youths performed their exercises, wrestled, hurled the javelin, threw the discus, rode the horse, and drove the chariot. Here the public assemblies were held, the officers of state chosen, and audience given to foreign ambassadors. It was called Martius, because dedicated to Mars; and was sometimes called Tiberinus, from its closeness to the Tiber.

CAMROOP, *kam'-roop*, an old subdivision of British India, now broken up, and distributed under other names. *Area*, 2,783 square miles. *Pop.* 300,000.

CAMTOOS, *käm'-toos*, a considerable river of S. Africa, in the E. part of the Cape Colony. It rises in the Nieuwveld mountains, and, after a course of 200 miles, falls into the sea, 20 miles from Uitenhage.

CAMULOGENUS, *käm'-u-lo-je'-nus*, a general of the Gauls, chief of the Parisii (Parisians), who defended Lutetia (Paris) against the Romans under Labienus, one of Caesar's lieutenants, and perished in a battle outside the walls, on the spot now called the Plain of Vaugirard. Lived in the 1st century B.C.

CANA, *kai'-na*, a ruined town of Palestine, 12 miles from Acre. It is supposed to be the scene of the miracle of changing water into wine, recorded in St. John. There are two other villages of this name in Palestine.

CANAAN, *kai'-nän*, 'a merchant,' the wicked son of Ham, whose posterity, the Amorites, Hivites, and others, suffered, in accordance with the prophetic curse of Noah.

CANAAN, a country which bordered the eastern coast of the Mediterranean Sea, where the Supreme Being announced most of his holy oracles after the death of Moses, and where many of the principal events recorded in Scripture took place. It has been, from this circumstance, commonly called the Holy Land.

CANAAN, a name common to several townships in the United States. 1. In Somerset county, Maine. 2. In Grafton county, New Hampshire. 3. In Essex county, Vermont. 4. In Litchfield county, Connecticut.

CANADA, *kän'-a-da*, the most extensive and important British colony in America. It is divided into Canada East, or Upper Canada, and Canada West, or Lower Canada. It is bounded on the N.W. and E. by other British territories, but the lines of demarcation are not positively determined; on the S. and partly on the E. it is bounded by the United States. *Ext.* From Lake Superior to the island of Anticosti, about 1,000 miles, with an average breadth of 300. *Area*, variously stated at 300,000 and 350,000 square miles.—Approximating to this latter extent, 90,000 are given to the Upper province, 205,863 to the Lower, and 62,500 square miles to the St. Lawrence and its estuary. *Desc.* The Upper province may be viewed as possessed of a generally even surface, having few great elevations. It has a table ridge running S.E. and N.W., and forming a watershed between lakes Huron and Superior; but there are no physical features sufficiently striking to require particular description. The Lower province may be viewed as mountainous when compared

Canada

with the other. The principal ranges run parallel with each other, and stretch from S.W. to N.E. They are called the Green, the Mealy, and the Wotchish mountains. The first commences at Quebec, and, on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, follows the course of that river to where the range ends, between the Bay of Chaleur and Gaspé Point. The second stretches along the N. side of the river, and ends at Sandwich Bay; and the third, in the form of a crescent, lies between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Hudson's Bay. *Rivers.* The St. Lawrence and its tributaries, the Ottawa, Seguenay, St. Maurice, or Three Rivers, Richlieu, Chaudiere, and St. Francis. *Lakes.* The largest in the world, and extremely numerous, the sizes of most of which are already noticed in the article on AMERICA, NORTH, which see. *Climate.* Excessive. In Upper Canada the winter is considerable shorter than in Lower, and is also milder, on account of its nearer proximity to the great lakes. The skies of Canada are celebrated for their purity and transparency, fogs being hardly known. *Zoology.* Bears, wolves, beavers, foxes, otters, martens, racoons, minks, muskrats, and squirrels. Deer were at one time plentiful, but they have become scarce, and the lynx and the wild cat have almost disappeared before the axe of the settler. Wild turkeys, swans, woodcocks, and snipes are frequently met with; whilst ducks and geese abound. The sky is sometimes darkened by flights of wild pigeons and jays. Woodpeckers and blackbirds are found in many and beautiful varieties. Besides these, there are eagles, hawks, kites, owls, crows, bitterns, and herons. Among reptiles, the rattlesnake and adder are found; but, although snakes are numerous, they are not so abundant as they are in the United States. Of insects, the bee and the mosquito are plentiful, and both the lakes and the rivers are well supplied with fish. The domestic animals are the same as those of this country. *Forests.* Immense; indeed, the greater part of the country is still covered with wood, chiefly consisting of the red and white pine, mingled with various kinds of ash, black and white birch, beech, elm, hickory, the butternut-tree, black walnut, cherry, bird's-eye-maple, sugar-maple, lime-tree, white sycamore, and button-wood. In moist places, the alder, the willow, and several varieties of thorn appear; whilst the tamarack and the red and white cedar spread their green foliage over the swamps. A profusion of flowers paint the earth, and wild fruits of the choicest description are gathered from the fruit-bearing bushes and trees. Among these may be noticed, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, cranberries, cherries, grapes, plums, strawberries, figs, &c. *Pro.* Wheat, rye, oats, pease, maize, buckwheat, and potatoes; nearly all kinds of vegetables thrive with proper cultivation, and pumpkins and squashes grow to an enormous size in the open fields. A considerable portion of ground is laid out for pasture and cattle, and sheep and hogs are raised. *Minerals.* Iron, copper, lead, tin, silver, marble, and lithographic stones. *Exp.* Timber is the principal article; but large quantities of barrelled beef, pork, flour, wheat, butter, pease, pot and pearl ashes, are also exported. There is a considerable trade carried on in lumber, fur, and wool, and a vast capital is invested in sawmills and log-ponds. *Imp.* Wines, spirits, molasses, tobacco, tea, coffee, and refined sugars. *Manf.* Unimportant. *Gov.* Resembles that of Great Britain. The executive is vested in a governor-general, appointed by the Crown, and assisted in his administration by an executive council, the members of which hold their seats for life, unless forfeited by crime. The Legislative House consists of members elected by the people, and the mode of proceeding in the provincial parliament is precisely the same as that followed by the parliament of Great Britain. *Pop.* about 2,000,000, the inhabitants of each province being pretty equally divided. *Lat.* between 42° and 53° N. *Lon.* between 64° 15' and 90° 14' W.—The name of Canada is taken from the Indian word *kanata*, which signifies a collection of huts. In 1499 the country was discovered by J. and S. Cabot, and, in 1535, was taken possession of by Jacques Cartier, in the name of Francis I., and called New France. In 1602, La Roque of Roberval, at no great distance from Quebec, founded the fort of Charlebourg; and, in 1608, Samuel Champlain laid the foundation of Quebec. In

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Canadian River

1617 a French expedition was formed to explore the colony, on which the English made several attempts between 1689 and 1711, without much success. In 1754 the war between France and England broke out, and continued till between 1759-60, when Canada was conquered by the British, and definitively ceded to them by the treaty of Paris in 1763. One of the chief events of this war was the taking of Quebec, in 1759, where the French general, Montcalm, and the British leader, Wolfe, both fell, mortally wounded. During the American war of independence, Canada, in 1775, was invaded, but without success. In 1791 an act of parliament divided Canada into two provinces,—an Upper and Lower. In 1793 it was made an English bishopric; and there are now bishops of Quebec, Montreal, and Toronto, besides Roman Catholic bishops and Protestant ministers of all denominations. In 1812, during the second American war, Lower Canada was the scene of frequent combats between the British and Americans. In 1838 and 1839 the Lower province was shaken by a violent insurrectionary movement, which was successfully quelled by the firmness of the British power. In the latter year the Canadas were re-united under one governor-general.

CANADIAN RIVER, after a course estimated at 800 miles, joins the Arkansas, in the state of Arkansas, North America, near lat. 37° N., and lon. 106° W.

CANALE, *ka-na-lat*, a town of Piedmont, 10 miles from Alba. It has mineral waters. Pop. 3,200.

CANANDAIGUA, *kān'-ān-dai'-ga*, a post-township and village in the county of Ontario, U.S., 208 miles from Albany. Pop. about 7,000.—The town stands on a lake of the same name, 15 miles long, with an average breadth of about 2 miles.

CANANORE, *kan'-a-nor*, a seaport-town of Hindostan, on the coast of Malabar, in the presidency of Madras, and 100 miles from Seringapatam. It was the capital of a territory long ruled over by female sovereigns, and is the chief military station of the British in Malabar.—In 1501 a small fort was built here by the Portuguese, which was, in 1664, taken by the Dutch. These were driven out by Tippoo Sahib, and, in 1790, the British took possession.

CANAR, *ka'-nar*, a small town of New Grenada, S. America, 150 miles from Quito, celebrated for its numerous ruins, and for a palace of the Incas, in an extraordinary state of preservation.

CANARA, *kan'-a-ra*, a province on the Malabar coast of Hindostan. It is bounded on the N. by the province of Bejapore, E. by the Mysore and Balaghaut district, S. by Malabar, and W. by the sea. Ext. 180 miles long, by 30 to 70 broad. Area, 7,720 square miles. Pop. about 1,000,000.—This province was ceded to the British government in 1799.

CANARIES, or CANARY ISLANDS, *kā-nair'-es*, a group in the Atlantic, near the W. coast of Africa, the largest of which are Tenerife, Grand Canary, Fuerteventura, Palma, Hierro or Ferro, Gomera, and Lancerote. They were celebrated in antiquity, under the appellation of the Fortunate Islands. United Area, estimated at 4,000 square miles. Desc. The whole have a mountainous character, some of their peaks attaining a great height, and Tenerife culminating in 12,182 feet above the level of the sea. The sides of the mountains, which incline towards the west and north, are covered with vegetation, and exhibit, rising above each other, the plants of the torrid, the temperate, and even the frigid zone. The most verdant and fertile islands are Grand Canary and Tenerife; Lancerote and Fuerteventura are dry and sandy; but they are all more or less volcanic. Climate. Hot, though greatly moderated by Atlantic breezes. Zoology. There are many dogs, and the goat is of great service, as also the camel and ass, which are used as beasts of burden. The principal birds are the vulture, bustard, pheasant, wood-pigeon, and the canary-bird, so well known throughout the civilized world. Pro. The most valuable production of the Canaries is wine, of which Tenerife yields a great quantity; wheat, maize, potatoes, and French beans. The other articles of trade are brandy, archil, and soda. Pop. perhaps 205,000. Lat. between 27° 40' and 29° 25' N. Lon. between 13° 25' and 18° 16' W.—These islands were first discovered about 1330, when a Spanish or French vessel was driven upon them by stress of weather. In 1402 the Spaniards took possession of

Candia

some of the islands, and, in 1512, their government was supreme throughout the group, and they have since retained possession of them.

CANARY, GRAND, the largest and most fertile of the group of the Canaries. Ext. About 35 miles long, by 28 broad. Area, 758 square miles. Desc. The whole island consists in a manner of one mountain, the culminating point of which is El Cumbre, which rises to 6,648 feet above the level of the sea, with its summit capped in perpetual snow. The lofty central parts of the island contain copious springs of pure water, which flow down in rivulets through the valleys, and preserve almost uninterrupted verdure and fertility. There are two, sometimes even three, harvests in the year, of wheat and maize. Pop. about 60,000.

CANCALE, *kan'-kal*, a seaport-town and parish of France, in the department Ile-et-Vilaine, 3 miles from St. Malo. Pop. 6,000.—The rocks around Cancale furnish large quantities of oysters.

CANCELLARA, *kan-sail-la'-ra*, a town of the kingdom of Naples, 9 miles from Potenza. Pop. 3,140.

CANCHE, *kānsh*, a river of France, in the department of Pas-de-Calais, which rises near Estrées, and falls, after a course of 50 miles, into the British Channel.

CANDACE, *kān-dai'-se*, the designation conferred on the warrior queens of Ethiopia, in the later period of the kingdom of Meröe. The most distinguished in history invaded Egypt 22 B.C., but was defeated by the Romans, and compelled to sue to Augustus for peace. This she obtained, with a remission of the tribute imposed on her by Petronius, one of the generals of the Roman army. Lived in the 1st century B.C.

CANDEHAR, or KANDEHAR, *kan'-da-har*, a fortified city of Afghanistan, and one of its capitals. It stands in a fertile plain, 200 miles from Cabool, and about 3,500 feet above the level of the sea. Pop. unascertained; but variously stated from 30,000 to 100,000. Lat. 32° 37' N. Lon. 66° 20' E.—This city is supposed to have originally been founded by Alexander the Great. (See AFGHANISTAN.)

CANDEISH, or KHANDESH, *kan'-dish*, an old province of Hindostan, now belonging to the presidency of Bombay, inclosed by the districts Surat and Ahmednuggur, and the Indore, Gwalior, and Nizam's territories. Area, about 9,400 square miles. Desc. Fertile, nearly encompassed by mountains, and watered by the Nerbudda, the Tuptee or Taptee, and other considerable streams. Pro. Grain, indigo, and cotton. Pop. 800,000. Lat. between 20° and 22° N. Lon. between 73° and 76° E.—Taken by the British in 1819.

CANDELABRO, *kan'-dai-la'-ro*, a river of Naples, in the province of Capitanata, rising in Mount Liburno. After receiving the Triolo, Salsola, and Celone, during a course of 40 miles, it falls into the Adriatic Sea. At its mouth are salt-works.

CANDIA, or CRETE, *kān'-de-a*, an island belonging to Turkey, in the Mediterranean, situate to the south of the Grecian archipelago. Ext. 150 miles long, with a breadth ranging from 6 to 35. Desc. Mountainous, being traversed by a high range throughout its entire length. Mount Ida, renowned in classic story, rises, near its centre, to a height of 7,674 feet. Upon it Jupiter is said to have been educated by the Corybantes. The coasts are indented with caverns, and the soil of the valleys is fertile and productive. Climate. Genial and healthy. Pro. Oil, oranges, lemons, silk, wine, raisins, carobs, honey, cotton, and corn. Manf. Leather, soap, spirits, sacking, and coarse cloths. Pop. estimated at 160,000, of whom 50,000 are Turks, the rest Greeks. Lat. between 34° 55' and 35° 43' N. Lon. between 23° 30' and 26° 20' E.—This island has been, at different times, ruled by different powers. After a war of twenty years, it was finally taken by the Turks from the Venetians in 1669.

CANDIA, the capital of the above island, is situate in an elevated plain on the N. coast, and is strongly fortified. The houses are mean and ill-built. The harbour, once capacious, is now available only for vessels of light draught. The soap-works here are the largest in the island. Pop. 12,000. Lat. 35° 16' N. Lon. 25° 4' E.—This town fell before the arms of the Turks in 1669. It was besieged for three years, during which 29,000 Christians and 70,000 Turks were slain. The Turks made 69 assaults, and the Venetians 80 sorties, and 1,364 mines were exploded on both sides.

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CANDIA, *kan'-de-a*, a town of Piedmont, 20 miles from Novara. *Pop.* 2,300.—Another in the province of Ivrea. *Pop.* 2,300.

CANDLISH, Robert Smith, D.D., *kän'-dlish*, one of the most eminent ministers of the Free Church of Scotland. He was educated for the ministry of the established Church of Scotland, and held the parochial charge of St. George's Church, Edinburgh. At the disruption of the Establishment in 1843, Dr. Candlish took a leading part, and assisted, with other eminent clergymen, to form the Free Church. He afterwards became the pastor of Free St. George's, in the Lothian-road, Edinburgh. He published numerous pamphlets and sermons, besides some works on religious subjects.

CANDY, or **KANDY**, *kän'-de*, a kingdom of Ceylon, formerly occupying the central parts of that island, and extending outward, so as to leave a narrow ring around the whole coast. The Dutch were formerly masters of Ceylon; but being expelled by the English, the latter entered into a war with the Candians, and obtained possession of their capital, in which only a detachment of troops was left. These now suffered so much by the climate, that, being attacked by the Candians, they were compelled to retreat. Afterwards, though they surrendered on terms, all were put to the sword, with the exception of Major Davie, the commander, who was detained prisoner by the Candians, among whom he died. Candy, the capital, was again taken possession of by the British, and abandoned. In 1815 the country was again invaded with 3,000 men, and the sovereign being formally deposed in 1816, the kingdom of Candy was annexed to the British dominions.

CANDY, or **KANDY**, a town of Ceylon, formerly the capital of the above, situate in a plain, amidst mountains covered with wood, 62 miles from Colombo. It consists mostly of mud huts with European barracks, the residence of the British governor, several missionary schools, an hospital, and many small temples. It now belongs to the British. *Pop.* unascertained. *Lat.* 7° 23' N. *Lon.* 80° 47' E.

CANEA, or **KHANIA**, a fortified seaport of the island of Candia, on the north coast, 65 miles from Candia. It is a neat town, the buildings being almost all Venetian. Its harbour is the best in the island; it has a lighthouse, and is defended by a fort. *Manf.* Chiefly soap. *Pop.* 8,000, of whom about two thirds are Mahometans.

CANELLI, *ka-nell'-le*, a town of the Sardinian states, Piedmont, 12 miles from Asti. *Pop.* 3,500.

CANGA ARGUELLES, José, *kan'-ga ar-gail'-yais*, a Spanish author and statesman. In 1823 he became an exile in England, where he produced a "Dictionary of Finance" and "Observations on the Histories of the Peninsular War." These are his most important works, although he is the writer of several others. After passing seven years in London, he suddenly became an apologist for the measures of Ferdinand, and was permitted to return to his country. He subsequently became a member of the Cortes for the third time. *B.* in the Asturias, 1770; *D.* 1843.

CANGE, Charles du Fresne du. (*See* DUCANGE.)

CANGIAGO, or **CAMBISI**, Ludovico, *kan-ja'-go*, a Genoese painter, who executed some admirable works in Italy and Spain. *B.* 1527; *D.* 1585.

CANICATTI, *kan'-e-kat'-te*, a town in Sicily, on the Naro, 15 miles from Girgenti. It is well built; and most of its inhabitants are connected with agriculture. *Pop.* 16,500.

CANIGOU, *kan'-e-goo*, a mountain of France, 25 miles from Perpignan. *Height*, 9,137 feet; being one of the culminating points of the Pyrenees.

CANINO, *ka-ne'-no*, a town in the States of the Church, Italy, 40 miles from Viterbo. Here is a fine palace, given by Pius VII. to Lucien Bonaparte, who also took the title of prince of Canino.

CANNE, *kän'-ne*, a small village of Apulia, 8 miles from Barletta, near the Ofanto (formerly Aufidus), where Hannibal defeated the Roman consuls P. Æmilius and Terentius Varro, with immense slaughter, on the 21st of May, 216 B.C. The present inhabitants still call the place where the battle occurred, "the field of blood."

CANNES, or **CANES**, *kan*, a small seaport of France, in Provence, on the Mediterranean, 25 miles from

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Draguignan. It trades in fruit, corn, and anchovies. *Pop.* about 6,000.—Here Bonaparte landed on 1st March, 1815, on his return from Elba. Lord Brougham had a residence here, where he annually went, to avoid the rigours of the English winter.

CANNING, the Right Honourable George, *kän'-ning*, was, on the paternal side, of Irish extraction. His father came to London, entered himself of the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar. Meeting with little practice, he abandoned the law for literature, but being unable to maintain himself in this new vocation, became a wine-merchant, in which capacity he failed, and died of a broken heart. His mother became an actress, and married an actor. He also dying, she was now married to a Mr. Hunn, a linen-draper of Exeter, and lived long enough to see her son attain the eminence to which his distinguished abilities entitled him. George was educated first at Hyde Abbey School, Winchester, then at Eton, and then at Oxford, where he was recognized as a high-class man. He then entered Lincoln's Inn, to follow the law as a profession, but being introduced by Mr. Pitt to the House of Commons, he abandoned the bar, and devoted himself wholly to the study of politics. This was in 1793. In 1796 he was appointed under-secretary of state, and in 1800 received a fortune of £100,000 by his marriage with Joanna, the daughter of General Scott. In 1801 he was appointed treasurer of the navy; and in 1807, a year after the death of Pitt, he was appointed, for the second time, secretary of state for foreign affairs. In 1809 he fought a duel with Lord Castlereagh; and in 1812 became member for Liverpool, which again elected him in 1814, 1818, and 1820. In 1816 he became president of the Board of Control, and in 1822 was named governor-general of India, and was about to embark for that country, when Lord Castlereagh, then marquis of Londonderry, committed suicide. This circumstance led to Mr. Canning relinquishing his appointment, and again accepting that of secretary of state for foreign affairs. In 1827 he became premier, the great object of a long and arduous political life. The last time he spoke in parliament was on the 29th of June, 1827. *B.* in London, 1770; *D.* at the villa of the duke of Devonshire, Chiswick, 1827.—Mr. Canning had great oratorical ability, with considerable poetical power, and much brilliancy of wit. He was a firm supporter of the cause of Catholic emancipation, and the main promoter of the independence of Greece.

CANNING, Charles John, Earl, was the only son of the Right Honourable George Canning, and on the death of his mother, in 1828, became Viscount Canning. In 1841 he was appointed secretary of state for foreign affairs, and under Sir Robert Peel became commissioner of woods and forests, and afterwards postmaster-general. In 1856 he succeeded Lord Dalhousie as governor-general of India, which appointment he held throughout the whole of the mutiny of the sepoy of 1857, 1858, and part of 1859. For his conduct during this trying period he was, in 1859, created an earl. *B.* 1812.

CANNINGTON, *kän'-ning-ton*, a village and parish of Somersetshire, 3 miles from Bridgewater. *Area*, 3,970 acres. *Pop.* 1,600. In the neighbourhood is Kit-hill, with an elevation of 1,060 feet.—A station on the Great Western Railway.

CANNOCK, *kän'-nok*, a parish of Staffordshire. *Area*, 11,970 acres. *Pop.* 3,000.—**CANNOCK CHASE**, a bleak tract of 25,000 acres, is in this neighbourhood.

CANO (Alonzo), *ka'-no*, is called the Michael Angelo of Spain, from the greatness of his talents in painting, statuary, and architecture. He studied architecture under his father, sculpture under Pacheco of Seville, and painting under Juan del Castillo. His two colossal statues of St. Peter and St. Paul were considered very fine, and many foreign artists came to copy them. He was soon taken notice of by Philip IV., and created first royal architect, king's painter, and instructor to the prince Don Balthazar Carlos. He adorned the palaces and churches with elegant pieces both in sculpture and painting; but a singular misfortune occurred while he was in the career of glory. Coming home one evening, he found his house robbed, his wife murdered, and his Italian man-servant fled. Notwithstanding the strong presumption against this man, the magistrates fastened their suspicion on Cano, who was

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known to be of a jealous temper. Fearful of the consequences, he fled; but afterwards returned to Madrid, where he was racked to extort confession. He endured the torture without uttering a word to criminate himself, when the king caused him to be delivered, and took him again into favour. After this he entered the church as an asylum from further persecution, but still continued his professional pursuits. In his last moments, when the priest held to him a crucifix, wretchedly executed, he told him to take it away, for that it was so badly done he could not bear the sight of it. *B.* at Grenada, 1600; *D.* 1676.

CANO, Sebastian del, the first seaman who sailed round the globe. He accompanied Magellan to the East Indies, and, after the death of that famous sailor, sailed to the isles of Sunda, and doubled, after many attempts, the Cape of Good Hope. He returned to Spain in 1522, after a voyage of more than three years. *B.* in Biscay, and lived in the 16th century.—There was also a JACQUES CANUS, a Portuguese navigator, who, in 1484, discovered the kingdom of Congo.

CANOPUS, *kā-no'-pus*, a god of the water, amongst the Egyptians, represented under the form of a vase, surmounted with a man's or animal's head.

CANOPUS, a city of Egypt, 12 miles from Alexandria, celebrated for the temple of Serapis. It received its name, it is said, from Canopus, the pilot of the vessel of Menelaus, who was buried in this place. Some affirm that the modern Aboukir stands here.

CANOVA, Antonio, *ka-no'-va*, the eminent Italian sculptor, who, at fourteen years of age, was received into the studio of Bernardi Torretti at Venice, and subsequently into that of Ferrari. His first imaginative group was "Orpheus and Eurydice;" his next, "Dædalus and Icarus," which immediately brought him prominently into notice. Through the interest of Faliero, a senator of Venice, he was enabled to exhibit this work among the leading artists of Rome; and their judgment was so satisfactory that it stimulated him to higher efforts in his beautiful art. He returned to Venice for a short time, but afterwards went back to Rome, with a pension of 300 ducats, settled by his own government upon him for three years. He now produced his "Theseus and the Minotaur," and gave such strong evidences of a graceful yet simple talent, that he was chosen to execute the monument of Ganganelli (Pope Clement XIV.), for the church of the SS. Apostoli at Rome. This exquisite performance was exhibited in 1787, and it, at once, raised him to the highest rank in his profession. He next executed Rezzonico's (Clement XIII.) monument, which, if possible, surpassed the other. This work is in St. Peter's, at Rome. His fame being now established, he employed himself in the production of imaginative subjects. His genius was classical, yet in the highest degree pure and natural. "The Graces," "Cupid and Psyche," "Endymion," "Statues of Nymphs," "Hercules hurling Lycas from the Rock," are all evidences of the originality, as well as of that refined and exalted taste by which he was distinguished. Besides such works, he executed a large number of monumental groups, as well as portrait statues; among which we may mention his Napoleon I., and Letitia, the mother of that emperor. After his fame may be said to have travelled to the ends of the earth, he visited England, where he was highly gratified with his reception. The object of this visit was chiefly to see the Elgin marbles, the sight of which, he said, was sufficient to recompense him for his journey from Rome. On his return to Rome he received a patent of nobility, with the title of marquis of Ischia, which he never assumed, but, to the last, had his cards engraved with plain Antonio Canova. *B.* at Possagno, a village in the Venetian territory, 1757; *D.* at Venice, 1822.

CANROBERT, François Certain de, *kan'-ro-bair*, a French marshal, who, in 1830, entered the army as a private. By attention to his duties and considerable quickness of talent, he rapidly rose through the successive ranks of his profession, and, in 1835, was sent to Africa as a sous-lieutenant. Here he rose to a captaincy; but, on entering the breach at the storming of Constantine, was severely wounded, and afterwards received the decoration of the Legion of Honour. In 1846 he became lieutenant-colonel, and

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was soon afterwards appointed to the command of a regiment of Zouaves. In 1850 he was made a brigadier-general, in 1852 aide-de-camp to Napoleon III., and, in 1853, a general of division. In 1854 he had the command of the first division of the army of the Crimea, under Marshal St. Arnaud; and, at the battle of the Alma, was slightly wounded by the splinter of a shell. On the death of St. Arnaud, he rose to be first in command; but the rising star of Bosquet burned with greater brilliancy in the eyes of the French. On the 5th of November he was wounded at Inkermann, and had his horse shot under him. The siege of Sebastopol, however, languished; dissatisfaction with the leaders of the allied army began to be expressed; and Canrobert, in 1855, resigned his chiefship. He did not, however, leave the Crimea, but resumed the command of his old division, and continued to serve with his usual zeal under the orders of Marshal Pélissier, who had superseded him. If this was done voluntarily, we cannot sufficiently admire the excellent temper which could submit to what most men, in his position, would have felt to be a galling humiliation. Ill health compelled him to quit the Crimea and return to Paris, where, on the birth of an heir to the imperial throne, in 1856, he was created a marshal. In 1859 he was appointed to the command of a division destined to operate against the Austrians in Piedmont; and at the battle of Magenta, fought on the 4th of June, shared in the honours of that field with General MacMahon. *B.* in Brittany, 1809.

CANSO, *kān'-so*, an island, cape, and small fishing bank, on the S.E. coast of Nova Scotia, in lat. 45° 20' N.—The GUT OF CANSO leads from the Atlantic Ocean into Northumberland Straits, between Nova Scotia and Cape Breton.

CANSTADT, or CANNSTADT, *kan'-stat*, a well-built town of Wurtemberg, on the Neckar, 4 miles from Stuttgart, of the inhabitants of which it is a favourite resort. *Pop.* 4,500.—In the vicinity a battle was fought in 1796, between General Moreau and the Archduke Charles of Austria.

CANTA, *kan'-ta*, a province and government of Peru, said to contain 62 towns. *Ext.* 100 miles long, by 72 broad. *Desc.* Intersected by the Andes, on the sides of which fruits and vegetables are cultivated. Cattle, sheep, and wild goats are numerous; but little is known of the country. *Pop.* of province, about 13,000. Its capital, of the same name, is in lat. 11° 10' S.

CANTABRIAN MOUNTAINS, *kān-tai'-bre-an*, the W. continuation of the system of the Pyrenees, in Spain, extending as far as Cape Finisterre. Some of their summits attain an elevation of 10,000 feet.

CANTAL, *kan'-tal*, a department of France, which comprises the greater part of the old province Auvergne. *Area*, 2,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, with its surface almost entirely covered with the debris of extinct volcanoes. There is, consequently, no great fertility, except in the valleys. *Rivers.* The Allagnon, the Lot, and Dordogne, with their affluents. *Pro.* Buckwheat, corn, potatoes, and chestnuts; cattle are depastured on the slopes of the hills, and the manufacture of cheese is considerable. The best quality of that article is called Roquefort. *Pop.* 254,000.

CANTARINI, Simon, *kan'-ta-re'-ne*, called the "Pezarese," a disciple of Guido, whose paintings are often taken for those of his master. *D.* at Verona, 1648.

CANTELEUX, *kan'-te-lu(r)*, a town of France, in the department Seine-Inférieure, on the Seine, 3 miles from Rouen. *Pop.* 3,500.

CANTEMIR, Demetrius, *kānt-e'-mir*, a Moldavian prince, of Tartarian extraction. Early in life he served the grand seignior, who appointed him governor of Moldavia, which he surrendered to Peter the Great, and obtained from him the title of prince. *B.* 1673; *D.* 1723.—He wrote a "History of the Rise and Fall of the Ottoman Empire," in Latin; "The System of the Mahometan Religion;" "The Present State of Moldavia," &c.

CANTEMIR, Antiochus, son of the preceding, was educated at St. Petersburg. He was raised to several important offices, and sent-ambassador to Paris and London. *B.* 1710; *D.* 1744.—He wrote poems in the Russian language, and translated Anacreon and other authors.

CANTERBURY, *kān'-ter-ber'-re*, a city, borough, and

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county of itself, in Kent, on the Stour, 53 miles from London. *Area*, 3,240 acres. The town consists of four principal streets, disposed in the form of a cross, and was formerly environed by walls, many portions of which remain. The dignity of being the metropolitan archiepiscopal see of all England belongs to it, and its spacious and magnificent cathedral, composed of the architecture of different periods, was, in the 12th century, erected on the site of the first Christian church built in Saxon England. It is in the form of a double cross, 514 feet in length, and 71 at its greatest breadth. The height of the vaulted roof is 80 feet, and that of the great tower 235. Many of the windows are superbly adorned with painted glass. Besides the cathedral, there are many parish churches within the walls of the city, and three in the suburbs. There are likewise places of worship for other denominations, several charitable institutions, a handsome and commodious court-hall or guild, a philosophical institution, with a library and museum, a gaol, a theatre, and barracks both for cavalry and infantry. A high mound, known by the name of "Dane John Hill," and encompassed by the city wall, is supposed to have been thrown up by the Danes. It forms the chief promenade of the citizens, as the old ramparts have been turned into terraces, and new ones added. There are two mineral springs, which are much resorted to. *Manf.* Silk and cotton. *Pop.* 18,500.—This city is very ancient, and was called *Durovernum* by the Romans. The archbishop of Canterbury is the first peer of the realm, next to the royal family, and crowns the sovereign in Westminster Hall. Here is the Old Chequers Inn, celebrated by Chaucer, and here Thomas à Becket was assassinated in 1171. (*See* BECKET, Thomas à.)

CANTERBURY, a village and township of the United States, in New Hampshire, 8 miles from Concord. *Pop.* 1,700.—Another in Connecticut, 12 miles from Norwich. *Pop.* 1,800, chiefly engaged in cotton and woollen factories.

CANTERBURY, a settlement on the north part of the island of New Zealand, founded by a committee of Episcopalians. The district is fertile, and is calculated to embrace an area of 2,400,000 acres.

CANTIRE, or KINTYRE, *kin'-tîr*, a peninsula running between the Firth of Clyde and the Atlantic Ocean. It forms the S. extremity of Argyshire, Scotland. *Ext.* 40 miles long, with an average breadth of 6½.—The MULL is the S.W. point of the peninsula, and has a lighthouse 297 feet high. *Lat.* 55° 19' N. *Lon.* 5° 49' W.

CANTON, John, *kân'-ton*, an experimental philosopher, who, after obtaining a common education, was apprenticed to the trade of broadcloth-weaving. His leisure hours were devoted to mathematical studies, in which he succeeded so well as to make a dial upon stone, which not only gave the hour of the day, but the rising of the sun, his place in the ecliptic, and other particulars. This was fixed against the front of his father's house, and so pleased many gentlemen of the neighbourhood, that he found, by access to their libraries, great helps in his favourite pursuits. In 1739 he went to London, and was engaged as assistant to Mr. Watkins, master of an academy in Spitalfields, whom he afterwards succeeded. About 1746 he made some discoveries in electricity, and in 1750 presented to the Royal Society a method of making artificial magnets, for which he was elected a member, and received the gold medal. In 1751 he was honoured with the degree of M.A. by the University of Aberdeen, and chosen one of the council of the Royal Society. His communications to that learned body, upon astronomical and philosophical subjects, were numerous and important, but he never published any separate work. *b.* at Stroud, Gloucestershire, 1718; *d.* 1772.

CANTON, the name of numerous townships in the United States, none of them with a population above 5,000.

CANTON, a city and seaport of China, in the province of Quang-tong, of which it is the capital. It is situate on a river of the same name, at a distance of about 70 miles from its mouth, and is surrounded by walls about six or seven miles in circuit, mounted with several cannon, and entered by twelve gates. The suburbs are very extensive, and the streets are long, straight, and narrow, some of the principal

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not exceeding 15 or 20 feet in width. The houses are built of brick, one story high, with two or three courts behind, for warehouses, or apartments for the females of the family. All the streets are well furnished with shops. The factories of the different European powers extend along the banks of the river, having their respective flags displayed. They usually consist of four or five houses; and the factory belonging to the British surpasses the others in size and elegance. A broad parade, called Respondentia Walk, extends along the river in front of the factories, where the Europeans resort to enjoy the cool of the evening. It is a place of very great trade, and several canals, crossed by stone bridges, intersect it in different parts. A large portion of the population live on the water and the banks of the river, and canals are lined with mud huts, in which the poorer classes take up their abodes at the rate of from 12 to 20 persons in one apartment. The principal exports are tea, nankeen, silks, mother-of-pearl, tortoise-shell, tutenag, China-ware, and many other articles. The imports from Great Britain and her eastern settlements are woollen cloths, cotton, opium, betel-nut, furs, and watches. *Pop.* estimated at upwards of 1,000,000. *Lat.* 23° 6' 9" N. *Lon.* 113° 15' E.—In October, 1856, a serious misunderstanding arose between Great Britain and China, out of the Chinese boarding the *Arrow*, a small vessel with a British colonial register, lying in the Canton river. For an account of the proceedings connected with this, and of the operations of the naval and military authorities, *see* ELGIN, Lord; SKYMOUR, Sir Michael; TIEN-TSIN, and CHINA.)

CANTON, the name of numerous townships with small populations in the United States of America.

CANTON RIVER, the Choo-Keang, or "Pearl River," of the Chinese, is the lower part of the Pe-Kiang. It has a navigable course of 300 miles, and 40 miles below Canton is called the Bocca Tigris. It is studded all round Canton with numerous islands, upon which rice is cultivated, and many forts are placed.

CANTU, Cesare, *kân'-too*, an Italian historian, whose liberal opinions drew upon him, in 1842, the vengeance of the Austrian government, who condemned him to a year's imprisonment. His principal work is his "Storia Universale," which was published at Milan, and extends to 20 vols. 8vo. It has passed through several editions, and has also been translated into French. He has written several other works; among which we may notice his "Reformation in Europe," which was translated into English and published in 1847. In poetry and poetic criticism he has, likewise, exercised his pen. *b.* at Brescia, 1805.

CANUTE, or KNUD, *kân'-ute*, the Great, king of Denmark and England, succeeded his father Sweyn in the former kingdom about the year 1014. Coming to England at the commencement of his reign in Denmark, he landed on the southern coast, where he committed dreadful ravages. Edmund Ironside, however, opposed him with such bravery that Canute agreed to divide the kingdom between them. On the murder of Edmund by Edric, in 1017, Canute obtained the whole kingdom, in an assembly of the states, conciliating the people by his espousal of Ethelred's widow. He then put to death Edric and several of the English nobility who had basely deserted their sovereign. He likewise levied heavy taxes, particularly on the inhabitants of London, but distributed justice with an even hand, and showed no partiality to the Danes in preference to the English. The king of Sweden having attacked Denmark, he embarked on an expedition against him, and slew the Swedish monarch in battle. Great now as was his power, he did not suffer it to inflate him with vanity. He returned to England, where it is said some of his flatterers praised him beyond the limits of even parasitical adulation. Shocked at the extravagance of his courtiers, whilst at Southampton, he caused a chair to be placed on the seashore. In this he seated himself, and commanding the waves not to approach nearer, calmly awaited his mandate to be obeyed. The heedless tide, however, rolled nearer and nearer, until it touched his royal feet. "See," said he to his flatterers, "how regardless of my power are these waves;" and bade them remember that no one should be called sovereign but the Great Being whom the waters and the winds alike

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obey. He subsequently made a pilgrimage to Rome, and on his return founded the monasteries of St. Benet, at Holme, and St. Edmund's Bury. *D.* 1035.

CANUTE III. (*See* HARDICANUTE.)

CANUTE IV., called the Pious, king of Denmark, succeeded his brother Harold in 1080. He undertook an expedition to England, which failed. He made such extraordinary grants of land to the Church, that it excited his subjects to rise against him, and he was slain in a tumult, 1087. On this account he was canonized by Pope Alexander III. in 1164. There were some other princes of the same name, but their history contains nothing of importance.

CAPE, properly a small portion of land jutting into the sea; although the term is also used to define a promontory. For all capes, not given below, see their respective names.

CAPE CHARLES, a headland of British North America. *Lat.* 52° 25' N. *Lon.* 55° 10' W.

CAPE CLEAR, the most southern headland of Ireland, on an island, with a lighthouse 455 feet above the sea. *Lat.* 51° 28' N. *Lon.* 9° 29' W.

CAPE COAST CASTLE, the capital of the British settlements on the coast of N. Guinea, Africa. *Desc.* Wooded in the neighbourhood, but deficient in water. *Climate.* Humid and unhealthy. *Pro.* Palm-oil and maize, which, with gold-dust and tortoiseshell, are exported. *Lat.* 5° 5' 25" N. *Lon.* 1° 12' 45" W.

CAPE COD, a peninsula of North America, in the Atlantic. *Lat.* 42° 2' 23" N. *Lon.* 70° 3' 55" W.—It is so called from the great number of codfish found in Massachusetts Bay.

CAPE-DA-ROCA, *da-ro'-ka*, the most western headland of Portugal, with a lighthouse and fort, 30 miles from Lisbon.

CAPE FEAR, a headland forming the S. point of Smith's Island, North America. *Lat.* 33° 48' N. *Lon.* 78° 9' W.

CAPE FRIO, *fre'-o*, a headland on the coast of Brazil, 80 miles from Rio Janeiro. *Lat.* 22° 59' 9" S. *Lon.* 41° 57' 2" W.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *je'-rar-do*, a county of the United States, in Missouri. *Area*, 864 square miles. *Pop.* 14,000, of whom about 2,000 are slaves.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, or CAPE COLONY, commonly known as "The Cape," a tract of country in Southern Africa, colonized by the British, and taking its name from the cape which forms its southern extremity. It is bounded on the N. by the Orange and Val rivers; on the E. and S. by the Indian Ocean, Caffraria, Natal, and the Drakenberg mountains; and on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean. *Ext.* 900 miles in length, with a breadth of 400. *Area*, about 170,000 square miles. *Bays.* St. Helena, Table, False, St. Sebastian, Mossel, Plattenberg, and Algoa. *Divisions.* The colony is divided into 21 districts, of which Stellenbosch is the principal wine, and Zwellendam the principal corn districts; the others are chiefly devoted to cattle-grazing. *Desc.* The Cape territory consists of three successive ranges of mountains, running parallel to each other and to the southern coast. Each of these, as it ascends above the other, is proportionably barren. The last range attains a height of 10,000 feet, and the table-land or plain, from which it takes its rise, is considerably more elevated than either of the two other ranges. Thus Southern Africa forms a succession of mountain terraces, rising above each other. The plain, next the sea, has a deep and fertile soil, is watered by numerous rivulets, well clothed with grass, and exhibits a rich variety of trees and shrubs. The second terrace contains a considerable proportion of well-watered and fertile lands; whilst the third, called the Great Karoo, is about 200 miles long, and 50 broad, and consists of an impenetrable soil, nearly destitute of every trace of vegetation. What is called the Cape District consists chiefly of a peninsula formed by the ocean on the W., by Table Bay on the N., and False Bay on the S. It is connected with the continent by an isthmus, low, flat, and sandy, of considerable breadth, while the peninsula itself is entirely composed of mountains. Of these the most conspicuous is Table Mountain, forming its N. extremity, immediately above Cape Town, and rising to the height of 3,582 feet. *Rivers.* Great Fish, Keiskamma, Bushman, Sunday, Camtoos, Briede Berg, Oliphant, and Orange. *Al-*

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though the streams are numerous, in the summer they are mostly dry. *Zoology.* The wild animals, such as wolves, hyenas, elephants, hippopotami, tigers, antelopes, &c. have almost disappeared from every part of the settlement. In place of these, cattle and sheep have multiplied, and their breeds have been much improved. The merino sheep thrives admirably, and large quantities of its wool are sent to England. The ostrich is found in the plains, and the eagle in the mountains, whilst snakes abound. *Climate.* Excessive; the country is deluged with rain during the cold season; while in the hot months scarcely a shower falls to refresh the earth. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, however, the grain of the Cape is said to be equal in quality to any in the world. *Pro.* Nowhere, perhaps, are produced plants and flowers more distinguished by the elegance of their forms and the brilliancy of their colours, yet the cultivation of the useful cereals has not progressed to a great extent. The culture of the vine, which grows here freely, although the fruit, perhaps, is rather abundant than of first-rate quality, receives considerable attention. There is a large exportation, principally to the mother country, of the wines known as Cape and Constantia, and a kind of port wine is also manufactured. *Minerals.* Gold has been found in the basin of the Orange river, and there are copper-mines at work, yielding, it is said, 60 to 70 per cent. of pure metal. *Pop.* 285,000. *Lat.* between 26° 30' and 34° 51' S. *Lon.* between 17° 10' and 29° 20' E.—The Cape of Good Hope, which was long a barrier to the progress of Europeans eastward, was discovered in 1486 by Barthélemy Diaz, a Portuguese navigator. He called it the "Cape of Tempests," on account of the storms which he had there experienced. John II., of Portugal, however, altered its title to that of "Good Hope," as he justly thought that it would open the road to the Indies. It was doubled in 1497, by the Portuguese navigator Vasco de Gama; then European ships were seen, for the first time, in the Indian seas. The Dutch, in 1600, in the infancy of their Indian trade, fixed upon it as a station for their vessels to take in water and provisions, and at last began to colonize it. The Hottentots were either reduced to slavery, or driven beyond the mountains, and the Cape settlement was gradually extended. It 1795 it was reduced by the British naval force, but restored to Holland by the peace of Amiens. It was again reduced in January, 1806, and was permanently confirmed to Britain at the congress of Vienna.

CAPE HATTERAS, *hät'-te-ras*, in the United States, at the angle of a long reef which lines the coast of N. Carolina. *Lat.* 35° 14' N. *Lon.* 75° 30' W.

CAPE HAITIEN, *hai'-ti-en*, a seaport-town of Hayti, 40 miles from Port au Prince. *Pop.* perhaps 14,000. *Lat.* 19° 40' N. *Lon.* 69° 54' W.

CAPE HORN, or HOORN, *horn*, the most southern point of America, named by Schouten, its discoverer, after the place of his nativity in the Netherlands. *Lat.* 55° 58' 40" S. *Lon.* 67° 16' W.

CAPE LA HAGUE, *haig*, a promontory of France, in the English Channel, opposite the island of Alderney, 16 miles from Cherbourg. *Lat.* 49° 43' 22" N. *Lon.* 1° 57' 6" W.—CAPE LA HOGUE is on the opposite side of the same peninsula, off which the united Dutch and English fleets, under Admiral Russell, defeated the French naval force under Tourville, May 19th, 1692.

CAPE MAY, a county and headland of New Jersey, in the United States. *Area*, 240 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile. *Pop.* 7,000.

CAPE MOUNT, a river of W. Africa, falling into the Atlantic Ocean in *lat.* 6° 44' N.; *lon.* 11° 25' W.

CAPE RIVER, or VAUNKS, *vawunks*, a river of Central America, which, after a course of 300 miles, falls into the Caribbean Sea, at Cape Gracias a Dios. Its course is through the Maragua and Mosquito country, and it is navigable to a considerable distance inland.

CAPE TOWN, a fortified seaport-town in S. Africa, agreeably situate at the head of Table Bay, on a plain sloping downwards from Table Mount, and 32 miles from "the Cape." The streets are built with great regularity, being all parallel to, and intersecting each other at right angles; they are open and airy, watered by canals, which are walled in, and planted with oaks on each side. There are a great

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many churches and chapels, an exchange, an observatory, a college, the South African Institution, a public library, and a botanic garden. Cape Town is defended by a castle of considerable strength, to which numerous batteries were added by Sir James Craig. *Lat.* 33° 56' S. *Lon.* 18° 28' 7" E.—On the 1st July, 1854, the first parliament elected by the colony was here opened.

CAPE VERD, *verd*, the most W. cape of Africa, called from a group of baobab trees, which crown its summit. *Lat.* 14° 43' N. *Lon.* 17° 34' W.

CAPE VERD ISLANDS, a Portuguese group in the Atlantic Ocean, 320 miles W. of the above cape. They consist of ten islands and four islets. Their names are Boavista, Sal, Mayo, Santiago, Brava, Fogo, Grande, Rombo, S. Nicolao, and S. Luzia; Branco, Razo, S. Vialente, and S. Antao. *United Area*, estimated at 1,680 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in general, with some of the peaks rising to a considerable height. The volcano of Fogo attains an elevation of 9,157 feet above the level of the sea. *Pro.* Maize, rice, French beans, coffee, cotton, indigo, tobacco, orchil, and an abundance of the usual tropical fruits. Cattle are reared, and pigs and goats are numerous. Mules and asses are the beasts of burden, and fowls are plentiful. Fish abound in the neighbouring seas, and amber is found along the coasts. The scarcity of fresh water, however, is a great drawback, and is the occasion of frequent and severe distress. The principal branches of industry are the preparation of salt and agriculture. *Manf.* Leather, linen, soap, and pottery. *Pop.* estimated at about 70,000, of which there are some slaves. *Lat.* between 14° 45' and 17° 13' N. *Lon.* between 22° 45' and 25° 25' W.—The province of CAPE VERD comprises these islands and the Portuguese possessions near Cape Roxo, on the African continent, the capital of which is Mindello, in the island of St. Vincent. The only worship is the Roman Catholic.

CAPE WRATH, *rawth*, is the N.W. extremity of Scotland, and is formed by a pyramid of gneiss, topped by a lighthouse 400 feet above the sea. *Lat.* 58° 38' N. *Lon.* 4° 58' 5" W.

CAPE YORK, the extreme point of the N.E. coast of Australia. *Lat.* 10° 38' S. *Lon.* 142° 33' E.

CAPEFIGUE, Baptiste Honoré Raymond, *kap'-feeg*, a French historian and periodical writer, who studied for the law; but becoming a contributor to the newspapers in Paris, adopted literature as a profession. For a time he was editor of the "Quotidienne," and subsequently devoted the energies of his pen to the columns of most of the Parisian leading papers; besides writing for the "Revue des Deux Mondes." Whilst supporting himself by this means, he was labouring in the mine of history, and has produced upwards of one hundred volumes, most of which have relation to some period in the annals of his own country. *B.* at Marseilles, 1801.

CAPEL, Arthur Lord, *kai'-pel*, an English nobleman, who, in the parliament of 1640, voted for the attainder of the earl of Strafford, a measure which he afterwards sincerely repented. Finding that the Parliament went farther against the king than he wished, he began to oppose their violent measures, for which he was created Lord Capel of Hadham. In the war which followed, his zeal in the royal cause induced the Parliament to confiscate his estates. In 1648 he, with the earl of Norwich and Sir Charles Lucas, defended Colchester against the parliament forces, but was obliged at last to surrender, upon promise of quarter. He was, however, committed to the Tower, whence he made his escape, but being soon taken, was tried and executed, March 9, 1649.

CAPELL, Edward, an editor of Shakspeare, who obtained the place of deputy-inspector of plays, with a salary of £200 a year. He spent 20 years on his edition of Shakspeare; but his comments are rather suggestive than solid. His style is obscure, pedantic, and crippled; so much so that it drew from Dr. Johnson the remark that "the man should have come to me, and I would have endowed his purpose with words; as it is, he doth gabble monstrously." He wrote and edited other works, but with as little ability as he did those of Shakspeare. *B.* near Bury St. Edmund's, 1713; *D.* 1781.

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Van der, *ka-pel'-len*, governor-general of the Dutch East Indies, was, in 1809, appointed minister of internal affairs under King Louis Bonaparte, with whom, in 1811, he went to his retreat at Gratz, in Stiria. On the emancipation of Holland from the French yoke, Capellen was, in 1814, made governor-general of the Dutch East Indies; but he did not set out for the scene of his administration till after the battle of Waterloo, when he proceeded to Java. In 1826 he was recalled in disgrace, notwithstanding the many excellent reforms which he effected among the people he had been sent to govern. For a long time the prejudice against him was great; but justice, though tardy, came at last and vindicated his conduct in the eyes of his countrymen. He rose once more into favour, and was appointed ambassador to England on the occasion of the coronation of Queen Victoria. *B.* at Utrecht, 1778; *D.* at his seat at Vollenhoven, 1848.

CAPELO, Bianca, *ka-pel'-lo*, a Venetian lady, who, from the mistress became the wife of Francis, son of the grand duke Cosmo de Medici. She possessed considerable talents for intrigue, and deceived her lover, who was desirous of offspring, by pretending that she had had a child born to her. She and her husband died within a few days of each other, in 1587, not without strong suspicion of being poisoned by the cardinal Ferdinand, brother of Francis. *B.* at Venice, about 1542.

CAPERNAUM, *kä-per'-nä-um*, 'the field of repentance,' or 'city of comfort,' the capital of Galilee, on the Sea of Tiberias, and the chief residence of Christ while exercising his ministry.

CAPESTERRE, *LA*, or **LE MARIGOT**, *kaps'-tair, mar'-e-go*, a town of Guadaloupe, 13 miles from Basseterre. *Pop.* 4,000, of whom upwards of 3,000 are slaves.

CAPET, Hugues, *ka'-pai*, the founder of the Capet dynasty of French princes, of whom very little is known. He is said to have been of plebeian origin, and to have usurped the throne in the 10th century. *D.* 996.—On the accession of the house of Bourbon, the name of Capet was either given to them or taken by them, and all the processes in the trial of Louis XVI. were made against Louis Capet.

CAPHTOR, *käp'-tor*, 'a sphere,' 'a buckle,' or 'a hand,' supposed to be the island of Crete. Its people are designated Caphtorims.

CAPITANATA, *ka'-pe-ta-na'-ta*, a province of Naples, extending from the Gulf of Venice to the province of Principato Citra. *Desc.* Fertile, and producing fruit, wine, saffron, and salt. The pastures are rich, and numerous herds are reared. *Pop.* about 320,000.

CAPITOLIUM, *käp-i-to'-le-um*, 'the Capitol,' a celebrated temple and citadel at Rome, on the Tarpeian rock, the plan of which was drawn by Tarquin Priscus, the building commenced by Servius Tullius, finished by Tarquin Superbus, and consecrated by the consul Horatius, after the expulsion of the Tarquins from Rome. It stood upon four acres of ground; the front was adorned with three rows of pillars, and the other sides with two. The ascent to it from the ground was by a hundred steps. The magnificence and richness of the Capitol were immense, all the consuls successively giving donations to it. Its thresholds were of brass, and its roof of gold, and, throughout, it was adorned with vessels and shields of solid silver, golden chariots, &c. It was destroyed three times,—once during the civil wars, and twice under the emperors; but it rose again, more magnificent than ever, under Domitian. When its foundation was sunk, the head of a man called Tulus was found in it, and the hill was, from the circumstance, called *Capitolium*; a *capite Toli*. The consuls and magistrates offered sacrifices there when they first entered upon their offices; and, in triumphs, the procession was always conducted to the Capitol.

CAPIZ, *ka'-peeth*, a city of the Philippines, on the coast of the island of Panay, of which it is the capital. It is the residence of the governor of a province. *Pop.* 12,000.

CAPO D'ISTRIA, Count of, *ka'-po dees'-tre-a*, a Greek, who began life as a student of medicine, but who entered the service of Russia, and was attached to the embassy at Vienna. In 1813 he became the plenipotentiary of Russia to Switzerland, and gained the favour of the Swiss by advocating the restoration of

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all the territory which the French had taken from them, and the re-establishment of Helvetian independence. In 1814 he was at the congress of Vienna, and, in the following year, was the plenipotentiary of Russia in the final treaty of peace with France. For the next ten or twelve years he laboured to undermine Turkey; and, on the separation of Greece from that power, he was, after the battle of Navarino, in 1828, installed president of the Greek government. In this capacity, however, he acquired little credit, being constantly at variance with the people over whom he presided. B. in Corfu, 1780; assassinated at Napoli di Romania, 1831.

CAPO D'ISTRIA, a fortified seaport of Austria, in the circle of Istria, and on a small island in the Gulf of Trieste. It communicates with the mainland by a drawbridge nearly half a mile long, and has a cathedral, a great many churches, a gymnasium, and a prison. *Manf.* Soap and leather. *Pop.* about 7,000.

CAPPADOCIA, *káp-pa-dó-she-a*, a country of Asia Minor, between the Halys, the Euphrates, and the Euxine. It received its name from the river Cappadox, which separated it from Galatia. Its inhabitants were dull and superstitious, and addicted to every vice, according to the ancients. They reared sheep and beautiful horses.

CAPPAGH, *káp-pa*, a parish of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, 5 miles from Omagh. *Area*, 37,671 acres. *Pop.* 12,000.

CAPPEL, *káp-pel*, a village of Switzerland, 10 miles from Zurich. Here, in 1531, Ulrich Zwinglius was killed in a skirmish against the papists.

CAPRAIA, *ka-pra-e-a*, a small island of Sardinia, in the Tuscan Sea, 18 miles from Corsica. *Area*, 3½ miles long, by 1½ broad. *Desc.* Mountainous, and productive in wine and oil. There is a small fortified port of the same name on the island. *Pop.* about 3,000.—It takes its name from the numerous wild goats found upon it.

CAPRERA, *ka-prair-a*, an island in the Mediterranean Sea, off the N. coast of Sardinia. *Length*, 5 miles.

CAPRI, *ka-pre*, a small island in the Mediterranean, at the entrance of the Bay of Naples, and 20 miles from the city of Naples. *Ext.* 5 miles long, by 3 broad. *Desc.* Mountainous, with a rocky soil, but producing fruit, grain, oil, and wine. *Pop.* 2,300.—The PORT OF CAPRI is a small fortified town on its S. side.

CAPRICORN ISLANDS, *káp-pri-korn*, a small group on the tropic of the same name, off the E. coast of Australia.

CAPUA, *ka-poo-a*, a town of Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro, on the Volturno, 20 miles from Naples. It contains, besides the cathedral, a collegiate church, several parish churches, and a number of convents. Capua has a strong citadel, and is considered to be the key of Naples on the N. *Pop.* about 8,000.—In ancient times this city rivalled Rome, being called *altera Roma*, another Rome; and possessed so many pleasures and luxuries, that it enervated the soldiers of Hannibal, and rendered them unfit for the severities of war.

CARACALLA, Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, *kár-a-kál-la*, a Roman emperor, who, with Geta his brother, succeeded his father Severus; but, desirous of reigning alone, he slew his brother whilst in the arms of his mother. After gaining over the soldiers, he wanted in cruelty, and married his mother-in-law. The people of Alexandria, having uttered some sarcasms on the murder of Geta, he entered it with his army, and put all the inhabitants to the sword. Slain by one of his guards, at Edessa, in 217.

CARACCAS, *ka-rak-kas*, a province of Venezuela, bounded on the N. by the Caribbean Sea, on the S. by Venezuela proper and Guiana, on the E. by Barcelona, and on the W. by Varinas and Carabobo. *Area*, about 46,000 geographical square miles. *Desc.* Varied with hill and dale, but flat along the coast. *Pro.* Indigo, coffee, and cocoa. *Pop.* 243,000. *Lat.* between 7° 38' and 10° 26' N. *Lon.* between 65° 30' and 68° W.

CARACAS, the capital of Venezuela, in the above province. It is built on a declivity, nearly 300 feet above the level of the sea, at a distance of about 16 miles from the coast of the Caribbean Sea. Its situation is healthy, and it is plentifully supplied with water. *Pop.* from 40,000 to 50,000.—In 1812 an earthquake destroyed 12,000 persons in this place.

CARACTACUS, or CARADOC, *ká-rák-ta-kus*, a British

Cardan

king, celebrated for his magnanimous deportment when brought before the emperor Claudius, in 52. He had been betrayed by Cartismandua. Claudius was so touched on the occasion as to take him into his favour, and to give him his liberty. There were some other British princes of the same name.

CARADOG, *kár-a-dog*, a British historian, who wrote the chronicle of Wales from 686 to his own time. Of this work several copies remain. D. 1156.—One copy of his chronicle has been continued to 1193, and another to 1290. They are all in MS.

CARAFFA, *ka-raf-fa*, an eminent Neapolitan family, divided into many branches, and all descended from Filippo Caraffa, lord of Spinalonga, who died in 1220.

CARA HISSAR. (See AFION-KARA-HISSAR.)

CARAMANIA, or KARAMAN, *ká-ra-mai-ne-a*, an extensive province of Asiatic Turkey, bounded N. and W. by Natolia, and S. by the Mediterranean, with Sinas and Marash on its other sides. Its boundaries here, however, are not exactly defined. *Desc.* Mountainous, but intersected with beautiful valleys, in which cotton, sesamum, fruits, and tobacco are raised. Silk is also produced; but the rearing of cattle is the principal branch of industry. It is watered by the Sihon and Kizil Irmak, besides being supplied with numerous small lakes. *Pop.* 2,500,000, perhaps. *Lat.* between 37° and 40° N. *Lon.* between 31° and 37° E.

CARANACA, *ka-ra-na-ka*, a town of Spain, 40 miles from Murcia. Near it is a mountain, in which is the stalactitic cavern of Barquilla. *Pop.* 10,000.

CARAUSIUS, *ká-rau-si-us*, a Roman captain, a native of Belgic Gaul, whom Maximian employed to defend the coasts of Gaul against the piratical Franks and Saxons. Here he acquired so much wealth by his prizes, as to excite the jealousy of the emperor. Carausius, foreseeing the results of this, sailed for Britain, where, in 287, he caused himself to be proclaimed emperor by the Roman legions. He now maintained a formidable fleet, and was enabled to resist all attempts to expel him, the Romans being obliged to acknowledge his independence in a treaty. Assassinated by Allectus, one of his principal officers, 293.

CARAVAGGIO, *kar-a-raj-e-o*, a town of Northern Italy, 15 miles from Bergamo. *Pop.* about 7,000.—Here Francis Sforza defeated the Venetians in 1448. The painters Polidoro Caldaro and Michael Angelo Merigi, both surnamed Caravaggio, were natives of this town.

CARBET, LE, *kar-bai*, the capital of Martinique, 2 miles from Saint-Pierre. To the S. of this town is a volcanic mountain, estimated above 5,000 feet high. *Pop.* about 4,000, of whom two thirds are slaves.

CARBON, *kar-bon*, a county of Pennsylvania, in the United States. *Area*, 400 square miles. *Desc.* Rough and barren, but the most extensive coal-mining district in the United States. It has a great number of saw, flour, grist, and powder-mills, and several local railways in operation to facilitate the trade of the county. *Pop.* about 20,000.

CARCASSONNE, *kar-kas-son*, an ancient city and parish of France, divided into the Upper and Lower towns by the river Aude, 55 miles from Toulouse. The former contains the castle and cathedral church, but the latter is better built, being comparatively modern. It is the see of a bishop, has a college and a tribunal of commerce. *Manf.* Cloth, paper, leather, linen, soap, and nails. It also trades in grain, fruit, flour, wine, and brandy. *Pop.* 21,000.—The old town is very ancient, and suffered greatly in the wars against the Albigenes. The river, where the town stands, is crossed by a bridge of 10 arches.

CARCHEMISH, *kár-ke-mish*, 'a lamb carried off,' a city of Mesopotamia, on the river Euphrates.

CARDAN, Jerome, *kar-dan*, a celebrated Italian physician, who, in 1552, went to Scotland, and cured the archbishop of St. Andrew's of an asthma which had baffled the skill of numerous physicians. He was next admitted to the court of Edward VI., and cast the nativity of that prince. Thence he rambled through various countries, and at Bologna was committed to prison. On recovering his liberty he went to Rome, where he ended his days. B. at Pavia, 1501; D. at Rome, 1576.—As a physician he was empirical, and in philosophy fanciful and extravagant, but in mathe-

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Cardiff

matical knowledge he was eminent. He was so addicted to astrology, that, having foretold the time of his own death, it is said, he starved himself to prove the truth of his prediction. His works were printed at Lyons in 1663, in 10 vols. folio.

CARDIFF, *kar-dif*, a seaport-town of Glamorganshire, on the Taff, which is here crossed by a bridge of five arches, 11 miles from Newport. A navigable canal, 25 miles long, constructed among the mountains, communicates with the Merthyr Tydvil works, whence a great quantity of cast and wrought iron is brought. Its public buildings are a church, a new town-hall, a county gaol, law-courts, and a theatre. *Pop.* 18,500.—Cardiff is an ancient place, and is surrounded by walls, in which were four gates. Its castle, once large and strongly fortified, was erected about the year 1079. Robert, duke of Normandy, was confined in it for 26 years after the battle of Tinchebrai. This fortress was afterwards taken and partially demolished by Cromwell, but still forms an interesting object, much of its ancient grandeur having been preserved or restored. It is a station on the Taff Vale and Aberdare Railway.

CARDIGAN, earl of, James Thomas Brudenell, *kar'-di-gan*, entered the army in his 27th year, and in 1830 became a lieutenant-colonel of hussars. The death of his father brought him into possession of a large fortune, and he devoted a considerable sum to the service of his regiment. In 1841 he was tried and acquitted by the House of Lords for having fought a duel, in which he had wounded his adversary. In 1854 he commanded the 11th hussars, and, in the same year, was appointed a major-general of the light cavalry despatched to serve in the Crimea. On the 25th October he led the celebrated charge at Balaclava against upwards of 5,000 Russian cavalry. In 1855 he was created a commander of the Bath, and in the following year was made a commander of the Legion of Honour by Napoleon III., and appointed inspector-general of cavalry. *B.* in London, 1797.

CARDIGAN, the capital of Cardiganshire, situate about two miles from the mouth of the river Tivey, which is here crossed by a bridge of seven arches. It was formerly surrounded by a wall, and defended by a castle, now in ruins. It is about 35 miles from Aberystwith, has a church, a town-hall, a poor-house, and the county gaol. There is a good trade in slates, oats, butter, coal, limestone, and timber. *Pop.* 4,000.

CARDIGAN BAY, an inlet of St. George's Channel, encompassed by the counties of Pembroke, Cardigan, Caernarvon, and Merioneth. Near its N. extremity is the island of Bardsey.

CARDIGANSHIRE, *kar'-di-gan-sheer*, a maritime county of Wales, bounded N. by the counties of Merioneth and Montgomery, E. by those of Radnor and Brecknock, S. by Caermarthenshire, and W. by the Irish Sea. *Area*, 675 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, interspersed with plains and mosses. Plinlimmon, 2,463 feet high, is its greatest elevation. There are many valuable mines in Cardiganshire, which afford silver, lead, and copper. Cattle, sheep, and wool are the staple commodities of the county; and a large proportion of the latter is manufactured for home use. *Rivers*. The Tivey, Arth, Cledon, Wirrai, Ystwith, Rheidol, Towy. *Pop.* 71,000.

CARDINGTON, *kar'-ding-ton*, a village and parish of Bedfordshire. *Area*, 5,050 acres. *Pop.* 1,500.—Howard the philanthropist lived here, and there is a tablet to his memory in the church.

CARDONA, *kar-do'-na*, a town of Spain, 45 miles from Barcelona. *Pop.* 2,500.—In its vicinity there is a mountain of rock salt, 500 feet high, yielding an inexhaustible supply of the article of which it is composed.

CARDROSS, *kar'-dross*, a village and parish of Dumbartonshire, Scotland, 4 miles from Dumbarton, on the Clyde. *Pop.* 4,500.—Smollett the historian and novelist was born in this parish in 1720.

CARDUCCIO, *kar-dootch'-e-o*, the name of two brothers, Florentine painters, who resided principally in Spain, and attained great distinction in the service of Kings Philip II., III., and IV. Lived in the 16th century.

CARDWELL, Edward, *kar'd-wel*, a modern English statesman, belonging to the party known as Peelites, who studied for the bar, and in 1838 became a member of the Inner Temple. In 1842 he was elected member for Clitheroe, and in 1847 and 1853 represented Liver-

Carey

pool and Oxford successively. His principles attaching him to the policy of Sir Robert Peel, he held the office of secretary for the Treasury in 1845-46. Under the administration of Lord John Russell, 1852, he was president of the Board of Trade, which he resigned on the accession of the ministry of Lord Palmerston in 1855. In 1852 he was made a privy councillor, and, under the administration of Lord Palmerston, in 1859, was appointed secretary for Ireland. *B.* in Liverpool, 1813.

CAREME, Marie Antoine, *ka-rain'*, a celebrated French cook, who, abandoned by his parents when quite a child, filled the commonest situations in the kitchen. By his study and labour, however, he raised the culinary art almost to a science, and made his name celebrated at all the courts of Europe. He wrote several works, where he has laid down the principles of his art. The chief of these is, "The Art of Cookery in the 19th Century." *B.* at Paris, 1784; *D.* 1833.

CAREW, George, *ka-roo'*, a learned English nobleman, who entered upon a military life, and served with reputation in Ireland and at Cadiz. James I. made him governor of Guernsey, and created him Lord Carew of Clopton. He afterwards became master-general of the ordnance, and a privy councillor. Charles I. created him earl of Totness. *B.* in Devonshire, 1557; *D.* 1629.—He wrote a "History of the Wars in Ireland," printed in 1633, folio.

CAREW, Thomas, an English poet, educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He was appointed gentleman of the privy chamber, and sewer (taster) in ordinary to Charles I. *B.* in Gloucestershire, 1589; *D.* 1639.—His masque entitled "Cæli Britannicum" was performed before the king and nobility at Whitehall, 1633; and the beautiful airiness of his effusions places him equal, if not superior, to Waller.

CAREW, Richard, an English topographer, known by his "Survey of Cornwall," printed first in 1602, 4to, again in 1723, and lastly in 1769. Of this county he was, in 1586, appointed high sheriff. *B.* at Anthony, Cornwall, 1555; *D.* 1620.

CAREW, Bampfylde Moore, "king of the gipsies," an Englishman of roving habits, and the son of a clergyman. He became acquainted with some gipsies located in the neighbourhood of his native town, and was so fascinated by the romantic carelessness of their mode of life, that he abandoned his friends and linked himself to the fortunes of this strange people. The exploits into which his adoption of their wandering habits led him, have been related with a kind of incredible wonder. He would impose upon the same company three or four times a day under different disguises, and with new tales of distress. Sometimes he was a distressed clergyman, ruined because he could not take the oaths; at others, a Quaker, who had met with severe losses in trade. Now a shipwrecked mariner; and the same day, a blacksmith whose house and family had perished by fire. Proteus would hardly seem to have been a greater adept in the variety of his changes, and he had a method of enticing away people's dogs, for which he was twice transported from Exeter to America, but made his escape. On one of these occasions he travelled from Virginia through the woods, and swam across the Delaware upon a horse, with only a handkerchief for a bridle. He was a man of strong memory and pleasing address, and could assume the manners of a gentleman with as much ease as those of any other character. The fraternity to which he belonged, elected him their king; and he remained faithful to them to the last. *B.* at Bickley, Devonshire, 1693; *D.* about 1770.

CAREY, Harry, *kair'-e*, an English musician, who wrote several excellent songs, the best known of which is "Sally in our Alley." He was also the author of several farces, and was supposed by some to have composed the national anthem. Put an end to his existence 1774.

CAREY, William, a distinguished English orientalist, who, in 1793, went to India for the purpose of disseminating the principles of Christianity. His labours were originally mostly confined to Bengal, and, in 1801, he became professor of Sanscrit, in Calcutta. He acquired a great facility in many of the eastern dialects, and published of them several grammars and dictionaries, which have been the means of greatly extending the knowledge of the oriental languages. *B.* at Pau-

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Carey

lersbury, Northamptonshire, 1762; d. at Serampore, 1834.

CAREY, Alice, an American authoress, who has acquired a wide popularity by her contributions to light literature. In 1859, in conjunction with her sister, she published a volume of poems, which were much admired, and, in the following year, appeared her romance of "Clovernook," which immediately brought her prominently into notice. Her next work was "Hagar," which was followed by several other performances, by no means inferior to their predecessors. B. near Cincinnati, in Ohio, 1822.

CARIA, *ka'-re-a*, an ancient country of Asia Minor, whose boundaries have been different in different ages. Generally speaking, it was at the south of Ionia, at the east and north of the Icarian Sea, and at the west of Phrygia Major and Lycia. It has been called Phenicia, because a Phœnician colony first settled there. It afterwards received the name of Caria, from Car, one of its kings, who first invented the auguries of birds. Its chief town was Halicarnassus.

CARIACO, *ka'-re-a'-ko*, a city of South America, in Cumana, on a river of the same name, 40 miles from Cumana. Pop. about 7,500. Lat. 10° 30' N. Lon. 63° 40' W.—GULF OF CARIACO, on the coast of the province of Cumana, extends 35 miles from W. to E., and is 68 miles broad.—CARIACO, the river, runs through the province of Cumana, and enters the gulf.

CARIBBEAN SEA, *ka'-rib-be'-an*, a part of the Atlantic, bounded N. by Jamaica, St. Domingo, Porto-Rico, and the Virgin Islands, S. and W. by the continent, and E. by the Caribbean Islands. Its principal inlets are Darien, Honduras, and Maracaybo. (See ANTILLES.)

CARIGNANO, *ka'-reen-ya'-no*, a very old town of Piedmont, on the Po, 12 miles from Turin. Manf. Silk. Pop. 8,000.

CARIMATO ISLANDS, *ka'-re-ma'-to*, a group in the China Sea, between Borneo and Billiton. The largest is named Carimata, and has a circumference of 15 miles. They have no settled population. Lat. of their highest peak, 1° 36' S. Lon. 108° 54' E.—The passage between Billiton and Borneo is 120 miles wide.

CARIMON JAVA, *ka'-ri-mon*, a cluster of 10 or 12 small islands in the Indian Sea. Lat. 5° 45' S. Lon. 110° 15' E.—Another group in the Strait of Malacca, 30 miles from Singapore. Lat. 1° 5' N. Lon. 103° 30' E.

CARINI, *ka'-re'-ne*, a town of Sicily, 12 miles from Palermo. Pop. 7,000.

CARINOLA, *ka'-re-no'-la*, a town of Naples, 20 miles from Gaeta, in the neighbourhood of which excellent wine is produced. Pop. about 5,000.

CARINTHIA, *ka'-rin'-the-a*, a province of the Austrian empire, bounded N. and E. by Salzburg and Styria, S. by Carniola and Friuli, and W. by Tyrol. Area, 3,800 square miles. Desc. Covered with mountains over its whole surface. The soil is by no means fertile, except in the valley of Lavant and other favoured spots, which abound in the fruits of the south. Rivers. The principal is the Drave. Lakes. The Klagenfurth, Leopoldstein, and Ossiach. Pro. Wheat, oats, millet, buckwheat, rye, and barley. Although the valleys of the Alps furnish excellent pasture, the breeding of cattle is very little understood. The chief wealth of Carinthia lies in its metallic mines, its beautiful white marble, and, in certain situations, its precious stones. Pop. 350,000.

CARIBE, *ka'-re-pai*, a town and valley of Venezuela, S. America, 40 miles from Cumana. Pop. 5,000.

CARISBROOK, *ka'-is-brook*, a village of the Isle of Wight, formerly of large extent, and still remarkable for its church and castle, both of which are of great antiquity. It is about 1 mile from Newport. Pop. 7,000.—Here Charles I. was confined 13 months previous to his execution.

CARISSIMI, J. J., *ka'-rees'-se-me*, an eminent Italian musical composer, who, at the beginning of the 17th century, effected a great reformation in the modern music of Italy. In 1649 he was appointed master of the pontifical chapel, and introduced into the church instrumental accompaniments. He composed masses, oratorios, motets, and cantatas, of which the most remarkable are "Jephtha's Sacrifice" and "Solomon's Judgment." B. at Venice, 1582; d. about 1672.

CARLA DE ROQUEFORT, *kar'-la rok'-fort*, a parish and village of France, in the department Ariège, 9 miles

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from Foix. Pop. 404. Bayle, the philosopher, was born here, in 1647. (See BAYLE.)

CARLEE, *kar'-lee*, a village of British India, in the Bombay presidency, 35 miles from Poona, remarkable for its Buddhic cave temples.

CARLEN, Emilie, *kar'-len'*, a Swedish novelist, whose works have procured for her both an English and an American reputation. She is the authoress of a great many novels, most of them, if not all, illustrative of Swedish scenery and character. Her best known in England is "The Rose of Tistelön," which appeared in an English dress in 1844, and which has been followed by several other performances in the same manner, and with various success. The rapidity with which her productions have succeeded each other has, by some, been considered to have a damaging effect on her reputation; but to this opinion we demur. Even a bare enumeration of the titles of her performances, however, would occupy a considerable space. B. at Bohusland, near the Norwegian frontier, 1807.

CARLENTINI, *kar'-len-te'-ne*, a town of Sicily, 20 miles from Syracuse. Pop. about 1,600.—This place was founded by Charles V. to be the head-quarters of his army of Sicily, but it was never completed, and an earthquake, in 1693, may have had some effect in preventing its ever rising into importance.

CARLETON, William, *karl'-ton*, an Irish romance-writer of considerable genius and power. The first work which fixed the attention of the public upon him was his "Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry," which was published in 1832, and received by the general public with great favour. This was followed by several other works, which fully sustained the reputation he had already received, as one of the happiest delineators of Irish character. In 1840 appeared his "Fawn of Spring Vale;" in 1845, "Valentine Macclutchy;" and in 1847, the "Black Prophet," in which some of the appalling features connected with the famine of 1846 are graphically depicted. These were followed by "Rody the Rover," the "Tithe-Proctor," "The Clarionet," and "Willy Reilly," which came out in 1855. For his services to the national literature, Mr. Carleton enjoyed a pension from government. B. at Clogher, in Tyrone, 1798.

CARLI, Gian Rinaldo, *kar'-le*, an Italian, who, in 1824, was appointed to a new professorial chair of astronomy and navigation in Padua. He subsequently was made president of the new council of commerce at Milan. In 1769 he became the privy councillor of Joseph II., and induced that sovereign to abolish the tribunal of the Inquisition, which had existed in Milan for centuries. B. at Capo d'Istria, 1720; d. 1795.—Carli wrote many works on archaeology and other subjects; among which we may mention his "History of the Coins and Currency," and on "The Institution of the Mint of Italy."

CARLINGFORD, *kar'-ling-ford*, a seaport town and parish of Ireland, county of Louth, in a bay to which it gives name, 50 miles from Dublin. Pop. of parish, 9,500; of town, about 1,000. The bay is about 12 miles long and 3 broad, and is connected with Lough Neagh by the Newry Canal.—CARLINGFORD MOUNTAINS, on the S. side of the bay, rise to a height of nearly 2,000 feet.

CARLISLE, Sir Anthony, *kar'-lile*, an eminent surgeon, who, after finishing his studies in York, where, for some time, he had received instructions from Mr. Green, the founder of the hospital in that city, went to London, and, in 1793, was appointed surgeon to Westminster Hospital. He now rose rapidly in his profession, and became surgeon extraordinary to George IV. when Prince Regent, who knighted him on the first levée he held after his accession to the throne. In 1808 he became professor of anatomy in the Royal Academy, an appointment which he held for sixteen years. His contributions to medical literature were varied and extensive. He was the first to point out the fact that water might be decomposed by the galvanic battery. B. near Durham, 1768; d. in London, 1840.

CARLISLE, a city of Cumberland, near the confluence of the rivers Eden and Caldew, 60 miles from Newcastle. In former times it was a military post of great strength, having a citadel and a castle, the latter situate so as to command the passage of the river Eden. It is still

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kept in repair. Mary, queen of Scotland, was imprisoned in it in 1568. The place of her promenade preserves remembrance of her, under the appellation of the Lady's Walk. The castle is said to have been first built in the 7th century, by Egfrid, king of Northumberland, and the walls are ascribed to William Rufus. The principal streets diverge from the market-place as a centre, and the city contains some good houses, with a town-hall, guildhall, gaol, council-chamber, infirmary, news-room, theatre, assembly-rooms, libraries, and philosophical and mechanics' institutions. The cathedral is a venerable structure, partly of Saxon and partly of Gothic architecture; and it has five other churches, besides chapels for various denominations. An abbey, attached to the cathedral, was completed by Henry I. There is a very large and handsome bridge over the Eden, nearly a quarter of a mile in length. Considerable trade and manufactures are carried on, consisting of cotton in all its branches, woollens, linen, leather, hats, hardware, and various other commodities. There are several foundries, and also breweries, which produce a large quantity of malt liquor. *Pop.* 26,500.—Carlisle suffered severely in the civil wars, for its having espoused the cause of Charles I. In 1745 it surrendered to Prince Charles Stuart, but was retaken by William, duke of Cumberland.

CARLISLE, a post-township of the United States, in Schoharie county, New York, 8 miles from Schoharie. *Pop.* 1,800.—Another, in Pennsylvania, 24 miles from Harrisburgh. *Pop.* 5,000.

CARLISLE BAY,—1. On the western coast of Barbadoes. 2. In the island of Antigua. 3. On the south coast of Jamaica.

CARLO, *kar'-lo*, a small island in the Gulf of Bothnia, 18 miles from Utenborg, in Finland. *Lat.* W. point beacon, 65° 2' N. *Lon.* 24° 33' E.

CARLOMAN, *kar'-lo-man*, the eldest son of Charles Martel, whom he succeeded as king of Austrasia in 741. He and his father Pepin united in defending their dominions against the encroachments of their neighbours, and defeated the Germans in 743. Carloman then entered Saxony, took its duke prisoner, and, after several successful expeditions, became a monk of the order of St. Benedict. He assembled a famous council in 742, the acts of which bear his name. Lived in the 8th century.—There were three others of the same name; the first was the younger brother of Charlemagne, with whom he had some contention about the kingdom, but, on his death, in 771, left him in full possession.—The second was the son of Lewis II., whom he succeeded in 879, in conjunction with his brother Lewis III. On the death of the latter, he was declared sole king of France, and was killed in hunting, by a wild boar, in 884.—The third Carloman was the eldest son of Lewis I., king of Germany, whom he succeeded in 876, in the kingdom of Bavaria. He made some partial conquests in Italy. *D.* 880.

CARLOS, Don, *kar'-los*, son of Philip II., king of Spain, was deformed in his person, and so perverse in his temper, that he endeavoured to kill his tutor for gently reproving him. A match was negotiated between him and the Princess Elizabeth, of France, but Philip, becoming a widower, married her himself. He was then desirous of marrying his cousin, Anne of Austria; but being crossed by his father, he endeavoured to excite discontent among the nobles. For this he was arrested, and condemned to death. Shortly afterwards he was found dead in prison, not without suspicions of violence. *B.* 1545; *D.* 1567.

CARLOS, Don Count de Molina, was the second son of Charles IV. of Spain. He was educated by Catholic priests, and was little heard of until the accession of his brother, Ferdinand VII., when he was sent to meet Bonaparte, who had announced his intention of paying a visit to the Spanish sovereign in his own dominions. Don Carlos, however, was made a prisoner, and his brother Ferdinand was soon compelled to abdicate all claims to the Spanish kingdom, in favour of his ally, the emperor of the French. Both the brothers were kept prisoners till 1813, when they were restored to liberty, and Ferdinand once more ascended the Spanish throne. Don Carlos now plotted, in conjunction with the absolutist party, against his brother, and in 1825 shared in an insurrectionary movement in Cata-

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lonia. In 1830 a daughter, Isabella, was born to Ferdinand, and she was declared the heir to the throne of Spain, which set aside the Salic law in her favour. In 1833, however, this law was restored by Ferdinand, when so ill as to be in expectation of death, and from an apprehension of the evils which would arise to his people from the exclusion of Don Carlos from the throne. He, however, recovered, when the evidences that were to secure the succession of Don Carlos were destroyed, and Isabella, on the death of her father, ascended the throne. A civil war now commenced between the Carlists and the adherents of Isabella. For five years the country was desolated by the most savage cruelties that ever marked the progress of a civil conflict. It terminated in favour of Isabella, when, in 1839, Don Carlos took refuge in France. In 1845 he formally relinquished his claim to the crown, and in 1847 went to live at Trieste, where he spent the remainder of his days. *B.* 1788; *D.* 1855.

CARLOS, SAN, a handsome city of South America, province of Venezuela, on the Aguerre, 30 miles from Caracas. The wealth of the inhabitants consists chiefly in cattle. *Pop.* 9,509.—The name of various other inconsiderable settlements in South America.

CARLOTA, LA, *kar'-lo'-ta*, a town of Spain, 18 miles from Cordova. It is one of the German colonies founded in the Sierra Morena in 1767. *Pop.* 3,300.

CARLOW, or CATHERLOGH, *kar'-lo*, a county of Ireland, bounded N. and N.W. by Kildare and Queen's county, E. by the counties of Wicklow and Wexford, and S.W. by Kilkenny. *Area*, 214 square miles. *Desc.* Undulating, but, in general, flat. *Rivers.* The Barrow and the Slany. *Manf.* Unimportant; but it has a trade in corn, flour, butter, bacon, and malt. Granite is found throughout the county. *Pop.* 70,000.

CARLOW, the capital town and a parish of the above county, situate on the Barrow, where it is joined by the Burrar, 44 miles from Dublin. It consists of a main street, intersected by two others at right angles. Its public buildings are a market-house, court-house, gaol, barracks, a college for divinity students, a lunatic asylum, and a venerable old church. There are also two nunneries, and the ruins of a very fine abbey, supposed to have been founded about the year 634. On an eminence commanding the river stands a strong castle, supposed to have been erected by King John, which is now in ruins. *Manf.* Coarse woollen cloths; and it supplies the adjacent country with stone-coal. *Pop.* of parish, 10,300; of town, 7,200.

CARLOWITZ, or KARLOWITZ, *kar'-lo-vitz*, a town of the Austrian empire, on the Danube, below Peterwardein. *Pop.* 7,000.—Here, in 1699, a treaty was concluded between Turkey and Austria; and here Prince Eugene defeated the Turks in 1716. It is a station for steam-vessels navigating the Danube.

CARLSBAD, or KARLSBAD, *karls'-bat*, 'Charles's bath,' a town of Bohemia, on the small river Tepl, near its junction with the Eger, 70 miles from Prague. *Pop.* about 3,000; but, during summer, this is doubled by strangers.—It is one of the most celebrated watering-places in Germany, and its springs are the hottest in Europe. It was the favourite residence of Hoffman, Gothe, and Werner.

CARLSBURG, or KARLSBURG, *karls'-boorg*, a fortified town of Austria, on the Maroo, about 30 miles from Hermanstadt. It consists of an upper and lower town, and is defended by a walled citadel, built by Charles IV. *Pop.* 12,500.—This place occupies the site of the ancient Apulum.

CARLSRONA, CARLSROON, or KARLSRONA, *karls-kro'-na*, a strongly fortified seaport of Sweden, the capital of a county of the same name, on the Baltic, and the principal depôt of the Swedish navy. It is built on five small islands, connected by bridges with each other and the mainland, 55 miles from Christianstadt. It has a commodious harbour, defended by forts. The town, however, is constructed chiefly of wood, and is separated by a wall from its dockyard and naval arsenal. *Manf.* Linen cloths, tobacco, sugar-refineries, and whatever is necessary for fitting out a navy. *Pop.* 12,500. *Lat.* 58° 9' 5" N. *Lon.* 15° 35' 2" E.

CARLSRONA, or KARLSRONA, a laen or county, of which the above is the capital, is bounded on the N. by Wexio, N.E. by Kalmar, W. by Christianstadt, and S. and E. by the Baltic. *Area*, 1,132 square miles.

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Carlshamn

Pop. about 105,000. *Lat.* between 56° and 56° 30' N. *Lon.* between 14° 30' and 16° E.

CARLSHAMN, *karls'-ham*, 'Charles's harbour,' a fortified seaport-town of Sweden, on the Baltic, 25 miles from Carlsrona. *Manf.* Sail-cloth, hats, and tobacco. It has both shipbuilding-docks and dye-works, with an active trade in timber, pitch, tar, and potash.

CARLSLO, *karls'-lo*, a small island in the Baltic, lying to the W. of Gothard. *Lat.* 57° 19' 39" N. *Lon.* 18° E.

CARLSRUHE, or KARLSRUHE, *karls'-roo*, 'Charles's rest,' the capital of the grand duchy of Baden, standing in a fine plain, 4 miles E. of the Rhine, and 40 miles from Stuttgart. It is built almost entirely of stone. In the middle of the Schloss or ducal palace is a spire, and in the left wing stands the chapel. In the right wing is the valuable library of the grand duke, with a cabinet of minerals and medals, and a philosophical apparatus; the whole surrounded by a botanic garden. Among the other public edifices are the Lutheran, Calvinist, and Catholic churches, the Jewish synagogue, the chancery, the town-house, the workhouse, the barracks, a polytechnic school, in the style of the middle ages, and several hospitals, one of them endowed by the London tailor, Stultz, who on account of his humanity was created a baron. Besides these, there are a number of literary institutions, a lyceum, medical and veterinary schools, and academies of painting, music, and architecture. *Manf.* Carpets, cabinet-work, carriages, chemicals, and jewellery. *Pop.* 25,000. *Lat.* 49° 0' 50" N. *Lon.* 8° 24' 44" E. — Carlsruhe is a modern city, having been founded in 1715 by Charles William, margrave of Baden, in a hunting locality. Its connection with the Rhine, and an extensive railway system, give it great facilities for trade.

CARLSTAD, *karl'-stat*, an island of Sweden, near the N. shore of Lake Wener, 160 miles from Stockholm. It exports copper, iron, salt, timber, and corn. *Pop.* 3,000.

CARLSTAD, a county of Sweden, of which the above is the capital. *Area*, 9,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous; interspersed with numerous lakes, and abounding in streams and rivers. It is rich in iron-mines. *Pop.* 196,000. *Lat.* between 59° and 61° N. *Lon.* between 12° and 14° 30' E.

CARLSTADT, *karl'-stat*, the capital of Austrian Croatia, seated near the conflux of the Dobra and Kulpa, 34 miles from Agram. *Pop.* about 5,000. — There is another town of the same name in Bavaria, 14 miles from Wurzburg. *Pop.* 2,200.

CARLTON, *karl'-ton*, a name common to numerous parishes and small places in England.

CARLTON, a township of the United States, on Lake Ontario, 220 miles from Albany. *Pop.* 3,000.

CARLUKE, *kar'-look*, a town and parish of Lanarkshire, Scotland, 5 miles from Lanark. *Area*, 15,360 acres. *Pop.* 7,000, chiefly engaged in cotton, coal, iron, and lime-works.

CARLYLE, Thomas, *kar'-lile*, a writer of great power and originality, who, after passing through the university of Edinburgh, with a view to entering the Scottish Church, abandoned that intention, and prepared to devote himself to a literary life. In 1823 he acted as tutor to Charles Buller, who became distinguished in the political history of his country; and, whilst acting in that capacity, he occupied his leisure in translating from the German. The works which he produced between his 26th and 32nd years were "A Life of Schiller," "Legendre's Geometry," to which he prefixed an Essay on Proportion; the "Wilhelm Meister" of Goethe, and "Specimens of German Romance," all of which were received with approbation by those who were best qualified to judge of the difficulties with which he had to contend, in imbuing his translations with the true spirit of the originals which he had chosen to render into an English dress. He had now made himself well known in the world of letters, and became a contributor to the "Edinburgh Review," in which he wrote many masterly critical articles. Among these may be noticed his "Essay on Burns" and on "German Literature." In 1833-4 appeared his "Sartor Resartus," in "Fraser's Magazine." From that time he commanded a large circle of admirers, and afterwards produced many works of sterling merit. In 1837 he delivered a course of lectures

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on "German Literature," in Willis's Rooms, in London, which he followed up by lecturing on other subjects, down to 1840, when he lectured on "Heroes, Hero-Worship, and the Heroic in History." This, we believe, was the most popular of his course. In 1845 appeared "Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches," which added considerably to his reputation. In 1850 he published the "Latter-Day Pamphlets," which were more remarkable for the singularity of their style than the soundness of their doctrines. In 1851 appeared his "Life of John Sterling," and in 1859, his "Life and Times of Frederick the Great." B. near Ecclefechan, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, 1795.

CARMAGNOLA, *kar-man-yo'-la*, a town of Piedmont, on the Po, 16 miles from Turin. *Manf.* Jewellery. An active trade is carried on in corn, cattle, flax, and silk. *Pop.* 13,000.

CARMEL, MOUNT, *kar'-mel*, a celebrated mountain of Palestine, on the N. side of the Bay of Acre. On its summit are oaks and pines, and, lower down, laurels and olives. It is celebrated as being the place where Elijah destroyed the priests of Baal. Near its top is a monastery, occupied by some of the monks called Carmelites. *Height*, 1,500 feet. *Lat.* 32° 51' 10" N. *Lon.* 34° 57' 42" E.

CARMEL, a post-township of Putnam county, New York, U.S., 26 miles from Poughkeepsie. *Pop.* 2,100.

CARMEN, *kar'-men*, an island in the Gulf of California, opposite Loreto, containing a large salt lake.

CARMEN, EL, or PATAGONES, *kar'-main*, a town of Buenos Ayres, on the Rio Negro, 20 miles from its mouth in the Atlantic. It has an export trade in skins, oil, beef, salt, and Patagonian mantles. *Pop.* 2,000. *Lat.* 40° 36' S. *Lon.* 63° 18' W. — Another town in New Grenada, in the department Canca, and province of Antioquia.

CARMOE, or KARMOE, *kar'-moo*, an island of Norway, 20 miles from Stavanger, in the North Sea. *Ext.* 21 miles long, with an average breadth of 5. *Pop.* 6,500. *Lat.* 59° 20' N. *Lon.* 5° 15' E.

CARNATIC, *kar-nat'-ik*, a division of Southern India, extending along its E. coast from Cape Comorin to the river Godegam. *Ext.* 550 miles long, with an average breadth of about 90. *Desc.* The general division of the country is into an Upper and a Lower Carnatic; but a more specific division gives a Southern, a Central, and a Northern Carnatic. In the upper, or high grounds, the soil is poor, but grain of all kinds is cultivated. In the lower, the soil being well watered and fertile, rice, sugar, and indigo are raised. Cotton of the dwarf kind is grown, but few trees will spring spontaneously, from the poverty of the soil. Madras is situate near the centre of Central Carnatic, where the soil is stricken with a stern sterility, and where there is little vegetation of any kind. *Climate.* In the Lower Carnatic, the hottest in India; but along the coast, for 10 or 12 miles inland, the excessive heat is moderated by the sea-breezes. *Rivers.* The principal are the Pannair, Palair, Colerun, and Vaygaru. *Inhabitants.* Mostly Hindoos. The Mahometans are not numerous, the Sudras being the chief cultivators of the soil, which they dig with their own hands. *Pop.* about 7,000,000. *Lat.* between 8° and 16° N. *Lon.* between 77° and 81° E. — The Carnatic was conquered by the British in 1783, but was not definitively ceded to them till 1801.

CARNE, or CARNA, *karn*, two parishes and a hamlet in Ireland, none of them with a population above 800.

CARNEADES, *kar-ne'-a-des*, of Cyrene, in Africa, the founder of the third academy at Athens. His eloquence was dreaded by his adversaries. It is recorded of him, that when the Athenians sent him, with other ambassadors, to Rome, to get a fine, which had been imposed upon them, mitigated, Cato the elder pressed the senate to dismiss them, lest the oratory of Carneades should corrupt the Roman youth. D. 128 B.C.

CARNEILLE, LA, and CARNET, *kar'-nail*, two unimportant towns in France, neither of them with a population above 1,600.

CARNEW, *kar'-nu*, a township and parish of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, 7 miles from Gorey. *Pop.* of parish, 6,000; of town, 1,000.

CARNICOBAR, *kar-nik-o-bar'*, the most northern of the Nicobar Islands, in the Bay of Bengal, with a cir-

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cumference of 40 miles. It is fertile and well wooded, but unhealthy. *Lat.* 9° 10' N. *Lon.* 92° 48' E.

CARNIOLA, or **KRAIN**, *kar'-ne-o'-la*, a province of Austria, with the title of duchy, bounded N. by Carinthia, N.E. by Styria, E. and S.E. by Croatia, S. by Dalmatia and the Adriatic, and W. by Istria, Friuli, and the county of Goritz. *Ext.* About 120 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. *Area*, 2,903 geographical square miles, divided into the circles of Laybach, Neustadt, and Adelsberg. *Desc.* Fertile in some portions of the south, and producing oil and excellent wine; but the north and north-west parts, where the province is separated from Carinthia by lofty mountains, are cold, bleak, and barren. On the whole, however, Carniola is one of the least productive regions of the empire. *Rivers.* The principal are the Save, the Laybach, the Gurk, and the Kulpa. *Pro.* Wheat, barley, fruits of various kinds, and flax. Bees are numerous; therefore honey is plentiful; and silkworms are reared. *Minerals.* This province contains a number of iron-mines, the most ancient and noted of which is the one in the mountain of Eisenberg. Quicksilver is found near Ostraga; and the famous mines of that metal at Idria may likewise be considered as belonging to this province. Coal and marble are also abundant. *Manuf.* Woollens, linens, lace, stockings, leather, wooden articles, and iron. *Exp.* Steel wares, quicksilver, linens, hats, wax, glass, wine, and flour. *Imp.* Salt, fruit, oil, coffee, sugar, tobacco, cloths, and cattle. *Pop.* about 500,000. *Lat.* between 45° 10' and 46° 20' N. *Lon.* between 13° 50' and 16° 25' E.—Carniola in the 12th century became a duchy under the counts of Tyrol. In 1809, by the treaty of Vienna, it was ceded to France, and incorporated with the kingdom of Illyria. In 1814 it passed into the possession of Austria. (See **ILLYRIA**.)

CARNOT, Lazare Nicholas Marguerite, *kar'-no*, a French engineer, who entered the army in 1771, and became war minister to Napoleon I. As a member of the Convention, he voted for the death of the king, and in 1793 became a member of the Committee of Public Safety. The most successful period of the republic, in a military sense, was during the time that he had the organization of its military affairs. It was accordingly said of him that he had "organized victory." In 1797 he was forced into exile, from being suspected of having become favourable to royalty; but, on Napoleon becoming first consul, he was recalled. He was then appointed minister of war, but was deprived of that office, with all his other posts, for voting against the consulate for life. After the Russian campaign, he again offered his services to Napoleon, and received the command of Antwerp, which he kept till the abdication of 1814. On the return of Napoleon from Elba, he was once more appointed minister of war, but, on the fall of the emperor, he retired, first to Warsaw and then to Magdeburg, where he passed the remainder of his days. B. at Nolay, in Burgundy, 1753; d. at Magdeburg, 1823.—As a writer, Carnot is favourably known by his "Essai sur les Machines en Général;" his "Geometry of Position;" and several other scientific treatises.

CARNWATH, *karn'-wath*, a parish and village of Lanarkshire, Scotland, 25 miles from Edinburgh, near the Caledonian Railway. It has extensive iron-works. *Area* of parish, 35,190 acres. *Pop.* 3,600.

CAROLINA, *LA*, *kar-o-le'-na*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 36 miles from Jaen. *Pop.* about 2,000.—This is one of the principal places established in 1776, in the Sierra Morena, for German colonists.

CAROLINA, **NORTH**, *kär-o-lí'-na*, one of the United States, bounded N. by Virginia, E. by the Atlantic, S. by South Carolina, and W. by Tennessee. *Ext.* 430 miles long, and 180 broad. *Area*, 45,000 square miles. *Desc.* Along the whole coast is a ridge of sand, separated from the mainland, in some places by narrow sounds, in others by broad bays. The coast is indented by numerous inlets, the principal of which are Pamlico and Albemarle sounds. Between these is the Great Alligator Swamp; and N. of it, extending into the state of Virginia, is the Dismal Swamp. At a distance of 60 or 80 miles inland from the shore, the country swells into hills, and, in the most western part, rises into mountains. *Rivers.* The Chowan, Roanoke, Neuse, Cape Fear, Catawba, Pamlico, and Yad-

Caroline Islands

kin. These are generally navigable for small vessels from 60 to 100 miles, and still farther for boats. Westward of the Alleghany mountains, the Tennessee flows through part of this state in its progress to the Ohio, and there are various smaller streams which it receives in its course. *Climate.* Unhealthy, especially on the low grounds and in the neighbourhood of the swamps. *Pro.* Cotton and rice in the low lands; and on the higher grounds, wheat, rye, oats, barley, maize, flax, tobacco, and various fruits are cultivated. *Minerals.* Iron and gold. *Pop.* 870,000, of whom about 250,000 are slaves. *Lat.* between 33° 50' and 36° 30' N. *Lon.* between 75° 45' and 84° W.—Carolina was the last part of America which was planted by the English, after Sir Walter Raleigh's unfortunate attempts to colonize it, in the latter end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. This country seems to have been entirely overlooked till after the restoration of King Charles II. The ministry were then informed that it would produce wine, oil, silk, and almost every article of trade which Britain wanted; when they obtained a patent from the king, in 1663, which was granted to the Lord Chancellor Clarendon, the Duke of Albemarle, Lord Craven, Lord Berkeley, Lord Ashley Cooper, Sir George Carteret, Sir William Colleton, and others.

CAROLINA, **SOUTH**, one of the United States, bounded N. and N.E. by North Carolina, S.E. by the Atlantic, and S.W. by Georgia, from which it is separated by Savannah river. *Ext.* 200 miles long, and 125 broad. *Area*, 24,000 square miles. *Desc.* The coast is bordered with a chain of islands, and the mainland is divided into the Lower and Upper country. The low country runs from 80 to 100 miles inland from the coast, and is covered with extensive forests of pitch-pine, called pine barrens, interspersed with swamps and marshes of a rich soil. This part is succeeded by a region of little sand-hills, resembling the waves of the ocean in a high sea. It is sometimes called the Middle country, and continues for 50 or 60 miles, where it is bounded by a ridge of high ground, which, in its turn, is succeeded by a fine healthy, undulating country, terminating at the western extremity of the state, in the lofty Appalachian mountain-chain, which in Table Mountain attains an elevation of 4,000 feet. *Rivers.* The principal are the Pedee, Santee, Cooper, Ashley, Edisto, and Savannah. *Climate.* The climate of the Upper country is healthy at all seasons of the year. In the Low country, the summer months are sickly, particularly August and September; and at this season the climate frequently proves fatal to strangers. *Pro.* Rice, maize, wheat, and other cerealia, tobacco, indigo, sugar, silk, cotton, and other crops. A great quantity of rice is annually raised, and the islands which line the coast, produce the famous sea-island cotton. Great numbers of live stock are also reared. *Pop.* about 700,000, of whom about one half are slaves. *Lat.* between 32° and 35° N. *Lon.* between 78° 24' and 83° 30' W.—Carolina was discovered in 1512, by Ponce de Leon, a Spaniard. In 1562, Jean de Ribault, a French navigator, was commissioned by Charles IX. to form a colony on the coast of Florida, and he gave the name of Caroline to a fort which he erected, in honour of the reigning queen. It is doubtful, however, if this gave the name to the present state. In 1565 the Spaniards surprised this colony, and massacred the French settlers. In 1663 the English established themselves here, and retained possession until the declaration of American independence in 1776.

CAROLINE, *kär'-o-line*, the name of several places in the United States. 1. A county in Maryland, on the eastern shore, bounded N.W. by Queen Anne county, E. by Delaware, S. by Dorchester county, and W. by Talbot. *Area*, 310 square miles. *Pop.* 10,000, of whom 1,000 are slaves. 2. In the E. part of Virginia. *Area*, 580 square miles. *Pop.* 19,000. 3. A township in New York state, 12 miles from Ithaca. *Pop.* 2,500.

CAROLINE, Amelia Elizabeth, wife of George IV. (See **GEORGE IV.**)

CAROLINE ISLANDS, or **NEW PHILIPPINES**, a chain of islands in the Pacific Ocean, extending over a space estimated at 2,000 miles. They include various groups; as the Pelew, the Yap, the Egoi, and others. The Ulalan is the most E. of the group, and has a circumference of 24 miles. *Desc.* Many of the various groups are mere coral reefs, but little elevated above the

Caroline Island

surface of the ocean. Those, however, which are capable of bearing vegetation, produce palms, bananas, and breadfruit-trees. *Lat.* between 3° and 12° N. *Lon.* between 132° and 172° E.—The inhabitants of these islands comprise various races, and live mostly by fishing. A great portion of them are Malays, and make excellent seamen. The islands were discovered in 1543, by Lopez de Villalobos, a Spaniard; and although they nominally belong to Spain, the Spaniards have no settlement upon them.

CAROLINE ISLAND, one of the Marquesas group, lying to the north of Erineo, in the South Pacific Ocean. It is 5 miles in circumference, and is covered with verdure, but has a very little elevation above the surface of the sea. *Lat.* 9° 57' S. *Lon.* 150° 25' W.

CARONY, *ku'-ro-ne*, a river of South America, rising in the Sierra Pacaraima, and, after a course of 400 miles, joining the Orinoco at about 150 miles from its mouth. It has for its affluents the Paragua and the Acamon, but its cataracts render it unfit for the purposes of navigation.

CARORA, *kar-or'-a*, a city of South America, in the province of Venezuela, on the river Morera, 270 miles W. of the Caracas. The inhabitants rear oxen, mules, horses, sheep, goats, &c., and contrive, by their industry, to live in great comfort, although the surrounding country is parched and barren. *Pop.* about 7,000. *Lat.* 9° 50' N.

CAROUGE, *kar-oozh'*, a town of Switzerland, on the Arve, 2 miles from Geneva. *Manf.* Leather, clay pipes, thread, and matches. *Pop.* 5,000.

CARPANE, or CARPANEDO, *kar-pa'-nai*, a village of N. Italy, on the Brenta, 24 miles from Vicenza. *Pop.* about 2,000.—Here, in 1796, the French were defeated by the Austrians.

CARPATIAN MOUNTAINS, or KRAPACKS, *kar-pai'-the-an*, an extensive chain, which reaches from the Black Sea to the borders of Saxony, having a semi-circular form, and covering a space of 800 miles long and 250 broad. They may be divided into two great sections, the E. and the W.; the former extending from the mouth of the Nera to the source of the Theiss, and marking the boundary-line between the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, and Austria. The latter may be viewed as bounding Galicia and Hungary, having its commencement at the sources of the Theiss, and its termination on the Danube, near to Presburg. These are divided into various groups, with different names, presenting numerous peaks and summits, of higher or lower degrees of altitude. The loftiest points of the E. Carpathians are Ruska-Poyana and Garlavipi, which, respectively, attain an elevation of 9,909 and 9,587 feet above the level of the sea. In the W. Carpathians, the highest is the Litra range, in which the Eisthalerspitze culminates at 8,521 feet. *Minerals.* Abundant; comprising gold, copper, quicksilver, iron, mercury, silver; salt is found in beds, with a thickness of 600 or 700 feet, and is apparently inexhaustible. *Pro.* Corn and fruit grow to the height of 1,500 feet, and forests of pine ascend to 5,500. At 6,000 feet the limit of vegetation is attained, where a few lichens may be seen clinging to the bare and rugged rocks, but nothing more to clothe their naked conical forms, which apparently bid defiance alike to time and the elements.

CARPENTARIA, GULF OF, *kar'-pen-tair'-e-a*, on the north coast of Australia, between Capes York and Arnhem. *Ext.* Averaging, in both length and breadth, 350 miles. It contains several islands, among which may be mentioned Wellesley and Groote. *Lat.* between 11° and 17° 30' S. *Lon.* between 136° and 142° E.—The first authenticated discovery of any part of the Australian continent was on the E. coast of this gulf. It was made by the Dutch captain Carpenter, in 1606, from whom it took its name.

CARPENTER, Benjamin, M.D., *kar'-pen-ter*, one of the most eminent physiologists of modern times, passed his examination at the Royal College of Surgeons and Apothecaries' Society in 1835, and subsequently pursued his studies in the university of Edinburgh. Whilst here he made himself popular by the publication of several scientific treatises, and, in 1839, published his "Principles of General and Comparative Physiology, &c.," which at once drew upon him the attention of the most distinguished physiologists of

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the day. He now went to reside in Bristol, where he became lecturer on medical jurisprudence, and produced several other works in connection with his profession. Indeed, his contributions to physiological science have been of the most important kind, and have been very extensive. A bare enumeration of their titles would occupy a considerable space, and his works would form, in themselves, a large encyclopædia. He became lecturer on medical jurisprudence in University College, London, as well as an examiner in physiology and comparative anatomy. He was, also, lecturer on general anatomy and physiology at the London Hospital School of Medicine, and in 1844 was admitted a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1849 he gained the prize of 100 guineas for his essay on "Alcoholic Liquors," which was published in 1850. B. at Bristol.

CARPENTRAS, *kar'-pen-tra*, a town of France, in Provence, on the river Auson, 15 miles from Avignon. Its principal edifices are a palace of justice, cathedral, and an hospital. There is also an aqueduct over the river. As an entrepôt for the south of France, its trade is considerable in silk, wool, madder, honey, wax, olive-oil, and saffron. *Manf.* Cotton and woollen-spinning, chemicals, leather, and dyes. It has some dye-works. *Pop.* about 11,000.

CARPI, *kar'-pe*, two towns of N. Italy; one, on the canal of Carpi, 19 miles from Modena, with a citadel and a cathedral. *Pop.* about 5,000. The other, on the Adige, 28 miles from Verona. *Pop.* 1,300.—In 1701 Prince Eugene here defeated the French.

CARPI, Ugo da, an artist, who discovered the secret of painting in chiaroscuro, with two pieces of boxwood, one of which marked the outlines and shadows, and the other impressed any colour laid upon it. In this manner he executed several prints after great pictures; among which we may notice "David killing Goliath" and the "Massacre of the Innocents." B. in Rome, about 1486.

CARPINI, John de Plano, *kar'-pe'-no*, a Dominican friar, who, in 1245, formed one of an embassy from Pope Innocent IV. to the descendants of Zenghis Khan. The object was to induce them to turn their arms against the Turks and Saracens, instead of invading Europe. There is great obscurity as to the exact place and time of his birth; but it is supposed that he was born in the kingdom of Naples, about 1210.

CARPINO, *kar'-pe'-no*, a town of Naples, in the province of Capitanata, on Monte Gargano, 20 miles from San Severo. *Pop.* 5,500.—Also the name of a mountain in Calabria, near Cosenza, and of an affluent of the river Tiber, in the States of the Church.

CARR, John, *kar*, an English architect, who gained considerable celebrity in his native county of York, where, and in the adjoining counties, he erected a number of stately mansions. He was twice lord mayor of York, and died worth, it is said, £150,000. B. at Horbury, near Wakefield, 1721; D. at his residence, Askam Hall, Yorkshire, 1807.

CARR, Robert. (See SOMERSET, Duke of.)

CARRA, John Louis, *kar'-ra*, a French political revolutionist, distinguished for his violence in the first great revolution. He joined the party of Brissot, and fell with his leader. B. at Pont-de-Vesle, 1743; guillotined, 1793.

CARRACCI, or CARACCI, Lewis, *kar-ratch'-e*, the founder of a famous school of painting at Bologna, was the son of a butcher, who gave him an indifferent education; but his taste for drawing was so strong that he was induced to become a disciple of Prospero Fontana. He afterwards pursued his studies in the academy of Passignano, at Florence, and improved himself by visiting the principal cities in Italy. On his return to Bologna his merits became conspicuous, and he was considered as superior to his old master. Being greatly attached to his cousins, Augustin and Annibal, he formed, in conjunction with them, that school and style of painting which has rendered their names celebrated throughout the civilized world. Lewis was great in landscapes as well as in figures, and his private character was held in high estimation. B. at Bologna, 1555; D. 1619, and was interred with much ceremony in the church of St. Mary Magdalene, at Bologna.—Speaking of this artist, Sir Joshua Reynolds says: "His breadth of light and shadow, the simplicity

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of his colouring, and the solemn effect of that twilight that seems diffused over his pictures, is better suited to the grave and dignified subjects he generally treated than the more artificial brilliancy of sunshine which enlightens the pictures of Titian." Many of his pictures have been engraved, and some by himself.

CARRACCI, Augustin, the elder of the two cousins of Lewis, was the son of a tailor at Cremona. He was placed in the school of Fontana, and afterwards under Passerotti, whilst, at the same time, he studied the art of engraving, which acted detrimentally on his powers as a painter. Having painted his celebrated picture of Jerome, its success roused the jealousy of his brother Annibal, and caused a separation between them, although they were both engaged in producing important works for the palazzi Magnani and Zampieri. Augustin, for a time, led a free course of life, but at last the contemplation of a Madonna of his own painting, struck him with remorse, and he retired to a convent, where he passed the remainder of his days. **B.** at Bologna, 1558; **D.** 1602.—He was an accomplished scholar, and, as an engraver, ranks among the first artists of Italy.

CARRACCI, Annibal, younger brother of the above, studied under his cousin Lewis, by whom he was sent to Rome, where he worked for the pope. He invented a manner so excellent that both Lewis and Augustin adopted it. The Farnese gallery immortalized his name, though he received only the petty sum of 300 crowns of gold (about £200 sterling) for the labour of eight years. **B.** at Bologna, 1560; **D.** 1609.—With the death of these three Carracci, the period which may be designated as the golden age of Italian painting, closed.—**ANTONY**, a natural son of Augustin, was a pupil of Annibal, and painted some fine pieces in fresco at Rome. **B.** 1585; **D.** 1618.

CARRAN-TUAL, *kär-ran-tu'-al*, the loftiest mountain of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, 5 miles from Killarney. It belongs to the MacGillcuddy Rocks range, and has an elevation of 3,410 feet.

CARRARA, *Da, kar-ra'-ra*, the name of an Italian family, the members of which, in the middle ages, held considerable sway over Padua and the neighbouring provinces. It became extinct in 1435.

CARRARA, a town of Italy, on the Avenza, 2 miles from where it falls into the Mediterranean Sea. Its port is at L'Avenza. **Pop.** about 6,000.—In its vicinity are the celebrated marble-quarries which produce the Carrara statuary marble.

CARRERA ISLES, *kar-ri'-ra*, a group off the E. coast of Galicia, about 20 miles from Vigo. They belong to Spain. **Pop.** 1,200.

CARRÉL, Armand Nicholas, *kar'-rel*, the principal editor of the French *National* newspaper, and a distinguished political writer. Opposed alike to the extremities of absolutism in royalty or democracy, he attained a high position as a French journalist; but, being led into a quarrel with Emile de Girardin, editor of the *Presse*, a fatal duel was the consequence. **B.** at Rouen, 1800; **D.** of a pistol-shot at St. Mandé, 1836.

CARRICK, *kär-rik*, the south division of Ayrshire, Scotland.

CARRICK, the name of several parishes with small populations in Ireland.

CARRICK-ON-SHANNON, the capital town of the county of Leitrim, Ireland, about 20 miles from Longford. It stands on the Shannon, and communicates with a small suburb by a bridge. **Pop.** 2,000.

CARRICK-ON-SUIR, a market-town and parish of Tipperary, Ireland, 12 miles from Waterford. **Area** of parish, 2,426 acres. Its public buildings are a church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a monastery, nunnery, school-house, a prison, an hospital, and a barracks. The river has been made navigable to the town, which has an export trade of corn and cotton. **Pop.** of parish, about 8,500; of town, about 6,300.

CARRICKFERGUS, *kär-rik-fer'-gus*, a seaport-town and parish of Antrim, Ireland, on a bay called Belfast Lough, or Carrickfergus Bay, 8 miles from Belfast. **Area** of parish, 16,700 acres. It has an ancient church, and a castle situate on a rock. **Manf.** Linen and cotton fabrics. **Pop.** of town, about 3,600.—Here William III. landed in 1690. In its neighbourhood extensive salt-mines were discovered in 1852.

CARRICKMACROSS, *kär-rik-mä-kross'*, a market-town

Carr Rock

and parish of Ireland, in the county of Monaghan, 12 miles from Dundalk. **Area** of parish, 16,702 acres. **Pop.** about 11,000; of town, about 3,000.

CARRIDEN, *kär-ri-den*, a maritime parish of Scotland, on the Firth of Forth, 15 miles from Edinburgh. **Pop.** about 2,000.—The terminating point of the wall of Antoninus seems to have been in this parish.

CARRIER, John Baptist, *kar'-re-ai*, one of the most ferocious of the French revolutionists, who became deputy of the department of Cantal, in the national Convention. In 1793 he was despatched on a mission to the departments in the west, where the civil war was raging. The cruelties of Carrier at Nantes recalled to mind the times of Nero. He caused to be constructed covered barges, in which he sunk 100 persons at once. He also invented those horrible executions, which went by the name of "republican marriages," and which consisted in fastening together, by the neck, a man and woman, who were then thrown into the Loire. By his means 15,000 individuals are said to have perished, and the water of the Loire was so polluted with dead bodies, that it was prohibited to be drunk. On the fall of the party called the Mountain, he was tried before the revolutionary tribunal, which condemned him to the scaffold. **B.** at Aurillac, 1756; guillotined 1794.

CARRIERA, Rosa Alba, *kar'-re-air'-a*, known also as **ROSALBA**, an Italian female painter, who learnt the rudiments of the art from her father. She was afterwards placed under an eminent artist, and her progress was so great, that her full-length portraits became famous throughout Italy. She went to Paris, and in 1720 was admitted a member of the Academy of Painting. After executing portraits of the royal family of France, she proceeded to Vienna, where she received distinguished honours. **B.** at Venice, 1672; **D.** blind, 1757. Her miniatures are very highly esteemed.

CARRIGALINE, or **BEAVER**, *kär-ri-gä-line'*, a maritime parish of Ireland, in Cork harbour, 8 miles from the city of Cork. **Area**, 14,493 acres. **Pop.** 6,000, partly engaged in slate and marble quarries in the neighbourhood.

CARRIGALLEN, *kär-ri-gäl'-len*, a barony of Ireland, in the county of Leitrim, Connaught. **Area**, 63,501 acres. **Pop.** 21,000. Also a parish in the same county, 12 miles from Mohill. **Area**, 18,104 acres. **Pop.** 6,000.

CARRIONE, *kar'-re-one*, several unimportant towns in Spain, none of them with a population above 3,500.

CARROLL, *kär'-roll*, the name of several counties in the United States. 1. In New Hampshire. **Area**, 560 square miles. **Pop.** 21,000.—2. In Maryland. **Area**, 500 square miles. **Pop.** 21,000, of whom 11,000 are slaves.—3. In Virginia. **Area**, 440 square miles. **Pop.** about 6,000, with a few slaves.—4. In Mississippi. **Area**, 950 square miles. **Pop.** 11,000, of whom a half are slaves.—5. In Georgia. **Area**, 800 square miles. **Pop.** about 10,000, of whom one tenth are slaves.—6. In Tennessee. **Area**, 960 square miles. **Pop.** 84,000, of whom 2,500 are slaves.—7. In Kentucky. **Area**, 140 square miles. **Pop.** 6,000, of whom one sixth are slaves.—8. In Ohio. **Area**, 400 square miles. **Pop.** about 20,000.—9. In Indiana. **Area**, 380 square miles. **Pop.** 12,000.—10. In Illinois. **Area**, 416 square miles. **Pop.** 5,000.—11. In Arkansas. **Area**, 1,038 square miles. **Pop.** about 5,000, of whom a few are slaves.—12. In Missouri. **Area**, 700 square miles. **Pop.** about 6,000, of whom 700 are slaves.—There are several parishes and small towns, besides, of the same name, in the United States.

CARRON, *kar'-ron*, a village of Stirlingshire, on a stream of the same name, falling into the river Forth, 3 miles from Falkirk. It is noted for its extensive iron-works, in which a great number of persons are employed. All kinds of iron goods are manufactured here;—heavy ordnance, cylinders, steam-engines, pumps, boilers, flies, wheels, and pinions, together with other ponderous apparatus used either in war or the arts. The carronade, a peculiar kind of gun, derives its name from this place, the first having been manufactured here.

CARRON, a river of Scotland, which falls into the sea in the county of Kincardine.

CARR ROCK, *kar*, a portion of a reef in the North Sea, 12 miles from the Bell Rock lighthouse. **Lat.** 56° 17' N. **Lon.** 2° 35' W.

UNIVERSAL INFORMATION.

Carru

CARRU, *kar'-roo*, a town and parish of Piedmont, in the province of Mondovì, 6 miles from Mondovì. *Pop.* with parish, about 4,000.

CARSE, *karss*, a term in Scotland, applied to low and fertile land, generally adjacent to a river.—1. The **CARSE OF GOWRIE** is in Perthshire, and extends for 15 miles between the Sidlaw Hills and the river Tay.—2. The **CARSE OF FALKIRK** runs along the Firth of Forth from Bo'ness to Airth.—3. The **CARSE OF STIRLING** lies between the E. extremity of Stirlingshire and Bucklyvie, and comprises an area of 30,000 acres of great fertility.

CARSPHAIN, or **CARSPERN**, *karss'-fern*, a parish of Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland, 12 miles from New Galloway. *Area*, 128,000 acres. *Pop.* about 1,000.—It contains several lead-mines.

CARSTAIRS, *kar'-stairs*, a parish of Lanarkshire, Scotland, 5 miles from Lanark. *Area*, 12,000 acres. *Pop.* 1,066.

CARSTENS, Asmus Jacob, *karss'-tens*, a Danish painter, was the son of a miller, and had his mother for his first drawing-master. In 1789 he went to Berlin, where he was named professor of drawing, and in 1792 to Rome, where he died, 1798. *B.* near Schleswig, 1754.—Amongst his best paintings are "The Death of Achilles" and "The Fall of the Angels."

CART, *kart*, two rivers in Renfrewshire, Scotland. They unite and enter the river Clyde 6 miles below Glasgow.

CARTAGO, *kar-ta'-go*, the name of a town, mountain, river, and bay of Central America, in the state of Costa Rica. In 1841 the town, formerly the capital, was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake. The mountain, once volcanic, attains a height of 11,500 feet. The river falls into the Gulf of Nicoya, 50 miles from Cartago.—The bay, a large lagoon, communicates with the Caribbean Sea.—There is also a town of this name in New Grenada, S. America, on the Vieja. It is a well-built, thriving place, and its trade consists principally in pigs, dried beef, fruits, coffee, and tobacco. In the neighbourhood minerals abound. *Pop.* 5,500.

CARTE, *kart*, Thomas, an English historian, who entered the church, and published a defence of Charles I. in the matter of the Irish massacre. On the accession of George I. he refused the oaths, but afterwards became secretary to Bishop Atterbury. When that prelate was committed to the Tower, a reward of £1,000 was offered for apprehending Carte, who escaped to France, where he remained till Queen Caroline obtained permission for him to return to England. In 1736 he published his "Life of James, Duke of Ormond," in 3 vols. folio. Soon after this, he issued proposals for a history of England. He met with great encouragement, and this work, completed in four volumes, has been highly praised. His MSS. are in the Bodleian library. Besides those mentioned, he published a "Collection of Original Letters and Papers relating to the Affairs of England," in 2 vols. 8vo; a "History of the Revolutions of Portugal," and some other pieces. *B.* at Clifton, Warwickshire, 1686; *D.* 1754.

CARTEAUX, Jean François, *kar'-to*, a French brigadier-general, who entered the service as a private, and rose from grade to grade, until he received the command of a brigade. His principal success was the taking of Toulon in 1793, then held by the British. Here he was ably seconded by Napoleon Bonaparte, at that time a simple artillery captain.

CARTER, Elizabeth, *kar'-ter*, an English lady, who became an excellent Greek and Latin scholar, besides acquiring a knowledge of the German, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Arabic, and Hebrew. She executed several translations, and contributed a paper to the "Rambler" of Dr. Johnson. It was of her attainments in Greek that the distinguished

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lexicographer said "that he understood that language better than any one he had ever known, except Elizabeth Carter." *B.* at Deal, Kent, 1717; *D.* 1806.

CARTER, Thomas, a distinguished Irish musician and composer of vocal music. Amongst many others, he composed the melodies, "Oh, Nannie! wilt thou gang wi' me?" and "Stand to your guns, my Hearts of Oak." *D.* 1804.

CARTER, two counties of the United States. 1. In Tennessee. *Area*, 350 square miles. *Pop.* 7,000, of whom about 400 are slaves.—2. In Kentucky. *Area*, 550 square miles. *Pop.* about 7,000, of whom about 300 are slaves.

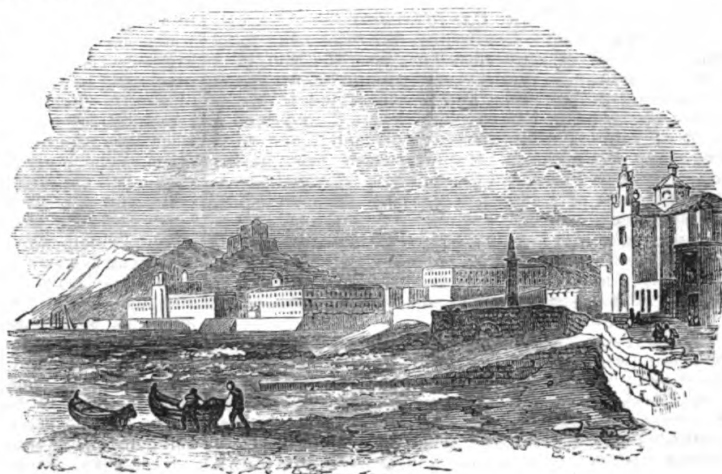
CARTERET, John. (*See* GRANVILLE, Earl of.)

CARTERET, Philip, *kar'-te-ret*, a distinguished naval officer, who, in conjunction with Captain Wallis, in 1766, commanded an expedition to the South Seas. Dr. Hawkesworth, in his Introduction to his narrative of Cook's voyages, gives an account of their discoveries. Lived in the 18th century.

CARTERET, an island in the Pacific, in the Solomon archipelago. *Lat.* 8° 50' S. *Lon.* 160° 48' E.—Named after Carteret, its discoverer in 1767.

CARTERET, a maritime county of North Carolina, U.S., on Gore and Pamlico sounds. *Area*, 450 square miles. *Pop.* 7,000, of whom 1,500 are slaves.

CARTHAGE, *kar'-thage*, a celebrated city of Africa, the rival of Rome. The precise time of its foundation is unknown. Some writers say that it was first built by Dido, about 869 years before the Christian era; others, 72 or 93 years before the foundation of Rome. It and its republic flourished for 737 years; and the time of its greatest glory was under Hannibal and Hamilcar. It maintained three famous wars against Rome, called the Punic wars, and was at last totally destroyed by Scipio, the second Africanus, B.C. 147. In circumference it was 23 miles; and when set on fire by the Romans, it burned incessantly during seventeen days. Cæsar planted a small colony on its ruins, and Adrian rebuilt a part of it, which he designated Adrianopolis. Carthage was conquered from the Romans by the arms of Genseric, A.D. 439; and it was, for more than a century, the seat of the Vandal empire in Africa, falling into the hands of the Saracens in the 7th century. The Carthaginians were governed as a republic, and had two persons yearly chosen among them with regal authority. They bore the character of a faithless and treacherous people, and the proverb *Punica fides* is well known. In 1859 excavations were carried on by both English and French archaeologists on the site of this ancient city; and several discoveries, further revealing the social and moral character of its former inhabitants, were the result.—Carthage is the name of some places in the United States.



CARTHAGENA.

CARTHAGE CAPE, a headland in the Mediterranean. *Lat.* 36° 52' 22" N. *Lon.* 10° 21' 49" E.

CARTHAGENA, or **CARTAGENA**, *kar'-ta-zhai'-na*, a fortified city and seaport of Spain, on a bay in the Mediter-

Carthagera

anean, about 30 miles from Murcia. It is the principal naval arsenal of Spain, and lies in a natural basin, forming one of the best harbours in the Mediterranean. It has several churches, convents, a town-hall, hospitals, a school of marine, custom-house, observatory, theatre, and circus. *Manf.* Canvas and cordage, besides other articles necessary for the equipment of ships. It has a glass-factory and smelting-works, and trades in agricultural produce and tunny-fish. Its shipbuilding-docks are extensive, and sufficiently large for constructing ships of war. The old mines of Cartagena were discovered a few years ago. *Pop.* about 35,000. *Lat.* 38° 5' N. *Lon.* 0° 56' 36" W.—This town was built by Asdrubal, the Carthaginian general, and was taken by Scipio 210 B.C. At that time it was one of the richest places in the world. It was subsequently reduced by the Goths, and did not begin to rise into importance again till the time of Philip II. By means of the Lorea canal, it communicates with the river Segura.

CARTHAGENA, a fortified city of South America, capital of a province, and situate on a sandy peninsula, in a commodious bay. The city and suburbs are well laid out, the streets being straight, broad, uniform, and well paved. The houses are built chiefly of stone, except a few of brick. It has various churches and convents, some of which are magnificent. The bay extends 2½ leagues from north to south, has a sufficient depth of water and good anchorage, and is so smooth that the ships are no more agitated in it than in a river. *Pop.* 10,000. *Lat.* 10° 25' 36" N. *Lon.* 75° 34' 25" W.—In 1544 Cartagena was taken by the French under a Corsican pilot; also by Sir Francis Drake, who, after pillaging it, set it on fire, and its complete destruction was only prevented by a ransom of 120,000 ducats, paid him by the neighbouring colonies. It was captured and pillaged a third time, by the French under Monsieur de Pointis, in 1697. In 1741 it was besieged by the English; but the enterprise miscarried. In the contest with the mother country, Cartagena was besieged first by Bolivar, and afterwards by Morillo, to whom it surrendered. It was subsequently reduced by the independent troops.

CARTIER, or **QUARTIER**, James, *kar'-te-ai*, a French navigator, employed by Francis I. in exploring the coast of North America, where, in 1534, he completed the discovery of Canada. B. at St. Malo. (See CANADA.)

CARTISMANDUA, *kar'-tis-mán-du-a*, a queen of the Brigantes, in Britain, who has gained an unenviable fame by her treachery in betraying to the Romans the unfortunate Caractacus. She put away her lawful husband, Venutius, and took, in his room, his armourbearer Vellocatus. On this, her subjects revolted, which induced her to call to her assistance the Romans, who made themselves, thereby, masters of the country. Lived in the 1st century. (See CARACTACUS.)

CARTOUCHE, Louis Dominique, *kar'-toosh'*, the most famous robber of modern times, was the son of a Parisian artisan. Whilst very young he displayed his thieving propensities, and was expelled from the school where he had been placed. He then joined a band of robbers who infested Normandy, and soon was made their chief. He afterwards brought his accomplices to Paris, and there daily performed extraordinary feats of robbery, displaying great audacity, courage, and strength. For a long time the officers of justice sought him in vain; but, after many wonderful escapes, he was at length taken in 1721, and broken on the wheel. B. about 1693.—His life has formed the subject of numerous books, and he has been often represented on the stage.

CARTWRIGHT, Edmund, *kar'-rite*, the inventor of the power-loom for weaving, was educated for the church, and first held the living of Brampton, near Chesterfield, and afterwards that of Goadby-Marwood, in Leicestershire. He had published several poetical effusions, besides contributing to the "Monthly Review," when his attention was accidentally drawn to the subject of mechanical weaving. Accordingly, in the April of 1785, his first power-loom was put in motion; and, although its introduction was much opposed both by manufacturers and their workmen, it gradually rose into importance, until it has become one of the greatest of the mechanical forces of Great Britain. In 1809 Parliament granted him £10,000 for

Casanova

"the good service he had rendered the public by his invention of weaving." B. at Marnham, Notts, 1743; D. 1823.—JOHN, a brother of the above, was considerably interested in the early history of the question of parliamentary reform. He was generally called Major Cartwright, although he held his commission in the navy. B. at Marnham, 1740; D. 1824.—There is a bronze statue of him in Burton Crescent, London.

CARUS, Marcus Aurelius, *kair'-us*, a Roman emperor, prefect of the prætorians under Probus, on whose death, in 281, he was elected emperor by the soldiers. He defeated the Sarmatians in Illyria, conquered Mesopotamia, the towns of Seleucia and Ctesiphon, and died, it is said by a lightning-stroke, at the latter town, 282.

CARVAJAL, Francis de, *kar'-vazh-al*, a Spanish captain, who served in America, and contributed greatly to the success of Vaca de Castro, governor of Peru, over the young Almagro. He subsequently joined his fortunes to those of Pizarro, and, in 1548, was taken with him, and hanged as a traitor, at Cuzco.

CASA, DE LA, John, *ka'-sa*, an Italian prelate, who, in 1544, was created archbishop of Benevento, and, the same year, was sent nuncio to Venice, where he displayed great diplomatic abilities. He was in disgrace under Julius III., on account of his connection with Cardinal Farnese; but was restored to favour by Paul IV., who made him secretary of state. B. at Florence, 1503; D. 1556.—He is accounted one of the most elegant of the Italian writers, and his Latin poetry is very fine. His principal performance is the "Galateo; or, Art of Living in the World;" besides which he wrote some beautiful Italian poems, the lives of Cardinals Contarini and Bembo, and other works, collected at Venice, in 5 vols. 4to, 1728.

CASABIANCA, Louis, *ka'-sa-be-an'-ku*, a distinguished captain in the French navy, who represented Corsica in the National Convention, and was also a member of the Council of Five Hundred. In Napoleon's expedition to Egypt he commanded the *Orient*, a 120-gun ship; and, in 1798, at the battle of the Nile, perished with his son, a youth of ten years, who, though seeing the vessel about to sink, would not abandon his dying parent. B. about 1755.

CASALE, or **CASAL**, *ka'-sa-lai*, a town of Piedmont, the capital of a province of the same name, on the Po, 36 miles from Turin, once the capital and residence of the marquis of Montferrat. Its principal public buildings are a cathedral, several churches, hospitals, a college, library, town-hall, theatre, and corn magazine. It was formerly fortified, and was one of the strongest places in Italy, but was suffered to fall into comparative decay till 1849, when, under the direction of General de la Marmora, it was again strongly fortified. The clock-tower, which was built in 1000 and repaired in 1510, is a curious structure; and an iron bridge, which here crosses the Po, is worthy of notice. *Pop.* 21,500.—The province has an area of 334 square miles, producing wine and truffles, and rearing vast numbers of sheep. *Pop.* 121,000.—In May, 1859, an Austrian reconnoitring party, who had advanced from Vercelli, were here repulsed by the Sardinian Bersaglieri (riflemen).—There are several other Piedmontese towns, with small populations, of the same name.

CASALE MAGGIORE, *maj'-je-or'-ai*, a town of Lombardy, on the Po, about 20 miles from Cremona. *Manf.* Principally earthenware. *Pop.* 16,000.

CASALE NUOVO, *noo'-o-vo*, a town of Naples, in the province of Calabria Citra, 15 miles from Castrovillari. *Pop.* 6,300.—Casale, with various affixes, is the name of several other small towns in Italy.

CASANARE, *ka'-sa-na'-rai*, a large river of South America, rising in the mountains of Chita, and falling into the Meta. *Lat.* 5° 56' N. *Lon.* 76° 50' W.—Also a province of New Grenada, extending from the slope of the Andes to the Orinoco, watered by several rivers, and comprising extensive forests and meadows.

CASANOVA, James, *ka'-sa-no'-va*, a famous adventurer, of Venetian extraction, who visited different countries of Europe in various capacities. He was at once a schoolmaster, soldier, musician, chemist, alchemist, writer, and politician; and displayed, in these various callings, a great amount of talent, accompanied, necessarily, by equal chicanery. He was imprisoned at Vienna, and ultimately died there, 1803; B. at

Casanova

Venice, 1725.—He left, besides other books, a "History of his Captivity," and his "Memoirs," which have been translated into French.—His brother Francis was a painter of battle-pieces.

CASANOVA, a town of Naples, to the south of Capua, and 3 miles from Caserta. *Pop.* 3,000.

CASATISMA, *ka'-sa-tees'-ma*, a village in the neighbourhood of Montebello, and included in the operations of that battle, fought 20th May, 1859, between the French and Piedmontese on the one side, and the Austrians on the other. The latter were defeated.

CASAUON, Isaac, *ka-so'-hawng*, a learned Swiss divine and critic, who, at the age of 23, was chosen professor of Greek at Geneva, and subsequently at Montpellier and Paris. In 1586 he married a daughter of Henry Stephens, a learned printer, by whom he had twenty children. In 1600 he was appointed one of the Protestant judges in the controversy between Du Peron and Du Plessis Mornay, and decided against the latter. Three years later he became head librarian to Henry IV. of France, and on the death of that monarch, removed to England, where James I. settled upon him a considerable pension, and gave him a prebend of Westminster, and another of Canterbury. In this country he passed the remainder of his days, a rigid adherent to the principles of Protestantism. *B.* at Geneva, 1559; *D.* 1614, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.—Casauon was the author of many learned works; among which we may notice his "De Libertate Ecclesiastica," suppressed by Henry IV. as offensive to the pope; "De Rebus Sacris et Ecclesiasticis," "A Criticism on Baronius" and his "Epistolæ."

CASAUON, Meric, son of the above, obtained a prebend in Canterbury cathedral, and two livings in Kent, of which he was deprived in the civil war. Cromwell made him large offers to induce him to write the history of the war, but he steadily refused to comply. He also refused to accept an invitation from Christina, queen of Sweden, to superintend the universities in her kingdom. At the Restoration he recovered his preferments. *B.* at Geneva, 1599; *D.* 1671.—His most remarkable work is a treatise on "Credulity and Incredulity," wherein he maintains the existence of witches.

CASBIN, or KASBIN, *käs'-bin*, a city of Persia, in the province of Irak, 90 miles from Teheran. It is of a square form, each side about a mile long, and surrounded by brick walls. It has a royal palace, bazaars, schools, and baths. *Manf.* Carpets, made of pieces of cloth of different colours, which are much valued, and bear a high price. Sword-blades were also formerly manufactured, but that branch of industry scarcely exists now. *Pop.* Uncertain; perhaps 40,000.

CASCADE, or PRESIDENT MOUNTAINS, *käs-kaid'*, a range traversing Oregon, U.S., and part of British Columbia, at a distance of from 100 to 150 miles from the shore. The highest summits are Mounts Washington, Baker, Hood, and Jefferson, rising to altitudes of from 13,000 to 14,000 feet. The name is taken from the number of falls and rapids into which the river Columbia is here broken.

CASCAVEL, *kas'-ka-vel*, a town of Brazil, built on the banks of a river, and the capital of a district of the same name. *Pop.* about 10,000.

CASCO BAY, *käs'-ko*, in the county of Cumberland, state of Maine, U.S., has a width of 20 miles at its entrance. The town of Portland stands on its W. shore, and it contains 300 islands. *Lat.* 44° N. *Lon.* 68° W.

CASERTA, *ka-sair'-ta*, a city of Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro, 16 miles from Naples, at the foot of Mount Caserta. Its royal palace was begun in 1752 by Charles III. of Spain, and is a magnificent structure. It has several churches, a convent, hospital, military school, and a spacious barracks, and stands in a district which produces much excellent fruit, and wine of a superior quality. *Pop.* 5,000.—About two miles from this place is CASERTA VECCHIA, which has a fine cathedral, and was an important place before the foundation of the above.

CASEY, *kai'-se*, a county of Kentucky, U.S. *Area*, 448 square miles. *Pop.* about 7,000, of whom a few are slaves.

CASHAN, or KASHAN, *käsh'-an*, a city of Persia,

Cashmere

province of Irak, 90 miles from Ispahan, and containing a royal palace, many fine mosques, bazaars, and caravanserais. All kinds of copper utensils are made, and artists work skilfully in gold and silver. *Pop.* 30,000.

CASHEL, *käsh'-el*, a city of the county of Tipperary, 50 miles from Cork. It is an archiepiscopal see, and has a cathedral and a library containing many curious manuscripts. There is a handsome market-house, a sessions-house, a county infirmary, a charter school liberally endowed, barracks, an hospital, and an archbishop's palace. There are fine ruins of an old cathedral, situate on the edge of a remarkable perpendicular rock. Adjoining it are the remains of buildings called the Chapel and Hall of Audience of Cormac M'Culnan, king and bishop, commonly called Cormac's Chapel, and which is said to have been erected in the year 901. *Pop.* 8,500.—In the ancient cathedral was formerly deposited the stone upon which the sovereigns of England are now crowned. In 513, it is said, Feargus, a prince of the royal line of Cashel, obtained the throne of Scotland, and used this stone at his coronation at Dunstaffnage. Here it remained until the time of Kennett II., who removed it to Scone; and thence, in 1296, Edward I. of England had it conveyed to Westminster, and placed under the coronation chair. Cashel was the ancient residence of the kings of Munster, and in it was assembled, in 1172, the synod by which Ireland was confirmed to Henry II. of England. Dean Swift was born here, 1667.—A parish 5 miles from Lanesborough. *Area*, 22,151 acres. *Pop.* 6,000.

CASHMERE, *käsh'-meer*, a province of Northern India, now united to the dominions of the Punjab. *Ext.* about 80 miles long, by about 40 broad. *Area*, estimated at 4,500 square miles. *Desc.* It consists of an extensive alluvial valley, of an irregular oval form, surrounded on all sides by mountains, whence descend numerous rivulets, which form several beautiful lakes. The summits of these mountains ascend far into the skies, and are capped with perpetual snow. The highest peak is Pir Panjal, which attains the elevation of 15,000 feet. *Rivers.* The principal is the Jailum, which forms a navigable communication from its eastern to its western boundary. *Lakes.* The Dal or City Lake, the Manasa Bul, the Great Wuller, the Ossun, and the Wusikara. The Dal is 6 miles long, by 4 broad, and the Great Wuller may be regarded as nothing more than a shallow expansion of the Jailum. *Climate.* Excessive, but on the whole, salubrious. *Pro.* Rice in the valley, and, in the higher lands, wheat, barley, and various other grains; but the most valuable vegetable production is saffron, of which great quantities are exported to Hindostan and other countries. *Manf.* Shawls, which constitute the chief source of the wealth of Cashmere. The wool or hair of which the shawl is made, is produced by a goat, only found in Tibet, whence the Cashmere merchants are supplied with the wool, and have a monopoly of the commodity. Sugar, paper, gun and pistol barrels, lacquered ware, otto of roses, and some drugs are also made and exported. *Pop.* estimated at 200,000, to which, in 20 years, it has been reduced by famine, pestilence, and earthquakes, from 800,000. *Lat.* between 33° 27' and 34° 27' N. *Lon.* between 74° 30' and 76° 14' E.—In 1586 this country was taken by the emperor Akbar, and added to his empire. In 1752 it was conquered by the Afghans, who kept it till 1819, when it was wrested from them by the Sikhs, under whose dominion it remained, in connection with the Punjab, till 1845, when a dispute with the British resulted in its cession to them, upon conditions of mutual assistance being rendered in cases of war.

CASHMERE, called also SERINAGHUR, the capital of the above province, extends 3 miles on each side of the river Jailum, over which there are several wooden bridges. Many of the houses are three stories high, and are principally built of wood, with partition-walls of brick and mortar. The residence of the governor is on the right bank of the river. The streets are narrow, and choked with the filth of the inhabitants, who are proverbially a dirty people. In the environs, on the banks of a lake, are the remains of several handsome palaces, built by the emperors of Hindostan. Its opulence has greatly decayed. *Pop.* Uncertain: at the commencement of the present century it was estimated

Casilinum

at 150,000; but pestilence and misrule have immensely reduced it. *Lat.* 34° 5' N. *Lon.* 74° 57' E.

CASILINUM, *käs-i-lí-num*, an ancient city of Campania, on the Vulturinus, opposite Capua. It was in this vicinity that Hannibal was inclosed by Fabius in an upland valley, whence the Carthaginian general escaped by driving before him, up the hill-sides, oxen with blazing fagots fixed to their horns, about 217 B.C.

CASIMIR I., *käs-i-meer*, king of Poland, surnamed the Peaceful, son of Micilas, whom he succeeded in 1034. The Poles revolting under the regency of his mother, he went to Paris, and became a monk. The Poles, a prey to internal dissensions, induced Pope Benedict IX. to allow him to return to his kingdom and marry. Accordingly, he espoused a daughter of the grand-duke of Russia, and afterwards governed his kingdom with great wisdom. *D.* 1058.

CASIMIR II., king of Poland, surnamed the Just, was the younger son of Boleslaus III. When his brother Miecslaus was, on account of his tyranny, deposed in 1177, the Poles conferred the crown on Casimir. He was an upright, generous prince. *B.* 1117; *D.* 1194.

CASIMIR III., the Great, succeeded Ladislaus in 1333. He defeated John, king of Bohemia, and conquered a part of Russia. He united to his warlike qualities the powers of a great king; maintained peace, founded several churches and hospitals, and built numerous fortresses. He is said, however, to have been a man of strong passions, in which he frequently indulged to excess. *B.* 1309; *D.* 1370.—In his reign, privileges were bestowed on the Jews, which they ever continued to enjoy; these were granted at the request of a Jewess, named Esther, one of his favourites.

CASIMIR IV. was grand-duke of Lithuania, and ascended the throne of Poland 1447. He defeated the Teutonic knights, and made war with various success against the king of Hungary and the Tartars. *D.* 1492.

CASIMIR V., John, son of Sigismund III., succeeded to the throne of Poland on the death of Ladislaus VII.; obtaining permission to marry his brother's widow. Defeated at first by Charles Gustavus of Sweden, he subsequently, with the aid of the emperor Leopold, was victorious, and, in 1660, concluded the treaty of Oliva with his successor. Shortly after, his troops, under Sobieski, defeated the Tartars. The cares of government, and the loss of his wife in 1667, induced him to resign the crown, and retire to France, where he died in 1672. *B.* 1609.

CASIRI, *ka-seer'-e*, a learned Oriental scholar, who took orders at Rome, and taught the Eastern languages in that city. In 1748 he repaired to Madrid, where he was made a member of the Academy of History, interpreter to the king, and head librarian of the Escorial. From 1750 to 1770 this industrious man laboured at the compilation of a description and analysis of all the Arabian MSS. contained in the library of the Escorial, the richest in Europe in works of that kind. This esteemed production was published at Madrid, 2 vols. folio, the second containing most interesting accounts of the battles of the Moors and Christians in the Peninsula. *B.* at Tripoli, Syria, 1710; *D.* at Madrid, 1791.

CASKETS, *THE*, *kas'-kets*, a group of rocks in the English Channel, 7 miles from Alderney. They have often been fatal to vessels, and, in 1119, Prince William, son of Henry I., and his suite, perished here. In 1744, the *Victory* ship of war, of 110 guns, also was shipwrecked upon them. On the highest there is a lighthouse in *lat.* 49° 45' N.; *lon.* 2° 22' W.

CASPIAN SEA, *käs-pe-än*, an inland sea of Asia, bounded N. by the government of Astracan, E. by Tartary, S. by Persia, and W. by the ridges of Caucasus, the principalities of Baku, Derbend, and Circassia, together with part of the government of Astracan. *Ext.* 730 miles long, by 150 to 270 broad. *Area*, estimated by different authorities at 120,000 and 140,000 square miles; in certain places it is of great depth. The water is salt, but less so than the ocean, on account of its receiving a great many large fresh-water rivers, which will be noticed under their names. It has neither tides nor outlets, its superfluous waters being exhausted by evaporation, and it is well supplied with fish. On the upper coasts, seals abound, and tortoises are numerous at the mouths of the Ural and Volga. Many thousands of persons are

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employed in the Upper Caspian fisheries, and sturgeon and sterlet are taken in vast quantities. The Russian delicacy *caviar* is here made, being the roe of the sturgeon, salted and smoked. *Lat.* between 36° 55' and 47° 30' N. *Lon.* between 46° 48' and 55° 25' E.—This sea was known to the Greeks and Romans, and took its name from the Caspii, a people who inhabited its S. coast. Although its navigation is difficult, it is now traversed by steam vessels, and is a naval rendezvous for Russian ships. (*See ASIA.*)

CASS, *käss*, the name of several places in the United States.—1. A county of Indiana. *Area*, 415 square miles. *Pop.* 6,000.—2. In Georgia. *Area*, 432 square miles. *Pop.* 14,000, of whom a fourth are slaves.—3. In Michigan. *Area*, 523 square miles. *Pop.* 11,000.—4. In Illinois. *Area*, 360 square miles. *Pop.* 8,000.—5. In Missouri. *Area*, 670 square miles. *Pop.* 7,000. Also a river and a lake in N. America.

CASS, Lewis, an American politician, who, in the war between England and the United States, in 1812, made an incursion into Canada, and was taken prisoner. When peace was concluded, he was appointed governor of Michigan, and organized that vast territory, making treaties with the Indian tribes, by which three millions of acres were added to the state. Under the presidency of General Jackson, in 1831, he was secretary for war, and four years afterwards, was sent to Paris as envoy extraordinary. Here he remained seven years, and whilst engaged in this mission, published his "Views on the Subject of the Limitation of the Northern Frontiers of the Union," and protested against the adhesion of M. Guizot to the doctrine of the "right of visit." The treaty concluded in 1842, between England and the United States, not meeting his approval, he resigned, and returned to America. In the senate he voted for the Fugitive Slave Law, and in 1857 was made secretary of state under President Buchanan. *B.* 1778.

CASSANDRA, daughter of Priam and Hecuba. She was passionately loved by Apollo, who promised to grant her whatever she might require, if she would look with favour on his suit. She demanded the power of prophecy, and as soon as she had received it, refused to perform her promise, and slighted Apollo. The god, thus disappointed, wetted her lips with his tongue, and thus no belief was ever placed in her predictions. She endeavoured to prevent the entrance into Troy of the wooden horse of the Greeks, but was unsuccessful, and when that city was taken, she suffered violence at the hands of Ajax Oileus. In the division of the spoils of Troy, she fell to the share of Agamemnon, who carried her to Greece. She repeatedly foretold to him the calamities that awaited his return; but he gave no credit to her, and was assassinated by his wife Clytemnestra. Cassandra shared his fate, after seeing all her prophecies but too truly fulfilled. Lived in the 12th century B.C.

CASSANDRA NOVA, *kas-san'-dra*, a town of European Turkey, between the gulfs of Salonica and Cassandria. *Lat.* 40° N. *Lon.* 23° 20' E.—The *GULF* is 33 miles long by 10 broad.

CASSANDER, *käs-sän'-der*, the son of Antipater, took possession of the kingly power in Macedonia, on the death of his father. He caused the death of Olympias, the mother of Alexander the Great, and also of his son, the young Alexander. Joining his forces to those of Seleucus, Ptolemy, and Lysimachus, he defeated Antigonus at the battle of Ipsus, 301 B.C., the latter monarch falling on the field, and the four conquerors dividing between them Alexander's empire into the great kingdoms of Macedonia, Thrace, Egypt, and Syria. (*See ANTIGONUS, &c.*)

CASSANO, *kas-sa'-no*, a town of Calabria Citra, 35 miles from Cosenza. It is the capital of a circle, and has a cathedral, several convents, and mineral springs. Timber, corn, and fruit are raised in the neighbourhood, and it has a trade in leather, yarn, and cotton and silk fabrics. *Pop.* about 8,000.—There are several other smaller Neapolitan towns of the same name.

CASSANO, a town of Lombardo-Venetia, 16 miles from Milan, on the Adda, across which is here a bridge. *Pop.* 2,500.—In 1259 Eccelino Romano, chief of the Ghibelines, was here defeated and killed. In 1705 the French, under the duke of Vendôme, gained a victory over the Imperialists, commanded by Prince Eugène; and, in 1799, Suwarrow inflicted a defeat on

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Cassay

the French, under Moreau. There are several villages of Northern Italy of this name, none of them with a population above 3,000.

CASSAY, *KATHEE*, or *MUNEEPOOR*, *kas-sai'*, formerly a province of the Birman empire, but now independent, is bounded on the N., E., and S. by Burmah, and on the W. by Cachar. *Area*, estimated at 7,500 square miles. *Desc.* A valley, encompassed by rugged and precipitous mountains, watered by the tributaries of the Irawadi or the Barah. *Pro.* Cotton, indigo, tobacco, rice, sugar, opium, and mustard. The tea-plant is produced in the N., and a valuable breed of ponies is reared. *Manf.* Muslins, silk stuffs, cotton cloths, and iron wares. *Pop.* Uncertain; perhaps 30,000. *Lat.* between 23° 49' and 25° 41' N. *Lon.* between 93° 5' and 94° 32' E.—The government of this country is invested in an hereditary rajah, assisted by a divan. In 1826 the treaty of Yandabo rendered it independent.

CASSEL, or *KASSEL*, *kas'-sel*, a town of Germany, on the Fulda, across which there is, here, a fine stone bridge, 90 miles from Frankfort-on-the-Maine. It is the principal town of the circle of Lower Hessen, and the seat of government. The Fulda divides it into an old and new town, in the former of which is the town-hall, the government offices, the arsenal, the foundry, the house of correction, the Parade Square, the large barracks, the church of St. Martin, and the public library. The other public buildings are the opera, a picture-gallery, observatory, a mint, and a riding-school. Besides these there are pleasure-gardens, an orangery, baths, many churches, a college, an academy of arts, and societies of trade and agriculture. *Manf.* Fabrics of silk, cotton, and wool, leather, paper-hangings, gloves, chemicals, jewellery, earthen and lacquered wares, hats, and dyes. In the neighbourhood are oil, gunpowder, and other mills. *Pop.* 33,000; of its circle, 66,500.—This town was the capital of Westphalia under Napoleon I. It has communication with Leipsic and Frankfort by railway.

CASSEL, a town of France, in the department of the Nord, 15 miles from Dunkirk. *Manf.* Linen cloth, thread, lace, hosiery, and soap. It has some salt-refineries and oil-mills, besides a trade in cattle and poultry. *Pop.* about 5,000.—It is connected by rail with Lille and Dunkirk.

CASSEL, or *KASSEL*, a town of Germany, on the right bank of the Rhine, opposite Mayence, with which it communicates by a bridge of boats. *Pop.* 2,500.

CASSELLE, *kas-sail'-lai*, the name of several towns in the Sardinian states.—1. 8 miles from Turin. *Pop.* 3,500.—2. In Lombardy, 7 miles from Lodi. *Pop.* 1,500.—3. In Lombardy, 20 miles from Lodi. *Pop.* 3,000.

CASSENEUIL, *kas-sen'-e(r)-e*, a town of France, department of the Lot and Garonne, 5 miles from Ville-neuve-sur-Lot. *Pop.* 2,000.

CASSIANO, *SAN*, *kas'-se-a'-no*, a village of Lombardy, 8 miles from Peschiera, included in the operations of the battle of Solferino, fought June 24, 1859, between the Austrians and the allied French and Sardinians.

CASSIM PASHA, *kas-sim pa'-sha*, a suburb of Constantinople, separated, by burying-grounds, from Galata. In it are the imperial dockyard, the naval arsenal, and the palace of the capitan-pasha.

CASSINA, or *CASHNA*, *kash'-na*, an extensive kingdom of Central Africa, situate W. of Bornou and S. of the Niger. It is but little known.

CASSINI, John Dominic, a celebrated Italian astronomer, educated among the Jesuits at Genoa, who succeeded, in 1650, Cavalieri, as professor of astronomy at Bologna. He here gained so great a reputation that both the pope and the senate of Bologna intrusted him with several scientific and political missions. In 1669 Colbert induced him to visit France. He there was naturalized, and became a member of the Academy of Sciences. B. in the county of Nice, 1625; D. at Paris, 1712.—Cassini discovered several of Jupiter's and Saturn's satellites, and determined the rotation of Jupiter, Mars, and Venus. He published a "Theory of Jupiter's Satellites," remarkable for its correctness, and assisted in the measurement of the meridian line of Paris. He left behind him a great number of astronomical memoirs and observations.

CASSINI, James, son of the above, succeeded his father in the Academy of Sciences, and enriched

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science with many valuable discoveries. In 1720 he published a book on the figure of the earth, in which he maintained, in opposition to Newton, that it was an oblong spheroid. To determine this, the French king sent two companies of mathematicians, one towards the polar circle, and the other to the equator, to measure a degree, the result of which was a decided refutation of Cassini's opinion. B. at Paris, 1677; D. 1756.

CASSINI DE THURY, *Cæsar Francis*, son of the above, evinced, at a very early age, great talents for astronomy, and was received into the Academy of Sciences at 22. He was employed many years in perfecting a general chart of France, and in continuing the perpendicular of the meridian of Paris. The former was composed of 180 pages, and gave a most complete representation of the country, on a scale of a line to 6 feet. *Cæsar François* was unable to finish it; but it was at length concluded by his son, who presented it, in 1784, to the National Assembly. He published a great number of papers in the "Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences." B. at Paris, 1714; D. 1784.—He was succeeded in his office by his only son, Count John Dominic Cassini.

CASSIODORUS, *Marcus Aurelius*, *käs-si-o-dor'-us*, an Italian of great talents, who was appointed by Theodoric, king of the Goths, governor of Sicily, and filled some of the highest offices in Rome, and afterwards retired to a monastery in Calabria. He is celebrated as a chronologist and historian, and is said to have devoted himself also to mechanical pursuits, and invented water-clocks, sun-dials, and lamps. B. in Calabria, 481; D. 577.

CASSIOPE, or *CASSIOPEA*, *käs-si'-o-pe*, or *käs-si'-o-pe'-a*, wife of Cepheus and mother to Andromeda. Boasting herself fairer than the Nereides, Neptune was exasperated, and sent a huge sea-monster to ravage her dominions, and she was forced to expose Andromeda to its fury. After her death, Cassiope was made a constellation. (See *ANDROMEDA*.)

CASSIQUIARI, *kas'-se-ke'-a-re*, a large and copious branch of the Rio Negro, in South America, communicating with the Orinoco and Amazons.

CASSITERIDES, *käs-si-ter'-i-dees*, a group of islands, so named by the Greeks, on account of the quantity of tin (*kassiteros*) there found. They are supposed to be the Scilly Isles, off the coast of Cornwall.

CASSIUS, *Caius*, *käs'h'-e-us*, a Roman general, one of Cæsar's murderers. During the civil wars between Pompey and Cæsar, he followed the fortunes of the former. After the decisive battle of Pharsalia, he was, however, spared by the conqueror. Returning to Rome, he married Junia, the sister of Brutus, and in conjunction with the latter, formed a conspiracy against the emperor. After the death of their victim, 44 B.C., Cassius received Africa as his reward, but found himself unable to maintain himself there, in consequence of the influence of Cæsar's friends. Passing into the East, he levied numerous troops and joined Brutus in Macedon. On the plains of Philippi, where Antony and Octavius met them, the left of the army, under Cassius, was defeated by Antony's troops, and this neutralized the success which Brutus was achieving on the right. Fearing to fall into the enemy's hands, he ordered one of his freedmen to run him through, and perished by that very sword which had given a wound to Cæsar, 42 B.C.—His body was honoured with a magnificent funeral by his friend Brutus, who declared over him that he deserved to be called "the last of the Romans." If he was brave, he was equally learned. Some of his letters are still extant among Cicero's epistles. He was often too rash and too violent, and many of the wrong steps which Brutus took, are to be ascribed to the prevailing advice of Cassius. Shakspeare describes him as having "a lean and hungry look," and makes Cæsar say,—

— "He reads much;
He is a great observer, and he looks
Quite through the deeds of men; he loves no plays,
As thou dost, Antony; he hears no music;
Seldom he smiles; and smiles in such a sort,
As if he mock'd himself, and scorn'd his spirit,
That could be moved to smile at anything."

The day after Cæsar's murder he dined at the house of Antony, who asked him whether he had then a dagger

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concealed in his bosom. "Yes," replied he, "if you aspire to tyranny." There were many other Romans of this name, in whose lives there is nothing very remarkable.

CASSIVELAUNUS, *käs-si-ve-lau'-nus*, a British chief, who was invested with the supreme command of the forces of the island, to oppose Julius Cæsar during his invasion of Britain, 54 B.C.

CAST, *St., kast*, a village on the coast of France, in the department Côte du Nord, having a small harbour. *Pop.* 1,481. Here, in 1758, a landing of the British was repulsed (*see* CAVENDISH, Lord), and 100 years afterwards, a column was inaugurated to commemorate the event.

CASTAGNO, Andrea del, *kas-tan'-yo*, a Tuscan painter, who worked first in fresco, but afterwards learned the art of painting in oil from Domenico Veneziano. His repayment for this was to assassinate his friend. Unsuspected, he pursued his calling, and produced some fine pictures, the principal of which is the "Execution of the Conspirators against the Medici," now in the Hall of Justice at Florence. *B.* at Castagno, 1406; *d.* 1480.—Stung with remorse, he, on his death-bed, confessed, amidst universal execration, the atrocious crime of which he had been guilty.

CASTASEGNA, *kas'-ta-sain'-ya*, a village and parish of the Grisons, Switzerland, 8 miles from Chiavenna. It is situated at the W. extremity of the Val di Bregaglia. This is the limit of the mulberry; consequently, north of this village the silkworm cannot be extensively cultivated.

CASTEGGIO, *kas-tedj'-e-o*, a town of Piedmont, in the division of Alessandria, 6 miles from Voghera. *Pop.* with parish, about 3,000.—On June 9, 1800, the battle of Montebello was gained by the French, under Lannes, over the Austrians, in the neighbourhood of this place. Another engagement was also fought on May 20, 1859, when Count Stadion, at the head of his Austrians, stormed the town on his advance upon Montebello, where, met by the French and Sardinian forces, the Austrians were defeated. (*See* MONTEBELLO.)

CASTEL, *kas'-tel*, the name, with various affixes, of a number of small Italian towns and villages.

CASTELAMARE, *kas-tel'-a-ma'-rai*, a seaport-town of Sicily, 20 miles from Trapani. In its neighbourhood are the vestiges of the ancient Segesta. *Pop.* 8,000.—The GULF of the same name is on the N. coast, about *lat.* 38° 10' N.; *lon.* 13° E.—Richelieu defeated the Spanish fleet here in 1648; and in 1799 a battle was fought between the French under Marshal Macdonald, and the allied English and Neapolitans.

CASTEL CALDO, *kal'-do*, a town of Italy, 30 miles from Padua. *Pop.* 3,000.

CASTEL FRANCO, *fran'-ko*, the name of several small towns in Italy, none of them with a population above 4,300.

CASTELL, *SAN, kas-tel'*, the names, with various affixes, of several small Italian towns, none with a population above 3,500.

CASTELLAMARE, a seaport of Naples, 15 miles from Naples, built at the foot of a hill. It has a royal dockyard, a palace, and a military hospital. *Manf.* Leather, silk, cotton, linen fabrics, and sail-cloth. *Pop.* 30,000.—This place is built on the site of the ancient Stabiae, near which the elder Pliny met his death during the eruption of Vesuvius, in the year 79. Here, also, considerable damage was done from the shock of an earthquake, which extended over a wide area, in 1857. It is connected with Naples by railway.

CASTELLAMONTE, *kas-tel-la-mon'-tat*, a town of Piedmont, 10 miles from Ivrea. *Pop.* 5,000, chiefly engaged in the manufacture of pottery.

CASTELLARO, *kas-tel-la'-ro*, the name of several villages in Sardinia, and of a small town in Lombardy.

CASTELLAZZO, *kas-tel-lat'-so*, a town of Piedmont, 7 miles from Alessandria. *Pop.* 5,300.

CASTELLETO, *kas-tel-let'-to*, the name of several considerable villages in the Sardinian states.

CASTELLO, *kas-tel'-lo*, the name, with various affixes, of several small Italian towns, none of them with a population above 2,300.

CASTELLO, the name, with various affixes, of several towns of Portugal, none of them with a population above 6,000.

CASTELLON DE LA PLANA, *kas-tel-lone dai la pla'-na*, 294

Castile

a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, 4 miles from the Mediterranean. Some of its old Moorish walls still remain. It has a church, several chapels, the town-house, and a vast tower or belfry, 260 feet in height, and 116 in circumference. *Manf.* Brandy; and an active commerce in other articles is carried on. *Pop.* 17,000.

CASTELNAU, *kas'-tel-no*, the name, with various affixes, of several towns, villages, and parishes in France, of small populations. It is also the name of a fortress, in the department of Gard, 8 miles from Uzès, where Roland, the chief of the Camisards, met his death, in August, 1704.

CASTELNAU, Pierre de, archdeacon of Maguelone, was sent, at the commencement of the 13th century, by Innocent III. into the S. of France as legate extraordinary, in order to search out the heretic Albigenes, and deliver them over to the secular arm. He was met by a determined resistance, and was at last slain in the territory of Raymond, count of Toulouse. This murder led to the excommunication of Raymond, and also to the war of the Albigenes. Killed 1208.

CASTELNAUDARY, *kas-tel'-no-da-re*, a town of France, department of the Aude, 33 miles from Toulouse. *Manf.* Silk and woollen fabrics and earthenware. It has also shipbuilding-docks. *Pop.* 10,000.—In 1355 this place was taken and burnt by Edward the Black Prince.

CASTELNOVO, *kas-tel-no'-vo*, the name of several towns in Italy, none of them with a population above 3,500.

CASTEL NUOVO, *noo-o'-vo*, a town and parish of Piedmont, 12 miles from Alessandria. *Pop.* 7,000. The name of several other small towns in Italy.

CASTELNUOVO, a fortified seaport-town of Austria, Dalmatia, 11 miles from Cattaro, defended by a citadel and two forts on neighbouring heights. *Pop.* of parish, 7,000.—The British took it in 1814.

CASTEL-SARDO, *sar'-do*, a fortified seaport-town on the N. coast of Sardinia, and the strongest on the island. *Pop.* about 2,500.

CASTEL SARRASIN, *sar'-ra-sä*, a town of France, on the Garonne, 30 miles from Toulouse. *Pop.* 7,000.

CASTELVETERE, *kas-tel-vai-ter'-ai*, the name of several towns of Naples, the largest of which has a population of 3,500.

CASTIGLIONE DELLE STIVIERE, *kas-teel'-ye-o'-nai*, a fortified town of Lombardy, 20 miles from Mantua. *Pop.* 5,300.—Here, in 1796, the French, under Augerau, gained a decisive victory over the Austrians. The French commander was afterwards made, on account of this battle, Duc de Castiglione. In 1859, the battle of Solferino also occurred in its neighbourhood.—Castiglione is the name of numerous other small towns and villages in Italy.

CASTIGLIONE, Duc de. (*See* AUGERAU, Marshal.)

CASTIGLIONE, Giovanni Benedetto, called by the French Le Benedette, and at Mantua Il Grechetto. He is one of the most eminent of the Genoese painters and etchers. In animal and pastoral painting especially he excelled. His *chef-d'œuvre* is "The Nativity of the Saviour," in the church of San Luca, Genoa. *B.* at Genoa, 1616; *d.* at Mantua, 1670.

CASTIGLIONE, Balthazar, an Italian writer and politician, who, after serving with great bravery in a military capacity, was employed by the duke of Urbino in state affairs, and sent ambassador to several courts. He was also engaged in the same service by Pope Clement VII., and became nuncio at the court of Charles V., who held him in high estimation. *B.* at Mantua, 1478; *d.* at Toledo, 1529.—His greatest work is "Il Cortigiano," or the Courtier, written in an elegant style, and abounding with good rules and reflections.

CASTILE, *käs-teel'*, a part of Spain, occupying the central table-land of the peninsula, and erected into a kingdom at the beginning of the 11th century. It was subsequently extended by the additions of Andalusia, Estremadura, and Leon. In 1474 the marriage of Ferdinand of Aragon with Isabella of Castile was consummated. This circumstance brought all the Christian states of Spain under one sceptre. In 1492 the conquest of Grenada was achieved, which paved the way for the constitution of the Spanish kingdom. (*See* SPAIN.)



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Castile

CASTILE, OLD, an extensive province of Spain, forming the N. portion of the ancient kingdom of Castile, and inclosed by Aragon, New Castile, Estremadura, Leon, Asturias, Biscay, and Navarre. The provinces now comprised in it are Avila, Burgos, Logrono, Palencia, Santander, Segovia, Soria, and Valladolid. *Area*, 26,768 square miles. *Desc.* Traversed by mountains in the N., S., and centre, and watered by the Xalon, the Douro, the Ebro, the Carrion, and the Tormes. The plains are fertile, and yield abundance of fruit and grain; and the pasture being excellent, sheep and cattle are extensively reared. The mountains supply some useful minerals, and are, in some parts, covered with wood. *Manf.* Unimportant; consisting of paper, glass, leather, and earthenware. The chief articles of export are corn, wool, and madder. *Pop.* 1,428,000.

CASTILE, NEW, one of the largest provinces of Spain, forming the S. portion of the ancient kingdom of Castile, and inclosed by Old Castile, Aragon, Valencia, Murcia, La Mancha, and Estremadura. The provinces now comprising it are Ciudad-real, Cuenca, Guadalajara, Madrid, and Toledo. *Area*, 42,904 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in the N. and S., and its centre is traversed by numerous ranges, separating extensive plains and fertile valleys. From the great drought of the climate, the soil suffers from want of water. *Rivers.* The Tagus, the Xucart, and the Guadiana, and many smaller streams; such as the Xarama, the Molina, and the Alberche. *Pro.* Oil, wine, madder, saffron, hemp, and fruit. Agriculture is in general neglected; but large herds of cattle are raised, and the sheep of the Sierras Molina and Cuenca supply the merino wool. Horses are numerous and of excellent quality. *Minerals.* Abundant; the Sierra Morena yields the richest in the kingdom. Rock-salt and marble are plentiful in several parts of the province. *Manf.* Paper, silk, cotton, and cloth are the principal. *Pop.* 1,491,000.

CASTILHO, Antonio Feliciando de, *kas-teel'-yo*, one of the most distinguished modern Portuguese poets, who early discovered his genius, and first came into notice by the publication of a meritorious imitation of Ovid, entitled "Letters from Echo to Narcissus." He has written much poetry with various success, and was the founder of a magazine which had a considerable circulation. B. at Lisbon, 1800.

CASTILLON, *kas-teel'-yung*, a town and parish of France, in the department of the Gironde, 10 miles from Libourne. *Pop.* 3,000.—In the neighbourhood of this place Montaigne, the French essayist, was born and died. In 1453, under the walls of this town, the English were defeated by the French, and Talbot, their leader, was slain.

CASTLE, *kas'-el*, the prefix to the names of numerous places in the United Kingdom, having small populations, and, in general, with little to record of them. The most important are given below.

CASTLEBAR, *kas'-el-bar*, a town and parish of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, 10 miles from Westport. *Area* of parish, 14,794 acres. *Pop.* 9,300; of the town, 4,000.—This town was occupied by the French when they landed in Killalea Bay, in 1798; but, on the approach of Lord Cornwallis, shortly afterwards, was evacuated.—The **CASTLEBAR RIVER** flows from a lake 3 miles in length, and falls into Loch Cullin.

CASTLECOMER, *kas'-el-ko'-mer*, a town and parish of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny, near extensive coal-mines, 10 miles from Kilkenny. *Area* of parish, 21,592 acres. *Pop.* 9,000; of town, 1,695.—In the rebellion of 1798 this town was attacked by the rebels, and nearly destroyed by fire.

CASTLE-CONNELL, *kas'-el-kon'-nel*, a town and parish of Ireland, on the Shannon, 7 miles from Limerick. *Area* of parish, 6,698 acres. *Pop.* 4,200; of the town, 600.—It has mineral springs.

CASTLE-DOUGLAS, *kas'-el-dug'-las*, a market-town of Kirkcudbright, 18 miles from Dumfries, in Scotland. *Pop.* 2,000.

CASTLE-REA, or **CASTLEREAGH**, *kas'-el-re*, a market-town of Ireland, in Connaught, 16 miles from Roscommon, the head of a poor-law union. *Pop.* 1,300.

CASTLEREAGH, Lord. (See **LONDONDERY**, Marquis of.)

CASTLE-RISING, *kas'-el-ri'-sing*, a town and parish of

Castro Giovanni

Norfolk, 4 miles from King's Lynn. *Area* of parish, 2,330 acres. *Pop.* 400.—This place is remarkable for having a castle in which Isabella, the queen of Edward II., was incarcerated after the murder of her husband, in 1327.

CASTLETON, *kas'-el-ton*, a village of Derbyshire, 13 miles from Sheffield. It stands at the bottom of a precipitous rock, on which is erected Peak Castle, the fortress of William Peveril, natural son of the Conqueror. The supposed founder was the Peveril of the Peak in Sir Walter Scott's novel of that name. In the neighbourhood is the Peak Cavern, 46 feet high and 120 wide.

CASTLETON, a township of Lancashire, 2 miles from Rochdale. *Pop.* 17,500.

CASTLETOWN, or **CASTLE RUSHEN**, the chief town of the Isle of Man, on the south coast. It is tolerably well built, and has a safe and commodious harbour. *Pop.* 2,300.—The keep of the ancient castle of Rushen now forms the only prison on the island. This town was the ancient Sodo.

CASTLETOWN ROCHE, a town and parish of Ireland, in the county of Cork. *Area* of parish, 6,485 acres. *Pop.* 3,500; of town, 1,063.

CASTOR and **POLLUX**, *kas'-tor*, were twin brothers, sons of Jupiter, by Leda, and were supposed both to have sprung from one egg. As soon as they had arrived at years of maturity, they embarked with Jason in quest of the golden fleece, and behaved with great courage. Pollux slew Amycus in the combat of the cestus, and is the god and patron of boxing and wrestling. Castor distinguished himself in the management of horses. After many adventures, Castor was killed, and his death avenged by Pollux. (See **POLLUX**.)

CASTRACANI, **Castruccio**. (See **CASTRUCCIO**.)

CASTRES, *kastr*, a town of France, in the department of Tarn, 23 miles from Albi, divided into two parts by the river Agout. It contains many fine public buildings, particularly the ancient palace of the bishops of Castres, and the cathedral church. *Pop.* 3,994.—Here Rapin, the historian, was born in 1661.

CASTRI, *kas'-tre*, a village of Greece, occupying a portion of the site of ancient Delphi. It stands on the S. declivity of Parnassus, at a distance of 7 miles from Salona. In its immediate neighbourhood is the celebrated spring of Castalia.

CASTRO, *kas'-tro*, a town of Italy, in the States of the Church, 55 miles from Rome.—This is the prefix to the names of numerous places in Italy, Spain, and Portugal.

CASTRO, the ancient Mitylene, a seaport-town of the island of Mitylene, about a mile in circumference. *Pop.* 6,500.

CASTRO, a town of Brazil, in the province of San Paulo, 85 miles from Curitiba. *Pop.* of district, 9,000.

CASTRO, Juan de, a Portuguese viceroy of the Indies, allied to the royal family of his country. In 1545 he was appointed to the government of the East, and gained several considerable victories over the natives. As honest as brave, he died poor, and was buried at the public expense. It is said that once, wanting to raise a loan to assist commerce, he offered his "moustaches" as a security; the lenders, however, were satisfied with his word. B. at Lisbon, 1500; D. at Goa, India, 1548.

CASTRO, Vaca de, priest and judge-royal of Valladolid, was sent by Charles V. to Peru, in 1540, to suppress the various contending factions, and to regulate the interior administration of the kingdom. On his arrival he learnt the assassination of Pizarro, and Almagro's usurpation. Marching an army against the latter, he defeated, and executed him with his accomplices. This done, he endeavoured to ameliorate the lot of the Indians by wise regulations, but fell into disgrace on this account, 1544. D. in Spain, 1558.

CASTRO-DEL-RIO-EL-LEAL, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova, and 18 miles from the town of that name. *Pop.* 9,000, mostly engaged in woollen manufacture.

CASTRO GIOVANNI, *zho-van'-ne*, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, 40 miles from Catania. *Pop.* about 8,000.—This is the Enna of antiquity, fabled as the

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nativity of Ceres, and the site of her most celebrated temple. At a distance of 6 miles is the Lake of Pergusa, where Pluto found Proserpine and carried her off.

CASTRO NUOVO, *noo-o'-vo*, a fortified town of Sicily, 20 miles from Palermo. *Pop.* 6,000. In its vicinity are marble-quarries.

CASTRO URDIALES, *oor'-de-a-laiss*, a seaport-town of Spain, 28 miles from Santander, in the Bay of Biscay. *Pop.* 3,000. In 1811 this town was sacked by the French; but it was afterwards rebuilt.

CASTROVILLARI, *kas'-tro-veel-la-re*, a fortified town of Naples, in the province of Calabria Citra, 8 miles from Cassano. *Pop.* about 8,000. Near Monte Pollino, in its neighbourhood, the famous cheese called *cacio eavallo* is made.

CASTRO VIREYNA, *ve-ri'-na*, the capital of a province of the same name in Peru, situate on a lofty mountain, where the cold is intense. It is 112 miles from Guamanga. *Pop.* of the province, 14,000. The cold of this region arises from its elevation; otherwise, it is situate within the tropics.

CASTRUCCIO, *kas'-trootsh'-e-o*, a distinguished Italian soldier, who was designed for the church. In his youth the quarrels of the Guelphs and Ghibelines were distracting Italy, and he, as one of the latter party, was driven out of Pavia. After serving with distinction in Lombardy, he went to England, and entered the army of Edward I.; but was forced to quit that country, having killed a nobleman in a duel. He then became a soldier under Philip the Fair, of France, and subsequently returned to Italy, where the Ghibelines of Lucca made him their chief. He had here much to combat, both in the jealousies of his friends and the strength of his enemies; but ultimately succeeded in overcoming all difficulties. In 1320 he was proclaimed duke of Lucca, and was recognized by the emperor Louis of Bavaria. *B.* at Lucca, 1284; *d.* 1328.—His life has been written by Macchiavelli.

CASTUA, *kas-too-a*, a town of Illyria, Austria, 30 miles from Trieste. *Pop.* 500. This place was formerly the capital of Liburnia.

CASTUERA, *kas'-too-air'-a*, a town of Spain, about 70 miles from Badajoz. It stands on the right bank of the Guadalefra, and has a trade in wine and fruit. *Pop.* 6,000.

CASWELL, *käs'-well*, a county in the N. of N. Carolina, U.S. *Area*, 400 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, and diversified with hill and dale. *Pro.* Maize, wheat, and tobacco. *Manf.* Cotton, tobacco, and iron wares; it has also numerous flour, corn, and saw mills. *Pop.* 16,000, of whom the half are slaves.

CAT ISLAND, one of the Bahama islands, also called San Salvador. (*See* **BAHAMAS**.)

CATALINA, SANTA, *ka'-ta-le'-na*, the name of several small islands in the Caribbean Sea and Pacific Ocean. Also a CAPE of central America, 70 miles from Nicaragua, and a HARBOUR on the E. coast of Newfoundland, at the N. entrance of Trinity Bay.

CATALONIA, *kät'-a-lo'-ne-a*, a province of Spain, situate in the N.E. part of the kingdom, and bounded N. by the Pyrenees, which separate it from France; E. by the Mediterranean, S. by Valencia, and W. by Aragon. It now comprises the provinces of Barcelona, Gerona, Lerida, and Tarragona. *Area*, 12,111 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, but less fertile than either of the Castiles, though its inhabitants are far more industrious, and more advanced in manufactures, commerce, and agriculture. Near its centre, Mont Serrat attains an elevation of 4,054 feet. *Rivers.* The Ebro, the Ler, and the Llobregat. *Pro.* All the usual cerealia, with flax, hemp, madder, liquorice, saffron, barilla, fruits, and wine. *Minerals.* Coal, zinc, manganese, copper, and lead. There are salt-works along the coast, and a salt-mine at Cardona. *Manf.* Silk, cotton, woollen, paper, leather, and fire-arms. *Pop.* 1,284,000.—This province was anciently under the dominion of the Romans, who were ejected in the 5th century by the Goths, who, in their turn, were ejected by the Moors, at the beginning of the 8th century. The Spaniards finally reconquered it, and its people were represented by local parliaments. From 1137, when the province was united to Aragon, the history of the Catalonians is nothing more than a record of rebellions, which were not finally suppressed until Philip V., who, after the

Catharina Santa

capture of Barcelona, in 1714, crushed their liberties and deprived them of their ancient cortes.

CATAMARCA, *ka'-ta-mar'-ka*, a department of the confederation of La Plata, S. America, bounded on the W. by the Andes, which separate it from the northern provinces of Chili. On the other sides it has the departments Cordova, Salta, Tucuman, and Rioja. *Area*, unascertained. *Desc.* Fertile, having excellent pasture lands, and producing maize and other corns in abundance; it also grows good cotton, and exports large quantities of red pepper to Buenos Ayres. *Pop.* of department, estimated at 35,000. *Lat.* between 25° and 29° S. *Lon.* between 66° and 69° W.

CATANDUANES, *ka'-tan-doo-a'-nais*, one of the Philippine isles. *Ext.* 40 miles long, by 15 broad. It is fertile. *Lat.* 15° N. *Lon.* 124° 30' E.

CATANIA, *kä-tai'-ne-a*, a city and seaport of Sicily, beautifully situate at the foot of Mount Etna, 30 miles from Syracuse. Although destroyed three times by the lava of Etna, Catania appears to have always risen with renewed splendour from its ashes, to rank among the elegant cities of Europe. It consists of two very long and spacious streets, which are intersected at right angles by several others, and are all regularly built and well paved with lava. The houses are generally very handsome, and the public buildings superb: they consist of a number of monasteries, a foundling hospital, poor-house, and an asylum; numerous churches, and other places of public worship; a senate-house, which is a model of architecture; the cathedral, originally founded by Roger, earl of Normandy, in the year 1094, and rebuilt after the earthquake of 1693, very beautiful in the simplicity and grandeur of its design. There is a great square formed by the town-hall, cathedral, and university. The harbour of Catania is one of the largest in the island, and is inclosed by a natural mole of lava. *Pop.* 56,000. *Lat.* 37° 28' 18" N. *Lon.* 15° 5' 12" E.—The GULF of CATANIA extends from La Trizza on the N. to Santa Croce on the S., a distance of 17 miles. It forms a dentation in the coast about 10 miles deep.

CATANZARO, *ka'-tan-za'-ro*, a town of Naples, the capital of Calabria Ultra, built on a mountain 5 miles from the Gulf of Squillace. It has a citadel, a cathedral, several convents, a royal academy of sciences, a lyceum, and some charitable institutions. *Manf.* Woolen and silk fabrics, and it has an active trade in agricultural produce. *Pop.* about 14,000. In 1783 this town suffered severely by an earthquake.

CATAWBA, *kä-taw'-ba*, a county in the centre of N. Carolina, U.S. *Area*, 250 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile in maize and wheat, besides having rich pastures. *Minerals.* Iron is the principal. *Pop.* 9,000, of whom a fourth are slaves.

CATEAU CAMBRESIS, *ka'-to kam-bres'-e*, a fortified town of France, in the department of the Nord, 14 miles from Cambrai. *Manf.* Merinoes, shawls, and calicoes. *Pop.* 8,500.—The treaty which bears the name of this place was here made in 1559, between Philip II. of Spain, and Henry II. of France. Marshal Mortier was born here, in 1768.

CATERINA, SANTA, *ka'-tai-re'-na*, a fortified town of Sicily, 8 miles from Caltanissetta, near the bank of the Salso. *Pop.* 6,000. In the neighbourhood fine jaspers and agates are found.

CATESBY, Mark, F.R.S., an English naturalist, who from 1712 to 1726 occupied himself in collecting specimens of natural history in Virginia, Carolina, Florida, and the Bahama isles. Returning to England, he published, in 2 vols. folio, with beautiful coloured plates, the Natural History of those countries. He is also the author of other works. *B.* 1680; *d.* 1749. Gronovius designated a genus of plants *Catesbia* after him.

CATESBY, Robert, instigator of the Gunpowder Plot. (*See* **JAMES I.**)

CATHARINA SANTA, *ka-ta-re'-na san'-ta*, a maritime province of S. Brazil, bounded on the E. by the Atlantic, and on the other sides by the provinces of San Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul. *Area*, 31,746 square miles. *Desc.* Low along the coast, but otherwise consisting of long valleys, sheltered by mountain-ranges, and traversed by numerous streams. The soil is remarkable for its fertility. *Pro.* Sugar, rice, man-

Catharine

dioc, millet, beans, and onions of an immense size. *Pop.* 90,000. *Lat.* between 26° and 30° S. *Lon.* between 49° and 51° W.—There is a fortified island of the same name from 3 to 7 miles from the coast. *Ext.* 37 miles long, by 10 broad. *Desc.* Fertile, yielding rice, coffee, wheat, millet, and fruit. Its garden fruits are esteemed the best in Brazil. *Pop.* 12,000.

CATHARINE, the daughter of Charles VI. of France, and wife of Henry V., king of England. After the death of that prince, she married Owen Tudor, by whom she had a son called Edmund, who became the father of Henry VII. *D.* 1431.—For the manner in which this lady, according to Shakspeare, was wooed and won by "Harry of England," the reader is referred to the fifth act of "Henry V."

CATHARINE I., empress of Russia, from being born of poor Livonian parents, became the wife of a Swedish dragoon, who was killed at the taking of Marienburg by the Russians. She then became the mistress of General Bauer, and subsequently obtained a situation in the family of Prince Menzikoff, who was fascinated by her beauty. She now attracted the notice of the Czar, Peter the Great, who made her his mistress, and, in 1711, his wife. At his death he left her the throne. In 1725 she was proclaimed empress, and continued to execute the great designs which had been left unfinished by her husband, *B.* in Livonia, 1683; *D.* 1727. (See PETER THE GREAT.)

CATHARINE II., empress of Russia, was the daughter of the prince of Anhalt Zerst. Her original name was Sophia Augusta, but on her marriage, in 1745, with the grand-duke of Russia, afterwards Peter III., she was baptized according to the formulary of the Greek church, and named Catharine Alexiewna. She brought her husband two children: Paul, who succeeded her, and Anne, who died an infant. On the death of the empress Elizabeth, in 1761, Peter came to the throne, and soon discovered his intention of disinheriting his son and divorcing Catharine. She, however, anticipated his designs, and formed a conspiracy against him. Accordingly, she gained over the nobility and the army, and on June 27, 1762, Peter, after signing a renunciation of his crown, was sent prisoner to the palace of Robscha. Between the prisons and the graves of princes the distance is short. On the 17th of July, Alexius Orloff, the empress's favourite, with some other conspirators, strangled Peter, who, the empress gave out, had died of colic. She did not take any measures against the assassins, and in the following September was crowned at Moscow. The regulations adopted at the beginning of her reign were in the manner and spirit of Peter the Great. She affected to rule by clemency, and laboured to win the hearts of her subjects by acts of liberality. She also avoided foreign war till she had settled the tranquillity of the empire. Fond of literature and the arts, she gave unbounded encouragement to their introduction to her dominions, and held a correspondence with the most eminent literary characters in Europe. In 1764 she caused her favourite, Poniatowski, to be crowned king of Poland, under the name of Stanislaus Augustus. She also caused a liberal code of laws to be enacted, in which the practice of torture was abolished; attended to the subject of education, and took means to diffuse knowledge among all classes of her subjects. She encouraged medical discovery by submitting, herself, to inoculation, and in every way laboured for the enlightenment of her people. In 1769 Turkey declared war against Russia; the result of which was the first partition of Poland, between Catharine, Joseph II. of Austria, and Frederick of Prussia, in 1772. More than one-third of the kingdom fell to the share of Russia, and which included the larger portion of Livonia and Lithuania. In 1774 the peace of Kainarji was concluded, and Azof and Taganrog were annexed to Russia, and the Crimea made independent of Turkey. Peace being restored, the empress devoted her attention to public improvements and to political engagements. In 1780 she formed, with the other northern states, the famed *armed neutrality*, the object of which was to protect the Baltic trade from the belligerent powers. In 1782 she founded a Roman Catholic archbishopric in her dominions, for her subjects of that persuasion. About the same time she created a new military order by the title of St. Wolodimir. In 1785 she seized on the Crimea and Cuban,

Catharine

which so alarmed the Porte, that war became almost inevitable; but the accession of Germany as an ally to Russia stopped the preparations, and the Turks yielded to the aggression. In 1787 Catharine travelled through her new territory with a magnificent retinue, and at Cherson had an interview with the emperor Joseph II. Immediately after this, war again broke out between



CATHARINE II. OF RUSSIA.

Russia and the Porte, in which the former was assisted by Germany and the latter by Sweden. Hostilities were carried on with great fury. Oczakoff was stormed by the Russians, and a prodigious carnage ensued; Ismail was also taken by Suwarrow in the same manner, and the Turks were, in general, everywhere unsuccessful. In 1792 peace was concluded, when, by the treaty of Yassi, the Porte ceded to Catharine the important fortress of Oczakoff, and the frontiers of Russia were extended to the Dniester. Shortly after, the attention of Catharine was drawn to the state of Poland, where a spirit of revolt had broken out, and the people seemed determined to shake off a foreign yoke. A Russian army was immediately dispatched to that province, and decided the fate of Poland, by the massacre of the inhabitants of Warsaw. That kingdom was again partitioned between Russia, Germany, and Prussia, when the whole of Lithuania, Volhynia, and Podolia were given to Russia. This is historically called the second partition of Poland, and took place in 1793. In 1795 the third and last partition of Poland was effected, when Russia had all that remained of that kingdom, with the exception of Warsaw, which was assigned to Prussia, and Galicia, which was handed over to Austria. Courland was next annexed by Catharine to her empire, after which her life was suddenly terminated by a fit of apoplexy. *B.* 1729; *D.* 1796.—The passions of this woman were as gross as her mental powers were great to govern her empire.

CATHARINE OF ARAGON. (See HENRY VIII.)

CATHARINE DE MEDICIS, queen of France, was the daughter of Lorenzo de Medici, duke of Urbino. In 1533 she married the second son of Francis I., afterwards Henry II. After the death of her husband and that of her eldest son, Francis II., she possessed herself of the regency of the kingdom during the minority of her second son, Charles IX. Chicane and dissimulation distinguished her government. Exciting the civil war between the Catholics and Huguenots, she

Catharine Parr

resolved on the destruction of the latter, after having feigned to favour them for a time, and will be ever infamous as the principal instigator of the horrible massacre of St. Bartholomew, in 1572. Subsequently, she quarrelled with her son, Charles IX., and lost her power at court, in the reign of Henry III. of France. **B.** at Florence, 1519; **D.** at Blois, 1589.—Notwithstanding her evil propensities, Catharine possessed the love of literature and the arts, which distinguished the Medici family. By her orders the palace of the Tuileries, the Château de Monceaux, &c., were built. She was, it is said, a strong believer in astrology.

CATHARINE PARR. (See **HENRY VIII.**)

CATHARINE OF SIENNA, a saint in the Romish calendar, was a dyer's daughter, and entered, at the age of 20, into the institution of the Dominican sisters. There, it is asserted, revelations were made to her, which soon rendered her famous. She played an important part in the schism in the Church which broke out in 1378, between Popes Urban VI. and Clement VII., Catharine declaring for the former. She wrote some treatises on devotion, letters, and poetical pieces, which have been described as remarkable for the elegance and purity of their style. This, however, is somewhat doubtful. **B.** at Sienna, 1347; **D.** emaciated by her austere penances, 1380.—Mr. Trollope, in his "Decade of Italian Women," published in 1859, presents an interesting account of Catharine of Sienna.—There were, at Bologna and Genoa, two other saints of this name, celebrated for their piety and mystical writings. The former lived in the 15th, the latter in the 16th century.

CATHCART, *kath'-kart*, a parish of Scotland, 2 miles from Glasgow. *Area*, 3,000 acres. *Pop.* 3,000.—Here, in 1568, the battle of Langside, which ended in the defeat of Queen Mary, was fought. When she beheld her adherents defeated, she fled to the abbey of Dundrennan, in Galloway, and thence to England, whence she never returned.

CATHCART, the Honourable Sir George, K.C.B., entered the army in 1810, and served with distinction throughout the campaigns of Germany, in 1813, and of France, in 1814. At Quatre-Bras and Waterloo he acted in the capacity of aide-de-camp to the duke of Wellington, and continued on his staff to the end of the service of the army of occupation. In 1818 he accompanied his grace to the congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, to Verona in 1822, and to Prussia in 1826. He subsequently served with success in Canada; and, in 1852, was appointed governor of the Cape of Good Hope, where he brought the Caffir war to a successful termination. In 1853 he was appointed adjutant-general, and, the following year, received the command of the fourth division of the army destined to operate in the Crimea. At the battle of the Alma, his division, with the cavalry, was held in reserve; but at Inkermann he bore a distinguished part, and fell, mortally wounded, in the thickest of the fight. **B.** at Walton, Essex, 1783; killed at Inkermann, November 5, 1854.

CATHERINE'S, ST., an island lying off the coast of Georgia, in the United States, 12 miles from Riceborough. *Ext.* 10 miles long, by 5 broad.

CATILINA, L. Sergius, *kät-ä-lü'-na* (**CATILINE**), born of a noble Roman family, squandered his fortune in debaucheries and extravagance. Being refused the consulship, he conspired, with many of the most illustrious of the Romans, to extirpate the senate and set Rome on fire. This conspiracy was timely discovered by the consul Cicero, who, in the full senate, crushed Catiline with his eloquence, and forced him to unmask himself. Catiline then retired to Gaul, where his partisans were assembling an army. Petreius, the lieutenant of Antonius, Cicero's colleague, attacked his ill-disciplined troops, and routed them, Catiline himself falling, 63 B.C.—Sallust has written an excellent account of this conspiracy.

CATINAT, Nicholas, *ka'-le-na*, an illustrious French marshal, who, in 1690, defeated the duke of Savoy at the battle of Staffarde, in Piedmont, and again, in 1693, at Marseilles. Subsequently he was appointed commander of the army in Italy against Prince Eugene; but the want of funds and provisions paralyzed his efforts; and, meeting with several disasters, he was forced to retreat. These checks brought him into disgrace, to which he submitted with great philosophy,

Cats

living contentedly in retirement. **B.** at Paris, 1637; **D.** on his estate of St. Gratian, 1712.

CATO, Marcus Portius, *kai'-to*, an illustrious Roman, surnamed the Elder, or the Censor, who served in the army at the age of 17, and distinguished himself alike by his valour and his temperance, never drinking anything but water, and always contenting himself with the plainest food. By the interest of his friend Valerius Flaccus, he was appointed military tribune in Sicily, and afterwards became quaestor in Africa under Scipio, where he displayed strict economy in the expenditure of the public money. After passing through other employments, he was chosen consul, 195 B.C., in which station he had Valerius Flaccus for his colleague. He conducted the war in Further Spain with great success, and, on his arrival at Rome, was honoured with a triumph. Eight years afterwards, he was elected censor, and exercised the functions of that office with a stringency which passed into a proverb; and a statue was erected to him with a laudatory inscription. In his latter years, fearing the rivalry of Carthage, he always concluded his speeches in the senate with the expression, "*Delenda est Carthago*,"—Carthage must be destroyed. **B.** at Tusculum, 235 B.C.; **D.** 150 B.C.—He wrote a history of Roman affairs, of which only a few fragments remain; but a treatise of his on husbandry is extant in the "*Scriptores de Re Rusticâ*."

CATO, Marcus Portius, surnamed of Utica, was the great-grandson of the preceding, and at an early age manifested that inflexibility of disposition which marked the whole of his public conduct in after-life. His habits of austerity and frugality led him to embrace the doctrines of the Stoics. He served in the army with his brother Cæpio against Spartacus, and displayed so much valour and prudence as to obtain the commission of tribune in the army sent to Macedonia. In his civil character he served first the office of quaestor, and by his uprightness in administering justice gained great popularity, and rendered his name proverbial for integrity. He gave his support to Cicero, when that great man was consul, and publicly honoured him with the title of "father of his country." Penetrating the ambitious designs then contemplated by Cæsar, he opposed him to the utmost of his power, and was afterwards sent into Asia to announce to Ptolemy, king of Cyprus, the decree which deprived that sovereign of his dominions. This resulted in Ptolemy's poisoning himself and Cato seizing the royal treasure for the republic. He supported Pompey against Cæsar, whose designs he considered as dangerous to Roman liberty; but the civil war which ensued, filled him with grief. After the battle of Pharsalia, he retired to Africa, where he had thought Pompey had fled, and endured, with his troops, great hardships in marching across the desert to join Scipio at Utica, with whom he had some contest about the mode of carrying on the war. Cato also gave offence to that general by sparing those inhabitants of Utica who were attached to Cæsar. When that conqueror came before the place, Cato retired to his chamber and after reading Plato's "*Phædo*," or Dialogue on the Immortality of the Soul, fell upon his sword, 45 B.C. **B.** about 93 B.C. When Cæsar arrived, he said, "Cato, I envy thee thy death, since thou didst envy me the glory of saving thy life."—The principal events in the life of this great Roman furnished Addison with a theme for his celebrated tragedy of "Cato." There are others of the name of Cato in Roman history.

CATORCHE, *ka-tor'-chai*, the richest silver-mine of Mexico, in the state of San Luis de Potosi, from the town of which name it is distant 120 miles. This mine produces annually nearly £1,000,000 sterling.

CATS, Jacob, *kats*, an eminent Dutch poet, who rose to represent his country twice at two very dissimilar courts in England—Charles the First's and Oliver Cromwell's. He was knighted by Charles in 1627, but was unsuccessful in his mission with the Protector. After he returned to his country, he retired from public life, and in a rural retreat, near the Hague, betook himself to the cultivation of the muses. Here he composed his "*Court Life*," a poem full of practical precepts of wisdom and virtue, but having little pretensions to any very lofty flights of the imagination. He was long a favourite with his countrymen, who still

Catskill

affectionately style him "Vader Cats,"—Father Cats. *B.* in Zealand, 1577; *D.* near the Hague, 1660.

CATSKILL, *käts'-kil*, the capital of Greene county, New York, U.S., on the Hudson, 33 miles from Albany. *Pop.* 5,500. The MOUNTAINS of the same name are in the neighbourhood; their highest peak is called Round Top, and rises to 3,804 feet.

CATTARAUGUS, *kät'-tä-raw'-gus*, a county of the state of New York, U.S., with a fertile soil and excellent pasture. *Pop.* 40,000. This county is intersected by the New York and Erie Railway and the Genessee Valley Canal.

CATTARO, *kat-ta'-ro*, a fortified town of Dalmatia, Austria, at the bottom of the Gulf of Cattaro, on the east side of the Adriatic, 35 miles from Ragusa. It is surrounded by mountains, the heights of which are covered with fortifications. It has a cathedral, several other churches, and an excellent harbour. *Pop.* 4,000. —This place was captured by the British in 1813, and till 1814 belonged successively to Austria and France. The Gulf of Cattaro is about 30 miles long, sheltered on all sides by mountains in such a manner as to make it one of the safest harbours in the Adriatic. Its depth varies from 15 to 20 fathoms.

CATTEGAT, or **KATTEGAT**, *kät'-te-gät*, a large inlet of the German Ocean, between the E. coast of Jutland, the islands of Funen and Zealand, the W. coast of Sweden, and the Seaget-rock. *Ext.* 120 miles long, and between 60 and 70 broad. (*See* BALTIC.)

CATTERMOLE, George, *kät'-ter-mole*, one of the most original and expressive of the English school of water-colour painters. Though dealing mostly with imaginative or demi-historical subjects, his genius found ample scope in the manner in which he treated them, whilst his style is entirely his own. Scenes from Shakespeare's plays and the novels of Sir Walter Scott he conceived and executed with an originality which few have equalled. He is, therefore, quite free from the charge of being an imitator, and merited the high position which his poetic feeling and artistic execution enabled him to attain. Subsequently he painted chiefly in oil. *B.* at Dukleburgh, Norfolk, 1800.

CATULLUS, Valerius, *kä-tul'-lus*, a Latin poet, whose compositions, though elegant, are the offspring of a too luxuriant imagination. He had the boldness to satirize Caesar, but the emperor soon gained the poet's heart by his liberality. Catullus was the first Roman who imitated with success the Greek writers, and introduced their numbers among the Latins. *B.* at Verona, 86 B.C.; *D.* 46 B.C.—The effusions of this poet are said to have been lost till the beginning of the 15th century, when, in 1425, a copy was accidentally found in a granary, and transmitted to his native city.

CATULUS, Q. Lutatius, *kät'-u-lus*, a Roman consul, who commanded the fleet during the first Punic war against the Carthaginians, and destroyed their navy under Hamilcar, near the Ægates, sinking 50 and taking 66 of their ships. This decisive victory put an end to the war.

CAUB, *koub*, a town of N. Germany, 20 miles from Wiesbaden, where, in the January of 1814, Blücher crossed the Rhine with his army.

CAUCA, *kou'-ka*, a large river of S. America, rising in the province of Popayan, between the great western and middle ridges of the Andes, and, after a course of about 500 miles, falling into the Magdalena, in lat. 4° 30' S. It gives its name to a department of New Grenada, having 68,300 square miles, with a population of 200,000.

CAUCASUS, *kaw'-kä-sus*, a vast chain of mountains in Asia, commencing to the S. of the fortress of Kopil, at the mouth of the river Kuban, and, after taking a southerly direction, traversing Mingrelia to the source of the river Kuma. Thence it takes a S. course, and enters Georgia near the source of the Kur, and afterwards turning E., runs along the W. shores of the Caspian Sea, and terminates in the peninsula of Apsheron. *Ext.* 750 miles long, and from 65 to 150 broad. The culminating point of the chain is Mount Elburz, which attains a height of 18,493 feet; the next point is Mount Kazbek, which rises to 16,523 feet. The height of the other peaks is much less. *Passes.* The only practicable pass for carriages is from Mogdok to Tiflis, by the valley of the Terek: on the E. the chief is that of

Causidiere

Derbend. *Desc.* The slopes of the Caucasus are covered with wood, and the valleys which intersect them are fertile in the highest degree. *Pro.* The usual cerealia, some kinds of which are cultivated at a height of 8,000 feet. In the lower valleys, cotton and rice, tobacco, lint, indigo, and the grape are raised. *Mine-rais.* Iron, coal, sulphur, lead, and copper. Although some of the tribes of this country are nominally subject to Russia, they struggle against her authority, and endeavour to preserve an independent existence, in spite of the lines of forts which successive czars have placed on the summits of their mountains.—From the regions of Caucasus it is supposed that the white race of mankind, which now covers the whole of Europe and a great part of Asia, issued, and is thus called the "Caucasian race."

CAUCASUS, GOVERNMENT OF, a province of Russia, embracing a large portion of the chain of the Caucasus. It is bounded on the N. by the governments of Astrakan and the Don Cossacks; E. by the Caspian Sea; S. by the Persian and Turkish dominions, and the territories of independent tribes; and W. by the Sea of Azof and province of Taurida. *Desc.* An extensive flat, covered with marshes, the steppes affording excellent pasturage, and the banks of the rivers teeming with fertility. *Pro.* Corn, silk, cotton, wine, cattle, and horses. *Pop.* estimated at 600,000.

CAUCHY, Augustin Louis, F.R.S., *ko'-she*, a modern French mathematician, who, after passing through the Polytechnic School and attracting considerable notice by his talents, was appointed engineer for the port of Cherbourg. He was a large contributor to mathematical science. His loyalty to the Bourbon dynasty he suffered greatly to stand in the way of his pecuniary interests, and rather than take the oath of allegiance to Louis Philippe, he resigned his public employments. The republican government of 1848 absolved him from taking any oath, and he took the chair of the Sorbonne. Louis Napoleon also pursued the same course, demanding no oath either from him or the astronomer Arago. Independently of his scientific pursuits, he applied himself to the cultivation of the muses, and produced several poems of considerable merit. *B.* at Paris, 1789; *D.* 1857.

CAUDEBEC, *ko'-de-bek*, a town of France, on the Seine, 26 miles from Havre. *Manf.* Cotton goods. *Pop.* 3,000. Formerly the fortified capital of the Pays de Caux, and in 1419 taken by the English. The Pays de Caux is now comprised in the department of the Seine Inférieure.

CAUDUM, *kaw'-di-um*, a city of Samnium, on the frontiers of Campania, between Beneventum and Capua. In its neighbourhood is the defile known as the "Caudine Forks," celebrated for the check which the Romans here received at the hands of the Samnites, 321 B.C. Closed up in the defile by a stratagem of the Samnite general, the whole Roman army, with the consuls Calvinus and Albinus, was obliged to surrender, and pass under the yoke.

CAULAINCOURT, Armand Augustin Lewis, *ko'-län-koor*, duke of Vicenza, a French military officer and diplomatist, who took part in most of the wars of the French revolution, and attracted the attention of Napoleon I., who successively made him grand equerry, general of division, and duke of Vicenza. In 1807 he was sent as ambassador to Russia, and succeeded in gaining the friendship and esteem of the emperor Alexander. Returning to France in 1811, he accompanied the expedition to Moscow, and, subsequently, was Napoleon's companion when he left the army for Paris. After the reverses of this Russian campaign, he was sent on various missions to the courts of Napoleon's allies, and ever showed himself devoted to the interests of the emperor and his dynasty. From 1837 to 1840 he published, under the title of "Souvenirs of the Duke of Vicenza," interesting memorials of the empire. *B.* at Caulaincourt, Somme, 1772; *D.* 1827.—His brother, Auguste Jean Gabriel, was a general in the French army, serving on the Rhine, at Marengo, in Spain, and Portugal. He was finally killed at the battle of the Moskwa, 1812. *B.* 1777.

CAUSSIDIÈRE, Mark, *ko-sid'-e-air*, a French politician, born of a family of humble artisans, took an active part with the revolutionists of 1834, in Lyons and St. Etienne. He was taken prisoner and sent to Mount

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St. Michel, where he was confined till 1837, when he was released by the amnesty granted by the minister Molé. In 1848, when his party triumphed, he was appointed prefect of police, in which capacity he acted with great firmness, and had the glory of extracting order from disorder. He was one of the firmest defenders of the rights of property throughout the insurrectionary movements of the time. For the inactivity which he showed on the 15th of May, he was accused before the National Assembly; but he not only defended himself, but justified his conduct. After the days of June, he was again accused, and by a vote of the Assembly, condemned on the night of the 25-26th of August. He immediately took refuge in London, where he published his memoirs, in which a full explanation of his conduct will be found. After this he relinquished politics and entered on a mercantile life. *B.* at Lyons, 1809.

CAVADONGA. (*See* COVADUNGA.)

CAVAIGNAC, Louis Eugène, *ka'-vân-yak*, a French general and statesman, entered his country's army, and, as a captain of engineers, served in the Morea, when the revolution of 1830 found him one of its firmest adherents. A warm republican and fearless in the expression of his opinions, it was found necessary to give him employment abroad. Accordingly, in 1832, he was sent to join the army of Africa. Here he distinguished himself in various skirmishes and battles, when, in 1836, he was appointed to the command of the garrison in the citadel of Tlemcen. In this post he continued to extend his fame for determination and valour. Soon afterwards, he had the command of a battalion in the infantry of the line. In 1840 we find him holding a lieutenant-colonelcy in the Zouaves, with whom he had served before; and in the following year he was made a colonel; but, subsequently, he again entered the line, and greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Isly. In this conflict he commanded the vanguard under General Bugeaud, and, for his conduct, was, in 1844, created a *maréchal-de-camp*. In 1846, at the head of 6,000 men, he drove Abd-el-Kader before him; and, in the following year, succeeded Lamoricière in the government of Oran. In 1848 he was appointed governor-general of Algeria, and, two months afterwards, was invited by Lamartine to Paris, where he promptly suppressed the insurrection of June, and established his character for great decision and military ability. On this occasion he became dictator, and defeated the anarchists after a general slaughter of 8,000 individuals. On the achievement of this feat, he resigned the dictatorship, and was appointed president of the council by the National Assembly. He next came forward as a candidate for the office of president of the republic, and was supported by nearly 1,450,000 votes. On December 2, 1851, he was arrested; but, shortly afterwards, was set at large, and permitted to live undisturbed in France, although he abstained from giving his support to the government of Napoleon III. In 1857 he was elected, with M. Carnot, a member of the Legislative Assembly, by the 4th arrondissement of Paris; but both refused to take the oath to the emperor. Cavaignac died suddenly, a few weeks after. *B.* at Paris, 1802; *D.* 1857.—He was buried at Paris, and all agreed in regretting, in the death of the ex-dictator, an honest, worthy citizen.

CAVALIER, Jean, *ka-val'-e-ai*, one of the principal leaders of the Camisards, or Protestants of Cevennes, when forced into rebellion against Louis XIV., by the persecutions of the Catholics. He defeated the best generals that came against him, and compelled Marshal de Villars to make a treaty with him. He was then taken into the king's service as colonel of a regiment; but being apprehensive that some design was formed against him, he entered into the service of England, and commanded, with his usual skill, a regiment of French refugees at the battle of Almanza, in Spain. He was afterwards appointed governor of Guernsey and Jersey, where he spent the remainder of his days. *B.* in the Cevennes, 1679; *D.* 1740.—The marvellous defence of the Cevennes against the best regular troops of France has been often used as a proof of the great deeds which may be done by bodies of riflemen, voluntarily enrolled and acting on their own soil.

CAVALIERI, Buonaventura, *ka-val'-e-air-e*, an Italian

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friar, who, from being a disciple of Galileo, became a mathematical professor at Bologna. He wrote several treatises upon his favourite science, of which he was the first to attempt the generalization. *B.* at Milan, 1598; *D.* 1647.

CAVALIERS, *käv'-ä-leers*, a familiar name given to the royalist party in the civil war between Charles I. and his parliament.

CAVALLINI, Pietro, *ka-val'-le-ne*, a distinguished artist, who assisted his master, Giotto, in the famous mosaic in the porch of St. Peter's at Rome. Some of his own mosaics are to be seen in the basilica of San Paolo; but we know of no remains of his paintings. The last of these were consumed in the fire of 1824, when the old basilica of San Paolo was nearly entirely destroyed. Some of his frescoes still exist at Orvieto, Florence, and Assisi. It is conjectured that he was the architect of the shrine of Edward the Confessor in Westminster Abbey. *B.* 1259; *D.* 1344.

CAVALLO, Tiberius, *ka-val'-lo*, an eminent electrician, who began his manhood as a merchant, and ended it as a natural philosopher. His performances were not characterized by originality, so much as by the industry they displayed, and the untiring energy with which he laboured to illustrate electricity and magnetism. *B.* at Naples, 1749; *D.* in London, 1809.

CAVAN, *käv'-an*, an inland county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, bounded N. by Fermanagh, E. by Monaghan, S. by the counties of Longford, Meath, and Westmeath, and W. by Leitrim. *Area*, 470 square miles. *Desc.* It consists entirely of hill and dale, and is mountainous towards the S.W. In general the soil is light and poor, except along the courses of the streams. *Rivers.* The Erne, Croghan, Annalee, and other streams. *Lakes.* Lough Erne, Lough Oughter, Lough Ramor, and Sheelan. *Pro.* Oats, potatoes, turnips, and, in some districts, flax. *Agriculture*, however, is in general in a backward state. *Minerals.* Silver, lead, and iron. Manganese is obtained; also pure sulphur, coal, and very small quantities of limestone. *Manf.* The principal are yarn and linen. *Pop.* 174,071.

CAVAN, the principal town of the above county, 57 miles from Dublin, situate on a small river of the same name. It has a court-house, a gaol, a county infirmary, and barracks for the military. Its trade is inconsiderable. *Pop.* nearly 4,000.

CAVE, William, *kain*, a distinguished English divine, who wrote a great number of works of a religious tendency, and others with a view to illustrate ecclesiastical history. He is remembered chiefly by his "Primitive Christianity," "Lives of the Apostles and Martyrs," and his "Historia Literaria." *B.* at Pickwell, Leicestershire, 1637; *D.* at Windsor, 1713.

CAVE, Edward, a London bookseller, who was originally a clerk in the excise, but afterwards went to London, where he apprenticed himself to a printer. On the expiration of his time he obtained a place in the Post-office, but still continued at intervals to follow his business. He corrected the "Gradus ad Parnasum," and wrote for the newspapers. On being dismissed from his place for resisting abuses in the privilege of franking, he started the "Gentleman's Magazine," which had great success, and to which Dr. Johnson, the future lexicographer, was a contributor. Indeed, Cave is to be remembered chiefly on account of his being the early patron and friend of the immortal doctor, who wrote his biography. *B.* at Newton, in Warwickshire, 1691; *D.* in London, 1754.

CAVE, two parishes of Yorkshire, with small populations.

CAVENDISH, Henry, *käv'-en-dish*, was the younger son of Lord Charles Cavendish, and the first to lay the foundation of the modern form which the science of chemistry has taken. His philosophical researches have been followed by the most important results; and it is said that he supplied Lavoisier with the materials for his system. Sir Humphry Davy observed, shortly after his death, that "his processes were all of a finished nature, perfected by the hand of a master; they required no correction; and though many of them were performed in the very infancy of chemical science, yet their accuracy and their beauty have remained unimpaired amidst the progress of discovery." *B.* at Nice, 1731; *D.* 1810.—This phi-

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Cavendish

Iosopher was of so singular and retired a disposition, that he could hardly bear the presence of strangers. He was never married; indeed, it is doubtful whether he ever spoke to a woman. At all events, Lord Brougham says of him, that "he used to order his dinner daily by a note, which he left at a certain hour on the hall table, whence the housekeeper was to take it." It is also said, that if a female servant showed herself to him, she was immediately dismissed. He died worth upwards of £1,000,000 sterling.

CAVENDISH, Margaret, Duchess of, the eccentric wife, first of Sir Charles Lucas, and then of William Cavendish, duke of Newcastle. After the Restoration, she passed the greater part of her time in literary composition, holding the belief that she was one of the greatest geniuses that ever held a pen. She also believed the same of her husband, who, very singularly, entertained a similar opinion of her. The best-known works of the duchess are some plays, which will hardly carry her name down to a very distant posterity. *B.* in *Essex*; *D.* 1673.

CAVENDISH, or CANDISH, Thomas, an enterprising English navigator, who, about 1585, fitted out "a stout bark" of 120 tons, and proceeded to Virginia and the West Indies. By this expedition his fortune was not increased; but on his return he assumed the manners of a courtier, and became one of the gallants of the court of Queen Elizabeth. The mode of life which he then led still further impaired his fortune, when he undertook another voyage to endeavour to repair the evil which extravagance and dissipation had wrought upon his funds. For this expedition he fitted out three small vessels of 40, 60, and 120 tons; and, with a total crew of about 125 men, set sail from Plymouth, on July 21, 1586. He crossed the Atlantic, passed through the Straits of Magellan, and, entering the Pacific, reached the scene where he had intended to recruit his finances. His object was to plunder the Spaniards, with whom England was then at war, and who were, according to the manners of the times, considered fair game to occupy the buccaneering pastime of any English gentleman who had the courage to attack them. Accordingly, he commenced his career of fortune; fought, captured, burned, and sunk wherever he could; and, after great success, circumnavigated the globe, and arrived at Plymouth in September, 1588. He was now rich enough to purchase an earldom, and was knighted by the queen. In three years, however, he was again reduced in circumstances, when he once more looked to the New World to replenish his coffers. Another expedition was fitted out, but in the manner of a joint-stock concern. It met with no success; and Cavendish, a disappointed and broken-hearted man, ended his days whilst on his passage back from this ill-starred enterprise. *B.* in *Suffolk*, 1564; *D.* at sea, 1593.

CAVENDISH, Lord Frederick, a field-marshal in the English service, entered early on a military life. In 1758 he was in the action of St. Cast, on the coast of France, and was taken prisoner. The duke d'Aiguillon, who commanded the French army, politely offered the British officers permission to return to England on their paroles. They all accepted this offer except Lord Frederick, who gave as his reason for not doing so, that he was a member of parliament. "And what has that to do with it?" inquired the duke. "Why, sir," replied Lord Frederick, "whilst I am attending to my parliamentary duties I should vote for the supplies for carrying on the war, which might be considered as a breach of my parole." "Poh, poh!" said the duke, "we should as soon think of restraining you from getting a child, lest, when it came to maturity, it should conquer France." *B.* 1729; *D.* at Twickenham, 1803.—This officer was one of the six who, at the beginning of the "Seven Years War," entered into an agreement with each other not to marry until peace was restored, so that no domestic relations might influence their conduct. Generals Wolfe, Monkton, and Keppel were among the number.

CAVENDISH. (See BENTINCK, Lord George.)

CAVERS, *kav'-vers*, a parish of Roxburghshire, Scotland. It is near Hawick, and comprises the Wisp mountain, which rises to 1,830 feet above the level of the sea. *Pop.* 1,500.

CAVERY, or CAUVERY, a celebrated river of India,

Cawnpore

which, after a winding course of nearly 470 miles through the Mysore and Carnatic, falls into the Bay of Bengal, through various mouths, in the district of Tanjore. This is the most useful river of India. It rises in *lat.* 12° 25' N.; and *lon.* 75° 34' E.

CAVIANA, *ka'-re-a'-na*, an island of Brazil, in the northern mouth of the Amazon, on the equator. *Ext.* 35 miles long, and 20 broad. *Desc.* Fertile, and well stocked with cattle.

CAVITE, *ka'-re-tai*, a fortified seaport-town of Luzon, one of the Philippines, 10 miles from Manila. This is the capital of a province of the same name, and the head naval depôt of the Spanish possessions in the East. *Pop.* 5,200.—The province of CAVITE is flat, but productive in rice, indigo, sugar, and coffee. Its rivers are unimportant. *Pop.* 84,500.

CAVOUR, Camille, Count de, *ka-voor'*, a modern Sardinian statesman, whose father amassed a considerable fortune by speculation, and was created a count by Charles-Albert. In 1847, when the principles of reform became prevalent in the states, Count Cavour took a leading part in examining the economical questions of the day; but, in the following year, did not play a very important part in the struggle between his country and Austria. After the disaster of Novara, he entered, in 1849, the Chamber of Deputies, succeeding Santa Rosa as minister of commerce and agriculture. In 1851 he became minister of finance, and, by his abilities, re-established the equilibrium which, by the wars of Charles-Albert, had been deranged. He now took the government of Great Britain for his model, and laboured to organize a similar free-trade system for his country, but met with many difficulties in the attempt. In 1852 he became president of the council, and was, for the succeeding seven years, the moving spirit of Sardinian affairs. The great question which occupied his attention after 1848, was the establishment of the union and independence of the Italian states; and, regardless of the threats of Austria, he pursued his object with unswerving constancy. Relying on the active assistance of the emperor of the French, the liberal sympathies of western Europe, and the national sentiment expressed by the elections of 1857, he persevered in his course, which may be considered to have tended greatly to precipitate the war with Austria in 1859. On the sudden termination of this war in July of the same year, the count retired from the high position which he had filled with so much energy. *B.* at Turin, 1809.

CAVOUR, or CAVOR, a town and parish of the Sardinian states, Piedmont, 7 miles from Pinerolo. *Manf.* Leather, linen, and silk twist. In its vicinity are marble and slate quarries. *Pop.* about 8,000.

CAVRIANA, *kav-re-a'-na*, a village of Lombardy, about 6 miles from Peschiera. The tower of Cavriana formed one of the principal positions of the centre of the Austrian army, from which it was driven by the Franco-Sardinian forces, under Napoleon III. and Victor Emmanuel, at the battle of Solferino, June 24, 1859.

CAWNPORE, *kawn'-por*, a district in the N.W. provinces of British India. It is separated from Oude by the Ganges, and from the British districts of Humeerpoor and Calpee by the Jumna. It lies within the limits of the Doab between the Ganges and the Jumna. *Area*, 2,337 square miles. *Desc.* A fertile alluvial plain, in a state of high cultivation. *Rivers.* The tributaries of the Ganges, Esun, and Jumna, all of which are navigable. *Pro.* Maize, pulse, wheat, barley, sugar, rice, potatoes, cotton, tobacco, poppy, oil-seeds, European vegetables and fruits. Wine is produced, and indigo grows wild. *Pop.* 1,000,000. *Lat.* between 25° 55' and 27° N. *Lon.* between 79° 34' and 80° 37' E.—In this district the mutiny of 1857 was marked by the most atrocious cruelties perpetrated on the British by the leaders of the sepoys.

CAWNPORE (properly Kahnpur, 'chief's town'), the capital of the above, stands on the right bank of the Ganges, 124 miles from Allahabad, and 628 from Calcutta. It is a place of great extent, the cantonments, before the mutiny of 1857, extending six miles from one extremity to the other. It contains many handsome mosques, and the view of the town from the country approaches, gives quite the idea of a

Cawood

city. Most of the European houses are large and roomy, standing in extensive compounds, and built one story high, with sloping roofs, first thatched, and then covered with tiles,—a roof which is found better than any other to exclude the heat of the sun, and to possess a freedom from the many accidents to which a mere thatched roof is liable. The great inconveniences of the place are its glare and dust; defects, however, which are, in a considerable degree, removed by the multitude of trees planted in all directions. The shops in Cawnpore are large, and, though far from showy, contain many excellent articles, which are sold very little dearer than in Calcutta. The necessities of life are barely half the price which they are there, and an excellent house may be rented for eighty or ninety rupees (£8) monthly. On the whole, it is, in many respects, one of the most considerable towns in northern India, although it has no fine ancient buildings. *Pop.* exclusively of the military, about 60,000.—Here, on June 15, 1857, “the bloodiest record in the book of time” took place. The Nana Sahib ordered 205 British women and children to be murdered in cold blood; and when the butchery was completed, he gave a nautch, or dancing-ball in an adjoining hotel to his friends. On the following day he ordered the bodies to be flung into a well in the compound; but, as this receptacle was too small to hold them all, he caused some to be thrown into the Ganges and other places.

Cawood, *ka-wood*, a town and parish of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 18 miles from Leeds. *Pop.* 1,200. This place was long the principal residence of the archbishops of York, and here, after his fall, Cardinal Wolsey retired, and was arrested on a charge of high treason, by the earl of Northumberland.

Caxamarca, *kax'-a-mar'-ka*, the capital of a province of the same name, in Peru, 70 miles from Truxillo. The houses are built of clay, and its streets are wide and straight. The parish church, erected in 1682, is of finely-worked stone. *Pop.* 7,000. The province is chiefly agricultural, although some mines are worked in it, and gold-washing to some extent carried on. It is well watered, and traversed by a chain of the W. Cordilleras. *Area*, 2,165 square miles. *Pop.* 85,000.

Caxamarquilla, *kax'-a-mar-keel'-la*, called also **PATAZ**, or **PATA**, the capital of a province of the same name in Peru, 95 miles from Truxillo. *Pop.* 8,000.

Caxatambo, *kax'-a-tam'-bo*, the capital of a province of the same name in Peru, 140 miles from Lima. *Pop.* 6,000. The province is the most barren in Peru, though yielding good pasturage on the slopes of the mountains, of which it is chiefly composed. *Area*, 1,494 square miles. *Pop.* 25,000.

Caxton, William, *kax'-ton*, the first English printer, who, at the age of 15, was apprenticed to a mercer, and on the death of his master, went to the continent, as agent of the Mercers' Company. During his residence in Flanders, he acquired a knowledge of the new invention of printing, and the first book he put to press, was the “Recueil of the History of Troy,” in the original. This work, he himself afterwards translated “by commandment of Margaret, duchess of Bourgoyne, &c.,” and printed in 1471. In 1474 appeared “The Game and Playe of the Chess,” which was succeeded by other works. He printed in the Almshouse in Westminster; and whilst the literary pilgrim directs his footsteps to the Poets' Corner in Westminster Abbey, to recall the effusions which received expression from the immortal dust which is entombed in that sacred edifice, let him remember, that it is to the enterprising spirit of William Caxton that he is indebted for the introduction to this country of the sublime art, which gives him so much mental enjoyment. *B.* in Kent, 1410; *d.* 1491.

Cayenne, *kay'-en*, an island of S. America, in French Guiana. *Ext.* 18 miles in length from N. to S., and 10 broad. *Pro.* Cotton, sugar, coffee, and rice. *Pop.* nearly 8,000, of whom by far the greater proportion are slaves. *Lat.* 5° 0' N. *Lon.* 53° 15' W.—It was taken by the British in 1809, but was restored to France at the peace of Paris, in 1814. The climate is described as unhealthy in the extreme; and hence, in the swamps, were deported, by the government of Louis Napoleon, political criminals.

Cayenne, the capital of the above island, stands at the mouth of the river Cayenne, where it falls into the

Celakowsky

Atlantic. It has a large and convenient port, protected by batteries, and is the centre of all the trade of French Guiana. *Pop.* 5,300, of whom half are slaves.—The river **CAYENNE**, after a course of 300 miles, falls into the Atlantic, in *lat.* 4° 56' 5" N.; *lon.* 52° 20' W.

CAYMANS, *kai'-mans*, three islands of the British West Indies, in the Caribbean Sea, 130 miles from Cuba. *Pop.* 200, chiefly occupied in catching turtle for the inhabitants of some of the other islands.

CAYSTER, *kais'-ter*, a river of Natolia, which, after a course of 75 miles, falls into the Gulf of Scala Nova, 35 miles from Smyrna. The ruins of Ephesus stand at its mouth.

CAYUGA, *kai-yoo'-ga*, a county of New York, U.S., E. of Cayuga lake. *Area*, 648 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, and producing the usual cerealia, and having gypsum and salt, with numerous sulphur-springs. *Pop.* 56,000.—**CAYUGA CREEK**, a small stream of Niagara county, U.S., the most northern ford of Buffalo Creek.—**CAYUGA LAKE**, between Cayuga and Seneca counties, U.S., 40 miles long, and from 1 to 4 broad. Its outlet is Seneca river, which falls into Lake Erie.

CAZALLA-DE-LA-SIERRA, *ka-thal'-la*, a town in the Sierra-Morena, Spain, 40 miles from Seville. *Manf.* Chiefly linens. *Pop.* about 8,000.

CAZEMBE, *ka-zem'-be*, a country in the interior of Africa, with a fortified capital town, said to be some miles in circumference. *Pro.* Maize, manioc, copper, iron, and ivory. *Lat.* of its capital, 11° 45' S. *Lon.* 30° 30' E.

CAZENOVIA, *käs'-e-no'-ve-a*, a post township of New York, U.S., 40 miles from Utica. It is a pleasant and flourishing place, and contains a court-house, gaol, church, and bank. Woollen and fulling mills are the principal sources of industry. *Pop.* 5,000.

CEARA, *sai-ar'-a*, a maritime province of Brazil, stretching along the N. coast, where it is bounded by the Atlantic. On the other sides it is inclosed by the Rio Grande-do-Norte, Pernambuco, and Piauí. *Area*, 66,387 square miles. *Desc.* Rather flat than mountainous, rising from the Atlantic coast towards the centre, in the form of an amphitheatre. It is fertile and well watered, producing a great deal of timber, and abounds with minerals. *Pop.* 190,000. *Lat.* between 2° 40' and 7° 25' S. *Lon.* between 37° 40' and 41° 30' W.

CEBES, *se'-bees*, a Greek philosopher, a disciple of Socrates. The “Pinax,” or Picture of Human Life, is generally attributed to him. It is usually printed with the “Enchiridion” of Epictetus. *B.* at Thebes, and lived in the 5th century B.C.

CECIL, *ses'-il*, a county of Maryland, U.S., on the E. shore of the Chesapeake, inclosed by Pennsylvania, Delaware, Kent county, and the Chesapeake. *Pop.* 20,000, including 2,000 slaves.

CECIL, Robert, earl of Salisbury. (*See* **BURLINGH.**)

CECROPS, *se'-krops*, the founder of Athens, who led a colony to Attica about the 16th century B.C., and divided the country into twelve communities, of which Athens afterwards became the capital. He established the tribunal of the Areopagus, extended the worship of Minerva and Jupiter, introduced agriculture, and the rites of marriage and burial. Athens was originally called Cecropia, in honour of Cecrops, and the word is often used for Attica, the Athenians being also called Cecropidae. *D.* at Sais, Egypt; lived in the 16th century B.C.

CEDAR MOUNTAINS, *se'-dar*, a range in Cape Colony, South Africa. It runs between the Thorn and Elephant rivers, having a varying elevation of from 1,500 to 5,000 feet. The mountains take their name from the cedar-trees with which their sides are, in different places, clothed.

CEDAR LAKE, a lake of N. America, about 60 miles from Lake Winnipeg.—Cedar is the prefix to the name of several unimportant places in the United States.

CEDRON, *se'-dron*, ‘black or sad,’ a brook flowing at the foot of Mount Olivet into the Sea of Sodom, near Jerusalem.

CELAKOWSKY, Frantisek Ladislav, *sel'-a-kov'-ske*, a modern Bohemian poet and philologist, who, besides some original effusions, produced a translation of Sir W. Scott's “Lady of the Lake,” into a kind of Ossianic prose, which does not seem to have had the effect of inspiring his countrymen with a very exalted idea of

Celebes

the poetical qualities of the Scottish minstrel. He subsequently became the editor of the leading newspaper at Prague, and also professor of the Bohemian language in that university. These situations he afterwards lost on account of an article which he wrote against the severities exercised by the emperor Nicholas of Russia upon the insurgent Poles of 1831. In 1842 he obtained a professorship of Slavonian literature in Breslau, where he remained for several years. In 1849 he returned to Prague, mentally shattered, through misfortunes and domestic calamities, which he did not long survive. **B.** at Strakonue, 60 miles from Prague, 1799; **D.** at Prague, 1852.—In 1832 Sir John Bowring dedicated to Celakowsky his volume of "Chesnian Anthology."

CELEBES, *sel'-e-bees*, a large island of a very irregular figure, comprised in the Asiatic archipelago. It consists of four peninsulas, between which immense bays are formed, affording secure harbours for shipping. *Area*, estimated at 73,000 square miles. *Desc.* Diversified with hill and dale, but mountainous in the centre, where Lampo Betang attains an elevation of 7,000 feet above the level of the sea. Volcanoes exist in the N. and S. peninsulas. This island, generally, is well watered, and its climate healthy. *Pro.* Maize, rice, cassava, tobacco, cotton, yams, sago, and sugar. Excellent breeds of cattle and horses are raised, vegetables are abundant, and poultry is plentiful. *Minerals.* Iron, salt, and gold. *Manf.* Cloths and variegated mats, but the native produce is collected and exchanged for muskets, gunpowder, calicoes, and other British and Indian manufactures. Turtles abound on the coasts, and the Badjars, or sea-gypsies, who live in their vessels, carry on an active trade with the Chinese in tortoise-shell, birds-nests, trepang, pearl, and sharks' fins. *Pop.* nearly 2,000,000. *Lat.* between 1° 50' N. and 5° 30' S. *Lon.* between 119° and 125° E.—The Portuguese established themselves in Celebes in 1512, and were expelled by the Dutch in 1667. The latter were dispossessed by the British in 1811; but by the treaty of Paris, in 1816, the Dutch settlements were again restored.

CELESTES, *sel'-e-rees*, the body-guard of Romulus, composed of 300 of the most noble and accomplished Roman youths.

CELESTIAL MOUNTAINS. (See ASIA.)

CELESTINE I., *sel'-es-teen*, a pope and saint, succeeded Boniface I. in 422. He condemned the doctrine of Nestorius in a council held at Rome, in 430. **D.** 432.—**CELESTINE II.** was elected in 1143, on the death of Innocent II., and sat in the chair only five months.—**CELESTINE III.** succeeded Clement III. in 1191. He claimed the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily, and gave the latter to Frederick, the son of the emperor Henry VI., on condition of his paying a tribute to the Holy See. **D.** 1198.—**CELESTINE IV.** **D.** 1241, eighteen days after his election.—**CELESTINE V.**, a Benedictine monk, who founded a new order called the Celestines, suppressed in France in 1778. Confining himself to his cell, he spent a life of constant devotion, which led to his being elected pope, in 1294. Cardinal Cajetan prevailed upon him to resign the chair, and was afterwards elected in his stead, by the name of Boniface VIII. He then caused the credulous Celestine to be imprisoned in a castle, where he died, 1296. Clement V. canonized him in 1313.

CELLARIUS, Christopher, *sel'-lair'-e-us*, a German professor of philosophy and Oriental languages at Jena, attracted the attention of Frederick I., elector of Brandenburg, and first king of Prussia, who gave him the professorship of history and rhetoric in the university of Halle, Saxony. In this tranquil capacity he passed the greater part of his life, and produced several works of great merit. Among these may be noticed his "Atlas Cælestis," and his "Notitia Orbis Antiquæ." **B.** at Smalkald, 1638; **D.** at Halle, 1707.

CELLE, or **ZELL**, *tsell*, a town of Hanover, on the Aller, 24 miles from Hanover. It is well built and paved, containing several churches, a library, gymnasium, lying-in hospital, royal palace, medical school, and penitentiary. In the old parish church is the burial-vault of the house of Brunswick-Lüneburg. *Manf.* Linen fabrics, hosiery, soap, chicory, tobacco, wafers, and brandy. *Pop.* 12,000.—Matilda, queen of Denmark and sister of George III., died here, and the

Celtæ

town contains a monument to her memory.—**CELLE**, or **CELLES**, is also the name of a number of parishes and villages in Belgium and France.

CELLINI, Benvenuto, *chel'-le'-ne*, a famous Florentine artist, who served an apprenticeship to a jeweller and goldsmith, and, at the same time, applied himself to the study of drawing, engraving, and music. He was appointed by Clement VII. his goldsmith and musician. Being of a very turbulent disposition, he was frequently engaged in quarrels, in one of which he so severely wounded his antagonist that he was forced to make his escape from Florence to Rome, in the disguise of a friar. Here he distinguished himself by his courage in defending the citadel against the duke of Bourbon, whom he said he killed as he attempted to scale the city walls. He also defended the castle of St. Angelo, and the duke of Orange, he declares, was killed by the ball which was shot from a cannon he had directed. After this, he was employed to engrave stamps for the mint, and the coins and medals which he executed are very beautiful. On the death of Clement VII., in 1534, he returned to Florence, whence he went to France, where he was patronized by Francis I., but soon, quitting that country, revisited Rome, where he was confined a long time in the Castle of St. Angelo, on the charge of having robbed the fortress of a considerable treasure, when he had the care of it. He escaped, but was retaken, and suffered great hardships till released by the mediation of Cardinal Ferrara. He then revisited France, where he executed some fine works of sculpture, and cast large figures in metal, which gained him a high reputation. After staying there five years, he returned to his own country, and was employed by the grand duke Cosmo de Medici, who gave him a studio, where he commenced his great work, "Persens," which was not finished for some time afterwards. The success of this performance was so great that, in gratitude, he went on a pilgrimage to Valambrosi and Camaldoli. He now contested the palm of glory with Bandinelli for a design of Neptune. Cellini's work being pronounced the best, caused the death of the rival sculptor, through grief. His fame was now firmly established, and he spent the remainder of his days in Florence. **B.** at Florence, 1500; **D.** 1570.—He worked equally well in marble and metal, and wrote a treatise on the goldsmith's art, and another on sculpture and the casting of metals. He also wrote his own life, which has been translated into English by W. Roscoe, and which presents us with a tolerably accurate picture of the manners of the 16th century.

CELSIUS, Oläus, *sel'-se-oos*, a Swedish botanist, theologian, and orientalist. He was the professor of theology and the eastern languages at Upsal, and, by command of Charles XI., visited the principal states of Europe, to compile an account of the plants mentioned in the Bible. He wrote a number of works, the principal of which are "Hierobotanicon," being dissertations on the plants of the Scriptures, and "De Lingua Novi Testamenti Originali." **B.** 1670; **D.** 1756.—Celsius is regarded as the founder of natural history in Sweden. He was the first master and patron of Linnæus, the great botanist, who gave to a new genus of plants the name of Celsia.

CELSUS, Aurelius Cornelius, *sel'-sus*, a celebrated Roman physician, who lived in the reigns of Augustus and Tiberius. Nothing is known with certainty of his personal history, but he is supposed to have practised medicine at Rome. He appears to have understood the sciences of rhetoric, agriculture, and military tactics, as well as medicine, and compiled a kind of cyclopædia, treating on those various subjects, with great ability and success. Only one work of his has come down to the moderns, called "De Medicinâ," consisting of eight books, and it is considered the most precious work of its kind which the Romans have left us. Celsus was styled the Hippocrates of the Latins, and is universally admired for his extensive erudition and the purity of his language. Eighty editions of his "De Medicinâ" have been published, and a good English translation by Dr. Grieve appeared in 1756.

CELTÆ, *sel'-te*, the Celts, a great people of Gaul, a portion of the Indo-Germanic race, who, at a very early period, would seem to have spread from east to west across central Europe, and to have left in their route

Cenci

various tribes; amongst others, the Cimmerians, in the Crimea; the Cimbrians, in Jutland; and different races in ancient Illyria, before the great body of them settled in Gaul. According to some authorities, the name of Gaul or Gael (Gallus) is synonymous with the Celts dwelling in Gaul; but, according to others, it means the primitive indigenous population, with whom the Celts, who would then be no other than the Cimbri (or Kymri), divided the country. From Gaul the united Gauls and Celts swarmed into Germany, where they occupied Bohemia, and then Bavaria; thence into Italy, of which almost the whole northern portion took the name of Cisalpine Gaul; and here they left the Ligurians, the Isombrians, and the Ombrians. They afterwards overran Spain and Portugal, Britain, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland.

CENCI (THE), *chen'-che*, a Roman family, noted for their wealth, crimes, and misfortunes, of whom the most remarkable are the following:—

CENCI, Francesco, who plunged into the lowest depths of infamy, and was only saved from an ignominious end by his gold, with which he corrupted the judges. He



BEATRICE CENCI.

had four sons and one daughter, the celebrated Beatrice Cenci, all of whom he treated with the most abominable cruelty. He is even accused of having assassinated his two elder sons. Revolting at the horrible scenes she had passed through, Beatrice, in concert with two other brothers, and Lucretia, her mother, accomplished the death of the hated Francesco. Accused and found guilty of the murder, all four perished on the scaffold, that sentence having been passed on them by Clement VIII. This terrible event made a profound impression on the people of Rome, and for many ages the name of Beatrice Cenci was preserved in the popular airs. The death of the Cenci has been the subject for many paintings, of which the most celebrated is in the Colonna palace, Rome, and was for a long time attributed to Guido Reni. The life of Beatrice has also been dramatized.

CENIS, MOUNT, *se-ne'*, a mountain of the Alps, in Savoy. (See ALPS.)

CENSORES, *sen-sor'-es*, **CENSORS**, the name of certain magistrates of great authority at Rome, whose functions at first consisted in making the census, or numbering the citizens and estimating their wealth. Afterwards, however, they acquired greater power, and were

Cephalonia

charged with the regulation of manners, and could inquire into the expenses of every citizen, and even degrade a senator from all his privileges and honours, if guilty of any extravagance. The first censors were created 442 B.C.; they were two in number, and were elected for five years. This term was afterwards diminished to one year and a half, lest they should abuse their authority. The office was at first reserved for the patricians, but was thrown open to plebeians 352 B.C. The censorship was abolished under Augustus, but the emperors, up to Vespasian, exercised its rights; after his death, all trace of the office disappears. The emperor Decius wished to re-establish it, but was unsuccessful in his attempts. (See CATO.)

CENTAURI, *sen-taw'-ri*, Centaurs, a people of Thessaly, half men and half horses. They are supposed by some to be the offspring of Centaurus, son of Apollo, by Stilbia, daughter of the Peneus, and by others, to be the progeny of Ixion. The battle of the Centaurs with the Lapithæ is famous in classic history, and the distinguished painters Phidias and Parrhasius represented it in the temple of Jupiter, at Olympia and at Athens. The origin of this battle was a quarrel at the marriage of Hippodamia with Pirithous, where the intoxicated Centaurs offered rude violence to the women that were present. This insult irritated Hercules, Theseus, and others of the Lapithæ, and they attacked and defeated the Centaurs, obliging them to leave the country and retire to Arcadia. They were afterwards extirpated by Hercules, few escaping his vengeance.

CENTLIVRE, Susannah, *sent-le'-ver*, an English actress and dramatic writer, whose performances are marked by considerable elegance and vivacity, though not altogether free from a charge of indelicacy. Among her best plays are "A Bold Stroke for a Wife," "The Busybody," and "The Wonder." B., it is presumed, in Ireland, 1680; D. in London, 1723.

CENTO, *chen'-to*, a town of the States of the Church, 13 miles from Bologna. It is encompassed by a wall and a fosse, and contains several churches, convents, and a cathedral. Pop. 4,500. It is the birthplace of Barbieri, generally called Guercino, who, in 1616, founded a school of art. (See BARBIERI.)

CENTRAL AMERICA. (See AMERICA, CENTRAL.)

CENTRE, *sen'-ter*, a county of Pennsylvania, U.S., inclosed by the counties of Lycoming, Northumberland, Mifflin, Huntingdon, and Clearfield. Area, 1,000 square miles. Desc. Diversified with barren mountains and fertile valleys, yielding a considerable quantity of timber, and the usual cerealia. It has also iron, coal, and limestone. Pop. 25,000.—The name also of three small towns in the United States.

CENTREVILLE, *sen'-ter-veel*, a town of the United States, 45 miles from Buffalo. Pop. 1,500.—A name common to many small towns in the United States.

CENTUMVIRI, *sen-tum'-vi-ri*, centumvirs, certain magistrates of Rome, who, at first, numbered 105, but were afterwards increased to 180. Causes of the highest importance were tried before them, and from their decision there was no appeal.

CENTURIA, *sen-tu'-re-a*, a division of the people among the Romans, consisting of a hundred. The word centuria is also applied to a subdivision of one of the Roman legions. It consisted of a hundred men, and was the sixth part of a cohort, and the sixtieth part of a legion. The commander of a centuria was called centurion, and he was distinguished from the rest by the branch of a vine which he carried in his hand.

CEOS. (See ZEA.)

CEPHALONIA, *sef'-ä-lo'-ne-a*, the largest of the Ionian islands, is situate in the Mediterranean, opposite the entrance of the Gulf of Lepanto, between Santa Maura, Zante, and the coasts of Morea and Livadia. Area, 348 square miles. Capes. The principal are Fiscardo in the north, and Capra in the south. Desc. Irregular in shape, and uneven in surface. Mount Nero, or Black Mountain, in the south, rises to a height of upwards of 5,300 feet above the level of the sea. Pro. Maize, wheat, corn, currants, flax, cotton, olive oil, wine, and salt. Of these, a considerable quantity is exported. Pop. 70,000. Lat. between 38° 3' and 38° 30' N. Lon. between 20° 21' and 20° 49' E.—This is the Tetropolis of Thucydides. In 1809 it was taken by the British, under whose protection it still continues. (See IONIAN ISLES.)

UNIVERSAL INFORMATION.

Cephalus

Cephalus, *sef'-u-lus*, son of Deioneus, king of Thesaly, and husband of Procris, an Athenian princess. Aurora became enamoured of him, but he remained faithful to his wife. Aurora, however, with a view of gaining his affections from Procris, wished him to prove his wife's fidelity. Disguised as a merchant, he entered his own house, and Procris's virtue was not proof against the riches he offered her. He then drove her from his door; but a reconciliation was soon effected between them. Finally, Cephalus, whilst hunting, accidentally pierced her with his spear; and, in despair at her death, killed himself with the same weapon.

Cephisus, or **Cephissus**, *se-fi'-sus*, a celebrated river of Greece, rising at Lilæa, in Phocis, and, after passing to the N. of Delphi and Mount Parnassus, entered Bæotia, where it flowed into the lake Copals. The Graces loved this river, and were called the goddesses of the Cephissus.—There was another river of the same name in Attica, and also in Argolis.

Ceram, *se'-ram*, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, 20 miles from Amboyna. *Area*, estimated at 10,500 square miles. *Desc.* It is traversed by a chain of mountains, which attain an average elevation of 7,000 feet, and produce fine timber. The valleys teem with fertility, and the vegetation is both luxuriant and gigantic. *Pop.* Unascertained; estimated at 230,000. *Lat.* between 2° 47' and 3° 50' S. *Lon.* between 127° 51' and 123° 56' E.

Ceramicus, *se-ra-mi'-kus*, a public walk of Athens, which was, at first, full of pottery or ceramic works. It was afterwards used as a burial-place for those who were killed in defence of their country; and many temples, porticos, and theatres rising here, it became one of the handsomest quarters of the city. Near it were the gardens of Academus.

Cerberus, *ser'-be-rus*, a dog with three heads, who was stationed as a watch at the entrance of Hades, and guarded it night and day. Orpheus, when he descended into the infernal regions in search of Eurydice, lulled him to sleep with his lyre; and Hercules dragged him from the gate of Hades, when he went to redeem Alceste.

Cerdic, *ser'-dik*, a Saxon chief, who, in the first year of the 6th century, invaded England, and, after an obstinate resistance from the Britons, sustaining many defeats, yet winning more victories, established, about 516, the kingdom of Wessex. At his death, in 534, he possessed the Isle of Wight and the present counties of Hants, Dorset, Wilts, and Berks, and was succeeded by his son Cynric.

Cere, *St.*, *seer*, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, 35 miles from Cahors. *Manf.* Principally hats, and it has a linen trade. *Pop.* 4,500.

Ceres, *se'-rees*, the goddess of corn and of harvests, was the daughter of Saturn and Vesta. She had a daughter by Jupiter, whom she called Pherephata, 'fruit-bearing,' and afterwards Proserpine. This daughter was carried away by Pluto, as she was gathering flowers in the plains near Enna. Ceres went in search of her daughter, and, during her absence, Attica had become the most desolate country in the world, when she instructed Triptolemus of Eleusis in everything which concerned agriculture. She taught him how to plough the ground, to sow and reap corn, to make bread, and to take particular care of fruit-trees. After these instructions she gave him her chariot, and commanded him to travel all over the world, and communicate his knowledge of agriculture to the rude inhabitants, who had hitherto lived upon acorns and the roots of the earth. Her benefits to mankind made Ceres respected, and Sicily was supposed to be the favourite retreat of the goddess. Attica, which had been so eminently distinguished by her, gratefully remembered her favours in the celebration of the Eleusinian mysteries. Ceres is the same as the Isis of the Egyptians; and her worship, it is said, was first brought into Greece by Erechtheus. She was represented with a garland of ears of corn on her head, holding in one hand a lighted torch, and in the other a poppy, which was sacred to her. The Romans paid her great adoration, and her festivals, called Cerealia, were yearly celebrated by their matrons in the month of April, during eight days. Ceres is

Cervetere

metaphorically called bread and corn, as the word Bacchus is sometimes used to signify wine.

Ceres, a parish in Scotland, 3 miles from Cupar-Fife, in Fifeshire. *Pop.* 3,000. Here Archbishop Sharpe was murdered in 1679.

Ceresole, *che'-re-so-lai*, a village of Piedmont, 14 miles from Alba. *Pop.* 1,600.—In 1544 the Imperialists were defeated by the French in the neighbourhood of this town.

Ceret, *ser'-ai'*, a town of France, in Roussillon, 15 miles from Perpignan. *Manf.* Copper wares and leather. *Pop.* 4,000.—Here, in 1660, the plenipotentiaries of Spain and France met to determine the limits of the two kingdoms.

Cerignola, *che'-reen'-yo-la*, a town of Naples, in the province of Capitanata, 28 miles from Manfredonia. *Manf.* Chiefly linen; and the district produces large quantities of cotton and almonds. *Pop.* 16,000.—Here, in 1503, the French were defeated by the Spaniards, and the duke of Nemours, who commanded the former, was slain.

Cerigo, or **Kerigo**, *cher'-e-go*, one of the Ionian islands, situate at the entrance of the Archipelago, to the S. of the Morea. *Area*, 116 square miles. *Desc.* Hilly, with fertile valleys, and a precipitous and rocky coast. *Pro.* Grain crops, olives, and the vine. *Pop.* about 13,000, of Greek origin, and belonging to the Greek church. *Lat.* between 36° 7' and 36° 23' N. *Lon.* 23° E. This island was noted in antiquity for the worship of Venus, and it still contains some remains of the ancient Cythera and its temples. (See IONIAN ISLES.)

Cerigotto, or **Kerigotto**, *cher'-e-got'-to*, the most S. of the Ionian islands, 18 miles from Cerigo. *Ext.* 6 miles long, by from 1 to 2 broad. *Desc.* Mountainous, and fertile in producing olives. *Pop.* 300. This was long a favourite resort of Greek pirates. (See IONIAN ISLES.)

Cerro de Pasco, *ther-ro* or *ser-ro dai pas'-ko*, a town of Peru, about 150 miles from Lima. It stands 14,000 feet above the level of the sea, with a climate throughout the year resembling the winter of England. Its silver-mines are the richest in Peru. *Pop.* uncertain, but estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000.—Cerro is a prefix to several other places in S. America.

Certaldo, *chair-tal'-do*, a town of Tuscany, on the Elsa, 20 miles from Florence. *Pop.* 2,000.—Boccaccio was born here in 1313. (See BOCCACCIO.)

Cervantes de Saavedra, Miguel, *ser-van'-tees*, a distinguished Spanish novelist, the author of "Don Quixote," who from early years discovered a strong predilection for literature, but whose necessities forced him to seek for a livelihood by some other means than by that, which, at best, is considered to be of the most precarious kind. Consequently, he entered the service of Cardinal Aquaviva of Rome, as a page, but subsequently entered the navy, and lost an arm at the famous battle of Lepanto, in 1571. This misfortune did not prevent him joining the troops of the king of Spain at Naples; but in returning to Spain by sea, he was made a prisoner by pirates, who took him to Algiers, where, for five years, he was kept as a slave. After this period he was ransomed, when he went to Madrid. Here he settled, got married, and, in the course of about ten years, published about thirty dramas. The prolific Lope de Vega, however, was at that time at the head of the Spanish drama, to whom, therefore, he resigned the palm of superiority, and directing his genius into a kindred channel, he produced the immortal novel of "Don Quixote." Inimitable in its wit and humour as this work is, it was at first received with comparative indifference. Ultimately, however, it met with the greatest applause, although the author reaped few or none of the emoluments which might have been expected from it. He was compelled to continue to struggle on in the shades of poverty, sustained only by the consciousness of being possessed of such talents as fall to the lot of few to cultivate. B. at Alcalá de Henares, New Castile, 1547; D. 1616.

Cervera, *sair-vair'-a*, the name of three small Spanish towns, and a cape in the Mediterranean. *Lat.* of cape, 42° 26' N. *Lon.* 3° 10' E.

Cervetere, *chair-rai-tair'-ai*, an Italian village in the States of the Church, 30 miles from Rome. *Pop.* 750. This is the Cære of antiquity, and is celebrated by Virgil as the capital of Mezentius.

Cervin

CERVIN, MONT, *sair'-vā*, a mountain of the Pennine Alps, 40 miles from Mont Blanc. *Height*, 14,835 feet. (See ALPS.)

CESAROTTI, Melchior, *sai'-sa-rof'-te*, an Italian poet, and professor of rhetoric, Greek, and Hebrew in the university of Padua. In 1762 he translated the poems of the Scottish Ossian into Italian blank verse, and declared that he preferred the fitful flights of Ossian the Scot to the steady and sustained grandeur of Homer the Greek. He also translated the "Iliad" into Italian; but the performance was rather a caricature than what it professed to be, and brought upon the head of Cesarotti a considerable amount of ridicule. Besides these, he produced some critical and philosophical works, which have a higher claim to respect than his poetical translations of the poets we have named. He was a great admirer of Napoleon, and wrote a poem called "Pronea" (Providence), which aimed at exhibiting that personage as the envoy of the Almighty. Whether the emperor was pleased with this performance, we have no means of knowing; but as he was a great admirer of Cesarotti's Ossian, he created him a knight of the Iron Crown, and gave him a pension. B. at Padua, 1730; D. 1808.—Besides the above, he translated the works of several of the Greek writers of antiquity.

CESENA, *chai'-sai'-na*, a town of Italy, in the States of the Church, 12 miles from Forlì. It stands on the Sorano, at the foot of a mountain, and has a cathedral, monasteries, nunneries, an agricultural society, a seminary, and some silk-mills. *Pop.* 14,000.—In the neighbourhood are some sulphur-mines, and it is the birthplace of the popes Pius VI. and VII.

CESENATICO, *chai'-sai'-na'-te-ko*, a town of the Papal States, 18 miles from Ravenna, near the Adriatic. *Pop.* 8,000.—This town was bombarded by the British in 1800.

CESPEDES, Paul, *ses-pai'-dais*, an eminent Spanish painter, whose picture of the "Last Supper," in the cathedral of Cordova, is greatly admired. He wrote a learned book on ancient and modern art, was a linguist and poet, and practised sculpture as well as architecture. B. at Cordova, 1538; D. 1608, and was buried in the cathedral of his native city.

CETHEGUS, *se-the'-gus*, an ancient and illustrious Roman family, noted for their austerity, and for their affecting a peculiar costume, which left their arms bare. The following are its most important members. Marcus Cornelius, who was successively pontifex maximus, prætor, censor, and consul. In 206, whilst consul, he defeated Mago, Hannibal's brother, in Cisalpine Gaul, and obliged him to quit Italy. D. 196 B.C.—He was, according to Cicero, the best orator of his time.—Caius Cornelius, who followed, in their turn, the fortunes of Marius, Sylla, Pompey, and Antony, and ended by taking a part in Catiline's conspiracy. He was arrested by command of Cicero, and strangled in prison with the other conspirators.

CETONA, *che-to'-na*, a town of Tuscany, in the Val de Chiana, 35 miles from Arezzo. It is built round the foot of a mount of the same name. *Pop.* 3,500.

CETRARO, *che-tra'-ro*, a town of Naples, in the province of Calabria Citra, 24 miles from Cosenza. It has a small fishing port on the Mediterranean. *Pop.* 5,000.

CETTE, or SETTE, *set*, a fortified seaport of France, in the department of Herault, 18 miles from Montpellier. It has a commodious harbour, defended by a citadel, formed by two moles, on both of which are forts, which, with the citadel, defend the entrance of the harbour. There is also a broad and deep canal, bordered by quays and warehouses, connected with the Lagoon of Thau, and with other canals leading to the Rhone, and greatly facilitating the trade of the place. *Manf.* Soap, cork, spirits, perfumes, grape, sugar, liqueurs, and casks. There are shipbuilding-yards and glass-works, and sardines are caught on the coast, and here salted. Salt-works are established in the neighbourhood, and a considerable commerce is carried on in wine, there being an extensive manufactory for the preparation of port, sherry, claret, and champagne, for the English and other markets. For this purpose large quantities of Benecarlo wine are imported from Spain. *Pop.* about 20,000.—Steamers ply from this place to Marseilles, and it is at the head of a railway from Beaucaire.

Ceylon

CEUTA, *soo'-ta*, a fortified seaport of Morocco, opposite Gibraltar. The castle stands on the highest point of the ancient Abyla, one of the pillars of Hercules, terminating a peninsula, and has a fine appearance from the sea. The town, however, is extremely mean, and is used mostly as a penal settlement for the state prisoners of Spain, and has little to attract the attention or excite the interest of the stranger. It has a good harbour for small vessels. *Pop.* 8,000. *Lat.* 35° 54' N. *Lon.* 5° 18' W.—This was a Mauritanian town under the Romans, and in 1415 was taken from the Moors by the Portuguese. In 1590 it passed into the possession of the Spanish, in whose hands it afterwards remained.

CEVA, *chai'-va*, an ancient town of Piedmont, in the district of Mondovì, on the Tanaro, 40 miles from Genoa. It has a trade in cheese, and a manufactory of silk twist. *Pop.* 5,000.

CEVENNES, *se-ven'*, a range of mountains in the S. of France, divided into N. and S. The district, bearing this name in former times, occupied a large tract of Languedoc. It was generally a wild, rugged country, and the abode of many Protestants, who here maintained themselves against the persecutions of their enemies. (See CAVALIER, Jean.) Their highest points are Mazin, 5,794 feet, and Lozère, 4,884 feet above the level of the sea. (See ALBIER and AVERON.)

CEYLON, *se-lon'*, an island in the Indian Ocean, separated from the south extremity of Hindostan by a channel called the Straits of Manaar and Palk's Strait. *Ext.* 270 miles long, with an average breadth of 100. *Area*, 24,600 square miles. *Desc.* On the N.W. the coast presents a flat and monotonous appearance, but on the S. and E. it rises into bold and rocky heights, crowned by a luxuriant vegetation. The centre may be characterized as mountainous, some of the summits rising to 7,000 and 8,000 feet above the level of the sea. Of these the most remarkable is Adam's Peak, which, though not the highest, is seen at a great distance from the sea, and was the point whence Buddha, according to his followers, rose to heaven, a huge footprint still bearing testimony to the fact. *Rivers.* The principal are the Mahawelli Ganga, Kalani Ganga, Kalu Ganga, and the Walawe Ganga, all of which have their sources in the central mountain mass. *Lakes.* None of any great extent, the largest having a breadth of not more than 4 miles. *Climate.* Exceedingly diversified; in some parts hot and oppressive, and liable to frightful storms of thunder and lightning; in others more temperate and salubrious; but in the neighbourhood of the woods particularly destructive to strangers. *Zoology.* Ceylon contains a considerable proportion of the animals indigenous to the East. Its elephants are highly celebrated for strength and sagacity. Buffaloes, wild hogs, deer, and hares abound. The cheetah, or hunting tiger, two species of wild cats, the bear, and jackal, inhabit the forests. Monkeys of various species are seen everywhere, and, with the apes, sometimes do much mischief. The great snake, or boa-constrictor, is said to attain the length of 30 feet; and there are some of the most venomous species, as the cobra di capella, as well as others, which do not bear poison. Alligators, and all the lizard tribe, are numerous; fish are various and abundant; and the birds form a large class of themselves. *Pro.* Rice, cotton, tobacco, pepper, coffee, an infinite variety of vegetables, and the finest fruits. The most valuable of all the Ceylonese plants, however, is the cinnamon-tree, of which the natives enumerate ten species, five of which only are esteemed fit for use. Amongst the most useful of other trees, are the cocoa-palm, the Palmyrapalm, talipot-tree, jack-tree, tamarind, and the breadfruit. *Minerals.* Tin, lead, iron in abundance, manganese, plumbago, and precious stones in great variety. The most extensive pearl-fishery in the globe was carried on in the Straits of Manaar. In the year 1804, the rent amounted to £120,000 for the right of fishing 30 days, with 150 boats; but, since 1837, the pearl-fishery has been abandoned. *Manf.* Unimportant, with the exception of arrack, which is extracted from the blossoms of the cocoanut-tree. The native manufactures consist of handkerchiefs, napkins, towels, sail-cloth, table-cloths, and a coarse material made use of for their own dresses. The natives also are ingenious workers in gold and silver, and excel in producing

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Ceze

lacquered ware. *Fortresses.* The principal are Colombo, Trincomalee, Galle, and Jaffna. *Gov.* Consisting of a governor and two councils, executive and legislative, of both of which the governor is president. *Pop.* upwards of 1,500,000. *Lat.* between 5° 56' and 9° 46' N. *Lon.* between 79° 36' and 81° 58' E.—Little was known of this island till 1505, when the Portuguese established a regular intercourse with its inhabitants, and were paid by the king of Candy, to whom it belonged, a tribute in cinnamon to defend it from the attacks of Arabian pirates. Subsequently, the Portuguese were expelled by the Dutch, who, in their turn, were driven from it by the British, to whom the island was ceded by the peace of Amiens, in 1801. It now forms one of the British governments in India, and is a central point for the Oriental mail packets. From it, branch mails issue to Calcutta, Madras, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, and Australia.

CEZE, saiz, a river of France, which rises in the Cevennes, and, after a course of 50 miles, unites with the Rhone 6 miles from Orange. Its sands are said to be auriferous.

CHABEUIL, sha'-be(r)é, a town and parish of France, in the department of the Drôme, 8 miles from Valence, on the Veure. *Manf.* Chiefly silk. *Pop.* about 6,000.

CHABLAIS, shab-lai', the most N. province of Savoy, on the Lake Geneva. It lies between the Geneveuse and the Vales. *Area*, 336 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, with fine forests and excellent pastures, producing grain, grapes, chestnuts, and other fruits. It has a considerable trade in mules, cattle, pigs, and dairy produce. *Pop.* 55,000.—This is one of the Sardinian provinces which, by the acts of the congress of Vienna, was comprised in the Swiss neutrality.

CHABLIS, shab-le', a parish and town of France, in the department of the Yonne, 9 miles from Auxerre. *Pop.* 3,000.—In the neighbourhood the wine called Chablis is produced.

CHABRIAS, kai'-bre-as, an Athenian general, famous for his many naval victories. From 388 to 376 B.C. he defeated, in several engagements, the Spartans, who were commanded by Agesilaus, and took a prominent part in the war in Egypt. D. at the siege of Chios, fighting on his ship, 357 B.C.—Cornelius Nepos has written his life.

CHACEWATER, chais-waw'-ter, a town of Cornwall, 6 miles from Truro. *Pop.* about 2,000. In its neighbourhood are valuable copper-mines.

CHACO, cha'-ko, an extensive country, mostly included within the boundaries of Peru, and frequently called Gran Chaco. It is bounded E. by the river Paraguay, and extends as far S. as Buenos Ayres. *Ext.* 450 miles long from N. to S., with a breadth towards its N. part of about 250. *Desc.* Well watered by the affluents of the Paraguay, and has extensive plains and marshes interspersed with immense tracts of sand and salt-pools. In other portions there are dense forests and a luxuriant vegetation; but it is, in general, little known and thinly inhabited. Its population chiefly consists of wandering tribes of Indians.

CHAD. (See *TCHAD*, Lake.)

CHADDA. (See *TCHADDA*, River.)

CHADWICK, Edwin, chad'-wik, a modern social reformer, who, in 1834, was appointed secretary to the board of the Poor Law Commission. In 1842 he completed a report "On the General Sanitary Condition of the Labouring Classes in Great Britain," and in 1847 was appointed to the Metropolitan Sanitary Commission. The following year he became a member of the General Board of Health, and in 1854 received a retiring pension for the labour of a long series of years devoted to the advocacy of questions, by the practical application of which the social comforts of the community at large were greatly improved. Whilst labouring as commissioner of the General Board of Health, the honour of companion of the Bath was conferred upon him. B. at Manchester, 1801.

CHERONIA, CHERONEA, or CHERRONEA, ker'-o-ne'-a, a city of Bœotia, on the Cephissus, so called from Cheron, the founder. It is celebrated for a defeat of the Athenians by the Bœotians, 447 B.C., and for the victory which Philip of Macedon obtained here, at the head of 32,000 men, over the confederate army

Chalmers

of the Thebans and Athenians, consisting of 30,000 men, August 2, 338 B.C.—It is the birthplace of Plutarch.

CHAGOS ARCHIPELAGO, sha'-gos, a group of coral islands in the Indian Ocean, comprising the Peros Banhos group and the Egmont Isles. The most important of them is Diego Garcia, or Great Chagos Island, which is represented as being a wall of coral of a circular form, inclosing a natural harbour or lagoon. *Pro.* Coconut oil, vegetables, poultry, &c., for which latter, ships often touch the island. *Pop.* unascertained. *Lat.* between 5° and 7° S. *Lon.* 71° and 73° E.—The French formerly had a small settlement here, dependent on Mauritius; but this island, with Chagos Archipelago, came into the possession of the English in 1810.

CHAGRES, shagr, a large and navigable river of the Isthmus of Panama, rising 30 miles from the town of that name, and falling into the Caribbean Sea near lat. 9° 18' 13' N.—A town of the same name stands at the mouth of this river, with a harbour; but the unhealthy nature of the climate makes it a place little resorted to.

CHAKA MOUNTAINS, cha'-ka, a range of Abyssinia, forming the S. boundary of Shoa, the watershed between the rivers Nile and Hawash.

CHALCEDON, kal'-se'-don, a city of Bithynia, at the entrance of the Pontus, opposite Byzantium, colonized by the Megareis. It was a flourishing place for a long period, and retained its independence under the Roman empire. It was destroyed by the Scythians under Gallienus, in the 3rd century, and rebuilt by Justinian in the 6th. It is the birthplace of Zenocrates.

CHALCIS, or NEGROPONT, kal'-sis, a maritime town of Greece, capital of Eubœa, built on the Euripus, where it is crossed by a bridge, 18 miles from Thebes. *Pop.* 5,000.—Aristotle died here, 322 B.C.

CHALDEA, kal'-de'-a, the ancient country of Shinar, or Babylonia, watered by the rivers Tigris and Euphrates. (See *BABYLON*.)

CHALEUR BAY, sha'-lur, a large bay in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, North America. It separates New Brunswick from Lower Canada, and has a length of 90 miles, with a varying width of from 12 to 20. *Lat.* 48° N. *Lon.* 65° W.

CHALFONT, châl'-font, the name of two parishes in England. 1. (St. GILES.) In Buckinghamshire, where Milton finished his "Paradise Lost," and where William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, in the United States, is buried. It is 3 miles from Amersham. *Pop.* 1,200.—2. (St. PETER'S.) 4 miles from Beaconsfield. *Pop.* 1,500.

CHALKY ISLAND, chaw'-ke, is situate in a bay of the same name, at the extremity of Middle Island, New Zealand. *Lat.* of the bay, 46° S. *Lon.* 166° 20' E.

CHALMERS, Alexander, chal'-mers, received a Scottish classical education, and settled in London as a literary man. He was employed by the most eminent booksellers and printers of his time, edited a great variety of works, and contributed largely to periodical literature. B. at Aberdeen, 1759; D. in London, 1834.—Amongst other works, Mr. Chalmers edited the "General Biographical Dictionary," 32 vols.; "The British Essayists, with Prefaces, Historical and Biographical," in 45 vols.; "The British Poets, from Chaucer to Cowper," in 21 vols.; and Shakspeare, in 9 vols.

CHALMERS, Reverend Dr. Thomas, one of the most distinguished modern Scottish divines. In 1803 he was appointed to the living of Kilmany, in Fifeshire, where, in conjunction with his clerical duties, he, for twelve years, devoted himself to the study of mathematical and chemical science. In 1809 he became a contributor to the "Edinburgh Encyclopedia," then under the editorship of Dr. David Brewster; and other periodicals, among which were the "Christian Instructor" and "Eclectic Review." In 1815 he was called to the Tron Church of Glasgow, where he officiated for eight years. He was already, however, a man of note; and in the following year, the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by the university of Glasgow. His eloquence now excited a national interest. "It reminds me more of what one reads of as the effect of the eloquence of Demosthenes, than anything I ever heard," says Lord Jeffrey, whose opinion has been echoed by Canning, Wilberforce, Hazlitt, Hall, and others. It was his extraordinary

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union of thought and imagination which struck us as being the secret of his power over assembled multitudes; and to this union he added the force of an earnest delivery, at once grand and impressive. In 1816 he began his "Astronomical Discourses," which created an unprecedented excitement amongst all who heard them. He was immediately raised to the apex of popularity, for which he had to pay the usual penalty, as may be gathered from the following passage:—"A popularity," says he, "which rifles home of its sweets, and, by elevating a man above his fellows, places him in a region of desolation, where he stands, a conspicuous mark for the shafts of malice, envy, and detraction;—a popularity which, with its head among storms and its feet on the treacherous quicksands, has nothing to lull the agonies of its tottering existence but the hosannahs of a drivelling generation." He now devoted himself to what we would call organizing Christianity among the people; and in this was so successful, that he created a new era in the parish in which he officiated as pastor. He removed from the Tron Church to St. John's, where Edward Irving was for some time his assistant; and, perhaps, no two such extraordinary men ever before officiated to one and the same congregation as ministers of the gospel. In 1823, when at the very zenith of his fame, Dr. Chalmers resigned his charge, and accepted the chair of moral philosophy in the university of St. Andrew's. In this capacity his emoluments were much less, but his duties were better suited to his tastes, for his health was already somewhat shaken. Here he remained for five years, when, in 1828, he was appointed to the divinity chair of the university of Edinburgh. He officiated here for fifteen years, when, in 1843, the disruption in the Church of Scotland called him to another sphere of action. Then, at the head of 400 clergymen, he seceded from the establishment, and instituted the "Free Church," and became principal and professor of divinity in the new college, founded by its adherents. In this position he continued, during the remainder of his days, imparting Christian life and moral strength to all who came within the scope of his influence. *B.* at Anstruther, Fifeshire, 1780; *D.* at Edinburgh, 1847. —Dr. Chalmers was emphatically a great man, working for the good of his species with untiring energy and assiduity. His writings are numerous, and all of a religious tendency. Perhaps his best-known work is his Bridgewater treatise "On the Adaptation of External Nature to the Moral and Intellectual Constitution of Man."

CHALONNE-SUR-LOIRE, *sha-lon'*, a town of France, in the department of Maine-et-Loire, 12 miles from Angers. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton. *Pop.* 5,000.

CHALONS-SUR-MARNE, *sha-lawng*, a parish town of France, in Champagne, on the Marne, and in the department of the same name, 25 miles from Rheims. It is divided by the river into three parts, and is crossed by several bridges, one of which, erected in 1787, is admired for its boldness and elegance, and has an elevation of 270 feet. The public buildings are a handsome town-house, Gothic cathedral, built in the 13th century, several parish churches, three secularized abbeys, some convents; and there is a fine public walk. *Manf.* Woollen, linen, and cotton goods. Both dyeing and tanning are carried on to a considerable extent. *Pop.* 16,000.

CHALONS-SUR-SAÔNE, a town and parish of France, in the department of Saône-et-Loire, on the Saône, 30 miles from Macon. It has a wide circuit, is well built, and has a cathedral, town-hall, hospital, hospice, theatre, college, public library, and baths. *Manf.* Linen and cotton fabrics, watches, and jewellery; also glass-manufactures and iron goods. *Pop.* 17,000. —It is the centre of a considerable trade, which is greatly facilitated by its position, being at the commencement of the Canal du Centre, and having connection with the Rhone, Saône, and Loire, and, by means of great roads, with the Atlantic, Mediterranean, and North Sea.

CHALUS, *sha'-loo*, a town of France, in the department of Haute-Vienne, 18 miles from Limoges. *Pop.* 1,091. It is a place of great antiquity, and contains the remains of the castle of Chabrol, besieging which, in 1199, Richard Cœur de Lion was mortally wounded.

Chambers

CHALYBES, *kāl'-i-bees*, a small tribe of Asia, in Paphlagonia. This country produced iron in considerable quantities, and from it they manufactured steel. The Greeks took their name for this metal from these people, and from it (*chalybs*) we derive our word chalybeate.

CHAMALARI, *sha'-ma-lar'-e*, one of the principal peaks of the Himalaya mountains, in Central Asia. *Height*, nearly 28,000 feet. *Lat.* 28° 4' N. *Lon.* 90° E.

CHAMBERS, *chaim'-bers*, a county in Alabama, U.S. *Area*, 775 square miles. *Pop.* 24,000, of whom half are slaves.

CHAMBERS, Ephraim, the compiler of an extensive cyclopædia, who, while an apprentice to Mr. Senex, a globe-maker in London, formed the plan of his dictionary. This design occupied his whole attention, and some of the articles are said to have been written by him whilst standing behind the counter. The first edition appeared in 1728, in 2 vols. folio. The next year he was chosen F.R.S. In 1738 a new edition was published, with additions; a third in the following year; a fourth in 1741; and a fifth in 1743. It was afterwards continued by Mr. Scot and Dr. Hill, and subsequently enlarged by Dr. Rees. Besides this work, he was engaged in translating and abridging the "History of the Academy of Sciences of Paris." He also translated the "Jesuits' Perspective." *B.* at Kendal, Westmoreland; *D.* in London, 1740. —Chambers may be considered the originator of all the encyclopædias which afterwards appeared in England, as well as on the continent.

CHAMBERS, Sir William, F.R.S., F.R.A.S., a celebrated English architect, surveyor-general of the Board of Works, treasurer of the Royal Academy, and knight of the Polar Star in Sweden, was descended of an ancient Scotch family. At the age of eighteen he was appointed supercargo to the Swedish East-India Company, and brought from China the Asiatic style of ornament, which became so fashionable in England at one time, under the patronage of King George III. He then settled in England as an architect, and erected some magnificent mansions in various parts of the kingdom. His principal work, however, is Somerset House, which will prove a lasting monument of his taste. He was very successful in his staircases, and designs for interior ornaments. *B.* at Stockholm, of English parents, 1726; *D.* 1796, leaving a large fortune. —He wrote a treatise on civil architecture, which is deemed valuable.

CHAMBERS, George, an English marine painter, who, in his tenth year, was sent to sea as a cabin-boy. Whilst serving his apprenticeship, he discovered his imitative genius by making rough sketches of sea scenes for the amusement of his brother sailors. These attracted the notice of the captain of the ship, who had sufficient appreciation of their merit to induce him to cancel the indentures of Chambers, and allow him to follow a profession for which he seemed by nature to have been designed. Accordingly, he worked his way to Whitby, where, in order to get an acquaintance with colours, he apprenticed himself to an old woman who kept a painter's shop. At the same time he worked as a house-painter, then took lessons of a drawing-master, and finally began to paint small marine pieces, which met with a ready sale. Three years after this, he worked his passage to London as a seaman, where, after some difficulty, he became a painter of ships. He now attracted the attention of a Mr. Horner, who employed him on a panorama of London, which was exhibited at the Colosseum. He was next engaged to paint for the Pavilion Theatre, where he received the patronage of Vice-Admiral Lord Mark Kerr, who introduced him to William IV. and Queen Adelaide. His fortune was now made, and he became marine painter to their majesties. *B.* at Whitby, Yorkshire; *D.* in London, 1840.

CHAMBERS, William and Robert, two eminent modern Scotch publishers, whose practical good sense and high moral rectitude of taste have been directed to the elevation of the people, through the means of their numerous publications. In accordance with the design of this work, Robert has the highest claim to our notice, as it is to him that the public debt of gratitude is due for much of the literary ability which has

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characterized the publications emanating from their establishment. At the age of sixteen he commenced, on very limited means, as a bookseller in Edinburgh, and subsequently contributed some popular works to "Constable's Miscellany." These were marked by considerable ability, and in 1832 led him, with his brother William, who was also following the trade of a bookseller, to unite in the establishment of "Chambers' Edinburgh Journal." The success of this periodical was complete, and it largely helped to exalt the intellectual enjoyments of its readers, both in England and Scotland, but more especially in the latter. Independently of his contributions to his "Journal," Robert wrote "Traditions of Edinburgh," a "History of the Rebellion of 1745-46," a work, in our opinion, of great merit; "Popular Rhymes of Scotland," and "The Life and Works of Burns," of whom he is an enthusiastic admirer, and to whose family he has been of great service. He has also devoted much of his time to scientific pursuits, and deserved well of his age for the unwearied efforts he has made, in conjunction with his brother, to shed the placid beams of a light and agreeable literature throughout the length and breadth of the land. *B.* both in Peebles, William, 1800; Robert, 1802.

CHAMBERSBURG, the capital of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, U.S., 46 miles from Harrisburg. Its situation is healthy, and the surrounding country rich and highly cultivated. The town is composed of two large streets, intersecting each other at right angles, and having a public square in the centre. *Pop.* 5,000.

CHAMBERY, *sham'-ber-e*, the capital of Savoy, situate in a fruitful valley, 45 miles from Geneva. It is protected by a large castle and several old fortifications; is an archbishop's see, the seat of the superior tribunal, and of the Academy of Savoy. *Manf.* Gauze, silk lace, leather, hats, and soap. *Pop.* 18,000.—From 1792 to 1815 this was the capital of the French department Mont Blanc.

CHAMBOY, *sham'-bayng*, several towns and parishes of France, with small populations, and little of interest to record.

CHAMBORD, *sham'-bor*, a village in the department of Loire-et-Cher, France, 4 miles from St. Dié-sur-Loire, surrounded by the large forest of Chambord. *Pop.* 470.—This place is famous for its fine château, which was commenced by Francis I., after designs by Primaticcio, and finished under Louis XIV., vast sums having been spent in its erection. It was for some time the residence of Stanislaus Leczinsky, king of Poland; was afterwards presented by Louis XV. to Marshal Saxe; by Louis XVI. to the Polignac family; to Napoleon, by Berthier; and subsequently was purchased by public subscription, and given to the duke of Bordeaux. A park is attached to it, 21 miles in circumference.

CHAMBORD, Count of. (*See BORDEAUX*, Duke of.)

CHAMBRAY, Georges, Marquis de, *sham'-bray*, a French general and historian, who, entering the artillery, served in the German campaigns of 1806-9. He rose to the rank of captain, but in the Russian campaign fell sick at Wilna, and was taken by the Russians, and transported into the Ukraine. After the fall of Napoleon, he returned to France, and in 1825 became colonel-director of the artillery of Perpignan. In 1829, on account of bad health, he was permitted to retire from the service with the honorary title of *maréchal-de-camp*. *B.* at Paris, 1783; *D.* 1850.—In his retirement, the marquis wrote a history of the Russian expedition, which, in 2 vols., appeared in 1833. This work passed through several editions, and was recognized as a production of considerable merit. He also wrote some other works upon military tactics.

CHAMFORT, Sebastien Roch Nicholas, *sham'-for*, a French writer, who became connected with the "Revue Encyclopédique." His *Elogies of Molière* and *Fontenelle* procured him prizes from the French Academy, and that of Marseilles. He next compiled a "French Vocabulary," and a "Dictionary of Dramatic Anecdotes." The latter work led him to dramatic composition, and his tragedy of "Mustapha" was very successful. He was honoured with the patronage of the Prince de Condé, Madame Helvétius, and Madame Elizabeth. At the breaking out of the French revolution, he, at first, supported its princi-

Champagne

ples, but afterwards became shocked at its outrages. Being a friend of Mirabeau, he assisted him in many of his works. He suffered imprisonment under Robespierre, and the horrors he witnessed had such an effect on his mind that he attempted to destroy himself. *B.* in Auvergne; *D.* from the effects of his wounds, 1794.—His works have been printed in 4 vols. 8vo.

CHAMIER, Captain, *cha'-meer*, a modern English writer of naval tales, who entered the navy 1809, and distinguished himself in the American war of 1812. In 1833 he quitted the service. The best known of his works are "Ben Brace," the "Arethusa," "Life of a Sailor," and "Tom Bowling." *B.* in London, 1796.

CHAMILLY, Noel Bonton, Count of, *sha'-me-ye*, a marshal of France in the reign of Louis XIV., who greatly distinguished himself in the defence of Grave, 1677. The siege of this place occupied 93 days, and cost William, prince of Orange, 16,000 men. The count, however, is better known as the receiver of the charming epistles known as the "Portuguese Love-Letters," written to him, when in Portugal, under Schomberg, by a nun, who had conceived a violent passion for him. These he had the bad taste to show to his friends, and, returning to France, to publish. *D.* 1715.

CHAMISSE, Aldebert Von, *sha'-mees'-so*, a German poet, traveller, and naturalist, of French extraction, the author of "Peter Schlemil." The misfortunes brought upon his family by the first revolution, drove them from France, and in 1796 they took up their residence in Berlin. Aldebert became one of the pages of the queen of Prussia, who had him educated with great care, and made well acquainted with German literature. In 1798 he entered the Prussian army, and soon after commenced writing poetry in German, and from 1804 to 1806 was one of the editors of the "Musen-Almanach." In 1810 he returned to France, where his family had again settled, and recovered the greater portion of their property; but his mind having become thoroughly Germanized, he returned to that country, and devoted himself to the study of the natural sciences. In 1813 he wrote, for the amusement of the children of a friend, a little book called "Peter Schlemil," containing the story of a man who lost his shadow, which was translated into English, and most other European languages. In 1815 Chamisso accompanied an exploring expedition round the world, in the capacity of naturalist, and after an absence of three years, returned, and appended a supplement to the work of Kotzebue, who wrote an account of the expedition. He now took up his abode at Berlin, and became the inspector of the Botanical Gardens of that city. Here he remained to the end of his life, cultivating poetry and botany, and living in the esteem of many friends. *B.* at the château of Boncourt, Champagne, 1781; *D.* at Berlin, 1838.—His ballads and legends are considered among the best effusions of their kind in German literature.

CHAMOUNI, or **CHAMONIX**, *sha'-moo-nee*, a valley of the Sardinian states, forming the upper portion of the basin of the Arve, with a length of 12 miles, and a breadth of from 1 to 6. It has on the N. Mont Breven, and on the S. Mont Blanc, whilst its village of the same name has an elevation of 3,425 feet above the level of the sea. No situation more sublime can be conceived, heightened, as it is, by a view of the Mer de Glace, one of the grandest glaciers of the Alps. *Pro.* Grain and fruits are cultivated, and cattle are reared. The soil, however, is not fertile, but much honey is collected. The village of Chamouni is on the right bank of the Arve, 14 miles from Sallenche. *Pop.* 1,800.

CHAMPAGNE, *sham'-pain'*, an old province of France, in the eastern part of the kingdom, adjacent to Franche-Comté and Lorraine. It now forms the whole of the departments of the Ardennes, the Marne, the Upper Marne, and the Aube, and the greater part of those of the Yonne and the Seine-and-Marne. *Pro.* Slate, chalk, and marl, in abundance; besides large quantities of grain, fruits, and vegetables. Champagne, however, is above all celebrated for its sparkling wine called Champagne, produced from the grape which flourishes here. In 1286 the union of Philip the Fair with Jeanne de Navarre annexed it to France.—The name also of several small towns in France, and of a district of the departments of the Charente and the

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Champaign

Charente-Inférieure, celebrated for its wines and brandy called Cognac.

CHAMPAIGN, a county of Ohio, U.S., on a branch of the Miami. *Area*, 390 square miles. *Pop.* 20,000. It is intersected by the Erie Railway.

CHAMPAUBERT, *shawmp-o'-bair*, a village and parish of France, 30 miles from Chalons, where the progress of the allied Russian and Prussian army was arrested by Napoleon I. in 1814.

CHAMPLAIN, *shäm-plain'*, a large lake, forming the boundary between New York and Vermont, U.S. *Ext.* 105 miles long, with a varying breadth from 1 to 10. It contains numerous islands, and was the scene of many of the military operations of the revolutionary war. Its superfluous waters are carried off by the Richelieu river into the St. Lawrence, and a canal connects it with the river Hudson. In 1811 a British flotilla sustained a reverse on this lake at the hands of the Americans.

CHAMPLAIN, a post-township and port of entry of Clinton county, New York, U.S., on Lake Champlain. *Pop.* about 6,000.

CHAMPLAIN, Samuel de, a French naval officer, who founded Quebec, and of which he became governor-general. The above lake was named after him. *B.* at Le Brouage, 1570; *d.* 1634. He was the author of "Travels in New France, or Canada," 4to. (See CANADA.)

CHAMPESLÉ, Mary-Desmares de, *shaw-mail'-ai*, a French actress, who was at first a strolling player, and afterwards appeared at Paris, where she had uncommon success. She received instructions from Racine in the performance of tragedy. *B.* at Rouen, 1644; *d.* 1698.—Her husband was also an actor and a dramatic writer. He died 1701, and his works were published in 1742, 2 vols. 12mo.

CHAMPOLLION, Jean Jacques, *sham-pol'-le-awng*, from being professor of Greek literature in Grenoble, became, in 1840, keeper of the library in the palace of Fontainebleau, and in 1856 librarian to the emperor Napoleon III. He has written several scientific, chronological, and antiquarian works, and in 1819 received the prize of the Academy of Inscriptions. He also wrote a work entitled "The Tournaments of King René," of which only 200 copies were printed, and which is very expensive. He was also a considerable contributor to periodical literature. *B.* at Figeac, 1778.

CHAMPOLLION, Jean François, a younger brother of the above, distinguished himself as an archaeologist. In 1828 he accompanied a party of savans to Egypt, where important discoveries were made relative to the manners and customs of the ancient inhabitants of that country. Among his numerous works, we may mention his "Pantheon Egyptien," and his "Précis du Système Hiéroglyphique des Anciens Egyptiens." *B.* at Figeac, 1790; *d.* at Paris, 1832.

CHANCELLOR, Richard, *chan'-sel-lor*, an English navigator, who had a command under Sir Hugh Willoughby in the unfortunate voyage, undertaken under the direction of Sebastian Cabot, to discover a N.E. passage to China. Parting company with Sir Hugh, who perished on the coast of Lapland, Chancellor discovered the port of Archangel, Russia, and had an audience of the grand-duke John Basilovitz, who received him graciously, giving permission to the English to trade with his subjects. This was the foundation of the Russian Company. On Chancellor's arrival in England, a company was incorporated, by whom he was sent again to Russia; but on returning, he was unfortunately lost on the coast of Norway. Perished, 1556.

CHANDAH, *shan'-da*, a town of Hindostan, in Nagpore, 430 miles from Bombay. It is surrounded by walls, and has an extensive suburb.

CHANDAHNEE, *shan-da-ne'*, the capital of a district of the same name in the province of Lahore, Hindostan. It stands near an affluent of the Chenab, and is 75 miles from Serinagur.

CHANDELEUR ISLES and BAY, *shan'-de-lur*, a group of small islands, uninhabited, in the Gulf of Mexico, off the coast of Louisiana. *Lat.* 29° 32' N. *Lon.* 91° 15' W.—The BAY is formed by these islands and those of Grand Grozier and Briton.

CHANDER, or CHANDHAIREE, *shan-dair-e'*, a town

Channing

in the province of Malwa, Hindostan, 170 miles from Agra. This town has a strong fort built on a hill, but it has greatly fallen into decay.

CHANDERNAGORE, *shan'-der-na-gor'*, the principal settlement of the French in Bengal, 17 miles from Calcutta, and encompassed by the British district of Hooghly. *Area*, 2,330 acres.—The town is well built, but falling to decay. *Pop.* about 33,000, all of whom are natives, with the exception of a few hundreds.—In 1757 this settlement was taken by the British, but restored in 1763. In 1793 it was again taken by the British, but again restored in 1816.

CHANDLER, Richard, *chand'-ler*, an eminent English scholar and antiquary, who published, in 1763, a magnificent edition of the "Marmora Oxoniensia." Commissioned to examine the monuments of antiquity, he, from 1764 to 1766, visited Asia Minor and Greece, bringing back to England a vast amount of valuable materials. He published, during the succeeding years, the result of his travels and researches, some of which have been translated into French. *B.* at Elson, Hants, 1738; *d.* 1810.

CHANDORE, *shan-dor*, a fortified town of British India, 150 miles from Bombay. *Pop.* about 8,000.—In 1804 and 1818 this place capitulated to the British.

CHANDOS, John, Lord, *shan'-dos*, a celebrated English captain in the reign of Edward III. He was appointed lieutenant-general of the English possessions in France; and, at the battle of Auray, in 1364, took Duguesclin prisoner. When Edward III. erected Aquitaine into a principality for his son, the Black Prince, Chandos became the prince's constable. He was present at the battle of Poitiers, 1356; and was killed, bravely fighting, at the battle of Lussac, 1369.—Chandos was a chivalric soldier, and was held in equal esteem by his adversaries and friends.

CHANGARNIER, Nicolas-Anne-Théodule, *shan-gar'-ne-ai*, a French general, once the confidant, and, in a measure, the rival, of Napoleon III., before the elevation of the latter to the throne. In 1815 he entered the army as a private, and in 1821 accompanied the duke of Angoulême to Spain, where he distinguished himself both by his courage and capacity. After the revolution of 1830, he went with the rank of captain to Algeria, where he greatly increased his renown, and became a chef-de-bataillon. His coolness and intrepidity, in the first unsuccessful attack on Constantine, were the forerunners of greater fame and honour to him; for at Mansourah, on the 24th November, 1836, with only 300 men, he defeated 6,000 of the enemy. In 1838 he was made a colonel, and in 1841 was wounded at the head of his brigade in an affair with Abd-el-Kader, in which, as usual, he distinguished himself by his bravery. In 1843 he had the rank of lieutenant-general conferred on him; and, after serving a period of thirteen years, returned to France. In 1847 the duke d'Aumale became governor of Algeria, and induced Changarnier to accept the command of the army in that province. In the following year the duke was forced to quit Algeria, when the government was provisionally handed over to General Cavaignac, and Changarnier, once more, returned to France. He was now appointed governor-general of Algeria, in the place of Cavaignac, who was recalled to Paris; and, on the election of Louis Napoleon to the presidency of the republic, he was made commander of the first military division, with the whole of the military command of Paris. His influence, however, was now too great to be viewed with ease by Napoleon, who stripped him of his command, and reduced him to the condition of a private citizen. After the *coup d'état* of December 2, 1851, he was exiled, and afterwards lived mostly at Brussels. *B.* at Autun, 1793.

CHANG-CHOW, *chang-chow'*, a city in the province of Fo-Kien, in China, 30 miles from Amoy. *Pop.* 800,000.

CHANG-MAI, *chang-mai*, a town of Laos, on the bank of the Menam. *Pop.* 30,000. *Lat.* 20° 16' N. *Lon.* 99° 2' E.

CHANNEL ISLANDS, a name given to a group in the English Channel, off the N.W. coast of France. They are the only portions of ancient Normandy now belonging to the British crown, under the power of which they have remained since the Conquest. (See ALDERNEY, GUERNSEY, JERSEY, &c.)

CHANNING, William Ellery, *chan'-ning*, an eminent

UNIVERSAL INFORMATION.

Chanteney

Unitarian minister of the United States, who in 1803 became pastor of the Federal-street congregation in Boston. As a preacher, he was remarkable for the polished grace with which he adorned his style, and the love of pure and lofty morality with which his sentiments were imbued. His writings are animated by the same spirit, and have justly obtained for him a considerable celebrity wherever the English language is spoken. His "Remarks on the Character and Writings of John Milton," and his "Remarks on the Life and Character of Napoleon Bonaparte," are the two performances by which he is best known in Great Britain. *B.* at Newport, Rhode Island, 1780; *D.* at Burlington, Vermont, 1842.

CHANTENEY, *shant'-nai*, the name of several unimportant places in France, with small populations.

CHANTIBUN, *shan-te-boon*, an inland town of Siam, near the mouth of a river in the Gulf of Siam. It is about 180 miles from Bangkok, and exports dye-woods, ivory, hides, horns, and gums. Its vicinity are mines of precious stones.

CHANTILLY, *shan-te'-ye*, a town and parish of France, in the department of the Oise, 24 miles from Paris. *Manf.* Porcelain and lace. *Pop.* 2,500.—The FOREST OF CHANTILLY, in the neighbourhood, comprises 6,700 acres. Here is the best race-course in France. English horses are often sent by their owners to run in its races, and not seldom carry off the stakes.

CHANTEY, Sir Francis, *chant'-re*, an eminent English sculptor, who was designed by his father, a Derbyshire farmer, for the law, but who preferred the precarious pursuits of an artist, and was, accordingly, bound three years to a carver in Sheffield. Whilst serving his apprenticeship, he became a modeller in clay, and, in this capacity, subsequently tried his fortune successively in Dublin, Edinburgh, and London. In this last he was taken by the hand by Nollekins, who greatly smoothed his path to fame and fortune. His abilities as a monumental sculptor were great; and, being universally acknowledged, he was uniformly successful in his career. In 1818 he was elected a member of the Royal Academy, and, in the following year, paid a visit to Italy. In 1837 he was knighted by Queen Victoria. *B.* at Norton, Derbyshire, 1782; *D.* 1841.—Chantrey had little of the poetry of his art. He therefore prudently confined himself within the limits of what it was in his power to achieve. One of his best statues is that of Pitt, in Hanover Square, London; another, that of Canning, in Westminster Abbey.

CHAOS, or BIRD ISLANDS, *kai'-os*, several rocky islets off the coast of S. Africa, about 40 miles from Port Elizabeth. On one of them the Portuguese navigator Bartholomew Diaz perished in 1500.

CHAPALA, *sha-pa'-la*, a lake of Mexico, containing many islands, and traversed by the Rio Grande de Lerma. *Area*, estimated at upwards of 300 square miles. *Lat.* 20° 20' N. *Lon.* 102° to 103° W.

CHAPLAIN, John, *chap-lā*, a French poet, who wrote "La Pucelle" (the Maid of Orleans), which, at first, was received with immense favour. It passed through six editions in eighteen months, but was subsequently neglected. Besides the above, he produced some other effusions, and had a fate unusual with his order,—that of dying very rich, having himself amassed his fortune. *B.* at Paris, 1595; *D.* 1674.

CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH, a town and parish of Derbyshire, 5 miles from Buxton. It is encompassed by hills, and is the seat of petty sessions. *Manf.* Chiefly cotton and paper. In its neighbourhood are coal and lead mines, and lime-works. *Pop.* 3,500.

CHAPELLE (LA), *sha-pel'*, the name of a great number of villages and towns of France, with populations varying between 1,000 and 9,000, but with nothing remarkable to record of them.

CHAPMAN, George, *chap'-man*, an English poet, who was well versed in the Latin and Greek languages, and translated Homer's "Iliad" and "Odyssey" into English. This work, if less elegant than Pope's, is more faithful; and Pope is said to have been greatly indebted to it in his own translations of the immortal Greek bard. He also wrote many dramatic pieces. *B.* supposed in Hertfordshire, 1557; *D.* in London, 1634.

CHAPTAL, Jean Antoine, *shap'-tal*, a distinguished

Charikar

French chemist, who, in 1793, became manager of the saltpetre manufactory at Paris, and one of the first professors of the Polytechnic School. In 1801, during the consulate of Napoleon I., he became minister of the interior; but, in three years, retired from this post, to devote himself to pursuits more in accordance with his tastes. In this spirit he directed his attention to the manufacturing interests of his country, instituted chambers of commerce, and established councils of arts and manufactures. From time to time, he gave to the public the results of his studies and investigations, and, by every means in his power, endeavoured to improve and extend the manufactures of France. His chemical works are numerous and highly appreciated, and he was one of the founders of the Society of Encouragement, over which he presided for many years. *B.* at Nozaret, 1756; *D.* at Paris, 1832.—At the time of his death, Chaptal was a peer of France and a grand officer of the Legion of Honour.

CHARD, *chard*, a parish and town of Somersetshire, 12 miles from Taunton. *Manf.* Woollen and lace goods. *Pop.* about 5,500.—Here the royalists were defeated in the Cromwellian wars.

CHARDIN, Sir John, *shar'-dā*, a French traveller, who went to the East to endeavour to advance "his fortunes and estate." He twice visited Persia, remaining several years each time, between 1664 and 1677, and making himself acquainted with the manners and customs of the country. On his return, he visited London, where, in 1681, he settled as a jeweller to the court and nobility. He was knighted by Charles II., and married on the same day; and, in the following year, became a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1696 a folio volume of his travels appeared, and has been translated into several languages. *B.* at Paris, 1643; *D.* in Turnham Green, and buried at Chiswick, 1713.—Chardin was a painstaking traveller, and knew Ispahan better than he did Paris, and spoke the Persian language like a native.

CHARENTE, *sha-rent'*, a large river of France, rising in the department Haute Vienne, 12 miles from Chalus, and, after a course of 200 miles, falling into the Atlantic, opposite the island of Oléron.

CHARENTE, a department of France, bordered by the departments of the Lower Charente, the Deux Sèvres, the Vienne, the Upper Vienne, and the Dordogne. *Area*, 2,270 square miles. *Desc.* Generally diversified with hill and dale, and watered by the Charente and the Vienne. It abounds with wood, and produces large crops of chestnuts; but the soil is not considered fertile. *Minerals.* Iron and gypsum. *Manf.* Paper-making, tanning, distilling, and iron-ware. *Pop.* 385,000.

CHARENTE-INFÉRIEURE (THE LOWER), a department of France, inclosed by the Atlantic Ocean and the departments of the Gironde, the Dordogne, the Charente, the Deux Sèvres, and La Vendée. *Area*, 2,763 square miles. This measurement includes the islands Ré and Oléron. *Desc.* Flat, but generally fertile, and producing corn and wine. The pastures are extensive, and live stock numerous. *Rivers.* The Charente, Boutonne, and Sèvre-Niortaise. *Manf.* Woollens, soap, glass, leather, and earthenware. The coast fisheries are important, and a considerable quantity of brandy is made. *Pop.* 470,000.

CHARENTON-LE-PONT, *sha-ren'-tawng*, a town and parish of France, in the department of the Seine, 5 miles from Paris. It stands on the Marne, over which there is a bridge, which was frequently the scene of bloody conflicts between the citizens and the soldiers during the revolutionary periods of France. It now forms a portion of the fortifications of Paris. *Pop.* 3,300.

CHARENTE DE LA CONTRIE, Francis Athanasius de, *sha-ret' kon-tre'*, a French royalist, and leader of that party in La Vendée. From being a lieutenant in the navy, he headed an army of Bretons, and in a great many battles fought with various success. At length he was wounded and taken prisoner. He was carried to Nantes, where he expiated with his life the crime of avenging the atrocities of the revolutionists and defending, to the last, the cause of proscribed royalty. Shot 1796.

CHARIKAR, *shar'-e-kar*, a town of Afghanistan, 35 miles from Cabul. *Pop.* 5,000.—Here, in 1841, a

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British garrison was stationed, and afterwards nearly destroyed on its route to Cabul.

CHARING, *chair'-ing*, a town and parish of Kent, 12 miles from Maidstone. *Area*, 4,060 acres. *Pop.* 1,321. —It is 6 miles from the Pinckley station on the Dover Railway.

CHARITÉ (LA), *shar'-e-tai*, a town and parish of France, in the department of Nièvre, on the Loire, 14 miles from Nevers. *Manf.* Glass, buttons, hardware; and it trades in iron, timber, and charcoal. *Pop.* 5,000.

CHARITES (Greek), and **GRATIAE** (Latin), *kär'-i-tes*, *grai'-shi-e*, the Graces, the three daughters of Venus, by Jupiter or Bacchus, who were named Aglaia, Thalia, and Euphrosyne. They were the constant attendants of their beautiful mother, and were represented as three young and lovely virgins, with their hands joined. They presided over kindness and all good offices, and their worship was the same as that of the nine Muses, with whom they had a temple in common. They were generally represented in a nude state, to show that kindness ought to be performed with sincerity and candour. The moderns explain the allegory of their having their hands joined, to mean, that there should be a perpetual return of kind and good deeds among friends.

CHARKOV, or **KHARKOV**, *kar-kof'*, a government of European Russia in the south, inclosed by Veronij and Katerinoslav, Pultowa, and Koursk. *Area*, 21,000 square miles. *Desc.* Flat, but fertile, producing grains of all kinds, and wine in abundance. *Pop.* 1,500,000.

CHARKOV, or **KHARKOV**, the capital of the above government, is situate on the small rivers Charkov and Lapan. It is the see of the bishops of the Ukraine and Kharkov, and holds, for cattle and wool, four yearly fairs, which are among the most important in Russia. *Pop.* 35,000.

CHARTBURY, *chär'l-ber-e*, a town and parish of Oxfordshire, 6 miles from Witney. *Area*, 11,320 acres. *Pop.* 3,200.

CHARLEMONT, *chär'l-mont*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, on the Blackwater, 8 miles from Armagh. *Pop.* 600. —This place has a fort, which is used as a depôt for ordnance, and is the head artillery quarters for the north of Ireland.

CHARLEMONT, *shar'l-e-maung*, a hamlet and fortress of France, near the Ardennes. The fortress stands opposite Givet, not far from the Belgian frontier.

CHARLEROI, *shar'l-rucw*, a town and fortress of the Netherlands, in the county of Namur, on the Sambre, 22 miles from Mons. It has a few manufactures of nails and other hardware, glass, and woollen stuffs; and in the neighbourhood are extensive pits of turf and coal. *Pop.* 6,500. It is a station on the Brussels and Namur Railway, and is connected with Brussels by the Charleroi canal. —This town has been taken and retaken several times in various continental wars.

SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND.

CHARLES I., king of England, was the third son of James I., by Anne, daughter of the king of Denmark. On the accession of his father to the English throne, he was created duke of York and Cornwall. The death of his brother Prince Henry, in 1612, left him heir-apparent to the throne; but he was not created Prince of Wales till the month of November, 1616. In 1623, at the suggestion of the duke of Buckingham, and accompanied by him, he undertook a journey to Spain, for the purpose of personally paying his addresses to the Infanta. This contemplated match was, however, broken off, and shortly after his accession to the throne, in 1625, he married Henrietta Maria, youngest daughter of Henry IV. of France. Previous to his accession, the struggle between the popular and the monarchical principles of the constitution had commenced; but they had not assumed the definite form into which the resolute spirit of the times so soon afterwards moulded them. Charles was engaged in a war with Spain, and found it necessary to summon a parliament to grant him supplies. Nothing, however, was more remote from the minds of the representatives of the people than the intention of complying with the demands of the king. Accordingly, they were dismissed, and several parliaments were similarly served, until the meeting of the Long Parliament, which was

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the fifth of the reign, and which was assembled in 1646. Meanwhile, a foolish war with France had been terminated, and also that with Spain; the duke of Buckingham had been assassinated, and in 1637 John Hampden had been tried and condemned for refusing to be assessed for ship-money. Scotland had risen in insurrection, and the first act of the Long Parliament was to enter into an alliance with the insurgents. It then proceeded to strip the crown of all its objectionable prerogatives, impeached, and subsequently executed Strafford, the minister of Charles, and committed Bishop Laud to the Tower. It also brought in a bill called the Militia Bill, which was to transfer all the military power of the kingdom into their own hands, and to which the king would not give his assent. This was followed by the battle of Edgehill, fought on the 23rd October, 1642, and which was the first blood drawn in the civil war. Hostilities having thus commenced, the royal arms were, for some time, successful, particularly in the west; but the battle of Marston Moor, in July, 1644, and that of Newbury, were ruinous to the king's cause. A treaty was entered into at Uxbridge, but the parliament insisting upon the abolition of episcopacy, which Charles would not yield, hostilities were renewed, when the battle of Naseby, fought on the 14th of June, 1645, proved fatal to the royal cause. The king now threw himself on the protection of the Scots, who ultimately gave him up to the commissioners of the English parliament, from whom he was forcibly taken by Cornet Joyce and carried to the army, then lying at Tripplow Heath. Thence he was sent to Hampton Court, where he was treated with some respect, as the parliament and army were at variance, the former being mostly Presbyterians, and the latter Independents. Intending to quit the kingdom, he shortly afterwards effected his escape, and sought refuge with Colonel Hammond, the parliamentary governor of the Isle of Wight. Here, however, he was detained as a prisoner, and confined in Carisbrook Castle. The army now determined to bring him to trial, in which the House of Commons concurred. Accordingly, he was, on the 20th January, 1649, brought to trial in Westminster Hall, and behaved with great dignity, refusing to acknowledge the authority of his judges, who had constituted themselves into a High Court of Justice. During his trial, he was forced to submit to many indignities, which he bore with patience and resignation. The trial lasted some days, when, on the 27th, sentence of death was pronounced upon him. Three days only were allowed to intervene between his condemnation and his execution, which were spent in affectionate interviews with his children, whom he exhorted to steadfastness in the Protestant religion, as reformed in the Church of England, and in recommending his successor to forgive his enemies. On the scaffold before the Banqueting-house at Whitehall, he was beheaded by a masked executioner, January 30, 1649. *B.* at Dunfermline, Scotland, 1600. —In his domestic character, few sovereigns have equalled Charles I. He was naturally possessed of a fine genius, and was one of the most powerful and elegant writers of the English language. The celebrated "Eikon Basilike" is now generally allowed not to be a production of his, although many believe that he was quite equal to its composition. Of the fine arts he was a liberal patron, and, but for the evil counsels by which he suffered himself too much to be guided, might have escaped the untimely end to which he was brought by the offended judgment of a people determined to be free. He was the father of Charles II. and James II.

CHARLES II., king of England, was the second son of the above, an elder brother, Charles James, having died on the day of his birth. Having served with the royal army till after the battle of Naseby, he then left the country, and in 1646 joined his mother at Paris, whence he proceeded to the Hague, where he received the news of the fate of his father. In Scotland he was, at Edinburgh, proclaimed king on the 3rd February, 1649, and again on the 15th July, 1650, after he had arrived in that country. He had already been obliged to take the covenant imposed by the Presbyterians, when, on the 1st January, 1651, he was crowned at Scone. Cromwell, however, was by this time "up and doing," and had made himself master of the greater part of

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Scotland, when Charles determined on marching southward into England. He was proclaimed king at Carlisle, of which city he took possession. He next proceeded to Worcester, where Cromwell put an end to his enterprise by defeating his army, on the 3rd of September, 1651. His escape, after this battle, was almost miraculous. Hid in the thick branches of a large oak in Boscobel wood, he avoided his pursuers, who came under the tree where he was. After wandering from one place to another in various disguises, he reached Shoreham, in Sussex, whence he embarked on the 15th October, and arrived safe at Fescamp, in Normandy. Thence he proceeded to Paris, and finally to Bruges and Brussels, at which he mostly resided until the death of Cromwell, in September, 1658. On the 23rd of May, 1660, he embarked from the Hague for London, where he arrived on the 29th of the same month, and was received with the most joyous acclamations. General Monk was the chief instrument of his restoration, and therefore shared in the royal favour. One of the first acts of Charles, on coming to the throne, was to sell Dunkirk, in order to supply his extravagances. In 1663 he declared war against Holland, which produced a confederacy between that country, France, and Denmark. A Dutch fleet sailed up the Medway, and destroyed several ships. To add to the national calamities, the plague, in 1665, swept away a vast number of the inhabitants of London, and, in the following year, a large proportion of the city was laid in ruins by fire. In 1667 peace was concluded with the Dutch, and, shortly afterwards, the great Lord Clarendon was sent into exile. About 1670 was formed the famous ministry called the *Cabal*, from the initial letters of the names of the five persons who composed it. At this time Charles became a pensionary of France, and entered into a new war against Holland, which terminated in 1674. In 1678 the peace of Nimeguen was established. The same year was remarkable as being that on which the pretended discovery of a popish plot was made, when, on the evidence of Oates and Bedloe, several eminent persons were put to death. In the parliament of 1679 the famous *Habeas Corpus* act was passed; and, in the following year, the contest between the court and popular party gave rise to the famous distinctions of Whig and Tory. A new parliament met at Oxford in 1681, but it was soon dissolved. From this time Charles assembled no more parliaments, and governed in the most arbitrary manner. The charters of the corporations were called in and altered, so as to make them dependent on the crown. These proceedings caused a conspiracy, called the Rye-house plot, to be formed against him, and Lord Russell and Algernon Sydney were executed for their supposed concern in it, 1683.—*B.* 1630; *D.* of apoplexy, 1685.—In his last moments the "merry monarch" received the sacrament from a Catholic priest, although he had professed Protestantism, whilst his libertinism was of the most open and audacious kind. In 1662 he married Catharine, daughter of John IV., king of Portugal, by whom he had no offspring, but, by various mistresses, he left a numerous progeny, whose descendants represent in England some of the titular dukedoms which he conferred upon them.

CHARLES EDWARD, of the Stuart family, commonly called the Pretender, was the grandson of James II. of England. In 1745 he landed in the west Highlands of Scotland, and published a manifesto setting forth the claims of his father to the English throne. Being aided by several Highland chiefs and their followers, he made a successful descent upon the Lowlands, and entered Edinburgh. Here he caused his father to be proclaimed; on which General Cope hastened towards the capital, but was met and defeated by Charles at Preston Pans. Instead of making a proper use of this victory, by pushing into England, Charles returned to Edinburgh, wasting his time in an idle parade of royalty. Being joined, however, 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 thence to Aberdeen, the Pretender retreating before him. At

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last the two armies met at Culloden, when, after an obstinate conflict, in which the Highlanders displayed signal courage, the royal army was victorious, and the Scotch fled, leaving three thousand of their number dead on the field. Charles, after wandering about in different disguises, chiefly among the Hebrides, effected his escape to France, and thus ended all hopes of this unfortunate family ever recovering the crown of their ancestors. *B.* at Rome, 1720; *D.* at Florence, 1788. He married the Princess Stolberg-Guendern, who afterwards secretly married Count Alfieri, the poet. His brother, Henry Benedict, Cardinal York, suffered so much from the ravages of the French in Italy, as to excite the compassion of the English, and his case being made known to King George III., he settled upon the venerable representative of an illustrious house a considerable pension. (See ALBANY, Countess of, and ALFIERI.)

SOVEREIGNS OF GERMANY.

CHARLES I. and II. (See CHARLEMAGNE and CHARLES THE BALD of France.)

CHARLES III., or the Gross, emperor of Germany, was elected in 881. He held, at the same time, the sovereignty of France; but being, from incapacity, deposed, he died of grief and poverty at Constance, in 887.—From that time the crown of France was separated from that of Germany.

CHARLES IV. was the son of John of Luxembourg, and grandson of the emperor Henry VII. He ascended the throne in 1347. His reign was rendered remarkable by the golden bull, published at the diet of Nuremberg in 1356, and which established the Germanic constitution. *D.* at Prague, in Bohemia, 1378.—He was a learned man, and a great encourager of letters.

CHARLES V., emperor of Germany and king of Spain, succeeded his grandfather Ferdinand in the kingdom of Spain in 1516, and to the empire on the death of Maximilian, in 1519. Francis I. of France disputed



CHARLES V.

with him the latter title, which gave rise to a violent war, in which Charles was leagued with Henry VIII. of England. After driving the French from Lombardy and taking Geneva, he defeated and made Francis a prisoner at the battle of Pavia, fought in February, 1525. In the following year, Francis was liberated; and, although the war was renewed, peace was concluded in 1529, when, by the treaty of Cambrai, Francis gave up all his claims to Italy and Flanders. In 1530 Charles was crowned by the pope at Bologna, emperor

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and king of Lombardy. In 1535 he turned his arms against Africa, where he took Goletta, vanquished Barbarossa, entered Tunis, and re-established Muly-Hassan on the throne. Soon after this, he recommenced hostilities against France, and ravaged Champagne and Picardy; but was, at length, obliged to retire, and peace was restored in 1538. In 1539 the revolt in Ghent led him into Flanders, where, in the following year, he caused to be executed twenty-six of the citizens of the revolted town, and otherwise treated its inhabitants with great severity. In 1541 he attempted the conquest of Algiers; but his fleet was dispersed in a hurricane, and the emperor was obliged to return unsuccessful. He again entered into a league with England against France; but he was unfortunate in this war, and was glad to conclude a treaty, at Crespi, in 1545. In the following year the Protestant princes of Germany confederated against him, and, after some fighting, and a new war with Henry II. of France, he was forced to sign the treaty of Passau, in August, 1552, by which the Protestants obtained the right to freely exercise their religion in the dominions of the confederated princes. In 1555 he resigned the crown to his son Philip, in the presence of a magnificent assemblage of Spanish and Flemish nobles, in the hall of the palace of Brussels. He then retired to the monastery of St. Just, in Estremadura, where it was long supposed he employed the remainder of his days in religious exercises, mechanical pursuits, and gardening. This view of the case seems, however, to have been quite erroneous; for we learn that he was engaged as much with diplomatic notes and dispatches in his monkish apartments as if he had been in his palace at Madrid. The reader is referred to Mr. Motley's "History of the Rise of the Dutch Republic" for further knowledge of this emperor's life. *B.* at Ghent, 1500; *D.* 1558, after having his own funeral obsequies performed in the chapel of the convent in which he had spent the last two or three years of his life.

CHARLES VI., the second son of the emperor Leopold I., was declared king of Spain by his father in 1703, and crowned emperor in 1711. He made peace with France in 1714, and two years afterwards declared war against the Turks, in which his general, Prince Eugene, obtained several victories; among which was that of Peterwardein, and the taking of Belgrade. These successes forced the Turks to make peace, which resulted in the treaty of Passarowitz, in 1718, by which large portions of Serbia and Temeswar were ceded to Austria. An alliance was now entered into between the emperor, France, Great Britain, and Holland, against Spain; the consequence of which was the wresting of Sardinia and Sicily from that power, and the erecting of the former into a monarchy, under the duke of Savoy. He afterwards entered into a war against his former allies, and by the peace of Vienna, in 1735, lost Naples and Sicily. *B.* 1685; *D.* at Vienna, 1740.—He was the last male of the line of the Austrian Hapsburgs.

CHARLES VII. was elector of Bavaria, and owed his crown to France and Prussia, in 1742. He had, however, a powerful rival in Maria Theresa, queen of Hungary, whose right was supported by Great Britain and Sardinia, and who finally succeeded to the empire. The struggle between these princes is known in history as the "War of the Austrian Succession." *D.* 1745.

SOVEREIGNS OF FRANCE.

CHARLES MARTEL, mayor of the palace under Chilperic and Thierry IV., kings of France. He was the natural son of Pepin d'Heristal, duke of Austrasia, of which he was proclaimed duke in 715. As mayor of the palace, he possessed the whole regal power, which he administered with great success, and gained many victories, the principal of which was over the Saracen general Abdalrahman, between Tours and Poitiers, in 732. (See **ABDALRAHMAN**.) It was in consequence of this victory that he was called Martel, or the hammer. On the death of Thierry, in 736, no successor was appointed, and Charles conducted the government as duke of the Franks. *D.* at Crécy, 741, dividing his kingdom between his sons Carloman and Pepin.—The latter became the first king of France of the Carolingian race, which name was taken from the founder, Charles Martel.

CHARLEMAGNE, or Charles the Great, *sharl'-e-main*,

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king of France, and founder of the Germanic empire, or Empire of the West, was the son of Pepin, and grandson of Charles Martel. He succeeded his brother Carloman, king of France, in 771. The greater part of his reign was spent in war. In 774 he conquered the Lombards, and assumed the crown of Lombardy. In 778 he made some conquests in Spain, but at Roncesvalles, where Roland, the hero of continental romance, fell, his vanguard was defeated. After defeating the Saxons and putting an end to the monarchy of the Lombards, he was in 800 crowned emperor of the West by Pope Leo III. *B.* in the castle of Salzburg, Bavaria, 742; *D.* at Aix-la-Chapelle, 814, in the cathedral of which he was buried with great pomp. Charles was not only a successful warrior but a wise legislator, and promoted learning by all the means in his power. (See **AIX-LA-CHAPELLE**.)

CHARLES I., called the Bald, is generally placed by French writers as their first king, although Charlemagne is unquestionably entitled to that eminence: were this given to him, however, an irreconcilable discrepancy would take place in the numerical priority of the reigns of their sovereigns; consequently, Charles the Bald is called the first. He was crowned in 840, and elected emperor of the West by the people of Rome in 875. It is supposed he died of poison, at a place called Briosman, on Mount Cenis, in the Alps. *B.* at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, 823.

CHARLES II., or the Fat, was the nephew of the preceding monarch. He was a feeble and treacherous prince, whom his subjects compelled to resign the crown in favour of his nephew Arnolph, an illegitimate son of the king of Bavaria and Italy. *B.* 832; *D.* at the castle of Indinga, Suabia, 888.

CHARLES III., or the Simple, was crowned at Rheims in 893, and on the death of Louis IV., king of Germany, was elected emperor; but his power was greatly reduced by the usurpations of his nobles, and the encroachments of the Normans. His minister and favourite, Haganon, gave such offence to the nobles, that they revolted and drove him from his kingdom, which was seized by Robert, duke of France, who was crowned by the archbishop of Rheims in 922. The same year a battle was fought between the two monarchs, in which Robert was slain; but his son, Hugh the Great, defeated Charles, who fled for refuge to the count of Vermandois. His wife, a sister of Athelstan, king of England, took shelter with her son Louis in that country, and he remained a prisoner during the remainder of his days. *B.* 879; *D.* 929.

CHARLES IV., or the Fair, the third son of Philip the Fair, obtained the crown of France in 1322. In his reign a fierce war raged between him and Edward II. of England, who had married Isabella, the sister of Charles. The war resulted in the cession of Guienne to Edward. In 1323 Charles visited Toulouse, when the people of that city tried to revive the ancient Provençal poetry, and instituted an annual meeting of poets at the floral games, which was continued down to the Revolution. *D.* 1328.—With this sovereign the elder branch of the line of Capet terminated, and was succeeded by the younger; viz., that of Valois.

CHARLES V., called the Wise, was the eldest son of John II., and the first prince who bore the title of dauphin. His father was the king who was, in 1356, taken prisoner by Edward the Black Prince at the battle of Poitiers. He succeeded to the crown on the death of his brother in 1364. By his prudence and valour he restored the commerce and agriculture of his country, and gained several advantages over the English. Bertrand Duguesclin and Olivier de Clisson were amongst his most famous generals. *D.* 1380.—The Royal Library of Paris was founded by this prince, and the Bastille was erected by him.

CHARLES VI., the Well-beloved, son of the above, was crowned in 1380. His reign was unfortunate, owing to the quarrels of his uncles for power during his minority, and the contentions of the dukes of Orleans and Burgundy for the succession. Henry V. of England took advantage of these disputes to invade France. His great victory at Agincourt gave him possession of Normandy, and, allying himself with the Burgundian party, he disinherited the dauphin, married Catharine, the daughter of the French king,

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and was crowned king of France in 1421. B. 1368; D. 1422. (See HENRY V. of England.)

CHARLES VII., called the Victorious, was crowned in 1423, and by his activity drove out the invaders from all their possessions except Calais. In effecting this, Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans, may be considered to have greatly assisted, as the tide of fortune turned against the English, after her appearance at Orleans. D. at Bourges, 1461.—The Greek language was first taught in the University of Paris during the reign of this prince. Charles was an amorous monarch, and the beautiful and talented Agnes Sorel was for many years his mistress. His last days were embittered by the ambition of his son, the cruel Louis XI., and, fearing to be poisoned by him, he starved himself to death.

CHARLES, VIII., called the Affable, was the son of Louis XI., and ascended the throne in 1493, at the age of 13. He conquered Naples after a short war of five months, but lost that kingdom as quickly as he had won it. In 1495, at about ten miles from Piacenza, on his return to France, he obtained a great victory over the Italians, though their army numbered 40,000 strong, against 9,000 of his troops. D. 1498.

CHARLES IX. succeeded to the throne in 1560, on the death of his brother, Francis II. He was the son of Henry II., and his mother was Catharine de Medicis, who was, in effect, the reigning sovereign. She, however, abused the power she possessed, and caused great discontents among her Protestant subjects, who revolted from her authority. This resulted in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, one of the blackest deeds on record, and which must for ever stain with infamy the memory of Charles. Shortly after this event, he died, in his 24th year, smitten by the terrors of an evil conscience. B. 1550; D. 1574.—The remorse which Charles felt on account of the massacre of St. Bartholomew seems to have been as deep as it was sincere. "That miserable day," says Sully, "was, without ceasing, present to his mind; and he showed by his transports of grief, and by his terrors, how great was his repentance." (See CATHARINE DE MEDICIS, COLIGNY, &c.)

CHARLES X. was the brother of Louis XVIII., and after a variety of fortune, caused by the French revolution, was proclaimed king in September, 1824. On his accession to the throne, he endeavoured to make himself popular; but there was a strong party against him, who were intimate with his character, and, therefore, had little faith in the sincerity by which any of his more liberal acts were professedly governed. In 1827 a bill was brought in regarding the "police of the press," which was nothing less than the offensive re-establishment of a censorship over all pamphlets of less than 21 sheets. It was, also, otherwise extremely oppressive upon the editors and proprietors of newspapers. The bill was, after a lively debate, withdrawn; but it left a deep impression on the minds of the Parisians. Accordingly, at a grand review, at which the king soon afterwards appeared, he was saluted with "Down with the ministers!" "Down with the Jesuits!" from all classes of the people. The king, however, was rather irritated than disconcerted or dismayed, by this demonstration, and sternly told some of the most clamorous, that he "had come there for homage, and not to be taught lessons," and then disbanded the troops. Shortly afterwards, the House was dissolved, and, in the January of 1828, a new ministry formed. Several other ministries enjoyed short reigns up to 1830, when the chambers opened in March, with Prince Polignac at the head of the administration. In reply to the speech from the throne, the king was told that his ministry had not the confidence of the representatives of the nation, and the chambers were prorogued till September, when a dissolution was proclaimed and new elections made. In the spring of the next year, discontents had increased among the people, and on the 25th July the liberty of the press was suspended. Several other oppressive measures accompanied this, which were energetically protested against, and which roused the mass of the people to take up arms. On July 27, the first encounter took place between the people and the soldiery. On the following day the fighting became general, and the next, Marmont, who was at the head

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of the Guards, evacuated Paris. On the 30th, the duke of Orleans was proclaimed lieutenant-general of the kingdom, and on the 2nd of August, Charles abdicated in favour of the duke of Bordeaux, and set out for Cherbourg. The claims of this duke, however, were not recognized by the chambers, and the duke of Orleans (Louis Philippe) was chosen to reign in his stead. Charles sailed for England, and eventually took up his abode at Holyrood Palace, in Edinburgh, where, 20 years before, he had sought and found an asylum. He subsequently removed to Prague, in Bohemia; thence to Goritz, in Styria; and there, in the château of Grafenberg, he was soon afterwards attacked by cholera, which carried him off. B. at Versailles, 1757; D. at Goritz, 1836.

SOVEREIGNS OF SPAIN.

CHARLES I. of Spain. (See CHARLES V. of Germany.)

CHARLES II., the son of Philip IV., succeeded to the throne in 1685. He married twice, but never had any issue. By his will he constituted Philip of France, duke of Anjou, his heir, which, after his death, led to the contest known in Europe as the "War of the Spanish Succession." D. 1700.

CHARLES III., son of Philip V., on the death of his brother Ferdinand exchanged his kingdom of Sicily for the Spanish dominions. He was a virtuous man, and possessed of considerable administrative abilities. In the war with England he retook Minorca, but saw his commerce ruined, and all his treasure at Havannah fall into the enemy's hands. D. 1788.—He founded the orders of St. Januarius at Naples, and of the Immaculate Conception.

SOVEREIGNS OF SWEDEN.

CHARLES I. TO IX. These biographies present nothing remarkable; and, indeed, in the case of the first six, nothing authentic.

CHARLES X., or GUSTAVUS, king of Sweden, the son of John Casimir, count palatine of the Rhine, ascended the throne of Sweden on the abdication of Christina in 1654. He turned his arms with success against the Poles, and gained, in 1656, the famous battle of Warsaw, which lasted three days, besides taking a great number of their principal places. The Poles called to their assistance Russia, Holland, and Denmark, obliging the king of Sweden to conclude a peace. War, however, soon broke out again, and after taking Kronenburg, Charles laid siege to Copenhagen; but, his navy being defeated, he was obliged to return to his country. B. at Upsal, 1622; D. 1660.

CHARLES XI. was the son and successor of the above. On his accession, in 1660, a peace was concluded with Denmark; but, in 1674, the latter power declared war against him, and he lost several places, which were restored at the peace of Nimeguen, in 1678. He was a good prince, and gave much of his attention to the regulation of the internal affairs of his kingdom. B. 1655; D. 1697.

CHARLES XII., son and successor of the preceding, had, from his childhood, an ambition to imitate the actions of Alexander the Great. He mounted the throne in 1697, being then only fifteen, and, at his coronation, snatched the crown from the hands of the archbishop of Upsal, and placed it on his own head. His youth presented a favourable opportunity to Russia, Denmark, and Poland to enter into an alliance against him, with the view of dismembering his kingdom. The young hero, undaunted by this confederacy, attacked each in turn, beginning with Denmark, whom he compelled to sue for peace. In 1700 he decisively defeated the Russians at Narva, although the odds against him were 80,000 to 8,000. His next enterprise was against Poland, and, after several battles, he dethroned Augustus in 1707, and placed Stanislaus upon the throne. Charles was now at the head of 60,000 men, when he formed the resolution of humbling Peter the Great. At first he obtained some signal advantages, and was joined by Mazeppa, the hetman or chief of the Cossacks, in his attempt to overpower the Czar. After suffering the horrors of a winter campaign in the Ukraine, he laid siege to the town of Pultowa, to the relief of which Peter came at the head of 70,000 men. On the 8th July, 1709, a general battle

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was fought, in which Charles was completely defeated, and fled, leaving 2,000 men upon the field. He himself was wounded in the leg, and had to be carried off in a litter. He sought an asylum in Turkey, where he was entertained by the grand seignior, who provided for him a residence at Bender. Here his conduct was so violent, that he was ordered to leave the Turkish territories, which he refused to do. On this, the grand seignior directed that he should be forced away; but Charles, with his retinue, formed an encampment, and resisted the attack of the janizaries till superiority of numbers obliged him to take shelter in his house. Thence he sallied out, sword in hand; but being entangled by his long spurs, fell, and was taken prisoner. He was still treated with respect, and after being kept as a prisoner for ten months, he requested leave to return to his dominions, which was readily granted. On arriving in Sweden, he was received with universal joy, but found his kingdom reduced to a state of great wretchedness. Getting together an army, in 1716 he invaded Norway, but after penetrating to Christiana, was obliged to return to Sweden. He resumed the attack in the winter of 1718, but was killed by a cannon-shot at the siege of Frederickshall, on December 11 of the same year. *B.* at Stockholm, 1682; fell 1718.—Charles was liberal, active, and firm; but rash, obstinate, and cruel. He was never intimidated even in the midst of the greatest dangers. At the battle of Narva he had several horses shot under him, and as he was mounting upon a fresh one, he said, "These people find me exercise." When he was besieged at Stralsund, a bomb fell into the house while he was dictating to his secretary, who immediately dropped the pen in a fright. "What is the matter?" said Charles. "Oh, the bomb!" answered his secretary. "The bomb," says the king, "what have we to do with the bomb? go on."

CHARLES XIV., whose real name was Jean Baptiste Jules Bernadotte, enlisted in a regiment of the French royal marines in 1780, and served two years in Corsica. In 1790, when the revolution began, he was at Marseilles, and when the war broke out with Austria and Prussia, he was dispatched to the Rhine, and, under General Custine, soon distinguished himself. He became chief of brigade, and afterwards general of division, under Kleber and Jourdan. In 1797, with 20,000 men, he reinforced General Bonaparte in Italy, and took a principal part in the battle of Tagliamento. Soon after this, he was chosen by Bonaparte to present to the Directory the standards which had been taken from the Austrians, and, on his return to headquarters, advised Bonaparte to sign the treaty of Campo-Formio. Being offended at the conduct of Napoleon, who, when he left Italy, took from him one half of his troops, he resigned his command, and was appointed ambassador at Vienna, where he did not hoist the tricoloured flag above his hotel until ordered by the Directory. When this was done, it created a riot, soon after which Bernadotte left for Paris, where, in 1798, he married Eugénie Clary, the younger sister of the wife of Joseph Bonaparte. In the following year he was appointed minister-at-war; but on the return of Bonaparte from Egypt, he was without employment. When Napoleon became first consul, he had command of the Army of the West; but when the emperorship was assumed, he was made a marshal and stationed at Hanover, with the command of the army. Here he repressed irregularities, provided for his soldiers without plundering the people, and laid the foundation of that high character for honour, humanity, and justice, which, at a future day, materially influenced his election to the throne of Sweden. In 1805 he left Hanover to join Napoleon against Austria, and at the battle of Austerlitz broke the centre of the Russians. In the following year he was created Prince of Pontecorvo, which Napoleon designated as the immediate fief of the imperial crown. In the war against Prussia he fought with his usual success, and in 1808 was ordered against Denmark. On the 5th and 6th July, 1809, he fought against the Austrians at Wagram, after which he demanded permission to retire, and obtained it. He had had high words with Napoleon, who, at that battle, had deprived him of his reserve division, and not treated him well. He returned to Paris, but was soon again employed, and

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notwithstanding several eruptions between him and the emperor, neither of whom ever seems to have quite understood the other, he, in 1810, accepted the governor-generalship of the Roman states. By this time, Gustavus IV., king of Sweden, had, on account of incapacity, been forced to abdicate his crown, and he and his descendants were, by the Swedish States, declared excluded from the throne for ever. The uncle of this sovereign assumed the reins of government as Charles XIII., but was childless; and the States chose Augustus of Holstein-Augustenburg to be heir to the throne. This prince, however, died in 1810, and Charles XIII. proposed Bernadotte to the Swedish diet, as a proper person to be appointed prince royal of Sweden. The choice was unanimously approved, on condition of his accepting the Communion of Augsburg, which he did, and, on the 2nd of November, 1810, entered Stockholm amid the acclamations of the people and the salutes of artillery. On the 5th he addressed the king and the assembled States, and concluded with this excellent passage: "Brought up in the camp, I have been familiar with war, and am acquainted with all its calamities. No conquest can console a country for the blood of its children, shed in foreign wars. It is not the physical dimensions of a country that constitute its strength. This lies rather in the wisdom of its laws, the greatness of its commerce, the industry of its people, and the national spirit with which it is possessed. Sweden has lately suffered greatly; but the honour of her name is unsullied. She is still a land sufficient to supply our wants, and we have iron to defend ourselves." In defence of the rights of the country of his adoption, he was soon called upon to take up arms against Napoleon, and from 1812 to the fall of that great man, he was actively engaged in the principal wars and events which occupied the attention of continental Europe. In 1814 Sweden and Norway were united under Charles XIII., and Bernadotte approved as the prince royal. In 1818 Charles XIII. died, when Bernadotte was proclaimed king of Norway and Sweden, under the title of Charles XIV. He was in the May of that year crowned at Stockholm by the archbishop of Upsal, and subsequently at Drontheim by the bishop of Aggerhuys. Having now attained the summit of human ambition, he directed his attention to the development of the resources of his adopted country, and after a long reign of unusual prosperity, he passed quietly from this world, after playing no ordinary part in it, and completing his eightieth year. *B.* at Pau, in the Bearn, 1764; *d.* 1844, and was succeeded by his son, Oscar I.

SOVEREIGNS OF NAPLES AND THE TWO SICILIES.

CHARLES I., count of Aragon and king of Naples, was the son of Louis VIII. of France. He married the daughter of the count of Provence, and thereby inherited that country. He accompanied his brother Louis to Egypt in 1248, and both were made prisoners at Damietta at the same time. On his return, he defeated Manfred, the usurper of the Sicilian crown, assumed the title of king of Naples, and put to death Conradin, duke of Suabia, and the duke of Austria, whom he had taken prisoners. After this he laid the prince of Tunis under tribute, and suppressed the Ghibelines. In 1276 the title of king of Jerusalem was conferred on him, after which he meditated an expedition against Constantinople. His arbitrary conduct to the Sicilians caused them to conspire against him, headed by Giovanni de Procida. On Easter Monday, 1282, all the French who could be found in Palermo were massacred at the hour of vespers; and this event is known in history as the "Sicilian Vespers." Sicily was thus lost to Charles, its inhabitants choosing Peter III. of Aragon for their king. *B.* 1220; *d.* 1285.

CHARLES II., called the Lame, the son and successor of the above, was, at the time of his father's death, a prisoner in the hands of the Sicilians, who would have put him to death but for the intercession of Constantia, queen of Peter of Aragon. He recovered his liberty in 1288, on condition of renouncing his claim to the Sicilian crown; but being absolved from this condition by the pope, he made several unsuccessful attempts to gain possession of Sicily. *d.* 1309.

CHARLES III., of Durazzio, was the great-grandson

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of the preceding, and, by his marriage with Margaret, niece of Joan, queen of Naples, obtained that kingdom from the pope, on the excommunication of Joan in 1380. He put Joan to death, and afterwards quarrelled with the pope, who excommunicated him in his turn. Charles next claimed the crown of Hungary, but fell in attempting to conquer it. D. 1386.

DUKES OF SAVOY AND KINGS OF SARDINIA.

CHARLES I., duke of Savoy, succeeded his brother Philibert I. in 1482, being then only 14 years of age. He died at the age of 21, but achieved nothing remarkable, although the surname of the "Warrior" was given to him. He was educated at the court of Louis XI. of France. B. 1468; D. 1489.

CHARLES II., duke of Savoy, son of the above, was only 9 months old at the death of his father, and died at the age of 8 years.

CHARLES III., duke of Savoy, called the Good, succeeded Philibert II., his brother, in 1504. He had a long but unfortunate reign. He was of a versatile disposition, wavering between Francis I., his nephew, and Charles V., his brother-in-law, and was consequently mistrusted and punished by both. D. of chagrin, at Verceil, 1553.

CHARLES EMMANUEL I., duke of Savoy, called the Great, governed from 1580 to 1630. Taking advantage of the troubles of France, he possessed himself of the marquisate of Saluzzo, and caused himself to be acknowledged by the "leaguers" count of Provence, in 1590. But Henry IV. subsequently succeeded in taking Savoy and a portion of Piedmont. Of a boundless ambition, he laid claims to the empire, after the death of Matthias, then to the kingdom of Cyprus and the principality of Macedon. He died of grief, not being able to accomplish his projects, in 1630.

CHARLES EMMANUEL II., duke of Savoy, son of Victor Amadeus I., succeeded his brother Francis in 1638, under the regency of his mother, Christina of France, daughter of Henry IV. of France. In his reign commerce and the arts flourished. B. 1634; D. 1675.

CHARLES EMMANUEL III., 2nd king of Sardinia of the house of Savoy, was the son of Victor Amadeus II., and, in 1730, mounted the throne, on the abdication of his father. In 1733 he united himself to France and Spain, who desired to weaken Austria; and at the head of the allied forces, conquered the Milanese, defeated the imperialists at Guastalla, and obtained, as a reward, Novarese and some fiefs of the empire. In 1742, the promise of an addition to his dominions determined him to take part with the queen of Hungary against France and Spain. He possessed himself of Modena and Mirandola, after evincing great military abilities. He lost, however, in 1744, at Coni, 5,000 men, and subsequently busied himself with the internal affairs of his kingdom. B. 1701; D. 1773.

CHARLES EMMANUEL IV., 4th king of Sardinia, was the son of Victor Amadeus III., and succeeded his father in 1796, just as France had seized the greater portion of his dominions. Mixed up in the misfortunes of the Bourbons, with whom he was connected, Charles Emmanuel vainly exerted himself to suppress the revolutionary elements in his kingdom. He was forced to cede to the French republic his continental possessions, and, in 1798, retired to the island of Sardinia. In 1802 he abdicated in favour of his brother Victor Emmanuel, and repaired to Rome, where he died, 1819.

CHARLES FELIX became king of Sardinia in 1821, on the forced abdication of his brother, Victor Emmanuel. He suppressed rebellion, introduced order into his kingdom, and compiled a military code. D. 1831, without children, leaving the crown to Charles Albert, duke of Carignano.

CHARLES ALBERT, king of Sardinia, was the son of Charles Emmanuel, prince of Carignano. Educated in France, he early imbibed liberal ideas and a desire for the independence of Italy. In 1821 he commanded the Sardinian artillery, on the breaking out of the insurrection in that year. Victor Emmanuel, when he abdicated, nominated him regent till the arrival of the new king, Charles Felix (see above). An Austrian intervention, however, obliged him to retire, and, exiled in Tuscany, he continued there for some time, in disgrace, a victim to the resentment of the Carbo-

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nari, who thought he had betrayed them. In 1829, however, he was appointed viceroy of Sardinia, and in 1831 was called to the throne, in default of direct heirs to Charles Felix. He now ardently devoted himself to administrative reform in the various departments of law, commerce, and the army. In 1848, the year which witnessed revolutions in nearly all the kingdoms of Europe, he gave his subjects a liberal constitution, and openly embraced the cause of Italian independence and unity. Supporting by the force of arms the insurgents of Lombardy, Venetia, Parma, Placentia, and Modena, he, at first, obtained various brilliant successes, defeating the Austrians at Pastrengo, Goito, Rivoli, and Somma Campagna. He succeeded also in taking Pizzighettone and Peschiera; but, badly seconded by the Lombard troops, he was, in his turn, beaten at San Donato by the Austrian Radetzky, and forced to quit Milan precipitously. He was now compelled to solicit an armistice, the terms of which lost him all his former advantages. Yielding to the remonstrances of the ultra party, he imprudently recommenced the war at the expiration of the armistice; but he now experienced nothing but reverses. Losing, in spite of great personal bravery, the decisive battle of Novara, on 23rd March, 1849, he abdicated on the same day in favour of his son, Victor Emmanuel II. D. a few months after, at Oporto, Portugal. This prince was singularly religious, and it was said of him, "He fought like a hero, lived like a monk, and died like a martyr." He, doubtless, meant well for Italy, but was hardly equal to his intentions of establishing her unity and independence.

VARIOUS RULERS.

CHARLES II., king of Navarre, called the Bad, was the son of Philip, count of Evreux, who became king of Navarre by his marriage with the daughter of Louis Hutin, king of France. At the age of eighteen, he succeeded his mother, who reigned alone after her husband's death. Of a restless disposition, he passed through a variety of fortune, and ultimately met with a remarkable death. Being ill of a leprosy, the physicians caused him to be wrapped in sheets dipped in spirits of wine and covered with brimstone. These were sewed about his body, and his page, endeavouring to loosen the bandage, accidentally set fire to it with a taper which he held in his hand. The king was so dreadfully scorched, that he died in great agony, 1387.

CHARLES "THE BOLD," duke of Burgundy, was the son of Philip the Good, whom he succeeded in 1467. He early displayed great courage, verging on rashness, and was constantly at war with Louis XI., king of France. The latter instigated Charles's subjects (the inhabitants of Liège and Ghent) to revolt against him; but they were defeated, and cruelly punished by the duke. Learning that Louis XI. was again tampering with his people, he seized him, and forced him to assist in suppressing the insurrection. Charles then took Guelderland and Zutphen, and, desirous of increasing his dominions, invaded Switzerland, where he committed the most inhuman outrages. The Swiss, however, collected their forces, and the duke was first defeated at Granson, and afterwards at Morat, 1476, where his army was completely destroyed. In 1477, whilst besieging Nancy, in the territory of the duke of Lorraine, he was killed. B. 1433. (See Louis XI.) He left one daughter, Marie, who inherited his estates, and added a portion of them to Austria by her marriage with Maximilian, son of the emperor Frederick III.

CHARLES I., duke of Lorraine, was brought up at the French court under Charles V., and reigned from 1391 to 1431. He sustained the rights of his father-in-law, Robert, to the empire, against Wenceslas, fought in the French army at Agincourt, and in 1417 was made constable of France. By some he is called Charles II. D. 1431.

CHARLES II., called the Great, duke of Lorraine, was the son of Duke Francis I. and Christina of Denmark, niece of Charles V. Being only three years old at the death of his father, a joint regency was established under Christina and the bishop of Verdun. This prince was the benefactor of his people, and possessed great administrative abilities. He founded the

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university of Pont-à-Mousson, and the towns of Clermont, Lunéville, and Stenay. He married Claude, daughter of Henry II. of France, and in 1589 aspired to that throne. *B.* 1543.

CHARLES III., duke of Lorraine, succeeded to the dukedom in 1624, and unwisely incurring the hostility of France, was despoiled of his estates by Louis XIII. He, however, recovered a portion of them by the treaty of St. Germain in 1641, and that of the Pyrenees in 1659. Having violated these treaties, he was again dispossessed of his provinces. He then joined the army of the emperor, and gained a victory at Treves, where he took prisoner Marshal de Crequi. *B.* 1603; *D.* 1675.—By a will, signed 1660, he constituted Louis XIV. of France his heir.

CHARLES IV., duke of Lorraine, nephew of the above, succeeded to his rights in spite of the opposition of Louis XIV. Not being able, however, to retain possession of the dukedom, he took service in Austria. Obtaining the friendship of the emperor Leopold, he received the hand of the archduchess Marie-Eleonora, the emperor's sister. He became one of the first generals of the empire, and gained, amongst many other victories, that of Mohatz over the Turks, in 1687. *B.* at Vienna, 1643; *D.* 1690.

CHARLES I., king of Navarre. (*See* **CHARLES IV.** of France.)

CHARLES II., king of Navarre, called the Bad, was crowned in 1349. Descended from Philip the Bold, king of France, he possessed the right to the throne in case of the extinction of the Valois line. He constantly fomented troubles in the kingdom, with the view of arriving at the crown. Allying himself, with this aim, to Henry V. of England, he urged his pretensions to various provinces, raised Paris to insurrection against the dauphin (Charles V.), endeavouring even to poison him, and became, at last, tranquil only when he saw that prince firmly seated in the enjoyment of power. Then turning to Spain, he became entangled in the contest between Peter the Cruel and Henry of Transtamara, who disputed each other's right to Castile. Betraying, in its turn, each party, he was at length compelled to give up a portion of his dominions, in 1379. Adversity at last instructed him, and he passed his latter years in peace, engaged in governing his country. *B.* 1332; *D.* 1387.

CHARLES III., king of Navarre, called the Noble, was the son of the above, and succeeded him in 1387. Desiring to live in peace with all his neighbours, he gave up the pretensions of his father to several provinces of France, and received, in return, considerable sums of money. *D.* 1423, after a long and tranquil reign.

CHARLES, the name of two parishes in Devonshire.—1. 5 miles from Melton. *Pop.* 400.—2. In the hundred of Roborough. *Pop.* 20,000.

CHARLES, a county on the W. shore of Maryland, U.S. *Area*, 460 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile in the usual cerealia, tobacco, cotton, and other products. *Pop.* 18,000, of whom a half are slaves.

CHARLES CAPE, the most E. point of Labrador, British N. America. *Lat.* 52° N. *Lon.* 55° 3' W.—Another which, with Cape Henry, forms the entrance to Chesapeake Bay. *Lat.* 37° 10' N. *Lon.* 75° 43' W.

CHARLES CITY, a county of Virginia, U.S., watered by the James river. *Area*, 208 square miles. *Pop.* 6,000, of whom about one half are slaves.

CHARLES ISLAND, in Hudson Strait, British N. America. *Ext.* 35 miles long by 25 broad. *Lat.* 62° 40' N. *Lon.* 75° W.—Also one of the Galapagos, in the Pacific, on which the government of Ecuador established a colony.

CHARLES RIVER, a river of Massachusetts, U.S., which, after a course of 50 miles, falls into Mystic River, in the harbour of Boston.

CHARLES, ST., one of the six districts or counties into which Louisiana, U.S., is divided. *Area*, 289 square miles. *Pop.* 6,000, of whom nearly 5,000 are slaves.—Another county in Missouri. *Area*, 495 square miles. *Pop.* 12,000. **ST. CHARLES**, the capital, is on the N. bank of the Missouri, 20 miles from St. Louis. *Pop.* 4,000.

CHARLES, ST., LAKE, is in Lower Canada, 12 miles from Quebec. *Ext.* 5 miles long. A river of the same

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name has its source here, and joins the St. Lawrence at Quebec.

CHARLESTON, *charls'-ton*, a city and seaport of Charleston district, South Carolina, U.S. It is built on a low point of land between the rivers Ashley and Cooper, which unite immediately below and form a spacious and convenient harbour, communicating with the ocean at Sullivan's Island, 7 miles from the city. Among the public buildings are a state-house, city-hall, a custom-house, theatre, orphan-house, hospital, almshouse, banks, numerous places of worship for various denominations, and several charitable institutions. The city is regularly laid out in parallel streets, from 35 to 70 feet in width, running from river to river, and intersected by others at right angles. The new houses are of brick, and many of them are elegant. **COMMERCE**. Extensive and flourishing. *Manf.* Cotton, woollen, linen fabrics, shoes, hardwares, colonial produce, and provisions of all kinds. *Exp.* Rice, cotton, and tobacco. *Pop.* with the suburb of St. Philip's, about 65,000. *Lat.* 32° 41' 2" N. *Lon.* 79° 52' 7" W.—Charleston was founded in 1680, and in 1690 was colonized by French refugees, who, on account of the revocation of the edict of Nantes, fled here and settled. In 1779 it was taken by the British, but abandoned in the following year. It has frequently suffered by fire and the ravages of yellow fever. Charleston is connected with the principal states of the Union by railway.

CHARLESTON, a village on the S.W. coast of Cornwall, 2 miles from St. Austell. It exports large quantities of porcelain clay, artificially prepared from granite.

CHARLESTOWN, *charls'-town*, a town of Massachusetts, U.S., one mile from Boston. The principal part is beautifully situated on a peninsula, formed by Mystic and Charles rivers, which unite immediately below in Boston harbour. A bridge across Charles River connects the town with Boston, with which it was incorporated in 1847. Two other bridges across Mystic River join it to Malden and Chelsea. There is also a bridge across a bay of Charles River, on the west side of the town, connecting it with Cambridge. The public buildings are, the state prison, Massachusetts Insane Hospital, an almshouse, town-house, and houses for public worship. A navy-yard of the United States occupies the south-east part of the town. *Pop.* about 18,000. On Bunker's Hill, a monument commemorating the battle of that name is erected. (*See* **BOSTON**).—The name also of several other townships in the United States, most of them insignificant.

CHARLESTOWN, the principal town of the island of Nevis, in the W. Indies. It is situated on the W. coast, and has many good houses and shops, well provided with every necessary. *Pop.* 2,000. *Lat.* 17° 8' N. *Lon.* 62° 40' W.

CHARLESTOWN, a town of Barbadoes, with a good port defended by two castles.

CHARLESTOWN, a village of Fifeshire, Scotland, on the N. shore of the Firth of Forth, 3 miles from Dunfermline. It has extensive lime-works and exports large quantities of coal. *Pop.* about 1,000.

CHARLESTOWN OF ABOYNE, a village of Scotland, 29 miles W. Aberdeen.

CHARLEVILLE, *sharl'-veel*, a pretty town of France, department of the Ardennes, 1 mile from Mezières, with which it communicates by an iron bridge across the Meuse. *Pop.* 10,000. Here is a great manufactory of arms.

CHARLEVILLE, a town of Ireland, county of Cork, 22 miles from Limerick. *Pop.* 3,000. A station on the great South and Western Railway.

CHARLIEU, *sharl'-yu(r)*, a town of France, department of the Loire, 40 miles from Montbrison. *Manf.* linen and cotton fabrics. *Pop.* 4,000.

CHARLOIS, *sharl'-waw*, a town of the Netherlands, 2 miles from Rotterdam. *Pop.* 2,000.

CHARLOTTE, *sharl'-lot*, several places in the United States.—1. A county in the S. part of Virginia. *Area*, 600 square miles. *Pop.* 15,000, of whom two thirds are slaves.—2. A post-township, Vermont, on Lake Champlain, 12 miles from Burlington. *Pop.* 1,679.—3. A post village in Gates, Genesee county, New York, at the mouth of the Genesee. Some other small towns in Vermont and New York have the same name.

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CHARLOTTE, princess of Wales. (*See* LEOPOLD, king of the Belgians.)

CHARLOTTE, AMALIE, or **ST. THOMAS**, the capital of the island of St. Thomas, in the Danish West Indies. It is, from the excellence of its harbour, one of the best trading ports in the W. Indies, and is defended by a citadel and two batteries. *Pop.* about 12,000, of whom one sixth are slaves.

CHARLOTTE ISLANDS (QUEEN), a group in the S. Pacific, of which the largest is Santa Cruz. They are all of volcanic formation, and the fires of one are still active. *Desc.* Well wooded, and yielding bread-fruit, cocoa-nuts, and other tropical fruits and products in abundance. *Pop.* Unascertained; but considerable. *Lat.* between 10° and 12° S. *Lon.* between 165° and 168° E.—These islands were, in 1595, discovered by Mandana; and on one of them, Malluolo, La Pérouse, the French navigator, and all his crew were wrecked and lost.

CHARLOTTENBURG, *shar-lot'-ten-boorg*, a town of Prussia, on the Spree, 5 miles from Berlin. It is a great resort of the citizens of Berlin, and consists mostly of villas and taverns. *Manf.* Chiefly cottons and hosiery. *Pop.* about 10,000.—The king of Prussia has here a palace, erected by Frederick I., who married Sophia Charlotte, daughter of George I. of England, after whom the town is named. In the gardens of the palace is a small Doric temple, in which are the remains of the unfortunate Louisa, queen of Prussia, over which is a monument, considered one of the most successful efforts of modern art. It was executed by Rauch, who executed, of the same queen, another statue, which is esteemed equally highly, and which is placed in the gardens of Potsdam.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, *shar'-lots-veel'*, the capital of Albemarle county, Virginia, U.S., 63 miles from Richmond. It is the seat of the university of Virginia, and has a museum, an observatory, and a library. *Pop.* 1,500.

CHARLOTTE-TOWN, the capital of Prince Edward's Island, British N. America. *Manf.* Coarse woollens, and it carries on shipbuilding. *Pop.* 4,000. *Lat.* 46° 15' N. *Lon.* 63° 7' W.

CHARLTON, *char'-l-ton*, the name of numerous parishes in England, none of them with a population above 4,000.

CHARLTON, an island in British N. America, in St. James's Bay. *Lat.* 52° N. *Lon.* 79° 50' W.

CHARLTON, the name of two towns in the United States, with small populations.—1. In New York.—2. In Massachusetts.

CHARMEZ, *shar'-mat*, a parish and village of Switzerland, 14 miles from Friburg. This place stands in a valley in which the finest Gruyère cheese is made.

CHARMOUTH, *char'-mouth*, a village and parish of Dorsetshire, 2 miles from Lyme Regis. *Area*, 790 acres. *Pop.* 700.—Here some severe shocks of an earthquake were felt in 1839.

CHAROLAIS, *shar'-o-lai*, one of the four counties of the ancient duchy of Burgundy, now included in the department of Saône-et-Loire.

CHARON, *kair'-on*, a god of Hades, son of Erebus and Nox, who carried, in a boat, the souls of the dead over the rivers Styx and Acheron for an obolus (a small silver coin), placed under the tongue of the deceased. He is represented as an old robust man, with a hideous countenance, long white beard, and piercing eyes. His garment is ragged and filthy, and his forehead covered with wrinkles. This fable of Charon and his boat is borrowed from the Egyptians.—Also the name of two eminent historians, one of Lampascus, the other of Naucratis.

CHART, *chart*, the name of several parishes, with small populations, in the county of Kent.

CHARTRE (LA), *shartr'*, a town of France, in the department of the Sarthe, on the Loire, 25 miles from Le Mans. *Pop.* 1,200.—It has a trade in grain and cattle.

CHARTRES, *shartr'*, an ancient town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, 48 miles from Paris. It stands on the Eure, which divides it into two parts, and across which there is a bridge, planned by the celebrated Vauban. Most of the streets are narrow and crowded, but the cathedral is accounted one of the finest edifices of the kind in France. In it

Chatauque

St. Bernard, in 1145, preached the second crusade. *Manf.* Leather and hosiery. *Pop.* 19,000. *Lat.* 43° 28' 53" N. *Lon.* 1° 29' 20" E.—This town was long held by the English, from whom it was taken by Dunois, in 1432. Anciently it was the capital of the Carnutes, and also, in the time of the Roman invasion, the capital of Celtic Gaul.

CHARYBDIS, *kü-rib'-dis*, a dangerous whirlpool on the coast of Sicily, opposite that of Scylla, on the coast of Italy, in the strait of Messina. It proved fatal to part of the fleet of Ulysses. The difficulty of escaping both these whirlpools gave rise to the proverb of "avoiding Scylla and falling into Charybdis;" meaning, that in our eagerness to fly from one evil, we may fall into another, equally great. According to fable, Charybdis was a Sicilian woman, who having stolen the oxen of Hercules, was struck with Jupiter's thunderbolt, and changed into a whirlpool.

CHASLES, Michel, *shal*, a distinguished French geometer, who, by his power of generalization, greatly simplified and extended the most important theories. In 1841 he was appointed professor of astronomy and of applied mechanics in the Polytechnic school, and in 1846 was called to the chair of higher geometry, which was instituted in the faculty of Sciences. In 1851 he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences, and in 1854 was chosen a member of the Royal Society of London. *B.* at Eprenon, 1793.

CHASLES, Victor Euphémion-Philarete, a distinguished French *littérateur*, whose father, from being a professor of rhetoric, became a revolutionist, and subsequently a general in the French army. In his 15th year he was apprenticed to a printer, and at the time of the Restoration, was imprisoned for two months, on account of his master being suspected as a plotter against the security of the state. Chasles was set at liberty through the intercession of Châteaubriand, when he came to England, where for seven years he directed the printing department of the establishment of Mr. Valpy. Soon after this, he returned to Paris, and entered upon a literary career marked by considerable originality and success. His fecundity in authorship has been so great, that it would occupy a considerable space even to enumerate his works. Besides writing for the "Revue des Deux Mondes" the "Revue de Paris," and other publications, he has composed a number of volumes, embracing a wide range of subjects, under the title of "Studies," and is the author of several works on England and its literature. He is also a professor of languages and European literature in the modern College of France, and a knight of the Legion of Honour. *B.* at Mainvilliers, near Chartres, 1799.

CHASSÉ, Daniel Henry, Baron, *shas'-sai*, a brave soldier, who, in 1775, entered the Dutch army as a cadet, but who subsequently joined the French, and in 1793 became a lieutenant-colonel. In the war with Prussia, in 1806, he greatly distinguished himself, and in the Peninsula received the nickname of "General Bayonet," from the frequency with which he caused that weapon to be used in battle. In 1811, Napoleon I. made him a baron of the empire, and he continued to fight throughout the campaigns of 1813 and 1814. After the peace, he was appointed governor of Antwerp, and in 1832 defended that city against 75,000 French soldiers, with a garrison of 6,000. *B.* at Thiel, in Guelderland, 1765; *D.* 1849.

CHASSENEUIL, *shas-sen'-e(r)-e*, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, 16 miles from Confolens. *Pop.* 2,500.—This is also the name of villages in the departments Vienne and Indre.

CHASSERAT, *shas'-se-rat*, one of the culminating points of the Jura range, in the canton of Berne, Switzerland, with an elevation of 5,280 feet.

CHASSERON, *shas'-se-rawng*, a mountain in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, 6 miles from Yverdon. *Height*, 5,284 feet.

CHASTLETON, *chas'-el-ton*, a parish of Oxfordshire, 5 miles from Chipping Norton. *Area*, 1,610 acres. *Pop.* 300.—Here, in 1016, Canute defeated Edmund Ironside.

CHATAUQUE, *cha-taw-ke(r)*, a county of New York, U.S., on Lake Erie. *Area*, 1,020 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, dividing the waters which flow into Lake Erie from those which roll towards the Gulf of Mexico. *Pop.* 51,000. There is a lake of the same

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name in its vicinity, 18 miles long, and connected with the river Alleghany by its outlet. It is navigable by steamboats.

CHÂTEAU, *sha'-to*, 'castle,' is a prefix to the names of many places in France, none of which are of great importance.

CHÂTEAUBRIANT, *sha-to-bre-a*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, 36 miles from Nantes.

CHÂTEAUBRIAND, François René, Viscount de, a distinguished French writer, who was educated for the church, but who subsequently entered the army. After passing through some adventures, he, in 1791, went to America in search of the North-west passage, and had an interview with Washington in the United States. His wanderings through the primeval woods of that country have been described in his "Réné" and his "Atala." On his return to Europe, he joined the army of Condé, and, in 1793, was an exile in London, reduced to a state of great misery. He remained in England seven years, suffering great hardships, maintaining himself principally by teaching the French and Latin languages, and translating works for the booksellers. In 1797 his "Essay on Revolutions" appeared in London, and in the spring of 1800 he was enabled to return to Paris. He now published his "Atala" in the columns of the *Mercury* newspaper, and this was followed by his "Genius of Christianity," which was so fortunate as to attract the attention of the First Consul. The favours of Napoleon, however, were in a measure rejected; and although Châteaubriand continued to write, he produced little worth noting until the fall of the empire, when he published his celebrated pamphlet "De Bonaparte et des Bourbons," which Louis XVIII. declared was equal to an army of 100,000 men in paving the way for the return of his dynasty to the throne. He now became a favourite at the Tuileries. After serving in several ministerial capacities, he resigned titles and all he possessed, with the fall of the monarchy of 1830, and sank into a despondency, which deepened with his years. B. at St. Malo, 1768; d. 1848.

CHÂTEAUDUN, *sha-to-de(r)*, an ancient town of France, near the Loire, 25 miles from Chartres. This place has a castle, a commercial college, and a public library. *Manf.* Blankets are the principal. *Pop.* 7,000. This place was entirely burnt down in 1723, but was speedily rebuilt.

CHÂTEAU GONTHIER, *gon'-te-ai*, a well-built town of France, on the Mayenne, which is here crossed by a bridge, 18 miles from Laval. *Manf.* Woollen and linen fabrics, and there are bleaching-grounds. *Pop.* 7,000.

CHÂTEAUGUAY, *sha-to-gai*, a river of N. America, which rises in the state of New York, and falls into the St. Lawrence, at Lake St. Louis.

CHÂTEAU LANDON, *lan'-dawn*, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, 15 miles from Fontainebleau. *Manf.* Whiting, and it has a trade in wine and grain. *Pop.* 2,500.—In the 12th century this place was the occasional residence of the French kings. Coins, bearing the names of several of these sovereigns, were struck here.

CHÂTEAUNEUF, *sha-to-ne(r)f*, the name of numerous parishes, towns, and villages of France, none of them with a population above 4,000.

CHÂTEAUX, *sha-to-roo'*, a town of France, on the Indre, and in the department of the same name. Since 1820, this place has been greatly improved, and has a society of arts, sciences, and agriculture. *Manf.* Woollens, hosiery, paper, and parchment. *Pop.* about 14,000.

CHÂTEAU-THIERRY, *te'-air-re*, a town in the department of Aisne, 38 miles from Laon. It is built on the slope of a hill, capped by the ruins of a castle, said to have been erected by Charles Martel in 730. *Pop.* about 4,000.—In 1814 this place was the scene of several conflicts between the allied army and the French troops. It has a handsome statue to the memory of La Fontaine, who was born here, in 1621.

CHATHAM, *chât'-ham*, a town and parish of England, in the county of Kent, adjoining the city of Rochester, of which it is considered a suburb, and situate on the river Medway, 30 miles from London. Here is a fine naval and military arsenal, disposed in vast magazines

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and warehouses, which contain every kind of stores, and where all the operations necessary for the most extensive naval architecture are carried on. These cover a space of ground a mile in length. There is an hospital, founded by Sir John Hawkins in 1592, for decayed seamen and their widows. In 1588, a fund was instituted by Queen Elizabeth, called the Chatham Chest, for the relief of the sufferers in the Spanish armada. It was removed to Greenwich in 1802. Chatham is defended by forts on the heights, by which it is partly surrounded. The church contains some elegant marble monuments; and there is a chapel of ease, of Norman architecture, supposed to have been part of an hospital for lepers. The Dock chapel is a neat, elegant, and extremely light building, erected for the accommodation of the officers, artificers, and their families. Fort Pitt, a strong fortress, contiguous to the New Road, was erected in 1803, and has been used as a military hospital. Here are also very extensive fortifications, called the Lines, which are defended by ramparts, palisades, and a broad deep ditch, with infantry, marine, engineer, and artillery barracks. In the river, opposite the town, hulks are moored for convicts, who labour in the yard. *Pop.* of parish, 22,400; of borough 28,424.—To the elder Pitt, Chatham gave the title of earl. In 1667 the Dutch, under De Ruyter, sailed up the Medway, and succeeded in burning many of the vessels and stores at this place. It is a station on the North Kent Railway.

CHATHAM, Earl of. (See PITT.)

CHATHAM ISLANDS, two groups in the N. and S. Pacific Ocean.—1. In the North, lat. 9° N.; lon. 179° 50' E.—2. In the South, nearly 400 miles from New Zealand. They consist of a large island, about 90 miles in circumference, and several smaller ones, but are not largely productive. Lat. 43° 48' S. Lon. 176° 58' W.

CHATHAM, the name of several places in America.—1. A central county in North Carolina. *Area*, 858 square miles. *Pop.* 20,000, of whom a fourth are slaves.—2. In the eastern district of Georgia, on the seacoast. *Pop.* 24,000, of whom two thirds are slaves.—3. A post-township of Barnstable county, Massachusetts, on the south point of the elbow of Cape Cod, 20 miles from Barnstable. *Pop.* 3,000.—4. A township of Middlesex county, Connecticut, on the east side of Connecticut river, opposite Middletown. *Pop.* 2,000.—Shipbuilding has long been an important business in this town, and several vessels of war for the United States service have been built here.—5. A post-township of Chesterfield district, South Carolina, on the west side of Great Pedee river, 101 miles from Columbia. It is well situate for trade, the river being navigable to this place.—6. A post-township of Columbia county, New York, and 21 miles from Albany. *Pop.* 3,381.—7. A post-township of Morris county, New Jersey, on the Passaic, 13 miles from Elizabethtown. *Pop.* 2,500.

CHATILLON, *sha'-teel-lone*, a town of Piedmont, 10 miles from Aosta. *Pop.* nearly 3,000.

CHÂTILLON LES DOMBES, *sha-tee'-yawng*, a town of France, department of the Ain, 16 miles from Trevoux. *Pop.* 2,300.—2. SUR INDRE, a town of France, on the Indre, 28 miles from Châteauroux. *Pop.* 2,500.—3. SUR LOIN, a town of France, department of the Loiret, 13 miles from Montargis. *Pop.* 2,700.—4. SUR LOIRE, a town of France, 44 miles from Orleans.—5. SUR SAÔNE, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges, 10 miles from Lamarche. *Pop.* 2,000.—6. SUR SEINE, a town of France, in Burgundy, divided by the Seine into two parts, 45 miles from Dijon. *Pop.* 5,000.—The name also of various other small towns of France.

CHATLEY, *chât'-le*, a hamlet of England, in the county of Essex. *Pop.* 634.

CHAT-MOSS, *chât'-moss*, a morass of England, 10 miles from Manchester. *Area*, 6,000 acres.—A considerable portion of this bog has been drained and cultivated so as to produce good crops. The Liverpool and Manchester Railway crosses it, and here George Stephenson, the civil engineer, met with immense difficulties in laying the line, in consequence of its boggy nature, swallowing up, as it did, waggon-loads of material before a bottom could be found.

CHATRE (LA), *shatr*, a town of France, in the depart-

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ment of Indre, 22 miles from Châteauroux. *Manf.* Leather and woollen goods. *Pop.* 5,000.

CHÂTILLON CASTLE, *sha-tee-yawng*, an old structure, of great beauty and magnificence, belonging to the town of CHÂTILLON-SUR-SEINE, 43 miles from Dijon, and surrounded by a beautiful park, through which flows the Seine, in its course to the English Channel, where it disembogues itself by an estuary 7 miles wide. —In the town of Châtillon, in February, 1814, a conference was held between Napoleon and the allies who had invaded France, but which produced no result. (*See CHAUMONT EN BASSIGNY.*)

CHATTAAHOOCHEE, *chât'-ta-hoo-chee'*, a river of the United States, rising in the Appalachian mountains, and, after a course of 400 miles, joining Flint river, 40 miles from Tallahassee. It is navigable to Columbus.

CHATELLERAULT, or CHATELLERAUT, *sha-tel'-ro*, a town of France, in Poitou, on the Vienne, 20 miles from Poitiers. The river is here crossed by one of the most handsome stone bridges in France, but the town is not well built. *Manf.* Cutlery, jewellery, hardware, and lace. There is a considerable trade carried on in wine, grain, brandy, clover, fruit, hemp, salt, iron, steel, staves, and millstones. *Pop.* 10,000.—The duchy of Chatelleraut was given by Henry II. to James Hamilton, second earl of Arran, regent of Scotland, in 1548, as a sort of purchase of his consent to the projected union between his ward, the infant Queen Mary of Scotland, and Francis, the dauphin of France. It confers a ducal title on the house of Hamilton.

CHATTERPOOR, or CHUTTERPORE, *chat-ter-poor'*, a town of Hindostan, 75 miles from Jhansi. *Manf.* Cutlery and paper. In the neighbourhood there are some iron-mines. *Pop.* Unascertained.—This town is the capital of a territory with an area of 1,240 square miles, and a population of 120,000.

CHATTERTON, Thomas, *chât'-ter-ton*, the boy-poet, an extraordinary youth, whose father was the master of a charity-school, and the sexton at Redcliffe church,



THOMAS CHATTERTON.

Bristol. Thomas was educated in writing and arithmetic at Colston's charity-school; after which he was articled to an attorney, with whom he continued till he was 17. Soon after this he went to London, where, for some time, he earned a scanty subsistence by writing for periodical publications; but, being reduced to great distress, poisoned himself at his lodgings at Brook-street, Holborn, and was buried in the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn. *B.* at Bristol, 1752; poisoned himself, 1770.—In 1778 were published, in one volume 8vo, "Miscellanies in Prose and Verse, by Thomas Chatterton." What, however, has given celebrity to this youth, is the real or pretended discovery of poems, said to have been written in the 15th century, by

Chaudiere

Thomas Rowley, a priest of Bristol, and found in Redcliffe church, of which Chatterton's ancestors had been sextons nearly a century and a half. His father certainly removed a number of parchments from an old chest in that church, most of which were used in covering books. Young Chatterton, from the perusal of some of these, is supposed to have formed the design of a forgery. In 1768 appeared, in a Bristol newspaper, an article entitled "A Description of the Friars first passing over the Old Bridge; taken from an Ancient Manuscript." This attracted the notice of a Mr. Barrett, who was engaged in writing the history of Bristol (*see BARRETT*); and he obtained from Chatterton several pieces in prose and verse, purporting to be written by Thomas Rowley and Canynge, the founder of Redcliffe church. The year following, he began a correspondence with Horace Walpole, well known as an antiquary and connoisseur. This gentleman sent the papers to his friends Mason and Gray, who pronounced them forgeries. Chatterton had formed great expectations from the patronage of Mr. Walpole; but finding himself neglected, he wrote him a letter, which Walpole called "impertinent," and their intercourse ended. Rowley's poems were first collected by Mr. Tyrwhitt, in one vol. 8vo, and afterwards in one vol. 4to, by Dean Milles; but the former gentleman gave up the question of their genuineness. A sharp controversy was carried on for some time on the point, between Mr. Warton, Mr. Bryant, Mr. Mathias, and others; but the poems are now generally considered as Chatterton's own productions.

CHATTOOGA, *chât-too'-ga*, a county of Georgia, U.S. *Area*, 420 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, yielding wheat, corn, and tobacco. *Minerals.* Iron, lead, marble, and limestone. *Pop.* 7,000.

CHAUCER, Geoffrey, *chaw'-ser*, the father of English poetry, was the son of a wealthy merchant, who gave him a liberal education. He was, for some time, at Cambridge, and afterwards studied at Oxford. Afterwards he improved himself by visiting foreign countries, and on his return, studied law in the Inner Temple, but soon quitted Themis for the court, becoming a yeoman to Edward III., who granted him a pension. In 1370 he was appointed his majesty's shieldbearer. In 1373, being sent to Genoa to hire ships for the king's service, he obtained, when he came back to England, a grant of a pitcher of wine a day, to be delivered by the butler of England, besides the comptrollership of the customs of London, for wool, &c. Prior to this, he had had a pension of twenty marks (say £240) a year conferred on him. In the succeeding reign, having embraced the doctrines of Wickliffe, he was obliged to go abroad to avoid the resentment of the clergy. He, however, returned privately, but was taken and committed to prison, whence he was not released till he had made his submission, and discovered the names of those who had associated with him in embracing the new doctrines. For having done this, he was afterwards filled with remorse, and, in his "Testament of Love," deplores the disgrace into which his conduct had brought him. In 1386 he was elected knight of the shire of Kent, and, in 1389, clerk of the works at Westminster, of Windsor, and other palaces. He was now easy in his circumstances, and composed those immortal works which, from the knowledge they display of human nature, seem to have been produced for all time. *B.* in London, 1328; *D.* 1400, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.—Chaucer married Philippa de Rouet, a lady of good family, by which means he became allied to John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, who was his great patron while he was, himself, in power. The poet left two sons, one of whom was speaker of the House of Commons and ambassador to France. Of Chaucer's poems, his "Canterbury Tales" are entitled to the first rank, although many of his other pieces possess great beauties and merit. There have been several editions of his works, and some of his poems have been modernized by Dryden, Pope, and others.

CHAUDIERE, *sho'-de-air*, a river of Lower Canada, British North America. It has its source in Lake Megantic, which is an enlargement of the Ottawa river, and, after a northerly course of 102 miles, falls into the St. Lawrence, 6 miles above Quebec.—The FALLS OF CHAUDIERE are 3 miles from the mouth of the river.

THE DICTIONARY OF

Chauffailles

CHAUFFAILLES, *sho'-fail*, a town of France, in the department of Saône-et-Loire, 24 miles from Macon. *Manf.* Chiefly linen. *Pop.* 4,000.

CHAUMONT, *sho'-maung*, a town and parish of France, in the department of the Loire-et-Cher, 10 miles from Blois. There is here situate, on a hill, a castle, which formerly belonged to Catharine de Medicis, and which was occupied, for some time, by Madame de Staël.

CHAUMONT EN BASSIGNY, *bas-seen'-ye*, a town of France, in the department of Haute-Marne, about 2 miles above the confluence of the river Marne with the Suize, and 145 from Paris. It is well built, with broad streets, and having, among its public buildings, a college, an hospital, hôtel-de-ville, and a kind of triumphal arch, begun under Napoleon I. and finished under Louis XVIII. *Manf.* Woollen hosiery, caps, gloves, cottons, wax tapers; and there are some cotton-spinning-mills, bleaching-grounds, and tanneries. *Pop.* 6,000.—Here, on March 1, 1814, after the breaking up of the congress at Chatillon, the allied powers entered into an agreement against Napoleon I., which afterwards formed the basis of what was called the Holy Alliance.—Chaumont is the name of several other small towns in France.

CHAUNY, *sho'-ne*, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne. One half of the town stands on an island in the Oise, which is here navigable. *Manf.* Sacking, stockings, and chemicals. There are also some cotton-mills, and machines for polishing the plate-glass of St. Gobian. *Pop.* 6,300.

CHAUSSEY, *sho'-se*, a group of islands in the English Channel, opposite Granville, about 8 miles from the French coast. They furnish excellent granite, but otherwise are bare and unproductive.

CAUVIGNY, *sho'-veen'-ye*, a town of France, 12 miles from Poitiers. *Manf.* Druggets chiefly. *Pop.* 2,000.

CHAUX DE FOND (LA), *sho'-fawng*, a beautiful village of Switzerland, in the canton of Neuchâtel, 10 miles from the town of that name. It is built at an elevation of upwards of 3,000 feet above the level of the sea, at the foot of a narrow defile of the Jura. *Manf.* Clocks and watches, of which it is one of the principal seats. *Pop.* 8,500.—**CHAUX DU MILIEU**, *meel'-ye(r)*, a village, 10 miles from the above. *Manf.* Chains for the movements of watches.

CHAZZELLE, John Matthew, *chaz-zel*, a French mathematician, who assisted Cassini in drawing the meridian line, and in 1685 was made hydrographical professor at Marseilles. He subsequently paid a visit to Egypt, and measured the pyramids, when he discovered that the four sides of the largest answer to the cardinal points of the compass. He was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1695. *b.* at Lyons, 1657; *d.* 1710.

CHAZY, *shai'-ze*, a township of New York, U.S. It stands on Lake Champlain, adjoining Plattsburg, 186 miles from Albany. *Pop.* 4,500.—Also a river of the same name, falling into Lake Champlain.

CHADLE, *chee'-del*, a town of Staffordshire, 15 miles from Stafford. It is surrounded by coal-pits, and near it are extensive manufactories in brass, copper, and tin. *Pop.* 5,000.—Also a parish of Cheshire, 3 miles from Stockport. *Manf.* Principally cotton-spinning and weaving. *Pop.* 11,000. It is a station on the Manchester and Birmingham Railway.

CHADLE BULKELEY, and **CHADLE MOSELEY**, two townships in the same parish. *Pop.* of the former, 6,000; of the latter, 3,000. The former stands on the Macclesfield branch of the North-Western Railway.

CHERT RIVER, *cheet*, a river of Virginia, U.S., which rises in Haystack Peak, and after a course of about 100 miles, joins West River, an affluent of the Ohio, within the state of Pennsylvania.

CHUBUCTO and **CHEDABUCTO**, *che-buk'-to*, two bays on the coast of Nova Scotia; the first near Halifax, the second opposite Cape Breton.

CHEDDAR, *ched'-dar*, a village and parish of Somerset, 2 miles from Axbridge. *Pop.* 2,300.—In this parish the celebrated Cheddar cheese is produced.

CHEDORLAOMER, *ked'-er-lai-o'-mer*, 'as a generation of servitude,' a king of Elam, or ancient Persia.

CHEDUBA, *ched'-u-ba*, an island of further India, in the Bay of Bengal. *Ext.* 20 miles long, and 10 broad. *Area*, 250 square miles. *Desc.* Diversified with hills and dales, and attaining, in the south, an elevation of

Cheltenham

1,450 feet above the level of the sea. *Pro.* Cotton, sugar, hemp, and tobacco. *Pop.* about 10,000. *Lat.* 18° 52' N. *Lon.* 93° 31' E.—This island was, in 1824, taken from the Burmese by the British.

CHEKE, John, *cheek*, a learned Englishman, who, in 1544, became tutor to Prince Edward, at whose accession he was rewarded with a pension and a grant of lands. He was also made provost of King's College, Cambridge, and received the honour of knighthood. Subsequently he was much persecuted on account of his Protestant principles, and died of grief in 1557. *b.* at Cambridge, 1514.—He wrote a number of learned works, and successfully laboured to reform the mode of pronouncing the Greek language.

CHE-KIANG, *che'-ki-ang*, a maritime province of China, bounded on the E. by the Pacific Ocean, and on the other sides by the Kiang provinces Ngan-hoei and Fo-kien. *Desc.* Irregular in its surface, but one of the most fertile and commercial portions of the empire. *Pro.* Cotton, silk, indigo, tea, fruits, camphor, and coal. *Manf.* Paper, gold and silver stuffs, silk, and crape. *Pop.* 26,500,000. *Lat.* between 28° and 31° N. *Lon.* between 118° and 121° E.—This province comprises the Chusan Islands, and is subdivided into eleven departments.

CHELMER, *chel'-mer*, a river of Essex, rising near Thaxted, and, after a course of 30 miles, joining the Blackwater at Maldon.

CHELMSFORD, *chelm'-ford*, the principal town of the county of Essex, at the confluence of the Chelmer and Cann, which are here crossed by a fine bridge of one arch, 20 miles from London. It consists of four main streets. At the west end of the church there is a square tower of flint, with a neat spire. The public buildings are a shire-hall, a theatre, an assembly-room, a corn exchange, and a house of correction. The town is the seat of assizes and local courts. *Pop.* about 8,000.

CHELMSFORD, a township of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, U.S., 26 miles from Boston. *Pop.* 2,300.—Middlesex Canal opens into the Merrimac river at this place. It has, in its neighbourhood, extensive quarries of fine granite.

CHELSEA, *chel'-se*, a parish of Middlesex, on the Thames, forming a populous suburb of London, 4½ miles from St. Paul's. Here is Chelsea Hospital, the national asylum for decayed and maimed soldiers, the noblest building, and one of the best foundations of the kind in Europe. This structure, designed by Sir Christopher Wren, was founded by Charles II. in 1682, proceeded with by James II., by William and Mary, and completed in 1692, at a cost of £150,000. Its principal part is a large quadrangle, open on the south side, having in the centre a bronze statue of the founder, Charles II., in Roman attire. The whole length, from east to west, is 790 feet. Attached to it is an inclosure of about 13 acres, besides extensive gardens. The whole extent of the premises is about 50 acres. It supports about 550 in-pensioners and about 80,000 out-pensioners, at an annual expenditure of nearly £1,500,000. Connected with the hospital is a royal military asylum, founded in 1801, by the duke of York, for the education and maintenance of soldiers' children. The botanical garden here, belonging to the company of Apothecaries, is enriched with a great variety of plants. It was a present to the company, made, in 1721, by Sir Hans Sloane, who was lord of the manor, and to whom there is a monument in the old church, as there is also to Sir Thomas More. It has water-works for supplying London, and the Cadogan chain- pier here crosses the Thames. There are also extensive floor-cloth manufactories. *Pop.* 57,000.—Here, in former times, was the much-celebrated place of amusement called Ranelagh; and here, now, is Cremorne, also a place of amusement, with large gardens, much resorted to in the summer season.

CHELSEA, a township of Suffolk county, Massachusetts, U.S., 3 miles from Boston. There is a ferry from Boston across the harbour to this place, and it is also connected with Charlestown by a bridge. *Pop.* 7,000.—Also a post-township of Orange county, Vermont, 37 miles from Windsor. *Pop.* 2,000.

CHELTHENHAM, *chel'-ten-ham*, a fashionable town and parish of the county of Gloucester, on the Chelt, 90 miles from London. It is noted for its medicinal

UNIVERSAL INFORMATION.

Chemarims

springs, which are chiefly composed of sulphates of soda and magnesia, iron and iodine, held in solution by carbonic acid. Its public buildings are a church, a venerable structure; baths of every description, libraries and saloons, attached to the Montpellier well; a general hospital, a female orphan asylum, founded by Queen Charlotte in 1806; a mechanics' and Literary and Philosophical Institution, a theatre, an assembly-room, and concert-rooms. There is also a zoological garden. *Pop.* about 35,000.

CHEMARIMS, *kem'-a-rims*, 'the black ones,' idols of Chemar, or the moon.

CHEMILLÉ, *she-me'-yai*, a town of France, in the department of Maine-et-Loire, 20 miles from Angers. *Manf.* Handkerchiefs and linen cloths. It has a considerable trade in cattle. *Pop.* 5,000.

CHEMING, *che'-ming*, a county in the south part of New York, U.S. *Area*, 530 square miles. *Pop.* 30,000.—There is a town of the same name in the same county, 10 miles from Elmira. It stands on the New York and Erie Railway, which is connected with Seneca Lake by a canal. *Pop.* 3,000.

CHEMNITZ, or **KEMNITZ**, *kem'-nitz*, an old but well-built town of Saxony, on the river of the same name, 36 miles from Dresden. It contains several churches, an hospital, and an academy. *Manf.* Linens, stockings, mitts, and machinery. Near it are extensive bleaching-fields. *Pop.* about 30,000.—This is the birthplace of Puffendorf.

CHEMOSH, *ke'-mash*, a 'conqueror,' or 'subduer,' an idol deity of the Moabites, in whose worship the most revolting abominations were practised.

CHENANGO, *che-nān'-go*, a county of New York, U.S. *Area*, 792 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, diversified with hill and dale, and watered by a river of the same name. *Pop.* 41,000.

CHENANGO, the capital of Broome county, New York, U.S., on the E. branch of the Susquehanna, 109 miles from Albany. It contains the village of Binghamton, in which are the county buildings. *Pop.* 9,000.—A river of New York, U.S., which, after a course of about 90 miles, falls into the Susquehanna, 18 miles from Owego.

CHENAUB, *che-naub'*, a river of the Punjab, estimated at 760 miles long. It is increased in its course by several tributaries, and finally joins the Ghara in lat. 29° 21' N.; lon. 71° 4' E.

CHEOPS, or **CHEOPSSES**, *ke'-ops*, a king of Egypt, after Rhampsinitus, who built the famous pyramids, upon which 1,000 talents (£362,520) were expended in supplying the workmen with leeks, parsley, garlic, and other vegetables. According to some authorities, he flourished in the 12th century B.C., but monuments lately discovered would seem to place his period before even that of Abraham.

CHEPHREN, *kef'-ren*, a brother of Cheops, who also built a pyramid. The Egyptians so inveterately hated these two royal brothers, that they publicly reported that the pyramids which they had built had been erected by a shepherd.

CHEPSTOW, *chep'-sto*, a well-built market-town and seaport of Monmouthshire, standing on the Wye, 15 miles from Bristol. It is built on a slope, where there is a bridge over the Wye, and has a castle, which was erected soon after the Norman conquest, and of which there are still extensive remains. The public buildings are a church, a theatre, and a union workhouse. Chepstow exports a considerable quantity of timber, bark, iron, and cider. Its imports are wine from Oporto, and planks, hemp, flax, pitch, and tar from the Baltic. *Pop.* 4,500.—In the castle of this place, Henry Martyn, one of the judges of Charles I., died, after being confined in it thirty years. The scenery in the neighbourhood is very picturesque, and the ride from Chepstow to Monmouth has been described as surpassingly beautiful.

CHER, *shair*, a river of France, which rises in the department Creuse, and, after a course of 195 miles, joins the Loire immediately below Tours. For the last 50 miles it is navigable.

CHER, a central department of France, inclosed by the departments Allier, Loiret, Nièvre, Loir-et-Cher, and Indre. *Area*, 2,853 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, level, and well wooded. *Pro.* Wine and corn; sheep are numerous, and the trade generally consists of country

Cherokees

produce. *Minerals.* Iron and coal. *Manf.* Principally woollens. *Pop.* 310,000. *Lat.* between 46° 25' and 47° 39' N. *Lon.* between 1° 55' and 3° 10' E.

CHERAC, *shair'-ak*, a town of France, department of the Lower Charente. *Pop.* 2,000.

CHERASCO, *she-ras'-ko*, a fortified town of Piedmont, at the conflux of the Tanaro and Stura, 30 miles from Turin. It is well built, and contains several churches within and without its walls. Its trade is mostly carried on in wine and silk. *Pop.* 10,000.—In April, 1796, this place was taken by the French, and in the same month, the Sardinian commissioners concluded with Napoleon I. the "Armistice of Cherasco," which gave to the French troops a free passage through the dominions of Sardinia.

CHERBOURG, or **CHERBURG**, *sher'-boorg*, an important seaport of France, in the department of La Manche. It is situated on the north coast, at the bottom of a large bay, formed by Capes La Hague and Levi, and stands in the hollow of the valley of the Divette, which opens out to the sea under the hill of Roule. Cherbourg has long been considered one of the principal stations of the French marine, and its improvement has, from time to time, occupied the attention of government for no less than a century and a half, it having been commenced in the reign of Louis XVI. In 1859, its building space exceeded any one of the building dock-yards of Great Britain, it having then eleven building-slips, all available, and within a certain concentric distance. Besides these, it had seven docks for equipment and repairs, whilst its capacity of harbourage, according to some English authorities, was capable of accommodating, in its three basins, 60 sail of the line. This, however, is an over-estimate, as the French themselves only admit of 38. Its roadstead is well defended by large ports and batteries, and is protected by a *digue*, or breakwater, 4,120 yards in length. In the centre of this breakwater there are both a fort and a lighthouse, and also lighthouses at each entrance to the roadstead. The town mostly consists of narrow and dirty streets, notwithstanding that it has a number of public fountains. Its principal edifices are the arsenals, civil and marine hospitals, churches, a prison, baths, barracks, and the buildings connected with the dock-yards. *Manf.* Sugar and soda refineries and tanneries. An active trade in cattle, eggs, provisions generally, and wine, is carried on. *Pop.* about 30,000. *Lat.* of Fort Royal, 49° 40' 3" N. *Lon.* 1° 35' W.—Edward III. of England unsuccessfully laid siege to Cherbourg in 1346, but in 1418 it was given up to the British. The French regained it in 1450, but the English again took it in 1758. In August, 1858, a grand naval fête was held here to inaugurate the completion of the works. At it were present Queen Victoria and her court, by the invitation of the emperor Louis Napoleon.

CHERETHITES, *ker'-e-thites*, 'who cut or tear away,' a title of the Philistines, some of whom were the life-guards of David.

CHERIBON, or **SHERIBON**, *sher-i-bon'*, a town on the south coast of the island of Java, 125 miles from Batavia. It is the capital of a residency of the same name, and is situate at the end of a deep bay, now nearly deserted. It has a trade in teak-wood, coffee, and indigo; and is the residence of a Dutch governor. *Pop.* of town, 12,000; of the residency, 550,000.

CHERITH, *ke'-rith*, 'cutting,' or 'piercing,' a brook in Jezreel, flowing into the Jordan.

CHERITON, *cher'-i-ton*, the name of several English parishes, none of them with a population above 2,000.

CHEROKEE, *cher-o-kee'*, the name of several counties in the United States.—1. In North Carolina. *Area*, 1,200 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile on the banks of its rivers, and productive in various kinds of marbles, with iron and lead; also silver and gold in small quantities. *Pop.* 7,000, of whom a half are slaves.—2. In Georgia. *Area*, 530 square miles. *Pop.* 13,000.—3. In Alabama. *Area*, 760 square miles. *Pop.* 14,000, of whom a seventh are slaves.—4. In Texas. *Area*, 740 square miles. *Pop.* 7,000, of whom a fourth are slaves.—There are some small towns and villages of the same name in the United States.

CHEROKEES, an Indian tribe in the northern parts of Georgia, formerly of great note, but now on the decline. They are the most enlightened of all the

THE DICTIONARY OF

Cheronea

Indian tribes, and are generally occupied with agricultural pursuits. Their numbers, in 1859, were about 25,000.

CHERONEA, *ker-o-ne'-a*, a ruined city of Boeotia, Greece, 5 miles from Lebadea, noted for the defeat of the Athenians by Philip, in 338 B.C., and for that of Mithridates by Sylla, 86 B.C.—It is the birthplace of Plutarch.

CHERRYVALLEY, *cher'-re-vül'-le*, a township of Otsego county, New York, U.S., 33 miles from Albany. It contains an academy, and many handsome houses. *Pop.* 4,500.

CHERSON, *kair'-so*, an island, a dependency of the Trieste government, situate in the Adriatic, between the coasts of Dalmatia and Istria. *Area*, 105 square miles. *Desc.* Irregular, rugged, and stony. *Pop.* 15,000. Its capital is of the same name, and stands on the W. coast. *Pop.* 4,000.

CHERSON, or **KHERSON**, *ker'-son*, a fortified town of European Russia, the capital of the government of the same name, on the Dnieper, about 90 miles from Odessa. It was founded in 1778, and was intended to be a great seaport on the Black Sea; but from the difficulty of navigating the Dnieper, and the unhealthiness of the climate, it gradually fell into decline, and was completely eclipsed as a commercial station by Odessa. It has still, however, extensive dockyards and an arsenal. *Pop.* 30,000. Here the philanthropic Howard died, January 20, 1790.—The government of Cherson has an *area* of 28,305 square miles, with an undulating surface, interspersed with vast steppes and forests. In its W. part it is fertile, and there sheep-rearing is pursued to a large extent. Its other products are, tobacco, mustard, liquorice, saffron, salt, flax, hemp, nitre, and corn. *Manf.* Cloth, leather, cheese, butter, caviare, and tallow. *Pop.* exclusive of Odessa, 767,000. *Lat.* between 46° and 49° N. *Lon.* between 29° and 34° E.—There are, in this government, a great number of foreign colonists, chiefly German, and also a great many gipsies.

CHERSONESUS, *ker'-so-ne'-sus*, a Greek word, rendered by the Latins 'Peninsula.' There were many of these among the ancients, of which the most celebrated are the Peloponnesus; the Thracian, at the south of Thrace and west of the Hellespont, where Miltiades led a colony of Athenians; the Taurica, now the Crimea, situate near the Palus Mæotis; the fourth called Cimbrica, now Jutland, in the northern parts of Germany; and the fifth, surnamed Aurea, now Malacca, in India, beyond the Ganges.

CHERTA, *chair'-ta*, a town of Spain, in the province of Tarragona, and 40 miles from the town of the same name. *Pop.* 2,500.

CHERTSEY, *cherl'-se*, a town and parish of Surrey, near the Thames, which is here crossed by a bridge of seven arches, 19 miles from London. *Pop.* 6,000.—The abbey of this place is said to have been founded in the year 604. Cowley, the poet, died here, 1667.

CHERUBINI, Maria-Luigi-Carlo-Zenobi-Salvador, *kair'-oo-be'-ne*, an Italian musician, distinguished as a composer of masses, psalms, motets, and operas. He had also a European fame as an instrumental composer, and rose to the highest honours in his profession. Among his celebrated operas are "La Finta Principessa" and "Giulio Sabino," which he composed in London; "Lodoiska," "Elisa," "Medée," "Les Deux Journées," "Anacreon," "L'Hôtellerie Portugaise," "Ali Baba," and "Faniska," which last he brought out at the imperial theatre in Vienna. The others were composed in Paris, where he was held in high estimation, and became composer to the Chapelle du Roi, professor of composition at the Ecole Royale, a member of the Académie Royale des Beaux Arts, and a chevalier of the Légion d'Honneur. *B.* at Florence, 1760; *d.* at Paris, 1842.

CHESAPEAKE, *ches'-a-peek*, the largest bay of the United States. It divides the state of Maryland into two parts; and the Susquehannah, Patapsco, Potomac, Rappahannock, and York, all large and navigable streams, fall into it. *Ext.* 200 miles long, and from 8 to 20 broad.

CHESD, *ke'-sed*, 'as a destroyer,' or 'as a breast,' a nephew of Abraham.

CHESHAM, *chesb'-am*, a town and parish of Buckinghamshire, 30 miles from London. *Area* of parish,

Chester

11,880 acres. *Manf.* Straw-plait and shoes, and there are some paper-mills. *Pop.* 6,200.

CHESHIRE, *chesb'-eer*, a maritime county of England, bounded N. by Lancashire, N.W. and W. by the counties of Flint and Denbigh, S.E. and E. by the counties of Derby, Stafford, Salop, and part of Flintshire. *Ext.* 58 miles in extreme length, by 30 in breadth. *Area*, 1,040 square miles. *Desc.* The surface is in general flat, with some considerable hills towards the east end, and a high ridge of sandstone crossing it from north to south. *Rivers.* The Mersey, Tame, Dee, Weaver, and Bollin. It is intersected by several navigable canals. *Pro.* Chiefly dairy produce, this being one of the principal grazing districts of England; Cheshire cheese being famous throughout the United Kingdom. The stock of cows is estimated at 100,000, and the annual manufacture of cheese is computed at 1,300 tons. *Minerals.* Copper, lead, cobalt, and coal; but the principal consists of inexhaustible strata of rock-salt. *Manf.* Silk, cotton, linen, ribbons, thread, buttons, and tanning leather, in various parts of the county. *Pop.* 456,000.—Cheshire was made a county-palatine by William the Conqueror, and remained such until an act of George IV. abolished its independent courts. It is connected by railway with all the principal parts of the kingdom, and is traversed by the Grand Trunk and Bridgewater canals.

CHESHIRE, a county in the S.W. part of New Hampshire, U.S. *Area*, 460 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile in the usual cerealia. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton, and there are flour and saw-mills, and iron and glass-works. *Pop.* 33,000.—It is connected by railway with several of the northern states.

CHESHIRE, a township of the United States, in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, 140 miles from Boston. *Pop.* 2,000.—2. A township of New Haven county, Connecticut, 25 miles from Hartford. *Pop.* 1,700. The Episcopal Academy of Connecticut is established here.

CHESHUNT, *ches'-hunt*, a town and parish of Hertfordshire, 14 miles from London. *Area*, 8,430 acres. *Pop.* nearly 6,000. It has a station on the Eastern Counties Railway.—Richard Cromwell, son of the great Protector, retired here after his abdication, and died, 1712.

CHESNEY, Francis Rawdon, *ches'-ne*, an English major-general, and distinguished explorer in the East. In 1830 he examined the route across the desert from Cairo to Suez; and, in the same year, accomplished a journey in Syria and Palestine, crossing the Syrian desert, and descending the Euphrates on a raft, supported by inflated skins, to the Persian Gulf. In 1836 he received the command of an expedition to examine the route from the Mediterranean to the Euphrates, and the course of that river to the Persian Gulf. Amid great difficulties he accomplished his task, and in December, 1836, took a mail across the Arabian desert, from the Persian Gulf to Beirut, on the Mediterranean, without being accompanied by a single European. In 1846 he was made a lieutenant-colonel, and in 1850 published an account of his survey of the Euphrates, &c. In 1851 he became colonel, and in the following year published a work on "Firearms." In 1854 appeared his "Russo-Turkish Campaigns of 1828 and 1829." *B.* in Ireland, 1789.

CHESTER, *ches'-ter*, an episcopal city, the capital of Cheshire, 18 miles from the sea, on the Dee, which is navigable here, and crossed by two bridges, 16 miles from Liverpool. It is surrounded by walls, which form a favourite promenade of the citizens. Four principal streets, with piazzas called the "Rows," lead from four gates, all terminating, as it were, in a centre at the Cross. Its cathedral was founded by Henry VIII., and has a tower, springing from four beautiful pillars, 127 feet high. The construction of the whole building exhibits many subjects interesting to the architect and antiquary. There are several parish churches, and the Unitarians, Quakers, Baptists, and Methodists have meeting-houses. There are also several almshouses and endowments for charitable purposes. The remains of the old castle have been taken down, and a new structure erected in its stead. Opposite to this is the Shire-hall, a fine edifice. Here, also, is the county gaol, built on an improved plan, with apartments for classing the criminals. At the north-east end of the castle-yard

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Chester

are barracks; and on the south-west side is an arsenal for 30,000 stand of arms. This castle is a royal fortress. The other public buildings are the Exchange, the Union-hall, appropriated for Manchester and Yorkshire goods; the Linen-hall, the Theatre, the Infirmary, the County Lunatic Asylum, and Mechanics' Institute. Shipbuilding is carried on to a considerable extent, and cheese, cast-iron, coal, and copper-plates are exported. The imports are wines and other produce. *Pop.* 28,000.—Chester is a very ancient place, and its walls appear to have been erected by the Romans. The tombs of Mathew Henry, the commentator on the Bible, and the poet Parnell, are in Trinity Church. The city gives the title of earl to the Prince of Wales; and Eaton Hall, the seat of the marquis of Westminster, is in its neighbourhood. It is a station on the Crewe and Birkenhead Railway. Races, which are in high repute amongst the lovers of that sport, are held here in the spring of every year.

CHESTER, the name of several places in the United States. 1. A county in Pennsylvania. *Area*, 792 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile and highly cultivated. *Minerals.* Marble, lead, copper, and silver. *Pop.* about 70,000.—2. A township of Rockingham county, New Hampshire, 14 miles from Haverhill. *Pop.* 2,030. Massabesic Pond lies mostly in the west part of this town.—3. A township of Windsor county, Vermont, 16 miles from Windsor. *Pop.* 2,370.—4. A township of Hampden county, Massachusetts, 20 miles from Springfield. *Pop.* 1,534.—5. A township of Warren county, New York, on the Hudson, 25 miles from Ticonderoga. *Pop.* 937. Scroon Lake lies on the east side of this town.—6. A township of Morris county, New Jersey. *Pop.* 1,375.—7. A township of Burlington county, New Jersey. *Pop.* 1,839.—8. A borough and capital of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, on Delaware river, near Marcus Hook, 15 miles from Philadelphia. Its situation is pleasant, and it is the resort of much company from Philadelphia in the summer months.—9. A township of Shenandoah county, Virginia, on the point of land between Allen's, or North, and South rivers, the two branches of the Shenandoah, 16 miles from Winchester.—10. A township of Cumberland county, Virginia, on the south-west side of James river, 6 miles from Richmond.—11. A district of South Carolina, on Wateree river. *Area*, 480 square miles. *Pop.* 20,000, of whom a tenth are slaves.—12. A post-town and capital of Chester district, South Carolina, 58 miles from Columbia.—13. A navigable water of Maryland, on the eastern shore. It is formed by the union of Cyprus and Andover creeks at Bridgetown. It passes by Chestertown, receives South-East Creek 3 miles below, and empties into the Chesapeake at Love Point, 18 miles below Chester.

CHESTER-LE-STREET, a town and parish of Durham, 6 miles from Durham. In its neighbourhood are extensive coal-works. *Pop.* of town, about 3,000.

CHESTERFIELD, a town and parish of Derbyshire, on the Rother, 22 miles from Derby. The church is a spacious and handsome edifice, and there is a grammar-school, several almshouses, a town-hall, gaol, union-workhouse, an assembly-room, and literary and mechanics' institutions. *Manf.* Silks and cottons, hosiery, lace, worsted, earthenware, and machinery. In its neighbourhood are coal, iron, and lead mines. *Pop.* of parish, about 14,000; of town, 7,300. It is a station on the North Midland Railway.

CHESTERFIELD, the name of several places in the United States.—1. A county of Virginia, U.S., on James river. *Area*, 456 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile in corn, cotton, and tobacco. It has iron-foundries, cotton-factories, and coal-mines. *Pop.* 18,000, of whom a third are slaves.—2. A post-township of Cheshire county, New Hampshire, on Connecticut river, opposite Brattleborough, 25 miles from Charlestown. *Pop.* 2,000.—3. A township of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, 15 miles from Northampton. *Pop.* 1,800.—4. A district of South Carolina, bordering on North Carolina. *Area*, 560 square miles. *Pop.* 11,000, of whom a third are slaves.

CHESTERFIELD, Philip Dormer Stanhope, fourth earl of, was, in his day, considered a man of the finest wit, and a model of *bon ton*. In early life, he was treated almost with indifference by his father, and, at the age of eighteen, entered Trinity College, Cambridge, where

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he pursued his classical studies with great assiduity. In 1714 he left the university, and set out upon the grand tour of Europe, during which he contracted many of the then fashionable continental vices, which may have had the effect of afterwards giving that loose tone of morality which pervades his celebrated "Letters to his Son." On his return he was made a gentleman of the bedchamber to the prince of Wales, afterwards George II., and was returned member of parliament for St. Germans, in Cornwall. In 1726, the death of his father removed him to the House of Lords, where he was considered one of the most effective debaters of his time. On the accession of George II., whom he had long faithfully served, he expected to reap considerable advantages; but in this he was disappointed, as that sovereign allowed himself to be swayed by the counsel of his queen rather than by the advice of his mistress, afterwards Lady Suffolk, to whom Chesterfield, as an expectant, had devoted much of his attention. In 1728 he became ambassador to Holland, and being successful in averting a war with Hanover, George II. made him high steward of the household and a knight of the Garter. In 1732 he obtained his recall from Holland, and took an active part against Sir Robert Walpole, who was then at the head of the affairs of the country. On the resignation of that minister, in 1742, Chesterfield was excluded from the new government, as the king held him in the light of a personal enemy; but he received the appointment of lord-lieutenant of Ireland. In this post he greatly distinguished himself, reducing Ireland to a state of tranquillity, such as it had not hitherto enjoyed. His meritorious services had now greatly allayed the prejudices of the king, who recalled him in 1746, and had him appointed secretary of state. His health, never very strong, was now on the decline, and in 1748, much to the regret of the king, he resigned his office. On this occasion, his sovereign offered to confer the dignity of a duke upon him, but the earl declined the honour. *B.* in London, 1694; *d.* 1773.—Chesterfield still enjoys a certain literary reputation, as much, perhaps, from his being the associate of literary men, as from any productions of his own. He was, at different times of his life, the friend of Addison, Arbuthnot, Pope, Swift, Gay, Voltaire, and Montesquieu. His conduct towards Samuel Johnson is as well known as the remarkable manner in which the great doctor resented it. The villa of Pope, at Twickenham, was the place where he and those others who had hoped to rise through Mrs. Howard, the favourite of George II., were wont to assemble, for the purpose of regaling her with the incense of their flattery. (*See* JOHNSON, Dr.)

CHESTERFIELD INLET, a bay on the W. side of Hudson's Bay, U.S. *Ext.* 250 miles long, and from 15 to 25 wide. *Lat.* 63° 30' N. *Lon.* of its mouth, 90° 40' W.

CHESTERFIELD KEY, an islet of the United States, near the N. coast of Cuba. *Lat.* 22° 15' N. *Lon.* 77° 20' W.

CHESTERFORD, *ches'-ter-ford*, the name of two parishes in Essex, neither of them with a population above 1,200.

CHESTERTON, *ches'-ter-ton*, the name of several parishes in England, the largest having a population less than 3,000.

CHESTERTOWN, the capital of Kent county, Maryland, U.S., situate on Chester river, about 18 miles from its mouth in Chesapeake Bay. *Pop.* 1,300.

CHESTER WARD, a division forming the N. part of the county of Durham. *Area*, 155,060 acres. *Pop.* 111,000. The greater portion of it is heath-ground.

CHEVALIER, Michael, *she-val'-e-ai*, a distinguished French political economist. In 1838 he published a work on "the Public Roads, Canals, and Railways of France," which has frequently been reprinted. In 1848 he put forth his "Letters on the Organization of Labour," which was designed to defeat the revolutionary socialist doctrines then in vogue. The *coup d'état* of December 2, 1848, placed him again in possession of all the appointments which he had had previous to the advent of the Republic. Besides the above works, he was the author of many more, social and political; among which may be mentioned the "Gold Question," translated into English by Richard Cobden, and published in 1859. *B.* at Limoges, 1806.

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Cheverell

CHEVERELL, *chev'-e-rel*, two parishes in Wiltshire, neither of them with a population above 600.

CHEVIOT FELTS, *chev'-i-ot*, a mountain-range of Cape Colony, S. Africa. *Lat.* 32° 30' S.

CHEVIOT HILLS, a ridge of hills dividing Northumberland from Roxburghshire, in Scotland. Their pasture is excellent, and they produce a breed of sheep of a superior kind. Their highest points are the Cheviot Peak, 2,684 feet, and Carter Fell, 2,020.—From these hills the celebrated ballad of "Chevy Chase," commemorating the battle between Earl Percy and Douglas, takes its name.

CHEVREUL, Michel Eugène, *chev'-re(r)-l*, a distinguished French chemist, who studied in Paris under Vauquelin. He became director of the dye-works, and professor of especial chemistry at the Gobelins, where he innovated upon the laws of associated colours, and drew up a paper for the use of artists, dyers, and manufacturers. He rose to the highest honours in his profession, and did much to advance the state of chemical science. *B.* at Angers, 1788.—He wrote several works of value, and his "Laws of Contrast of Colour" has been translated into English.

CHEZY L'ABBAYE, *shai'-ze lab-bai'*, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, 4 miles from Château-Thierry. *Pop.* 1,300.

CHIANA, *ke-a'-na*, two small rivers of Central Italy, connected by the Chiana canal, 37 miles long.

CHIANTI, *ke'-an-te*, the part of Tuscany which forms the watershed between the basins of the Arno, Arabia, and Ombrone, on the one side, and the Arno on the other. It supplies the best wines of Tuscany.

CHIAPA, or **CHIAPAS**, *ke'-a-pa*, the capital of the most southern state of the Mexican confederation, in South America, about 200 miles from the Pacific Ocean, in a northerly direction, and 300 miles from Guatemala. *Pop.* Unascertained.—The state is of the same name, and comprises a portion of the table-land of Central America. *Area*, 18,750 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile. In the uplands the usual cerealia are raised, whilst the valleys produce sugar, indigo, tobacco, hemp, maize, pimento, vanilla, and cocoa. *Pop.* 95,000. *Lat.* between 16° and 18° N. *Lon.* between 91° and 94° W.

CHIAPA DOS INDIOS, a city of Chiapa, on the river Tabasco, 358 miles from Mexico. It is said to contain from 3,000 to 4,000 Indian families.

CHIARI, *ke-ar'-e*, a town of Lombardy, near the Oglio, 12 miles from Brescia. It has a great many churches. *Manf.* Twist and silks. *Pop.* 9,000.—In 1701, Marshal Villeroi was here defeated by Prince Eugene.—It is a station on the railway from Milan to Brescia.

CHIASCIO, *ke-as'-che-o*, a river of the Papal States, Italy, which falls into the Tiber.

CHIAVARI, *ke'-a-va'-re*, a province in the division of Genoa. *Area*, 155 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous but fertile; producing fruit, and rearing silkworms in the valleys, whilst in other parts a great many horses, cattle, and sheep are bred. *Pop.* 96,000. *Lat.* between 44° and 44° 36' N.

CHIAVARI, a maritime town of the Sardinian states, 20 miles from Genoa. It is inclosed by cultivated hills, and has some silk-twist factories, and a fishery for anchovies. *Pop.* 11,000.

CHIAVENNA, *ke-a-ven'-na*, a town of Lombardy, Valtellina, on the Maira, 38 miles from Como. The former palace of the republic of the Grisons is here, and the scenery in the neighbourhood is very fine. *Manf.* Pottery, silk twist, and fabrics. A trade in wine is carried on with Italy and Switzerland. *Pop.* 4,000.

CHIAVERAN, *ke-a'-ve-ran*, a town of Piedmont, near Ivrea. *Pop.* 3,000.

CHICACOLE, *chik'-a-kole*, a town of British India, in the Madras presidency, 107 miles from Ganjam, near the Bay of Bengal. It has a barrack, and some mosques. *Manf.* Muslins, which have long been held in high estimation. *Pop.* 50,000.

CHICAGO, *she-ka'-go*, a flourishing city of the United States, on a river of the same name, in Illinois, at the S. end of Lake Michigan, where there is a good harbour. The city extends for several miles along the shore of the lake, and has a beautiful appearance. Its public buildings are, an academy, hospitals, banks, and county offices. *Manf.* Iron wares, leather; and it has numerous flour and planing-mills. *Pop.* 30,000.—

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It is connected by railway with Michigan, Mobile, Galena, and other places.

CHICAPEE, *chik-a-pe'*, a river of the United States, joining the Connecticut at Springfield.

CHICHACOTTA, *chik-a-kot'-tu*, a town of Northern Hindostan, in the province of Bootan, 60 miles from Rungpoor. *Lat.* 26° 42' N. *Lon.* 89° 25' E. *Pop.* Unascertained.

CHICHELE, or **CHICHLEY**, Henry, *chick'-le*, archbishop of Canterbury, was, in 1407, sent ambassador to the pope, who gave him the bishopric of St. David's. In 1414 he was raised to the see of Canterbury, and in that high position obtained many privileges for the clergy, resisting at the same time papal encroachments. *B.* at Higham Ferrers, 1362; *D.* 1443.—He was a liberal encourager of learning, and was the founder of All-Souls College, Oxford. He also built, at his own expense, the western tower of Canterbury Cathedral.

CHICHESTER, *chick'-es-ter*, a city and county of itself, and the capital of the county of Sussex, 29 miles from Brighton. It is surrounded by walls, which are formed into promenades and shaded with elms. It consists of four wide and well-paved streets, built in the form of a cross, and kept remarkably clean. The cathedral is an elegant Gothic structure, 410 feet long, with a central tower, and a steeple 297 feet high. The other public buildings are the bishop's palace, Guildhall, Custom-house, workhouse, several schools, theatre, market-house, and market-cross. It is a see which, with the exception of twenty-two parishes, is co-extensive with the county of Sussex. *Pop.* about 9,000.—Chichester was originally a Roman station. In 491 it was partially demolished by the S. Saxons under Ella, but rebuilt by his son Cissa, from whom it takes its name.—**CHICHESTER HARBOUR** is 2 miles from the city, and is nothing more than an inlet of the English Channel, containing Thorney Island.

CHICHESTER, a township of Rockingham county, New Hampshire, U.S., 10 miles from Concord. *Pop.* 1,000.

CHICKAHOMINY, *chik'-a-hom'-i-ne*, a river of Virginia, U.S., running into James river, 37 miles above Point Comfort.

CHICKASAW, *chik-a-saw'*, a county in the N. of Mississippi, U.S. *Area*, 970 square miles. *Pop.* 18,000, of whom a third are slaves.—Chicasaws is the name of an Indian tribe, who formerly inhabited Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, and Mississippi. About 5,000 now live on the W. bank of the Mississippi.

CHICKOTA, *chik-o'-ta*, a county in Arkansas, U.S. *Area*, 860 square miles. *Pop.* 16,000, of whom a fourth are slaves.

CHICLANA, *che-kla'-na*, a town of Spain, 12 miles from Cadiz. *Pop.* 22,000.—In 1811, the French were defeated by the Anglo-Spanish army in the battle of Barossa, 2 miles from this place.

CHIEN, *ke-en*, a lake of Bavaria. (*See* BAVARIA.)

CHIENZI, *ke-en'-te*, a river of Central Italy, which, after a course of 45 miles, enters the Adriatic, 25 miles from Ancona.—On its bank is Tolentino, near which the French, under Murat, were defeated by the Austrians, May 4th, 1815.

CHIERI, *ke-air'-e*, an ancient town of Piedmont, 6 miles from Turin. It is well built, surrounded with walls, and has six gates, four squares, several churches and convents. *Pop.* 13,500.

CHIERO, *ke-air'-o*, a river of Europe, which rises in Luxembourg, and, after a course of 50 miles, joins the Meuse 4 miles from Sedan.

CHIESE, *ke'-ais-ai*, a river of Italy, which rises near Arco, in the Tyrol, and forms the lake of Idro, before it joins the Oglio, 18 miles from Mantua. Its whole course is about 70 miles.—Between it and the Mincio, in June, 1859, was fought the sanguinary battle of Solferino, by the Austrians against the allied French and Sardinians. The former were defeated.

CHIETI, *ke'-ai-te*, a fortified archiepiscopal town of Naples, on the Pescara, 78 miles from Rome. It has a cathedral, several churches, convents, a college, theatre, and remains of antiquity. *Pop.* 16,500.—In 1802, this town was taken by the French.

CHIEVRES, *she'-aier*, a town of Belgium, on the Hunel, 4 miles from Ath. *Manf.* Pottery and cottons. *Pop.* 3,200.

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CHIGNAN, *St.*, *sheen'-yaw*, a town of France, in the department of the Herault. *Pop.* 3,000.

CHIGNECTO BAY, *che-nek'-to*, the N. W. arm of the Bay of Fundy, Nova Scotia.

CHIHUAHUA, *che-oo'-a-oo-a*, a considerable town of Mexico, and capital of a state of the same name, 180 miles from Mexico. In the public square stand the church, the royal treasury, the town-house, and the richest shops. The principal church is most superb, its whole front being covered with statues, and the windows and doors being also ornamented with sculpture. The town is surrounded with mines of silver. *Pop.* 12,000. The STATE belongs to the Mexican confederation, and may be described as a lofty table-land, generally unproductive of crops, but abounding in rich mines of gold and silver. The soil is highly impregnated with nitre and other salts. *Area*, estimated at 107,500 square miles. *Pop.* about 200,000. *Lat.* between 27° and 32° N. *Lon.* between 104° and 108° W.

CHIKIRI, *chi-ki'-ri*, a river of China, rising in the Stanavoi mountains, near Siberia, and, after a course of nearly 500 miles, falling into the Amoor, above Saghalin Oola.

CHILCA, *chil'-ka*, a seaport of Peru, on the Pacific, 40 miles from Lima. Near it are the remains of ancient Peruvian edifices.

CHILDEBERT, *shil'-de-bair*, the name of three kings of France, who reigned over that kingdom at various periods, from the middle of the 6th to the commencement of the 8th centuries.

CHILDERIC, *shil'-de-rik*, the name of three kings of France, who severally ascended the throne in 456, 670, and 742.

CHILI, or CHILE, *chil'-e*, an independent state of S. America, bounded W. by the Pacific Ocean, N. by the desert of Atacama, E. by the Argentine confederation, and S. by the land of Magellan. *Ext.* Estimated at 1,160 geographical miles long, with a varying breadth of from 90 to 200, as the great range of mountains called the Cordilleras, or the Andes, approach or recede from the sea. *Divisions.* It is naturally divided into three parts; the first comprehending the islands, which the republic claims, as far as Cape Horn, with the coast to the Straits of Magellan, and including a portion of Patagonia; the second, Chili properly so called; and the third, the Andes, or the country occupied by that range of mountains. Politically, it is divided into thirteen provinces, which are again subdivided into fifty-two departments. The provinces are Atacama, Aconcagua, Arauca, Coquimbo, Colchagua, Concepcion, Chiloe, Maule, Nuble, Santiago, Talca, Valdivia, and Valparaiso. *Desc.* As the country rises towards the Andes, the soil becomes remarkably fertile, and the fertility increases in proportion to its distance from the sea. Owing, however, to the great quantity of nitrous and sulphureous substances with which the country abounds, it is subject to volcanic eruptions; and there are many volcanoes in a state of constant activity, whilst others, at intervals, emit volumes of smoke. Earthquakes are common, but they are, in general, very slight. The great earthquakes happen but rarely, five only having occurred from the arrival of the Spaniards to the year 1782; comprising a period of 244 years. In 1822, however, one took place which laid Valparaiso, Casa Blanca, Quilleta, and Limachi in ruins. Its shock was felt at distances of 500 miles from its centre. In 1831 another occurred, which destroyed 200 houses in Valparaiso, and many of the principal buildings. *Mountains.* The great chain of the Andes runs along the E. limit of Chili, at an average height of from 13,000 to 14,000 feet above the level of the sea. Several mountain-passes traverse this chain, the most frequented being that of Aconcagua, which is 12,500 feet above the level of the sea. Another is Partillo, which is 14,000; besides several others of less note and various heights. *Rivers.* These have mostly their sources in the Andes, and many of them are nothing more than streams, which become dry in the summer season. The largest are the Maule, in the province of the same name; the Biobio, which is 200 miles long, and 2 wide at its mouth; the Calacalla; the Valdivia, in the country of Arauca; and the Sinfondo, which discharges itself into the archipelago of Chiloe. *Lakes.* None, properly so called, although collections of water, both salt and fresh, are

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common. *Zoology.* Chili is not quite so abundant in animals as the other countries of America. Among the beasts of prey, the puma is the most formidable; and the llama and guanacoe abound in the plains of the S. provinces. Almost all the European quadrupeds, such as horses, asses, cattle, sheep, goats, many kinds of dogs, cats, and even mice, have been brought hither by the Spaniards, and have multiplied exceedingly. Birds exist in great and beautiful variety, and those that inhabit the coast amount to many species. There are but few reptiles. On the coast are caught various kinds of excellent fish, consisting of many species, and some of them peculiar. *Fro.* In the north, vegetation is limited, on account of the dryness of the soil; but in the southern provinces, dense forests spread over the land, and cover the sides of the Andes with their abundant foliage. Flowers of the richest and loveliest hues everywhere delight the eye; whilst the laurel, the cypress, and the myrtle, attain to colossal dimensions. Hard woods also abound; but agriculture, in all its forms, is in a most backward state. "No one must imagine," says Mr. Miers, "that any of the modes of farming which have been carried to such perfection in Europe, have been adopted in Chili." On the contrary, everything is in the most pristine condition, the implements of husbandry being of the roughest and most primitive kind. In the northern districts, maize is grown, and in the southern, wheat and barley; hemp is also raised, and legumes are abundant. Vegetables are not much cultivated, but potatoes are grown in large quantities, also fruits of every description. *Minerals.* These are abundant; consisting of freestone, flint, rock crystal, and marble. The Chilean marbles are generally of an excellent quality, and take a fine polish. Of spars the species are infinite. The mountains contain precious stones, such as the agate and the jasper; and the rivers wash down rubies and sapphires. All the known kinds of semi-metals are met with in Chili, and are found either in mines by themselves, or combined with metallic ores, and generally in a state of mineralization. Lead is found mixed with gold or silver. There are also mines of tin, which are, however, neglected. The provinces of Coquimbo, Copiapo, and Aconcagua, are rich in iron, of the very best quality; and there are, besides, in the country, gold, silver, and copper mines. Almost all the copper in Chili contains a greater or less proportion of gold. Between the cities of Coquimbo and Copiapo, there were in work, at one time, more than a thousand mines, besides those in the province of Aconcagua. The silver-mines are found only in the highest and coldest parts of the Andes: the richest are in the provinces of Aconcagua, Coquimbo, and Copiapo. *Manf.* Earthenware, hempen cloths, leather, soap, copper wares, brandy, tallow, and charcoal. *Exp.* Silver, copper, hides, wool, and hemp. *Imp.* Cotton and woollen goods, hardware, iron, &c., principally from Great Britain; linens, from Germany; silks, paper, perfumery, leather, and brandy, from France; tea, sugar, nankeens, &c., from the East Indies and China; tobacco, oil, sugar, spermaceti, and manufactured goods, from the United States; dyes, coffee, pearls, cocoa, rice, cotton, salts, and spirits, from Peru and Central America. *Gov.* Republican, and esteemed the best-regulated in South America. *Rel.* Roman Catholic. *Pop.* 1,134,000. *Lat.* between 25° and 42° S. *Lon.* between 69° and 74° W.—In 1541, Baldivia, a Spanish leader, entered Chili without the least opposition: the inhabitants, however, took up arms in defence of their independence, and fought with such resolution, that the Spaniards were unable, for a long period, to subdue them. Continual hostilities took place, and submission was not made by the Chileans until 1773. In 1810 the struggle for independence commenced, and continued till 1818, when it was decided by the battle of Maypú, and the republic formed. In the beginning of 1859, a strong revolutionary party endeavoured to overthrow the government; but the force under General Vidaurre Leal, in a battle at Coquimbo, defeated the insurgents; which event, with other successes in the south, had the effect of checking, if not entirely suppressing, the revolutionary movement.

CHILL, or PE-CHE-LE, *pe'-che-le*, the most N. but least productive province of China. It owes its importance

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to its containing the capital, Pekin, and the great depôts of salt and rice for the internal supply of the empire. *Pop.* 28,000,000. *Lat.* between 35° and 41° 30' N. *Lon.* between 114° and 120° E.—The gulf of the same name is an inlet of the Yellow Sea, with a length and width of 150 miles each. *Lat.* between 37° 10' and 30° 20' N. *Lon.* between 118° and 121° E.

CHILICITO, *chil'-e-se'-to*, a village of the Plata confederation, 45 miles from Rioja, the head-quarters of the mining district in the Famatina valley. Its height above the sea is estimated at 3,000 feet. *Lat.* 25° 50' S. *Lon.* 68° 30' W.

CHILICOTHE, *chil'-e-koth*, a township of the United States, and capital of Ross county, Ohio, on the west bank of the Scioto, 35 miles from Columbus. The streets are spacious, and cross each other at right angles. It contains a court-house, market-house, banks, gaol, houses of public worship, and an academy. In the town and vicinity are many valuable mills and manufactories. *Pop.* 8,000.—There are other places of the same name in Illinois and Missouri.

CHILION, *kil'-i-on*, 'finished,' or 'perfect,' a Bethlehemite, who married Orpah.

CHILKA, *chil'-ka*, a salt and shallow lake of British India, with several islands, lying between the presidencies of Bengal and Madras. *Ext.* 42 miles long and 15 broad.

CHILKEEA, *chil'-ke-a*, a town of British India, in the Bengal presidency, 70 miles from Bareilly. It is one of the principal marts of the trade between Kumaon, Tibet, and the British territory. *Pop.* Unascertained.

CHILLIANWALLAH, *chil'-le-an-wal'-la*, a village of the Punjab, 27 miles from Goojerat, and 5 miles from the left bank of the Jhelum. This place has obtained celebrity from a sanguinary battle which was fought here on January 13, 1849, between the British, under Lord Gough, and a large army of Sikhs. The greatest valour was displayed on both sides, and the loss of the two armies was terrible. Although the British remained in possession of the field, the victory was dearly purchased, and the annals of Indian warfare do not record a fiercer conflict. The news of this battle occasioned great dissatisfaction in England; and Sir Charles James Napier was immediately appointed to supersede Lord Gough. In the meanwhile, however, the battle of Goojerat had been fought, and the Sikh power broken.

CHILLINGWORTH, William, *chil'-ling-wurth*, an eminent English divine, who went to Douay for the purpose of embracing the Catholic faith; but the letters of Bishop Laud, his godfather, caused him, in 1631, to return to England and the Protestant communion. The Romanists, after this, attacked him with great severity, and he replied in a work entitled, "The Religion of Protestants a Safe Way to Salvation;" printed in 1638. The same year he was made prebendary of Salisbury, and afterwards master of Wigston's Hospital, in Leicestershire. In the civil war he adhered to the royal cause, and, in 1643, was at the siege of Gloucester as an engineer. In the same year he was taken prisoner in Arundel Castle, Sussex, and conveyed to Chichester, where he died at the bishop's palace in 1644. B. at Oxford, 1602.

CHILLON, Castle of, *shil'-lawng*, a fortress of Switzerland, in the canton Vaud, 6 miles from Vevey. It stands on an isolated rock at the east end of the Lake of Geneva, the waters of which are, according to Byron,

"A thousand feet in depth below."

It was built in 1238, by Amadeus IV. of Savoy, and was long used as a state prison. In 1859 it was occupied as an arsenal. By this castle Rousseau fixed the catastrophe of his *Heloise*; and in it, Bonnivard, Byron's Prisoner of Chillon, was confined for several years. (See BONNIVARD.)

CHILLO, *ki'-lo*, a Spartan philosopher, and one of the seven wise men of Greece. He died through excess of joy, in the arms of his son, who had obtained a victory at Olympia, 597 B.C.

CHILOE, *chil'-o*, an island on the W. coast of S. America, situate in a large gulf or bay at the S. extremity of Chili. With upwards of sixty smaller islands, it forms a province of the Chilean republic, and many of them have been peopled by the Spaniards

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or Indians. They are all adjacent to the main island of Chiloe, from which the archipelago takes its name. *Ext.* This island is about 120 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. *Desc.* Hilly, but not mountainous, and thickly-wooded, save in the few valleys among the hills, and along the shores, where partial cultivation is carried on. *Pro.* Wheat, barley, potatoes, and some fruits. Sheep, cattle, and swine are reared; but the inhabitants being naturally indolent, have recourse to fishing for a great portion of their subsistence. *Pop.* of province, 49,000. *Lat.* between 41° 40' and 43° 20' S. *Lon.* 74° W.—In 1558 this island was discovered by the Spaniards.

CHILPERIC I. and II., *chil'-pe-rik*, two kings of France, one of whom reigned from 561 to 581, and the other from 715 to 720.

CHILTERN HILLS, *chil'-tern*, a ridge of chalky hills, traversing the county of Bucks, between Tring in Herts, and Goring in Oxfordshire. Their principal summit is Wendover, which is about 900 feet above the level of the sea.—The office of "the Stewards of the Chiltern Hundreds" was established for the purpose of suppressing bands of depredators, who, in former times, infested the forests with which the sides of these hills were covered; and it has been retained to enable members of the House of Commons to resign their seats in that assembly by accepting this office under the Crown. Its duties are merely nominal, and the pay nil, it being retained for no other purpose, a member of Parliament being unable to relinquish his seat under any other condition. This is the only office of which the Chancellor of the Exchequer has the patronage.

CHILTON, *chil'-ton*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 4,000.

CHIMÆRA, *kim'-e-ra*, a celebrated monster, sprung from Echidna and Typhon. It had three heads, a lion's, goat's, and dragon's, and continually vomited flames. The fore part of its body was that of a lion, the middle a goat, and the hinder a dragon. Its usual abode was Lycia, and in the reign of Jobates, it was conquered by Bellerophon, mounted on the horse Pegasus. This fabulous tradition is explained by the account given of a burning mountain in Lycia, whose top was a desolate wilderness, the resort of lions; the middle, being fruitful, was frequented by goats; and, at the bottom, the marshy ground abounded with serpents. Bellerophon is said to have conquered the Chimæra, because he first made his habitation on that mountain. Plutarch says that by it is meant a pirate captain, who adorned his ship with the images of a lion, a goat, and a dragon. (See BELLEROPHON.)

CHIMAY, *she'-mai*, a town of Belgium, in the province of Hainault, 32 miles from Mons. *Manf.* Beer and iron goods. There are some marble-quarries in its neighbourhood. *Pop.* 3,200.

CHIMBO, *chim'-bo*, a town of South America, at the foot of the mountain of Chimborazo, 50 miles from Guayaquil.

CHIMBORAZO, *chim'-bo-ra'-zo*, the most elevated summit of the Andes, in Quito. Height, 21,440 feet. *Lat.* 1° 30' S. *Lon.* 79° W.—In 1802, this mountain, to an elevation of 19,286 feet, was ascended by Humboldt, and in 1831 by Boussingault and Hall, to 19,695. (See AMERICA, SOUTH.)

CHIMHAM, *kim'-ham*, 'as a trouble,' a son of Barzilai.

CHINA, *chi'-na*, an immense empire in the S.E. of Asia. The territories subject or tributary to its emperor are of vast extent, including Mantchooria, Mongolia, Tibet, and the whole of Central Asia between Hindostan on the S. and Asiatic Russia on the N. These countries will be noticed under their respective headings.—CHINA PROPER is bounded on the E. and S. by the Yellow Sea and the Sea of China; on the W. by the imperfectly-known tracts of Great Tibet and other dependencies, and on the N. by Mongolia and Mantchooria. *Ext.* Various estimates at from 1,600 to 2,000 miles, with a breadth of from 900 to 1,300. *Area*, 1,300,000 square miles. *Coast-line*, about 2,500 miles. *Political Divisions.* For administrative purposes, China is divided into eighteen provinces,—Chili or Pechele, Shantung, Shansee, Honan, Kiangsoo, Nganhoei, Kiangsee, Chekiang, Fokien, Houpe, Hoonan, Shense, Kansoo, Sechuen, Quangtung, Quang-

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see, Koeichoo, and Yunnan. *Desc.* Until the treaty of Tien-Tsin, in 1858, the rigid exclusion of foreigners from this country was carried to such an extent, that there was hardly a possibility of gaining authentic information regarding much of its interior. A great portion of it, therefore, must still, to us, be regarded as a *terra incognita*. For general purposes, however, it may be sufficient to describe it as a level, fertile, and highly-cultivated region, varied by mountain-chains of considerable magnitude, though they seem to be only lower stages of those enormous masses which stretch across Central Asia. The principal chain is Yun-lin, which runs N. and S., throwing out numerous ramifications of greater or less proportions. The most important of these take an E. direction, and become the leading watersheds of the country, dividing it into three great basins, through which the accumulated waters roll in mighty rivers to the sea. Even the average height of these mountains is unascertained, but many of their summits are crowned with perpetual snow. Taking the largest rivers as an indication of the slope of the country, it inclines from W. to E., the mountains gradually decreasing towards the coast, and finally losing themselves in level tracts, the largest of which, called the Great Plain, covers an area of 210,000 square miles. In China proper there are no active volcanoes. *Rivers.* China is distinguished for the magnitude and extent of her rivers. The Hoangho, or Blue River, and the Yang-tse-kiang, or Yellow River, like two great arteries running parallel with each other, water the whole extent of its central regions. These have numerous tributaries, several of which equal the greatest rivers of Europe. Besides these, there are the Hong-kiang, which debouches at Canton, and the Eu-ho, having a N. course, and falling into the Gulf of Pechele. In its course it forms a portion of the line of the Imperial Canal. *Lakes.* Numerous, but many of them mere expansions of the rivers. The largest is the Tung-ting, in the province of Honan, which receives a vast number of small streams, and discharges itself into the Yang-tse-kiang. It is upwards of 200 miles in circumference. The Poyang, in the province of Kiangsee, is the next in size, being 90 miles long and 20 broad. The scenery of this lake is described as extremely beautiful. All the lakes are well stored with fish. *Climate.* The climate of China varies between the extremes of heat and cold. The former prevails in the southern provinces, which experience a higher temperature than Bengal; while the vicinity of Peking is colder than countries under the same latitude in Europe. In the south, typhoons, or hurricanes of wind, are frequent, devastating the island of Hainan, but not extending far to the north of Canton. Although they usually last twenty-four hours, and seldom longer than forty-eight, their effects are terrific. *Zoology.* The high cultivation of its land, and the density of its population, have long since nearly extirpated whatever wild animals may formerly have existed. The tiger is still found in the forests of Yunnan, and wild cats still prowl through the woods of the south. Bears are said to be occasionally seen, and camels and elephants are largely domesticated. The domestic dog is uniformly of one variety, and there are several species of rats. The deer family are now rare. Bats are numerous, and the feathered tribes abound, and some of them are extremely gorgeous in their plumage. Pheasants are particularly fine, and aquatic birds are plentiful. The *reptilia* comprise some species of serpents of large size, though not considered dangerous. A smaller species, called the pak-y-hak, is described as extremely venomous. Tortoises are common, and locusts prove sometimes destructive to the crops. In fish, no country is said to be so abundantly supplied. *Pro.* In China, agriculture takes the lead of every other pursuit; and the emperor himself encourages it, by repairing, at a stated period of the year, to a field, for the purpose of ploughing it. The great object is to bring every spot under cultivation; consequently, every expedient is resorted to for the achievement of this object. Canals are made, and the sides of lofty mountains are formed into terraces, to which the water is conveyed by buckets; or the rain is collected in reservoirs at the top, and allowed to run down by conduits. The chief object of agriculture, and the general food of the empire, is rice. In the more northerly provinces,

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this is supplied by wheat, barley, and other European grains. The next staple is the tea-plant, of which vast plantations are found in the provinces to the south of the Yang-tse-kiang. In the southern provinces, large tracts are covered with the white mulberry, for the production of silk; and for the use of the lower ranks, vast quantities of cotton are raised in the middle provinces, which do not, however, supersede an extensive importation from India. Tobacco, camphor, sugarcane, rhubarb, ginseng, and a variety of leguminous plants, may be added to the list of Chinese agricultural products. *Minerals.* Copper, rock crystal, lapis lazuli, a small but fine species of ruby, quicksilver in the form of cinnebar, iron, tin, sulphur, and coal, both bituminous and anthracite: alum, nitre, gypsum, and kaolin, or porcelain earth, in inexhaustible beds. The possession of this last mineral, and the skill with which it has been worked by the Chinese, gave the name of China to the beautiful ware which, for a long period, monopolized the European markets. This country also abounds with salt; silver and gold have been found, but not in great quantities. *Manf.* Important. The principal are porcelain, which, in the whiteness, hardness, and transparency of its substance, and in the beauty of the colours laid upon it, surpasses any imitation that has been made of it; silks and satins; cottons, in the form of nankeen, which is dyed blue, black, and brown. In the art of carving, great excellence and ingenuity are shown, especially in the cutting of ivory into fans, baskets, &c.; cutting of tortoise-shell and mother-of-pearl; also in silver filigree and lacquered cabinets; and in the mode of ornamenting cabinet-ware and tea-chests; their paper, ink, and printing, may challenge comparison with those of any country in the world. *Commerce.* This has hitherto been mostly in the hands of the British. *Exp.* Tea, porcelain, raw and spun silk, sugar, rhubarb, embroidery, lacquered wares, and carved articles of domestic ornament. *Imp.* Cotton and woollen goods, opium, raw cotton, furs, and edible birds-nests, which form an expensive article of luxury, and are held in great esteem. *Public Works.* In these, China is remarkable. No nation can produce a parallel to the Great Canal, which, in actual length, is nearly 700 miles. Like the other Chinese canals, it is not constructed on the same artificial and scientific principles as those of Europe, nor composed, like them, of standing water, fed by reservoirs, elevated and lowered by locks. The want of locks obliges the Chinese to conduct the canal, by a winding line, round the different elevations which are encountered in its course. The fertility of the soil, resulting from the internal navigation supplied by this canal and its branches, renders the country through which it is cut, the most populous spot on the face of the globe. In different parts of the empire, also, there occur bridges remarkable for their magnitude, and for the difficulties overcome in their construction. The great roads are likewise magnificent works; but the most stupendous of all the public undertakings of China, is that known by the name of the Great Wall. This mighty rampart has been drawn along the whole northern, and part of the western frontier, over a vast chain of mountains, the sinuosities of which it follows throughout a course of about 1,400 miles. On the plain it is 30 feet high; but when carried over rocks, 15 or 20 feet are found a sufficient height. The thickness of the whole wall at the base is 25 feet, diminishing to 20 and 15 at the platform. It is defended by towers, placed at given distances, 40 feet square at the base, and nearly the same in height. This immense work was built about 200 years before the Christian era, as a defence against the wandering tribes of Tartars who have inhabited the wild country beyond it from time immemorial. It is constructed of earth or rubbish, cased on each side by stone or brick-work. *Inhabitants.* The Chinese, in their physiognomy and general appearance, exhibit unequivocal proofs of Mongol origin, along with some features peculiar to themselves. The face is square and flat, the nose small, but broad at the root, the eye elongated and oblique, and the colour a pale yellow. Their long black hair is plaited into a tail, reaching from the crown of the head to the waist, and sometimes to the calf of the leg, the rest of the scalp being closely shaven. The people in general are well clothed, the higher ranks in silks and satins, the lower in cotton.

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Some of the boatmen, however, who ply on the shores of the Yellow Sea, are destitute even of such clothing as decency requires. They are extremely dirty in their persons, and seem to have a rooted aversion to cold water, either for drinking or ablution. *Manners and Customs.* The national character seems to partake of a large share of that kind of watchful jealousy which might be supposed to be cherished under the eye of a constant, though not a violent despotism. Every indication of energetic or vehement action is studiously discouraged; and the whole system of life seems reduced to an endless routine of parade and ceremony, legally regulated to its minutest points, by the application of the bamboo rod. To speak but seldom, and only on great occasions, is considered highly becoming; whilst a certain gravity sits upon the countenance, wholly at variance with European ideas of gaiety. Dancing they have not the remotest idea of. There are no fairs or meetings for the lower ranks; no balls, routs, or concerts, for the higher. They cannot conceive how any one should find delight in the exercise of wrestling, boxing, or fencing, or in active games, such as cricket, golf, or tennis. The Tartars, indeed, delight in hunting; but this taste has never been communicated to the Chinese. The only amusements, therefore, are their feasts, which are conducted in as grave and ceremonious manner as can well be imagined. Public intoxication is of very rare occurrence, though they are accused of privately indulging in strong liquors. Their greatest and best good quality is a steady and unremitting industry. To balance this, however, they exhibit all the vices of mean and degraded minds. From the throne to the lowest subject, an utter and abhorrent disregard of truth prevails, and their unrivalled skill in every branch of the art of cheating, has been remarked, with astonishment, by all their mercantile visitors. That active and enlightened humanity which is such a distinguishing feature in European manners, is entirely unknown; whilst the female sex are quite excluded from general society, and seem to be held in very low estimation. The feet of many of these are compressed from the earliest age, that their growth may be repressed; a small foot being one of the greatest ornaments which a Chinese beauty can possess. *Arts and Sciences.* Literature is, from the highest offices to the lowest, the great passport to political promotion. An annual examination is held, when every candidate, according to the measure of learning which he has displayed, is promoted to a corresponding place in the government. In the case of princes of the blood, or of some Tartar chieftains, interest and favour may operate; but for all the rest, the scrutiny is said to be conducted with very great impartiality. There is nothing more singular than the language of China, which, having lost its original and simple character of picture-writing, now consists of a mere collection of arbitrary symbols. The art of printing from blocks, the mariner's compass, and gunpowder, were known in China before they were discovered in Europe. In science the Chinese have made little progress; whilst the fine arts cannot be considered as in a flourishing state. The public buildings throughout the empire display no sort of taste; and the porcelain tower at Nankin, varnished over like china-ware, and with bells at every corner, can suggest no higher idea than that of a huge toy. In gardening they have attained to greater eminence; but as to painting, they are totally ignorant of its first principles, and can only make a close and servile copy of any natural object. Their music is extremely simple, and destitute both of science and system. The drama is a favourite amusement; but it is not performed in accordance with European ideas of such representations. The players are generally united in companies, and are hired by individuals to enliven the scene of domestic festivity. They ply continually on the canals, waiting for this employment; but their exhibitions, in general, consist of low and disgusting buffoonery. *Rel.* None established. The multitude universally believe in a species of spirits, some good and some bad, who preside over the seasons, mountains, rivers, and other natural objects, their doors and hearths, and everything in which mortals are concerned. There is no such thing as congregational worship, no public sacrifices, nothing by which men can be assembled together, an object

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studiously avoided by the jealousy of the government. The tenets of Confucius are those adopted by the court and upper classes; Buddhism is the religion of the great mass of the people; and there are many followers of Taou and of Mahomet. *Gov.* Absolute. The emperor combines in his person the attributes of supreme magistrate and sovereign pontiff, and, as "Heaven's Son," is to Heaven alone accountable. His authority is, perhaps, the most complete and deeply rooted that exists anywhere on the globe. There is no nobility, no priesthood, no privileged body of any description which can diminish, by sharing, the respect and influence claimed by the sovereign. In no class, or rather in no individual, does there exist any sentiment of honour or pride which can deter him from laying himself in the dust beneath his imperial master. The bamboo, as the chief instrument of government, is applied, without distinction, to the highest and the lowest Chinese. Yet this government, amidst the excess of its despotism, presents, in many respects, a mild and moderate aspect quite unknown to the other absolute monarchies of Asia. This is accounted for by the principle which runs through all its transactions, and which is expressed in all its public acts, that the emperor is the father of his people. *Mandarins.* These are divided into nine orders. The lowest is intrusted with the collection of the revenue. Others are governors of cities, on the magnitude of which their consequence depends; others are overseers, visitors, or inspectors; and the highest class are governors of provinces, or viceroys. Each mandarin exercises over those under him an authority equally absolute with that of the monarch. Besides ruling, he also preaches to the people; and strict instructions are transmitted from the imperial court as to the matter of his sermons. The penal code of China is severe, and many offences are punished with death. For inferior transgressions, the instrument of correction, as we have said, is the bamboo; so that all China has been compared to a school governed by the rod. *Pop.* Immense. A French paper, *Le Moniteur de la Flotte*, published the following in 1859:—"A recent document, the source of which is authentic, allows a great blank to be filled up, as the last official census dates as far back as the reign of Kia King, in 1815. At the period of the attack on Canton by the squadron of Admiral Seymour, the English took possession of the palace of the viceroy, where they found a book in the Chinese language, produced at the imperial printing-office of Peking, and entitled 'List of the Population of China and of her Colonies, according to the Census made by Order of the Sublime Emperor, Hien Fung, and in the fourth year of his reign (1852).' The emperor Hien Fung is now on the throne, and the census which he has had made, is thirty-seven years more recent than that executed in the reign of Kia King. During that period of time, the population of China has increased in a considerable proportion. In 1815 it was 371,000,000, and in 1852 it had reached to 396,000,000. It may now be calculated, without exaggeration, at 400,000,000." *Lat.* between 20° and 42° N. *Lon.* between 96° and 122° E.—The early history of China is involved in obscurity. It is certain, however, that at an early period it attained to a great degree of civilization. The most memorable modern conquest was that of Genghis Khan, who, in the 11th century, entered China in all the array and terror of a barbarous conqueror. His successors, however, sought to improve by policy what they had acquired by arms, and diligently applied themselves to repair the ravages made by their first irruption. Their dynasty gradually lost its energy, and was supplanted by one of native Chinese princes, called the dynasty of Ming. In the beginning of the 17th century, this dynasty was overthrown in an irruption of the Mantchoo Tartars, who have ever since continued to hold the sovereignty of the empire. The first attempt made by the British to open a trade with China was in 1637, but it was unsuccessful. Subsequently, the East-India Company began to trade with the empire, but no direct recognition of each other took place between the governments, till 1792, when Lord Macartney was sent as an ambassador to the Chinese court. In 1816 Lord Amherst was sent on a second embassy, but was treated with such insolence

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that it greatly irritated the British people. No collision, however, of importance occurred till 1841, when hostilities commenced, to the utter discomfiture of the "Celestials." In the following year, peace was concluded at Nankin, the treaty stipulating that a British consul should be allowed to reside at the ports of Canton, Amoy, Fou-tchow, Ningpo, and Shanghai. Other advantages were gained; but, in 1847, fresh outrages, on the part of the inhabitants of Canton, led to the capture of the Bogue Forts and a new convention, by which further redress was obtained. In 1851 a great rebellion broke out in the empire, and many of the most important towns on the banks of the Yellow River, called by the Chinese the "Girdle of China," fell into the hands of the insurgents. In the following year they took Nankin and Amoy, which, however, were soon retaken by the imperial troops. In 1853, Shanghai, the next commercial city in importance to Canton, was captured, and success after success seemed to follow their arms in their progress towards Peking. Here, however, their triumphs ended. They were, after some hard fighting, driven back from the imperial city, and have excited little interest since. In 1856 a misunderstanding between China and Great Britain arose on account of the Chinese boarding a vessel lying in the Canton river, with a British colonial register. This led to the treaty of Tien-tsin, in 1858, which is one of the most important events of the 19th century. By it the Chinese empire is opened to the civilization of the Western world. This treaty was entered into by Great Britain, France, Russia, and the United States, on one side, and by the emperor of China on the other; and although these powers did not all participate in the war, yet they all share in the benefits of the treaty. By its terms many advantages were obtained; but the greatest were—1. The opening of new ports to commerce; 2. the toleration of Christianity and protection of Chinese converts; 3. the residence at Peking of our official representative. Whatever may be the shortcomings of the treaty in a material and moral point of view, this last concession secures progressive development and ultimate triumph. The opening wedge of civilization has found an entrance into the Chinese empire, and steam and electricity will soon drive it home.

CHINCHILLA, *chin-chil'-la*, a town of Spain, 10 miles from Albacete. *Manf.* Chiefly cloths. *Pop.* about 13,000.

CHINCHOOR, *chin-choor'*, a town of Hindostan, province of Aurungabad. *Pop.* 5,000.

CHINE (LA), *sheen*, a village of Lower Canada, 70 miles above Montreal. It is the centre of the commerce between the Lower and the Upper provinces, and one of the points of a canal which leads to Montreal, and avoids the rapids of St. Louis.

CHING, or XI-HOAM-TI, *ching*, an emperor of China, who united the various states in one empire. He repulsed the attacks of the Tartars or Mongols, and built the "great wall," to divide China from Mongolia. Reigned 240 B.C.

CHING, a prefix of numerous Chinese cities, the chief of which are Ching-kiang, Ching-te, Ching-ting, and Ching-ton. Near Ching-te is the summer residence of the emperor, and Ching-ton was, at one time, an imperial residence, but, in 1646, it was ruined by the Tartars.

CHING-KING, a province of China, north of the "great wall," comprising the "Regent's Sword," a peninsula in the Yellow Sea. *Desc.* Mountainous, but producing cotton, pulse, flour, and live stock. *Pop.* Unascertained.

CHINGLEPUT, *ching-le-put'*, a town and fortress of British India, and capital of a district of the same name, on the Palar river, 35 miles from Madras.—The district immediately surrounds the city, and is bounded on the E. by the Bay of Bengal, and on the other sides by the Arcot districts. *Area*, 3,020 square miles. *Desc.* Unfertile, and generally low, with here and there some hills. The principal river is the Palar, and the Pulicat lake and other lagoons skirt the coast. *Manf.* Unimportant, consisting mostly of pottery and cotton cloths. *Pop.* 584,000.

CHIN-HAI, *chin'-hai*, a maritime city of China, in the province of Che-kiang, 12 miles from Ningpo. This town was captured, with 157 pieces of cannon, by the British

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in 1841. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 25° 58' N. *Lon.* 121° 35' E.

CHINI, *che'-ne*, a village of British India, on the right bank of the Sutlej, 8,770 feet above the level of the sea. *Lat.* 31° 30' N. *Lon.* 78° 19' E.—Another in Scinde, 30 miles from Schwan, 10,000 feet above the level of the sea.

CHIN-KIANG-FOO, *chin'-ke-ang-foo*, a fortified maritime city of China, 50 miles from Nankin. *Pop.* Uncertain. There is here a pagoda of cast iron 80 feet high, and supposed to be upwards of 1,200 years old. In 1842 this city was taken by the British.

CHINNERETH, *kin'-e-reth*, 'harps,' a town of Galilee, afterwards called Genesareth and Tiberias, with a large lake of the same name.

CHINNOCK, *chin'-nok*, the name of three English parishes, none of them with a population above 800.

CHINONDEGA, NEW and OLD, *che-non-dai'-ga*, two contiguous towns in the state of Nicaragua, Central America. *Pop.* respectively 10,000 and 4,000, employed in agricultural pursuits, and in trading with the interior.

CHIOGGIA, *ke-odj'-e-a*, an old fortified town of North-east Italy, on an island of the same name in the Adriatic, 14 miles from Venice. *Pop.* including the rest of the island, 26,000.

CHIONE, *ki'-o-ne*. The most celebrated of this name is the daughter of Dædalion, of whom Apollo and Mercury became enamoured. For conceiving herself more beautiful than Juno, that goddess killed her, and changed her into a hawk.

CHIOS, *ki'-os*, an island in the Ægean Sea, between Lesbos and Samos, on the coast of Asia Minor. *Ext.* 32 miles long, with a varying breadth of from 8 to 18 miles. *Area*, 400 square miles. *Pop.* perhaps 30,000.—The wine of this island, so much celebrated by the ancients, is still in general esteem. It belongs to the Turks, who, in 1822, committed terrible slaughter upon its inhabitants. Homer was, according to some authorities, born here. (See HOMER.)

CHIPPENHAM, *chip'-pen-ham*, a town and parish of Wiltshire, on the Avon, over which is an elegant free-stone bridge, 13 miles from Bath. The church is a large, ancient, and interesting structure, and contains some very old and curious monumental devices and inscriptions. *Manf.* Silks and woollens. *Pop.* of parish, 5,000; of town, 6,280.

CHIPPEWAY RIVER, *chip'-pe-wai*, a river of North America, which, after a course of 150 miles, falls into the Mississippi, and has a communication with the Montreal river by a short passage.—A county in the north part of Michigan. *Area*, 2,376 square miles. *Pop.* 900.—A township of Ohio, 9 miles from Columbus. *Pop.* 3,000. There is a tribe of native Indians called Chippeways, said to be about 20,000 in number, and who, for the most part, dwell between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi river.

CHIPPING-NORTON, *chip'-ping-nor'-ton*, a town and parish of Oxfordshire, 18 miles from Oxford. Its public buildings are a church, a town-hall, national and British schools, and an endowed grammar-school. *Manf.* Woollen shawls, tweeds, and horse-cloths. *Pop.* town and parish, 3,100.

CHIPPING-ONGAR, *on'-gar*, an ancient town and parish in Essex. *Pop.* 768.

CHIPPING-SODBURY, *sod'-ber-e*, a town and parish of Gloucestershire, 11 miles from Bristol. *Pop.* 1,300.—Near it is a station on the railway from Bristol to Gloucester.

CHIKITOS, *che-ke'-tose*, a territory of Bolivia, in the department of Santa Cruz, extending N. and S. of the eastern base of the Andes. The country is generally uncultivated, and only partially inhabited, its inhabitants being, for the most part, fishers and hunters. *Lat.* between 15° and 17° S.

CHIRIQUI, *che-re'-ke*, an archipelago of Central America, in the department of Veragua. It is between a large lagoon of the same name and the Caribbean Sea. The lagoon extends along the coast about 90 miles, and from 40 to 50 inland, and is capable of containing vessels of the largest class. It receives the waters of a river of the same name.

CHIRK, *chirk*, a village and parish of N. Wales, 5 miles from Rhiggabon. *Pop.* 1,600.—Near the village, an iron aqueduct, supported by 10 arches,

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Chirkaree

and raising the Ellesmere Canal 70 feet, crosses the Dee.

CHIRKAREE, *chir-ka-re'*, a protected state of India, 40 miles from Banda. *Area*, 880 square miles. *Pop.* 82,000.—This state pays an annual tribute to the British of nearly 9,500 rupees, and supports 1,000 infantry, 300 cavalry, and 30 artillery.

CHIRON, *ki'-ron*, a centaur, half a man and half a horse, son of Philyra and Saturn, was famous for his knowledge of music, medicine, and shooting. He taught mankind the use of plants and medicinal herbs, and he instructed, in all the polite arts, the greatest heroes of his age, such as Achilles, Æsculapius, Hercules, &c. Having received from Hercules an incurable wound in the knee, he begged Jupiter to deprive him of immortality. His prayers were heard, and he was placed by the god among the constellations, under the name of Sagittarius.

CHIRRA POONGEE, *chir'-ra poon-ge'*, a town of Eastern India, on the Cossya hills. It has an elevation of 4,200 feet above the level of the sea, and its neighbourhood abounds with orange and pineapple-trees. Coal and iron also abound. Up to 1834 it was a British convalescent station; but in that year it was abandoned.

CHISHOLM, Caroline, *chis'-home*, an English lady of an active humanity, who, in her twentieth year, was married to Captain Alexander Chisholm, of the Indian army. Soon after their marriage, they proceeded to Madras, where she greatly exerted herself in behalf of the daughters and orphans of the British soldiers. The state of Captain Chisholm's health was such as to require a change of climate, when, in 1838, they removed to Australia, and taking up their abode in Sydney, Mrs. Chisholm was struck with the destitution of many emigrant girls, whom she took under her protection, and found for them a place of shelter. Her benevolent exertions were, to some extent, assisted by the colonial government, and by 1845 she had succeeded in obtaining situations and employment for 11,000 females and men in the colony. Many of these she had assisted with the loan of small sums to the extent of £1,200, of which she only lost £16; a fact which speaks volumes in favour of their honesty. In 1846 Captain Chisholm and she came to England, and took up their abode in London, where she greatly exerted herself in behalf of the poorer classes of intending emigrants. She established a "Family Colonization Society," by which passage-money was collected by weekly instalments, and lectured through the country in favour of emigration. The result of this was an impulse to the emigration cause, and the improvement of the accommodation on board emigrant vessels, successive ships being dispatched with females properly provided for. In 1854 she herself, with her family, proceeded again to Australia, where, she stated, she intended to pass the remainder of her life. *B.* in the parish of Wootton, Northamptonshire, about 1810.—To the early and judicious training of her mother, Mrs. Chisholm always acknowledged herself deeply indebted. To her precepts was due much of the success of her daughter's benevolent attempts.

CHISWICK, *chis'-ik*, a parish and village in Middlesex, on the Thames, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from St. Paul's. *Pop.* 6,500.—The gardens of the Horticultural Society are in this parish, and in Chiswick House the statesmen Fox and Canning died.

CHITTAGONG, or ISLAMABAD, *chit'-ta-gong*, a district on the S.E. extremity of Bengal, inclosed by Tipperah, Burmah, Aracan, and on the W. by the Bay of Bengal. *Area*, about 3,000 square miles. *Desc.* Traversed by the Mugh mountains, and by numberless streams flowing towards the Bay of Bengal. Along the coast and in the valleys there is considerable fertility. *Pro.* Rice, salt, timber, ivory, indigo, cotton, hemp, pepper, some coffee, and a small quantity of spices. Hogs, goats, and poultry are reared, and, on the seacoast, the government has a salt manufactory. *Pop.* Uncertain; perhaps 1,000,000. *Lat.* between 21° and 23° N. *Lon.* between 91° and 93° E.—Its capital is of the same name, and has, of late years, greatly declined.

CHITTENDEN, *chit'-ten-den*, a county of Vermont, U.S., on Lake Champlain, intersected by Onion river. *Area*, 500 square miles. *Pop.* 30,000.—Also,

Choerilus

a township in Rutland county, in the same state. *Pop.* 700.

CHITTIM, or KITTIM, *chit'-tim*, 'those that bruise,' a son of Javan, the descendants of whom peopled the islands of the Mediterranean Sea.

CHITLEDROOG, *chit-tel-droog'*, a celebrated fortress and town of Hindostan, 130 miles from Seringapatam. *Lat.* $14^{\circ} 10'$ N. *Lon.* $76^{\circ} 29'$ E.—The fort of this place is considered one of the strongest in India.

CHITTOR, *chit-tor'*, a town and fortress of the south of India, 80 miles from Madras. It stands on the Puni river; but in the dry season is very unhealthy, on account of the miasma which arises from the banks of the river being left dry at that period of the year. It is the seat of a judicial establishment. *Pop.* Unascertained.—This town came into possession of the British in 1801, and in its neighbourhood are some remarkable antique tombs, of which no traditional or authentic history exists. The natives attribute their erection to dwarfs and fairies.

CHITTOR, a town of India, standing on the river Biruch, or Beris, 270 miles from Agra. The fortress is built on an isolated rock, from 300 to 400 feet high, with its base encompassed by jungle and infested by tigers. *Pop.* Uncertain. *Lat.* $24^{\circ} 52'$ N. *Lon.* $74^{\circ} 41'$ E.

CHIUN, *ki'-un*, an idol, also called Rampham, worshipped by the Israelites.

CHIUSA (LA), *ke-oo'-sa*, the name of several places in Italy.—1. A town of the Sardinian states, 8 miles from Coni. *Manf.* Silk and glass wares. *Pop.* 7,000.—2. A town of Sicily, 30 miles from Palermo. *Pop.* 6,000.—3. A village 18 miles from Turin.—4. A defile 10 miles from Verona. This is one of the greatest routes between the Tyrol and Italy.

CHIVASSO, *ke-vas'-so*, a town of Sardinia, situate on the Po, 15 miles from Turin. It contains several churches and cloisters. *Pop.* 8,500.—This town was taken by the French in 1800.

CHLOE, *klo'-e*, a surname of Ceres, at Athens. Her yearly festivals, called Chloëia, were celebrated with much mirth and rejoicing, and her name thus came to be associated with feasting and drinking. A ram was always sacrificed to her.—A Christian matron of Corinth.

CHLORIS, *klo'-ris*, the goddess of flowers, who married Zephyrus. She is the same as Flora.

CHOASPES, *ko-äs'-pes*, a river of Media, flowing into the Tigris. Its waters were so sweet that the kings of Persia drank no other, and in their expeditions always carried some with them, which had been previously boiled.

CHOBHAM, *chob'-ham*, a parish of Surrey, on the Mole, 8 miles from Guildford. *Area*, 9,470 acres. *Pop.* 2,200.—In the neighbourhood is a fishpond comprising 150 acres. Here, in the summer of 1853, a military camp was formed, consisting of some 10,000 men.

CHOC, or CHOQUE BAY, *choke*, is on the N. W. coast of St. Lucia, one of the Windward Islands, in the W. Indies. There is a river of the same name.

CHOCTAW, *chok-taw'*, two counties of the United States.—1. In the centre of Mississippi. *Area*, 990 square miles. *Pop.* about 12,000, of whom a fourth are slaves.—2. In Alabama bordering the Mississippi. *Area*, 800 square miles. *Pop.* 9,000, of whom a third are slaves.

CHOCZIM, *chok'-zim*, a fortified town of Southern Russia, on the Dniester, 20 miles from Kamenietz. *Pop.* about 2,000.—This was formerly a town of some importance, and was the northernmost fort of the Ottoman empire. It is still an important military post. In 1673 the Turks were here defeated by Sobieski and his Poles, and in 1739 again by the Russians.

CHERILUS, *keer'-i-lus*, a tragic poet of Athens, who wrote 150 tragedies, of which 13 obtained the prize.—An historian of Samos.—The name of two other poets, one of whom was very intimate with Herodotus, and wrote a poem on the victory which the Athenians had obtained over Xerxes. On account of the excellence of the composition, he received a piece of gold for each verse from the Athenians, and was publicly ranked with Homer as a poet.—The other was one of Alexander's flatterers. It is said that that prince promised him as many pieces of gold as there should be good verses in his poetry, and as many slaps on the forehead

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Choiseul

as there were bad. On examination, scarcely six of his verses were found entitled to the coins, while the rest were rewarded with castigation.

CHOISEUL, Etienne Francis, Duc de, *shwoi'-zu(r)l*, the principal minister of state during the greater portion of the reign of Louis XV. of France. His administration, however, was very unfortunate. By the peace of Paris, in 1763, Canada was ceded to England, and in the "seven years' war," against Frederick of Prussia, France was unsuccessful, in conjunction with Austria, her ally. In 1760 he expelled the Jesuits from France, and is said to have encouraged the British colonies of North America, during the first symptoms of their rebellion against the mother country. He was partial to the arts and literature, being the friend of Voltaire and other men of learning. B. 1719; D. in Paris, 1785.

CHOISEUL, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, belonging to the Solomon group. Lat. 7° 29' S. Lon. 157° 55' E.

CHOISY-SUR-SEINE, *shwoi'-se*, a town of France, on the Seine, 6 miles from Paris. *Manf.* Porcelain, soap, glass, leather, and chemicals. *Pop.* 3,300.—Another, in the department Seine-et-Marne, 6 miles from Coulommiers. *Pop.* 1,400.

CHOLECHEL, *cho-lai'-chel*, an island in S. America, in the Plata confederation, 220 miles from Carmen. It is formed by the Rio Negro.

CHOLET, or CHOLLET, *sho'-lai*, a town of France, in the department of the Maine and Loire, 11 miles S. of Beaupreau. *Manf.* Mixed cloths and fine woollens. *Pop.* about 11,000.—The word "Challies," in haberdashery, derives its name from this town.

CHOLULA, *cho-loo'-la*, a city of the Mexican confederation, formerly the capital of an independent district of the same name, 15 miles from La Puebla. It was famed as the seat of piety and religion during the Mexican empire, and had a magnificent temple, which still remains, and to which the Mexicans resorted in crowds, at the festival of the Virgin. The perpendicular height of this edifice is 164 feet, and at the base it measures at each side 1,440 feet. This temple, which is to the E. of the city, on the road leading to Puebla, is the most ancient and the most celebrated of all the Mexican religious monuments; but it is now fast crumbling to dust, and those who were wont to look upon it with the utmost veneration, have nearly all passed from the face of the earth. *Pop.* 10,000.

CHONOS ARCHIPELAGO, *cho'-nos*, a group of islands lying off the W. coast of Patagonia. Almost all the islands present a bare and repelling appearance, although some of them are large and sparsely populated. Lat. between 44° and 46° S. Lon. between 74° and 75° W.

CHOO-KEANG, *choo-ke'-ang*, the Chinese name for Canton River.

CHOPER, *cho-per'*, a river of Russia, which, after a course of 260 miles, joins the Don near the village of Ust-Chopersk.

CHOPERSK, *cho-persk'*, a fortified town of Russia, 115 miles from Veronej.

CHORLEY, *chor'-le*, a tolerably well-built town and parish of Lancashire, 9 miles from Preston. *Manf.* Cotton goods and yarns chiefly. In the vicinity of the town is an abundance of coal, lead, alum, flag and mill stones. *Pop.* 12,700. A station on the Preston and Bolton Railway.

CHORLTON-ON-MEDLOCK, *chorl'-ton*, a township of Lancashire, and a suburb of Manchester. *Pop.* 36,000.

CHOSROES I., or KHOSROU the Great, *kos'-ro-es*, king of Persia, succeeded Cabades in 531. He concluded a peace with the Romans, but afterwards invaded their territories, and was repulsed by Belisarius. In the reign of Justin II., he attacked the Romans again, but was defeated by Tiberius. D. of vexation, in 579.—He was fierce, cruel, and rash; but possessed many great qualities, and liberally encouraged the arts and sciences. (See BELISARIUS.)

CHOSROES II. ascended the throne on the deposition of his father Hormidas, in 590. He is accused, on plausible grounds, of murdering his father. His nobility conspired against him on account of his cruelties, and obliged him to fly to the Romans, who replaced him on the throne. He afterwards carried his arms into Judæa, Libya, and Egypt, and made

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himself master of Carthage; but was defeated by the emperor Heraclius, and thrown into prison by his son, where he died, in 627.

CHOUANS, *shoo'-a*, the name given, during the Vendean civil war in France, to the peasants of Brittany and Lower Maine. This name was gradually extended to all the Vendéans, and was originally derived from *chat-huant*, which cry was used by some of their number as a signal to their confederates.

CHOURAR, *choo'-rar*, a small district of India, belonging to the Jareegah Rajpoots. *Ext.* 25 miles long, and about 18 broad. *Desc.* Level and open, producing salt in abundance. *Pop.* Unascertained. Lat. between 23° 35' and 23° 56' N. Lon. between 70° 53' and 71° 11' E.

CHOWAN, *chow'-an*, a county of N. Carolina, U.S., on the N. side of Albemarle Sound. *Area*, 218 square miles. *Desc.* Flat and fertile. *Pop.* 7,000, of whom half are slaves.—Also, a river in N. Carolina, falling into the N.W. corner of Albemarle Sound. It is 3 miles wide at its mouth.

CHRIST, the 'consecrated or anointed one,' the official title of the Saviour of men.

CHRISTCHURCH, *kriste'-church*, a town of Hampshire, situate between the Avon and the Stour, about 2 miles above their confluence. It has a considerable trade in hosiery and watch springs. *Pop.* 7,500.—A BAY at this place has a double tide every 12 hours. Christchurch is also the name of several parishes in and around London.

CHRISTIAN, *krist'-yän*, the name of two counties of the United States.—1. In Kentucky. *Area*, 540 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile in maize, wheat, and tobacco. *Pop.* 20,000.—2. In Illinois. *Area*, 560 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile in the usual cerealia. *Pop.* 4,000.—This county is intersected by the Central Railway.

CHRISTIAN ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean, is 60 miles in circumference, and was, in 1777, discovered by Captain Cook. Lat. 1° 41' S. Lon. 157° 30' W.

CHRISTIANA, *kris-te-ä'-na*, a township of Newcastle county, Delaware, U.S., on Christiana Creek, 37 miles from Philadelphia. *Pop.* 4,000.—CHRISTIANA CREEK is a river in the same state, uniting with the Brandywine below Wilmington, and flowing into the Delaware.

CHRISTIANA, *kree-ste-a'-na*, the capital or seat of government of Norway, situate at the extremity of a gulf or fiord, in the province of Aggerhuus, 25 miles from Stockholm. The town, though not large, is the best built and among the most thriving places in the kingdom. The public buildings are the great military hospital, erected in 1806; an arsenal, citadel, university, observatory, house of correction, an academy, a military school, a royal residence, and two theatres. It has an excellent harbour, and carries on a considerable trade. *Manf.* Coarse cloth, cordage, tobacco, hardwares, and paper. It has, besides, breweries and distilleries. The chief exports are fish, tar, soap, vitriol, alum, iron, copper, and timber to Britain, France, and Denmark. *Pop.* 35,000. Lat. 59° 55' 20" N. Lon. 10° 48' 45" E.

CHRISTIANOPLE, *kree-ste-a'-no'-pel*, a fortified seaport of Sweden, on Kalmar Sound, 20 miles from Carlscrona. *Pop.* Unascertained.

CHRISTIANS, *kree-ste-ans*, a central district of Norway, inclosed by Drontheim, Bergen, and Hedemark. *Pop.* 107,000. Lat. between 60° and 62° N. Lon. between 8° and 11° E.

CHRISTIANSAND, *kree-ste-an-sand'*, a fortified seaport of Norway, and capital of a government of the same name. It is situate on the south coast, on a fiord of the Skager-rack, 160 miles from Christiana. The houses are generally neat and well built, and the streets broad and straight. The most remarkable buildings are the cathedral and the citadel, called Frederick's-holm. The town has one of the best-sheltered harbours in Norway. The inhabitants are principally employed in shipbuilding, and particularly in the repairing of vessels forced, by the storms of the Cattegat, to take refuge here to refit. *Pop.* 9,000. Lat. 58° 8' N. Lon. 8° 3' E.—This place was founded in 1641, and was taken by the British in 1807.

CHRISTIANSOE, *kree-ste-an-soo'*, a group of islands in the Baltic, 12 miles from Bornholm. *Pop.* 406. Lat. of lighthouse, 55° 19' N. Lon. 15° 12' E.

CHRISTIANSTAD, *kree-ste-an-stat'*, a town of Sweden, 57 miles from Carlscrona. *Manf.* Gloves, and linen

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and woollen fabrics. *Pop.* 5,000.—Also a district, of which this town is the capital. *Area*, 2,400 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, containing the valley of Helge. *Pro.* Hemp, flax, corn, and hops. *Pop.* 180,000.

CHRISTIANSTED, *kre'-ste-an-stet'*, a town on the N.E. coast of the island of St. Croix, in the Danish West Indies. It is the principal *entrepôt* for the commerce of Copenhagen, and its harbour is defended by a fort and a battery. *Pop.* 6,000, of whom a fifth are slaves.

CHRISTIANSUND, *kre'-ste-an-soond*, a seaport-town on the E. coast of Norway, 38 miles from Drontheim. It has an active fish-trade. *Pop.* 3,500.

CHRISTIERN, or **CHRISTIAN**, I., *kris'-te-ern*, king of Denmark, succeeded Christopher of Bavaria in 1448. In the following year he was elected king of Norway, and, in 1456, of Sweden. In the latter kingdom, however, he had but a title without power, and in 1463 was finally driven out by Charles Canutson. In Denmark he became popular by his prudence, moderation, and liberality. *D.* 1483.—He instituted the order of the Elephant.

CHRISTIERN II., called the Cruel, and also the Northern Nero, succeeded his father John on the throne of Denmark, in 1513, and in 1520 was elected king of Sweden. The cruelties which he displayed in the latter country alienated all hearts from him, and he was shortly deposed by an insurrection excited by Gustavus Vasa. He afterwards, in 1523, lost the crown of Denmark for the same causes. *D.* in prison, 1559.

CHRISTIERN III. succeeded to the Danish crown in 1534, on the death of his uncle, Frederick I. He embraced Lutheranism, and made it the established religion. *B.* 1502; *D.* 1558.

CHRISTIERN IV., king of Denmark, succeeded his father, Frederick II., in 1588. He made war successfully against Sweden, and in 1625 was elected chief of the Protestant league. The following year, however, he was defeated at Lutter, by Tilly, and forced to sign a humiliating peace at Lubeck. At home he was an able administrator. He fostered commerce and industry, built new cities, and left Denmark peaceful and happy. *B.* 1577; *D.* 1648.

CHRISTIERN V. ascended the Danish throne in 1670, on the death of his father, Frederick III. He united with the princes of Germany, and declared war against the Swedes, in which he was unsuccessful. In 1673 he allied himself with the Dutch against Louis XIV., and also declared war against Sweden. He took Pomerania from the latter power; but restored it by a treaty made in 1679. In the midst of the wars which he carried on, he compiled a code of laws, which forms the basis of the jurisprudence of Denmark. *B.* 1645; *D.* 1699.

CHRISTIERN VI., king of Denmark, succeeded his father, Frederick IV., in 1730. During his reign, the kingdom enjoyed continuous tranquillity. Copenhagen, which in 1721 had been destroyed by fire, was rebuilt with great magnificence. *B.* 1699; *D.* 1746.

CHRISTIERN VII., king of Denmark, succeeded his father, Frederick V., in 1766. In the same year he married Caroline Matilda, sister of George III. of England. He appointed, as his minister, his doctor, Struensee, whose influence soon became paramount. At the end of two years, however, this minister was disgraced and put to death, all authority passing into the hands of the queen dowager, Julie Marie of Brunswick. The end of his reign was disastrous. In 1807 Copenhagen was bombarded and taken by the British, and the king's latter days were clouded by insanity. *B.* 1749; *D.* 1808.

CHRISTINA, *kre'-ste-na*, queen of Sweden, was the only child of Gustavus Adolphus, whom she succeeded in 1632, when only in her sixth year. She possessed an elevated understanding, and invited to her court the most learned men in Europe. Among these were Grotius, whom she sent ambassador to France; Salmasius, Descartes, Bochart, Huet, Vossius, and Meibom. In 1654 she abdicated in favour of her cousin Charles Gustavus, on the pretence of being already weary of the splendid slavery which attaches to a crown, although only in her 28th year. It is affirmed, however, that the principal reason was her having embraced the Roman Catholic religion. From Sweden

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she went to Rome, but, after residing there some time, she removed to France, where she was well received by Louis XIV. Whilst residing in this country, she caused Monaldeschi, her favourite master of the horse, to be put to death in her own house, for some alleged crime which, in her estimation, amounted to high treason against his sovereign, whom she still considered herself to be. Even in this act she found defenders; among whom was Leibnitz, who justified the deed in an elaborate pamphlet. Her conduct, however, excited the disgust of the court, when she applied to Cromwell for permission to visit England; but the sturdy Protector turned the shadow of his countenance upon her, and denied the boon. She now returned to Rome, where she resided till the death of Charles Gustavus, when she went to Sweden, with the view of reascending the throne. Her subjects, however, were by this time entirely alienated from her, and she was once more forced to return to Rome, where she died, in 1689. *B.* 1626.—She left a collection of maxims, and reflections on the life of Alexander the Great, of whom she was a great admirer.

CHRISTINA, Maria, mother of Isabel II., queen of Spain, took an active part in the affairs of that country from 1830 to 1854. As queen regent she governed arbitrarily, and in 1854 was compelled to quit Spain, when she retired into exile. *B.* at Naples, 1806.

CHRISTINAHAM, *kre'-ste-na-ham*, a thriving town of Sweden, in the province of Carlstad, 16 miles E. Carlstad. *Pop.* 2,020.

CHRISTINASTAD, *kre'-ste-na-stat*, a small seaport of Russian Finland, 55 miles from Wasa, on the Gulf of Bothnia. *Pop.* 1,500.

CHRISTIONYDD-KENRICK, *kris-te-on'-id ken'-rik*, a town of N. Wales, in Denbighshire, 2 miles from North Chirk. *Pop.* 5,000.

CHRISTMAS HARBOUR, a good and safe bay on the N. coast of Kerguelen's Land, in the Indian Ocean. *Lat.* 49° 20' S. *Lon.* 69° 24' E.

CHRISTMAS SOUND, a bay on the S. coast of Terra del Fuego, discovered in 1774. *Lat.* 55° 27' S. *Lon.* of the entrance, 70° 16' W.

CHRISTOPHE, St., *kre'-stof*, a town of France, 15 miles from Tours. *Pop.* 2,000.—The name of several other small towns.

CHRISTOPHE, Henry, negro king of Hayti, began life as a cook at a tavern in Cape Town, St. Domingo. Being of colossal stature, and possessed of considerable force of character, he seemed marked out by nature for prominence among those, whose uneducated perceptions enable them to penetrate little beyond what appears on the surface of human character. In 1790 an insurrection of the Blacks in St. Domingo took place. He was employed by Toussaint Louverture, the generalissimo of the Blacks, and was successful in suppressing various revolts, which darkened the dawn of negro freedom. In 1802 he defended Cape Town, with valour, against General Leclerc, the brother-in-law of Napoleon I., and when forced to evacuate the place, took 3,000 men with him and joined Toussaint. Christophe now fought vigorously for the liberation of his countrymen, and in 1806 became generalissimo of the army, and president for life of Hayti. In 1811 he was proclaimed king of Hayti, under the title of Henry I., the crown, at the same time, being made hereditary in his family. He took the French court for his model, and constituted an hereditary negro nobility. In 1812 he was solemnly crowned, and reigned successfully for some years. In 1818 reverses came upon him, and the republican Blacks rose against his authority. Whilst lying ill, from the effects of a stroke of apoplexy, in his fine palace of Sans-Souci, he was surrounded by insurgent troops. The duke of Marmalade, one of the highest of his nobles, proclaimed the abolition of monarchy, and Christophe shot himself through the heart. He left a widow and children, but his eldest son and most of his inferior officers were slaughtered. *B.* 1767; *D.* 1820.—This sable sovereign was by no means destitute of governing qualities, whilst he encouraged the freedom of the press, and promoted education. He also framed a code of laws, which he dignified with the title of the "Code Henri," in imitation of the "Code Napoléon."

CHRISTOPHER'S, St., or St. KITTS, *kris'-to-fers*, one of the Leeward group of the British W. India Isles, 45 miles

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from Antigua. *Ext.* 20 miles long, by about 4 in breadth. *Area*, 68 square miles. *Desc.* Volcanic, and traversed by a mountain-ridge, in the middle of which is the crater of an extinct volcano, which is overlooked by Mount Misery, about 3,700 feet high. About half of the island only is fit for cultivation. It is, however, remarkably fertile, and produces the most abundant crops of sugar. *Pop.* 25,000. *Lat.* 17° 17' N. *Lon.* 60° 42' W.—This island was, in 1493, discovered by Columbus, and the peace of Utrecht, 1713, gave it to Great Britain. In 1782, it was taken by the French, but restored in 1783.

CHRISTOVAL, *St.*, *kri'-sto-val*, one of the five lakes at the extremity of the valley of Mexico, in the vicinity of that city. *Ext.* 10 miles long, by 5 broad.

CHRISTOVAL, *St.*, a town of Venezuela, nearly 100 miles from Merida. *Pop.* Unascertained.

CHRYSIPIUS, *kri-sip'-pus*, a Stoic philosopher, who succeeded Cleanthus as head of that school, and was looked on as a column of the "Porch." He combated the philosophy of the Epicureans and Academicians, his principal opponent being Carneades. His industry was great, and his erudition profound. He is said to have left behind him 705 works, of which only fragments have come down to us. *B.* at Soli, 280 B.C.; *D.* 207 B.C.

CHRYSOSTOM, *St. John*, *kre-sos'-tom*, the most eloquent of the fathers of the Christian church, and bishop of Constantinople. His father's name was Secundus, but the son is known only by the surname of Chrysostom, or 'golden-mouthed.' He was reared to the bar, which he quitted for a religious life, and lived as a hermit in a cave six years; after which he returned to Antioch and was ordained. He became so famous for his eloquence, that, on the death of Nectarius, patriarch of Constantinople, he was, in 397, elected his successor. He there built several hospitals, and gave most of his income to the poor; but in his endeavours to enlarge his episcopal jurisdiction, was involved in a dispute with Theophilus, bishop of Alexandria. This churchman gained the empress Eudoxia to his side, and the consequence was, that Chrysostom was deposed and sent into Bithynia, which occasioned an insurrection at Constantinople. To appease the people, he had to be recalled in triumph. The wrath of the empress, however, was not modified, and happening to oppose the placing of her statue near the church, he was again sent into exile, on a desolate tract on the Euxine Sea. *B.* at Antioch, 354; *D.* at Comana, in Asia Minor, overcome by the fatigues of a forced journey, 407.—Thirty-five years after the death of Chrysostom, his remains were carried to Constantinople, and buried with great pomp by Theodosius II.; it is said they were subsequently removed to Rome. His feast is celebrated by the Roman church on the 27th January, and by the Greek on the 13th November. His works were edited by Saville, at Eton, in 8 vols. folio, 1613; and by Montfaucon in 13 vols. 1718, Paris. His book on the priesthood is a valuable work, and has been translated into English.

CHUCUITO, *choo'-koo-e'-to*, a province of Peru, bounded E. by the great lake of the same name, which is situate between the two Cordilleras of Peru, in the N.W. part of the province of Los Charcos. *Lat.* from 15° 35' to 17° 20' S.—A town in the above province. *Pop.* 5,000.

CHUDLEIGH, *chud'-le*, a parish and town of Devonshire. *Pop.* 2,500.—The neighbourhood is famous for its orchards of cider apples.

CHUENPEE, *chu-en'-pe*, a fortified port of China, on an island 35 miles from Canton. It was taken by the British in 1841.

CHUMBUL, *choom'-bool*, a large river of Hindostan, rising in Malwa, in the Vindhyan mountains, and falling into the Jumna 25 miles below Etawah. It receives numerous tributaries. *Length*, 540 miles.

CHUNAR, or CHUNARGUR, *choo-nar-gur'*, a town and celebrated fortress of Hindostan, in the province of Mirzapoor, on the Ganges, 16 miles from Benares. It has an Episcopal church and a Roman Catholic chapel. Within the walls is the governor's house, the state prison, an hospital, and an ancient Hindoo palace, supplied by a well of bad water, sunk deep in a rock. *Pop.* 12,000.—The territory annexed to this town was, in 1763, ceded to the British.

CHUPRAH, *choo'-pra*, a large town of Hindostan, on

Chutterbai

the Ganges, 35 miles from Patna. It is the capital of the district of Sarun. *Pop.* 50,000.

CHUQUISACA, *choo'-ke-sa'-ka*, a city of S. America, and capital of the province of the same name, formerly called Los Charcos, or La Plata. The town is built in a valley 9,000 feet above the sea, and the houses are covered with tiles, very roomy and convenient, with pleasant gardens. It has a large cathedral, ornamented with painting and gilding, a university, and mining-schools. *Pop.* 25,000. *Lat.* 19° 30' S. *Lon.* 66° 46' W.

CHUR, *shoor*, the capital town of the Swiss canton Grisons, in the valley of the Upper Rhine. *Manf.* Zinc wares, tools; and it has an active transit trade. *Pop.* 5,500. *Lat.* 46° 30' N. *Lon.* 9° 35' E.

CHURCH, the prefix of numerous parishes of England and Wales, none of them with a population above 4,000.

CHURCH, STATES OF THE. (See PAPAL STATES.)

CHURCH CREEK, a township of Dorchester county, Maryland, U.S., at the head of Church Creek, a branch of Hudson river, 7 miles from Cambridge.

CHURCHILL, *church'-hill*, John. (See MARLBOROUGH, Duke of.)

CHURCHILL, Sir Winston, an English historian, who wrote a "Chronicle of the Kings of England," published in 1675, folio. *B.* in Dorsetshire, 1620; *D.* 1688. He was the father of the celebrated duke of Marlborough, and his daughter Arabella became mistress to James II., by whom she had two sons and two daughters.

CHURCHILL, Charles, an English poet, the son of a curate of St. John's, Westminster. He received his education at Westminster school, but was refused matriculation at Oxford, on account of his insufficiency in classical knowledge. At the age of twenty-three he was ordained, and served a curacy in Wales; but, becoming a dealer in cider, was unfortunate, and fell into bankruptcy. After this he came to London, and succeeded his father as curate of St. John's, to which he added the profits of a seminary, in which he taught young ladies to read and write. His first-published literary performance was a poem called "Rosciad," written against the principal theatrical managers, which had so great a success that it stimulated him to further exertions in the satirical line. His next was the "Apology," which was succeeded by "Night," intended to serve as an apology for his own nocturnal habits, which were sometimes marked by such bibacious excesses as to damage his reputation. After several other performances, in one of which—"Pomposo"—he attacked Dr. Johnson, he wrote, to please Wilkes, "The Prophecy of Famine, a Scotch Pastoral," which met with great success. There seems nothing, however, more difficult to bear with equanimity than sudden prosperity, and Churchill fell into greater irregularities of conduct than ever. His parishioners were forced to remonstrate strongly with him against his vices, and he quitted the clerical profession. He now gave himself up to a dissipated course of life, parted from his wife, and kept a mistress. He continued, however, the friend of John Wilkes, and wrote further satires. Among others he attacked Hogarth, who revenged himself in his picture of "The Reverend Mr. Churchill as a Russian Bear;" but he has written nothing which has left a permanent impression upon the literature of his country. *B.* at Westminster, 1731; *D.* at Boulogne, 1765.

CHURCHILL CAPE, a headland on the W. coast of Hudson's Bay. *Lat.* 58° 54' N. *Lon.* 93° E.

CHURCHTOWN, or BRUHENNY, the name of several Irish parishes, none of them with a population above 3,100.

CHUSAN, *choo-san'*, one of a group of islands off the E. coast of China, 50 miles from Ningpo. *Ext.* 10 miles, with a varying breadth of from 6 to 18. *Desc.* Mountainous, interspersed with highly-cultivated valleys, producing tea, rice, wheat, sweet potatoes, walnuts, chestnuts, cotton, and tobacco. The island is studded with a great many towns and villages. *Pop.* 200,000. *Lat.* 30° N. *Lon.* 122° E.—This island, called the "Key of China," was taken by the British in 1840 and 1841, and held by them until the terms of their treaty with China were fulfilled by the latter power.

CHUTTERBAI, *choot'-ter-bai'*, a stronghold of Afghan-

Cibao

istan, belonging, with Fort Am, to a powerful chief, who claims a territory of about 250 square miles. *Lat.* 34° N. *Lon.* 72° E.

CIBAO, *sib'-a-o*, the principal mountain in Hayti, near the centre of the island, at one time celebrated for its gold-mines. *Height*, 4,590 feet.

CIBBER, Caius Gabriel, *sib'-ber*, a German sculptor, who, about the time of the Cromwellian Protectorate, came to England, and began to pursue his profession in London with some success. The statues of the kings, and of Gresham, in the Royal Exchange, which was burned, were by him, and also the two figures of "Melancholy" and "Raging Madness," at the principal gate of old Bethlehem Hospital. He also executed the bassi-relievi on the pedestal of the London Monument. During the latter years of his life, he was chiefly employed by the duke of Devonshire in decorating the seat of that nobleman at Chatsworth. In the revolution of 1688, he took up arms under the duke, in favour of the prince of Orange, and lived to see the cause for which he fought successful. *b.* about 1630; *d.* in London, 1700, leaving a considerable fortune.

CIBBER, Colley, an English poet and play-writer, the son of Gabriel Cibber, the sculptor. He served in the army of the prince of Orange at the Revolution, and afterwards went on the stage; but not attaining to eminence as an actor, turned his attention to dramatic writing. His first play was "Love's Last Shift," which was performed in 1695, and met with great applause; after which he wrote a number of others. His best work is considered to be the "Careless Husband," performed in 1704; but the "Nonjuror" brought him the most fame and profit. George I., to whom it was dedicated, presented him with £200, and appointed him to the office of poet laureate. *b.* in London, 1671; *d.* 1757.—His comedies are light, airy, and pleasant, but his royal odes possess many faults. He wrote an "Apology" for his own life, which is very amusing, as it depicts many of his own foibles and peculiarities with considerable candour.—His son THEOPHILUS followed, for a short time, the theatrical profession, and wrote a ballad opera called "Pattie and Peggy." *b.* 1703; *d.* on his passage to Ireland, 1758.

CIBBER, Susannah Maria, was the wife of Theophilus Cibber, and the sister of Dr. Thomas Arne, the musical composer. She, as an actress, became a great favourite with the public, and was considered by many as the best representative of the tragic muse in her time on the stage. *d.* 1766, and was buried in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey.

CICERO, Marcus Tullius, *sis'-e-ro*, a learned philosopher, and the greatest of Roman orators, honourably descended both by his father and mother's side. He was instructed in philosophy by Philo, in law by Mutius Scaevola, and acquired his military knowledge under Sulla, in the Marsian war. When young, he translated the Greek poem "Phænomena," of Aratus, into Latin, of which some fragments remain. At the age of twenty-six he appeared at the bar, and pleaded the cause of Quinctius, and a year afterwards defended Roscius of Ameria in such a manner as won the applause of the Romans. He then travelled into Greece and Asia, and spent some time at Athens with his friend Atticus in studying the best models of Grecian oratory. On his return to Rome he became distinguished above all other pleaders. After passing through the offices of ædile and prætor, he offered himself as a candidate for the consulship; and, though powerfully opposed, was successful. One of his competitors was the famous Catiline, whose conspiracy against the state he was afterwards the great means of unveiling; for which he was called by the citizens "the father of his country, and the second founder of the republic." (See CATILINE.) His vehemence, however, against Clodius, who was accused of having violated the mysteries of the *Bona Dea* (see CÆSAR, Julius), brought upon him a train of evils, which finally forced him into voluntary exile; but his banishment was of short duration, for the Clodian faction becoming odious, the senate and people unanimously recalled him. In the quarrel between Cæsar and Pompey, he espoused the side of the latter, and followed him into Greece; but, after the battle of Pharsalia, returned into Italy, and obtained the friendship of

Cimabue

Cæsar. He now retired from the arena of politics, and devoted himself to the calmer elegancies of literary pursuits, when the assassination of the dictator once more called him upon the political stage. He advised the senate to grant a general amnesty; but when he saw Antony gaining the ascendancy, he removed to Athens, to escape the effects of the enmity of that general. In a short time, however, he returned to Rome, and seemed to enjoy the friendship of Octavius, who nevertheless was induced to sacrifice him to the malice of Antony. Cicero was at Tusculum when he received the news of his proscription. In order to escape the vengeance of his enemies, he set out in a litter for the seacoast, but was overtaken and slain. His head and hands were carried in triumph to Antony, who was mean enough to place them on the rostra in the Forum, where Cicero had so often defended the lives, fortunes, and liberties of the Roman people. *b.* at Arpinum, 106 B.C.; assassinated near Gaeta, 43 B.C.—The talents of this great man have been the subject of universal admiration, and he possessed eminent public and private virtues, although they were, in some degree, obscured by his excessive vanity. He married Terentia, whom he afterwards divorced, and by whom he had a son and daughter. His second wife was a young woman to whom he was guardian.—His son MARCUS served under Pompey, with great reputation, and Augustus made him augur; but his conduct was licentious, and Pliny says that he was the greatest drunkard in the empire. The works of Cicero have been repeatedly published both collectively and separately.

CID CAMPEADOR, The, *sib kam-pai'-a-dor*, from the Arabic *el seid*, 'the lord,' and the Spanish *campeador*, 'champion,' was a Castilian hero, whose exploits are so largely mingled with fable and romance, that it is difficult, now, to determine how much of his life was true. It would appear, however, that his real name was Don Roderigo Dias de Bivar, and that he was reared in the court of the kings of Castile. On account of the great prowess he displayed in early years, the honour of knighthood was bestowed on him; and, in 1063, he proceeded with Don Sancho of Castile against Ramiro, king of Aragon, who was slain in battle. On the accession of Sancho, he accompanied him to the siege of Zamora, where the king was killed by treachery, and the Cid led back the troops to Castile, carrying with him the dead body of his monarch. Alfonso, the brother of Sancho, was then placed on the throne; and in 1074 the Cid married Donna Ximena Dias, daughter of Count Diego Alvarez, of the Asturias, whom he had slain in single combat, to avenge an insult which Diego had offered to Roderigo's father. Soon after this he revolted against Alfonso, and committed great ravages in Aragon, penetrating nearly as far as Saragossa, and fixing his residence in a fortress still called Peña del Cid, 'the rock of the Cid,' where he became an independent chief. In 1094 he took Valentia, and held it till the time of his death. *b.* at Burgos, 1040; *d.* 1099.—Corneille has written a famous tragedy, embodying the exploits of this warrior. Mr. Southey also published a "Chronicle of the Cid," illustrative of his adventures. There is, however, a Spanish poem of the Cid, which was written in the 12th century by the "Homer of Spain," of whom we have no further knowledge; but whose performance is said, by Southey, to be "the oldest poem in the Spanish language, and, beyond comparison, the finest."

CILICIA, *si-lis'-e-a*, an ancient division of Asia Minor, now comprised in the Turkish pashalic Itshili. Formerly, its boundaries were the Taurus range on the N., the Cilician Sea on the E., the Gulf of Issus on the S., and Pamphylia on the W. *Lat.* between 36° and 38° N. *Lon.* between 32° 10' and 37° 8' E.

CILLY, **CILLI**, or **ZILLI**, *sil'-le*, a town of Styria, 57 miles from Gratz. It has a high school and gymnasium, and trades in oil and wine. *Pop.* 1,700.—It is a station on the railway between Trieste and Vienna.

CIMABUE, *sim'-a-boo-ai*, a Florentine painter and architect, considered as the restorer of the art of painting in Italy. He was instructed by the Greek painters whom the senate had summoned to Florence; but he very quickly surpassed his masters. There are

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Cimarosa

still some remains of his works in fresco and distemper, showing signs of genius. His principal picture, however, is the "Madonna," painted for the church of St. Maria Novella. This production, when finished, was escorted to the church by a triumphal procession of the citizens. *B.* at Florence, 1240; *D.* 1300.

CIMAROSA, Domenico, *sim-a-ro'-sa*, a musician, who early achieved, by his compositions, great success, and was invited to the courts of the German sovereigns, and also to the court of Russia. He is the author of more than 120 operas, serious and comic; amongst which may be remarked "Abraham's Sacrifice," "Penelope," the "Horatii and the Curiatii." He principally excelled, however, in the Opera Buffa. *B.* at Naples, 1754; *D.* at Venice, 1801.

CIMBRI, *sim'-bri*, a Teutonic race, who originally occupied Jutland and part of Denmark, and who seem to have belonged to the same family as the Cimmerians of the Greeks and the Cymri of the Gauls.

CIMBRICUM BELLUM, *sim'-bri-kum*, was begun by the Cimbri and Teutones, by an invasion of the Roman territories, 109 B.C. These barbarians, in the first battle, destroyed 80,000 Romans, under the consuls Manlius and Servilius Cæpio. But Marius, in a second engagement at Aquæ Sextiæ, left dead of the Teutones, on the field of battle, 20,000, and took 90,000 prisoners, 102 B.C. The Cimbri, in the following year, penetrated into Italy, where, at the river Athesis, Marius and his colleague Catulus defeated them, slaying 140,000 of their number. This last battle put an end to this destructive war, and the two consuls entered Rome in triumph.

CIMMERIANS, *sim-me'-ri-ans*, a barbarous people of eastern Europe, who for a time inhabited the neighbourhood of the Palus Mæotis (Sea of Azof), and from whom, perhaps, the Crimea takes its name. Driven out of Asia by the Scythians, they spread themselves along the east coast of the Black Sea, and then turned to the west and south-west, taking possession of Cappadocia, &c. They even penetrated into Lydia, but Alyattes conquered them, 610 B.C., when they disappear from history.

CIMON, *si'-mon*, an Athenian general, the son of Miltiades. He behaved with great courage at the battle of Salamis, and was afterwards appointed to the command of all the naval forces of Greece. He defeated the Persian fleets and took 200 ships, and totally routed their land forces on the same day, near the river Eurymedon, in Pamphylia. He was shortly after, by the intrigues of Pericles, banished Athens, but was recalled, and adjusted the dispute existing between the Athenians and Lacedæmonians. He was now appointed to carry on the war against Persia, in Egypt and Cyprus, with a fleet of 200 ships; and, on the coast of Asia, gave battle to the enemy, and totally destroyed their fleet. *D.* besieging the town of Citium, in Cyprus, 440 B.C.—He may be called the last of those Greeks whose spirit and boldness defeated the armies of the barbarians. He fortified and embellished Athens with the captured spoils, and has been highly extolled by his biographers, as well for his liberality as his valour.—There were others, also, of this name, but of inferior note.

CINALOA, or **CINOLLO**, *sin'-a-lo'-a*, a department of the Mexican confederation. *Desc.* Flat and unfertile. *Pop.* Unascertained. It lies on the W. coast, in *lat.* 26° N.

CINALOA, a town in the above province, on a river of the same name, which falls into the Gulf of California. *Pop.* 9,500. *Lat.* 25° 50' N. *Lon.* 108° 8' W.

CINCINNATI, *sin'-sin-na'-te*, the capital of Hamilton county, Ohio, U.S., situate on the N. bank of Ohio river, 20 miles above the mouth of the Great Miami. It is regularly laid out, in a pleasant and healthy situation, and is one of the most flourishing towns W. of the Alleghany mountains. Its public buildings are a courthouse, lyceum, mechanics' institute, museums, theatres, several hospitals, upwards of one hundred churches, several colleges, many schools, insurance companies, offices, and banks. *Manf.* Cotton, woollen, and tobacco in various forms; and there are type, iron, and brass foundries, shipbuilding-yards, and flour-mills. It is the principal pork-market in the Union. The vintage of its neighbourhood is also very great. *Pop.* The growth of Cincinnati has been rapid, almost without a

Cintra

parallel. In 1805 the population was 500; in 1810, 2,540; in 1815, 6,500; in 1820, 9,732; in 1830, 24,831; and in 1850, 115,436.—It is connected with Lake Erie by the Miami Canal, and by railway with all the important cities in the Union.

CINCINNATUS, *sin'-sin-nai'-tus*, L. Quinctius, a celebrated Roman, who was informed, as he was in the act of ploughing his field, that the senate had chosen him dictator. Upon this, he left his farm, and repaired to the field of battle, where his countrymen were closely besieged by the Volsci and Æqui. Conquering the enemy, he returned to Rome in triumph. Sixteen days after his appointment, he laid down his office, and resumed his agricultural pursuits. In his 80th year he was again summoned against Præneste as dictator; and, after a successful campaign, once more resigned the absolute power he had enjoyed only 21 days, disregarding the rewards that were offered him by the senate. Lived about 460 B.C.

CINNA, Lucius Cornelius, *sin'-na*, a Roman consul, who, with Marius, filled Rome with the blood of their slaughtered enemies. He was consul four successive years. Assassinated at Ancona, 83 B.C.—Cornelia, the wife of Cæsar, was the daughter of this consul.

CINQ-MARS, Henry Coiffier, Marquis of, *sink mars*, a favourite of Louis XIII., befriended by Cardinal Richelieu, who introduced him to the king. Cinq-Mars, however, irritated against the cardinal for his opposition to his marriage with Maria de Gonzagua, instigated Gaston, duke of Orleans, the king's brother, to rebellion. Between them a secret treaty was set on foot, by which Spain was to render them assistance; but the plot being discovered by Richelieu, the marquis was seized and beheaded, in September, 1642. *B.* 1620.

CINQUE PORTS, The, *sink ports*, certain seaports of England, on the coasts of Kent and Sussex: viz. Dover, Sandwich, Hithe, and Romney, in Kent; and Rye, Winchelsea, Hastings, and Seaford, in Sussex. They were originally five in number, as their name imports, and were, in former times, bound to furnish to the sovereign a certain number of ships of war in any emergency, in return for which their freemen were styled barons, and ranked among the nobility. Each of the ports sent two members to parliament, and enjoyed other privileges and immunities.—Their first charter was granted by William the Conqueror, in 1067. An officer was appointed over them, who was called the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and who was also Constable of Dover Castle.

CINTEGABELLE, *sin'-ga-bel*, a town of France, 17 miles from Toulouse. *Pop.* 4,000.—Here, in 1814, Lord Hill's division of the army crossed the Ariège, on the right bank of which the town stands.

CINTRÁ, or **SINTRÁ**, *sin'-tra*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura, 15 miles from Lisbon.



CINTRÁ.

It is built on the slope of the mountain-chain of Cintra, which terminates at Cape Roca. *Pop.* 2,600.—Here was concluded, after the battle of Vimiera, in 1808, the convention between Sir Hugh Dalrymple and the

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Ciotat

French marshal Junot. By it the French were suffered to evacuate Portugal unmolested. Byron, in the first canto of his "Childe Harold," thus commemorates the event:—

"And ever since that martial synod met,
Britannia sickens, Cintra, at thy name;
And folks in office, at the mention, fret,
And fain would blush, if blush they could,
for shame.
How will posterity the deed proclaim!"

The convention was signed in the palace of the Marchese Murialva.

CIOTAT, *se'-o-ta*, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone, on the Mediterranean, 14 miles from Marseilles. *Pop.* 5,300, trading chiefly in fruits, wine, and oil.

CIRCAES, *NORTHERN*, *sir'-kars*, an extensive province of Hindostan, lying on the W. side of the Bay of Bengal. *Area*, estimated at 17,000 square miles. *Desc.* About one half is supposed to be capable of culture or pasture, and the remainder consists of wood, water, barren hills, and a sandy waste, 3 miles broad, bordering the whole of the seacoast. The towns and villages are chiefly composed of mud huts. *Pop.* 3,000,000, all Hindoos. *Lat.* from 15° to 20° N.—This province is divided into five circars, and, in 1765, was annexed by Lord Clive to British India.

CIRCASSIA, or **TCHEKKESSIA**, *sir'-kash'-e-a*, a country of Asia, occupying a great part of the territory between the Black and Caspian seas. It comprises the northern and part of the southern declivity of the Caucasus, and is now nominally embraced within the limits of the Russian empire. *Desc.* Mountainous, intersected by extensive fertile valleys, producing wheat, grapes, and most of the fruits of the temperate zone. Cattle-rearing, however, is the principal branch of industry, and the breed of horses is of superior quality. *Minerals.* Iron, lead, nitre, and salts. *Manf.* Unimportant. *Pop.* Perhaps 230,000.—The Circassians are distinguished by the elegance of their appearance. The men are tall, and of an athletic, though slender form; their features expressive, and their air haughty and martial. The beauty of the females has long been celebrated throughout Europe; and Circassian captives are considered as the brightest ornaments of an Eastern seraglio. The favourite employment of the Circassians consists in expeditions of war against the neighbouring tribes, or of plunder into the Russian territory, which they have long held as legitimate ground for spoil. At home their time is mostly employed in hunting and feasting, whilst their chief pride is placed in their arms and horses. (See CAUCASUS.)

CIRCE, *sir'-se*, a daughter of Sol and Perse, celebrated for her skill in magic and poisonous herbs. She married a Sarmatian prince of Colchis, whom she murdered to obtain the kingdom; but was expelled by her subjects, and carried, by her father, to an island called *Æa*, on the coast of Italy. Ulysses, on his return from the Trojan war, visited her coasts; and all his companions, who ran headlong into pleasure and voluptuousness, were changed by Circe's potions into swine. Ulysses, fortified against all enchantments by an herb called moly, which he had received from Mercury, demanded from Circe the restoration of his companions to their former state. She complied, loading the hero with honours; and, for one whole year, he forgot his glory in his devotion to pleasure. (See ULYSSES.)

CIRCENCES LUDI, *sir-sen'-sees lu'-di*, games performed in the circus at Rome, dedicated to the god Consus, and first established by Romulus, at the rape of the Sabines. They were in imitation of the Olympian games, and were not appropriated to one particular exhibition, but were equally devoted to leaping, wrestling, throwing the quoit and javelin, races on foot as well as in chariots, and boxing. The celebration continued five days, beginning on the 15th of September.

CIRCUS, *sir'-kus*, a large and elegant building in Rome, where plays and shows were exhibited. They were eight in number; the first, called Maximus Circus, being the grandest. It was raised and embellished by Tarquin Priscus, and it could contain, it is said, about

Civita Sant-Angelo

300,000 spectators. It was about 2,187 feet long, and 930 broad.

CIRENCESTER, *si-ren-ses'-ter*, commonly pronounced *sis'-is-ter*, a market and borough town of Gloucestershire, on the Churn, 16 miles from Gloucester. Of the three churches which once decorated this town, one only remains; but that is scarcely surpassed in magnificence by any structure of the same kind in the kingdom. Of the abbey no vestiges exist, except an ancient gateway. *Manf.* Carpets, woollens, and cutlery. *Pop.* 6,100.

CIRTA. (See CONSTANTINE, Algeria.)

CISALPINA GALLIA, *sis'-al-pi'-na*, a part of Gaul, called also Citerior and Togata. Its farthest boundary was near the Rubicon, and it touched the Alps on the Italian side.

CISALPINE REPUBLIC, *sis'-al'-pine*, a state of Italy, comprising parts of Mantua, Milan, the Valteline, the Venetian territory W. and S. of the Adige, Modena, and the N. part of the Pontifical States. It was founded by Napoleon in 1797, and in 1802 was named the Italian Republic. In 1805, it formed the greater part of the kingdom of Italy.

CISNEROS, Alphonzo de. (See XIMENES.)

CITADELLA, *se'-ta-dail'-la*, a town of Venetia, on the Brentella, 14 miles from Vicenza. *Manf.* Woollens and paper. *Pop.* 7,000.

CITHÆRON, *si-the'-ron*, a king, who gave his name to a mountain of Bœotia. This mountain was at the south of the river Asopus. It was sacred to Jupiter and the Muses. Actæon was torn to pieces by his own dogs upon it; and Hercules there killed an immense lion. It is now called Helatea, and forms a part of the boundary between Attica and Thebes. *Height*, 4,620 feet.

CITTA VECCHIA, or **NOTABILE**, *cheet'-ta vel'-ke-a*, a strong town of Malta, situate on a hill in the centre of the island, 6 miles from Valetta. *Pop.* 4,000.—It was formerly the capital of the island, and, in its suburb, is Rabato, the grotto of St. Paul.

CIUDA DELLA, *the'-oo-da dail'-la*, a town of Minorca, on its N.W. coast, about 30 miles from Port Mahon. The cathedral is a spacious and imposing edifice. *Pop.* about 8,000.

CIUDAD, or **CIUDAD RODRIGO**, *the'-oo-dath*, a fortified town of Spain, in Leon, on the Agueda, which is here crossed by a magnificent bridge, 30 miles from Coimbra. The streets are tolerably regular, and the public buildings numerous. The principal are a citadel, governor's residence, cathedral, and other churches. On the Plaza Mayor, or principal square, are three Roman columns, with inscriptions. *Pop.* 5,000.—It was taken by the French in 1810, and in 1812 the British retook it by storm.

CIUDAD REAL, *rai'-al*, a province of Spain, occupying the S. of New Castile, and inclosed by Toledo on the N., Albacete on the E., Cordova and Jaen on the S., and Badajos and Caceres on the W. *Area*, 11,768 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous and sterile, except on the banks of the rivers, where maize, wheat, barley, oats, rye, and flax are grown. Live stock are also reared to a considerable extent. *Minerals.* Iron, copper, lead, antimony, silver, coal, granite, jasper, and marble. *Manf.* Woollens, cottons, linens, silk, saltpetre, soap, hardware, and earthenware. *Pop.* 305,000.

CIUDAD REAL, the capital of the above, 100 miles from Madrid. The streets are broad, straight, and well paved. The principal square is 150 paces long, by 75 broad. *Manf.* Woollens and glove-leather; and there is a trade in mules, wine, fruits, and oil. *Pop.* about 10,000.

CIVILIS, *si-vi'-lis*, a brave chief of the Batavians, the ancient inhabitants of a portion of Holland, who, about 70 B.C., put himself at the head of his countrymen, and drove out the Romans, beating many of their best generals. He finally made peace with Cerialis, Vespasian's commander. (See "The Rise of the Dutch Republic," by J. L. Motley.)

CIVITA CASTELLANA, *kas-tel-la'-na*, a town of Italy, 24 miles from Rome. *Pop.* 4,000.—In its neighbourhood the Neapolitans defeated the French, on December 4, 1798.

CIVITA SANT-ANGELO, *che'-ve-la sant anj'-ai-lo*, a town of Naples, in the province of Abruzzo Ultra,

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Civita Vecchia

near the Adriatic. It trades principally in grain, wine, and oil. *Pop.* 7,300.

CIVITA VECCHIA, *che'-ve-taveik'-ke-a*, the principal seaport of Italy, in the Papal States, built on a bay of the Mediterranean, 38 miles from Rome. It has a good harbour, inclosed by two moles; and another on the S. at the extremity of which there is a lighthouse. Its chief buildings are churches and convents, a theatre, arsenal, building-docks, and a convict establishment. *Exp.* Wheat, cheese, skins, alum, staves, and bark. *Imp.* Provisions, wine, spirits, and haberdashery. *Pop.* 8,000.—In April, 1849, a French force of 6,000 men, under General Oudinot, landed here on its way to Rome, where the republic had been proclaimed, and a triumvirate appointed. The avowed purpose of this expedition was, that the government of Louis Napoleon, then president of the republic, desired that "the flag of France might be planted on the Roman territory, as a marked testimony of their sympathy."

CLACKMANNAN, the capital of Clackmannanshire, 7 miles from Stirling. It stands on an eminence, not far from the confluence of the Devon with the Forth. *Pop.* 6,000.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE, *kläk'-männ'-nan*, a county of Scotland, bounded S.E. by Fife, S. and S.W. by the river Forth, W. by Alva, an isolated district of Stirlingshire, and on every other side by Perthshire. *Ext.* 8 miles, with a mean breadth of 6. *Area*, 49 square miles. *Desc.* The northern district is traversed by the Ochil Hills; and the principal rivers are the North and South Devon. The soil is fertile, many acres of rich carse land having been recovered from the Forth by means of embankments. *Minerals.* Coal, iron-stone, and green-stone. *Pop.* 23,000.

CLAGENFURT, or **KLAGENFURTH**, *klä'-gen-foort*, a town of Austria, the capital of the duchy of Carinthia, on the Glan, 40 miles from Laybach. It is well built, having broad streets and several squares. The public buildings are a cathedral, several churches, a residence of the prince-bishop of Gurk, the hall of the Carinthian Assembly, and many charitable institutions. *Manf.* Fine cloth, silk, ribbons, and muslin. *Pop.* 14,500.—In 1809 the French entered this place, and razed its fortifications.

CLAIR, *St., klair*, a county of Illinois, U.S., on the Mississippi. *Area*, 648 square miles. *Pop.* 22,000.—Also, a township of Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, 112 miles from Harrisburg. *Pop.* 1,700.—The name of several other small townships in the United States.

CLAIR, *St.*, a river and lake of N. America, lying between the territories of Great Britain and the United States. The river is the channel of communication between lakes Huron and Erie.—The **LAKE** is of sufficient depth for ships of the largest burden. It lies between the state of Michigan and Upper Canada. *Ext.* 30 miles long, and 12 broad. *Area*, 360 square miles. It has many islands, and receives numerous streams.

CLAIR, *St.*, the name of several parishes, towns, and villages of France, none of them with a population above 1,800.

CLAIRAC, *klair'-ak*, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and on the Lot, 16 miles from Agen. *Manf.* Paper; and it has a trade in fruits and wines. *Pop.* 4,500.—Under Louis XIII., during the religious wars, this place was taken and burnt several times, more particularly in 1621.

CLAIRAUT, Alexis, *klair'-o*, a precocious French mathematician, who, at the age of 4, could read and write, at 9 had made some progress in algebra and geometry, and solved several difficult problems; and at 11 produced a memoir on curves, which appeared in the "Miscellanea Berolinensia," with an honourable certificate of the Academy of Sciences. That learned body admitted him an associate at the age of 18; and he was one of the academicians who went to the north to measure a degree, with the view of ascertaining the figure of the earth. *B.* at Paris, 1713; *D.* 1765.—He wrote *Elements of Geometry and of Algebra*, a treatise on the Figure of the Earth, *Tables of the Moon*, &c.

CLAIRBORNE, *klair'-born*, the name of two counties of the United States.—1. In Mississippi. *Area*, 480 square miles. *Pop.* 15,000, of whom two thirds are

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slaves.—2. In Tennessee. *Area*, 580 square miles. *Pop.* 10,000, of whom about a tenth are slaves.

CLAIRFAIT, Count de, *klair'-fai*, a famous Austrian general, who first distinguished himself against the Turks. In the wars which signalized the close of the 18th century, he fought with great valour against the French; and, in 1795, commanded the army of Mayence, which attacked the French camp formed before that city. This he forced, and took a number of prisoners. Whilst following up his success, he received, at Mannheim, an order to retire, on which he resigned his command. Subsequently, he became a member of the Aulic council of war, and shortly afterwards died, at Vienna, 1799. *B.* at Brussels, 1733.—Clairfait was considered by the French the ablest general opposed to them during the war.

CLAIRON, Claire Josephine de la Tude, *klair'-awng*, a distinguished French actress, who, in her 12th year, first made her appearance on the stage. She subsequently became the greatest tragic performer of her age and country, but lived a licentious life. *B.* near Condé, 1723; *D.* 1803.

CLANDONACH, *klän'-do-nak*, a barony of Ireland, in Queen's county, Leinster. It is the middle part of the former barony of Upper Ossory. *Pop.* 12,000.

CLANWILLIAM, a district of Cape Colony, S. Africa, bounded on the N. by the Kousie river, S. by the Great Berg river, E. by the Great Riet river, and W. by the Atlantic Ocean. *Area*, 22,112 square miles. *Pop.* about 10,000.—The capital of this district is of the same name, and is about 140 miles from Cape Town.

CLAPHAM, *kläp'-ham*, the name of several parishes of England, the most important of which is that which forms a suburb of London, 4 miles from St. Paul's. *Area*, 1,070 acres. *Pop.* 16,290.

CLAPPERTON, Hugh, Captain, *kläp'-per-ton*, a distinguished African traveller. At the age of 13 he was apprenticed to the captain of a ship; but having been caught violating the excise laws, by taking a few pounds of rock-salt to the mistress of the house frequented by the crew of his ship, consented, rather than be subjected to a trial, to go on board a man-of-war, and accordingly joined the *Clorinda* frigate, commanded by Captain Briggs. Through the interest of his friends, he was promoted to the rank of a midshipman, and in 1814 was made lieutenant. He was now appointed to the command of the *Constance* schooner, on Lake Erie, in N. America, and was held in high estimation as an honourable member of his profession. In 1822 he accompanied Lieutenant Denham and Dr. Oudney on an expedition to Central Africa; and, on his return, received a captaincy. In this enterprise, he and Denham determined the positions of Bournou, Houssa, and Mandara. Oudney had died at an early stage of the journey, in 1824. The principal object of the expedition had been to ascertain the course and the termination of the Niger; but, as they were unsuccessful, he was dispatched again, in 1825, on the same journey. He and his party landed, in the month of November, in the Bight of Benin; but they were all more or less attacked with a sickness which proved fatal to several of them. He had proceeded to Chungary, a village four miles from Saccatoo, where he was seized with dysentery, which carried him off. *B.* at Annan, Scotland, 1783; *D.* at Chungary, 1827.

CLAPTON, *kläp'-ton*, a village of Middlesex, about 4 miles N.E. of London, continuous with the suburbs of the metropolis. *Pop.* 6,000.—Also, the name of several parishes of England, none of them with a population above 200.

CLARA, *klair'-a*, a town of the island of Cuba, 50 miles from Trinidad. *Pop.* about 6,000, of whom a sixth are slaves.—Also, an island of the Mergui group, off the Canaries.

CLARE, *klair*, a parish and town of Suffolk, on the Stour, 15 miles from Bury St. Edmunds. It has a handsome church. *Pop.* 1,800.

CLARE, a maritime county of Ireland, in the province of Munster. It is separated by the river Shannon from the county of Limerick on the S.E.; the Atlantic Ocean bounds it on the W., the Bay of Galway on the N., and a portion of the counties of Galway and Tipperary on the E. *Area*, 1,294 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, and the soil light, but extremely fertile,

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producing potatoes, oats, and barley. It is watered by the Fergus and its affluents. *Minerals.* Lead, iron, and inexhaustible coal-mines. *Manuf.* Coarselinen, hosiery, and flannels. *Pop.* 213,000.—The name of several other places in Ireland, and also of a river in Connaught.

CLARE, John, the son of a Northamptonshire farm-labourer, who was early sent to work in the fields, whilst in by-hours he received occasional instruction at a neighbouring parish school. When he became able to read, he purchased a few books, and, by degrees, initiated himself into composition in verse. In 1818 he produced a "Sonnet to the Setting Sun," which attracted the notice of a bookseller at Stamford, and led to the publication of a small volume entitled "Poems descriptive of Rural Life and Scenery," which was favourably received. He subsequently produced the "Village Minstrel, and other Poems;" the "Shepherd's Calendar, and other Poems;" and in 1836 the "Rural Muse." These are all pleasing effusions, but exhibiting neither strength nor much originality. Clare unfortunately lost his reason, brought on by brooding over some unsuccessful trading speculations, which, although comparatively trifling, to a mind like his were sufficiently overwhelming. *B.* at Helpstone, Northamptonshire, 1793.

CLARE GALWAY, a parish of Ireland, in the county of Galway, 6 miles from Galway, and drained by the river Clare. *Pop.* 2,800.

CLAREMONT, *klair'-mont*, a domain and royal palace of England, near Esher, in the county of Surrey. It belongs to the king of the Belgians, and was the residence in which Louis Philippe, the ex-king of the French, died in exile. After his death, the ex-royal family of France continued to reside there.

CLAREMONT, a town of Cheshire county, New Hampshire, U.S., on Connecticut river, 11 miles from Charlestown. *Pop.* 4,000.

CLARENDON, Earl of, Edward Hyde, *klär'-en-don*, lord high chancellor of England, studied the law under his uncle, Nicholas Hyde, chief justice of the King's Bench. Being an ardent royalist, he attached himself, during the civil war, to the cause of Charles, and greatly contributed to the Restoration. In the exercise of his judicial functions his conduct was above reproach, yet he became unpopular, and was forced to resign his official situations. To escape the penalties of a threatened impeachment, he prudently retired into exile, and passed the remainder of his days in France. *B.* at Dinton, Wiltshire, 1608; *D.* at Rouen, 1674.—Clarendon wrote the well-known "History of the Rebellion," which is held in high estimation, and will transmit his name to a distant posterity. His daughter Anne was married to the duke of York, who by her had two daughters, Anne and Mary, both of whom ascended the English throne.

CLARENDON, George William Frederick Villiers, fourth earl of, succeeded to the title in 1838. He was educated at Cambridge, and in 1823 was appointed a commissioner of excise in Dublin, in which capacity he displayed abilities sufficient to recommend him to some higher employment by the government. Accordingly, in 1831, he arranged a commercial treaty with France, and in 1833 became minister plenipotentiary at the court of Madrid. When he succeeded to his title, he came to England, and took his seat in the House of Lords. Here he soon distinguished himself, and in 1840 became lord privy seal in the Melbourne administration, and, before the end of the same year, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. In the following year Sir Robert Peel came into power; but in 1846, when Lord John Russell was appointed to the premiership, Lord Clarendon was made president of the Board of Trade, which office he resigned for the lord-lieutenancy of Ireland, on the duties of which he entered in the following year. He continued to exercise his viceregal authority through a very trying course of years till 1852, when, with the other members of the ministry, he resigned, and was succeeded by the earl of Eglinton. On the accession to power of the Coalition ministry, under the earl of Aberdeen, he accepted the seals of the Foreign Office, which he also continued to hold under the administration of Lord Palmerston, cementing the French and Sardinian alliance in reference to the Russian war. If, before that contest, he displayed some disposition, as was said, to yield to the

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czar, yet his firmness at the congress of Paris in 1856, in respect to the boundaries of Russia and her right to the Isle of Serpents, showed that he well knew how to uphold the honour and interests of his country. *B.* in London, 1800.

CLARENDON, a township of Rutland county, Vermont, U.S., 28 miles from Windsor. *Pop.* 1,798.

CLARENDON PARK, anciently a royal forest of England, in Wiltshire, 3 miles from Salisbury. *Area*, 4,160 acres. In this park there are still to be seen the vestiges of a hunting-seat, or royal palace, in which Henry II., with his council, enacted, in 1194, the "Constitutions of Clarendon," designed to check the encroachments of the clergy, and which occasioned a strong resistance from the churchmen, with Thomas à Becket at their head.

CLARK, Sir James, *klark*, physician in ordinary to Queen Victoria, and equally distinguished for his public humanity and private benevolence. He received the rudiments of his education at the grammar-school of Fordyce, a maritime parish of Scotland, and afterwards entered King's College, Aberdeen, where he took his degree of M.A. He then went to Edinburgh, where he pursued his medical studies, and, in 1809, received an appointment in the navy, in which he remained till 1815, when he returned to Edinburgh, and, in two years more, took his degree of M.D. in the university of that city. He now set out on a continental tour, and settled in Rome, where he practised for eight years, during which he pursued his professional duties with unwearied zeal, earnestly devoting himself to the great cause of humanity in investigating modes for the alleviation of its suffering, or the cure of those numerous ills to which "flesh is heir." He visited the principal universities and medical schools of Germany, France, and Italy, directing his especial attention to the influence of those climates, chiefly resorted to by invalids, upon the various kinds of their diseases. The result of these investigations, and his otherwise large experience, was the publication, in 1829, of his work "On the Sanative Influence of Climate," a fourth edition of which appeared in 1856, and is now an authority. Indeed, according to the language of the "London Medical Chirurgical Review," it is "an indispensable companion to every invalid who seeks restoration of health or prolongation of life beneath a milder sky than that which lowers over his native land." Whilst in Rome, Dr. Clark became known to Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, and, in 1824, was by him appointed his physician. In 1826 he came to England, and settled in London; and was, shortly afterwards, made physician to St. George's Parochial Infirmary. In 1832 he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, and, in 1835, physician to the duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria. On the accession of her majesty to the throne, he continued her physician. In the same year of his appointment to that position, he published his treatise "On Pulmonary Consumption," in which he shows that this insidious disease has its origin in a deteriorated condition of the system, an opinion not generally entertained until first clearly demonstrated in this treatise. On the establishment of the London University, Dr. Clark was elected one of the senate; and, with the view of remedying some defects in the system of English "Clinical Instruction," he wrote a pamphlet on that subject. In 1838 he was created a baronet, a title well earned, seeing it has been won in the field of humanity, in endeavouring to promote health and preserve life by every means which a sound judgment, great knowledge, and a large practical experience can place at his command. *B.* at Cullen, Banffshire, 1788.

CLARK, William Tierney, a civil engineer, who, in 1808, went as a draughtsman from Bristol to London, and entered into the service of Mr. Rennie, with whom he remained till 1811, when he was appointed engineer of the West Middlesex Waterworks. This post he retained throughout his life, making great improvements in the establishment, and realizing large profits to the company. In 1819 he undertook the completion of the Thames and Medway Canal, which he successfully accomplished; and, in 1824, commenced the suspension-bridge over the Thames at Hammersmith. In 1827 he finished this work, after which the duke of Norfolk employed him to construct another over the

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Arun. In 1839 he began another over the Danube, at Pesth, which was not completed till 1849, at a cost of £622,000. This was the greatest work of his life, and it gave so much satisfaction to his royal patron, the emperor of Austria, that he presented him with a box set in brilliants. For a design for a suspension-bridge over the Neva, the emperor of Russia sent him a first-class gold medal. B. in Somersetshire, 1783; D. 1852. He was a member of several learned societies.

CLARKE, Samuel, a learned English philosopher and divine, who became chaplain to Bishop Moore, of Norwich, and received from that prelate the rectory of Draycot, in Norfolk. In 1701 he published his "Paraphrase of the Gospel of St. Matthew," which was afterwards extended to the remaining Gospels. In 1706 appeared his Latin translation of Newton's "Optics," for which Sir Isaac complimented him with £500. About this time he was presented to the rectory of St. Bennet's, Paul's Wharf, London, and appointed chaplain to Queen Anne. In 1709 he obtained the rectory of St. James's, Westminster, and took his degree of D.D. at Cambridge. From this period he continued to publish works upon various subjects, some of them of a doctrinal, and others of a deeply philosophical kind, when, in 1727, he was offered the place of master of the mint, vacant by the death of Sir Isaac Newton, but refused it. He was previously presented to the mastership of Wigston's Hospital, in Leicestershire. In 1729 he published the first twelve books of Homer's "Iliad," with a Latin version and annotations. The remaining books were published by his son in 1732. B. at Norwich, 1675; D. in London, 1729.—Dr. Clarke was a profound scholar, a close reasoner, an acute critic, well versed in mathematics, philosophy, and metaphysics. He was also a man of unaffected manners; mild, amiable, and charitable to those who differed from him.

CLARKE, the name of several counties in the United States, with populations varying between 6,000 and 22,000. They are situate in the following states: Alabama, Mississippi, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, and Arkansas.

CLARKE, Adam, LL.D., an eminent divine, deeply skilled in Oriental languages and Biblical antiquities. His studies were pursued at the school founded by John Wesley, at Kingswood, near Bristol, and at the age of eighteen he became a travelling preacher in the Methodist connection. In the ministerial character, his preaching was both attractive and useful; but it is principally on account of his writings that he is noticed in this work. In 1802 he published, in six volumes, "A Bibliographical Dictionary," which at once procured for him a literary reputation; and although it does not now rank as a very profound work, still it contains a vast body of well-arranged information, and has been once or twice reprinted. He now continued to produce other works, among which may be noticed a laborious "Commentary on the Bible;" a "Narrative of the Illness and Death of Richard Porson;" "Memoirs of the Wesley Family;" "Baxter's Christian Directory," which he edited, and several others of a religious class. His industry was very great; for, besides these and many pamphlets and sermons, he wrote four reports on the state of the public records, and edited the first volume of a new edition of Ryme's "Fœdera." Independently of these labours, his life was devoted to the active promotion of the well-being of his species; and it is impossible to review his character without being impressed with the idea that he was not only a good but a great man. B. 1762; D. at Haydon Hall, 17 miles from London, 1832.

CLARKE, Edward Daniel, LL.D., a distinguished modern traveller, who in 1794 accompanied Lord Berwick to Italy, and in 1799 commenced a tour through Denmark, Sweden, Lapland, Finland, Russia, Tartary, Circassia, Asia Minor, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Turkey, and Greece. In 1802 he returned by Germany and France, bringing with him many valuable manuscripts, which he presented to the library at Cambridge. He also presented to this university a fragment of the colossal statue of the Eleusinian Ceres, of the best period of Grecian art, and brought with him, besides, a sarcophagus of Alexander, and a magnificent collection of mineralogical specimens. In 1808 he was appointed professor of mineralogy at Cambridge, in which city

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and its neighbourhood he passed the rest of his life. B. at Willingdon, Sussex, 1769; D. in London, 1822.—A complete edition of his works, in 11 vols., was published after his death.

CLARKE, Mrs. Cowden, whose maiden name was Mary Novello, was the daughter of a distinguished musician. In 1828 she married Mr. Cowden Clarke, who had intimate connections with Charles Lamb, Keats, Leigh Hunt, and other literary celebrities. In 1829 Mrs. Clarke commenced her Analysis of Shakspeare's works, and after sixteen years of patient labour and research, produced, in 1845, her "Concordance to Shakspeare," which obtained, deservedly, a great success. B. 1809.—Her husband is the author of one or two books, and her sister, Clara Novello, has attained considerable distinction as a singer.

CLARK'S RIVER rises in the Rocky Mountains, United States, and after a course of 500 miles joins the Columbia, in lat. 48° 40' N.; lon. 117° 30' W.

CLARKSON, Thomas, *klark'-son*, an English philanthropist, one of the first advocates of the emancipation of the negroes, was educated with a view to the church, but relinquished his chances of preferment, to advocate the abolition of negro slavery. He laboured, in conjunction with Mr. Wilberforce and other benefactors of mankind, in the cause he had espoused, and lived to see a law for the entire abolition of the traffic in slaves, passed on the 25th March, 1807. It took the labour of another twenty years, however, to effect the abolition of slavery in the islands of the West Indies; but it was accomplished in 1833, when the Emancipation Act liberated, for a compensation of twenty millions to the owners, nearly a million of slaves. Declining health prevented Mr. Clarkson taking so active a part at this period as he had hitherto done; but in the achievement of the work to which he had so long devoted himself, he continued to labour to the last. B. at Wisbeach, 1760; D. at Playford Hall, Sussex, 1846.

CLAUDE, St., *klode*, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, 25 miles from Lons-le-Saunier. *Manf.* Toys, jewellery, watches, hardware, buttons, and articles of ivory, horn, and wood. *Pop.* 6,000.

CLAUDE, Lorraine, *klawd*, a famous painter, so called from the place of his birth. His real name was Claude Gelée, and the poverty of his parents early compelled them to find some employment for their child; and accordingly, he was made a pastrycook. Receiving some instructions in drawing, however, he went to Rome, and was employed by the painter Tassi, who grounded him in the principles of his art. Determined to take nature for his master, he passed whole days in the fields, watching their various aspects under the mutations of the skies, and became one of the greatest of landscape painters. He painted in fresco as well as in oil. His works are numerous, and to be found in most of the principal galleries of Europe. B. in Lorraine, 1600; D. at Rome, 1682.—England is especially rich in the landscapes of this artist. The National Gallery alone has ten of his paintings, and some of them rank among the finest of his works.

CLAUDIANUS, *klaw'-di-ai'-nus*, a Latin poet, of Egyptian birth, who, at an early age, settled in Italy, and attached himself to Stilicho, the minister of the emperor Honorius, but was in 403 disgraced, together with his patron. He enjoyed, amongst his contemporaries, so distinguished a reputation, that they proclaimed him equal to Homer and Virgil. What, however, has come down to the moderns of his works does not seem to justify these extravagant eulogies. His verses possess harmony, but are monotonous; there is also imagination in them, but little invention and genius. The best of his performances are his "Elogies of Stilicho," and his poems on "Rufinus and Eutropius." B. at Alexandria, about 365; D. at the beginning of the 5th century. (See STILICHO.)

CLAUDIUS, a name common to many illustrious Roman emperors, consuls, generals, censors, &c.; of whom the most worthy of remark are the following:—

CLAUDIUS I., Tiber. Drusus Nero, surnamed Germanicus and Britannicus, the fourth emperor of Rome, was elected by the soldiers after the murder of Caligula. He made himself popular at first by adorning and beautifying the city with buildings. He passed over into Britain, and received a triumph for victories

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which were gained by his generals, whilst he, with his favourites, was revelling in licentiousness. He married four wives, one of whom, named Messalina, he put to death on account of her lust and debauchery. He was, at last, poisoned by another, called Agrippina, who had made him name her son, Nero, as his successor. **D.** 54.

CLAUDIUS II., surnamed the Goth, was a Dalmatian, and succeeded Gallienus, in 268. He conquered the Goths, Scythians, and Heruli, and killed no less than 300,000 in a battle. **D.** in Pannonia, 270.—This prince has been called the second Trajan, as much on account of his valour in battle, as his justice in administration.

CLAUDIUS, Appius, a Roman Decemvir, became enamoured of Virginia, the daughter of Virginius, an officer in the army employed against the Æqui. Endeavouring by every base means in his power to prevail over her virtue, but being constantly baffled, he had recourse to the extraordinary expedient of suborning a man named Claudius to demand her, under the pretence that she was the child of his slave, and brought up as her own, by the wife of Virginius. This claim was brought before the tribunal of the Decemvir, who decreed, that till all the witnesses should appear, Virginia should be delivered to the claimant. The people opposed this decree, when Virginius was privily sent for, and appeared before the tribunal. Being unable, however, to get the sentence revoked, he snatched up a butcher's knife, and stabbed his daughter to the heart. An insurrection ensued. The army having joined Virginius, the senate was unable to resist them. Accordingly, the decemvirate was dissolved, and Appius committed to prison, where he died, 449 B.C.—Upon these events, James Sheridan Knowles founded his celebrated tragedy of "Virginius."

CLAUSEL, Bertrand, Count, *klo'-sel*, entered the French army at an early age, and as aide-de-camp to General Pérignon, served in the army of the Pyrenees in 1794-95. With General Leclerc he went to St. Domingo, and there commanded a division in endeavouring to suppress an insurrection of the blacks. He next served in Spain, and was severely wounded at the battle of Salamanca. In 1813 he was almost daily engaged with the English during the retreat of the French, before Wellington, into France. On the return of Napoleon I. from Elba, he rejoined his standard; but on his fall, he was compelled to leave his country and retire to America. He subsequently returned, and in 1830 succeeded Marshal Bormont as commander-in-chief in Africa, and, in the following year, was created a marshal. In 1832 he was made governor of Algeria, but, being baffled in his attempt on Constantine, in 1836 he returned to Paris with a broken spirit, from which he never revived. **B.** at Mirepoix, 1777; **D.** at Toulouse, 1841.

CLAUSENBURG, **KLAUSENBURG**, or **KOLOSVAR**, *klo'-sen-boorg*, one of the free royal capital cities of Transylvania, and of a county of the same name, on the Little Szamos, 70 miles from Hermanstadt. It contains a handsome public square, and several elegant streets, churches, and private houses. The gardens and public walks are also elegant. It is divided into Old and New, and is inclosed by a wall and ditch. It is the seat of the Transylvanian diets, of the Unitarian superintendence of Transylvania, and of a Protestant consistory. *Manf.* China-ware, woollens, and paper. *Pop.* 20,000. This is the birth-place of Mathias Corvinius, king of Transylvania.

CLAUSTHAL, or **KLAUSTHAL**, *klo'-stal*, a town of Hanover, in the Upper Hartz, close by Zellerfeld. The public buildings are, a mine-office, two churches, a public school, an orphan-house, a museum, and a mint. It is the principal mining town in the Hartz, and near it are the richest lead and silver mines in that country. *Pop.* about 10,000.

CLAVIJO Y FAXARDO, Joseph, *kla-ve'-cho e fax-ar'-do*, a Spanish writer, who was named keeper of the royal records, and translated from the French the Natural History of Buffon, a work highly esteemed. This procured for him the vice-directorship of the Cabinet of Natural History of Madrid, which post he retained till his death, in 1806. **B.** in the Canary Isles, 1730.—Behaving very unworthily to a sister of Beaumarchais, a French writer, the latter fought a duel with Clavijo,

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and made the Spaniard sign a declaration that he had been guilty of a misdeed, and Clavijo was, in consequence, disgraced by the king for a term. This episode has been dramatized by Göthe and others.

CLAXBY, *klax'-be*, the name of several parishes of England, none of them with a population above 300.

CLAY, *klai*, the name of several counties in the United States, with populations varying from 6,000 to 12,000. They are situate in the following states:—Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri.

CLAY, Henry, an American statesman, who was called to the bar at an early age, and distinguished himself as an advocate. In 1803 he was elected member of the Kentucky legislature, and in 1806 a member of the senate at Washington. He afterwards was elected a member of Congress, and became president of that body. In 1814 he was one of the commission sent to Ghent to negotiate peace with Great Britain, and in 1825 was appointed, by President Adams, foreign secretary. In 1823 he contested the presidency with General Jackson, but was defeated, and again in 1832, 1836, and 1844, he was a candidate, but did not meet with success. Retiring, for a time, from public affairs, he returned to take his seat in the senate, and there enjoyed, until a short time before his death, a very great influence. **B.** in Virginia, 1777; **D.** 1852.—Henry Clay was the head of the Whigs. Of a conciliatory disposition, he on two occasions, in 1820 and in 1850, succeeded in effecting a compromise between the slave states and the abolitionists, and his death was felt as a public loss.

CLAYDON, *klai'-don*, the name of several parishes of England, none of them with a population above 1,000.

CLAYTON, *klai'-ton*, a county of Iowa, U. S. *Area*, 758 square miles. *Pop.* 4,000.—Also a township in New York, on the St. Lawrence, 12 miles from Watertown. *Pop.* 4,300.

CLAYTON, the name of several parishes and townships of England, none of them with a population above 5,300.

CLEANTHES, *kle-an'-thes*, a Grecian philosopher, a disciple of Zeno. While pursuing his studies, he maintained himself by his manual labour,—succeeded his master in the school, and had for pupils kings Antigonus and Chrysippus. Starved himself to death at the age of 90, 240 B.C.

CLEARCHUS, *kle-ar'-kus*, a Lacedæmonian general, who was condemned to death for having abused his authority at Byzantium, where he had been sent as an ally. Retiring into Persia, he offered his services to the younger Cyrus, and raised a body of Greek mercenaries, with whom he acted against Artaxerxes, the brother of Cyrus, and king of Persia. After the battle of Cunaxa, where Cyrus fell, and whilst he was leading the retreat of the 10,000 immortalized by his successor Xenophon, Tissaphernes, the Persian general, inveigled him into an interview, and slew him, 401 A.C.

CLEARFIELD, *kleer'-feeld*, a county in the central part of Pennsylvania, U.S., on a creek which runs into the W. branch of the Susquehanna. *Area*, 1,425 square miles. *Pop.* 13,000.

CLÉMENTE, Isaure, *klai'-mawnee*, a wealthy and illustrious lady of Toulouse, who was descended, it is supposed, from the counts of that city. Towards the year 1490, she instituted at Toulouse the "Jeux Floraux" (Floral Fêtes), and left considerable revenues for the support of these gatherings. **B.** about 1450; **D.** 1500 or 1513. These fêtes were established to encourage the art of poesy, and at them were distributed prizes for the best effusions. These prizes consisted of different flowers in gold or silver. Something of the same kind had been commenced in 1322, and in 1695 an academy was founded from the funds, and exists at this day.

CLÉMENT, St., *klai'-maw*, the name of numerous villages and parishes of France, none of them with a population above 2,000.

CLEMENT I. and **II.**, *klem'-ent*, popes of Rome, of whom one died about 100, and the other 1017.

CLEMENT III. succeeded Gregory VIII. in 1187, and preached a crusade against the Saracens. **D.** 1191.

CLEMENT IV. was elected in 1265. He signed, with St. Louis of France, the "Pragmatic Sanction," which put an end to the differences existing between Rome and France. **D.** at Viterbo, 1268.

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CLEMENT V. was elected in 1305, and removed the residence of the popes from Rome to Avignon. He was the tool of Philip the Fair of France, and, at his desire, suppressed the order of Knights Templars. **D.** 1314.

CLEMENT VI. was elected in 1342. In his pontificate, Rienzi attempted to establish the republic at Rome. This pope was a learned man, and had a prodigious memory. **D.** 1352.

CLEMENT VII., cousin of Leo X., succeeded Adrian VI. in 1523. He entered into the "holy league," with Francis I. of France, the Italian princes, and Henry VIII. of England, against the emperor Charles V. In the war which ensued, Rome was taken and plundered, and the pope himself was shut up in the castle of St. Angelo. He had, consequently, to make terms with Charles. Subsequently, Henry VIII. having repudiated Catharine of Aragon and married Anne Boleyn, Clement excommunicated him in 1534. This occasioned a schism, and ultimately resulted in the separation of England from the Romish church. **D.** 1534.

CLEMENT VIII. was elected in 1592. He absolved Henry IV. of France, upon that monarch making public profession of Catholicism, and was chiefly instrumental in bringing about the peace of Vervins in 1593. He elevated to the rank of cardinal, Baronius, Bellarmine, and other distinguished men, and was a learned and sagacious pontiff. **D.** 1605.

CLEMENT IX. was elected in 1667. During his pontificate, Candia was taken from the Venetians by the Turks. **D.** 1669.

CLEMENT X. was the successor of the above. Being of great age, the government was left in the hands of Cardinal Paluzzi, a distant relative. **D.** 1676.

CLEMENT XI. was elected in 1700. His pontificate was disturbed by the quarrels of the Jesuits and the Jansenists, and on issuing the famous bull "Unigenitus," a schism was produced, which lasted many years, between France and Rome. **D.** 1721.

CLEMENT XII. succeeded Benedict XIII. in 1730, and reformed many abuses of the church. **D.** 1740.

CLEMENT XIII. was elected in 1758. The Jesuits having been expelled from France, Spain, Portugal, and Naples, he made great but useless efforts to reinstate them. In 1768 he lost Avignon and Benevento. **D.** 1769.—There is a splendid mausoleum to him in St. Peter's, executed by Canova, who was eight years employed on it.

CLEMENT XIV. was the successor of the above. Of a conciliating disposition, he lived on good terms with all the European courts, and recovered Avignon and Benevento, which had been lost under the preceding pontiff. Pressed to decide the question of the abolition of the order of the Jesuits, he, in 1773, after temporizing for several years, issued the bull ordaining their suppression. **D.** 1774.

CLEMENT, Francis, a learned French Benedictine monk, who continued the "Literary History of France," commenced by Rivet. He composed the 11th and 12th volumes of that compilation, and also published the 12th and 13th volumes of the collection of French historians begun by Boquet. His greatest achievement, however, was the extension and improvement of the work entitled "L'Art de vérifier les Dates, après J.C.," which had been originated by Dantine, and re-written and published by Clémencet. After thirteen years' labour, he raised it to three large vols. folio, which appeared from 1783 to 1792. He was meditating the production of a similar work on ancient chronology, with the title of "L'Art de vérifier les Dates avant J.C.," when he died, in 1793. **B.** at Bèze, in Burgundy, 1714.—Clement was a laborious writer, and was the author of several other works besides those mentioned above.

CLEMENT DANES, ST., a parish of London, a little to the W. of Temple Bar. It has a church in the Strand. *Area*, 52 acres. *Pop.* 16,000.

CLEMENTI, Muzio, *kle-men'te*, an eminent Italian musical composer, and considered the father of pianoforte music. At an early age he evinced a decided predilection for his art, and even in his ninth year passed his examination as an organist. In his thirteenth, he wrote a mass for four voices, and attracted the notice of Mr. Peter Beckford, an English gentle-

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man travelling in Italy, who became his patron, and took him to his seat in Dorsetshire, in England. Here he devoted himself to other studies, and became accomplished in several languages, as well as in various branches of science, without neglecting the cultivation of his talents in the more particular art in which he seemed, by nature, designed to excel. In his 18th year he composed his celebrated opera, which is considered the basis on which the whole fabric of modern pianoforte sonatas is founded. His fame now extended to the continent, and he rose to the highest rank in his profession. In 1800 he engaged in the music trade, still continuing, however, to devote himself to his art throughout the remainder of his days. **B.** at Rome, 1752; **D.** in London, 1832.—He was buried in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey.

CLEOBIS and BITON, *kle'-o-bis, bi'-ton*, two youths, sons of Cydippe, the priestess of Juno, at Argos. When oxen could not be procured to draw their mother's chariot to the temple of Juno, they put themselves under the yoke, and drew it, amidst the acclamations of the multitude, who congratulated the mother on the piety of her sons. Cydippe entreated the goddess to reward them with the best gift that could be granted to mortals. When Cydippe came forth from the temple, she found her sons "asleep for ever" in each other's arms.

CLEOBULUS, *kle-o-bu'-lus*, one of the seven wise men of Greece, was the son of Evagoras, of Lindos, and was famous for his fine form. His maxims were, "Do good unto your friends, that you may attach them to you the more; do good unto your enemies, that you may make friends of them." **D.** 560 B.C.

CLEOBURY MORTIMOR, *kle-o'-ber-e*, a parish and town of Shropshire, 10 miles from Ludlow, beautifully situated in a valley. The Clew hills, in the vicinity, abound in coals and ironstone. *Pop.* 1,716, mostly engaged in the collieries and agriculture.

CLEOMBROTUS, *kle-om'-bro-tus*, king of Sparta, gave battle, at Leuctra, to the Thebans, headed by Epaminondas, and was there killed, 371 B.C.—This battle, where the Spartan army was almost entirely destroyed, put an end to the pre-eminence of Sparta in Greece.

CLEOMENES III., *kle-om'-e-nes*, king of Sparta, succeeded his father Leonidas. He was of an enterprising spirit, and resolved to restore the ancient discipline of Lysurgus in its full force, by banishing luxury and intemperance. He made war against the Achæans, and attempted to destroy their league. Aratus, the general of the Achæans, who supposed himself inferior to his enemy, called Antigonus to his assistance; and Cleomenes, when he had fought the unfortunate battle of Sellasia, 222 B.C., retired into Egypt, to the court of Ptolemy Evergetes, where his wife and children had gone before him. Ptolemy received him with great cordiality; but his successor, weak and suspicious, soon expressed his jealousy of this noble stranger, and imprisoned him. Cleomenes killed himself, and his body was flayed and exposed on a cross, 219 B.C.—There were others of this name, but of inferior note.

CLEON, *kle'-on*, a name common to many eminent Greeks, of whom the most famous is an Athenian, who, though originally a tanner, became, by his intrigues and eloquence, general of the armies of the state. He took Theron, in Thrace, and was killed at Amphipolis, in a battle with Brasidas, the Spartan general, 422 B.C.

CLEOPATRA, *kle-o-pä'-tra*, queen of Egypt, famous for her great beauty, crimes, and misfortunes, was the daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, who died 51 B.C., leaving his eldest son, Ptolemy Dionysius, and his daughter, Cleopatra, to reign conjointly over the kingdom. They, however, disagreed, and Cleopatra was compelled to seek for safety in Syria. Here she met Cæsar, whilst engaged in the pursuit of Pompey, after the battle of Pharsalia, and, by her fascinating manners, completely won him over to her cause. Accordingly, he determined that she should be seated on the Egyptian throne, which led to an attack upon his own quarters by the king's troops. This resulted in the overthrow of her brother's forces, and himself being drowned in the Nile. Cleopatra then ascended the throne in conjunction with her younger brother Ptolemy, whom she subsequently poisoned. On the return of Cæsar to Rome, she followed him, and lived there till his assassination,

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44 B.C. After this event she returned to Egypt, and about 40 B.C., after the battle of Philippi, was summoned by Antony, to answer the charge alleged against her, of having assisted Brutus. When she made her appearance before him, however, he could not resist her charms, and was induced to marry her, repudiating his former consort, Octavia, the sister of Augustus. War now ensued between Augustus and Antony, and, at the battle of Actium, Cleopatra fled, and her paramour was defeated. The fallen queen, to escape the humiliation of gracing the triumph of Augustus, applied an asp to her breast, and died of the wound, 30 B.C.—She was a woman of genius, versed in several languages, but ambitious and voluptuous, although in her greatest extravagances there was a splendour and grandeur which seemed almost to refine them. With her ended the dynasty of the Greek kings in Egypt, which began with Ptolemæus, the son of Lagus, 323 B.C. (See ANTONY and CÆSAR.)

CLEOSTRATUS, *kle-ost'-trū-tus*, an ancient philosopher and astronomer of Tenedos. He is said to have introduced the constellations of the zodiac, and reformed the Greek calendar. Lived between 548 and 432 B.C.

CLER, LE, General, *le(r)klair*, a distinguished French officer, who fell, mortally wounded, on the field of Magenta, June 4, 1859.

CLERK, John, of Eldin, *klerk*, the inventor of an improved system of naval tactics, in reference to what is called "breaking the line." This idea was first acted upon by Sir George (afterwards Lord) Rodney, on the 12th April, 1782, when the French, under De Grasse, were defeated in the W. Indies. His plan was subsequently acted upon by both Howe and Nelson, and uniformly met with success. He published an account of his system in "An Essay on Naval Tactics, &c.," but his claim to the originality of the idea has been disputed by General Sir Howard Douglas, whose father was captain of Rodney's fleet at the time of the action, and who claims the merit for Lord Rodney. Mr. Clerk had never made a single voyage on sea, and was therefore no practical sailor. B. in Scotland; D. 1812.

CLERMONT-FERRAND, *klair'-mawnt*, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme, situate between two small rivers, 212 miles from Paris. It has rather a gloomy appearance, and may be said to consist of two towns, Clermont and Mont Ferrand, united by a promenade. The cathedral, which stands in the centre of the town, is one of the finest in France, though it is in an imperfect state. The college is a beautiful edifice, and there is a cabinet of natural history, a botanic garden, a neat theatre, and several hospitals. There are four public squares, the largest of which serves as a market-place. In one of them is an elegant obelisk, erected by the town to the memory of General Desaix, who was born in the neighbourhood; and in one of its suburbs is the fountain of St. Alyne, which for 700 years has deposited its incrustations upon one spot, until they have formed a singular natural bridge. *Manf.* Paper, hats, leather, pottery, linen, serge, rattens, druggets, and other woollen stuffs. *Pop.* 34,000.—Here, in 1095, Peter the Hermit, assisted by Pope Urban V., proclaimed the first crusade.—It is the name of several other small towns in France.

CLERMONT, a county in the S.W. of Ohio, U.S., on Ohio river. *Area*, 484 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile in the usual cerealia. *Pop.* 32,000.—Also a township in Columbia county, New York, U.S., on the Hudson, 45 miles below Albany. *Pop.* 1,200.

CLERMONT-TONNÈRE, an island of the Pacific Ocean, presenting a slight elevation above the sea. *Ext.* 10 miles long, by about 2 broad. *Lat.* 18° 32' 49" S. *Lon.* 136° 21' 12" W. The French claim its discovery by Admiral Duperry in 1825.

CLEVEDON, *kleve'-don*, two parishes in England, neither of them with a population above 2,000.

CLEVELAND, *kleve'-land*, a county of the United States, in N. Carolina. *Area*, 640 square miles. *Pop.* 11,000.—Also a post-township of Ohio, at the mouth of Cuyahoga river, on Lake Erie, 54 miles from Warren. The Ohio Canal has its terminus in this town, and its harbour is one of the best on the lake. The trade is also extensive. *Pop.* 18,000.

CLEVELAND, a subdivision of the North Riding of the county of York, bounded by the German Ocean on the E., by the river Tees on the N., by the Cleveland

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Hills on the S., and by Allertonshire on the W. *Ext.* 40 miles long, with an average breadth of 16 to 18. It comprises the port of Middlesbrough, the market-towns of Gisborough, Stokesley, and Yarm, and the watering-places of Redcar, Cotham, and numerous villages and hamlets.—At one of these (Mar-ton) the celebrated Captain Cook was born, and the not less distinguished Lawrence Sterne, author of "Tristram Shandy," held the curacy of Skelton, a village in the same district. The Cleveland Hills are remarkably abundant in iron-stone, and several blast-furnaces for the reduction of the ore are established in their neighbourhood. From them, also, and especially from a remarkable conical hill, about 2,000 feet high, called Rosebury Topping, a fine view of the sea, the river Tees, and the vale of Cleveland, is obtained. *Pop.* about 40,000, chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits.

CLEVELAND, or **CLEIVELAND**, John, an English poet, joined the army of the cavaliers, and was the first poet who sung in favour of the royal cause. In 1655, being taken prisoner, he was released by Cromwell, to whom he sent a moving petition. B. at Loughborough, 1613; D. in London, 1659. The best edition of his works is that of 1687.—Fuller, in his "Worthies of Leicestershire," says of this poet that he was "a general artist, pure Latinist, exquisite orator, and eminent poet." We have, however, an opportunity of judging, and think that his genius will hardly sustain such extravagant praise. When he was in the zenith of his fame, the sheets of "Paradise Lost" were struggling into a dim light through the mists of bigotry and party prejudice. The great epic was scarcely read, whilst impression after impression of Cleveland's poems were pouring from the press. But how changed are these things now! Milton lives, and shall endure as long as the language; whilst the effusions of the other are never heard of among the people.

CLEVES, *klaives*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, about 2½ miles from the Rhine, and 12 miles from Nimeguen. It is neatly built in the Dutch style, and surrounded by walls, but not strongly fortified. *Pop.* about 9,000.—Cleves was formerly the capital of the ancient duchy of Cleves, which formed a portion of the German empire.

CLEW BAY, *kloo*, an inlet of the Atlantic, in the county of Mayo, Connaught, Ireland. Opposite its entrance is Clare Island, and at its upper end an archipelago of about 300 small fertile and cultivated islands.

CLIFFE, *klif*, the name of several townships and parishes of England, none of them with a population above 1,500.

CLIFTON, *klif'-ton*, a parish and village of Gloucestershire, about 1 mile from Bristol. *Area* of parish, 910 acres. The town is a watering-place, standing on the summit of a limestone rock, separated from another by the river Avon. It has hot baths which contain an unusual quantity of carbonic acid gas, with salts of magnesia. Over the Avon, it was in contemplation to erect a suspension-bridge, which would admit under it the largest ships; but although the supports were raised some years ago, the bridge has not been proceeded with. *Pop.* 18,000.

CLIFTON, the name of numerous parishes in England, none of them with a population above 3,000.

CLINTON DE WITT, *klin'-ton*, an active public citizen of New York, who filled the office of mayor in 1815, when he became a candidate for the presidency of the United States, but was unsuccessful. Between 1817 and 1826 he was frequently elected governor of the state of New York; but he is noticed here principally on account of his being the most ardent promoter of the scheme for cutting the great canal from Lake Erie to the Atlantic Ocean. B. at Little Britain, Orange county, New York, 1769; D. 1828.

CLINTON, Henry, K.C.B., an English general, who, in 1783, was appointed to the command of the army in N. America, but in 1781 was so unsuccessful that his conduct was severely censured, and he returned to England in the following year. Soon after, he published a narrative of his conduct, which was replied to by Earl Cornwallis, and again vindicated by Sir Henry. In 1784 he published a farther defence of himself. He then filled the appointment of governor of Limerick,

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and was just made governor of Gibraltar when he died, in 1795.

CLINTON, the name of several counties in the United States, with populations varying between 4,000 and 40,000. They are situate in the following states: New York, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, and Iowa. There are, besides, a number of townships, with populations varying between 800 and 2,000.

CLIO, *klí'-o*, one of the nine muses, who presides over history. She is represented crowned with laurels, holding in her right hand a trumpet, and in the left a scroll.

CLISHEIM, or **CLISSEVAL**, *klis'-hime*, the highest mountain of the Outer Hebrides. It is situate in the island of Harris, 6 miles from Tarbet. *Height*, 2,700 feet.

CLIST, *klis't*, the name of several parishes of England, none of them with a population above 1,600.

CLISTHENES, *klis'-the-ness*, an Athenian, of the family of Alcmaeon. It is said that he invented the ostracism, and that he was the first who was banished by that institution.

CLITHEROE, *klith'-e-ro*, a town of Lancashire, on the Ribble, 28 miles by railway from Manchester. It is built at the base of Pendle Hill, which rises 1,800 feet above the level of the sea. Its public buildings are a chapel of ease, a grammar-school, founded in 1554 by Queen Mary, a mechanics' institute, and a gaol. *Manf.* Cotton fabrics. *Pop.* 12,000.

CLITURNUS, *kli-tum'-nus*, a river of Campania, whose waters, when drunk, made oxen white.

CLITUS, *klí'-tus*. The most conspicuous of this name was the friend and foster-brother of Alexander the Great. He had saved the king's life in a battle, yet Alexander killed him with a javelin, in a fit of anger, when he was intoxicated, because, at a feast, he preferred the actions of Philip to those of his son. Alexander was afterwards inconsolable for the loss of a friend whom he had so wantonly sacrificed in the hour of drunkenness. Lived in the 4th century B.C.

CLIVE, of Plassy, Robert, Lord, *klive*, was educated at several schools, but with so little success, that his father, despairing of his becoming eminent in any profession, obtained him a place as a writer in the Honourable East-India Company's service. Disgusted with this occupation, however, he quitted the desk in 1747, and entered the army, in which he so highly distinguished himself at the taking of a fort belonging to the rajah of Tanjore, that he obtained the post of commissary-general. Soon afterwards, the French, under Duplex, began to discover their ambitious designs on India, which roused the jealousy of the English, when war was entered upon, and when the genius of Clive had many opportunities of displaying itself. The French and their allies, however, gained numerous advantages. In 1751, Trichinopoly, the seat of Ali Khan, the ally of the English, was besieged by the French; on which Clive's superior genius suggested the advantage of attacking the city of Arcot, and the attempt succeeded beyond expectation. This circumstance drew off the enemy from Trichinopoly to retake Arcot, which Clive defended in such a manner that the siege was raised. This success was followed by a series of victories, and the overthrow of the enemy. In 1753 Clive embarked for England, to rest awhile and recruit his health, when he was presented, by the Court of Directors with a sword set with diamonds. In 1755 he returned to India as governor of Fort St. David, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and, shortly after, he assisted Admiral Watson in reducing Angria, the pirate, taking Gheriah, his capital, and all his treasures. In the mean time, Surajah-u-Dowla, the nabob, had made a successful attack on the British, captured a number of prisoners, and immured upwards of a hundred of them in the "Black Hole" of Calcutta. This brought Clive at once to that place, which he took, completely defeating the army of Surajah, whom, after the victory of Plassy, in 1757, he compelled to sue for peace. Clive now entered Moorsheadabad, and placed Meer Jaffier, one of the nabob's officers, on the throne. The Mogul conferred on him the title of omrah of the empire, with a grant of lands, said to produce £27,000 a year. In 1759 he destroyed a large Dutch armament, sent against him, in Bengal; and, in

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the following year, returned to England, and was created an Irish peer. In 1764 he went to Bengal as president, where he soon restored tranquillity, and returned home in 1767. In 1769 he was made knight of the Bath. In 1773 a motion was made in the House of Commons to resolve that, "in the acquisition of his wealth, Lord Clive had abused the powers with which he had been intrusted." He defended himself with spirit and modesty; and the motion was not only rejected, but the house resolved, that "Lord Clive had rendered great and meritorious services to his country." This ungrateful treatment, however, penetrated his soul, and in a fit of gloom he put an end to his existence, in 1774. *b.* at Styche, near Market Drayton, in Shropshire, 1725.—Lord Chatham called him "a heaven-born general, who, without experience, surpassed all the officers of his time." He represented Shrewsbury in parliament from 1760 to his death. He left £70,000 to the invalids in the Company's service. His lordship married a sister of Dr. Maskelyne, astronomer-royal, by whom he had five children. A statue was, in 1859, erected temporarily to his memory, opposite the government offices in Whitehall, with the view of its being ultimately transferred to Shrewsbury.

CLOACINA, *klo-a-sí'-na*, a goddess at Rome, who presided over the cloacæ, or receptacles for the filth of the whole city, begun by Tarquin the Elder, and finished by Tarquin the Proud. Public officers, called *curatores cloacarum urbis*, were chosen to take care of the cloacæ.

CLOCH, or **CLOUGH POINT**, *klok*, a headland of Renfrewshire, Scotland, 4 miles from Greenock. It has a lighthouse upon it, 70 feet above the water-line.

CLODOALD, or **ST. CLOUD**, *klo'-do-ald*, son of Clodomir, and grandson of Clovis, king of France. After the death of his father, and the murder of his two brothers (*see* **CLODOMIR**), he became a monk, and found refuge in a monastery near Paris, which took from him the name of St. Cloud. *b.* at St. Cloud, 560.

CLIDIUS, *PR.*, *klo'-de-us*, a turbulent Roman citizen, descended of an illustrious family. He made himself notorious by his licentiousness, avarice, and ambition. He introduced himself in women's clothes into the house of J. Cæsar, whilst Pompeia, Cæsar's wife, of whom he was enamoured, was celebrating the mysteries of Ceres, or Bona Dea, at which no man was permitted to be present. Tried for this violation of human and divine laws, he succeeded in corrupting his judges. From a patrician he became a plebeian, in order to be eligible for a tribune; and was an inveterate enemy to Cato and Cicero. By his influence he procured the banishment of the latter, who, was, however, soon afterwards recalled. Killed by the slaves of Milo in a quarrel, 51 B.C.

CLODOMIR, *klo'-do-meer*, son of Clovis, succeeded, on the death of his father in 511, to the kingdom of Orleans. He fought against Sigismund, king of Burgundy, took him prisoner, and put him to death. He, himself, was afterwards slain in a battle with Gondemar, Sigismund's successor in 524.—He left three children, of whom two were murdered by their uncles, and the third, Clodoald, saved himself by flight.

CLOGHER, *klog'-er*, an ancient episcopal city of Ireland, 82 miles from Dublin. It has greatly fallen into decay; but has still a cathedral, bishop's palace, a prison, a workhouse, and is the head of a poor-law union. *Pop.* 600.—The barony in which this town stands has an area of 97,569 acres, and a population of 39,000.—Also the name of several parishes of Ireland, none of them with a population above 1,800.

CLON, *klon*, a prefix to numerous places in Ireland. It signifies a fertile strip of land, entirely inclosed by a bog, or by water, on the one side, and a bog on the other. The number of names with which it is allied is about ninety; and the following are those towns which have the largest populations, or are otherwise remarkable.

CLONAKILTY, *klon'-a-kill'-te*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, situate in a bay of the Atlantic, called Clonakilty Bay, 20 miles from Cork. Its public buildings are a church, court-house, barracks, bride-well, and a linen-hall. It has a good market for yarn. *Pop.* 3,500.

CLONALLON, *klon-ál'-lon*, a parish in Downshire. *Pop.* 5,800.

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CLONARD, *klon-ard'*, a town in the county of Meath, Ireland, 11 miles from Trim. *Pop.* 4,000.

CLONCLARE, *klon-klair'*, a parish in Leitrim. *Pop.* 9,500.

CLONDAVADDOCK, *klon-da-vad-dok*, a parish of Donegal. *Area*, 27,376 acres. *Pop.* 8,500.

CLONES, *klones*, a town in the county of Monaghan, Ireland, 10 miles from Monaghan. It is the head of a poor-law union, and has a trade in corn and linen. *Pop.* 2,500.

CLONFERT, *klon-fert'*, a parish and village in the county of Galway, Ireland, 36 miles from Galway. *Pop.* 3,881.—The name also of two bogs in the same county, traversed by the Grand Canal.—A parish in Cork county. *Pop.* 15,605.

CLONMELL, *klon-mell'*, a town of Ireland, in the counties of Waterford and Tipperary, pleasantly situate on the river Suir, 14 miles from Cashel. It consists of four cross streets, regularly built, having its public buildings of stone. The principal of these are a church, Roman Catholic and other chapels, an asylum, a county-house, gaol, infirmary, mechanics' institute, and several banks. *Manf.* Cotton fabrics. *Pop.* 15,500.

CLONTARE, *klon-tarf'*, a village of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, about 2½ miles from the castle of Dublin. *Pop.* 200.—In the neighbourhood of this village the troops of Brian Boru defeated the united forces of the Irish and the Danes in 1014, he himself, however, being slain.

CLONTHAL, or **KLONTHAL**, *klon-tal'*, a lake of Switzerland, 3 miles from Glarus. *Ext.* 2 miles long, by 1 broad. It is elevated 2,526 feet above the sea.

CLONTIBRET, *klon-ti-bret'*, a parish of Monaghan, Ireland. *Area*, 26,554 acres. *Pop.* 12,300.

CLOOTZ, John Baptist de, *klootz*, better known by the name of "Anacharsis Clootz," was a Prussian baron, who, at the beginning of the French revolution, distinguished himself by his impiety and extravagances. After performing various feats of madness, calling himself Anacharsis, and the "Orator of the Human Race," he gave a large sum to the Assembly to make war against all kings, and demanded that a price should be put on the king of Prussia. He also denied the authority of all rulers, even that of the Creator, and published a work to that effect. Guillotined under Robespierre, 1794.—He was nephew to the learned Cornelius Pauw, of Berlin.

CLOTAIRE I., *klo-tair'*, king of France, was the son of Clovis and Clotilda. He, at first, was only king of Soissons, in 511, but became, in 551, master of the whole of France, on the death of his brothers. *B.* 497; *D.* 561.

CLOTAIRE II. succeeded his father, Chilperic I., in the kingdom of Soissons, at the age of four months. His mother maintained the kingdom for him against the efforts of Childebert, and afterwards becoming possessed of Austrasia, he reigned over the whole of the kingdom. *B.* 584; *D.* 628.

CLOTAIRE III. came to the throne of Burgundy in 656, on the death of his father, Clovis II. *B.* 652; *D.* 670. Batilda, his mother, governed during his minority with great wisdom.

CLOTAIRE IV. reigned only in name from 717 to 719, Charles Martel, mayor of the palace, having the real power.

CLOTZE, or **KLOTZE**, *klotze*, a village of Prussian Saxony, 40 miles from Magdeburg. *Pop.* 2,500.

CLOUD, *Str.*, *kloo*, a parish and town of France, in the department of the Seine-et-Oise, and situate on the banks of the Seine, on the railway from Paris to Versailles. *Pop.* 4,000.—The historical associations of this place are intimately connected with the royalty of France. Its palace, which is very beautiful, was originally the property of the dukes of Orleans, and, for a long period, was a summer residence of the kings of France. Its fountains are extremely elegant, and its park extensive. Here, in 1799, Napoleon I. dismissed the Assembly of Five Hundred, and caused himself to be proclaimed first consul; and here, in 1830, Charles X. put his signature to the ordinances which cost him his throne.

CLOVIS I., *klo-vis*, the founder of the French monarchy, succeeded Childeric, his father, in 481. His kingdom then was bounded by the sea and the river

Clyde

Scheldt on the N. and E., on the W. by the dioceses of Théroutanne and Boulogne, and on the S. by Cambray. He was not, however, slow in extending these territories. In 486 he attacked Soissons, and made that place his capital. In 493 he took Paris, and removed his residence to that city. Three years later he turned his arms against the Germans, and defeated them at Tolbiac. After that victory he embraced Christianity, at the solicitation of his wife Clotilda, and was baptized at Rheims. He afterwards defeated the king of Burgundy, and, in 507, gained a great victory over Alaric, king of the Goths, whom he killed with his own hand, thus obtaining Aquitaine. He was now at the height of his power; but he sullied the successes of his reign by putting to death several chiefs, whose ambition he feared. *B.* 465; *D.* 511, dividing his estates between his four children, Thierry, Clodomir, Childebert, and Clotaire.

CLOVIS II., second son of Dagobert, king of Neustria and Burgundy, whom he succeeded in 638. *B.* 633; *D.* 656.

CLOVIS III., the son of Thierry III., king of France, whom he succeeded in 691, at the age of nine, and reigned five years, under the guardianship of Pepin Heristal, master of the palace. *D.* 695.

CLOYNE, *kloin*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, 12 miles from Cork. Its chief buildings are a cathedral, Roman Catholic cathedral, monastery, nunnery, and round tower. In its neighbourhood are some valuable marble-quarries. *Pop.* 1,800.

CLUNIE, *kloo-ne*, a river in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, falling into the Dee.—A parish, 13 miles from Perth, and containing a loch of the same name. *Area* of parish, 8,000 acres. *Pop.* 800.

CLUNY, a parish of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, 16 miles from Aberdeen. *Area*, 7,000 acres. *Pop.* 1,200.

CLUNY, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, 46 miles from Lyons. It stands on the banks of the Grône, which is here crossed by two bridges. *Manf.* Linen, leather, and gloves; paper, earthenware, and oil-mills. It has also a considerable trade in corn, cattle, and timber. *Pop.* 4,500.

CLUSES, *kloose*, a town of Savoy, 23 miles from Geneva. *Manf.* Clocks and watch-movements. *Pop.* 2,000.

CLUSONE, *kloo-so-nai*, a town of Lombardy, 18 miles from Bergamo. In its neighbourhood are copper-foundries and vitriol-works. *Pop.* 5,500.—A river of Italy, joining the Po 18 miles from Turin.

CLWYD, *kloo-ud*, a river of N. Wales, running through Denbighshire and Flintshire, and falling into the Irish Sea about 6 miles below St. Asaph. Its valley is one of the most beautiful in Wales.

CLYDE, *kli-de*, one of the largest rivers of Scotland, rising in the S. part of Lanarkshire, and forming an arm of the sea, called the Firth of Clyde, near the castle of Dumbarton. It becomes navigable at the city of Glasgow. *Length*, from its source, near Rodger Law, to Glasgow, 70 miles; from Glasgow to the S. point of the island of Bute, 40. In the parish of Lanark are the **FALLS** of the Clyde, 230 feet high. In 1812 the first boat in Europe, successfully propelled by steam, was launched on this river, and the **DALE** of the **CLYDE**, or **CLYDESDALE**, is celebrated for its orchards and its horses. It gave the title of Lord Clyde to Sir Colin Campbell. (*See* **CLYDE**, Lord.) In 1859 a fort called Matilda was erected for the defence of the Clyde, on the projecting point midway between Greenock and Gourock, opposite Rosneath-point.

CLYDE, Colin Campbell, Lord. On the 29th of December, 1853, a Glasgow paper announced the death of the father of Lord Clyde, who, towards the end of the last century, was nothing more than an apprentice to an eminent cabinet-maker in the city of Glasgow. His name was John McLiver, and he became a journeyman in his trade, whilst the future Lord Clyde was yet a lively black-headed boy running about the workshop as Colin McLiver. His mother's maiden name was Campbell, which Colin afterwards assumed, as having, in his conception, a more dignified, if not a more military sound. Colin, by the advice of his mother's relations, entered the army in 1808, and served throughout the peninsular war. He was in the battle of Vimiera, was twice wounded at San Sebastian, and also received a hurt at the passage of the Bidassoa.

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Clytemnestra

In 1814-15 he went to America, but does not appear to have been in much active service till 1842, when he commanded the 98th foot regiment in the Chinese war. In 1848 he was sent to Hindostan, where he remained till 1852, being present at Chillianwallah and Goojerat, and received for his services the thanks of the East-India Company and the British parliament, with the order from his sovereign of K.C.B. In 1854 he became brigadier-general, colonel of the 67th regiment, and a major-general, and accompanied the army sent to the aid of Turkey. In 1855 he was made a knight grand cross of the order of the Bath, and in the Crimea greatly distinguished himself against the Russians. At the battle of the Alma he led the Highland brigade; and at Balaklava ranged the 93rd Highlanders into a "thin red line" of single file, which, by the deadly precision of its fire, succeeded in repelling a charge of Russian cavalry. In 1857 he was dispatched to India as military commander-in-chief, to endeavour to stay the torrent of the sepoy rebellion, which was then desolating that part of the British empire. Here his measures were characterized by great prudence and sagacity. He gradually but effectually drove the rebels from their strongholds, and in November of the same year relieved the garrison of Lucknow, with Sir James Outram and Sir H. Havelock at their head. For this, in conjunction with his other brilliant deeds and the whole tenour of his conduct in India, he was raised to the peerage in 1859, with the title of Lord Clyde. B. at Glasgow, 1792. (See AGRA, BENGAL, &c.)

CLYTEMNESTRA, *kli'-tem-nes'-tra*, a daughter of Tyndarus, king of Sparta, by Leda, and the wife of Agamemnon, king of Argos. (See AGAMEMNON.)

Co, Coos, and Cos, *kos*, one of the Cyclades, situate near the coasts of Asia, about 15 miles from Halicarnassus. It gave birth to Hippocrates and Apelles, and was famous for its fertility, and the wine and silk-worms which it produced.

Coa, *ko'-a*, a river of Portugal, which rises in the Sierra de Gata, and, after a course of 80 miles, falls into the Douro 5 miles from Torre de Moncorvo.

COAHUILA, or COHAUILA, *ko'-a-oo-e-la*, a department of the Mexican confederation, inclosed by the departments of Nuevo-Leon, Durango, and Zacatecas, except on the N., where it is separated from the Texas by the Rio Bravo del Norte. Area, 30,740 square miles. Desc. Mountainous, intersected by fertile valleys, although cattle-rearing is the principal branch of industry. It has some silver-mines. Pop. 76,000. Lat. between 24° and 30° N. Lon. between 100° and 102° W.

COANZA, *ko-an'-za*, a large river of Congo, in Western Africa. After a rapid course of perhaps about 500 miles, it falls into the Atlantic, in lat. 9° 10' S., lon. 14° 22' E.

COATES, *kotes*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 500.

COBAN, *ko'-ban*, a city of Central America, on the Rio Dulu, 90 miles from Guatemala. Pop. estimated at 14,000.

COBB, *kob*, a county in Georgia, U.S. Area, 520 square miles. Desc. Fertile in corn, wheat, oats, and cotton. Pop. 14,000.

COBBE, the principal town of the country of Darfur, in Central Africa. Lat. 14° 11' N. Lon. 28° 8' E.

COBBETT, William, *kob'-bet*, one of the boldest and purest English political writers, was the son of a small farmer and publican in Sussex. He was bred to country life, but going to Portsmouth, in 1782, he first beheld the sea, which seems, at once, to have unsettled all his notions of rural existence, for the next day he made application for employment on board a man-of-war. In this, however, he was not successful, and in the following year, being at Guildford fair, he took the sudden determination of proceeding to London, where he was engaged as a copying clerk to an attorney. Becoming disgusted with this employment, he went to Chatham, where he enlisted in a regiment of foot, and, in a short time, was, as a corporal for good conduct, landed on the shores of New Brunswick, N. America. Here he rose to the rank of sergeant-major, and after a service of eight years, returned to England, where, at his own earnest request, he got his discharge, on account of his good behaviour and the services he had rendered the regiment. Shortly afterwards he went

Cobden

to France, to avoid prosecuting a charge which he had preferred against four officers of his regiment for peculation. He then sailed for New York, where he arrived in 1792. Two years after this, he commenced his political career as a writer, by attacking Dr. Priestly, who had just arrived from England, and who was fiercely denounced in a pamphlet entitled "Observations on the Emigration of a Martyr to the cause of Liberty, by Peter Porcupine." This was written by Cobbett, who rapidly followed it up by others in the most violent anti-democratic strain. He now became as bold as he was unsparing in his sarcasm, upon all who offered opposition to his views; and the consequence was several prosecutions for libel, which forced him to leave America, and return to England in 1800. Here he commenced, in London, a daily Tory paper, which did not succeed. He next started his "Weekly Register," which commanded a large circulation, and which, we believe, without the intermission of a single week, he continued till the day of his death, a period of thirty-three years. It was commenced as an aid to the Tory party; but it began to change its views in 1803, and finally became thoroughly reforming in its principles. In 1804 two verdicts were obtained against him by the government for libel, and, in 1810, another for a paper which he had written against flogging some local militia-men at Ely. On this occasion he was condemned to pay a fine of £1,000 to the king, and to be imprisoned for two years. Having suffered this punishment, he came forth from the house of his confinement as vigorous as ever, and, as might be expected, more hostile against the powers that had incarcerated and amerced him. To annoy the administration, he, at once, began his "Twopenny Trash," a series of political papers, which had a circulation of 100,000 copies. In 1817, to escape impending danger, he once more visited America, yet still continued the "Register" by transmitting his "copy" regularly across the Atlantic. In 1819 he returned, and commenced a daily paper, which lived only two months. He was again cast in two actions for libel, when, in 1820, he first tried to get into parliament. In this, however, he did not succeed till 1832, when he was returned to the first reformed parliament for Oldham, which he continued to represent till his death. B. at Farnham, 1762; d. 1835.—Cobbett passed an active life, and wrote an excellent Grammar of the English language, besides many other works of high common sense and excellence, independent of his political labours as an editor.

COBDEN, Richard, *kob'-den*, was the son of a small Sussex farmer, who died whilst Richard was a boy. He was, therefore, taken charge of by an uncle who had a wholesale warehouse in London, into which Richard was, in due time, introduced. He afterwards became a partner in a Manchester printed-cotton factory, and occasionally "took the road," as commercial travellers for the house. He subsequently visited Egypt, Greece, and Turkey, and in 1835 went to N. America. The result of his observations in this country, to some extent, appeared in a pamphlet entitled "England, Ireland, and America," by a Manchester Manufacturer. Another pamphlet of his, entitled "Russia," also appeared about this time. In 1837 he contested the borough of Stockport, but was unsuccessful, when he made a journey through France, Belgium, and Switzerland. In the following year he went through Germany, and, soon after his return, commenced his advocacy of the repeal of the taxes on corn. In 1839 the National Anti-corn-law League was formed, and in 1841 Mr. Cobden was elected member of Parliament for Stockport. He now continued to advocate, with all his energy, the repeal of the corn laws, and, as he was an effective public speaker, he won over a great many to his views. His influence gradually rose in the House of Commons, where, on June 29th, 1846, Sir Robert Peel made his memorable speech, wherein he gave all the credit of the repeal of the corn laws to Mr. Cobden. "The name which ought to be," said Sir Robert, "and which will be associated with the success of these measures, is the name of a man, who, acting, I believe, from pure and disinterested motives, has advocated their cause with untiring energy, and by appeals to reason, enforced by an eloquence the more to be admired because it was unaffected and unadorned,—the name which ought to be and will

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be associated with the success of these measures, is the name of Richard Cobden." After this, Mr. Cobden once more visited the continent, and £70,000 was collected by his grateful countrymen and presented to him. In 1847 he became member for the West Riding of Yorkshire, which he continued to represent for several years, when he retired for some time from active public life. In 1859 he revisited America, and during his absence was chosen member for Rochdale. On his return, he was offered the presidency of the Board of Trade, under the Palmerston administration, which he refused to accept. His reasons for not joining the noble lord's government were explained at length by him at a public meeting in Rochdale, August, 1859. The general purport of these was, that he had been, for many years, a decided opponent of the foreign policy of Lord Palmerston, and which he designated as a warlike one. B. at Dunford, near Midhurst, 1804.

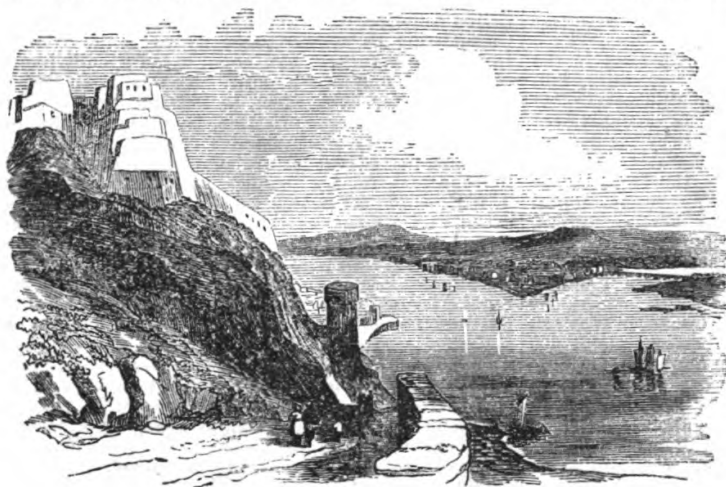
COBELSKILL, *ko'-bel-skil*, a township of New York, U.S., on Cobus Creek, 35 miles from Albany. *Pop.* 2,494.

COBHAM, *kob'-ham*, two parishes of England, one in Kent, and the other in Surrey. Neither of them has a population above 1,700.

COBHAM, a township of Surrey county, Virginia, U.S., on the S. bank of James river, opposite Jamestown, 8 miles from Williamsburg. *Pop.* Uncertain.

COBIZA, *ko-be'-ja*, the only legal seaport of Bolivia, in the department La Mar, 112 miles from Atacama. It is a depôt for bullion, ore, and coin, besides mercury, woollen stuffs, and paper. *Pop.* 800. *Lat.* 22° 34' S. *Lon.* 70° 21' 2" W.

COBLENTZ, *ko-blentz'*, a fortified town of Prussia, the capital of the grand-duchy of the Lower Rhine,



COBLENTZ.

at the conflux of the Rhine and Moselle, opposite the great Prussian fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, 36 miles from Mentz. The bridge across the latter river is of freestone, but that over the Rhine is of boats. The town is well built, the streets being regular, the houses of stone, and the public buildings handsome. The chief of these is the magnificent palace erected in 1779, for the residence of the elector of Treves; an ancient Jesuits' college, a Catholic seminary, and theatre. The two handsome quays on the Rhine and the Moselle are used as public promenades, whilst round it are several detached forts. *Pop.* 24,000.—In 1794 this place was taken by Napoleon I., and made the capital of the department Rhine and Moselle.

COBLENTZ, a government of Rhenish Prussia, bounded on the N. by the government of Cologne, on the W. by Treves and Aix-la-Chapelle, on the S. by Rhenish Bavaria, and on the E. by the duchies of Nassau and Hessen-Darmstadt. *Area*, 1,754 square miles. *Pop.* 500,000.

COBURG, *ko'-burg*, the capital of a principality of the same name, in Germany, on the river Its or Itsch, 26 miles from Bamberg. It has a castle, government

Cochin-China

offices, the Ehrenberg Palace, containing a collection of paintings; an observatory, arsenal, a theatre, and a workhouse. It is the seat of the high courts of the duchy. *Manf.* Linen, cotton, and woollen goods, gold and silver articles, bleaching and dye works, stone-quarries, besides an active general trade. *Pop.* 10,000.—The principality of Coburg forms a portion of the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

COBURG PENINSULA, an irregular strip in Australia, separated from Melville Island by Dundas Strait, and connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus. *Ext.* 50 miles long, by 20 broad. *Lat.* 11° 22' S. *Lon.* 132° 10' E.

COCHAMBAMBA, *ko-cha-bam'-ba*, a department of the republic of Bolivia, inclosed by the departments La Paz, Sacré, and Santa Cruz de la Sierra. *Area*, 55,120 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, producing sugar, cotton, dyewoods, timber, and the precious metals. *Pop.* 250,000. *Lat.* between 17° and 19° S. *Lon.* between 65° and 68° W.—A town of the same name, and capital of this department, stands at the foot of the Andes, 145 miles from Chuquisaca. *Manf.* Cotton fabrics and glass wares. *Pop.* 35,000.

COCHIN, *ko'-chin*, a seaport and principal town of the province of Cochin, which is on the S.W. of the peninsula of Hindostan. The town, which is fortified, stands on an island at the mouth of the Cali Coylang river, and is about a mile and a half in circumference. The streets are wide and commodious. The principal buildings are the church, the governor's house, the barracks, and a public hotel. The trade carried on is extensive, and ships are as well built here as in any part of Europe. It was taken by the English in 1796. The PROVINCE is a rajahship extending along the Malabar coast. *Area*, 1,988 square miles. *Desc.*

Well wooded, and some parts mountainous, with a considerable elevation above the sea. A number of shallow lakes, called backwaters, intersperse the country, and inclose low alluvial islands. *Pro.* Rice, arrowroot, yams, coffee, sugar, cotton, pepper, ginger, and fruit. The principal sources of wealth are the forests, which are extensive and valuable. *Pop.* 290,000. *Lat.* between 9° 48' and 10° 50' N. *Lon.* between 76° 5' and 76° 58' E.—This country is rapidly improving, and has already reached a high state of prosperity. Its rajah pays an annual tribute of 240,000 rupees to the British, and it has upwards of 100 Christian places of worship. Roads, bridges, canals, and public works of every kind are in progress, and a high degree of energetic intelligence is everywhere manifested throughout its limits.

COCHIN-CHINA, a country situate in the S.E. of Asia, forming part of the peninsula between China and Hindostan, and comprised in the empire of Anam. *Ext.* About 1,000 miles long, with a varying breadth of from 100 to 300. *Area*, variously stated at 98,000 and 140,000 square miles. *Desc.* It consists of a long plain or strip of land, included between the seacoast and a chain of mountains running parallel to, and often approaching within a short distance of it. This plain is of most exuberant fertility, producing copiously all the tropical productions, but more particularly rice and sugar. The forests are also very fine, and abound with a variety of aromatic woods, and a kind of cinnamon, in high favour with the Chinese. The coast teems with gelatinous animal substances, as sharks' fins, *bêche de mer*, and a peculiar species of birds-nests, which are eagerly sought for in China. A considerable quantity of gold is brought down from the mountains, or collected in the sands of the rivers, and silver also of late has become plentiful. *Climate.* The wet season occurs in the months of September, October, and November.

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At this time the rivers overflow, and a great part of the plain is inundated. In the three following months a cold north wind blows, accompanied with more moderate rains. *Rivers.* The Sai-gon and the Mal-kaume. *Manf.* Lacker-ware, coarse cotton and silk cloth, cast-iron goods, earthenware, and filigree-work. *Exp.* Rice, cotton, silk, eagle-wood, and spices. *Imp.* Tea, cotton and silk goods, opium, and English broad-cloth. *Pop.* Unascertained: it has been estimated at from 5,000,000 to 22,000,000. *Lat.* between 8° 40' and 23° N. *Lon.* between 102° and 109° 20' E.—In 1858, the French, on account of alleged cruelty to the bishop of Diaz in Tonquin, sent an expedition to Cochinchina to demand redress. This gave no specific result, and in 1859 another was despatched, no doubt in the expectation that something favourable to French interests would accrue from it.

COCHRAN, Robert, *kok'-rân*, a Scotch architect, who was employed by James III. of Scotland in building several great structures. That monarch created him earl of Mar, and distinguished him by so many marks of his favour, that several of his nobles rose, seized the favourite in the royal presence, and made short work of him. They summarily hanged him on the bridge of Lauder, in 1481.

COCHRANE, Captain John Dundas, R.N., *kok'-rân*, a traveller, who made a journey on foot "through Russia and Siberian Tartary, from the frontiers of China to the Frozen Sea and Kamtchatka." He published, in 1824, a narrative of this extraordinary undertaking, and afterwards went to America, where he died, in Columbia, 1825. *B.* 1780.—The original intention of this explorer was to travel round the globe, as nearly as it could be done, by land. When he left London for St. Petersburg, his design was to cross from Northern Asia to America at Behring's Straits, and the whole of the journey was to be accomplished on foot; "for the best of all possible reasons," he says,—“that my finances allowed of no other.”

COCHRANE, Lord. (See DUNDONALD, Earl of.)

COCKBURN, Henry Thomas, Lord, *ko'-burn*, was the son of Archibald Cockburn, of Cockpen, one of the barons of the Exchequer of Scotland. He followed the profession of the law, and became in Scotland one of the lords of Session. In 1830 he was made solicitor-general for Scotland, and in 1834 was promoted to the bench. As a member of the Scottish bar he achieved many triumphs, and was an early contributor to the pages of the "Edinburgh Review." He also wrote a life of his friend Lord Jeffrey, which was published in 1852. *B.* 1779; *D.* while on the Ayr circuit, 1854.

COCKBURN, Sir Alexander James Edmond, lord chief justice, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1825 he was admitted of the Middle Temple, and in 1829 was called to the bar. In 1841 he became queen's counsel, and on account of the great ability with which he defended Lord Palmerston's foreign policy in the Don Pacifico debate, and the assistance which he gave to the liberal party from time to time, he was appointed solicitor-general, in 1850, by Lord John Russell, and received the honour of knighthood. He then became attorney-general under Lord Aberdeen, and subsequently chief justice of the court of Common Pleas. On the overthrow of the Derby administration in 1859, he was appointed to the lord chief justiceship by the government of Lord Palmerston. *B.* in London, 1805.

COCKBURN, Admiral the Right Honourable Sir George, G.C.B., entered the navy in 1781, and early began to distinguish himself. After serving on the East-India, home, and Mediterranean stations, in 1795 he shared in the blockade and capture of Leghorn. He subsequently served in the West Indies, where he was the principal means of Martinique being ceded to Britain as a colony. For this he received the thanks of the House of Commons. In 1812, the duty of reconciling Spain and her trans-Atlantic colonies was committed to him, and in 1813 and 1814 he was actively engaged in the American war. After Waterloo, he was deputed to convey Napoleon to St. Helena, and in 1818 entered parliament, representing Portsmouth, Weobly, and Plymouth, till 1830. In 1841 he was returned for Ripon, for which he sat till 1846,

Cocos

when he retired from public life. Before his death he inherited the baronetcy of his brother. *B.* 1772; *D.* 1853.

COCKE, *kok*, a county of East Tennessee, U.S. *Area*, 374 square miles. *Pop.* 9,000, of whom about 1,000 are slaves.

COCKER, *kok'-er*, a river in Cumberland, rising in Lake Buttermere, and joining the Derwent at Cocker-mouth.

COCKER, Edward, an industrious schoolmaster and penman. He published fourteen copy-books, a small English dictionary, a book for writing, called "Cocker's Morals," and a useful treatise on arithmetic, which had a great success. Almost every similar treatise since his time has been "according to Cocker." *B.* 1632; *D.* 1675.

COCKEREL, *ko'-le-rel*, a hamlet of France, 12 miles from Evreux, where, in 1364, Du Guesclin gained a victory over the king of Navarre.

COCKERELL, Charles Robert, R.A., *kok'-e-rel*, an eminent architect, who made the usual tour of the continent, and in Italy, as well as in Asia Minor, made the grander architectural remains a subject of study. From Ægina and Phygalia, and other places, he brought to England several antiquarian fragments, which have found a place in the British Museum. He early attracted notice in his profession, and has had a great many public buildings intrusted to him. Among these may be named the New Library at Cambridge, the university galleries at Oxford, the college at Lampeter, and several others in the provinces. In London, the Sun Fire Office, in Bartholomew Lane, the Westminster Fire Office, in the Strand, and, in conjunction with Mr. Tite, the London and Westminster Bank, St. George's Hall, and the assize courts at Liverpool, were also carried out by Mr. Cockerell; and many other buildings of public interest. In 1829 he was chosen an A.R.A., in 1836 R.A., and in 1840 he became professor of architecture in the Royal Academy. *B.* in London, 1783.

COCKERHAM, *kok'-er-ham*, a parish of Lancashire, 5 miles from Garstang. *Area*, 10,420 acres. *Pop.* 2,600.

COCKERINGTON, *kok'-e-ring-ton*, two contiguous parishes in Lincolnshire, neither of them with a population above 400.

COCKERMOUTH, *kok'-er-mouth*, a town and chapelry of England, in Cumberland, at the confluence of the Cocker and Derwent, 25 miles from Carlisle. The town is divided into two parts by the Cocker, over which there is a bridge of one arch. The streets, though spacious, are irregular; yet many of the houses are neatly built. The public edifices are a chapel of ease, a grammar-school, town-hall, house of correction, court-house, and market-house. There are several excellent schools, and a dispensary for indigent patients. *Manf.* Hats, coarse woollen cloths, shalloons, checks, coarse linens, and leather. *Pop.* 7,500.—Wordsworth the poet was born here.

COCKPEN, *kok'-pen*, a parish of Scotland, 7 miles from Edinburgh, containing coal-fields and the powder-manufactory of Stobbs. *Pop.* 3,500.—A station on the Edinburgh and Hawick Railway.

COCLES, Pub. Horat., *ko'-klees*, a celebrated Roman, who alone, in 507 B.C., opposed the whole army of Persenna at the head of a bridge, while his companions were destroying it behind him. When this was effected, Cocles, though wounded by the darts of the enemy, and impeded by his arms and armour, leapt into the Tiber, and swam safely across. Of this episode, Lord Macaulay thus sings in one of his "Lays of Ancient Rome:—

"Never, I ween, did swimmer,
In such an evil case,
Struggle through such a raging flood,
Safe to the landing-place;
But his limbs were borne up bravely
By the brave heart within,
And our good father Tiber
Bore bravely up his chin."

COCOS, or KEELING, ISLANDS, *ko'-kos*, two small islands named Horsburgh and Keeling, near the W. coast of Sumatra. They abound in cocoa-palms, and have a few English settlers and Malays upon them. *Lat.* 12° 5' S. *Lon.* 96° 53' E. They were discovered

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in 1609 by Keeling.—The name, also, of several small islands in the Pacific and Indian oceans.

CODOGNO, *ko-done'-yo*, a neat town of Lombardy, 15 miles from Lodi, near the conflux of the Adda and Po. *Manf.* Silk stuffs. *Pop.* about 10,000.

CODRINGTON, Admiral Sir Edward, G.C.B., *kod'-ring-ton*, entered the British navy in 1783, and in 1793 became lieutenant. On June 1, 1794, he served under Lord Howe in the *Queen Charlotte*, when the French were defeated off Brest, and was deputed to be the bearer of the duplicate dispatches to England. For this service he was promoted to the rank of captain, and continued to be actively employed till 1797. From this period till 1805 he was unemployed; but in that year he received the command of the *Orion*, 74, and fought at Trafalgar. In 1808 he was appointed to the command of the *Blake*, and, under Lord Gardner, accompanied the expedition to Walcheren, and in 1809 forced the Scheldt. For this service he was publicly thanked. In the three following years he was employed off the coast of Spain, and in 1813 returned to England. In 1814 he sailed for N. America, and took part in the attack on New Orleans. In 1815 he returned to England, and was created a knight commander of the Bath. His services had now been considerable, and in 1821 he was made a vice-admiral. In 1826 he was appointed to command the squadron in the Mediterranean, and, in conjunction with the Russian and French fleets, destroyed the Turco-Egyptian fleet at the battle of Navarino, fought October 20th, 1827. For this he was made a knight grand cross of the Bath, but was recalled from the Mediterranean in 1828. In 1832 he was elected member of parliament for Devonport, which he represented in several successive parliaments. In 1837 he was made an admiral, and in 1839 resigned his seat, on being appointed commander-in-chief at Portsmouth. *b.* 1770; *d.* in London, 1851.

CODRINGTON, Sir William John, K.C.B., son of the preceding, entered the army in 1821. In 1836 he became lieutenant-colonel in the Coldstream Guards; in 1846, colonel; and in 1854 was raised to the rank of major-general. Being at Varna before the expedition departed for the Crimea, he was there appointed, by Lord Raglan, to the command of the first brigade of the light division, and afterwards led his troops with great steadiness at the battle of the Alma, although he had never before seen active service. At Inkermann his bravery was conspicuous; and when, in consequence of a wound, Sir George Brown had to leave the Crimea, Major-General Codrington was appointed to the command of the light division. On the subsequent retirement of Sir George Brown, he succeeded to this command, and led the unsuccessful attack on the Redan, at Sebastopol, September 8, 1855. On the resignation of General Simpson, he was appointed commander-in-chief of the British army in the Crimea; and, for his services, was created a knight-commander of the Bath. He afterwards represented Greenwich in the House of Commons, and was subsequently appointed to the chief command in Gibraltar. *b.* 1800.

CODRUS, *ko'-drus*, the last king of Athens, celebrated for his patriotism, was the son of Melanthus. Having learnt from the oracle that, in the war waged by the Dorians against Athens, victory would remain with those whose chief should fall in battle, he threw himself into the midst of the conflict, and was slain, 1070 B.C.—To pay more honour to his memory, the Athenians made a resolution, that no man after Codrus should reign in Athens under the name of king; and therefore the government was put into the hands of perpetual archons. (*See* ATHENS.)

CŒLE SYRIA, *se'-le sir'-e-a*, a valley of Syria, between the mountain-ranges of Anti-Libanus and Lebanon. It is traversed by the river Libanus, the ancient Leontes, and contains the towns of Baalbec, Bekaa, and Zahleh.

CŒLUS, or **URANUS**, *se'-lus*, the heavens personified, and the most ancient of the gods, was, at the same time, the offspring and the husband of Terra, the earth, by whom he had eighteen children. Amongst them were Saturn, the Cyclops, and the Titans. His children rebelling against him, wounded him; and from the blood which sprinkled the ground sprang the giants, furies, and nymphs.

Cojutepeque

COFFEE, *kof'-fe*, two counties in the United States. 1. In Tennessee. *Area*, 276 square miles. *Dese.* Fertile in the usual cerealia, with an undulating surface. *Pop.* 9,000, of whom a sixth are slaves.—2. In Alabama. *Area*, 1,008 square miles. *Pop.* 6,000, of whom a fifth are slaves.

COGGESHALL, GREAT, *kog'-ge-shal*, a town of Essex, 42 miles from London, on the Blackwater, which is here crossed by a bridge. It has several charities, a church, and an endowed grammar-school. In Little Coggeshall, on the opposite side of the river, are the remains of an abbey, founded in 1142, by King Stephen. *Pop.* 3,500.

COGNAC, *kone-yak'*, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, on the Charente, 20 miles from Angoulême. This is the great entrepôt of the brandy of the Charente, called Cognac, and which has an extensive sale. *Manf.* Paper and earthenware. *Pop.* about 6,000.—Francis I. of France was born here, and often made it his residence, and in 1526 was signed here the treaty of the "Holy League." A village, 10 miles from Limoges. *Pop.* 1,800.

COGOLETO, *ko'-go-lai-to*, a village of the Sardinian states, 14 miles from Genoa. *Pop.* 2,300.—This is the birthplace of Columbus.

COHANZY, or **CESAREA CREEK**, *ko-hân'-ze*, a river in New Jersey, U.S., which joins the Delaware opposite Bombay Hook.

COHASSET, *ko-häs'-set*, a seaport in Norfolk county, Massachusetts, U.S., 20 miles from Boston. *Pop.* 1,800.—**COHASSET ROCKS**, which have been fatal to many vessels, lie off this place, 3 miles from the shore.

COHORN, Memnon, *ko'-horn*, a Dutch engineer, surnamed the Dutch Vauban, who early became a soldier, and rose to the ranks of general of artillery, director-general of fortifications, and governor of Flanders. In 1692 he defended the fort of Namur against Louis XIV. with great gallantry, although he was forced to surrender. He defended other places with equal bravery, and was a skilful engineer. The fortifications of Bergen-op-Zoom are considered his master-piece. *b.* in Friesland, 1641; *d.* at the Hague, 1704.—In 1685 he published his "Three Systems of Fortification," which are adapted only to the defence of ground of little elevation above the sea-level.

COIMBATOUR, *ko-im-ba-toor'*, the capital of a district of the same name in the S. of British India, 270 miles from Madras. It is defended by a citadel or small fort, and contains a handsome mosque, built by Tippoo Sahib. The water in its neighbourhood being bad, it is unhealthy. *Pop.* Unascertained.—The District is inclosed by the districts of Salem, Madura, Malabar, Trinchinopoly, Mysore, and Cochin. *Area*, 8,280 square miles. *Dese.* A high table-land, with mountains attaining the elevations of from 8,000 to 10,000 feet above the level of the sea. The soil, however, is fertile. *Pro.* Cotton, rice, tobacco, and the plant from which castor-oil is extracted. Cattle and sheep are reared, and elephants are bred for the sake of their tusks. *Minerals.* Iron and saltpetre. *Manf.* Cottons and woollens. *Pop.* 1,154,000. *Lat.* between 10° 14' and 12° 19' N. *Lon.* between 76° 36' and 78° 16' E.—In 1799 this district was taken possession of by the British.

COIMBRA, *ko-eem'-bra*, an ancient city of Portugal, the capital of the province of Beira, on the Mondego, which is here crossed by an elegant stone bridge, with a double row of arches, 60 miles from Oporto. In the interior it is narrow, ill-paved, dirty, and very steep. It is the see of a bishop, and has, exclusive of the cathedral, several parish churches, a number of convents, and a famous university. This is the only institution of the kind in Portugal, and was founded originally at Lisbon, in 1290, but transferred here in 1306. *Manf.* Linen and woollen fabrics, earthenware, combs, and willow tooth-picks. *Pop.* 13,500.—It was, for many years, the residence of the Portuguese kings, and their tombs may be seen here. In 1755, the earthquake which destroyed Lisbon, considerably damaged it.

COIRE. (*See* CHUR.)

COJUTEPEQUE, *ko-joo'-te-paik*, a town of Central America, 15 miles from San Salvador. *Pop.* Estimated at 15,000.—A LAKE of the same name, several miles distant, takes in windy weather a deep-green colour,

UNIVERSAL INFORMATION.

Coke

and frequently casts great quantities of dead fish upon its shores.

COKE, Edward, *koke*, an English judge, educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, whence he removed to Clifford's Inn, and afterwards to the Inner Temple. In 1578 he was called to the bar, and chosen reader at Lyon's Inn, in which office he so soon distinguished himself by his learning and intelligence, that his practice became enormous. In 1586 he was chosen recorder of Norwich, and in 1591-92 was unanimously elected to the same office in London. This, however, he resigned in 1592, on receiving the appointment of solicitor-general. In 1594 he became attorney-general, about which time the enmity, which continued throughout the life of Lord Bacon, arose between him and that distinguished man. In 1600 he prosecuted the earl of Essex, in which he behaved with uncommon asperity. Three years afterwards, he received the honour of knighthood, and, in 1603, conducted the prosecution against Sir Walter Raleigh in such a manner as severely to reflect upon his character for prudence and humanity. His speeches at the trial of Father Garnett, and the other conspirators in the Gunpowder Plot, in 1605, are deemed his forensic master-pieces, and with them his career as an advocate terminated. In 1606 he was appointed chief justice of the Common Pleas, and in 1613 was removed to the King's Bench, at which time he was sworn of the privy council. In the prosecution of the murderers of Sir Thomas Overbury, in 1615, he conducted himself with such spirit as to raise him many enemies, and soon afterwards fell into disgrace for opposing the king's prerogative, and holding his opinion with an honesty and determination of purpose which, in the eye of posterity, must do him high honour. In 1616 he was removed from his office, as Lord Chancellor Egerton, one of his enemies, said, on account of his "excessive popularity." After this Sir Edward never filled a judicial situation, although he was, in some measure, restored to the royal favour. He was now engaged in several commissions of a public nature, and in 1620 was returned member of parliament for Liskeard, in Cornwall. In this parliament he joined the popular side against the court, and was greatly instrumental in getting the Commons to pass the celebrated resolution "that the liberties, franchises, privileges, and jurisdictions of parliament, are the ancient and undoubted birthright and inheritance of the subjects of England." For this and other alleged causes the king was highly incensed against him, and had him committed to the Tower, where he lay only a short time, but never recovered the good opinion of King James. In 1628 he was chosen member for Suffolk and Buckingham, but he took his seat for the latter, and, although in his 79th year, defended the constitutional rights of the people with all the vigour of youth and the experience of age. He was the principal framer of the Bill of Rights, and mostly through his influence, both the Lords and the king were brought to assent to its becoming the law of the land. One of the last acts of his public life was to denounce the duke of Buckingham as the author of all the calamities of the nation; when, on the dissolution of parliament, he retired to his seat in Buckinghamshire, where he spent in peace the remainder of his days. *B.* at Mileham, Norfolk, 1550; *D.* 1634.—Coke lived in trying times, and through many changes, but, on the whole, merits the gratitude of his country. The first part of his reports appeared about 1600, and the last, or thirteenth, about 1655. His "Institutes of the Laws of England" are invaluable; the first is a translation and comment on Sir Thomas Littleton's Tenures, and is commonly known as "Coke upon Littleton, or the First Institute." There are also other law pieces of his in print.

COKE, *ko'-ker*, two parishes of England, both in Somersetshire, and neither with a population above 1,400.

COL, *kol*, signifying 'a neck,' is the name, with various affixes, of many passes across the Alps of Savoy and Piedmont. (*See ALPS*.)

COLAPOOR, or **KOLAPOOR**, *kol'-a-poor*, a rajahship on the W. coast of India, under the government of the presidency of Bombay. *Area*, 3,445 square miles. *Desc.* Rugged, watered by numerous streams, which, in many parts, become torrents, falling into the Kistnah,

Colchester

and flowing into the Bay of Bengal. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* between 15° 58' and 17° 17' N. *Lon.* between 73° 47' and 74° 46' E.

COLBERG, or **KOLBERG**, *kol'-bairg*, a seaport of Prussian Pomerania, with a harbour in the Baltic, 26 miles from Koslin. The chief edifices are the town-house, a large cathedral, several churches, and a house of correction. *Manf.* Woollens. It has several distilleries, salt-works, and a lucrative salmon and lamprey fishery. *Pop.* 8,000.—In 1760 it surrendered to the Russians, and in 1807 it was invested by the French, but without success.

COLBERT, John Baptist, *kol'-bair*, a distinguished French statesman, was the son of a silk-merchant, and in 1648 became clerk to Le Tellier, secretary of state, whose daughter he married. He next entered into the service of Cardinal Mazarin, who sent him to Rome on some important business, which he managed with great dexterity. The cardinal, at his death, recommended him to his master, Louis XIV., as the most proper person for comptroller-general of the finances, which post he obtained, and he is generally considered as the inventor of the theory of the balance of trade. In 1664 he was appointed superintendent of the buildings, and greatly improved Paris by erecting elegant structures. But architectural pursuits did not engross the whole of his attention. He laboured to improve the state of the arts, and to extend French commerce and manufactures. He founded Quebec and Cayenne, made settlements in India and Africa, and fostered the colonies of St. Domingo and Martinique. He also founded the dockyards of Brest, Toulon, and Rochefort, and, in every possible manner, gave a new impetus to the commerce of his country. Besides these works, he instituted the Academy of Painting and Sculpture, and the Academy of Sciences, and, by his recommendation, the Royal Observatory was built. In 1669 he was made secretary of state and marine minister, which offices he discharged to the satisfaction of his sovereign and the benefit of the people. *B.* at Rheims, 1619; *D.* at Paris, 1683.—Notwithstanding the immense benefits which Colbert had conferred on his country, he had to be buried in the night with a military escort. On account of the taxes he was forced to impose for the wars and pleasures of Louis, the people threatened to tear his body in pieces. He was, however, a great man, with a fine as well as a comprehensive mind. The gardens of the Tuileries, the Hôtel des Invalides, the façade of the Louvre, the triumphal arches of the Boulevards, St. Denis, and St. Martin, were all executed under him. He was, however, absolute in his temper, repellent in his manners, and destitute of feeling in carrying out his plans.

COLBY, Thomas, *kol'-be*, an eminent English engineer, and a major-general in the army. He rose successively through the various subordinate ranks, and surveyed a large portion of England and Ireland. He accompanied Biot, the French engineer, on his trip to Shetland, in 1817, and afterwards assisted in connecting the French with the English triangulation across the Straits of Dover. In 1821 he was made a major, and, in 1825, became lieutenant-colonel. In 1846 he rose to the rank of major-general, when his connection with the survey ceased. He was a member of several scientific associations, and took an active part in establishing the Astronomical Society; but, perhaps, his greatest work was a series of tidal observations, which he made round the coast of Ireland, "and which," said the astronomer-royal, "are the most important that ever were made." *B.* at Rochester, 1784; *D.* at Liverpool, 1852.

COLCHAGUA, *kol'-chag'-oo-a*, a department of Chili, extending from the Andes to the Pacific, and having N. and S. the departments Santiago and Maule. *Area*, 8,130 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile in the plains, and watered by the Maypú and the Maule. *Pop.* 175,000. *Lat.* between 34° and 35° S. *Lon.* between 70° and 72° W.

COLCHESTER, *kol'-ches-ter*, the ancient Camulodonum, is the chief town of Essex, on the Colne, here crossed by several bridges, at a distance of 50 miles from London. It has been encircled by walls, still partly standing, though greatly decayed, and contains a castle and a number of parish churches. St. Peter's is considered the chief, and existed previous to the Norman conquest. There

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are various charitable foundations, and the other public buildings are a town-gaol, a custom-house, barracks, a theatre, a county house of correction, market-house, and literary and scientific associations. *Manf.* Silks; and it has a malting trade. Oysters, dredged from the Colne, are carried, as an article of traffic, to London, Colchester "natives" being there highly esteemed. Several large vessels have been built here. There is a fine quay on the river, and vessels of 150 tons can approach it. *Pop.* about 20,000.—A station on the Eastern Union Railway.

COLCHESTER, Charles Abbot, Lord, was the younger son of the Rev. John Abbot, D.D., rector of All Saints, Colchester, and, in 1755, was elected a student of Christ Church, Oxford. In 1777 he won the chancellor's medal for Latin verse, and in 1783 took his degrees, and shortly afterwards was called to the bar. In 1795 he left the bar and became clerk of the rules in the court of King's Bench, and, in the same year, was returned member of parliament for Helston, in Cornwall. He now laboured in introducing practical reforms of the law, and the improvement of the public records. In 1800 he obtained leave to bring into the house a bill for taking a census of the population of the kingdom, and, the following year, the census was taken, and has continued to be taken ever since, decennially. He was now appointed chief secretary for Ireland, and keeper of the Irish privy seal; but these offices he scarcely held a year, when, in 1802, he was elected speaker of the House of Commons, which he continued to be till 1817, when, in May, a stroke of erysipelas forced him to resign. On the following 3rd of June he was raised to the peerage as Baron Colchester, with a pension of £4,000 a year, and £3,000 a year to his next successor to the title. *B.* at Abingdon, 1757; *D.* in London, 1829.

COLCHESTER, several townships of the United States.—1. In Chittenden county, Vermont, on Lake Champlain, at the mouth of Onion river, 5 miles N. Burlington. *Pop.* 1,000.—2. A post township of New London county, Connecticut, 15 miles W. Norwich. *Pop.* 2,697.—3. A post township of Delaware county, New York, 21 miles S. Delhi. *Pop.* 2,184.

COLCHIS and COLCHOS, *kol'-kis*, a country of Asia, to the S. of Asiatic Sarmatia, E. of the Euxine Sea, N. of Armenia, and W. of Iberia. In ancient history it is famous for the expedition of the Argonauts, and for being the birthplace of Medea. It was fruitful in poisonous herbs, and produced excellent flax. In the 15th century it was subdivided into several principalities, and is now comprised in the Russian government of Trans-Caucasia.—The pheasant is said to be originally from this district.

COLDINGHAM, *kol'-ding-ham*, a parish of Scotland, in Berwickshire, about 3 miles from Eyemouth. *Area*, 57,000 acres. *Pop.* 3,300. A station on the North British Railway.

COLDITZ, or KOLDITZ, *ko(r)l'-ditz*, a town of Saxony, on the Mulde, 25 miles from Leipsig. *Manf.* Linens, stockings, felt, and earthenware. *Pop.* 4,000.

COLDSTREAM, *kold'-streame*, a town and parish of Berwickshire, Scotland. It stands on the N. bank of the Tweed, where it is crossed by a bridge, about 15 miles from the town of Berwick. It has a church, several libraries, and benevolent institutions. *Pop.* of parish, 3,300; of town, 2,300.—The ford of Tweed, so celebrated in history as the crossing-place of the former armies of England and Scotland, is in the vicinity. The "Coldstream Guards" take their name from their originally having been raised here by General Monk in 1659-60. Approached by the Kelso branch of the North British Railway.

COLR, Henry, *kole*, an ardent labourer in the field of art-industry, connected with the Record Office, took an active part in bringing the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations in 1851 into the order which it assumed before the eyes of the public. For his great exertions in this noble undertaking he received the honour of companion of the Bath, and was appointed to the direction of the schools of design throughout the country. He next became inspector of the schools of design, and in 1855 was appointed English commissioner at the Universal Exhibition at Paris, where he ably performed the duties expected of him. As an author, he is known by some agreeable guide-

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books for tourists, issued under the name of Felix Summerly. *B.* 1810.

COLEBROOK DALE, *kole'-brook*, a district of England, in Shropshire, on the Severn, 2 miles from Broseley. It is noted for its iron-works, and for the magnificent cast-iron bridge which was thrown over the Severn here in 1799. *Pop.* 5,000.—The extensive iron-works in this district caused, in 1620, railroads of wood to be here first used. A century later these were supplied by iron plates placed upon the wooden rails; both of which inventions may be viewed as the gradual progress made towards the railway system now adopted throughout the country.

COLEBROOKE, Henry Thomas, an eminent Oriental scholar, was in 1782 sent out to Calcutta, where, after serving several years, he became attached to the revenue department at Tirhoot. He was afterwards removed to Purneah, and began to devote himself to the study of those languages in which he afterwards attained to considerable eminence. Shortly after the foundation of the college at Fort William, he was appointed professor of Sanscrit, from which situation he was raised to a chief judgeship of one of the law-courts. He next became president of the Board of Revenue, and a member of the Supreme Council of Bengal. He now began to publish a great number of papers connected with Hindoo literature and science; but their mere enumeration would occupy a considerable space. *B.* 1765; *D.* 1837.

COLERAINE, *kole'-rain*, a seaport-town of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, agreeably situate on both sides of the river Bann, about 4 miles from the sea, and 25 from Londonderry. Here is one of the most extensive salmon-fisheries in the island. The town is of tolerable size, is neatly built, and has a barrack. It exports provisions and fine linens, and steamers ply from it to Liverpool, Fleetwood, and Glasgow. *Pop.* 6,000.

COLERAINE, the name of several townships in the United States.—1. In Franklin county, Massachusetts, 5 miles N.W. Greenfield. *Pop.* 2,000.—2. In Hamilton county, Ohio, on Miami river, 15 miles above its junction with the Ohio. *Pop.* 3,200.—3. In Pennsylvania, in the county of Bedford. *Pop.* 5,200.

COLERIDGE, Samuel Taylor, *kole'-ridj*, was the youngest of a large family, and an orphan at the age of nine. He was educated at Christ's Hospital, and at "a very premature age," he says of himself, "even before my fifteenth year, I had bewildered myself in metaphysics and in theological controversy. Nothing else pleased me. History and particular facts lost all interest in my mind. Poetry itself, yea novels and romances, became insipid to me." The "Sonnets" of Mr. Bowles, however, had such a charm for him that he turned from metaphysics to the study of poetry. In 1791 he entered Jesus College, Cambridge, which he left during the second year of his residence there, came to London, and, under the name of Comberbatch, enlisted in the 15th Dragoons. From the life of a soldier, he was, almost immediately, released by his friends purchasing his discharge. He then went to Bristol, and shortly after, started a periodical called the "Watchman," which enjoyed an existence only to its ninth number. In 1795 he married Miss Sarah Fricker, and in the following year, published a small volume of poems, which went through a second edition. By this time he had gone to live in a cottage at the foot of the Quantock hills, in Somersetshire, where, in conjunction with Mr. Wordsworth, who was his neighbour, he formed the plan of the famous Lyrical Ballads. In 1797 he wrote his "Ancient Mariner," the first part of "Christabel," and his tragedy of "Remorse." About the same time he was preaching in a Unitarian chapel. In the following year, through the kind liberality of the Messrs. Wedgewood, he was enabled to visit Germany, in company with Wordsworth, and at Gottingen he attended Blumenbach's lectures on physiology, whilst, at the same time, making himself intimately acquainted with German literature. On his return, in 1798, he took up his residence at the Lakes, where both Southey and Wordsworth had settled, and published his translation of Schiller's "Wallenstein." In 1800 he began to contribute to the London *Courier* newspaper, which he continued to do till 1814. In the interval he had visited Malta,

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had lectured on the fine arts at the Royal Institution, and had produced "The Friend," a periodical which did not live beyond its twenty-seventh number. He now published several works on different subjects, and, during the latter years of his life, became domesticated with his friend Mr. Gillman, of Highgate Grove. For some years, as an academican of the Royal Society of Literature, he was in the receipt of £100 a year from George IV., which, on the death of that sovereign, he lost. *B.* at St. Mary Ottery, Devonshire, 1772; *D.* 1834.—The fame of Coleridge principally rests on his powers as a critic in poetry and the fine arts.

COLERIDGE, Hartley, the eldest son of Samuel Coleridge, produced some excellent poems, and from 1820 to 1831 was a contributor to "Blackwood's Magazine." He also wrote some excellent biographies of "The Worthies of Yorkshire and Lancashire." He lived mostly in the neighbourhood of the lakes Grasmere and Rydal, pleasing himself, rather than pleasing others, by the indulgence of an unfortunate propensity to intemperance, which he had contracted at college, and which never left him through life. *B.* 1796; *D.* 1849.—DERWENT, the younger brother of Hartley, became principal of St. Mark's College, Chelsea, and a prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral. He is the author of a work "On the Scriptural Character of the English Church," and wrote some pieces, under the signature of Davenant Cecil, for "Knight's Quarterly Magazine." *B.* at Keswick, 1800.—SARA was the only daughter of Samuel Coleridge, and inherited much of the rich genius of her father. Her education was superintended mostly by Southey, who had married a sister of her mother, and to whose fostering care, the whole family of Coleridge owed a deep debt of gratitude. She was reared under his roof, and, as she grew up, she endeavoured to lighten the literary labours of Southey by giving him all the assistance she could. In 1822 she produced "An Account of the Abipones, an Equestrian People of Paraguay, from the Latin of Martin Dobrizhoffer." This was her first literary performance, and had been undertaken at the suggestion of Southey, who pronounced it admirable. In 1829 she married her cousin, Henry Nelson Coleridge, and on the death of her father, in 1834, in conjunction with her husband, undertook the task of giving to the world the poet's unpublished works. Whilst engaged in this duty, her husband died, when the completion of the task they had undertaken together, devolved wholly upon herself. She, however, proved quite equal to its performance, and executed it with great ability. It is upon her commentaries on her father's works that her fame chiefly rests, although she produced the "Phantasmon," a fairy tale, rich in invention, and redolent of poetic beauty. *B.* at Keswick, 1803; *D.* 1852.

COLERIDGE, Henry Nelson, was the son of Colonel Coleridge, a brother of the poet, and after distinguishing himself at school, became a contributor to "Knight's Quarterly Magazine." His subjects in that periodical were chiefly historical, biographical, and critical. In 1825 he took a voyage to the West Indies for the improvement of his health, and, on his return, produced "Six Months in the West Indies," which ran through several editions. Shortly afterwards he was called to the bar by the society of the Middle Temple, and then married Sara, the daughter of the poet Samuel Coleridge. He rose to a good chancery practice, and in 1830 published an "Introduction to the Study of the Greek Classic Poets." In 1835 he produced his "Specimens of the 'Table Talk' of the late Samuel Taylor Coleridge." In 1836 appeared, in two volumes, the first instalment of "The Literary Remains of S. T. Coleridge;" and, in 1838, another volume was given to the world. Immersed in his business whilst pursuing these literary labours, and with health scarcely sound, he was, in 1842, again taken ill. For many months he was confined to his bed, and at length passed into the "undiscovered country," and was buried by the side of his uncle, in Highgate old churchyard. *B.* 1800; *D.* 1843.

COLEBOON, *kole-roon'*, the largest and most northern branch of the Cauvery river, in British India. It enters the Indian Ocean at Devicotta, 24 miles from Tranquebar.

Colin

COLESBERG, *koles'-berg*, a district of the Cape Colony, S. Africa, bounded on the N. by the country of the Hottentots, and on the S. by the districts of Cradock and Graaf-Reynet. *Area*, 11,654 square miles. *Desc.* A high level country, rearing large herds of live stock. *Pop.* perhaps 8,000.

COLESHILL, a parish and town of Warwickshire, situate near the river Cole, here crossed by a bridge, 15 miles from Coventry. The houses are, in general, respectable in appearance, and the church is a beautiful specimen of the decorated Gothic style. *Pop.* 2,000. A station on a branch of the West Midland Railway.

COLET, John, *kol'-et*, an English divine, educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he obtained his degree of D.D. In 1502 he was installed in the deanery of St. Paul's, where, by his preaching and other labours, he greatly advanced the Reformation. He was a liberal encourager of learning, particularly of the Greek language, and founded St. Paul's school. *B.* in London, 1466; *D.* 1519.—He was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, where a monument was erected to his memory, but was destroyed in the fire of 1666. He wrote some grammatical pieces for the use of his school, and was the author of several religious tracts of a practical kind.

COLIGNY, *ko-leen'-ye*, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, 14 miles from Bourg. *Pop.* 1,800.

COLIGNY, Admiral Gaspard de, a French general and statesman, greatly distinguished in the religious wars of his country, and who was created an admiral in 1552. He served in Italy under Francis I., in the campaign of 1543, and was at the battle of Ceresole in 1544. He afterwards served in Flanders, where he greatly contributed to the victory at Renty, and subsequently prosecuted the war with vigour against the Spaniards in Artois and Picardy. He valiantly defended St. Quentin, and after the death of Henry II. joined the Huguenots, and, next to the prince of Condé, was at the head of the Protestant party. He now took up arms against the Guises, and fought at the battles of Dreux, St. Denis, Jarnac, and Moncontour. In these conflicts he was unsuccessful, but showed great celerity in repairing his losses, and in always being ready again to meet the enemy. In 1570 he made an advantageous peace for the Huguenots, and afterwards was invited to court. Here he was graciously received only to be betrayed. Charles IX. affected great regard for him; but, a few days after the marriage of the king's sister with the young king of Navarre, Coligny was wounded by a musket-ball, shot from a window. This attempt was instigated by the duchess of Nemours, whose first husband, Francis, duke of Guise, was assassinated by a Huguenot fanatic, and Coligny was unjustly suspected of being the mainspring in the deed. Two days after this attempt on the life of Coligny, the massacre of St. Bartholomew took place, and he was among the first of its victims. Whilst sitting in his room, a party, headed by Besme, one of the domestics of the duke of Guise, rushed into his room with a drawn sword, and piercing him, the admiral fell, wounded to death, at the feet of the duke. His body was hung by the feet at a gibbet, and his head cut off and sent to Catharine de' Medici. *B.* at Châtillon-sur-Loing, 1516; killed in Paris, 1572.

COLIMA, *ko-le'-ma*, a territory of the Mexican confederation, extending about 100 miles along the coast of the Pacific Ocean, south of the department Xalisco. *Desc.* Fertile, but exceedingly hot. *Pop.* about 30,000, mostly consisting of Indians. *Lat.* between 19° and 20° N.—The volcano of Colima, rising to a height of 12,000 feet, is in this district.

COLIN, Alexander, *ko'-lā*, a Belgian sculptor, who executed the celebrated tomb of Maximilian I., at Innsbruck. The sculpture on this tomb records the principal acts and victories of the emperor Maximilian, and is surrounded by twenty-eight gigantic statues of the heroes of the middle ages. He also executed two monuments of his patron, the archduke Ferdinand of the Tyrol, and his first wife, Philippa. These are likewise to be seen at Innsbruck, and are extremely elaborate works. He became court sculptor to the emperor Ferdinand I., and also to his son, Ferdinand of the Tyrol. *B.* at Mechlin, 1526; *D.* at Innsbruck, 1612.

Coliseum

COLISEUM, *kol'-i-se'-um*, an immense and magnificent amphitheatre in Rome, commenced by Vespasian, and finished by Titus. It took its name from the colossal statue of Nero, which was close by. It was in the Coliseum that the combats of the gladiators took place, and where, also, the first Christian martyrs were delivered to the wild beasts. It was partially destroyed at the taking of Rome by the barbarians; but, to this day, its ruins are very imposing.

COLL, or **COLLA**, *kol*, one of the Western Isles of Scotland, annexed to the county of Argyle, and about 3 miles from the island of Tiree. *Ext.* About 14 miles long, and from 1 to 3½ in breadth. *Pop.* 1,200, engaged in rural and maritime industry.

COLLATINUS, L. Tarquinius, *kol-la-ti'-nus*, a nephew of Tarquin the Proud, who married Lucretia, to whom Sext. Tarquin offered violence. He, with Brutus, drove the Tarquins from Rome, and were made first consuls. He afterwards laid down his office, and retired to Alba in voluntary banishment. Lived in the 6th century B.C.—One of the seven hills of Rome.

COLLE, *kol'-lai*, the name of several towns in Italy, none of them with a population above 6,500.

COLLETON, *kol'-le-ton*, a district of South Carolina, U.S., on the Atlantic. *Area*, 2,100 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, and productive in rice and cotton. *Pop.* 40,000, of whom three fourths are slaves.

COLLIER, Jeremy, *kol'-yer*, a learned divine, and the son of a clergyman at Stow Qui, in Cambridgeshire. He was educated by his father, and then removed to Caius College, Cambridge, where, in 1676, he took his degree of M.A., and entered into orders. In 1679 he received the rectory of Ampton, in Suffolk, which he afterwards resigned, and came to London, where, in 1685, he was chosen lecturer at Gray's Inn. At the Revolution, he not only refused the oaths, but wrote in vindication of the abdicated monarch, for which he was imprisoned in Newgate. He was, however, discharged without being brought to trial. In 1692 he was again committed to the Gate-house, on suspicion of corresponding with the exiled king; but was, shortly afterwards, admitted to bail. In 1696, when Sir John Friend and Sir William Perkins were executed for what was called the Assassination Plot, Mr. Collier and two other nonjuring clergymen attended them to the place of execution, where all three joined in absolving them by the imposition of hands. This circumstance made a great noise, and two of the ministers were arrested, but Mr. Collier absconded, and was declared an outlaw. When this storm subsided, he published three volumes of excellent Essays upon Miscellaneous Subjects. These appeared severally in 1697, 1705, and 1709, and passed through many editions, being valued not only on account of the freedom of their style, but for the wit and humour with which they abounded. He next directed his attention to the immorality of the stage, which was very licentious. This drew him into a controversy with several eminent poets, amongst whom was Dryden; but the latter made an honest confession of his fault, and Collier came off completely victorious. The town was on his side, and the dramatic writers afterwards wrote with more regard to decency. His next work was a translation and continuation of Moreri's "Historical Dictionary," under the title of "Geographical, Genealogical, and Poetical," which met with a very favourable reception, and was, in 1721, completed in 4 vols. folio. At the accession of Queen Anne, he had great offers of preferment, which he steadily refused. In 1714 he published, in 2 vols. folio, "The Ecclesiastical History of Great Britain," brought down to the death of Charles II.; and, in 1713, was privately consecrated a bishop by Dr. George Hickes, who had been himself consecrated suffragan of Thetford by the deprived bishops of Norwich, Ely, and Peterborough, in 1694. Old age was now fast drawing upon him; but he did not cease his active labours till affliction put it out of his power to do more than he had done. B. at Stow Qui, in Cambridgeshire, 1650; D. in London, 1726.—Besides the above works, he published a volume of sermons, a translation of Marcus Antoninus, and numerous pamphlets. He was buried in St. Pancras churchyard.

COLLIER, J. Payne, an ardent labourer in the field

Collins

of dramatic literature, was educated for the bar. In 1820 appeared his "Poetical Decameron; or, Ten Conversations on English Poets and Poetry, particularly of the Reigns of Elizabeth and James I." These conversations indicated the prevailing direction of his taste; and in 1825 he issued an allegorical poem, entitled "The Poet's Pilgrimage," which will hardly transmit his name to posterity. In 1827 appeared his edition of Dodsley's "Old Plays," to which were added some others; and, in 1831, his "History of English Dramatic Poetry, &c." This has been pronounced a valuable record of the British stage. In 1835-6-9 appeared successively "New Facts regarding the Life of Shakspeare;" and, in 1844, his edition of Shakspeare, founded upon an entirely new collection of the old editions. Being an active member of the Shakspeare Society, Mr. Collier had an extensive knowledge of the dramatic literature of his country, and largely contributed to extend the taste which now generally exists for the works of England's great national dramatist. In 1848 appeared "Shakspeare's Library; a Collection of the ancient Romances, Novels, Legends, Poems, and Histories used by Shakspeare as the Foundation of his Dramas." This work was accompanied with introductory notices, and must be pronounced a treasure to the Shakspearian antiquary. In 1849 he purchased an old folio Shakspeare of 1632, which had many emendations, and about which there has been much controversy, but into which it would be superfluous to enter here. B. in London, 1789.

COLLINGWOOD, Cuthbert, Lord, *kol'-ling-wood*, an English admiral, who, in his thirteenth year, entered the navy, and gradually rose through the subordinate ranks, when, in the action of June 1, 1794, we find him flag-captain to Admiral Bowyer, on board the *Prince*. In 1797 he commanded the *Excellent* at the battle of Cape St. Vincent, and subsequently rose to the rank of vice-admiral of the blue. This placed him second in command to Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar, where, on October 21, 1805, in the *Royal Sovereign*, he was the first to attack and break the enemy's line. It was on this occasion that Nelson exclaimed, "See that gallant fellow, how he carries his ship into action!" When England's greatest naval hero fell, mortally wounded, Collingwood completed the victory, and continued in command of the fleet. His services were now deemed worthy of a peerage, which he received. For nearly three years he continued the blockade of Cadiz, the Straits of Gibraltar, and the neighbouring coasts, and evinced a perseverance almost unexampled in the annals of naval warfare. Remaining at his post to the last, he sailed up the Mediterranean, where he became involved in some political complications, which, however, he managed with great sagacity. Worn out and worn out in the service of his country, he was at last compelled to "strike his colours" to the King of Terrors. B. at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1750; D. near Port Mahon, in his ship, the *Ville de Paris*, 1810.

COLLINS, William, *kol'-lins*, an English poet, educated at Winchester school, whence he removed to Queen's College, Oxford. In 1741 he was chosen demy of Magdalen College, where he took his degree of B.A., and, while there, published his "Oriental Eclogues." About 1744 he went to London, where he suffered extreme poverty; but an uncle, dying, left him £2,000, which saved him from utter wretchedness, although he did not live to enjoy it. Before his death, his mind sunk into a state of complete imbecility. B. at Chichester, 1720; D. 1756.—Dr. Johnson has included Collins in his "Lives of the Poets," and says that he paid him a visit at Islington, and found him with a book in his hand. This turned out to be the New Testament, which he said was the best in the world. His ode on "the Passions" is the poem by which he is best known, and which has long ago been ranked among the order of the sublime. His "Dirge to Cymbeline" is likewise an excellent effusion, although in another style.

COLLINS, William, R.A., a modern English artist of high eminence. In 1807 he entered a student at the Royal Academy, and, in the same year, became an exhibitor, by contributing two small "Views on Millbank." From that time, for nearly forty years, he was an annual exhibitor, with the exception of a couple

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Collet d'Herbois

of years, when he was pursuing his studies in Italy. At first he distinguished himself by his groups of rustic children, engaged either in play or some juvenile trick; but after he had become an associate of the academy in 1814, he began his representations of coast scenery, in which he gained a most distinguished position. Amongst the numerous works which time, well employed, enabled him to produce, we may mention, as perhaps the most popular, his children swinging on a gate, and entitled "Happy as a King;" "The Stray Kitten;" "Putting Salt on the Bird's Tail;" and "The Newly-found Nest." B. in London, 1787; D. 1847.—Mr. Collins had two sons. The eldest, WILLIAM WILKIE, is the author of several novels, and a life of his father. CHARLES ALSTON, the younger, is an artist, and a disciple of the pre-Raphaelite school.

COLLOT D'HERBOIS, Jean Marie, *kol-lo dair'-bwaw*, a ferocious French revolutionist, was for twenty years a strolling player. In 1792, however, he received a prize from the Jacobin society, became one of its members, and also of the Convention. He was the first who moved for the abolition of royalty, and, on the trial of the king, sat next to Robespierre. In 1793, he accompanied Fouché to Lyons, and was one of the principals in the destruction of 1,600 persons by the guillotine and artillery. History hardly presents us with such a monster as this. He actually made it a crime to show sympathy, by the countenance, for the unfortunate. In proof of this, he issued an order "that all those whose countenances testified to any inward emotions of grief or pity, should be treated as suspected." In 1794, an attempt made to assassinate him only increased his popularity. He became president of the Convention, and took part in the impeachment of the infamous Robespierre. He aided in bringing that monster to the scaffold; but his own time had come. He was denounced in the October of 1794, and in the following March was transported to Cayenne, where he shortly afterwards died of the fever natural to the climate. B. in Paris, 1750; D. 1796.—This human destroyer was not entirely destitute of talent. He wrote the almanack of Father Gerard, which obtained for him the prize from the Jacobin society, and some dramatic pieces, the best of which is an imitation from the Spanish of Calderon, entitled "Le Paysan Magistrat."

COLLUMPTON, *kol-lump'-ton*, a town of Devonshire, on the Culme, 11 miles from Exeter. It consists chiefly of one long street. The church is a respectable Gothic structure. Pop. 3,410.

COLMAN, George, *kol'-man*, usually called the "Elder," was the son of Thomas Colman, Esq., resident at the court of the grand-duke of Tuscany, by a sister of Anna-Maria Pulteney, the countess of Bath. He received his education at Westminster school, and Christ-church, Oxford, where he engaged with Bonnel Thornton in writing a periodical paper called "The Connoisseur." On leaving the university, he entered at Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar, but quitted the law for dramatic composition. In 1760, his first piece, "Polly Honeycomb," was successfully performed at Drury-lane theatre; and the next year his comedy of the "Jealous Wife" was similarly received. In 1764, Lord Bath died, and left him an annuity, which was increased by General Pulteney. In 1768, he became a patentee of Covent-garden theatre, but, soon after, sold his share, and purchased Foote's theatre in the Haymarket, which he held to his death, in 1794. B. at Florence, 1733.—Besides the above pieces, he wrote the "Clandestine Marriage," and altogether adapted and wrote upwards of thirty pieces for the stage, besides translating "Terence," and "Horace's Art of Poetry," with a considerable degree of elegance and fidelity.

COLMAN, George, the "Younger," was the son of the preceding, and was also designed for the profession of the law. Themis, however, proved an uncongenial companion, when compared with the charms of Thespis, and he commenced writing for the stage. On the demise of his father, George III. transferred the patent of the Haymarket theatre to him. He produced a number of excellent plays and farces; among which may be mentioned "John Bull," "Inkle and Yarico," "The Heir-at-Law," "Love laughs at Locksmiths," "The Iron Chest," "The Poor Gentleman," "Blue

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Beard," and "Broad Grins." He also published his own "Memoirs," up to the time of his undertaking the management of the Haymarket. B. in London, 1762; D. 1836.—George IV. appointed Colman, Exon of the yeoman guard, but he resigned this, and became lord chamberlain's examiner of plays, which office he retained till his death.

COLMAR, *kol'-mar*, a town of France, formerly the capital of Upper Alsace, and now of the department of the Upper Rhine, on the Lauch, 40 miles from Strasbourg. It contains a great public school, an hospital, an arsenal, and very agreeable public walks. *Manf.* Cotton, linen, and woollen goods, cutlery, paper, and combs. Pop. 22,000. In 1697 it was ceded to France by the peace of Ryswick.

COLMENAR, *kol-mai-nar*, the name of several towns in Spain, none of them with a population above 6,000.

COLNE, *koln*, three rivers of England.—1. In Hertfordshire, falling into the Thames at Staines.—2. In Essex, passing Colchester, and expanding into an estuary near that town.—3. In Gloucester, and, after a course of 25 miles, joining the Isis, near Lechlade.

COLNE, a town of Lancashire, 32 miles by railway from Manchester. *Manf.* Chiefly calicoes and dimities. Coal, slate, and lime are plentiful in the neighbourhood. Pop. 9,000. The Leeds and Liverpool Canal passes this town.—Also, the name of several parishes, none of them with a population above 2,000.

COLOGNA, *ko-lone'-ya*, a town of the Venetian territory, 20 miles from Vicenza. *Manf.* Principally silk. Pop. 6,500.

COLOGNE, *kol'-lone*, an ancient city of West Germany, formerly the capital of the electorate of the same name, is situate on the Rhine, where there is a bridge of boats, connecting it with its suburb, Deutz, 45 miles from Coblenz. It is built in the form of a crescent, close to the river. The walls have a number of towers, and form a circuit of nearly seven English miles; but a part of the included space is laid out in promenades, gardens, and vineyards. The streets are in general narrow, winding, and gloomy, and the houses ill built. Its public edifices are a cathedral, numerous churches, chapels, a town-hall, court-house, an archbishop's palace, exchange, and arsenal. The cathedral or minster of St. Peter is a vast and imposing edifice of Gothic architecture, and was begun about the year 1248. The church of St. Mary is remarkable for its antiquity, and that of St. Gestian for a subterraneous church under its choir. In the arsenal are shown many curious specimens of ancient armour. Its university was established so far back as 1388; but the French suppressed it, and erected in its place a central school, or lyceum. Cologne has long been noted for its commerce. The principal objects of export are wine, timber, earthenware, slates, and other minerals; hardware, firearms, and various kitchen utensils. *Manf.* The principal are linen, woollen, and silk stuffs, with lace, thread, the famous eau de Cologne, tobacco, hats, wax-lights, needles, clocks, and gold and silver articles. Pop. about 95,000.—Cologne was the Colonia Agrippina of the Romans. In the 4th century it was made a bishopric, and in the 8th, an archbishopric. In 957 it was declared, by Otto the Great, a free and imperial city; and, from the 12th to the 15th century, it held a high rank amongst the cities of the Hanseatic league. Its population amounted to 150,000, and its archbishops, who were very powerful, had the title of electors. Their intolerant and persecuting spirit, however, finally brought about its ruin, and in 1792 it ceased to be a free city. Taken by the French in 1795, it was, from 1801 to 1814, the capital of the department of the Roer. Since that date it has belonged to Prussia. Cologne carries on an active steamboat trade by the Rhine, and has railway communication with Aix-la-Chapelle, Bonn, Hamm, and Mechlin. Here were born Cornelius Agrippa and Rubens, and here died Marie de Medicis.

COLOMBE, *St., ko'-lomb*, the name of several considerable towns in France.

COLOMBIA, *ko-lom'-be-a*, an extensive region in the N. part of S. America, now comprised in the republics of Ecuador, New Grenada, and Venezuela.

COLOMBO, or COLUMBO, *ko-lom'-bo*, the modern capital and principal seaport of the island of Ceylon. It stands on the W. coast, and is nearly two miles in

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circumference, surrounded on three sides by the sea. It is built somewhat on the principle of a European town, the fortified part being the seat of the residence of the military authorities, and the most influential European residents of Ceylon. The other part is chiefly occupied by the descendants of Dutch and Portuguese, whilst the native Cingalese inhabit the suburbs. It is the entrepôt of most of the foreign trade of Ceylon. *Pop.* 32,000. *Lat.* 6° 56' N. *Lon.* 79° 49' E.—This place came into the possession of the English in 1796. Previously, it had been successively occupied by the Portuguese and the Dutch.

COLONIA DEL SANTISSIMA SACRAMENTO, *ko-lo'-ne-a dail san-teer'-se-ma sa'-kra-main'-to*, a maritime town of Uruguay, on the N. bank of the estuary of the Plata, opposite Buenos Ayres. *Pop.* 3,000.—The English and French fleets took this town from the troops of Rosas in 1845.

COLONNA, CAPE, *ko-lon'-na*, the most southern point of Attica, in Greece, 25 miles from Athens. *Lat.* 37° 8' 51" N. *Lon.* 24° 1' 48" E.—It takes its name from the "columns" of a temple of Minerva, which anciently occupied a site here.

COLONNA, CAPE, on the east coast of Calabria, at the entrance of the Gulf of Tarento. *Lat.* 39° 6' N. *Lon.* 17° 29' E.—This is the Lacinium Promontorium of the ancients.

COLONNA, the name of an old and illustrious family of Italy, which, in the middle ages, produced many distinguished members, among whom were the following.

COLONNA, Prospero, an Italian general, who, with Fabricio, a relative, entered the service of Charles VIII., king of France, and assisted him in the conquest of Naples. They afterwards left him and contributed to the recovery of that kingdom for the house of Aragon. Prospero, after distinguishing himself in many battles, was, in 1515, made prisoner at Villafranca. On regaining his liberty, he attacked the French with vigour, and having defeated them at the battle of Bicocca, relieved Milan in 1522. *b.* 1452; *d.* 1523.

COLONNA, Pompeo, a Roman cardinal, who, although a follower of the church, was strongly imbued with a military disposition. After he became bishop of Rieti, he had a quarrel with a Spaniard, whom, on account of his profession, he dared not fight, and therefore revenged himself upon his own episcopal garments, by tearing them in pieces. On a false rumour of the death of Pope Julius II. in 1512, Colonna, with Savillo, a young nobleman, excited the Roman people to a revolt, and seized the Capitol, for which he was deprived of his preferments. He recovered the pope's favour afterwards, and Leo X. made him a cardinal. In 1526, he engaged in another conspiracy to surprise Rome, and to put the pope to death, which, however, was defeated, and he suffered deprivation. This occurrence was the occasion of the sack of Rome by the constable Bourbon. Colonna, however, had sufficient influence to obtain the liberty of the pope, who restored him to his rank. He afterwards became viceroy of Naples, and died in 1532. He wrote a poem, entitled "De Laudibus Muliebrum."

COLONNA, Marc Antonio, duke of Paliano, served with such reputation in the famous battle of Lepanto, gained over the Turks in 1571, as to be honoured with a triumphal entry into Rome by the pope. He was made constable of Naples and viceroy of Sicily. *d.* 1584.

COLONNA, Fabio, an Italian philosopher, who made great progress in the languages, mathematics, law, and the fine arts; but applied himself principally to physic and botany. At the age of 24 he published an elegant botanical work, the plates of which he executed himself. In 1610 he issued another, which was not completed till 1616. He was the first who distinguished the petals of flowers by names distinct from the leaves, and used the method of arrangement afterwards adopted by Tournefort. He was also the inventor of a musical instrument called a pentachordon. *b.* at Naples, about 1567; *d.* 1647.

COLONSAY and ORANSAY, *kol'-on-sai*, two of the small islands called the Hebrides of Scotland, about 9 miles from Islay. *Area* of both islands, about 9,000 acres. *Pop.* 900.

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COLOPHON, *kol'-o-fon*, a town of Ionia, at a small distance from the sea, first built by Mopsus, the son of Manto, and colonized by the sons of Codrus. It was the native country of Mimnermus, Nicander, and Xenophanes, and one of the cities which claimed the honour of having given birth to Homer. Apollo had a temple in it.

COLORADO, *ko-lo-ra'-do*, a river of Mexico, rising in the Anahuac plateau, and, after a course of 700 miles, entering the Gulf of California at *lat.* 32° N.; *lon.* 114° W.—There is another in Texas, which, after a course of 800 miles through a cotton-producing country, falls into the Bay of Matagorda.

COLOSSE, *ko'-los'-se*, 'punishment,' or 'correction,' a city of Phrygia, in Asia Minor.

COLOSSUS, *ko'-los'-sus*, a celebrated brazen image at Rhodes, and one of the seven wonders of the world. Its feet rested on two moles, which formed the entrance of Rhodes harbour, and ships passed full sail between its legs. It was 70 cubits, or 105 feet, high, and was the work of Chares, the disciple of Lysippus. This artist was twelve years in making it. A winding staircase ran to the top, from which could be easily discerned, by the help of glasses, the shores of Syria, and ships on the coast of Egypt. It was partly demolished by an earthquake, 224 B.C., and remained in ruins for nearly 900 years. In 672 it was sold by the Saracens, who were masters of the island, to a Jewish merchant, who loaded 900 camels with the brass, the value of which has been estimated at £36,000.

COLUMB, ST., MAJOR, *kol'-umb*, a parish and town of Cornwall, 30 miles from Launceston. It is the head of a poor-law union, and the seat of a petty sessions. *Pop.* 3,000.—**COLUMB, ST., MINOR**, is in the same county, and 6 miles from the other. *Pop.* 2,500.

COLUMBIA, *ko-lum'-be-a*, the name of several counties in the United States, with populations ranging between 5,000 and 45,000. The following are the states in which they are:—New York, Pennsylvania, Georgia, and Florida.—The name, also, of several townships, with populations ranging between 2,000 and 6,000.

COLUMBIA, DISTRICT OF, a tract of country on both sides of Potomac river, 120 miles from its mouth, between Maryland and Virginia. *Area*, 100 square miles. *Desc.* Unproductive; generally with an undulating surface. *Pop.* 52,000, of whom 4,000 are slaves and 10,000 free coloured.—It was ceded to the United States, by Maryland and Virginia, in 1790, and in 1800 became the seat of the general government. It is under the direct government of Congress.

COLUMBIA RIVER, a large river of N. America, rising in a part of the British territory, in the Rocky Mountains, in *lat.* 54° 23' N.; *lon.* 121° W.; and, after a course of 1,000 miles, falling into the Pacific Ocean, in *lat.* 46° 10' N.; *lon.* 122° 45' W.—By the Oregon treaty, the entire navigation of this river is open to British vessels.

COLUMBIA, BRITISH, an extensive tract of almost uninhabited country, on the N.W. coast of N. America, bounded on the W. by the Pacific and Queen Charlotte's Sound, on the E. by the Rocky Mountains, and on the S. by Oregon, U.S. *Ext.* 500 miles long, and nearly 400 broad, exclusive of Vancouver's Island, which is quite independent of British Columbia, and will be treated of under its proper heading. *Desc.* The country may be described as divided into three great districts, by ranges running parallel to each other and with the Rocky Mountains. The two E. districts are broken up into immense valleys, and are watered by the river Columbia, whilst the W. district is watered by the Frazer. *Pro.* Having a climate like that of England, it produces all the usual crops of that country in great abundance. *Minerals.* Gold and coal; but the whole territory may be said to be yet unexplored. That gold is plentiful, however, amongst the sands of the rivers has been proved, several adventurers, since it was first discovered, in 1849, having realized as much as £90 worth in a single week, with very little trouble. *Zoology.* Mostly furbearing animals, especially beavers and martens, which find a good cover in the Rocky Mountains. Various descriptions of bears are the only kinds of animals at all common. Fish are abundant, literally swarming in all the lakes and rivers, and salmon is the chief food

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of the natives. It is said, however, that every fourth year the salmon becomes scarce; whereupon their place, as food, is immediately supplied by plenty of rabbits, which continue abundant till they are destroyed by a sudden and unaccountable appearance of an army of lynxes. This, however, is hardly credible. *Inhabitants.* Principally adventurers, or gold-diggers, from all countries, and a small number of trappers and Indians. *Lat.* between 49° and 57° N. *Lon.* between 120° and 127° W.—Up to 1858 this country formed part of the territory held by the Hudson Bay Company; it was then formed into a colony, and the name of British Columbia was given to it by Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, at that time secretary for the colonies. It is now under the administration of a governor representing the British government.

COLUMBIANA, *ko-lum'-be-a'-na*, a county of the United States, in the E. part of Ohio. *Area*, 740 square miles. *Desc.* Undulating, but fertile. *Pop.* 35,000.

COLUMBUS, *ko-lum'-bus*, the name of several places in the United States.—1. A county in N. Carolina. *Area*, 525 square miles. *Pop.* 6,000, of whom one sixth are slaves.—2. The capital of the state of Ohio, on the Scioto river, 210 miles from Cincinnati. The principal edifices are a state-house, court-house, churches, and several charitable institutions. *Pop.* 18,000.—The name of several other towns, with populations ranging between 1,500 and 6,000.

COLUMBUS, Christopher, a celebrated Genoese navigator, whose origin was humble, and in whose life there is little of interest till 1470, when he settled at Lisbon, where his brother Bartholomew was employed as a maker of charts. Here Christopher married the daughter of an Italian naval commander, called Patrestrello, who had been employed in voyages of discovery. From the journals and charts of this seaman, he acquired a considerable share of nautical knowledge, and traded, himself, several years to the Canary islands, Madeira, the Azores, and the coast of Africa. Meanwhile, he began to entertain the idea of the existence of a new continent beyond the Atlantic Ocean. The more he considered the subject, the more he became confirmed in his opinion, when, communicating his plan to the republic of Genoa, it was rejected as extravagant. He next applied to John II., king of Portugal, who dishonourably sent other navigators to test the value of the scheme of Columbus, but who, despairing of its success, returned to Lisbon in disgust. The great Genoese was enraged at such treatment, and dispatched his brother Bartholomew to Henry VII. of England; but, on the voyage, he was taken by pirates. In the mean time, Columbus, after many disappointments, obtained an audience of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain. These sovereigns received him favourably, and in 1492 granted him three vessels to prosecute discoveries in those regions which, it was generally believed, had no existence, save in his own imagination. The conditions stipulated between him and his royal employers were, "that if he made no discoveries, he should have no reward; that if he did, he should be viceroy by land and admiral by sea, and have the tenths of the profits of all the countries discovered by him; and that these privileges should descend to his family." On August 3, 1492, Columbus and his little squadron set sail on their perilous voyage, from the bar of Saltes, near Palos, and, after some misgivings and many trials, on account of the superstitious terrors of his crew, landed, October 12, on an island in Guana Bay, and erected the Spanish flag. This island, one of the Bahamas, he called St. Salvador. Hence he sailed to Cuba, and afterwards to Hispaniola. Having discovered other islands and taken possession of them in the name of their Catholic majesties, Columbus set sail for Europe on January 4, 1493, bringing with him some of the natives. On March 15 he arrived at Seville, and immediately went to Barcelona, where Ferdinand and Isabella received him under a canopy of cloth of gold, and made him sit beside them whilst they conferred on him several marks of favour. Columbus sailed on his second voyage from Cadiz, September 25, 1493, and discovered the Caribbee islands, Puerto Rico, and Jamaica. On his return, he suffered great hardships from sickness and disaffection among his men. Nevertheless, he conducted himself manfully, and arrived at Cadiz, June 11, 1496. On his arrival, he found that, during his absence, calumny had been

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doing its work against him; but he refuted all that had been alleged, and, on May 13, 1498, embarked on his third voyage with only six vessels. In this expedition he discovered the island of Trinidad, the mouths of the Orinoco, the coast of Paria, the Margarita, the Cubagua islands, and, on his arrival at Hispaniola, found the colony which he had settled there, in a state bordering on civil war. He succeeded in restoring peace; but some of the settlers, envious of him and his brother Bartholomew, whom he had appointed his lieutenant, sent home such accusations against them, that Queen Isabella revoked the appointment of Columbus, and sent out Francis de Bovadilla to take his place. This man, on his arrival, caused the brothers to be put in chains, and, in that condition, sent them to Europe. The captain of the ship in which Columbus was now a prisoner would have taken off his fetters; but he refused to be liberated, except in the presence of his sovereigns. "I will wear them till the king otherwise commands, and then I will preserve them as memorials of his gratitude;" an expression indicative of a mind by far too lofty to be in the power of kings to humiliate. All Spain felt, with indignation, the insult offered to so great a man. He was instantly set at liberty, and rewarded, instead of being punished, Ferdinand himself avowing shame at the transaction. Columbus, however, always preserved his fetters, and ordered that they should be buried with him. In 1502 he made another voyage, in which he traced the coast of Darien, thinking to find a passage to the East Indies, coasted Honduras, the Mosquito shore, Costa Rica, and Veragua. He returned to Spain in 1504, and found Queen Isabella dead, and the king once more prejudiced against him. Worn out in body and broken in spirit, he lingered out the short remainder of his existence in neglect, poverty, and pain. *b.* at Genoa, 1445-6; *d.* at Valladolid, 1506.—His remains were interred in the cathedral of Seville, where a monument was erected to his memory, bearing this inscription: "To Castile and Leon, Columbus has given a new world." Yet this brave adventurer had not the honour of giving his name to the world he discovered; for that was enjoyed by Amerigo, or Americus Vespucius, a Florentine. This voyager, it is said, did not see the New World till he sailed with Ojeda, as a pilot, to the coast of Paria, in 1499. (*See AMERICA*).—**BARTHOLOMEW COLUMBUS** died in 1514.—**DIEGO**, the son of Christopher, was ennobled, and obtained his father's honours and grants.—**FERDINAND**, another son, embraced the ecclesiastical state, and formed a rich library, which he left to the cathedral of Seville. He wrote the life of his father, and died about 1530.

COLUMELLA, L. Jun. Moderatus, *kol'-u-mel'-la*, a native of Gades (Cadiz, in Spain), who wrote twelve books on agriculture, of which the tenth, on gardening, is in verse. The style is elegant, and the work displays the genius of a naturalist and the labours of an accurate observer. Lived in the 1st century.

COMACCHIO, *ko-mak'-ke-o*, a fortified town of the Pontifical States, Italy, 30 miles from Ferrara. *Pop.* 6,000.—The right of maintaining a garrison in this town and Ferrara was ceded to Austria by the treaty of 1815. The waters around this place are famous for the abundance of fish they contain.

COMBE, *koom*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 1,800.

COMBE, George, a distinguished Scotch phrenologist, educated for the legal profession, in which he practised for upwards of twenty years. Made a convert to the principles of Gall and Spurzheim, when about thirty years of age, he began to apply himself zealously to their further elucidation, and in 1819 published his "Essays on Phrenology." From that time he continued to expound the phenomena of mental organism, and in 1828 published "The Constitution of Man, in relation to External Objects." This work became extremely popular, and both in Britain and America enjoyed a large circulation. In 1833 appeared his lectures on "Popular Education," which he had previously delivered in various parts of Britain, and which have been translated into several continental languages. In 1836 he became a candidate for the chair of logic and metaphysics in the university of Edinburgh, but the honour was awarded to Sir William Hamilton. Subsequently, Mr. Combe made a tour through the

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United States, lecturing to distinguished audiences, and, at the same time, keeping himself before the public eye by the publication of several pamphlets. He also visited Germany, and in 1845 published "Notes on the New Reformation in Germany, &c.," and an essay on the "Relation between Religion and Science." In 1850 he edited the "Life and Correspondence" of his brother Andrew, and in 1855 produced a work entitled "Phrenology applied to Painting and Sculpture." These are his most prominent labours in literature and moral science; but he has written upon educational and other kindred subjects. *B.* at Edinburgh, 1788.—**ANDREW COMBE** was a distinguished medical practitioner, and became consulting physician to the king of the Belgians. He wrote and published several excellent works on physiological science. *B.* at Edinburgh, 1797; *D.* 1847.

COMBERMERE, *kom'-ber-meer*, a lake in Cheshire, not far from Nantwich.

COMBERMERE, Stapleton Cotton, Viscount, was the eldest son of Sir R. S. Cotton, M.P. for Cheshire, and in 1791 entered the army. Engaged, first in Flanders, next at the Cape of Good Hope, and then in India, he saw a good deal of service, when he returned to England, and accompanied the duke of Wellington to the Peninsula. Here he greatly distinguished himself, and in 1810 was appointed, under the duke, to the command of the allied forces. He continued actively engaged till the close of the war, and in 1817 was appointed governor of Barbadoes, with the command of the forces in the W. Indies. This position he, in 1822, exchanged for the command of the British troops in India, and in 1825 distinguished himself at the siege and capture of the fortress of Bhartpore. On the death of the duke of Wellington, he became constable of the Tower of London, and lord-lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets. For his services in the Peninsula he had received a peerage, and for those in India he was created a viscount. In 1855 he became a field-marshal, and also held the appointment in the court as gold stick in waiting on her majesty Queen Victoria. *B.* 1770.

COMBERTON, *kom'-ber-ton*, three English parishes, none of them with a population above 800.

COMBIN, *kom'-bi*, one of the culminating peaks of the Pennine Alps, 9 miles from Martigny. *Height*, 14,124 feet.

COMBOURG, *kom'-boorg*, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, 20 miles from St. Malo. *Pop.* 5,100.

COMITIA, *ko'-mish'-e-a*, an assembly of the Roman people for the election of magistrates and all the public officers of state.

COMMELINUS, or **COMMELYN**, *kom'-me-lin*, the name of a Dutch family who flourished between 1593 and 1750. They produced several approved historical and botanical works.

COMMERCEY, *kom'-mer-se*, a town of France, in Lorraine, on the Meuse, 20 miles from Bar-le-Duc. This town was formerly fortified, and had a fine castle, which serves now as a cavalry barracks. *Manf.* Cotton and leather. *Pop.* 4,300.

COMMERSON, Philibert, *kom'-mair-sawng*, a celebrated French botanist, who made a voyage round the world, and collected a vast variety of plants. He did not live long enough to describe his discoveries, but his collection and drawings were deposited in the Jardin des Plantes, at Paris. *B.* at Châtillon, Ain, 1727; *D.* at Mauritius, 1773.—To him we are indebted for the beautiful flower "hortensia," which came originally from China.

COMMINES, *kom'-meen*, a town of Belgium, in the province of West Flanders, 10 miles from Ypres. It stands on the frontier, and is connected by a bridge across the Lys, with the French town of the same name. *Manf.* Ribbons, handkerchiefs, thread, and tobacco. *Pop.* 4,000.

COMMINES, a town of France, situate on the Lys, opposite the Belgian town of the same name, 9 miles from Lille. *Manf.* Thread and ribbons. *Pop.* 6,000.—This is the birthplace of Philip de Commynes.

COMMINES, Philip de, a French statesman and historian, who was descended from a noble family, and became eminent at the court of Louis XI. He was first attached to Charles the Rash, of Burgundy, but,

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in 1472, transferred his services to Louis. After the death of this monarch, he joined himself to the party of the duke of Orleans, who afterwards became Louis XII., but was unfortunate in being imprisoned and having his property confiscated. Shortly after the accession of Louis XII., who did not please to remember the sacrifices he had made for him, he retired to the country, and passed the remainder of his days in writing his memoirs. *B.* at the Château de Commynes, near Commynes, 1445; *D.* at Argentin, in Poitou, 1509.—His *Memoirs of his Own Times* show a great knowledge of men and things, an acuteness of judgment in tracing circumstances to their causes, and are enriched with a variety of excellent observations. The best edition of the original is that of Fresnoy, 1747, 4 vols. 4to; and in English the translation of Uvedale, with curious notes, in 2 vols. 8vo.

COMMODOUS, L. Aurelius Antoninus, *kom'-mo'-dus*, a Roman emperor, son of Marcus Aurelius, succeeded his father in 180. He was naturally depraved and licentious, committing the most terrible cruelties and crimes. Of great stature and strength, he would fight with the gladiators, and boasted of his dexterity in killing wild beasts in the amphitheatre. Poisoned by Martia, one of his concubines, whose death he had meditated, 193; *B.* 160.

COMMORRO ISLANDS, *kom'-mor'-ro*, a group in the Mozambique Channel, between Madagascar and Africa. It consists of several mountainous and fertile islands, producing all the crops of a tropical climate. Large herds of cattle are reared upon them, and the rivers abound in fish. *Pop.* 80,000. *Lat.* between 11° and 13° S. *Lon.* between 43° and 45° 30' E.—A British consul has now a residence on these islands.

COMMUNUS. (See **ALEXIS**, **ANNA**, **ISAAC**, &c.)

COMO, *ko'-mo*, an old episcopal city of Lombardy, at the S. extremity of the lake of the same name, 20 miles from Milan. The houses are neatly built of stone, and the public buildings magnificent. There are several churches, exclusive of the cathedral, which is entirely of white marble. *Manf.* Velvet, taffetas, gloves, stockings, and other silk stuffs; here are also metal-foundries and statuary. *Pop.* about 19,000.—It is the birthplace of the younger Pliny.

COMO, a lake of Lombardy, situate at the foot of the Alps. *Ext.* About 35 miles long, with a varying breadth of from 1 to 3. It is the most distinguished for the beauty of its scenery of all the northern Italian lakes. The river Adda enters it at the foot of the Lepontine and Rhetian Alps, and leaves it at Lecco.—Here Queen Caroline of England resided in the Villa d'Este, which was the name it received from her.

COMORIN, **CAPE**, *kom'-o-rin*, the S. extremity of the Indian peninsula. *Lat.* 7° 57' N. *Lon.* 77° 35' E.

COMORN, or **KOMORN**, *ko'-morn*, a royal free town of Hungary, 48 miles from Buda. Its citadel is considered one of the strongest in Europe. *Pop.* 21,000, chiefly Protestants.—This place withstood successfully a long siege by the Austrians in 1849.

COMPIEGNE, *kom'-pe-ain*, a town of France, in the department of the Oise, on the Oise, 35 miles from Beauvais. This place has a considerable historical importance. Its palace was reconstructed under Louis XIV., XV., and XVI., and restored by Napoleon I. The parks and forests by which it is encompassed cover 30,000 acres. The other chief buildings are the abbey of St. Corneille, the Pont Neuf, and the Hôtel-de-Ville. *Pop.* 11,000.—Here Joan of Arc was, in 1430, made prisoner, and sold to the English, and here Napoleon I., in 1810, married the archduchess of Austria. It was possessed by the English from the early part of the 15th century till they were expelled by Charles VII. Under Napoleon III., the festivals at Compiègne, after the manner of the court of Louis XIV., attained quite a celebrity.

COMPOSTELLA, or **ST. JAGO DE COMPOSTELLA**, *kom'-pos-tail'-la*, a town of Galicia, in Spain, on the Soria, 98 miles from Astorga. The principal church is the cathedral, in which it is asserted St. James was buried. It has a university, founded in 1532. *Pop.* 14,000.—From this town the order of St. Jago, or St. James, took its origin.

COMPOSTELLA, a town of the Mexican confederation, in the department of Xalisco, and 100 miles from

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Compton

Guadalajara. There are silver-mines in its neighbourhood, but its climate is very unhealthy.

COMPTON, Henry, *kom'-ton*, an English prelate, son of the earl of Northampton, who fell in the royal cause at the battle of Hopton Heath. Originally in the army, he entered into orders, and in 1674 was preferred to the bishopric of Oxford, and, the year following, translated to London. He now had the charge of educating the princesses Mary and Anne, afterwards queens of England. James II., on the bishop's refusal to suspend Dr. Sharpe, removed him from his episcopal functions; but, before the Revolution, he was restored. On the landing of the prince of Orange, he conveyed the princess Anne from London to Nottingham, and exhibited great zeal in placing William and Mary on the throne, at whose coronation he officiated, instead of Archbishop Sancroft. b. 1632; d. at Fulham, 1713.—This prelate was fond of botany, having the finest garden of exotics in England, and greatly assisted Ray, Plukenet, and other naturalists.

COMPTON, the name of numerous parishes in England, with populations ranging between 50 and 1,000.

COMPTON, *kom'-re*, a village and parish of Scotland, in Perthshire, about 5 miles from Crieff. Pop. of parish, 2,500; of village, 900.—In this parish, shocks of earthquakes have repeatedly been felt.

COMTE, Auguste, *komte*, a modern French speculative philosopher, who commenced his public life as a follower of Saint-Simon, and, in 1820, prepared a work explanatory of the system of that enthusiast. He subsequently became mathematical professor at the Polytechnic school; but, on the accession of Louis Napoleon to the empire, he was deprived of that office. Between 1830 and 1842 he published, in six large volumes, his "Course of Positive Philosophy," the object of which was to show that the human mind passes through three successive stages in its meditations upon all subjects. The first is the theological; the second, the metaphysical; and the third, the positive, in which the mind is supposed to have attained its great power of comprehending all things connected with those laws by which the universe is governed. His system, however, is too elaborate to be entered upon here. In 1843 he published a mathematical work, and, in the following year, a "Discourse," intended to enforce the views of his larger work. M. Comte's theories, whatever may be their value, attracted a considerable number of ardent admirers, especially amongst the disciples of St. Simon and Fourier. At Paris a kind of institution was formed, of which he himself was the high priest, and of which all the members worked, with much activity, to spread the ideas of their master. These ideas were developed in a series of works, of which the first was his "Positive Philosophy." This was translated into English by Miss Martineau. b. at Montpellier, 1795; d. at Paris, 1857.

COMUS, *ko'-mus*, the god of revelry, feasting, and nocturnal entertainments. He is represented as a youth, flushed with drinking and crowned with roses.

CONAN, *ko'-nan*, a river of Scotland, in the county of Ross. After a course of 35 miles, it falls into Cromarty Firth, near Dingwall.

CONCAN, *kon-kan'*, a narrow district of S. India, in the Bombay presidency, bounded E. by the Western Ghats, and W. by the Arabian Sea. Ext. 340 miles long, with a varying breadth of from 25 to 52. Desc. Rugged and rocky, intersected with ravines, covered with jungle, and fields fertile in rice. Pop. Unascertained. Lat. between 15° and 20° N. Lon. between 72° 52' and 73° 45' E.

CONCEICAO, *kon'-sai-ka'-o*, the name of several towns in Brazil, with populations ranging between 2,000 and 12,000.

CONCEPCION, LA, *kon-thep'-thi-on*, a seaport of Veragua, 90 miles from Panama. Lat. 8° 52' N. Lon. 81° 28' W.—Also, an island of the Bahamas, 25 miles from St. Salvador.—The name of several unimportant places in S. America, in Texas, and in Spain.

CONCEPTION, *kon-sep'-shon*, a town of Chili, and capital of a province of the same name, on the N. shore of the Biobo. At its commencement it flourished greatly; but in 1751 it was nearly destroyed by an earthquake and an influx of the sea, which entirely covered it. A new city was then founded, at the distance of 3 miles from the sea, in a beautiful plain

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called Mocha. Pop. 10,000. Lat. 36° 49' S. Lon. 73° 5' 30' W.—The PROVINCE consists of extensive plains, some of them almost deserts, and forests of small stunted trees. It has coal of an inferior kind. Area, 5,210 square miles. Pop. 110,000. Lat. between 37° 30' S. Lon. between 70° and 74° W.

CONCEPTION BAY, a large bay on the E. side of Newfoundland island. Lat. 46° N. Lon. 53° W.

CONCHAS, or CONCHOS, *kon'-chas*, a river of Mexico, in Durango, rising in lat. 28° N., and, after an estimated course of 300 miles, joining the Rio del Norte in lat. 31° N.; lon. 104° W.

CONCHES, *kawsh*, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, 10 miles from Evreux. Pop. 2,300.

CONCINI CONCINO, *kon-se'-ne*, called Marshal d'Ancre, went, in 1600, from Florence to France, with Mary de Medici, wife of Henry IV. After the death of that king he obtained a marquise and some considerable appointments. At the same time, he was first minister of the young king, Louis XIII., over whom he exercised great influence. He, however, incurred the jealousy of the nobles, and, at their instigation, Concini was assassinated, 1617.—His wife was afterwards condemned to death for the practice of sorcery, and their son declared, by the parliament, disennobled, and incapable of holding any estates in the kingdom.

CONCORD, *kon'-kord*, the name of several towns in the United States, with populations ranging between 1,000 and 10,000.—The largest is the capital of New Hampshire, about 65 miles from Boston, with which it communicates by railway.—The best-known, however, is a town of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, 17 miles from Boston. Here, on April 19, 1775, one of the first conflicts took place between the Americans and the British troops. The first blood, however, was not shed at this place, as most gazetteers affirm, but at Lexington, 11 miles from Boston, which was on the line of march of the British, who had been dispatched to destroy the military stores which the provincials had collected at Concord. Monuments are erected in both towns to commemorate these events.

CONCORD, a river in Massachusetts, U.S., joining the Merrimac in Tewksbury.

CONCORDIA, *kon-kor'-de-a*, the goddess of peace. The Roman dictator Camillus first raised a temple to her in the Capitol; and in it the magistrates often assembled.

CONDÉ, *kon'-dai*, a town of France, in the department of Le Nord, at the junction of the Haine and Scheldt, 6 miles from Valenciennes. It is strongly fortified, and has a church, town-hall, military arsenal, and an hospital. Manf. Leather, chicory, and starch. Pop. 5,200.—In 1793 this town was taken by the Austrians.—A small lordship in the neighbourhood conferred the title of prince on a branch of the Bourbons, which the death of the duke d'Enghien, on March 21, 1804, rendered extinct.—Also, the name of several other towns, villages, and parishes in France.

CONDÉ, Louis, the first prince of, a chief of the Huguenots, was the son of Charles of Bourbon, duke of Vendôme. He displayed great courage at the battle of St. Quentin; but, on the death of Henry II. of France, he became so discontented with the measures of the dukes de Guise, that he joined the Huguenot party. He was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Dreux, in 1562, and slain in that of Jarnac, 1569; b. 1530.—The deeds of his son and grandson, Henry I. and II., do not call for any special notice. The latter's greatest glory, according to Voltaire, was that he was the father of the great Condé.

CONDÉ, Louis II., prince of, known as the "Great Condé," was the son of Prince Henry II. of Condé, and was first known as duke d'Enghien. In early years he showed great military genius, and at 22 entirely defeated, in 1643, the Spanish at Rocroy, although very inferior to them in numbers. The following year he gained the battle of Friburg, and, in 1645, that of Nordlingen, in Germany. Less fortunate in Catalonia, he failed in his attempt to take Lerida, but, soon after, defeated the archduke Leopold at Lens, which led to the peace with Germany, in 1648. During the troubles of the Fronde, Condé, who had, at first, taken part with the court, afterwards sided against Mazarin. In 1650 he was arrested and deprived of his liberty for thirteen months. Set free, he hastened

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to avenge his wrongs, and, levying a body of troops, marched on Paris, but, after some successes, was beaten by Turenne, in the faubourg St. Antoine. He then joined the Spaniards in the Netherlands, when, in 1659, the peace of the Pyrenees restored him to his country. War afterwards breaking out between France and Spain, he, in 1668, conquered Franche-Comté in three weeks, and in 1672 evinced great talents in the war with Holland. The hard-fought battle of Senef was his last exploit. His closing days he spent at Chantilly, enjoying the friendship of Boileau, Molière, and Racine. *B.* at Paris, 1621; *D.* 1686.—Bossuet delivered his funeral oration, which is considered a master-piece of eloquence.

CONDE, Jose Antonio, a Spanish Orientalist, who distinguished himself, in 1796, by his translations of some of the Greek minor poets, and in 1799 by a translation of "Al-Edrisi's Description of Spain," from the Arabic. He subsequently became a member of the Spanish Academy, and superintended, in conjunction with two other litterateurs, the continuation of the collection of early Castilian poetry by Sanchez. When the French invaded his country, he was appointed by Joseph Bonaparte chief librarian of the Madrid library. After the French were expelled from the Peninsula, he went to Paris, where he resided for some years, but returned to Spain only to pass the remainder of his days in obscurity, neglect, and poverty. *B.* at Paraleja, in the province of Cuenca, 1765; *D.* at Madrid, 1820.

CONDER, Josiah, *kon'-der*, was the son of a bookseller, which trade he himself followed, and became the proprietor and editor of the "Eclectic Review." In 1819 he retired from the bookselling business, but continued to manage the Review till 1837. In 1824 his "Modern Traveller" was commenced, and extended to thirty-three volumes. He continued producing other works of a useful, and some of a religious tendency, till 1832, when, in the interest of the dissenters, he undertook the editorship of the "Patriot" newspaper. In this situation he continued for twenty-three years, occasionally publishing pamphlets on passing topics, and works of greater importance. Amongst these latter may be noticed "An Analytical and Comparative View of all Religions;" and "The Harmony of History with Prophecy." *B.* in London, 1789; *D.* 1855.

CONDILLAC, Etienne Bounot de, *kon-de'-yak*, a distinguished French metaphysician, whose admiration of the English philosopher John Locke led him, in 1746, to publish his "Essay on Human Perceptions," which, in 1749, he followed by his "Treatise on Systems." The former was designed to advance the opinions of Locke, and the latter to oppose the abstract theories of Leibnitz and Spinoza, as being opposed to ideas received from experience. His third work was a "Treatise on the Sensations," which is considered his master-piece, and in which his philosophical system is fully unfolded. After the publication of these works, he was appointed tutor to the prince of Parma, and, in this situation, published his "Course of Studies," which he divides into the arts of writing, reasoning, and thinking, followed by a general history of men and empires. When he had finished the education of his royal pupil, he resigned himself once more to philosophical meditations, in which he passed the remainder of his days. Previous to his death, however, he published a work on "Logic." *B.* at Grenoble, 1715; *D.* 1780.—However ingenious Condillac may be, he is to be considered neither a faithful nor a profound expounder of the views of Locke. His system may be characterized as one of nearly absolute sensation, whilst that of Locke unites sensation with reflection.

CONDOM, *kon'-dom*, a town of France, in the department of Gers, 28 miles from Bordeaux. *Manf.* Cotton fabrics and earthenware. *Pop.* 7,500.

CONDOR, PULO, a small island in the Indian Sea. (See PULO.)

CONDORCET, John Anthony Nicholas Caritat, marquis of, *kon-dor'-sai*, a French philosopher, educated at the college of Navarre, where he soon distinguished himself as a geometer. In 1765 he published his first work, "On Integral Calculations," which was received with approbation by the Academy of Sciences. In

Confucius

1767 he published his treatise, "Of the Problem of Three Bodies;" and the year following his "Analytical Essays." In 1769 he was chosen member of the academy, and in 1773 secretary, in which capacity he distinguished himself by the elegance of his eulogies on those academicians who had died since 1699. His "Life of Turgot" is reckoned an admirable piece of biography; but that of Voltaire, of whom he was an original disciple, is flattering beyond bounds. On the approach of the Revolution, he endeavoured, by his writings, to extend its principles, and, in 1791, became a member of the National Assembly, and of the Jacobin club. He offered many insults to King Louis in his misfortunes, though he opposed his being brought to trial. When Robespierre arrived at power, Condorcet was denounced as a Girondist, and concealed himself for some time in the house of Madame Verney. Fearing, however, that she might suffer on his account, he voluntarily quitted her roof, and became a houseless wanderer in the country around Paris, with nowhere to lay his head. At last the necessities of hunger drove him into a small inn at the village of Clunart, where he was taken and committed to prison. On the following morning he was found dead in his cell, having terminated his existence by taking poison, which, to save himself from the ignominy of the scaffold, he always carried about with him. *B.* near Nion, in Dauphiny, 1743; *D.* in the prison of Bourg-la-Reine, 1794.—He left "A Sketch of the Progress of the Human Mind," a "Tract on Calculation," and an "Elementary Treatise on Arithmetic." He had a lofty mind, and endeavoured to make his philosophy applicable to the happiness of his fellow-men, and influential in ameliorating the severities of social institutions. His manners were cold, but his heart was warm. D'Alembert said of him, that he was a volcano covered with snow.

CONECUH, *kone'-ku*, a county of Alabama, U.S. Area, 1,476 square miles. *Pop.* 10,000, of whom half are slaves.

CONGLIANO, *ko-nel'-ya'-no*, a town of Northern Italy, 12 miles from Treviso. It has a citadel and a cathedral. *Manf.* Silk and woollen fabrics. *Pop.* 8,500.

CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE, a confederation of thirty-four of the secondary states of Germany, formed in 1806 under the protection of Napoleon I. On the fall of the emperor of the French, these united with the other German states to constitute the Germanic Confederation.

CONFENZA, *kon'-fe-end'-sa*, an Italian village, in the province of Lomellina, not far from Palestro, where the Austrians were repulsed by a division of the French army, May 31, 1859.

CONFLANS ST. HONORINE, *kon-flaw*, a town of France, at the conflux of the Oise and Seine, on the Paris and Havre railway, 14 miles from Paris. *Pop.* 1,600.—Conflans is the name of various small towns in France.

CONFLANS, a town of the Sardinian states, and capital of the province of Upper Savoy, 24 miles from Chambéry. In its neighbourhood are smelting-works for silver ore, found in the vicinity.

CONFOLENS, *kaw'-fo-lens*, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, 27 miles from Limoges. It stands on the Vienne, which is here crossed by a bridge, and it has a trade in cattle, corn, and timber. *Pop.* 3,300.

CONFUCIUS, or KOONG-FU-TSE, *kon-fu'-she-us*, a Chinese philosopher, whose extraordinary precocity enabled him to be a mandarin in the third year of his age. He lost his father before this; but he had a learned man for his grandfather, who bestowed great pains upon him, and early brought his understanding to maturity. When he was 19 he took a wife, by whom he had a son, who died at the age of 50, and left a son called Tson-tse, whose character stood high for wisdom and virtue. At the age of 23 he formed the project of a general reformation in the kingdom of Loo, and carried it out with success. At that time, however, the Chinese empire was not consolidated under one sovereign, but seems to have been divided into several separate kingdoms. Notwithstanding the respect which the king and the people of Loo had for the great wisdom of Confucius, he was driven from the country, and became an outcast and a wanderer. He continued, however, to disseminate his doctrines, passing through several states, endeavouring to bring

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mankind to wisdom and happiness. His followers became numerous, and of them he selected ten as his chosen disciples, to whom he imparted the treasures of wisdom. These assisted in spreading his tenets, until they were almost universally adopted by the people, when they became the great authority of Chinese politics and morals. Lived about the 6th century B.C.—When the king of Loo was informed of the death of the great philosopher, he burst into tears and said, "that Heaven, being displeased with him, had taken away Confucius." From that time his memory was cherished as that of a saint, and several magnificent structures were raised to his honour. His books are regarded by the Chinese as the fountain of wisdom; and, according to all authorities, they deserve the praise bestowed upon them, as far as regards a pure morality. Their instructions are cherished not only by the Chinese, but by the Cochinchinese and the Coreans, and other people, forming, altogether, perhaps not less than nearly half the population of the globe. His descendants are held in veneration, and enjoy extra privileges, at this day.

CONG, kong, a town and parish in Connaught, Ireland, 21 miles from Galway. *Pop.* of parish, 6,500; of town, 600.—It is noted for the large caverns which exist in its neighbourhood, composed of limestone, and having subterranean lakes and rivers.

CONGLETON, kon'-gel-ton, a town and chapelry of Cheshire, on the Dane, 8 miles from Macclesfield. It has several chapels, a gaol, a market-house, and an assembly-room. *Manf.* Silks, ribbons, and cottons. *Pop.* 11,000.

CONGO, kon'-go, an extensive country in the S.W. of Africa, bounded on the N. by the river Zaire, or Congo, which separates it from Loango; on the W. by the Atlantic; on the S. by the Dande, and on the E. by the countries in the interior. It formerly embraced Angola, Benguela, and Loango; but is now understood to consist of a limited tract of about 180 miles of coast. Its capital is San Salvador, which was the former residence of its chief; but the ravages of war have compelled that personage to remove to another town nearer the coast. *Pro.* Maize, millet, yams, sugar, tobacco, cabbages, spinach, pepper, the orange, the lime, and the pineapple. *Pop.* Unascertained.—It was first discovered in 1484, by Diego Cam, a Portuguese, and the most exaggerated accounts were published of its wealth and population. Captain Tuckey, however, whose narrative was published in 1818, was sent by the British government to explore this country. Accordingly, he sailed up the river Zaire, or Congo, and found on its banks only very small villages, and the country far from being highly improved. (See **ANGOLA, BENGUELA, and LOANGO**.)

CONGO RIVER. (See **ZAIRE**.)

CONGREVE, William, kon'-greve, an English dramatic poet, brought up in Ireland, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin; after which, he entered of the Middle Temple, but never followed the law. His first literary production was a romance called "Incognita, or Love and Duty reconciled," written at the age of seventeen. In 1693 appeared his comedy of the "Old Bachelor," which was received with great applause at Drury Lane, and drew from Dryden the remark that he had never seen such a first play. It was the means of recommending him to the earl of Halifax, who made him a commissioner of the Hackney-coach office. His next performance was the "Double Dealer;" and in 1695 he brought out his "Love for Love," and two years afterwards his "Mourning Bride." His next piece was "The Way of the World," which was so ill received, that it disgusted him with the stage, and determined him no longer to write for it. B. at Bardsa, near Leeds, Yorkshire, 1672; d. in London, 1729.—His remains were interred in Westminster Abbey. Besides the above pieces, he wrote the "Judgment of Paris," a Masque; "Semele," an opera, and some poems. He left his fortune to Henrietta, duchess of Marlborough.

CONGREVE, Sir William, Baronet, entered the army, and in 1816 was made a lieutenant-colonel, when he retired from the service. In 1808 he invented the congrève rocket, for which he received from the emperor of Russia the decoration of St. Anne, for the effects it produced at the battle of Leipsic in 1813.

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It proved similarly effective at Waterloo; but before either of these battles, it was employed by Lord Cochrane in his attack on the French fleet in the Basque Roads and at Walcheren. It is now in universal use in an improved form. Sir William sat in parliament for various constituencies, and was inspector of the royal laboratory at Woolwich. In 1826 he engaged in some mining transactions, which resulted in a suit in chancery and a decision against him of fraudulence. This was on May 3, 1828, when Sir William hastened to Toulouse, where, eleven days afterwards, he died. B. in Middlesex, 1772.

CONT, ko'-ne, a town of Piedmont, the see of a bishop and the capital of a province, at the conflux of the Stura and Gezzo, 48 miles from Turin. The principal street is tolerably wide, but the others are short and narrow, and there is no public building of interest. *Manf.* Silk and other fabrics. A considerable trade in agricultural produce is carried on. *Pop.* 21,000.—This was a place of great strength till it was dismantled by the French after the battle of Marengo, in 1800. The ramparts now serve for promenades.

CONIAH, ko-ni'-a, 'the strength of the Lord,' a king of Judah, called, also, Jehoiachim.

CONNAUGHT, kon'-nawt, the smallest of the four provinces into which Ireland is divided, bounded E. by Leinster, W. by the Atlantic Ocean, N. and N.W. by the ocean and Ulster, and S. by Munster. *Ext.* About 130 miles long, and 8½ broad. *Desc.* Mountainous in the west, north, and south, but almost level in the centre. On the west shore there are a great many peninsulas indented with bays, whilst off the coast are numerous islands. *Rivers.* The Arrow, Bonnet, Moy, Clare, Renicon, and the Shannon forming its east boundary. *Lakes.* The Conn, Corrib, Carra, and Mask. *Pro.* The usual cerealia, vegetables, and roots. *Pop.* 1,012,006.—This was formerly one of the kingdoms of the Irish heptarchy. In 1590 it was brought under the administration of the English, and divided into counties.

CONNECTICUT, kon-nek'-te-kut, one of the United States, bounded N. by Massachusetts, E. by Rhode Island, S. by Long-Island Sound, and W. by New York. *Ext.* 90 miles long and 70 broad. *Area*, 4,674 square miles. *Desc.* Diversified by hills and valleys, and the soil, generally, rich and fertile, though interspersed with portions that are comparatively thin and barren. *Rivers.* The Connecticut, Thames, and Housatonic. *Pro.* Indian corn, rye, wheat in many parts, oats, barley, buckwheat, flax in large quantities, some hemp, potatoes, pumpkins, turnips, pease, beans, &c. Orchards are very numerous, and cider is made for exportation. The state is, however, generally better adapted to the purposes of grazing than to those of tillage. The quantity of butter and cheese made annually is great, and of well-known excellence. *Minerals.* Marble, freestone, iron, and plumbago. *Manf.* Wool, cotton, paper, iron in different forms, glass, snuff, powder, buttons, hats, clocks, &c. Tin ware is extensively manufactured, and sent to all parts of the United States. A great number of pleasant towns, both maritime and inland, are to be found within the precincts of this state. *Pop.* about 400,000. *Lat.* between 41° and 42° N. *Lon.* between 72° and 73° 50' W.

CONNECTICUT RIVER, the largest in New England, U.S., rises near the borders of Lower Canada, and running south, divides New Hampshire from Vermont. It then passes through Massachusetts and Connecticut, and flows into Long-Island Sound, between Saybrook and Lyme. *Length*, 410 miles.—The W. branch of this river forms the boundary-line between the United States and Canada, in lat. 45° N.

CONNEMARA, kon-ne-ma'-ra, 'the Bays of the Ocean,' a district occupying the W. portion of the county of Galway, Ireland. It consists mostly of bogs, mountains, and lakes. *Ext.* 30 miles long, with a varying breadth of from 15 to 20. The population is extremely scattered, and is found principally along the coasts and on the islands. The interior is almost desolate.—During the famine of 1847, the result of the failure of the potato crop, the inhabitants suffered extreme privations; but, since then, great exertions have been made to promote the fisheries, whilst the operation of the Encumbered Estates Act was a great means of improving the district.

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Conon

CONON, *ko'-non*, a famous general of Athens, who became governor of all the islands of the Athenians, and was defeated in a naval battle by Lysander, near Ægospotamos. (See ÆGOSPOOTAMOS.) He voluntarily went into banishment to Evagoras, king of Cyprus, and afterwards to Artaxerxes, king of Persia, by whose assistance he delivered his country from the Spartan yoke. He defeated the Spartans near Cnidus, in an engagement where Pisander, the enemy's admiral, was killed. By his means the Athenians fortified their city with a strong wall. *D.* about 393 B.C.

CONRAD I., count of Franconia, was elected king of Germany in 912. *D.* 918.

CONRAD II., son of Herman, duke of Franconia, was elected king of Germany in 1024. In 1027 he was crowned at Rome, as emperor of the East. He also obtained, in 1033, the kingdom of Burgundy by the will of King Rodolphus III. *D.* 1039.

CONRAD III., son of Frederick, duke of Suabia, was elected emperor of Germany in 1138. After a long war with the duke of Saxony and Bavaria, he, in 1147, set out with Louis VII. of France for the Holy Land, laying siege unsuccessfully to Damascus. *B.* 1093; *D.* 1152.

CONRAD IV. was elected emperor of Germany after the death of his father, Frederick II., in 1250. Pope Innocent IV., who claimed the right of disposing of the crown, nominated William of Holland, and preached a crusade against Conrad. Conrad thereupon marched into Italy, took Naples, Capua, and other places, but died in the midst of his victories, 1254.

CONRAD V., or **CONRADIN**, *kon-räd'-in*, was the son of Conrad IV., and the acknowledged duke of Suabia; but his inheritance of Sicily and Apulia passed from his father finally by the battle of La Grandella, in 1265. In 1267, in his sixteenth year, Conradin took the field at the head of 1,000 men, and, after various successes, met Charles of Anjou at Tagliacozzo, where he was defeated, in 1268. He fled from the field, and, after passing through a series of misfortunes, not uncommon to crowned heads who have been unsuccessful in the field, he was caught and delivered into the hands of Charles for a sum of money. He was taken to Naples, and, with Frederick of Austria and several of his followers, condemned to suffer on the scaffold. Beheaded, 1268.—There is a story about Conradin's throwing from the scaffold a glove to be given to Peter of Aragon, the husband of Constance, the daughter of Manfred, who first held his inheritance of Sicily and Apulia, and who fell at La Grandella. It rests, however, on doubtful authority. The mother of Conradin, when she heard of her son's capture, hastened from Germany to ransom him. She, however, was too late; when she applied the money to the founding of the great convent del Carmine, where, behind the great altar, the remains of Conradin and Frederick were deposited.

CONSEGNANA, *kon-sen-e-a'-na*, a volcano of Central America, in Nicaragua, 10 miles from the Pacific. The crater is a mile and a half in circumference, and has a height of nearly 4,000 feet from the mean level. In 1835, when its last irruption occurred, a large tract of pasture land was rendered waste.

CONSTABLE, John, *kun'-sta-bel*, an eminent English artist, who began life as a miller with his father, but whose genius early led him into a very different pursuit. Having discovered a decided taste for drawing, he received much encouragement from Sir George Beaumont, and took instructions from R. R. Reinagle, R.A. Landscape-painting became his profession, and in 1795 he went to London, but does not seem to have received much encouragement. In 1799 he again visited the metropolis, and in 1800 was admitted a student in the Royal Academy. Previous to this he had chiefly lived in Suffolk. He now became a steady exhibitor at the Royal Academy, and gradually worked himself into notice and fame. It was not, however, till 1829 that his merits received the acknowledgment they had long deserved. In that year he was elected a Royal Academician. *B.* at East Bergholt, Suffolk, 1776; *D.* at Hampstead, 1837.—Constable made nature his study, and he painted many admirable pictures. Among these may be mentioned his "Cornfield" and his "Valley Farm." When yet a young man, he was asked by his patron, Sir George Beaumont, what style

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he intended to adopt. "None but God Almighty's, Sir George," was the reply. He could not have adopted a better. "I love," he used to say, "every stile, and stump, and lane in the village; and as long as I am able to hold a brush, I shall never cease to paint them."

CONSTABLE, an eminent Scotch publisher, to be remembered chiefly on account of his connection with Sir Walter Scott and the "Edinburgh Review." *D.* 1834.

CONSTANCE, or **KONSTANZ**, *kon'-stance*, a town of the grand-duchy of Baden, the capital of the circle of the Lake, situate on the Lake of Constance, 35 miles from Zurich. It is the see of a bishop, and contains an old episcopal castle, with a cathedral church, in which are several fine specimens of Gothic sculpture. *Manf.* Silk and cotton goods, and watches. *Pop.*, with suburbs, 6,500.—Constance is memorable for the meeting of the famous council, between 1414 and 1418, which condemned John Huss and Jerome of Prague to the flames. The house where Huss was arrested, and where there is a bust of him, is still shown. The annexation of Constance to the Austrian dominions took place in 1549, and to Baden in 1805.

CONSTANCE, THE LAKE OF, lies between Suabia and Switzerland, and is traversed from E. to W. by the Rhine. *Ext.* 42 miles long, with an extreme breadth of 9. *Area*, 200 square miles. At its N.W. it divides into two branches, each about 14 miles in length. It is subject to the phenomenon of suddenly rising and falling, and only freezes when the winters are very severe. Great fertility exists upon its banks, which are remarkable for the many picturesque views they present.

CONSTANTINA, *kon-stan-te'-na*, a town of Spain, defended by a strong castle, 40 miles from Seville. *Pop.* about 7,000.—In its neighbourhood are silver-lead mines.

CONSTANTINE, *kon'-stan-teen*, a large province, composing the eastern part of the territory of Algiers, now belonging to the French. It is bounded E. by Tunis, W. by Titterie and Algiers proper, S. by the desert, and N. by the Mediterranean.

CONSTANTINE, the capital of the above province, stands on the site of the ancient Cirta, celebrated as the bulwark of Numidia, and as the birthplace of Massinissa and Jugurtha. It is built upon a high rock, formed into a species of peninsula by the Rummel. Here are found many beautiful remains of antiquity. Besides its natural strength, Constantine is defended by excellent walls, built of a kind of black stone, and has a strong garrison. The interior exhibits nothing remarkable; the streets are straight, but dirty; the houses low and without windows. In modern times it was the residence of a Bey, till assaulted and taken by the French, under the duke de Nemours and General Danrèmont, in 1837. *Pop.* about 30,000. *Lat.* 36° 22' N. *Lon.* 6° 37' E. (See ALGERIA.)

CONSTANTINE, a name very common to the emperors of the East, the most celebrated of whom was Flavius Valerius, the son of Constantius, and surnamed "the Great," from the grandeur of his exploits. He conquered Licinius, his brother-in-law and colleague on the throne, and obliged him to lay aside the imperial power. It is said that, as he was going to fight against Maxentius, one of his rivals, he saw a cross in the sky, with this inscription, *en toutō nika*,—*in hoc vince*. This was about the year 312, when he became a convert to Christianity, and obtained an easy victory, ever after adopting a cross or *labarum* as his standard. He soon rose to be sole emperor, and began to reform the state. He prohibited nocturnal assemblies, and abolished many of the obscenities of paganism. In 321 he ordered the observance of the Sunday, and abstinence from work on that day; caused the Christian churches which war had destroyed to be rebuilt, and in 325 assembled the first universal council of Nicæa; abolished the consulting of oracles, and the fights of gladiators; but in 326, upon a false accusation, caused his son Crispus to be beheaded for attempting to seduce Fausta, his own stepmother. She herself, however, was afterwards put to death. In 328 he founded the city where Byzantium formerly stood, and called it by his own name, Constantinopolis. Here he transported part of the Roman senate; and, by keeping

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his court in it, raised it to be the rival of Rome, in population and magnificence. From that time the two imperial capitals began to look upon each other with an eye of envy; and soon after the age of Constantine, a separation was made of the two empires, and Rome was called the capital of the western, and Constantinople the capital of the eastern. B. 274; D. at Nicomedia, 337.—This emperor has been distinguished for personal courage, and praised for the protection he extended to the Christians; but the murder of his son Crispus has been deservedly censured. His remains were carried to Constantinople, where he was sumptuously interred. He was placed by the senate of Rome among the gods, and by the Christians of the East, among the saints. His festival is celebrated on the 21st of May by the Greek, Russian, and Coptic churches. He left three sons, Constantinus, Constans, and Constantius, among whom he divided his empire. The other distinguished emperors of this name are the following.

CONSTANTINE II., called the "Younger," eldest son of the above, received, as his share of the empire, on the death of his father, Gaul, Spain, and Great Britain. Desirous, however, of possessing himself of the territory of his brother Constans, he invaded Italy, but was defeated, and killed near Aquileia, 340.

CONSTANTINE III. (See HERACLIUS CONSTANTINE.)

CONSTANTINE IV. (See HERACLEONAS CONSTANTINE.)

CONSTANTINE V. (or III., if the two above be not reckoned amongst the Constantines), surnamed Pogonatus, or the "Bearded," emperor of the East, mounted the throne in 688, with his two brothers, Tiberius and Heraclius, on the death of their father, Constans II. He waged war successfully against the Saracens, but rendered himself odious by the murder of his two brothers, and died 685.—It was under this prince that the "Greek fire" was first employed.

CONSTANTINE VI. (or IV.), emperor of the East, succeeded his father, Leo the Isaurian, in 741. He sided with the Iconoclasts, who hurled down the images of the saints, and persecuted the followers of the Romish church. D. of the plague, in an expedition against the Bulgarians, 775.

CONSTANTINE VII. (or V.), emperor of the East, succeeded his father, Leo IV., in 780, his mother Irene being regent. She at length took complete possession of the throne, and was cruel enough to put out the eyes of her young son, who died 797. B. 770.

CONSTANTINE VIII. (or VI.) was named emperor in 868, during the lifetime of his father, Basilus I., but died before him, 878.

CONSTANTINE IX. (or VII.), surnamed Porphyrogenitus, emperor of the East, son of Leo the Wise, mounted the throne in 912, at the age of eleven, under the regency of his mother Zoe. He was deposed in 919, regained the throne in 945, and died 959, poisoned, it is said, by his son Romanus.—This prince cultivated literature, and was the author of some works.

CONSTANTINE X. (or VIII.), son of Romanus I., reigned with his father and his two brothers, from 919 to 945, during the time that Porphyrogenitus was deposed.

CONSTANTINE XI. (or IX.), son of Romanus II., succeeded John Rimisceus, and was proclaimed emperor of the East, with his brother, Basilus II., who held the principal authority till 1025, when he died. Constantine was, after that, sole emperor. D. 1028. (See BASILIUS II.)

CONSTANTINE XII. (or X.), surnamed the "Gladiator," obtained the empire in 1042, having married the empress Zoe, widow of Romanus III. This prince is known alone for his debaucheries. He allowed the Turks to increase their territories at his expense, and to establish themselves in Persia.

CONSTANTINE XIII. (or XI.), surnamed Ducas, succeeded, in 1059, Isaac Comnenus, who had adopted him. In his reign the Scythians ravaged the empire, and some cities were destroyed by earthquakes. D. 1067.

CONSTANTINE XIV. (or XII.), the last emperor of the East, was the son of Manuel II., succeeded his brother John Paleologus in 1448. In 1453, Mahomet II. laid siege to Constantinople with a formidable army. Constantine defended the city bravely,

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but, abandoned by the princes of Christendom, he was unable to hold the place, and died, fighting like a hero, in the breach, 1453. His death was followed by the capture and pillage of Constantinople, and Mahomet made it the capital of the Ottoman empire.

CONSTANTINE, Flavius Julius, an usurper, who was proclaimed, in 407, although a private soldier, emperor of the East, by the Roman soldiery in Great Britain, and for some time sustained his dignity by the victories he won. He fixed his court at Arles, in France; but the emperor Honorius laid siege to this place, forced him to surrender, and put him to death, 411.—This usurper does not take rank with the Constantines.

CONSTANTINE, Paulovitch, the second son of the emperor Paul of Russia. The name of Constantine was given him at baptism, in the hope that he would one day reign at Constantinople. This, however, was not destined to come to pass, for, from some unaccountable cause, he took a disgust at the honour designed for him, and at the age of seventeen, married a sister of the duchess of Kent, with whom, however, he did not live happily. In four years they parted by mutual consent. In 1799 he fought under Suwarrow in the Italian campaign, and distinguished himself by his personal bravery, though not by his capacity for command. In 1805 he headed the reserve on the field of Austerlitz, where he withstood the fierce and energetic charges of Bernadotte, and, when the battle was lost, retreated in good order. Throughout the remainder of the wars with Napoleon I. he preserved the character of a brave and resolute soldier. At the close of the war he became generalissimo of Poland, but had little sympathy with the nation over whose destinies he held the military power. In 1820 he procured a divorce from his wife, and married a beautiful Polish lady, and in 1825 the emperor Alexander died at Taganrog. He was the presumptive heir to the throne, and when the news of the death of the emperor reached St. Petersburg, Nicholas called the council of the empire together, and required them to take the oath of allegiance to his brother, who had now become viceroy of Poland. The council, however, produced a paper in which Constantine renounced his claim to the throne, and desired that it might be transferred to the next heir, who was the grand-duke Nicholas, and who, consequently, ascended the throne. Constantine was present at the coronation of his brother in Moscow, after which he returned to his government of Poland at Warsaw. Here he continued to reside till 1830, when an insurrection of the brave-spirited Poles took place, and he was driven from his palace of the Belvedere, and forced to quit Poland. War now commenced between the Russians and the Poles; but the best days of Constantine had passed. B. at St. Petersburg, 1799; D. of cholera, at Witepsk, 1831. (See NICHOLAS.)

CONSTANTINE, Pope, was elected to the papacy in 708. D. 715.—There was also an anti-pope of this name, who usurped the holy office in 767.

CONSTANTINE, Nicholaevich, the second son of the emperor Nicholas of Russia, was designed for the navy, and in 1831, when only four years of age, was declared admiral of the fleet. With increasing years he became more and more imbued with a desire to excel in his profession, and received nautical instructions from Admiral Lütke, a seaman as well as a man of science. In 1845 he paid a visit to Constantinople, being the first imperial prince of Russia that had done so; and in 1847 he visited England with Admiral Lütke, as commander of the *Ingermanland*, on his way to a voyage up the Mediterranean to visit his mother, then an invalid at Palermo. Whilst in England, on this occasion, he left a very favourable impression, being of a lively disposition, and speaking English as well as French with great fluency. In the war of 1854-56 he had the defence of the Baltic intrusted to his care, in conjunction with Admiral Lütke. Whilst engaged in this duty, however, he scarcely sustained his reputation for spirit, seeing that the Russian fleet did all that it could to avoid a contest with the British and French fleets, even in what might be called the duke's native seas. In 1859 he paid another visit to England, when he made an inspection of its great naval arsenal at Portsmouth, the *Great Eastern* steam ship, and many public works. B. 1827.

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Constantine

CONSTANTINE, a parish of the county of Cornwall, 6 miles from Falmouth. *Area*, 8,470 acres. *Pop.* 2,100.

CONSTANTINOPLE, or STAMBOUL, *kon'-stān-le-no'-pel*, the capital of the Turkish empire, has a circumference of about 13 miles, inclosed by walls, and is beautifully situated on the W. side of the Bosphorus, or Straits of Constantinople, between the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmora. It stands chiefly on an undulating slope, having a gradual ascent, and presenting a fine view to the approaching spectator. Its harbour, the "Golden Horn," is not on the side of the sea, but is a long capacious inlet, running along the north side of the city. It is of sufficient depth for the largest vessels, and is estimated to receive 1,200 sail of the line, whilst it has an open navigation to the Euxine on the north, and to the Mediterranean on the south. The city has the form of a triangle, one side being on the harbour, another on the Sea of Marmora, and the third and longest towards the land. Whatever may be the exterior beauty of Constantinople, the interior is very different. The streets are in general narrow, gloomy, and slanting, badly paved, and encumbered with dust or mud; whilst the houses are mostly low, and built of wood and earth. The objects of greatest attraction are the bazars or market-places, the khans for the bankers, the fountains and the baths. The Cisterna Maxima is situated near St. Sophia; its pillars and arches supporting the roof still remain, and the area beneath them is very extensive, and devoted to purposes of usefulness. The aqueduct by which the city cisterns were principally supplied, was first erected by Adrian, and subsequently repaired by one of the Constantines and Solymans the Magnificent. It consists of a double tier of arches, built with alternate layers of stone and brick, like the walls of the city. The seraglio stands on the eastern side of the city, and is about three miles in circumference. It consists not only of the apartments of the women, but of the palace, and a vast range of buildings, inhabited by the sultan, his court, and the government officers. In the first, or outer court, are the mint, the principal mosque, an hospital, and offices connected with the palace. In the second are a divan, an arsenal, a hall of justice, the imperial kitchen and stables, the Corinthian column of Theodosius, and the principal offices of government. In the third are the apartments of the women, the terraces and flower-gardens, which are solely devoted to the use of the sultan and his harem. This court is entered from the city by a ponderous gate, called the "Porte," which now serves as a synonym for the divan of the sultan. In Constantinople there are 345 mosques, inclusive of 14 royal ones, 36 Christian churches, and 40 Mahometan colleges. The principal mosques are to be met with in the squares and public places, and are generally surrounded with cypress-trees, and provided with fountains. The oldest and most interesting is that of St. Sophia, which was originally built as a Christian cathedral by Constantine the Great, and, after being destroyed by fire, rebuilt with greater sumptuousness by the emperor Justinian. Its four minarets were added by the Turkish emperor Selim II. Of the Turkish mosques, the finest are those of Solymans the Magnificent and of Sultan Achmet, standing near the Hippodrome, of ancient celebrity. There are others, however, of great beauty, and one, the Valide mosque, containing pillars from the ruins of Troy. The Christian churches in Constantinople and its neighbourhood, have externally the appearance of private houses, no spires nor bells being permitted upon them. One of the finest of these is the patriarchal church of the Greeks, in which are the remains of St. Euthymia, and of the empress Theodora. The suburb of Galata stands opposite to the seraglio, on the north side of the harbour, and is connected with Constantinople by two bridges of boats. To the westward is the suburb Tophana and others, where are the imperial arsenal, dockyard, and cannon-foundry. On the heights above Tophana stands Pera, principally occupied by individuals in the suites of ambassadors to the Porte from the different European powers. On an adjacent hill is the suburb St. Demetri, chiefly inhabited by Greeks. Scutari, though standing in Asiatic ground, and separated from Constantinople by the Bosphorus, is still accounted a suburb of the great city. It is a town of

Consul

considerable extent, built on the site of the ancient Chrysopolis. The castle of the Seven Towers is now used as a military storehouse, and stands near the Sea of Marmora, at the S.W. angle of the city. *Manuf.* Morocco leather, saddlery, shoes, cherry-tree pipe-tubes, mouth-pieces, and meerschaum pipe-bowls. *Pop.* estimated at 500,000, including its suburbs; composed of Greeks, Armenians, Jews, Europeans, Turks, and Arabians. The four first comprise about one half of the population. *Lat.* 41° 0' 16" N. *Lon.* 28° 59' 14" E.—This city stands on the site of the ancient Byzantium, and was originally founded by Byzas, 656 B.C. In 328 it was rebuilt by Constantine, and named after him. It has been many times besieged, but has only been taken twice: the first time, in 1204, by the Crusaders; and the second, in 1453, by the Turks, who then extinguished the Roman empire in the East. In 1854, and throughout the short war with Russia, the soldiers of Western Europe may be said to have almost taken possession of Constantinople, not as foes, but as friends, in assisting the "turbaned Turk" to preserve the empire of his sovereign intact. (*See* SCUTARI, GALATA, BYZANTIUM, TURKEY, &c.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, STRAITS OF. (*See* BOSPHORUS.)

CONSTANTIUS I., *kon'-stān'-shi-us*, a Roman emperor, was adopted, in 292, by Maximian, and became emperor in 305. He reduced the Britons to subjection, who had risen against the Romans, and died at York, 306.—He was the father of Constantine the Great.

CONSTANTIUS II. was the second son of Constantine the Great, and had, for his share of the empire, the East and Greece. His brothers having died in the West, he, after defeating Myrtenius and Vetrantion, became, in 350, sole possessor of the empire. D. on his march against the emperor Julian, who had been proclaimed by the soldiery, 361.

CONSUALES LUDI, or CONSUALIA, *kon'-su-ai'-lees*, festivals first instituted at Rome in honour of Consus, the god of counsel, whose altar Romulus discovered under ground.

CONSUL, *kon'-sul*, a magistrate at Rome, with regal authority for the space of one year.—There were two consuls (*a consulendo*), annually chosen in the Campus Martius. The two first consuls were L. Jun. Brutus and L. Tarquinius Collatinus, chosen A.U.C. 244, after the expulsion of the Tarquins. In the first times of the republic, the two consuls were always chosen from patrician families, or noblemen; but, in the year of the city 383, the people obtained the privilege of electing one of the consuls from their own body; and sometimes both were plebeians. The first plebeian consul was L. Sextius. It was required that every candidate for the consulship should be 43 years of age, called *legitimum tempus*, and should have discharged the functions of quaestor, edile, and praetor. In numerous instances, however, these qualifications were dispensed with. The power of the consuls was unbounded, and they knew no superior but the gods and the laws. The badge of their office was the *prætexta*, afterwards exchanged for the *toga picta* or *palmata*. They were preceded by twelve lictors, carrying the *fascies*, or bundle of sticks, in the middle of which appeared an axe. Their authority was equal; yet the Valerian law gave the right of priority to the older, and the Julian law to him who had the most children. He was generally called *consul major*, or *prior*. As their power was absolute, they presided over the senate, and could convene and dismiss it at pleasure. The senators were their counsellors; and among the Romans the manner of reckoning their years was by the name of the consuls. For example, by *M. Tull. Cicero et J. Antonio consulibus*, the year of Rome 689 was always understood. This custom lasted from the year of Rome 244 till the year 1294, or to the 541st year of the Christian era, when the consular office was totally suppressed by Justinian. When appointed to their respective provinces by lot, or by the will of the senate, they were not permitted to return to Rome without the special command of the senate, and they always remained in the provinces till the arrival of their successor. The office of consul, so dignified during the times of the commonwealth, became a mere title under the emperors, and retained nothing of its authority but the useless ensigns of original dignity. The duration of the consulship was

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Consus

abridged by Tiberius and Claudius, and the emperor Commodus made no less than twenty-five consuls in one year. Constantine the Great renewed the original institution, and permitted them to be a whole year in office.

CONSUS, *kon'-sus*, a deity worshipped at Rome, who presided over counsels. His temple, in the Maximus Circus, was covered, to show that counsels ought to be secret and inviolable. Romulus instituted festivals to his honour, called Consualia, during the celebration of which the Romans carried away the Sabine women.

CONVERSANO, *kon-vair-sa'-no*, a town of Naples, 20 miles from Bari. It has a cathedral, a bishop's palace, a founding asylum, and an hospital. *Pop.* 9,000.

CONWAY, *kon'-wai*, a river of Wales, which, after a course of 30 miles, falls into Beaumaris Bay at Aberconway.

CONWAY, or ABERCONWAY. (*See ABERCONWAY.*)

CONWAY, a county of Arkansas, U.S. *Area*, 1,860 square miles. *Pop.* 4,000.—The name, also, of two small townships in N. Hampshire and Massachusetts.

CONYBEARE, Very Reverend William Daniel, *kon'-e-beer*, was distinguished as a geologist, and was one of the earliest promoters of the Geological Society. He discovered the antediluvian monster called *Plesiosaurus*, for which he was highly complimented by Cuvier. He also directed his attention to the coal-fields of several districts, and pointed out many facts in their physical geography, which enabled practical adventurers to proceed upon more certain data in making their mineralogical discoveries. In 1819 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and became dean of Llandaff in 1845. *B.* in London, 1787.

COOK, James, Captain, *kook*, a celebrated navigator, who, at an early age, was apprenticed to a shopkeeper at Staith, in Yorkshire, but being inclined to the sea, his master gave up his indentures, when he bound himself to a Mr. Walker, a shipowner in the coal trade at Whitby. He served nearly seven years in this line, after which he became mate in the same employ. On the breaking out of the war, in 1755, he entered on board the *Eagle* man of war, and in 1759, in the capacity of master of the *Mercury* sloop of war, was at the reduction of Quebec by Wolfe. While on that station, he was employed in taking the soundings of the river St. Lawrence, and, afterwards, was engaged in making a chart of the same river, which he executed with great accuracy. He was next with Lord Colvil as master, in the *Northumberland* man of war, and was at the retaking of Newfoundland, of which coast he made a survey. On his return to England, in 1762, he married a respectable young woman at Barking, in Essex, and in 1764, when Sir Hugh Palliser was appointed governor of Newfoundland, Cook became marine surveyor of that coast and of Labrador. The manner in which he performed his duties in this situation was the principal cause of his being chosen to conduct an expedition for astronomical and geographical purposes into the South Pacific Ocean. Accordingly, with the rank of lieutenant, he entered on board the *Endeavour*, and set sail in August, 1768. He was accompanied by Mr. Green, as astronomer, Sir Joseph Banks, and Dr. Solander, and arrived at Otaheite, where the transit of Venus was observed, and where he remained till the 13th of July, 1769, when he resumed his voyage, and discovered a number of islands, to which he gave the name of Society Islands. October 6th he anchored at New Zealand, which he circumnavigated. Thence he sailed to New Holland, his account of which was the cause of the settlement of Botany Bay, so long known as a penal colony. He returned to England in June, 1771, and was, shortly afterwards, appointed a commander in the navy. An account of this voyage was published from the captain's journals and those of Mr. Banks, by Dr. Hawkesworth. The existence of a southern continent being still an undecided question, in order, if possible, to ascertain that point, Captain Cook was employed in another voyage, and sailed with two ships, the *Resolution*, commanded by himself, and the *Adventure*, by Captain Furneaux, in the July of the following year. In this voyage they explored the southern hemisphere as high as latitude 71° 10', and, after making many additions to our geographical knowledge, but without attaining the main object, he arrived safe at Spithead in July, 1775, having lost only one man out

Cooper

of 118. He was now raised to the rank of post captain, and appointed to a post in Greenwich Hospital. The Admiralty having resolved to determine the disputed question as to there being a northern communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, Captain Cook volunteered his services for the enterprise, and in the July of 1776 sailed from Plymouth in the *Resolution*. After sailing as high as *lat.* 74° 44' N., the ships were obliged to shift their course to the south, and in November, 1778, reached the Sandwich Islands to pass the winter. Here Captain Cook was slain in a quarrel with the natives, at Owhyhee, the largest of the Sandwich Islands, February, 1779. *B.* at Marton, Yorkshire, 1728.

COOK, a county of the United States, on Lake Michigan, Illinois. *Area*, 886 square miles. *Pop.* 45,000.

COOK, an inland county of New South Wales, mostly consisting of a large extent of table-land, between 2,000 and 3,000 feet high. *Desc.* Fertile in the valleys, but otherwise abounding in rocks. *Pop.* 5,000.

COOK ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific Ocean, lying to the S.W. of the Society Islands, between Tahiti on the E., and the archipelago of Tonga on the W. The inhabitants are of the Malay race, and English missionaries have, in some degree, been successful in converting many of them to Christianity. *Pop.* Unascertained, perhaps 40,000.

COOK STRAIT separates the two principal islands of New Zealand, and was discovered in 1770 by Captain Cook.

COOK'S INLET, or RIVER, a large inlet on the W. coast of Russian N. America. *Length*, 130 miles, with a varying breadth up to 70. *Lat.* between 58° and 61° N. *Lon.* between 151° and 154° W.

COOKE, George Frederick, an English actor, who was bred to the trade of a printer, at Berwick-upon-Tweed; but imbibing a passion for the stage, made his first public appearance at Brentford, in the character of Dumont, in "*Jane Shore*." In 1778 he appeared in London, but was not successful. After an absence of twenty-two years, however, he reappeared in the character of Richard III., at Covent Garden, with the most complete success. He continued for a number of years to perform the leading parts of the drama, when, in 1810, he sailed for New York, in the United States. Here the violent excesses in drinking, to which he had long given way, proved too much even for his constitution, which had been one of the most powerful, and he died in September, 1812. *B.* at Westminster, 1755.—Edmund Kean, his great successor in tragedy, during one of his visits to America, had a monument erected over Cooke's grave.

COOKSTOWN, a town in the county of Tyrone, Ulster, Ireland. It stands on the Ballinderry, 5 miles from Stewartstown. *Pop.* 3,000.

COOPER, Sir Astley, *koop'-er*, a distinguished surgeon and anatomist, who rose to the summit of his profession, and in 1820 was called in to attend George IV., and removed a tumour from the royal head. In the same year he received a baronetcy, which, it was stipulated, was to descend to his adopted son and nephew Astley Cooper, he, himself, being without a son. In 1822 he was elected one of the court of examiners of the College of Surgeons, and in 1827 president of the college. In 1828 he became serjeant-surgeon to the king, and in 1830 vice-president of the Royal Society. In 1834 he received from Oxford the honorary degree of doctor of civil laws, and subsequently visited Edinburgh, where the university made him an LL.D., and the freedom of the city was voted to him. Old age and ill-health had, with all his honours, now gathered upon him, and in 1840 he was struck with an illness which shortly afterwards carried him off. *B.* at Brooke, Norfolk, 1768; *D.* in London, 1841.—A statue by Bailey was erected to his memory in St. Paul's Cathedral.

COOPER, Samuel, a celebrated English painter, who excelled in miniature portraits, inasmuch that Louis XIV. of France offered £150 for his picture of Oliver Cromwell. He was called Van Dyck in little. *B.* in London, 1609; *D.* in London, 1672, and was buried in old St. Pancras church, where his epitaph, in Latin, might be seen, calling him the Apelles of his age. His wife was the sister of the poet Pope's mother.—He had a

Cooper

brother, Alexander Cooper, who became painter to Queen Christina of Sweden.

COOPER, James Fennimore, a distinguished American novelist, whose father was a judge in the state of New York. After passing through Yule College, he, in 1805, entered the navy as a midshipman, and, for six years, followed the sea, when he retired and got married. He now took up his abode in Cooperstown, a village founded by his father, on Lake Ostego, in Western New York. It was not, however, till 1821 that Mr. Cooper ventured to appear as an author. Then he produced his "Precaution," which was not well received; but which, being shortly afterwards succeeded by his "Spy," it may be presumed gave him courage to proceed in the style of novel-writing. This second production was a decided success, and led the way to a long list of fictions, which it would occupy a considerable space even to name. Among them we may specify his "Pioneers" and his "Pilot," "The Last of the Mohicans," "Lionel Lincoln," "The Red Rover," and "The Water-witch," as sufficiently indicating the characteristics of his genius. B. at Burlington, New Jersey, 1789; d. at Cooperstown, 1851.—Cooper wrote in other paths besides those of the imagination. He produced "Lives of Distinguished American Naval Officers," "Sketches of Switzerland," "Gleanings in Europe," and several other works. Many of his stories have been translated both into German and French; and it is also affirmed that some of them are to be found, even in one or more of the Oriental tongues.

COOPER, Thomas Sydney, began life as a scene-painter in the theatre at Canterbury, and, in 1823, went to London to enter the Royal Academy; but he was forced to return to the former town, and here he remained, giving instructions in drawing, till 1827. In that year he went to Holland, and there, under the animal-painter Verloekhoven, made that particular branch of his art the subject of his ardent study. In 1831 he returned to England, and adopted animal-painting as his special branch. In 1833 he exhibited his first picture in the gallery of the Society of British Artists, and from that time, he steadily advanced in fame and fortune. In 1845 he was chosen an associate of the Royal Academy, and may be pronounced one of the finest cattle-painters England has produced. B. at Canterbury, 1803.

COOPER, a county of Missouri, U.S., watered by a river of the same name. Area, 576 square miles. Pop. 13,000.

COORG, *koorg*, a district of S. India, inclosed by Mysore, Canara, and Malabar. Area, 1,420 square-miles. Desc. Mountainous, and covered with forests. The lowest part of the country has an elevation of 3,000 feet above the level of the sea, and is watered by the Cauvery and its tributaries. Pop. about 70,000. Lat. between 11° 56' and 12° 45' N. Lon. between 75° 25' and 76° 13' E.—The inhabitants of this country are a handsome race, and mostly devoted to agricultural pursuits. Among them is the peculiar custom of the wife of the eldest brother in a family, being the common property of all the younger brothers, whose wives, in their turn, become the common property of all the rest. In 1832 Coorg was annexed to Great Britain.

COOS, *koos*, a county of New Hampshire, U.S. Area, 1,600 square miles. Pop. 12,000.

COOSA, *koos'-sa*, a county of Alabama, U.S. Area, 864 square miles. Pop. 15,000, of whom a third are slaves.—Also, the name of a river which waters the county, and forms a branch of the Alabama. Length, 250 miles.

COOSAW, or COOSAWATCHIE, *koos'-saw*, a river of South Carolina, U.S., which runs S.S.E. into Broad River and Whale Branch.

Copenhagen

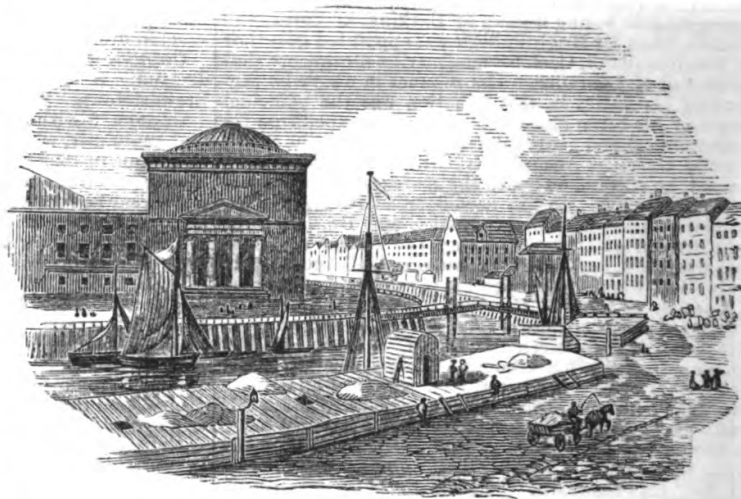
COOSSY, *koos'-se*, a river of British India, rising in the district of Ramghur, and, after a course of 240 miles, falling into the river Hooghly, in lat. 22° N.; lon. 85° 4' E.

COOSY, a river of India, rising in the peaks of the Himalaya, and, after a course of 330 miles, falling into the Ganges, in lat. 25° 19' N.; lon. 87° 19' E.

COOTE, Sir Eyre, *koot*, an English general, who entered the army at an early age, and fought against the followers of Charles Stuart in 1745. In 1754 he went to India, where he distinguished himself in many important actions, particularly at the siege of Pondicherry. On account of his conduct here, the directors of the honourable East-India Company presented him with a diamond-hilted sword. In 1769 he was made commander-in-chief of the Company's forces; but quitted Madras at the end of the following year, and returned to England, where he was appointed governor of Fort St. George, and made knight of the Bath. In 1781 he proceeded again to India as commander-in-chief, and, at the head of 10,000 men, defeated Hyder Ali, whose forces numbered 150,000. B. in Ireland, 1726; d. at Madras, in 1783.—There is a fine monument to his memory in Westminster Abbey.

COOTEHILL, *koot'-hill*, a market-town of Ireland, in Ulster, standing on the Cootehill river, 28 miles from Dundalk. It has a church, a court-house, a bridewell, and several schools. Pop. 3,300.

CORR, Charles West, R.A., *kope*, an English artist, who, in 1843, was one of the three successful competitors for the prizes offered by the Royal Commission of the Fine Arts in cartoons. His subject was "The First Trial by Jury." The fresco competition of the following year brought him forward with "The Meeting of Jacob and Rachel," which caused him to be selected to paint one of the six frescoes for the House of Lords. The subject which he chose for this was "Edward III. conferring the Order of the Garter on the Black Prince." For the same building he has since executed "Prince Henry's Submission to the Law," and "Griselda's First Trial," deemed his master-piece in fresco. In 1843 he was elected an A.R.A., and in 1848 an R.A. He has been a frequent exhibitor at the Royal Academy, and, both in imaginative and historical painting, has reached a high standard of excellence. His works are numerous; among which the principal are "The Last Days of Cardinal Wolsey," painted for Prince Albert; "Lear and Cordelia," "Othello relating his Adventures," and "The Children of Charles I. in Carisbrook Castle." B. at Leeds, 1815.



COPENHAGEN.

COPENHAGEN, *ko'-pen-hai'-gen*, is the capital of Denmark, and one of the best-built cities in Europe. It stands on the islands of Zealand and Amak, on the W. side of the Sound, about 20 miles from the narrow passage of that name in the Baltic. The city consists of three distinct parts; viz., the Old Town, the New Town, or Frederickstown, and Christianshavn. Of

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Copernicus

these the Old Town is the largest and most populous, forming what is properly called the city. There is a part of the New Town called Amalienburg, rebuilt by Frederick V. between 1746 and 1765. It is extremely beautiful, and consists chiefly of an octagon, known by the name of Frederick's Square, and opening into four broad rectangular streets. In the centre is a fine bronze statue of Frederick V. on horseback, weighing 45,000 lb. Not far from this is the king's new market, a spacious but irregular area, containing in one of its sides the castle of Charlottenburg, formerly the residence of the queen, but now appropriated to the Royal Academy of Fine Arts. Here also are the theatre, the artillery-house, the great hotel, and other stately buildings, besides an equestrian statue of Christian V., erected in 1688. The harbour of Copenhagen is formed by a narrow arm of the sea, or rather channel, running between the island of Zealand and the opposite one of Amak. It is capable of containing 1,000 sail, and, although the entrance is so narrow that one ship only can enter at a time, its depth is sufficient to admit vessels of the largest size. The part of the town called Christianshavn was built by Christian IV. on the adjacent part of the island of Amak. It is separated from Copenhagen by the inlet which forms the harbour, but which, becoming afterwards narrower, is crossed by two bridges. There are many ecclesiastical and other public edifices, a university, and a royal library, containing upwards of 410,000 volumes, and, it is said, 16,000 MSS. *Manf.* Linen, sail-cloth, porcelain, tobacco, spirituous liquors; and it has anchor-foundries, roperies, and dock-yards. *Pop.* 130,000. *Lat.* 55° 40' 43" N. *Lon.* 12° 34' 44" E.—Copenhagen is the residence of the sovereign, and the seat of the court. It was founded in 1168, and was originally constructed of wood. In the battle of the Baltic it was taken by Nelson, in 1801, and in 1807 again bombarded by the British. Then above 300 houses, including the cathedral and part of the university, were destroyed, while twice that number were damaged.

COPERNICUS, COPERNIK, or ZEPERNIC, Nicholas, *ko-per'-ni-kus*, as he has been differently called, was a famous Prussian astronomer, whose family was noble, and whose uncle was bishop of Warmia. He was educated at Cracow, where he became a doctor of medicine. He afterwards went to Italy, and in 1500 obtained a professorship of mathematics at Rome. He subsequently returned to his native country, where he became a canon in the church of Frauenburg. Here he passed the remainder of his days a quiet and grave man, deeply immersed in astronomical researches, whilst healing the poor by his medical knowledge, and comforting them by his ecclesiastical duties. The result of his solitary vigils appeared in his great work entitled "De Revolutionibus Orbium Cælestium," which overturned the Ptolemaic system of astronomy, and established for himself an enduring fame. This system makes the sun the "centrum mundi," round which the earth and other planets revolve. The MS. of his great work remained in his possession some years before he would publish it. At length he gave it to the world, and only lived to see a printed copy of it a few hours before his death. *b.* at Thorn, in Prussia, 1473; *d.* 1543, and was buried in the cathedral to which he belonged.

COPIA, *ko'-pe-a*, the goddess of plenty among the Romans, represented bearing a horn, filled with grapes, fruits, &c.

COPIAPO, *ko'-pe-a-po'*, the capital of a province of the same name in Chili, on a river also of its name, which enters the Pacific Ocean, and serves as its port. The town is in the department Coquimbo, and has repeatedly been ruined by earthquakes. *Pop.* 1,500. *Lat.* 27° S. *Lon.* 71° W.—In its vicinity is a volcano of the same name, belonging to the Andes.—In 1850, copper, cobalt, and silver were exported from Copiapo to the extent of nearly a million sterling in value. The Copiapo Railway is the highest in the world, being 4,479 feet above the Pacific.

CORLEY, Sir John Singleton, *kop'-ley*, a distinguished artist, born in America, but claimed by Ireland as a native, from his first "seeing the light" almost immediately after the arrival of his parents, who were from Ireland, in the United States. By the force of nature he became a painter, and rose to eminence in his profes-

Corday d'Armands

sion on both sides of the Atlantic, before he had visited either England or Italy. In 1775, however, he arrived in London, and took up his residence in George Street, Hanover Square. During the previous year he had visited both England and Italy, and had now determined to settle in the former. In 1777 he became an associate of the Royal Academy, and in 1783 a member. He devoted much of his attention to illustrations of history, and his "Death of Lord Chatham" is, perhaps, his best work. *b.* at Boston, United States, 1737; *d.* 1815.—He was the father of the venerable Lord Lyndhurst.

COPPER-MINE RIVER runs through a part of British North America, and after a course of 250 miles, falls into the Arctic Ocean in *lat.* 69° N., and *lon.* 115° 5' W.—The Copper-mine mountains are to the west of it.

COQUET, *ko'-ket*, a river of Great Britain, rising in the Cheviot hills, Roxburghshire, and falling into the ocean opposite Coquet Island, off the coast of Northumberland. The island is about a mile in circumference, and has a fixed light 80 feet above the level of the sea.

COQUIMBO, *ko-keem'-bo*, the capital of a province of the same name in Chili, at nearly a mile's distance from the Pacific Ocean. It is one of the principal seaports, and stands at the mouth of the Coquimbo river. Some French mercantile houses are established in it, and it has smelting-furnaces. *Pop.* about 5,000.—The PROVINCE is inclosed by the department Aconcagua on the S., the desert of Atacama on the N., the Andes on the E., and it has the Pacific on the W. *Area*, 31,840 square miles. *Desc.* Barren and dry, but rich in mines. *Pop.* 85,000; consisting of Spaniards, people of colour, and some Indians. *Lat.* between 25° 30' and 31° S. *Lon.* between 69° and 72° W.

CORAL SEA, *kor'-al*, that part of the Pacific Ocean which has Australia on its W. and the New Hebrides on its E.; and so called from the coral reefs it contains.

CORAM, Thomas, Captain, *kor'-am*, an English philanthropist, who instituted the London Foundling Hospital, besides causing an establishment to be formed in N. America for the education of Indian girls. He was bred to the sea, in the merchant service, and spent all that he had on these and other benevolent schemes, so that in his old age he was obliged to be supported by the contributions of several noble patrons, among whom was Frederick, prince of Wales. *b.* 1618; *d.* in London, 1751, and was buried in the Foundling Hospital, on the gate of which there is a statue of him.

CORBACH, or KORBACH, *kor'-bak*, the capital of the principality of Waldeck, on the Itter, 70 miles from Cologne. *Manf.* Principally woollen stuffs. *Pop.* 2,300.—Near here, in 1760, the French defeated the Hanoverians.

CORBALLY, *kor-bäl'-le*, the name of several parishes in Ireland, none of them with a population above 4,000.

CORBEIL, *kor'-bai*, a town of France, 18 miles from Paris, in the department of the Seine and Oise. It stands where the Essonne joins the Seine, at the head of a branch of the Paris and Orleans Railway. *Manf.* Shawls, cashmeres, and printed goods. *Pop.* 5,000.

CORCYRA, or PHÆCIA, *kor-si'-ra*, an island in the Ionian Sea, on the coast of Epirus, famous for the shipwreck of Ulysses, and the gardens of Alcinoüs. It is the modern Corfu. (*See* CORFU.)

CORDAY D'ARMANS, Marie Anne Charlotte, *kor'-dai*, was born of a good family, who resided principally at Caen, where she was greatly admired for her beauty and spirit. She had a lover named Belsunce, a major in the French army, who was denounced by Marat, and caused to be assassinated. This event animated Charlotte with sentiments of vengeance against Marat, whom she regarded as the oppressor of her country. She hastened to Paris, and on being, after some difficulty, admitted to his presence, stabbed him to the heart, July 12, 1793. Far from attempting to escape, she confessed the fact, and was condemned to suffer death. Accordingly, she was guillotined on July 17, 1793. *b.* near Sez, 1768.—This circumstance was attended by another equally extraordinary. As she was being conducted to the scaffold, a deputy of the city of Mayence, named Adam Lux, was so transported with admiration of her beauty and heroism, that he

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hastened to the tribunal, and demanded to suffer death in her stead. This, however, was not conceded to him; but he was also condemned and executed with the same instrument.

CORDILLERA, *kor-dil-lair'-a*, the Spanish name for a mountain-chain.

CORDOVA, *kor-do'-va*, the capital of a province of the same name, and formerly the capital of a kingdom, in a plain on the Guadalquivir, 120 miles from Cadiz. It forms an oblong square, built like an amphitheatre, and is surrounded by Moorish walls, flanked with large towers, and encompassing a large area, extensively occupied by gardens. There is a cathedral, which was anciently a mosque, built by Abderame, king of the Moors, about the year 692, and is still one of the most remarkable edifices in Spain. Several other churches are worthy of notice, either for their architecture or their paintings. There is a bridge across the Guadalquivir, which was built by the Moors. It consists of 16 arches, and is commanded by a Saracenic castle. *Manf.* Paper, hats, barrels, silken fabrics, and a kind of leather, called, from this town, Cordovan, or Cordwain. The manner of preparing it was here invented by the Moors. Its sale has now, however, dwindled into insignificance. *Pop.* 43,000.—Cordova was, in 672, taken by the Moors, and, for several centuries, remained in their possession. In 1236 it was captured by Ferdinand III., and was constituted capital of one of the four old provinces of Andalusia, with the title of kingdom. In 1808 it was occupied and pillaged by the French. It is the birth-place of the two Senecas, and of Lucan the poet.—The PROVINCE is inclosed by Badajoz and Ciudad Real on the N., by Jaen on the E., on the S. by Granada, and on the W. by Seville. *Area*, 6,177 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in the N., and in the S. comparatively level, with great fertility in the plains and valleys, and rich in minerals in the highlands. *Pop.* 350,000. *Lat.* between 37° 12' and 38° 44' N. *Lon.* between 3° 56' and 5° 32' W.—The city is the ancient Corduba.

CORDOVA, a city of S. America, and capital of a republic of the same name, in the Plata confederation. It is situate on the Rio Primero, and has a handsome cathedral and several other churches. *Manf.* Cotton and woollen cloths. *Pop.* 14,000. *Lat.* 31° 26' 14" S. *Lon.* 63° 55' W.—The REPUBLIC is inclosed by Santiago, La Rioja, San Luis, and Santa Fé. *Desc.* Mountainous and infertile. Maize and fruits are the chief products, and large numbers of cattle and goats are reared. *Pop.* 88,000, its E. portion being nearly desolate.

CORDOVA, or **CORDOBA**, a town of the Mexican confederation, 150 miles from Mexico. It has numerous domes, towers, and steeples, and there is a large square in the centre of the town, with Gothic arcades on three sides, the cathedral on the fourth, with a fountain in the middle. *Manf.* Cotton and woollen fabrics; and it has a trade in coffee and sugar. *Pop.* about 5,000.

COREA, *ko-re'-a*, a large country of Asia, situate E. of China, and consisting of a peninsula, formed on one side by the Yellow Sea, and on the other by the Sea of Japan. *Area*, islands inclusive, 80,000 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile along the coasts, and little is known of the interior. *Pro.* Rice, millet, wheat, hemp, cotton, tobacco, ginseng, fruits, cattle, and timber. *Minerals.* Iron, coal, rock-salt, and gold. *Manf.* Similar to those of the Chinese, whose habits and customs are nearly the same. Their commerce is carried on principally with Japan; but they also pursue a contraband trade with China. *Gov.* Despotic; and the public acts must be approved by the emperor of China, to whom, every four years, a tribute is paid. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* between 33° and 43° N. *Lon.* between 124° and 130° E.—The **COREAN ARCHIPELAGO** comprises numerous islands in the Yellow Sea.

CORELLI, Arcangelo, *ko-rell'-le*, called by his country-

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men "the divine," was an Italian musical composer, whose greatest work is his "Concerti Grossi," or twelve Concertos. B. at Lusignano, 1653; D. at Rome, 1713.—As a violinist, he was unrivalled, and his compositions for that instrument are regarded as of standard excellence.

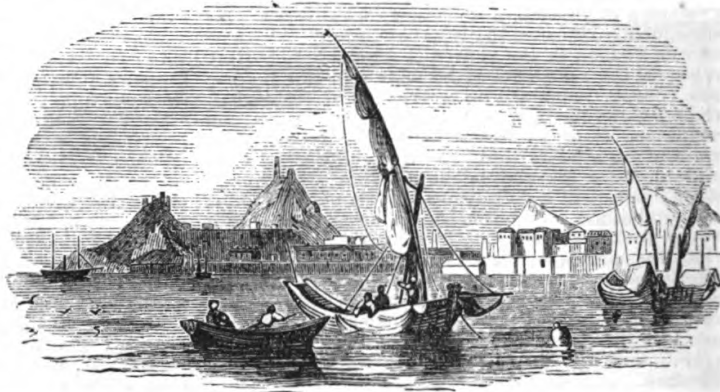
CORENTIN, *ko-ren'-tin*, a river of Guiana, in S. America. It rises in Mount Acarai, 24 miles E. of the Essequibo, and enters the Atlantic in *lat.* 6° N.; *lon.* 57° W.

CORESUS, *ko-re'-sus*, a priest of Bacchus at Calydon, in Boeotia, was deeply enamoured of the nymph Callirhoe, who treated him with disdain. He complained to Bacchus, who visited the country with a pestilence. The Calydonians were directed by the oracle to appease the god by sacrificing Callirhoe on his altar. Accordingly, the nymph was led to the altar, and Coresus, who was to sacrifice her, forgot his resentment, and stabbed himself. Callirhoe, conscious of her ingratitude to the love of Coresus, killed herself on the brink of a fountain, which afterwards bore her name.

CORFE CASTLE, *korf*, a town and parish of England, in Dorsetshire, situate in the peninsula or the isle, of Purbeck, 5 miles from Wareham. *Pop.* 2,000.—It is chiefly noted for its castle, at the gates of which King Edward the Martyr, in 978 or 981, was assassinated, at the instigation of his stepmother, Elfrida. Subsequently, King John, in his wars with the barons, deposited his regalia in it, for security. In the civil war it was defended for the king by Lady Banks, wife of Lord Chief Justice Sir John Banks; but, in 1645-6, it fell into the hands of the Parliamentarians, who dismantled it.

CORFU, *kor-foo'*, one of the Ionian islands, and the seat of their government. It is situate at the entrance of the Gulf of Venice, on the coast of South Albania, from which it is separated by a channel varying from 2 to 6 miles in width. *Ext.* 40 miles long, with a varying breadth of from 2 to 18. *Area*, 227 square miles. *Desc.* Undulating and fertile, with an unhealthy climate along the coasts. *Pro.* Corn, wine, and olive-oil, oranges, lemons, honey, wax, and salt. *Pop.* 65,000.—This is the ancient Corcyra. (See **IONIAN ISLES**.)

CORFU, the capital of the above island, is situate on the east coast, and built in the form of an amphi-



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theatre. It is extremely strong, being defended by a detached citadel, two forts, and other works. The harbour is rather small, but the road is capacious and secure. In front of Corfu, at the distance of about a mile, is the island of Vido, upon which is built one of the above forts, and where the lazaretto is kept. It is protected by a triple range of batteries, and forms a strong outwork to the fortifications of the harbour. *Pop.* 16,000. *Lat.* 39° 37' 1" N. *Lon.* 20° 6' 2" E.—Corfu is the seat of the parliamentary senate, and the residence of the lord high commissioner. It has communication by steam with Athens, Otranto, Trieste, Gibraltar, and England.

CORFU CHANNEL OF, is an arm of the Mediterranean, between the coast of Epirus and the island of the same name. *Ext.* 30 miles long, with a varying breadth of from 2 to 16 miles.

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CORIA, *ko-re-a*, a town in Spanish Estremadura, on the Alagon, 110 miles from Madrid. It is inclosed by walls, and formed the winter quarters of Lord Hill in 1812. *Pop.* 3,000.—Another, 6 miles from Seville. *Manf.* Large almond- and oil-jars. *Pop.* 3,300.

CORIGLANO, *ko-reel-ya'-no*, a town of Naples, in the province of Calabria Citra, capital of a district, and 6 miles from Rossano. *Manf.* Woollen and cloth, caps, and soap. It has a considerable trade in fruit and wine, which form the produce of the neighbourhood. *Pop.* 8,500.—Another in the province of Otranto. *Pop.* 2,200.

CORINGA, *ko-rin'-ga*, a town of British India, in the presidency of Madras. It is the best port on the coast of Coromandel, but is subject to inundations when the wind is high from the N.E. Both in 1787 and 1832, most of its inhabitants were drowned. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* 16° 49' N. *Lon.* 82° 29' E.

CORINNA, *ko-rin'-na*, a poetess of Bœotia. She was a disciple of Myrtis, a female philosopher of Greece, and the rival of Pindar, from whom she bore away, on five several occasions, the poetical prize. There have come down to the moderns only a few of her verses. Lived about 470 B.C.

CORINTH, *kor'-inth*, the name of several townships in the United States, principally in New York and Maine. None of their populations are more than 2,000.

CORINTH, a town of Greece, the capital of a department of the same name, situate on the Isthmus of Corinth, 50 miles from Athens. It now presents more the appearance of a village than a town, the houses being scattered and separated by gardens and corn-fields. The traces of the ancient walls are still discernible, but the principal and only interesting monument of antiquity is the citadel, or Acro-Corinthos. It stands above the town. *Pop.* 2,000.—Corinth was first founded by Sisyphus, son of Æolus, A.M. 2616, and received its name from Corinthus, the son of Pelops. It was totally destroyed by L. Mummius, the Roman consul, and burnt to the ground, 146 B.C. The government of Corinth was monarchical till 779 years B.C., when officers, called *Prytanes*, were instituted. Its inhabitants formed numerous colonies, and Paul preached the gospel in it for upwards of a year. After the taking of Constantinople, it fell into the hands of the Turks, from whom it was retaken in 1687, by its former possessors, the Venetians. In 1715 it again was possessed by the Turks, who held it till 1823.—The district or department, of which it is the capital, is extremely fertile, and in 1852 had a population of 106,000.

CORINTH, or **LEPANTO**, **GULF OF**, an arm of the Mediterranean, separating Hellas on the N. from the Morea on the S., and communicating with the Gulf of Patras by the Strait of Lepanto. *Ext.* 75 miles long, with an average breadth of 15 miles. (*See* **LEPANTO**.)

CORINTH, **ISTHMUS OF**, a narrow neck of sterile land, separating the Gulf of Corinth, or Lepanto, from that of Ægina, and connecting the peninsula of the Morea with the rest of Greece. *Ext.* 20 miles long, with a varying breadth of from 4 to 8 miles.

CORIOANUS, *kor'-i-o-lai'-nus*, the surname of C. Marius, from his victory at Corioli, where, from a private soldier, he gained the amplest honours. His story, as given by the Roman historians, is regarded as a fiction by Niebuhr, who thinks it ought to be excluded from history. It is stated, however, that the consulship, which he had solicited, was refused him, he having rendered himself distasteful to the people, on account of his haughty character. He afterwards proposed measures hostile to the interests of the people, and opposed the gratuitous distribution of the corn which had been sent, in a time of scarcity, by Gelo, king of Sicily. The tribunes, thereon, condemned him to exile. Eager for vengeance, Coriolanus offered his services to the Volsci, and soon appeared at their head, ravaging the Roman territory, and laying siege to the "Eternal City" itself. The inhabitants, terrified, sent several embassies to him; but he was deaf to all their entreaties. He was about to deliver the assault, when Veturia, his mother, followed by his wife and a train of Roman women, arrived at his camp, to supplicate him to pause. Conquered by their tears, Coriolanus consented to raise the siege. He was assassinated some little time after, about 488 B.C., by the Volsci; although, according to others, he lived to an advanced age.—Shakspeare and other poets have dramatized his life.

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CORK, *kork*, the largest county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, and bounded N. and N.E. by Limerick and Tipperary, E. by Waterford, and on the other sides by the Atlantic Ocean. *Ext.* 110 miles long, by 70 broad. *Area*, 2,885 square miles. *Desc.* The surface of the country is varied with beauty and fertility, producing crops principally of oats, wheat, and potatoes. The S. coast abounds with excellent harbours. *Rivers.* The Lee, Bandon, Blackwater, Islen, Funcheon, Bridge, and the Awbeg. *Lakes.* Numerous. *Pop.*, exclusive of the city of Cork, about 600,000.—This county is supposed to have been originally peopled by the inhabitants of Spain, and up to the end of the 12th century, it formed a kingdom under the Macarthy's.

CORK, the capital of the above county, is situate on the river Lee, over which are several elegant stone bridges, 138 miles from Dublin. The public buildings are generally of a plain exterior. They consist of a cathedral, an exchange, commercial buildings, a spacious market-house, custom-house, several handsome parish churches, a town-hall, hospitals, and two theatres. Its barracks are on a very large scale, and are fine buildings. It has also several scientific institutions, the principal of which are the Queen's College, school of medicine and surgery, the philosophical library, mechanics' institute, and a fine arts', Cuvierian, agricultural, and other societies. *Manf.* Sail-cloth, sheeting, paper, leather, glue, glass, iron, and gloves. The city exports large quantities of salt provisions, with hides, butter, flour, pork, and other Irish produce. *Pop.* 86,000.—Cork stands about 15 miles from the sea, and its harbour, or the Cove of Cork, 9 miles below the town, has long been celebrated for its safety and capaciousness. Connected by railway with Dublin and Limerick.

CORLEONE, *kor'-lai-o'-nai*, a well-built town of Sicily, 20 miles from Palermo. It stands on a hill near the source of the Belici, and has several churches and convents, with a trade in corn and oil. *Pop.* 13,000, chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits.

CORNEILLE, Peter, *kor'-nai*, an eminent French dramatist, who was brought up to the bar, for which his genius



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was entirely unsuited. Accordingly, he quitted it, and commenced writing for the stage. His first comedy, "Mélite," was produced in 1629, and was followed by "Clitandre," "La Veuve," "La Galerie du Palais," and "La Place Royale," when, in 1637, appeared his

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"Cid," founded on the "Cid" of Guillen de Castro, of Spain. This performance filled the Parisians with enthusiasm. It carried their conceptions into new regions of dramatic glory, and its author became "Le Grand Corneille." Whatever gratification this might bring to the vanity of the author, it was not quite universal. He had been so unfortunate as to offend the Cardinal Richelieu, who had, himself, some poetical pretensions, and who, as the founder of the French Academy, was, in some degree, the means of endeavouring to abate the public admiration. One of the members of that learned body, therefore, wrote an elaborate critique on the "Cid," hinting at a deficiency of inventive genius in Corneille, seeing that he had borrowed the plot of his drama from a Spaniard. Such an insinuation was too damaging to be taken with indifference by Corneille, who set to work and produced his "Horace," and his "Cinna," which are, in themselves, sufficient to establish a claim to ingenious originality. In 1640 appeared his "Polyeucte," which was succeeded by "La Mort de Pompée," "Le Menteur," and several others; none of which, however, nearly approached the "Cid." Nay, they betokened an evident declension of genius, when, in 1653, his "Pertharite" decidedly proclaimed him a fallen star. This disgusted him with the stage, and he turned his attention to other kinds of poetical composition. His success in these, however, was not great, and he returned to the drama. In 1659 he produced his "Œdipe," and continued to write, but with no steady success. In 1672 his "Pulchérie" appeared, and, in 1674, his "Suréna;" but he had already ceased to be popular. B. at Rouen, 1606; D. at Paris, 1684.—For 37 years he was a member of the academy.

CORNEILLE, Thomas, brother of the above, was also a poet, a member of the French Academy, and of that of Inscriptions. He wrote no fewer than forty-two pieces, which, with the exception of "Ariane" and "Le Comte d'Essex," have all passed into oblivion. Of this number, however, many met with the greatest success in their day. They were published, with those of his brother, in 1738, in 11 vols. 12mo. D. 1709.—Besides his plays, he wrote a "Dictionary of Arts," in 2 vols. folio, and a "Geographical and Historical Dictionary," in 3 vols. folio.

CORNELIA, wife of Pompey, and daughter of Metellus Scipio, accompanied her husband in his flight, after the battle of Pharsalia, and saw him massacred before her eyes in the harbour of Alexandria. (See POMPEY.)—The mother of the Gracchi, and daughter of Scipio Africanus. She directed the education of her sons, and was greatly admired for her virtues. When a Campanian lady made once a show of her jewels at Cornelia's house, and entreated her to favour her with a sight of her own, Cornelia produced her two sons, saying, "These are the only jewels of which I can boast." In her lifetime a statue was raised to her, with this inscription, "To Cornelia, the mother of the Gracchi." Lived in the 2nd century B.C. (See GRACCHI.)—The daughter of Cinna. (See CÆSAR, Julius.)

CORNELIUS, Peter von, *kor-nai'-le-ooz*, an eminent German artist, who became a painter by choice, and who, in his nineteenth year, was engaged to paint, with figures in chiaroscuro, the cupola of the old church of Neuss, near Dusseldorf. After this, he proceeded to Frankfurt, where he executed a series of designs illustrative of the "Faust" of Goethe, to whom the engravings were dedicated. His reputation was now fast rising, when he proceeded to Rome, where he united himself with several kindred spirits and commenced studying with a view to found a new school of German art. To accomplish this, fresco was the style adopted, and Cornelius was commissioned to paint the walls of the villa of Bartholdy, the Prussian consul-general. The subjects he chose were, "Joseph Recognizing his Brethren," and "Joseph Interpreting the Dream of Pharaoh's Chief Butler," which were a decided success, and excited general admiration. He now rose higher and higher in his profession, and left Rome, 1819. At Dusseldorf he remodelled the academy, and then had two spacious halls assigned him to paint, in the Glyptothek at Munich. In one of these,—the Hall of Heroes, he represented, in colossal proportions, the leading events of the "Iliad;" in the other,—the Hall of the Gods, he symbolized the Grecian mytho-

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logy. These works were not completed till 1830, and are conceived and executed with such a grandeur of effect as to command universal homage. He became director of the Munich Academy, which, under him, rose to be a great school of art. B. at Dusseldorf, 1787.

CORNELIUS, *kor-ne'-le-us*, 'honey,' or 'beam of the sun,' a captain of the Roman garrison at Caesarea.

CORNEO, or CORNARO, Louis, *kor-nar'-o*, a Venetian nobleman, remarkable for protracting his life to a considerable length by a course of regimen. In his youth he lived freely, which brought him into a bad state of health. On this, he formed the resolution of confining himself to twelve ounces of food and fourteen of wine daily; by which means, with exercise, he acquired a vigorous constitution. The system he practised, included spare and simple diet, avoidance of heat and cold, late hours, sexual indulgences, and over-fatigue. It required gentle and pleasing excitements, occasional riding on horseback, field sports, and the hearing of music. All violent passions were to be restrained or repressed, and no indulgence allowed to envy, hatred, ambition, jealousy, and the like. The result of his plan was perfect health, cheerful spirits, and long life. At an advanced age he wrote his popular book on "Health and Long Life," which has been translated into most languages; he also wrote a treatise on "Waters," particularly the lagunes about Venice. B. at Venice, 1467; D. at Padua, 1565. His wife, who survived him, lived to about the same age.—The conclusion to be drawn from Cornaro's book on "Health" is, that all men, or most of them, shorten their lives by over-eating and drinking.

CORNETO, *kor-nai'-to*, a maritime town of Central Italy, 12 miles from Civita Vecchia. It belongs to the States of the Church, and is a bishop's see, with a Gothic cathedral. Pop. 4,000.

CORNO MONTE, or GRAN SASSO D'ITALIA, *kor'-no mon'-tai*, the culminating peak of the Apennines in Naples. Height, 9,591 feet above the level of the sea.

CORNOUAILLES, *kor'-noo-ail*, an old district of France, now divided into the departments Côtes-du-Nord, Finisterre, and Morbihan.

CORNWALL, *korn'-wal*, a maritime county of England, forming its S.W. extremity, and surrounded by the sea, except on the E. side, where it is separated from Devonshire by the Tamar, and by an artificial boundary of a few miles in length at its northern extremity. Ext. 78 miles long, with an average breadth of 43. Area, 1,330 square miles. Desc. A ridge of bleak and rugged hills extending from W. to E. through its whole length, renders its appearance dreary in the extreme. The eye is, however, occasionally relieved by valleys of great fertility and beauty, watered by numberless small streams, which are frequently interesting, from the romantic scenery with which they are associated. Along the coasts, too, the huge masses of granite, bidding defiance on one side to the violence of the waves, and forming, on the other, a stupendous rampart to the fertile plains beneath, exhibit a rare union of the sublime and beautiful. Rivers. The Tamar, Lynher, Fawey, Fal, Hel or Heyl, the Loo, and the Alan or Camel. Climate. Uncertain, and subject to heavy rains, but, on the whole, mild. Myrtles and other tender plants thrive in it, whilst fruit-trees everywhere abound, and attain high perfection. Even the mulberry flourishes, and, in the western part of the county, its fruit ripens. Pro. Comparatively little attention was paid to agriculture till lately, when it began to be improved. The principal crops are corn and potatoes. Minerals. Silver, zinc, lead, copper, tin, antimony, manganese, cobalt, bismuth, and granite. One of the most interesting of the Cornish minerals is the soap-rock, particularly used in the manufacture of porcelain. There is also the china-stone, which is raised in great quantities near St. Austell, and forms a principal ingredient in the manufactures of the Staffordshire potteries. A great variety of fish frequent the coasts of this county. Its pilchard and mackerel fisheries are especially valuable, and absorb a large amount of capital. Manuf. Unimportant. Pop. about 356,000.—This county was not subdued till the time of Athelstan, when the Saxons asserted their superiority over it. The Cornish, which is a dialect of the Celtic, has only become extinct

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within the present century. The Scilly Islands lie about 36 miles W. by S. of the Land's End, and are supposed to have been formerly connected with Cornwall. The intermediate and surrounding rocks are innumerable, and Druidical antiquities abound. In May, 1859, the Albert Viaduct, crossing the Tamar at Saltash, connected this county with Devonshire by railway. (See BRUNEL.)

CORNWALL, CAPE, on the W. coast of Cornwall. Lat. 50° 10' N. Lon. 5° 55' W.

CORNWALL, NEW, a county of British N. America. It is situate in Columbia, on the Pacific Ocean, between New Hanover and New Norfolk. Pop. Unascertained, being mostly Indians.

CORNWALL, a township of Orange county, New York, U.S., beautifully situate on the Hudson, 48 miles from New York. Pop. about 5,000. The United States Military Academy of West Point is here.—There are other townships, with small populations, of this name in the United States.

CORNWALLIS, *korn-wal'-lis*, a county of Lower Canada, lying on the S. side of the St. Lawrence, between Devonshire and the district of Gaspé. Pop. Unascertained.—Also a town of Nova Scotia, 50 miles from Halifax.—An island in British N. America, in the Arctic Ocean. Lat. 65° N. Lon. 95° W.—Another in the S. Atlantic. Lat. 61° S. Lon. 54° W.

CORNWALLIS, Charles, marquis of, entered the army at a very early age, and in 1758 was made a captain in the light infantry. Three years afterwards, he was aide-de-camp to the marquis of Granby, whom he accompanied in Germany till the end of the war. In 1761 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and the year following, succeeded, on the death of his father, to the title of Earl Cornwallis. On the breaking out of the American war, he was ordered to embark for that country, where he displayed great military talents, highly distinguishing himself at the battle of Brandywine and the reduction of Charlestown. He won the battles of Camden and Guildford, but in 1781 was forced to surrender at York Town to the united American and French army, in consequence, he declared, of the inefficient support he received from Sir Henry Clinton. Soon after this he returned to England. In 1786, the affairs of British India wearing a critical aspect, he was appointed governor of Bengal, where, in December, 1790, he took Bangalore. This success he followed up by defeating Tippoo Saib, who delivered to his lordship his two sons as hostages. Having successfully brought this war to a close, he returned to England, was created a marquis, and appointed master-general of the ordnance. In 1798 he was made lord-lieutenant of Ireland, where he quelled an insurrection, defeated an invading French force, and succeeded in effecting the important measure of a union between the two kingdoms. In 1801 his lord-lieutenancy expired, when he was employed as minister plenipotentiary in France; in which capacity he signed the preliminary treaty of the peace of Amiens. In 1804 he accepted the governor-generalship of India, where, soon after his arrival, he fell ill of a fever, on his march to join the army at Ghazepore, in the province of Benares. B. 1731; D. 1805.—Napoleon had a high opinion of the abilities and honesty of Cornwallis.—See, in Beeton's series, "The Life of Napoleon Bonaparte," by J. S. C. Abbott.

CORO, *kor'-o*, a seaport-town of S. America, in the province of Venezuela, of which it was once the capital. It is built in a sandy plain, near the Gulf of Maracaybo, 150 miles from Valencia. The inhabitants carry on some trade in mules, goats, hides, sheep-skins, cheese, &c. Pop. 4,000.

COROMANDEL COAST, *kor'-o-män'-del*, a long line of seacoast on the W. side of the Bay of Bengal, extending from Point Calimere as far north as Gondegam. It does not possess a good harbour in its whole extent. The cities of Madras, Pondicherry, and Tranquebar are on its coast. Lat. between 10° 17' and 15° 20' N. Lon. between 79° 56' and 80° 10' E.

CORONA, *ko-ro'-na*, a village of Northern Italy, 13 miles from Verona.—In its neighbourhood, in January, 1797, a battle was fought between the French and Austrians.

CORONATA, *ko-ro-na'-ta*, an island in the Adriatic, 20 miles from Zara. Ext. 15 miles long, and 1 broad.

Corsica

It belongs to Dalmatia. Pop. Unascertained, and chiefly employed in agriculture, fishing, and trading in oil and wine.

CORONATION GULF, *kor'-o-nai'-shun*, lies to the W. of Victoria Land, in the Arctic Ocean, British North America. Lat. 68° 30' N. Lon. 110° W.

CORPUS CHRISTI BAY, *kor'-pus kris'-ti*, a lagoon in Texas, N. America, separated from the Gulf of Mexico by the island of Mustang. Lat. 27° 30' N. Lon. 98° W. It receives, at its W. end, the river Nueces.

CORREGGIO, *kor-redj'-e-o*, a town of Northern Italy, 10 miles from Modena. It has a citadel and several churches. Pop. 5,000.—Here, Antonio Allegri, better known by the name of Correggio, was born, in 1494.

CORREGGIO, a celebrated Italian painter, whose real name was Antonio Allegri, but called Correggio from having been born in the above town. His life is shrouded in obscurity. The little that is known of him seems to be rather the offspring of conjecture, eked out with imaginary probabilities, than facts obtained as the result of ascertained data. It is not known by whom he was instructed in his art; but Bianchi, Bartolotto, Lombardi, his uncle Lorenzo, and Mantegna, have all been named as his teachers. We believe that he was mostly self-taught, seeing that he seems never to have lived at Rome. His manner, however, combines grandeur of design with sweetness and gracefulness of execution. It is said he married, in 1520, a lady of a Mantuan family, whose name was Girolama Merlini. She is the original in the picture of his Holy Family, "La Zingarella." None have excelled him in the delicacy of his flesh-colouring; and his "Penitent Magdalen" is affirmed to be the most exquisite female figure ever painted. Four of his best pictures are in the National Gallery of Great Britain:—"Mercury instructing Cupid in the presence of Venus," an "Ecce Homo," "La Vierge au Panier," and "Christ's Agony in the Garden." The two first, in 1834, were purchased by the British government from the marquis of Londonderry for £10,000. B. at Correggio, 1494; D. 1534; and was buried in the church of St. Francis, at Correggio.

CORRÈZE, *kor-raiz'*, a department of France, which comprises the S. or lower division of the former province of Limousin. Area, 2,300 square miles. Desc. Undulating; but the soil is far from productive, many of the inhabitants living on chestnut flour. Rivers. The Dordogne, Vézère, and Corrèze. Minerals. Iron, coal, copper, and lead. Large quantities of timber are grown. Manf. Muskets at Tulle. Pop. 322,000. Lat. between 44° 55' and 45° 40' N.

CORRIE LOCH, *kor'-rib lok*, a lake in Connaught, Ireland, 3 miles from Galway. Ext. 27 miles long, with a varying breadth of from 1 to 6 miles. It has numerous islets.

CORRIENTES, *kor'-re-ain'-tais*, a town of S. America, the capital of a department of the same name, at the junction of the Parana and Paraguay. Pop. 5,000. Lat. 27° 27' S. Lon. 58° 25' W.—The DEPARTMENT has an estimated area of 20,000 square miles, with a varied surface, fertile in maize, sugar, cotton, indigo, tobacco, and a kind of silk. Pop. about 40,000. Lat. between 27° and 30° S. Lon. between 57° and 59° W.—Several capes in Mexico, Cuba, and New Granada.—A river of Buenos Ayres, which falls into the Plata.

CORSHAM, *kor'-sham*, a town of Wilts, 4 miles from Chippenham. Pop. 3,200.—It is a station on the Great Western Railway.

CORSICA, *kor'-se-ka*, an island in the Mediterranean, between the coast of Genoa and the island of Sardinia. Ext. 120 miles long, with a varying breadth up to 45. Area, 4,300 square miles. Desc. Covered with mountains, especially in the centre, and culminating in Monte Rotondo, which attains an elevation of upwards of 9,000 feet above the level of the sea. It is watered by a number of streams and rivulets, which filter through a stony soil but little cultivated. Pro. Corn, excellent wine, oranges, lemons, figs, and other fruits; but the wealth of the island lies in its oil, chestnuts, timber, and live stock, which is the principal branch of industry. Minerals. Silver, copper, lead, iron, saltpetre, and alum; but the mines are little wrought. Manf. Coarse woollens, leather, and hardwares. The silk raised is used by the Genoese for the manufacture of their

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damasks and velvets, as also by the French at Lyons. The fisheries on the coast are productive. *Pop.* 240,000, mostly of Italian descent. *Lat.* between 41° 20' and 43° N. *Lon.* between 8° 30' and 9° 30' E.—This island has been successively occupied by the Carthaginians, Romans, Goths, Saracens, Franks, the Popes, Pisans, and Genoese; and lastly by the French, in whose possession it now remains, and to whom it was ceded by the Genoese in 1768. In Ajaccio, its principal town, Napoleon I. was born. (See AJACCIO.)

CORSICO, *kor'-se-ko*, a town of Lombardy, 5 miles from Milan, celebrated as the depôt for the Parmesan or Grana cheese made in the provinces of Pavia and Milan.

CORSØER, or **KORSØR**, *kor'-sor*, a town of Denmark, 52 miles from Copenhagen, with a strong castle and good harbour. *Pop.* 1,800.—It has communication by railway with Copenhagen.

CORSTORPINE, *kor'-tor-feen*, a village and parish of Scotland, 4 miles from Edinburgh, where there was once a famous sulphur spring. *Pop.* 1,500.

CORT, Henry, *kort*, of Gosport, invented the process by which pig-iron was converted into malleable iron by the flame of pit-coal in the puddling furnace. Before his time, English ironmasters were compelled to employ charcoal for fuel. Having got pig-iron into a malleable condition, he further invented a process for drawing it into bars by means of grooved rollers. In other words, he reduced the labour and cost of producing iron to one-twentieth of what they were before his day, and the iron was of a better quality. In perfecting these inventions, Cort expended a fortune of upwards of £20,000, yet was robbed of the fruits of his discoveries by the villany of an official in a high department of government, and, both cheated and persecuted, he was ultimately allowed to starve, by the apathy and selfishness of an ungrateful country. In 1859 a public appeal for the benefit of his family was made, and, looking at the services he rendered to the iron trade and our iron constructions, there can be no hesitation in assigning to the name of Cort a place beside the illustrious names of Watt, Arkwright, and Wedgwood. Lived in the 18th century.

CORTE, *kor'-tai*, a town of Corsica, 30 miles from Bastia. *Pop.* 5,000. It is defended by a castle, and near it are quarries of marble and jasper.—This is the name of several small towns in Spain and Italy.

CORTES, *kor'-tais*, the name of several towns in Spain. —1. In Andalusia.—2. In Valencia.—3. In Navarre. None of them has a population above 3,300.

CORTES, Ferdinand, the conqueror of Mexico, a celebrated Spanish adventurer, whose family was respectable but not opulent. He was bred at Salamanca to the law, which he renounced to follow a soldier's life. The governor of Hispaniola was his relation; and Cortes, in 1504, went to St. Domingo, where he was appointed to several valuable posts. In 1511, he accompanied Velasquez in his expedition to Cuba, and displayed so much skill and bravery in the conquest of that island, that he was chosen to conduct a similar enterprise for the conquest of Mexico. Accordingly, in 1519, he set out on his expedition, and first landed at Tabasco, where, after several bloody battles, he compelled the natives to submit to the Spanish yoke. Thence he sailed to St. Juan de Ulva, in the Bay of Mexico, where Cortes was met by several messengers from the governors of the province. Assuming now the title of ambassador of the king of Castile, he insisted on having an audience with Montezuma, the emperor, and for that purpose gave out that he intended to march on the capital. In the mean time, he founded a settlement on the coast, to which was given the name of Vera Cruz, at the same time declaring himself independent of the governor of Cuba. For some time he had tried in vain to negotiate a friendly intercourse with Montezuma, and now, at the head of 500 Spaniards, indifferently armed, he marched up the country. After various events, on 7th July, 1520, he defeated the Mexicans in the great battle of Otumba, and finally succeeded in establishing himself in their capital. Meanwhile, a commission was sent from Spain to deprive him of his post; but this he contrived to elude, and afterwards obtained from Charles V. the appointment of governor of New Spain. His conduct to the natives was merciless in the extreme, and a new com-

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mission of inquiry arriving, he returned to his native country to vindicate his honour, in 1528. Having made his defence to the satisfaction of Charles, he was created marquis of the Valle de Oajaca, and obtained a large grant of land in New Spain, where he proceeded in 1530. After an absence of ten years, he returned, to be treated with cold civility by Charles, and with neglect by his ministers. Disgusted alike with king, court, and courtiers, he, after an unfortunate expedition to Algiers, in which he served as a volunteer, retired to a residence in the vicinity of Seville, and there passed the remainder of his days. B. at Medellin, a village of Estremadura, 1485; d. near Seville, 1547.—W. H. Prescott, the American historian, has written a full and interesting account of the "Conquest of Mexico." This history forms one of the series called "Beeton's Historians."

CORTLANDT, *kort'-land*, a county of New York, U.S. Area, 500 square miles. Desc. Fertile in the usual cerealia, and containing iron and sulphur-springs. *Pop.* 26,000.

CORTONA, *kor-to'-na*, a fortified town of Tuscany, on a hill fronting the lake of Thrasymene, 50 miles from Florence. It is a place of great antiquity, and is, to a considerable extent, still encompassed by its walls, erected 3,000 years ago. It has a cathedral of the 10th century, and a castle built by the Medici. Its churches contain many valuable works of art, and it has a famous academy of sciences, which was founded in 1726. *Pop.* 5,000.

CORUNNA, *ko-run'-na*, a fortified seaport of Spain, on a peninsula at the entrance of the Bay of Betanzos, 30 miles from Lugo. Its chief objects of interest are the royal arsenal, and an ancient tower called after Hercules, and occupying a Roman foundation. The harbour is spacious and secure, being defended by Fort St. Diego on the E., and Fort San Antonio in the W. About 3 miles from the harbour is a lighthouse. *Manf.* Cordage, linen goods, canvas, hats, and cigars. Besides these are some shipbuilding-docks. *Pop.* 20,000. *Lat.* 43° 22' N. *Lon.* 8° 22' W.—Hence, in 1588, the Spanish Armada took its departure on its fatal enterprise; and here, on the heights of Elvina, in 1809, the British, under Sir John Moore, defeated the French, although the glory was dearly purchased by the loss of their general. Corunna has, during the summer, regular steam communication with Southampton.

CORYAT, Thomas, *kor'-i-ät*, an English traveller, who called himself the "Odecombian leg-stretcher." He was the son of the rector of Odecombe, and in 1611 published an account of his travels on the continent, with the singular title of "Coryat's Crudities." In the following year, he set out again with a design of spending ten years in the East. He rambled through Greece, Turkey, Syria, Egypt, and Persia, and died at Surat, in 1617. B. at Odecombe rectory, in 1577.—"Coryat's Crudities" is now a rare book, and fetches, whenever it is sold, a very high price.

CORYBANTES, *kor-i-ban'-tees*, the priests of Cybele, who, in the celebration of their festivals, beat their cymbals, and behaved as if delirious. First inhabiting Mount Ida, they thence passed into Crete, and were charged with the care of the infant Jupiter.

CORYVREKAN, *kor'-i-vrek'-an*, a dangerous vortex, or whirlpool, on the W. coast of Scotland, between the isle of Scarba and the N. point of Jura. Its vortex extends above a mile in circuit, and, at full tides, its numerous eddies form watery pyramids, which rise to a great height in the air.—It takes its name from a young Danish prince who perished in it.

COS, or **STANCHIO**, *kos*, an island of Asiatic Turkey, in ancient times celebrated for a temple dedicated to Æsculapius. Ext. 20 miles long, by 5 broad. Desc. Fertile, with a delightful climate. *Pro.* Silk, cottons, wines, fruit, and corn. *Pop.* Unascertained; perhaps 4,000.—The birthplace of Apelles and Hippocrates.

COSENZA, *ko-sen'-za*, a city of Naples, the capital of Calabria Citra, situate at the foot of the Apennines, 30 miles from Rossano. The streets are generally narrow, slanting, and ill built. It is surrounded by walls, and has a castle now converted into a barracks, and standing at the confluence of the rivers Busento and Crati. *Manf.* Cutlery and earthenware. It has a trade in rice, silk, and fruit. *Pop.* 9,000.

UNIVERSAL INFORMATION.

Coshocton

COSHOCTON, *ko-shok'-ton*, a county of Ohio, U.S. Area, 646 square miles. Pop. 26,000.

COSLIN, or KOSLIN, *ko'-slin*, a well-built town of Prussia, in Pomerania, on the Nesebach, 6 miles from the Baltic. *Manf.* Silks, hosiery, and leather. Pop. 8,300.—Here is a monument to the Pomeranians who fell in the war of 1813, '14, and '15. The town was burned in 1718, but was rebuilt by Frederick William I., to whom there is a statue in the market-place.

COSMO I. II. and III. (*See* MEDICIS.)

COSNE, *kone*, a town of France, on the Loire, 23 miles from Nièvre. *Manf.* Iron goods, hardware, and cutlery. Pop. 6,500.

COSSACKS, *kos'-eäks*, the name of a warlike people, who inhabit the Ukraine, or the countries bordering on Russia, Tartary, the north of Turkey, Mongolia, and China. They are subjected to Russia, but are governed by their own laws, and have usages peculiar to themselves. They form the irregular troops of Russia, and, in times of war, it is estimated they can supply that power with a force of nearly 100,000 men. Their settlements in European Russia are calculated to occupy an area of 100,000 square miles, and their population is about 900,000. This is exclusive of the Ukraine Cossacks, who are mostly settled. The others comprised in this estimate are the Don Cossacks, the Black-Sea Cossacks, the Asovien and the Ural Cossacks. These form a military cordon of the empire of the Czar, extending from the Black Sea nearly to the Sea of Okhotsk.

COSSE BRISSAC, Charles de, *kos bree's-sak*, a celebrated French marshal, who successfully commanded the French army in Flanders and Piedmont, under Francis I., Henry II., and Charles IX. He acquired so high a reputation, that nobles and princes came to him to learn the art of war. B. 1505; d. 1563.

COSSEIR, or KOSSEIR, *kos-sair'*, a seaport of Egypt, on the W. coast of the Red Sea, by which the communication between that country and Arabia is chiefly maintained. Caravans from Kous and Keneh, travelling through a mountainous and desolate country, bring corn and other productions of Egypt, to be here exchanged chiefly for the coffee of Mocha. It is defended by a citadel. Pop. 2,000. Lat. 26° 8' N. Lon. 34° 8' E.

COSSIMBAZAR, *kos'-sim-ba-zar'*, a town of British India, in the province of Bengal, situate on the Bhagirathi river. It has been long celebrated for its silk and carpet manufactures, and derives a considerable profit from cotton stockings, which are knit by the women and children of the vicinity. Pop. about 4,000. Lat. 24° 10' N. Lon. 88° 15' E.

COSYAH HILLS, *kos-si'-ya*, in Further India, lie between Assam and Sylhet, on the N. and S., and the Garrowcountry on the W. and E. Area, 730 square miles. Pop. 12,000. Lat. between 25° and 26° 7' N. Lon. between 90° 52' and 92° 11' E.

COSTAMOUNT, or KASTAMOUNT, *kos'-ta-moo'-ne*, a town of Asia Minor, on the Kara-su, 114 miles from Angora. It has numerous mosques and public baths. *Manf.* Printed cottons, copper goods, and a trade in wool. Pop. 13,000, nearly all Turks.—This place has an elevation of nearly 2,400 feet above the level of the sea.

COSTA RICA, *kos'-ta re'-ka*, the most S. state of Central America, bounded on the N.E. by the Gulf of Mexico, S.W. by the Pacific Ocean, N.W. by Nicaragua, and S.E. by Veragua. Area, 16,250 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous and volcanic, with extensive forests, although many parts present large barren tracts. *Pro.* Coffee, which is the staple; tobacco, sugar, cocoa, sarsaparilla, wild indigo, and dye-woods. *Minerals.* Gold and silver. Pop. 150,000, of whom 10,000 are Indians. Lat. between 9° and 11° 40' N. Lon. between 83° and 85° W.—This state forms a free and independent republic, with a representative government and a supreme chief for the executive.

COSTIGLIONI, *kos'-teel-ye-o'-ne*, two towns of the Sardinian states, Piedmont.—1. In the division of Alessandria, 8 miles from Asti. Pop. 5,300.—2. In the division of Coni, 6 miles from Saluzzo. Pop. 3,000.

COSTON, *kos'-ton*, two parishes of England, one in Leicestershire and another in Norfolk. Neither has a population above 1,700.

COSWAY, Richard, R.A., *kos'-wai*, a distinguished painter, who, by his skill in miniatures, rose to the

Coudre

highest rank in his profession. He took immense sums, and was patronized by the prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., and all the leading members of the aristocracy. He married Maria Hadfield, a lady also of considerable artistic talent, and who, after his death, retired to Lodi, on the continent, where she kept an educational establishment, and acquired great respect in the neighbourhood. Cosway lived in the greatest splendour throughout his career, and was, in 1771, elected a member of the Royal Academy. B. at Tiverton, in 1740; d. 1821.

CÔTE D'OR, *kote dor*, a department of France, which comprehends the N. part of Burgundy, and is inclosed by the departments of Aube, Yonne, Saône-and-Loire, Jura, Haute Saône, and Haute Marne. Area, 3,380 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, and largely covered with wood. *Rivers.* The Seine, Seraine, Armançon, the Aube, and the Saône. The Burgundy Canal traverses the department. *Pro.* The usual cerealia and fruit, especially the grape, the extensive cultivation of which makes this one of the most important departments of France. *Minerals.* Iron, coal, gypsum, marble, and lithographic stones. *Manf.* Jewellery, cloth, paper, pottery, iron goods, cottons, and chemicals. Pop. 400,300. Lat. between 46° 55' and 48° 10' N. Lon. between 4° 2' and 5° 29' E.

CÔTE ST. ANDRÉ, *kote andrai*, a town of France, in the department of the Isère, 20 miles from Vienne. Pop. 4,500.—In its neighbourhood is produced the celebrated liqueur called Eaux de la Côte.

COTENTIN, *ko-ten'-ti*, a district of France, in the old province of Normandy. It forms a peninsula, stretching into the English Channel, in the department of Manche, and having, at its extremity, Cape la Hague.

COTES, Francis, R.A., *kotes*, one of the originators of the Royal Academy of London, and distinguished as a drawer of portraits in crayons. In oil-painting he was regarded by many as superior to Reynolds. His most celebrated works are a full-length portrait of the queen of George III., with the princess royal in her lap, and the beautiful daughter of Wilton the sculptor. B. in London, in 1725; d. 1770.

CÔTES DU NORD, *kote doo nor'*, a maritime department of France, so called from its geographical position, as it comprehends the northern part of the ancient province of Brittany. Area, about 2,800 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous in general, but productive in corn, hemp, and flax; and cattle-rearing and horse-breeding are carried on to a large extent. *Rivers.* The Rance, Arguenon, Gouet, Trieux, and Oust. *Minerals.* Iron, lead, and copper. *Manf.* Woollen and linen goods, and sailcloth. Pop. 650,000. Lat. between 48° 3' and 48° 57' N. Lon. between 1° 53' and 3° 35' W.

COTIGNAC, *ko-teen'-yak*, a town of France, in the department of the Var, 16 miles from Draguignan, with a trade in leather, silk, and wines. Pop. 3,500.

COTOPAXI, *ko-to-pax'-e*, a volcanic mountain of the Andes of Quito, 36 miles to the S.E. of the city of Quito. It is 18,875 feet above the level of the sea. With the exception of a section round its summit, of 4,400 feet, the upper part of the mountain is covered with snow.

COTRONE, or CROTONA, *ko-tro'-na*, a seaport of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 6 miles from Cape Nau. It is surrounded by walls, and defended by a strong citadel. Pop. 4,600.—In ancient times this place was celebrated as the school of Pythagoras.

COTSWOLD HILLS, *kots'-wolde*, are in the county of Gloucester, extending 30 miles in length, and about 20 in breadth, and separating the basins of the Thames and the Severn. Highest part near Cheltenham, 1,134 feet.

COTTA, *kot'-ta*, a village of Ceylon, 6 miles from Colombo, formerly one of the capitals of the kings of Ceylon.

COTTBUS, or KOTTBUS, *kot'-boos*, a town of Prussia, 42 miles from Frankfort. It has a royal palace and a college. *Manf.* Woollen cloths, hosiery, and tobacco. Pop. 9,000.

COTYTO, *ko-tit'-to*, the goddess of all debauchery, whose festivals were celebrated by the ancients during the night.

COUDRE, *koo'-der* an island of Canada, 55 miles from Quebec. Ext. 6 miles long and 3 broad. *Desc.* Fertile. Pop. 400.

Coulomb

COULOMB, Charles Augustin de, *koo'-lomb*, a French mathematician, who, in 1779, produced a treatise on the "Theory of Simple Machines," which gained the prize of the Academy. He is regarded as the founder of experimental physics in France, and is the inventor of the Torsini balance. There are few to whom the theory of electricity is so much indebted as to this philosopher. *B.* at Angoulême, 1736; *d.* 1806.

COURBEVOIE, *koorb-vvaw'*, a town of France, in the department of the Seine, 6 miles from Paris. *Manf.* Spirituous liquors and white lead. *Pop.* 6,100. A station on the Paris and Versailles Railway.

COURLAND, or **KURLAND**, *koor'-land*, a government of European Russia, separated on the N.E. from Livonia by the Dwina, and bounded on other sides by the Baltic and the governments of Wilna and Witepsk. *Area*, 10,860 square miles. *Desc.* Undulating, with a fertile soil, but in many portions interspersed with swamps. *Rivers.* The Aa, Buller, Dwina, and Windau. *Lakes.* Numerous. *Forests.* Abundant; consisting of oak and fir, and covering two fifths of the country. *Pro.* Corn, flax, hemp, tobacco, and fruits. The live stock are generally of inferior breeds, and the pasturage being scarce, not many are raised. *Manf.* Paper, copper wares; and there are some distilleries and tile-factories. *Pop.* 555,000, mostly Protestants. *Lat.* between 56° and 58° N. *Lon.* between 21° and 27° E.—In 1795, this country was incorporated with Russia.

COURTALLUM, *koort-al'-lum*, a town of British India, in the territory of Travancore, 350 miles from Madras. *Pop.* Unascertained.—It stands in a fertile district, yielding sago, date-palms, arrowroot, nutmeg, cinnamon, and having an indigenous flora of upwards of 2,000 species.

COURTEN, William, *koor'-ten*, an ingenious English naturalist, whose collections were purchased for £20,000, and added to the British Museum. *B.* in London 1642; *d.* 1702.

COURTRAI, or **COURTRAI**, *koor-trai'*, a fortified town of Belgium, on the Lys, which divides it into two parts, 26 miles from Ghent. Its public edifices are a cathedral, a town-hall, and a public library. *Manf.* Linen, woollen, cottons, and lace. *Pop.* 20,000.—Here, in 1302, the battle of the "Spurs," in which the Flemings defeated the French, was fought. On the field, after the fight, 700 gilt spurs were gathered, and hung up as a trophy in the church of the convent of Groenangen, now destroyed. In 1793, this town was taken by the French, and made capital of the department of Lys.

COUSIN, Jean, *koor'-sā*, an eminent French painter, sculptor, and geometrician. At the courts of Henry II., Francis II., Charles IX., and Henry IV., he was the principal favourite, and is the first French artist who excelled as an historical painter. His most celebrated picture is "The Last Judgment," now in the Louvre. His greatest work in sculpture is the monument of Admiral Chabot in the church of the Celestines. His book on geometry was published in 1560. *B.* at Soucy, near Sens, about 1500; *d.* about 1590.

COUSIN, Victor, a distinguished French inquirer into the systems of mental philosophy, and lecturer on philosophy at the Faculté des Lettres, in Paris. The original idea upon which his own system is based is, that every system is true, but incomplete in itself; but when all systems are united, and suitably, as it were, dovetailed together, a complete system would be obtained. After various vicissitudes, incident to the political changes in France, he became, under Louis Philippe, a councillor of state, an officer of the Legion of Honour, and a peer of France. *B.* at Paris, 1792.—Cousin wrote largely on educational as well as philosophical subjects, and translated the works of Plato, in thirteen volumes.

COUTANCES, *koo-tance'*, a town of France, in the department of Manche, 40 miles from Cherbourg. It contains several fine churches, particularly a Gothic cathedral; a college, public library, and a theatre. *Manf.* Linens, woollens, lace, and parchment. *Pop.* 8,200.

COUTTS, Angela Georgina Burdett, *koots*, a lady possessed of great riches, and the daughter of Sir Francis Burdett, who, for many years, represented Westminster, as a Reformer, in parliament. Her grandfather, Mr. Coutts the banker, having, at a late period of life, married Miss Mellon, an actress, bequeathed to the latter his very large fortune, which

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acted as a temptation to the duke of St. Albans to marry her. The duchess dying in 1834, without issue, left to Miss Burdett her immense wealth, estimated at £2,500,000, on the condition that she would assume the name and arms of the Coutts family. This she accordingly did, and devoted her life to charitable purposes generally, and the promotion of the English church especially. *B.* 1814.—Her great wealth attracted many admirers, among whom were named the duke of Norfolk's eldest son and Prince Louis Bonaparte, afterwards Napoleon III.

COUVINS, *koov'-vā*, a town of Belgium, 14 miles from Charlemont, celebrated for its steam-machinery and the manufacture of cables. *Pop.* 2,000.

COUZA, Prince. (See **MOLDAVIA** and **WALLACHIA**.)

COVADUNGA, *ko'-va-doon'-ga*, a small town of the Asturias, Spain, 30 miles from Oviedo. This place is famous in Spanish history, as being the locality where, in 718, Pelayo, king of the Goths, defeated, with immense slaughter, the army of the Moors. This victory delivered this portion of Spain from the dominion of the Saracens, and from it may date the birth of the kingdoms of Asturias, Castile, and Navarre.

COVE OF CORK, or **QUEENSTOWN**, *kore*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and 10 miles from the city of that name. It is a handsome town, built in the form of terraces, with magnificent quays, and all conveniences for ships. *Pop.* 12,000.—**COVE ISLAND** is in Cork Harbour, and is well fortified and protected by batteries. It has an area of 13,000 acres, and is connected by bridges with the mainland.

COVENTRY, *kov'-en-tre*, a city of England, the capital of Warwickshire, 18 miles from Birmingham. It was formerly inclosed by walls, and many of its houses have still an antique appearance. Its public buildings are St. Michael's Church, a beautiful specimen of the English or Pointed style of architecture; and Trinity Church, having, as the other has, a lofty spire, but of inferior beauty; various charitable institutions, hospitals and almshouses, a free school, founded in the reign of Henry VIII.; St. Mary's Hall, a gaol, barracks, and theatre. *Manf.* Watches, ribbons, and silken fabrics. *Pop.* 37,000.—Coventry is a place of great antiquity. Frequent parliaments were convened within its walls by the ancient monarchs of England, some of whom occasionally resided in it. It was the favourite residence of Edward, the Black Prince; and Queen Elizabeth took great delight in seeing "the game of Hock Tuesday" performed in it. This pageant represented the destruction of the Danes by the English, in 1002. For pageants, however, the people of Coventry were always distinguished; and, to this day, the procession of Lady Godiva is to be seen at the annual great fair in the Friday of Trinity week. The story of its origin is this. Leofric, earl of Mercia, and lord of this place, had laid heavy taxes on the citizens, and would not remit them, even at the entreaty of his wife, the Lady Godiva, who was as beautiful as she was modest, but on condition of her riding naked through the city, which he thought she would never submit to. She, however, determined to do so; and, on the occasion, all the doors and windows were shut, and Camden says that nobody looked after her. The tradition, however, is, that a tailor would needs be peeping, and that he was thereupon struck blind. He is commemorated in an effigy protruding from a window in the High-street, and is called "Peeping Tom of Coventry."

COVENTRY, the name of several townships in N. America, none of them with a population exceeding 4,000.

COVERDALE, Miles, *kuv'-er-dail*, a distinguished reforming English divine, who, in 1532, united with William Tyndale in translating the Scriptures. In 1551 he became bishop of Exeter. *B.* in Yorkshire, 1487; *d.* in London, 1568.

COWAL, or **COWALL**, *kou'-al*, a district of Scotland, in Argyleshire. It lies between Loch Fine on the W., and the Firth of Clyde and Loch Long on the E. *Pop.* 9,000.—It has several lochs and villages.

COWBRIDGE, or **PONT-YEAU**, *kou'-bridj*, a town of Wales, 12 miles from Cardiff. *Pop.* 1,100.

COWES, *WEST*, *kous*, a town of the Isle of Wight, on the Medina, with a safe and commodious harbour, 11 miles from Portsmouth. Its streets, towards the

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sea, are narrow; but the buildings, rising above one another on the brow of a hill, command delightful views, and have a picturesque effect. At an angle called Egypt Point, is a battery, built by Henry VIII. It is much frequented in summer as a bathing-place. Pop. about 5,000.

COWES, EAST, a hamlet of the Isle of Wight, directly opposite to West Cowes, and 4 miles from Newport. Pop. 1,000.—Osborne House, the marine residence of Queen Victoria, is near this place.

COWLEY, Abraham, *kou'-le*, an English poet, educated at Westminster school. After passing through various vicissitudes on account of his loyalty to the Stuart dynasty, he, on the death of Cromwell, obtained a lease of a farm at Chertsey, valued at about £300 a year. Early in life, however, he produced a small volume of poems, called "Poetical Blossoms," which gained him a considerable reputation. Dr. Johnson places him at the head of those whom he calls metaphysical poets; but though he is sometimes sublime, always moral, and frequently witty, yet he is both tedious and affected. His Anacreontics are reckoned the best. He also wrote a comedy called "Cutter of Colman Street," and some pieces in prose, particularly a "Discourse on the Government of Cromwell," and a "Proposition for the Advancement of Experimental Philosophy." b. in London, 1618; d. at Chertsey, 1667, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where there is a monument to his memory.

COWLEY, Mrs. Hannah, a poetess, whose effusions are perhaps more remarkable for their affectation than their merit. She wrote three narrative poems, called "The Scottish Village," "The Siege of Acre," and "The Maid of Aragon." For these, however, her name is not here preserved, but on account of her "Belle's Stratagem," and "A Bold Stroke for a Husband," which are her two best comedies, of the nine which she wrote. b. at Tiverton, 1743; d. at Tiverton, 1809.—Her maiden name was Parkhouse, and her husband a captain in the service of the East-India Company.

COWLEY, Henry Richard Wellesley, Lord, many years British ambassador at Paris and other courts, was the son of the first Lord Cowley, better known as Sir Henry Wellesley. At an early age, he entered the diplomatic service, and in 1852 succeeded the marquis of Normanby at the Tuileries. In conjunction with Lord Clarendon, he represented England at the congress of Paris, held in 1856. b. 1804.

COWLEY, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 800.

COWPER, William, *kou'-per*, and sometimes pronounced *koo'-per*, a celebrated English poet, was the son of Dr. Cowper, chaplain to George II., rector of Berkhamstead, in Hertfordshire, and nephew to Lord-Chancellor Cowper. Being designed for the law, he, after finishing his education, was placed under an eminent attorney, and, at the age of 31, was nominated a clerk in the House of Lords. A constitutional timidity of disposition, however, prevented him from accepting it. He was next appointed clerk of the journals, a situation which, it was supposed, would require no personal attendance; but when he found that it would be requisite for the clerk to appear at the bar of the house, it had such an effect on his nerves, that he was obliged to resign the office. A morbid melancholy now seized him, and it was found necessary to place him under the care of Dr. Cotton, at St. Albans, where he gradually recovered the use of his faculties. In 1765 he settled at Huntingdon, where he formed an acquaintance with a clergyman of the name of Unwin, in whose family he became an inmate. That gentleman being killed by a fall from his horse, in 1767, Cowper and Mrs. Unwin took up their abode at Olney, Buckinghamshire, where they contracted an intimacy with Mr. Newton, then curate of that parish, and where Cowper devoted himself to poetry. To a collection of hymns published by that gentleman, Cowper contributed sixty-eight. In 1782 he published a volume of his poems, which did not excite much attention; but another volume, in 1785, stamped his reputation as a true poet. His "Task," "The Sofa," "John Gilpin," and other productions, will immediately occur to the reader's mind as works of enduring excellence. He afterwards engaged in translating Homer into Miltonic verse; and though his version is not so pleasing as

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that of Pope, it renders the original with greater fidelity. In 1786 he removed, with Mrs. Unwin, to Weston, Northamptonshire, where he continued to cultivate his literary tastes. In 1794 George III. granted him a pension of £300 per annum; but the royal bounty yielded pleasure only to his friends; for he was now sunk into a state of complete dejection, from which he never wholly recovered. b. at Berkhamstead, 1731; d. at Dereham, in Norfolk, 1800; and was buried in the parish church, where a monument is erected to his memory.

COX, David, *kox*, a distinguished water-colour artist, who unweariedly devoted himself to the study of Nature under her ever-varying aspects, and reaped his reward in the general admiration which was awarded to his pictures. Although the opinion prevailed that they were merely rough sketches, being mostly executed on coarse paper, yet they exhibit a breadth and poetical embodiment, which stamp them with the mark of genius, and as the offspring of a highly vigorous and observing mind. He was one of the earliest members of the Society of Painters in Water-colours, and in the gallery of that society, in London, his pictures were almost exclusively shown. b. at Birmingham, 1793; d. at Harborne, near Birmingham, 1859.

COZBI, *kox'-bi*, 'a liar,' a princess of Moab and seducer of the Israelites, through the wicked counsel of Balaam.

COZUMEL, *kox'-u-mel*, an island of Central America, near the E. coast of Yucatan. Ext. 24 miles long, and 7 broad. Lat. 19° 58' N. Lon. 87° 58' W.

CRABBE, Reverend George, *kräb*, an English poet, who rose, from very humble circumstances, to hold the rectory of Trowbridge, in Wiltshire. He was educated for the medical profession; but being unsuccessful, applied to Burke, the great statesman, for poetical patronage. The politician took him under his protection, and advanced his fortunes by opening a path for his preferment in the church. His principal poems are "The Library," "The Village," which was revised by Dr. Johnson; "The Newspaper," "The Parish Register," and the "Tales of the Hall," for which Mr. Murray, the publisher, gave him £3,000, with the remaining copyright of his previous poems. b. at Aldborough, in Suffolk, 1754; d. 1832.—The poetry of Crabbe is remarkable for its individuality, and the minuteness with which every picture is painted. Of the higher quality of invention he had none. He could paint what he beheld with pathos, vigour, and originality, although the colours which he sometimes uses have a tendency to repel, rather than invite, readers of delicacy and taste to the contemplation of his pages.

CRACOW, *krä'-ko*, a city of Poland, now comprised in the Austrian empire, and situate at the confluence of the Vistula and Rudowa, 155 miles from Warsaw. It has every appearance of falling rapidly to decay. The streets are crooked, the pavements wretched, and the houses, though massive and spacious, old, and, in many cases, in a state of dilapidation. In its cathedral are the tombs of the most distinguished Polish kings, and the crown jewels were formerly deposited in it. Besides the cathedral, there is a castle, university, a botanical garden, an observatory, and a library. It is connected by railway with Vienna, Berlin, and Warsaw. Pop. about 50,000.—A tumulus to the memory of Kosciusko, with a height of 120 feet, stands at about 2 miles from the city.—The republic of CRACOW, of which the above city was the capital, embraced an area of 450 square miles, with a population of about 142,000. After an insurrection, in 1846, it was incorporated with Austria.

CRADOCK, *kräd'-ok*, a district in S. Africa, lying to the E. of Cape Colony. Area, 3,168 square miles. Desc. Undulating and fertile in some parts, but barren in others. It is watered by the Great Fish, Tarka, and Brakke rivers. Pop. 7,000.

CRAIK, George Lillie, *kräik*, a Scotch *littérateur*, who, in 1824, went to London, and when the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge commenced its labours, wrote for it a work called "The Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties." This brought him into notice, and he became a large contributor, in history and biography, to the "Penny Encyclopædia." In 1839 he assumed the editorship of the "Pictorial

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History of England," to which he contributed several of its most important chapters. These were subsequently published in an independent form, under the titles of "The History of British Commerce," and "The History of Literature and Learning in England." He also published a work on "Spenser and his Poetry," and in 1849 became professor of history and English literature in Queen's College, Belfast. Besides the above works, he produced the "Romance of the Peerage," "Outlines of the History of the English Language," and has been a large contributor to periodical publications. **B.** in Fifeshire, 1799.

CRAIL, *krai'*, a royal burgh and parish of Fifeshire, Scotland, at the N. entrance of the Firth of Forth, 10 miles from St. Andrews. It consists of two parallel streets, now falling into decay. **Pop.** of parish, 1,900; of town, 1,250. On the E. of the harbour are the remains of a castle, at which King David I. frequently resided. Its church is of great antiquity.

CRANACH, *Lucas, kra'-nak*, one of the most eminent of the old German painters, called after the place of his birth, but whose family name was Sunder. He produced a great many works, which are to be seen chiefly in Upper Saxony. He excelled in portraits and altar-pieces, the principal of these last being the "Crucifixion," in the church of Weimar. He was court painter to three electors of Saxony, Frederick the Wise, John the Constant, and John Frederick the Magnanimous. He was also the friend of Luther, and is said to have been the means of bringing about the marriage of the great reformer with Catharine Bora. **B.** at Cranach, near Bamberg, in 1472; **D.** at Weimar, in 1553.

CRANBORNE, *krän'-born*, a parish and ancient town of Dorsetshire, 11 miles from Salisbury. **Pop.** nearly 3,000.—**CRANBORNE CHASE** is in the neighbourhood, and still abounds with deer.

CRANBROOK, *krän'-brook*, a town of Kent, 13 miles from Maidstone. **Manf.** Principally woollens. **Pop.** 4,300.

CRANMER, *Thomas, krän'-mer*, archbishop of Canterbury, whose opinion on the question of the divorce of Henry VIII. recommended him to that monarch, and whose first service, after his appointment, was to pronounce the divorce between the king and Catharine. He zealously furthered the Reformation, and by his means the Bible was translated and read in churches. On the death of Henry, he was named in the will of that monarch one of the regency of the kingdom, and as Edward VI. was brought up chiefly under his care, the Reformation, under this youthful sovereign, assumed a consistent form. The liturgy, homilies, and articles of religion were now framed, and in all of these, Cranmer had a principal hand. On the accession of Mary, he was condemned, first for treason, and pardoned; but a charge of heresy being afterwards brought against him, he was sent to the Tower, whence, with Ridley and Latimer, he was removed to Oxford, to hold a public disputation. The fate of these men seems, without doubt, to have been already determined. The archbishop was tried by the pope's commissioners, and convicted, when, after enduring great hardships for upwards of three years, he was, at length, induced to sign his abjuration of the Protestant faith, on the promise of life. For having committed this act, however, he was struck with deep remorse, and when brought into St. Mary's Church, Oxford, to read his recantation in public, he, instead of complying, besought God's forgiveness for the apostasy of which he had been guilty, and exhorted the people against the errors of Rome. This greatly enraged his adversaries, who, denouncing him as a hypocrite and heretic, dragged him to the stake, opposite Baliol College. Here he endured the terrible fiery trial with patience and fortitude, holding his hand in the flame, and often exclaiming, "This unworthy hand!" **B.** at Aslacton, in Nottinghamshire, 1489; burned at Oxford, 1555.

CRAONE, *kra'-one*, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, 12 miles from Laon. **Pop.** 1,000.—Here, in 1814, Napoleon I. routed the Prussians.

CRASSUS, *M. Licinius, kräs'-sus*, surnamed the "rich," a distinguished Roman, who decisively defeated Spartacus, who, at the head of the gladiators, had for some time defied the power of Rome. Afterwards, he formed

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one of the triumvirate with Cæsar and Pompey, and had the province of Syria allotted to him. Attempting to possess himself of Parthia, he was defeated by Surena, the Parthian general, who, subsequently, treacherously got possession of his person, and put him to death, 53 B.C.

CRATERUS, *krät'-e-rus*, one of Alexander the Great's generals, conspicuous for his literary abilities as well as for his valour. He received as his share of Alexander's kingdom, Greece and Epirus, and wrote the history of his great commander. Killed in a battle against Eumenes, 321 B.C.

CRATES, *krai'-tes*, a philosopher of Bæotia, remarkable for his eccentricities. In the summer he would clothe himself as warm as possible, but in the winter his garments were uncommonly thin. **B.** 324 B.C.

CRATHIE AND BRAEMAR, *krai'-the*, a united parish in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in which are the mountains Ben Macduhi, Ben-na-buird, and Cairn-Toul, and Lochnagar. It is intersected by the Dee, and was covered by the ancient Caledonian forest. **Pop.** 2,000.

CRATHIS, *krai'-this*, a river in Magna Græcia, distinguished for giving a yellow colour to the hair and beard of those who drank its waters.

CRATINUS, *krä'-ti-nus*, a satirical poet of Athens, who wrote twenty-one plays, and invented or improved comic poetry. **D.** 431 B.C.

CAVENS, *krai'-ven*, a county of North Carolina, U.S. **Area**, 980 square miles. **Pop.** 15,000, of whom nearly a half are slaves.

CRAWFORD, *kraw'-ford*, the name of several counties in the United States, with populations varying between 7,000 and 38,000. They are in the following states: Georgia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, and Arkansas.

CREBILLON, *Prosper Joliot de, kre-bee'-yawng*, a French dramatic poet, who studied for the law, but, being attached to theatrical representations, became a dramatic writer. His first popular performance was "Atreus," which was followed by his "Electra" and "Rhadamistus." He next produced some tragedies, which procured for him the name of the French *Æschylus*. For many years he retired into seclusion. **B.** at Dijon, 1674; **D.** in Paris, 1762.—By order of Louis XV. a monument was erected to his memory in the church of St. Gervais. His works have been published in 12 vols. 4to.—His son, Claude Prosper Joliot de Crebillon, was also a man of letters, and wrote several esteemed novels, the principal of which is entitled, "Les Egarements du Cœur et de l'Esprit." **B.** 1707; **D.** 1771.

CRECY, or **CRESSY**, *kräs'-se*, the name of several important towns and villages of France, the most notable of which is a village in the department of Somme, 10 miles from Abbeville, famous for a great victory obtained over the French, under Philip of Valois, by Edward III. of England, August 26th, 1346. In this battle fell the king of Bohemia, the count of Flanders, 8 other sovereign princes, 80 bannerets, 1,200 knights, 1,500 gentlemen, 4,000 men-at-arms, with the duke of Alençon and the flower of the French nobility. The English army was drawn up in three lines; the first commanded by Edward, prince of Wales, assisted by the earls of Warwick and Oxford; the second line led by the earls of Arundel and Northampton; the third, or body of reserve, ranged along the summit of a hill, under the command of the king in person, attended by the lords Mowbray, Mortimer, and others.

CREDITON, *kréd'-i-ton*, a town of Devonshire, near the confluence of the Crede with the Exe, 8 miles from Exeter. **Pop.** 6,000.

CREFELD, *kräf'-elt*, a town of Rhenish Prussia, 12 miles from Düsseldorf. This is the principal place in Prussia for the manufacture of silk goods. **Pop.** 24,000.

CREMA, *krai'-ma*, a town of Lombardy, on the Serio, 20 miles from Cremona. It is the see of a bishop, and has a splendid cathedral, besides other churches and religious houses. **Manf.** Silk and lace. **Pop.** 8,800.

KREMnitz, or **KREMnitz**, *krém'-nitz*, the oldest mining town in Hungary, in the county of Barsch, amidst lofty mountains, 18 miles from Schemnitz. The castle, built on an eminence, is encompassed with a double wall and several bastions. This town is famous for its mines of gold and silver, which are of great value, and have attached to them large smelting and washing works. **Pop.** 5,000.

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CREMONA, *krai-mo'-na*, a fortified city of Lombardy, the capital of the Cremona delegation, 48 miles from Milan. It has a vast number of churches, chapels, convents, and an obscure university. The cathedral is a massive structure, and the tower of Cremona is very curious, consisting of two octagonal obelisks, surmounted by a cross, and 372 feet in height. The Corso is very fine, and much resorted to. *Manf.* Silk, porcelain, and chemicals. It has, besides, been long noted for its superior violins. *Pop.* about 30,000.—This city is of great antiquity, having been created a Roman colony in B.C. 291.—The DELEGATION is inclosed by Oglio, Lodi, Bergamo, and the Po. *Area*, 453 geographical square miles. *Desc.* Fertile in corn, rice, flax, and wine. *Pop.* 205,000.

CREON, *kre'-on*, king of Corinth, promised his daughter Glauce to Jason, who thereupon repudiated Medea. Medea, in revenge, presented Glauce with a gown covered with poison. Upon wearing it, she expired in the greatest torments. Creon and his family shared the fate of Glauce, whose sufferings will be found vividly depicted in the "Medea" of Euripides.

CRESCENS, *kres'-sens*, 'growing,' a friend of the apostle Paul.

CRESCENTINO, *kres'-en-te'-no*, a town of Piedmont, on the Po, 20 miles from Turin. *Manf.* Silk and woolens. *Pop.* 6,000.

CREST, *LE, krest*, a town of France, on the Drôme, 45 miles from Grenoble. *Manf.* Woollen and silk fabrics. *Pop.* 5,500.

CRESWICK, Thomas, R.A., *kres'-wik*, an eminent English landscape-painter, who produced a great many "Scenes," "Spots," "Shades," and "Streams," redolent of poetic beauty. In 1843 he became an associate in the Royal Academy, and, in 1847, exhibited his two greatest works, entitled "England," and "The London Road a Hundred Years ago." He is one of the greatest of England's favourites in landscape representation. B. at Sheffield, 1811.

CREUSA, or **GLAUCÉ**, *kre-u'-sa*. (See CREON.)

CREUSE, *kroose*, a central department of France, comprising portions of the old provinces of the Limosin, Auvergne, and Berry. *Area*, 2,244 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, and in many parts barren, the rearing of live stock being the chief branch of rural industry. *Minerals.* Coal and salt. *Pop.* 283,000.

CREWE, *kroo*, a town of Cheshire, 34 miles from Liverpool. *Pop.* 400.—A station and railway depôt on the London and North-Western Railway.

CRICHTON, James, *kri'-ton*, a celebrated Scotchman, of whom so many wonderful things are related as to have procured him the name of the "Admirable Crichton." He was educated at St. Andrews, and, at the age of 20, visited Paris. Here he acquired great reputation not only as a disputant, but for his skill and activity in games of all sorts, as well as martial exercises. He next went to Rome, and displayed his talents in the presence of the pope and cardinals. Thence he travelled to Venice, where he became intimate with the learned Aldus Minutius, who dedicated to him the Paradoxes of Cicero, in a strain of panegyric which borders on the ridiculous. At Padua he held disputations with the most learned professors on a number of subjects, but particularly on the Aristotelian philosophy. At Mantua he slew a famous fencing-master in a duel. The duke of Mantua admired him so much, as to appoint him tutor to his son, a licentious young man, by whom, it is said, he was assassinated in the public streets, during the carnival. B. in Perthshire, 1550; assassinated, 1583.

CRICKLADE, *krik'-laid*, a town of Wiltshire, on the Thames, 85 miles from London. *Pop.* 2,000.—The Thames is navigable to this town.

CRIEFF, *kreef*, a town and parish in Perthshire, on the Earn, 15 miles from Perth. *Manf.* Linen, paper, and leather. *Pop.* of town, 3,824.—The town is built at the base of a part of the Grampian mountains.

CRIFTEL, *kri-fel*, a mountain of Scotland, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, near the mouth of the river Nith. *Height*, 1,892 feet.

CRIMEA, *kri-me'-a*, a peninsula of European Russia, in the S. of the government of Taurida, formed by the Black Sea on the W. and S., the Straits of Caffa and the Sea of Azov on the E., and on the N. connected with Russia by the isthmus of Perekop. *Ext.* 190 miles

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long, with a breadth of about 110. *Area*, 8,600 square miles. *Desc.* The centre and west portion consists of a vast steppe, covered mostly with swamps and salt marshes, unfertile in the extreme, but, upon the plains, affording pasturage to large flocks of broad-tailed sheep. In the S. there are numerous valleys of great fertility, exhibiting a constant succession of beautiful fields, forests, and meadows. Here the mountains slope towards the steppes on the N. Their highest point is Tchatir-dagh, which is 5,000 feet above the level of the sea. *Rivers.* The Alma, Salghir, and Karasu. *Climate.* Unequal and variable; sometimes severe in the winter, and at others not so. The temperature of summer is occasionally as high as 100° Fahrenheit in the shade. The spring is the most genial and healthy season, and the autumn the most unhealthy. *Forests.* Considerable, and furnishing pine, ash, oak, elm, and poplar. *Zoology.* The wild animals are the wolf, fox, fallow-deer, roebuck, and hare. Among birds may be noticed the Alpine vulture, numerous kites and hawks, which are trained to falconry by the Tartars. The domestic animals are the camel, dromedary, horse, ox, and sheep. Fish are abundant, both in the rivers and along the coasts. *Pop.* 200,000, more than two thirds of whom are Tartars, and the remainder Russians, Germans, and Greeks. *Lat.* between 42° 20' and 46° 10' N. *Lon.* between 32° 40' and 36° 30' E.—This country was, at one time, considered the granary of Greece, especially of Athens; and Demosthenes speaks of it in his oration against Leptines. Towards the end of the 11th century, the Genoese settled in it, but were expelled by the Tartars in 1474. In 1783 the Russians took possession of the country, and the following year it was ceded to them by the Turks; but its peaceable possession was not secured to them till 1791. The Crimea now forms the greater part of the Russian government Taurida, and was, in 1854, invaded by the Anglo-French army. This was followed by the battle of the Alma, and the siege of Sebastopol, one of the most memorable military events on record. From an account published in 1859, by the intendant of the Russian army in the Crimea during that war, it appears that the Russian troops, at its commencement, amounted to 250,000 men, with 100,000 horses, and those of all the troops for whom the intendant had to furnish provisions in the Crimea during 1855, were 845,000 men, with 187,360 horses; and for 1856, 796,973 men, with 183,570 horses. The intendant had to contend with immense difficulties, the price of cattle, provender, and all kinds of necessaries, having increased five-fold, and oftentimes more than ten-fold, particularly from the middle of 1855 until January, 1856. (See ALMA, BALACLAVA, INKERMANN, &c.; also RAGLAN, CANROBERT, &c.)

CRISPUS, *kris'-pus*, 'curled,' the ruler of the Jews' synagogue at Corinth, who embraced Christianity.

CROATIA, *kro-ai'-she-a*, a province of the Austrian empire, consisting of two divisions, Croatia proper and Upper Slavonia. It is bounded E. by Slavonia and Bosnia, S. by Dalmatia, and W. by the Adriatic. *Area*, 7,000 square miles. *Desc.* Traversed by a range of mountains, ranging between 3,500 and 5,000 feet high, and especially barren in the S. In the north there are tracts of the greatest fertility, where the vine is cultivated, and where silk, and the fruits common in the south of Europe, are raised with success; but cattle-rearing is the principal rural occupation of the inhabitants. *Minerals.* Iron, copper, lead, and coal. *Rivers.* The Save and the Drave. *Pop.* 900,000. *Lat.* between 44° 5' and 46° 25' N. *Lon.* between 14° 20' and 17° 25' E.—At the peace of Vienna, in 1809, the whole of this country lying to the south of the Save was ceded by Austria to France, and incorporated by Napoleon I. with the Illyrian provinces. At the congress of Vienna, however, in 1815, it was restored to its former possessor.

CROCE, *St., kro'-sai*, the name of various unimportant towns in the Austrian empire, and in Italy.

CRÆSUS, *kre'-sus*, the last king of Lydia, of the race of the Mermaidæ, celebrated for his great riches. His court was the asylum of learning; and here were to be found Æsop and Solon. Showing, with pride, his treasures to the latter, that philosopher said, "Call no man happy before his death;" and, in truth, misfortune soon came upon the rich king. He was con-

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quered by Cyrus, king of Persia, and placed on a burning pile, when, exclaiming "Solon, Solon," with great energy, his captor asked him the reason of such an exclamation. Cræsus then repeated the conversation he had had with Solon on human happiness. Cyrus, moved at the recollection of the instability of human affairs, ordered Cræsus to be taken from the burning pile, and became one of his most intimate friends. Mounted the throne, 559 B.C. The manner of his death is unknown.

CROFT, *kroft*, the name of several parishes of England, with populations ranging between 200 and 1,000.

CROIX, *St.*, *kruaw*, the largest of the Virgin Islands, and the most important of the Danish possessions in the W. Indies. Area, 100 square miles. Pop. 26,000, of whom 19,000 are slaves.—The French sold this island to Denmark in 1733.

CROKER, Right Honourable John Wilson, *kro'-ker*, was educated for the bar, and, in 1800, was entered a student at Lincoln's Inn. He devoted much of his time, however, to literature and politics, displaying in the latter field strong Tory tendencies. In 1807 he became member of parliament for Downpatrick, in Ireland, and in 1809 secretary to the Admiralty. This post he held for twenty years, during which he sat as member in the house for various boroughs. Meanwhile he was almost continually engaged with his pen, and was a ready and versatile writer. His most extensive production is an edition of "Boswell's Life of Johnson," which Macaulay criticised with great severity in the "Edinburgh Review." He wrote besides, "Stories from the History of England," and edited "The Suffolk Papers," "Walpole's Letters to Lord Hertford," and several other works. B. in Galway, Ireland, 1780; d. at Hampton, 1857.

CROLY, Reverend George, *kro'-ly*, a modern poet and imaginative writer, as well as the rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, and St. Benet's, London. His principal effusions are "The Angel of the World," a tragedy, entitled "Catiline," a comedy, called "Pride shall have a Fall," "Salathiel," a romance; and "Marston," with "Tales of the Great St. Bernard," both works of fiction. He has likewise written a "Life of Burke;" but it was as a popular preacher that his fame was most extended. B. at Dublin, 1780.

CROMARTY, *krom'-ar-te*, a county of Scotland, formed of several detached portions of Ross-shire and Ardmearach, or the "Black Isle," consisting of about 18 square miles. The boundaries of these districts are not well defined, and it is, therefore, difficult to determine the extent of each; but the whole county is said to have an area of 345 square miles. Desc. Fertile and cultivated in the E., but the interior and W. parts are almost uniformly wild and mountainous.

CROMARTY, a seaport-town and parish in the above county, is situate on the peninsula between the firths of Cromarty and Murray, 20 miles from Inverness. It has a safe and commodious harbour, though but little commerce. Pop. of parish, 2,800; of town, 2,000.

CROMARTY FIRTH, a bay lying between the county of Ross on the N. and W., and Cromarty and Ross on the S. and E. Ext. 18 miles long, with a varying breadth of from 3 to 5 miles.

CROMER, *kro'-mer*, a pretty seaport-town of England, on the N.E. coast of Norfolk, 20 miles from Norwich. From the encroachments of the sea on this coast, a considerable portion of it has been swept away by the waves. Pop. 1,400, mostly engaged in fishing.

CROMFORD, *krom'-ford*, a town of Derbyshire, on the Derwent, 2 miles from Matlock. Manf. Stockings and lace. Pop. 1,200.—Here Sir Richard Arkwright erected his first cotton-spinning mill.

CROMWELL, Oliver, *krom'-well*, the great Protector, came of a good family on both sides, and after passing about a year at Cambridge, was removed to Lincoln's Inn, with the view of prosecuting his studies for the bar. It has been said that he was much addicted to low pleasures and gaming in his youth; but when we find him, in his 21st year, marrying the daughter of Sir John Bouchier, and spoken of by religious men as a professor of religion, we are inclined to believe that he has been vilified by malice, rather than spoken of with justice. In 1628 he was elected member of parliament for Huntingdon, and, in the following year, distinguished himself by his zeal against the bishops. When the

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parliament was dissolved, he retired into the country, and took a grazing farm at St. Ives, where he became overseer of the parish, and a zealous member of the religious community with which he had connected himself. In 1636 Sir Thomas Stuart, his maternal uncle, died, leaving him property in the island of Ely worth £500 a year. To this place he now removed his family; but being disgusted with the measures of the government, he in 1637 actually took a passage for himself and family in a ship lying in the Thames, and bound for New England, in America. This vessel was detained by proclamation; but if she had been suffered



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to proceed on her voyage, the head of Charles I. would have, perhaps, never been forfeited to his country; England would never have been a commonwealth, nor Oliver Cromwell a protector. In 1640 he was returned to parliament for Cambridge, and, by this time, had become a popular leader, being called "Lord of the Fens," for having defended a portion of the fen country of Cambridgeshire from being wrested from the people by the grasping hands of certain proprietors who had been draining them for themselves. In 1642, when parliament determined upon hostilities, he went to Cambridge, where he raised a troop of horse, and which he himself so ably commanded, that he soon acquired the rank of colonel, and a great reputation for military skill and valour. His men were well disciplined, and, under his leadership, at the battle of Marston Moor, in 1644, acquired the name of "Ironsides." At Stamford, and in the second battle of Newbury, Cromwell greatly distinguished himself, and received from his party the title of "Saviour of the nation." This party consisted of the Independents, who had gained so great an influence in parliament as to pass the famous self-denying ordinance, by which all members of either house were excluded from commands in the army. From this, however, Cromwell, on account of his value to the cause, was excepted; a stroke of policy which preserved his ascendancy in the army, and paved the way for his future advancement. He was now made lieutenant-general, and by his conduct in 1645, the battle of Naseby, which decided the fate of the royalists, was won. This victory was followed by a series of successes, for which he was voted a pension of £2,500 per annum, and the thanks of the House. When the king was handed over by the Scotch to the

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parliament, Cromwell determined to get him into his own power. This he effected in 1647, by means of Cornet Joyce, a young and spirited soldier. He now obtained the chief command of the army, and at a conference at Windsor, which he himself opened with prayer, propounded the bold measure of punishing the king by a judicial sentence. Charles was now in the Isle of Wight, when Cromwell was called into the north against the Scots and into the west against the Welsh. Wherever he fought, success attended him, and returning to London, he purged the parliament house of its members, by means of his troopers, under the direction of Colonel Pride. In the January of 1649 the king's trial commenced. Cromwell was the third to sign the warrant for his execution, and the monarch suffered accordingly. Cromwell was now called into Ireland, where he took a terrible vengeance upon the inhabitants of Drogheda, Wexford, and several other places. In 1650 he returned to England, and was sent against the Scots, who had armed to restore Charles II. On September 3, 1650, he gained the battle of Dunbar; and that day twelvemonth he defeated Charles at Worcester. The sovereign power was now within his reach, and he did not hesitate to grasp it. Accordingly, on December 16, 1654, he was invested with the dignity of Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, in the court of Chancery. In this capacity, he vigorously directed the affairs of the kingdom, making the English flag, borne by men like Blake, respected wherever it was seen. In 1658, however, he became moody and suspicious. In the August of that year, his favourite daughter, Mrs. Claypole, died at Hampton Court. This event, with the publication of a pamphlet by Colonel Titus, entitled "Killing no Murder," tending to prove the assassination of a tyrant a public duty, produced a slow fever, from which he never rallied. He was, by order of his physician, removed to Whitehall for change of air; but nothing would avail him now. He died on the 3rd of September, 1658, the anniversary of his victories at Dunbar and Worcester, and a day which he was accustomed to consider especially fortunate to himself. *B.* in the town of Huntingdon, 1599.—His corpse was interred on the 25th of April, in Henry the Seventh's chapel, whence, at the Restoration, it was taken and exposed on, and afterwards buried under, the gallows at Tyburn. It is needless here to enter into the character of Cromwell. That he was one of the greatest statesmen and most valiant warriors England has produced, none will deny; and that he was as good, if not better, than most men would have been under the same circumstances, few will be inclined to dispute. Cromwell had six children; viz.—Richard, Henry, Bridget, Elizabeth, Mary, and Frances. Richard succeeded him in the protectorate; but when affairs turned, and he found his post no longer tenable, he resigned, and went abroad. *D.* at Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire, in 1712. Henry went to Ireland as lord-lieutenant, and bore a good character. *D.* in 1674. Bridget married first, Ireton, and afterwards Fleetwood. Elizabeth, his favourite daughter, married John Claypole, Esq., of Northamptonshire. Mary married Lord Fauconberg, and is supposed to have assisted in the restoration of Charles II. She died in 1712. Frances married first a grandson of the earl of Warwick, and secondly Sir John Russel of Cambridgeshire. Elizabeth, the wife of Cromwell, was a woman of strong mind, and a constant spur to her husband in the career of his ambition. She also governed her household with great address, and died in 1672.

CRONSTADT, or KRONSTAT, *kron'-stat*, a seaport and fortress of Russia, situate at the S.E. extremity of the island of Cotlin-Ostrov, in the Gulf of Finland, 20 miles from St. Petersburg. Some of the streets are tolerably regular, and the principal public buildings are the imperial hospital for sailors, the civil hospital, the barracks, and several churches. The harbour is very spacious, and consists of three divisions,—the Merchant's Harbour, the War Harbour, and the Man of War's Mole. The War Harbour is the principal station of the Russian fleet. Adjoining it are the docks for building and careening ships of war, faced with stone, and paved with granite. The Man of War's Mole is inclosed by a strong rampart of granite, built in the sea. Cronstadt

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is defended towards the sea by fortifications projecting into the water, and, towards the land, by ramparts and bastions. There are also batteries erected on several neighbouring islets in the channel between the island and the mainland. The principal exports are iron, flax, hemp, linseed, oil, and tar. *Pop.* about 2,500. *Lat.* 59° 59' 26" N. *Lon.* 29° 49' 30" E.—Cronstadt was founded in 1703, by Peter the Great. In 1855, the English fleet, commanded by Sir Charles Napier, proceeded to the Baltic, with the view of taking this place, or destroying its fortifications; but, either from the inadequacy of the means placed at his disposal, or from the great strength of the forts, no attempt was made upon them.

CRONSTADT, a trading town of Transylvania, on the river Farcas, 70 miles from Hermanstadt. Here are several Lutheran and Catholic churches, academies, a good public library, and the best paper-mill and book-printing establishment in Transylvania. *Pop.* 25,000.

CROOKED ISLANDS, *krook'-ed*, two islands of the Bahama group. *Lat.* of the middle of Crooked Island, 22° 30' N. *Lon.* 74° W.

CROSBY, *kros'-be*, several parishes and townships in England, with populations ranging between 300 and 2,500.

CROSSEN, *kros'-sen*, a town of the Prussian states, 68 miles from Berlin. *Manf.* Hosiery, woollen cloths; and there are some tan-yards. *Pop.* 6,500.—In 1758, this place was taken by the Russians.

CROSTHWAIT, *krosth'-wait*, a parish of Cumberland, in which are the towns of Borrowdale and Keswick, with Lakes Thirlmere and Derwent. *Pop.* 5,300.

CROTCH, William, *krotch*, doctor of music, whose almost infant performances are said to have rivalled those of Mozart. In 1797, when only twenty-two, he was appointed musical professor at Oxford, and in 1822, principal of the Royal Academy of Music. He composed a large number of pieces, both for the piano-forte and the organ, besides an opera called "Palestine." *B.* at Norwich, 1775; *D.* at Taunton, Somersetshire, 1847.

CROTOY, *Le, kro'-toi*, a town of France, 10 miles from Abbeville, in the fortress of which Joan of Arc was confined.

CROXTON, *krox'-ton*, the name of several English parishes, none of them with a population above 1,000.

CRUYDON, *kroi'-don*, a town and parish of Surrey. The church contains some elegant monuments of the 11 miles from London. It possesses many handsome villas, the residences of London merchants and others. archbishops of Canterbury, to whom the manor once belonged. In its neighbourhood is a large barracks. The summer assizes are held alternately here and at Guildford. *Pop.* 21,000.—A station on the London and Brighton Railway.

CROZET ISLANDS, *kro'-zet*, a group in the South Indian Ocean. *Lat.* 46° 27' S. *Lon.* 52° 14' E.

CRUZON, *kro'-zawng*, a trading town of France, in the department of Finisterre, 25 miles from Quimper. *Pop.* 9,000, mostly supported by fishing and navigation.

CRUDEN, *kru'-den*, a parish of Scotland, 20 miles from Aberdeen. *Pop.* 2,500.—In it was fought, in the 11th century, a battle between Canute, afterwards king of England, and Malcolm II. of Scotland.

CRUDEN, Alexander, a laborious compiler, who, in 1728, went from Aberdeen to London, and settled there as a bookseller. In 1737 he published his "Concordance to the Bible," a book of great merit. *D.* 1774.—He was a very pious man, but at times deranged in his mind.

CRUIKSHANK, George, *krook'-shank*, the son of an artist, and an artist himself. He devoted his time mostly to the humorous or political illustration of works. His "Comic Almanac" he published, with unflagging originality of design, for about twelve years; and some of the fictions of Mr. Charles Dickens were accompanied with sketches from his pencil. Subsequently, he published "The Bottle," a series of eight drawings, showing the progressive effects of intemperance upon a family; and then became a professional painter in oil. In this path he exhibited, among other pictures, "Tam O'Shanter," "Titania and Bottom, the Weaver," and "Disturbing the Congregation," which was purchased by Prince Albert. His excellence,

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however, lay in comic etchings for woodcuts. *B.* in London, 1795.

CRUZ, SANTA, krooz, one of the Caribbee islands, in the W. Indies. *Ext.* 24 miles in length, and 9 in breadth. *Desc.* In a high state of cultivation, and producing excellent sugar. *Pop.* 3,000 whites and 30,000 slaves. *Lat.* 17° N. *Lon.* 65° W.—This is a Danish possession; but, in 1643, was first occupied by the Dutch.

CTESIBIUS, te-sil'-e-us, a mathematician of Alexandria, the inventor of the pump and other hydraulic instruments, also of a clepsydra, or water-clock. Lived in the 2nd century B.C.

CTESIPHON, tes'-i-fon, an Athenian, who counselled his fellow-citizens to present Demosthenes with a golden crown for his probity and virtue. Lived in the 4th century B.C.

CUBA, ku'-ba, the largest of the West Indian islands, situate at the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico. *Ext.* 764 miles in length, with a varying breadth of from 74 to 130. *Area*, including its dependent islands, about 33,000 square miles. *Desc.* A chain of mountains extends from E. to W. along the whole length of the island, and divides it into two parts. In the S.E. these attain an elevation of about 6,900 feet above the level of the sea. Great fertility, however, exists in the valleys, and the sides of many parts of the mountains are covered with dense forests. *Rivers.* None large. *Zoology.* The huito, a kind of rat, is the only indigenous quadruped; but amphibious reptiles, as the alligator, tortoise, and serpents, abound. Birds are numerous, and rich in their plumage; whilst the rivers and coasts are well supplied with fish. *Pro.* Ginger, long pepper, and other spices in abundance; aloes, mastic, cassia, manioc, maize, cocoa, potatoes, yams, and bananas. Tobacco grows to great perfection; also sugar, coffee, cotton, and indigo. In the plains large flocks of cattle are reared. *Minerals.* Iron, copper, which abounds; coal, and limestone. *Pop.* about 1,000,000, of whom about a fifth are whites, and the rest free coloured and slaves, divided nearly into equal proportions. *Lat.* between 19° 50' and 23° 9' N. *Lon.* between 74° 8' and 84° 58' W.—Cuba was discovered by Columbus in the year 1492; but it did not submit to the jurisdiction of Spain till 1511. In 1762 Havana was captured by the British, but restored in the following year. In 1850 and 1851 a band of United States adventurers made piratical attempts upon Cuba; but they were repulsed, and their leader, Narasso Lopez, executed.

CUDDALORE, kud-da-lor', a town of the S. of India, in the province of the Carnatic, on the W. shore of Bengal Bay. *Pop.* Large, but unascertained. *Lat.* 11° 40' N. *Lon.* 79° 50' E.

CUDDAPAH, kud-da-pa', a town and fortress of Hindostan, and the capital of a district of the same name, 139 miles from Madras. *Pop.* included in the district. —The DISTRICT is in the presidency of Madras, and has an area of about 13,000 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, producing fruit, wheat, rice, sugar, cotton, and tobacco. *Minerals.* Copper, lead, and iron. There used to be some diamond-mines worked; but they have been abandoned. *Pop.* 1,452,000. *Lat.* between 13° 12' and 16° 19' N. *Lon.* between 77° 52' and 79° 40' E.

CUDWORTH, Ralph, kud'-worth, a learned divine, who wrote upon "The True Intellectual System of the Universe," and whose attainments were of the highest order. His writings set men to think, and gave rise to much controversy. *B.* at Aller, Somersetshire, 1617; *d.* at Cambridge, 1688.

CUENCA, koo-ain'-ka, a city of Spain, in New Castile, the capital of the province of La Sierra de Cuenca, 84 miles from Madrid. It is the see of a bishop, and contains a cathedral, an episcopal palace, 13 parish churches, several monasteries, nunneries, colleges, and hospitals. The cathedral is in the Gothic style, and was founded in the 12th century, by Alphonso IX. *Pop.* 6,300.—The PROVINCE has an area of about 12,000 square miles, with a population of 253,000. It is mountainous, and watered by numerous streams falling into the river Jucar. *Lat.* between 39° 20' and 40° 47' N. *Lon.* between 1° 5' and 3° W.

CURNCA, SANTA ANA DE, the capital of a province 85 miles from Quito. It stands in a wide plain, and

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has a trade in rural produce, confectionary, and cheese. *Pop.* 18,000.

CUEVA DE VERA, koo-ai'-va, a town of Spain, at the mouth of the river Almanzor, 40 miles from Almeria. *Pop.* 10,000. In its neighbourhood there are mines of silver.

CUIABA, ke-a'-ba, a river of Brazil, falling into the Paraguay in *lat.* 17° 50' S.

CUIABA, or CUYABA, a town of Brazil, in the province of Matto Grosso. It has an active commerce in hides, gold-dust, and diamonds. *Pop.* 10,000. *Lat.* 15° 38' S. *Lon.* 56° W.—The PROVINCE, of which this town is the capital, has a population of about 25,000, mostly engaged in mining and agricultural pursuits.

CULIACAN, koo-le-a'-kan, a town of the Mexican Confederation, situate in a fertile tract, 90 miles from Sinaloa. *Pop.* 8,000.

CULLEN, kul'-len, a seaport of Banffshire, Scotland, at the conflux of the small stream of Cullen with the Murray Firth, 12 miles from Banff. *Manf.* Yarn, linen, and damask cloths. *Pop.* 1,700.

CULLODEN-MUIR, kul-lod'-en, a wide heath in Scotland, 3 miles E. of Inverness, on which the duke of Cumberland gained a decisive victory over the Highlanders, in their attempt to replace the Stuart dynasty on the throne, in 1746.

CULPEPPER, Nicholas, kul'-pep-per, an English astrologer and herbalist. He was the son of a clergyman, and bred an apothecary, when he settled in Spitalfields, where he practised physic and astrology with great success. *D.* 1654.—He wrote several books, the most celebrated of which is a Herbal, wherein he describes the good and bad qualities of plants according to the sidereal influence.

CULPEPPER, a county of Virginia, U.S. *Area*, 672 square miles. *Pop.* 13,000, of whom a half are slaves.

CULROSS, kul'-ross, a parish and ancient town of Perthshire, on the N. shore of the Firth of Forth, 5 miles from Dunfermline. At the E. end are the ruins of St. Mungo's chapel, and near these the remains of a monastery, built in 1217 by Malcolm, earl of Fife. It has various charitable institutions and schools. At a small distance to the E. stands the abbey house, an ancient building. *Manf.* Damask-weaving. *Pop.* of parish, 1,500; of town, 700.

CUMA, or CUMÆ, ku'-ma, a city of Campania, near Puteoli. In a cave in its vicinity one of the sibyls, called the Cumæan sibyl, fixed her residence.

CUMANA, koo-ma'-na, a city of S. America, and capital of a province of the same name, in the government of the Caraccas. It is situate near the mouth of the Gulf of Cariaco, about a mile from the sea, on an arid and sandy plain. The town has no remarkable edifice, and the frequency of earthquakes forbids all embellishments. *Pop.* 8,000. *Lat.* 10° 37' N. *Lon.* 64° 13' W. The city has been frequently destroyed by earthquakes; the last of which happened in 1853.—The PROVINCE has an area of 370,000 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile in the plains and valleys. *Pop.* about 75,000.

CUMBERLAND, kum'-ber-land, a county of England, bounded N. by the Solway Firth and the river Liddle, which separate it from Scotland for 30 miles; W. by the Irish Sea; S. by Westmoreland and Lancashire; and E. by Northumberland and Durham. *Area*, 1,523 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, with fine valleys interspersed. Skiddaw attains an elevation of nearly 3,050 feet. *Rivers.* The Eden, Eamont, Derwent, Cocker, Caldew, Esk, Liddle, and Irthing. *Lakes.* Numerous; among which are Bassenthwaite, Borrowdale, Buttermere, Derwentwater, and Ullswater. *Pro.* Wheat, oats, turnips, and potatoes. A large portion of the county is devoted to grazing purposes, and the butter it produces is excellent. *Minerals.* Coal, lead, plumbago, blue slate, and limestone. *Manf.* Extensive; consisting chiefly of gingham, calicoes, corduroys, and other cotton goods, sail-cloth, carpets, paper, pottery, and glass bottles. *Pop.* 20,000.

CUMBERLAND, the name of several counties in the United States, with populations ranging between 10,000 and 25,000. They are in the following states:—Maine, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, N. Carolina, Kentucky, and Illinois.—Also the name of several townships in the United States.—Also a county of E.

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Australia, in which are the towns of Sydney, Richmond, and Windsor.

CUMBERLAND, William, duke of, second son of George II., who, in 1743, with his father, was present at the battle of Dettingen, where he was wounded in the leg. He, in 1745, commanded the British at the battle of Fontenoy, where they were defeated by the French, in consequence of not being properly supported by the Dutch. In 1746, at Culloden, he defeated Charles Stuart, and received the thanks of both houses of parliament. *B.* 1721; *D.* 1765. (See CULLODEN.)

CUMBERLAND, Richard, an English dramatic and miscellaneous writer, who was educated for the church, but became secretary to the Board of Trade, and, in 1780, was dispatched to Madrid, on a secret and confidential mission. In this office he considerably exceeded the expenditure allowed him; and subsequently, on a compensation allowance, retired to Tunbridge Wells, where he entirely devoted himself to literature. From this retreat he poured forth essays, operas, comedies, tragedies, poetry, novels, and pamphlets, on various subjects. It is as an essayist, however, that he is most favourably known; for, out of upwards of thirty dramas, there are almost none of them now remembered. *B.* at Cambridge, 1732; *D.* at Tunbridge, 1811.

CUMBERLAND ISLAND, an island near the coast of Georgia, in N. America, about 20 miles in circumference. *Lat.* 31° N. *Lon.* 81° 40' W.

CUMBERLAND ISLANDS, near the N.E. coast of Australia. *Lat.* 20° 38' S. *Lon.* 149° E.

CUMBERLAND MOUNTAINS, a ridge of the Alleghany Mountains, in Virginia, U.S.

CUMBERLAND RIVER, a river rising in Virginia, U.S., and, after a course of 450 miles, falling into the Ohio, 10 miles above the mouth of the Tennessee.

CUMBRAY, GREAT and LITTLE, *kum'-bray*, two small islands of Scotland, in the Firth of Clyde, 2 miles from Largs. *Pop.* 1,300.

CUMBRIA, *kum'-bre-a*, an ancient British principality, from which Cumberland, and many places in Clydesdale, Scotland, are derived.

CUMBRIAN MOUNTAINS, *kum'-bre-an*, occupy portions of the counties of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire.

CUMMING, John, D.D., *kum'-ming*, a Scottish divine, and minister of the Scotch Church in Crown Court, Covent Garden, London. He published a great many works on religious subjects, chiefly bearing on the fulfilment of the prophecies; and, as secretary to the Protestant Reformation Society, was frequently called upon to take a prominent part in questions of dispute between the Roman Catholics and the Protestants. *B.* in Aberdeenshire, 1810.

CUMNOCK, OLD, *kum'-nok*, a village and parish of Ayrshire, Scotland, where a large manufacture of snuff-boxes is carried on. *Pop.* 4,000.—2. NEW, a parish in Ayrshire, in which are both coal and lead mines. *Pop.* 3,000.

CUNAXA, *ku-nax-a*, a town of Assyria, famous for a battle fought there between Artaxerxes and his brother Cyrus the Younger, 401 B.C., in which the latter was defeated. (See XENOPHON.)

CUNDINAMARCA, *koon-de'-na-mar'-ka*, the central department of New Granada, S. America, comprising several provinces of the region in the Andes, with portions of the valleys of the Cauca and Magdalena. *Area*, estimated at 350,000 square miles. *Pop.* Unascertained; but mostly consisting of mixed races and Indians.

CUNNINGHAM, Allan, *kun'-ning-ham*, a Scottish peasant, who was put to the trade of a stonemason; but, in his leisure, applied himself to the cultivation of the homely Doric muse of his country, and rose to a considerable eminence as a lyric poet. In 1810 he went to London, where he eked out a subsistence by reporting for the newspapers and contributing to periodicals. He subsequently obtained the situation of manager of the extensive studio of Chantrey, which enabled him to pursue his literary tastes in accordance with his own sentiments, and without the usual hazards attending the precariousness of the profession of literature. Considering his education and occupation, his works may be viewed as both numerous and excellent. The principal of them are the novels of "Paul Jones," and "Sir Michael Scott," "Songs of Scotland, with

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Critical and Historical Notes;" "Sir Marmaduke Maxwell," a drama; "The Lives of the most Eminent British Painters, Sculptors, and Architects;" "The Life of Burns," and "The Life of Wilkie." He was highly appreciated by Sir Walter Scott, much admired by Hogg, and affectionately esteemed by Chantrey, who bequeathed him £2,000, and an annuity of £100. *B.* in Dumfriesshire, 1785; *D.* in London, 1812.

CUNNINGHAM, Peter, the eldest son of Allan Cunningham, was educated at a private school, and entered the public service as a clerk in the Audit Office. In 1854 he was promoted to one of the chief clerkships, and gave to the world some of the fruits of his leisure hours. In 1833 he published a "Life of Drummond of Hawthornden," and, in 1835, "Songs of England and Scotland." In 1841 a new edition of Campbell's "Specimens of the British Poets," and in 1849 a "Handbook of London." Besides these, he edited Johnson's "Lives of the Poets," Goldsmith's works, and contributed to "Fraser's Magazine," and several other periodicals, articles of light literature. *B.* in London, 1816.

CUPAR-ANGUS, *ku'-par*, a parish and town in Perth and Forfar, Scotland, on a small rivulet which falls into the Isla, 13 miles from Perth. *Manf.* Linen and leather. *Pop.* of parish, 3,000; of town, 2,000.

CUPAR-FIFE, the capital of Fifeshire, Scotland, 10 miles from St. Andrews. It is situate at the junction of the river Eden with the stream St. Mary, and consists of several streets, with a number of lanes and detached houses. It has a church, county-hall, and other public buildings, with reading-rooms. *Manf.* Linens; and there are spinning and fulling mills, tanneries, and breweries. *Pop.* of parish, 7,500; of town, about 6,000.

CUPIDO, *ku'-pi-do*, a celebrated deity among the ancients, the god of love, and love itself. There are different traditions concerning his parents, but the most celebrated represents him as a lively ingenious youth, the son of Jupiter and Venus. He is generally exhibited as a winged infant, naked, armed with a bow and a quiver full of arrows.

CURAÇOA, *ku-ra-so'*, an island in the Caribbean Sea, about 75 miles from the coast of the Caraccas, with several good ports. *Ext.* 40 miles long, with a varying breadth of from 6 to 10 miles. *Desc.* Rocky coasts, with an undulating surface, producing indigo, tobacco, sugar, and maize. *Pop.* 17,000, of whom a third are slaves. *Lat.* 12° N. *Lon.* 69° W.—It belongs to the Dutch, and the liqueur called Curaçoa is made here.

CURETES, or CORYBANTES. (See CORYBANTES.)

CURIA, *ku'-re-a*, a division of the Roman tribes, each tribe being divided into 10 curiæ.

CURIATII, *ku-re-ai'-she-i*. (See HORATII.)

CURISCHE HAF, *koo'-re-she(r) haf*, 'the Gulf or Bay of Courland,' an arm of the sea in East Prussia, which communicates with the Baltic. It extends along the coast for about 50 miles, and receives the Niemen.

CURIUS DENTATUS, Marcus Annii, *ku'-ri-us den-tai'-tus*, a Roman, celebrated for his bravery, fortitude, and frugality. He was victorious over various nations, and when the Samnites attempted to bribe him, he said, "I prefer my earthen pots to all your vessels of gold and silver, and my desire is to command those who are in possession of money, while I have none, but live in poverty." Lived in the 3rd century B.C.

CURRITUCK, *kur'-re-tuk*, a county on the coast of Edenton district, North Carolina, U.S. *Area*, 200 square miles. *Pop.* 8,000, of whom a fourth are slaves.—The Dismal Swamp is in this county.

CURTUS, M., *kur-she-us*, a Roman youth, who devoted himself to the infernal gods for the safety of his country. A wide chasm having suddenly appeared in the Forum, the oracle had said that it would never close until Rome threw into it its most precious possession. Thereupon Curtius, arming himself, mounted his horse, and solemnly threw himself into the abyss, which instantly closed over his head, 360 B.C.

CURZOLA, *koor-zo'-la*, an island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, separated by a narrow strait from the peninsula of Sabioncello. *Ext.* 25 miles long, with an average breadth of 4. *Desc.* Nearly entirely covered with trees. *Pro.* Timber, corn, and fruits. *Pop.* 4,500. *Lat.* 43° 55' N. *Lon.* 16° 46' E.—Its capital is of the same name, and has a good harbour. *Pop.* 2,000.

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Cush

CUSH, *kush*, 'black,' a son of Ham, and father of Nimrod.—A country, supposed to be Æthiopia, in Africa, or the modern Abyssinia.

CUSHAN, *ku'-shān*, 'blackness,' the Arabian Æthiopia, including the country of Midian.

CUSHI, *ku'-shi*, 'black,' an officer in the army of David.—The chief of a Jewish family.—The father of the prophet Zephaniah.

CUSTRIN, or **KUSTRIN**, *kooz-treen'*, a fortified town of Prussia, in the province of Brandenburg, at the union of the Wartha with the Oder, 48 miles from Berlin. It is small, but has three spacious suburbs, and is situate in a marsh crossed by 36 bridges. *Pop.* 8,500.—In 1758 it was bombarded by the Russians, and in 1806 taken by the French. It has large grain and powder magazines.

CUTCH, *kutch*, an extensive native state of India, inclosed by Scinde on the N., the Guicowar dominions on the S., and by the Gulf of Cutch and the Indian Ocean on the S. and S.E. *Area*, inclusive of the Runn of Cutch, about 14,000 square miles. *Desc.* Mountainous, but containing numerous fertile level tracts, which, with the usual cerealia of India, produce cotton, sugar, grapes, and musk-lemons. The horse and camel are reared, and the minerals are iron, coal, and alum. *Pop.* 500,000. *Lat.* between 22° 47' and 24° 40' N. *Lon.* between 68° 26' and 71° 45' E.—The Runn of Cutch is supposed to have been the bed of an inland sea, thrown up by an earthquake in 1819. During the monsoons it is still covered with water. *Area*, 7,000 square miles.

CUTCH-GUNDAVA, *gun-da'-va*, a province of Beloochistan. *Area*, 10,000 square miles. *Desc.* Flat, bare, and arid, from the heat of the climate. *Pro.* Cotton, sugar, pulse, madder, and fruits. *Pop.* 100,000. *Lat.* between 27° 40' and 29° 50' N. *Lon.* between 67° 21' and 69° 15' E.

CUTTACK, *kut-tak'*, the capital of an extensive province of British India, 220 miles from Calcutta. It was formerly fortified, and contained a number of good houses and good bazars, but has now fallen to decay. *Pop.* 40,000.—The PROVINCE has an *area* of 7,635 square miles, and where it is bounded by the sea it is called the Orissa coast. *Desc.* Mountainous in the interior, but generally having a surface diversified by hill and dale. *Pro.* Cotton, rice, indigo, tobacco, poppy, and oil-seeds. *Minerals.* Iron ore. *Manf.* Cottons and fine muslins. *Pop.* 2,200,000, mostly Brahmins. *Lat.* between 19° 40' and 21° 45' N. *Lon.* between 85° 8' and 87° 30' E.

CUVIER, Georges-Christian-Leopold-Dagobert, Baron, *koo'-ve-ai*, a distinguished French naturalist, who, at the age of 21, became tutor to the only son of Count d'Hérivy in Normandy, where, having a residence by the seacoast, he commenced the study of marine animals. In a short time he sent some papers to the Society of Natural History, and in 1795 received the appointment of assistant to Mertrud at Paris, in the Jardin des Plantes. Here he commenced his collection of comparative anatomy, and in 1796, when the National Institute was formed, became one of its first members. He now began a series of works illustrative of fossil remains, and in 1800 was appointed professor of natural philosophy at the College of France, but still continued to lecture on comparative anatomy at the Jardin des Plantes. In 1802 he was chosen by the first consul, Bonaparte, one of the inspectors-general to establish public schools in France, and became perpetual secretary to the Institute for the department of Natural Sciences. He now rose to the highest honours, and in 1814, just before the abdication of Napoleon I., was named a councillor of state, which appointment was confirmed by Louis XVIII. His next advancement was to the chancellorship of the university, which he held till his death. In 1819 he was created a baron; in 1826 Charles X. conferred on him the decoration of grand officer of the Legion of Honour; and in 1832 Louis Philippe created him a peer. *B.* at Montbéliard, 1769; *D.* at Paris, 1832.—Cuvier greatly advanced the natural sciences, the true object of which is, he declares, "to lead the human mind towards its destination,—a knowledge of truth." His works are very numerous, and, perhaps, his greatest is his "Theory of the Earth."

CUVIER, Frederic, was a younger brother of the

Cyprus

above, and was also devoted to the pursuits of natural history. His most scientific work is "On the Teeth of Animals," published in 1822. *B.* at Montbéliard, 1773; *D.* at Strasburg, 1838.

CUXHAVEN, *kooz-ha'-fen*, a seaport, 58 miles from Hamburg, to which it belongs, situate at the mouth of the Elbe. The harbour is large and commodious. *Pop.* 1,300.—It has some baths, and regular steam communication with England, and was of great importance to English commerce during the continental war.

CUYAHOGA, *ke'-a-ho'-ga*, a county in Ohio, U.S., on Lake Erie, at the mouth of Cuyahoga river. *Area*, 486 square miles. *Pop.* 50,000.—The river enters Lake Erie at Cleveland, after a course of 60 miles.

CUYP. (*See* KUYF.)

CUZCO, *kooz'-ko*, a city of Peru, capital of a department, and the ancient capital of the Peruvian empire, in S. America, 200 miles from Arequipa. The houses are almost all of stone, and there are a cathedral, several parish churches, convents, and hospitals. *Manf.* Cotton and woollen goods, leather, and embroidery. *Pop.* 45,000, mostly Indians.—According to tradition, this town was founded in 1043, by Manca Capac, the first inca of Peru. The grandeur and magnificence of the edifices, of the fortress, and of the Temple of the Sun, struck the Spaniards with astonishment in 1534, when the city was taken by Francis Pizarro. On a hill towards the north are yet seen the ruins of a fortress built by the incas, and which had a communication, by means of subterraneous passages, with three forts built in the walls of Cuzco. All the descendants of the incas resided in a particular quarter.—The DEPARTMENT has an *area* of nearly 5,000 square miles, and in the W. is mostly occupied by the Andes. *Pop.* 220,000. *Lat.* between 13° and 15° S. *Lon.* between 70° and 73° W.

CYBELE, *sil'-e-le*, a goddess, the daughter of Coelus and Terra (heaven and earth), and wife of Saturn. She is generally represented as a robust woman, far advanced in pregnancy, to personify the fecundity of the earth; and is also seen with many breasts, to show that the earth gives aliments to all living creatures.

CYCLADES, *sil'-la-dees*, a name given to certain islands of the Ægean Sea, the principal of which were Ceos, Naxos, Andros, Paros, Melos, Seriphos, Gyarus, and Tenedos.

CYCLOPES, *si'-klo'-pees*, giants, the sons of heaven and earth, having but one eye in the middle of the forehead; whence their name. Mythologists differ as to their number; Hesiod mentions three,—Arges, Brontes, and Steropes. Virgil adds a fourth,—Pyraemon. They inhabited the western parts of Sicily, and, from their vicinity to Mount Ætna, were supposed to be the workmen of Vulcan, and to have fabricated the thunderbolts of Jupiter. They were reckoned among the gods, and sacrifices were solemnly offered to them at Corinth. Apollo destroyed them all, because they had made the thunderbolts of Jupiter, with which his son Æsculapius had been killed.

CYNÆGIRUS, *sin-e-jir'-rus*, an Athenian, brother of the poet Æschylus. After the battle of Marathon, he pursued the flying Persians to their ships, and seized one of their vessels with his right hand, which was immediately cut off by the enemy. Upon this, he seized the vessel with his left hand; and when he had lost that also, retained his hold with his teeth.

CYNICI, *sin'-i-ci*, Cynics, a sect of philosophers, founded by Antisthenes the Athenian. They were famous for their contempt of riches, for negligence in their dress, and the length of their beards. Diogenes was one of their sect.

CYNTHUS, *sin'-thus*, a mountain of Delos, which appeared very lofty to the ancients. Apollo was surnamed Cynthius, and Diana, Cynthia, as they were said to have been born on it.

CYPRIAN, Thascius Cæcilius, *si'-ri-an*, a learned father of the Latin church, who, in 246, embraced Christianity, on which he wrote his book "De Gratiâ Dei," addressed to Donatus. Persecuted and beheaded at Carthage, 258.—His works were edited by Bishop Fell, at Oxford, in 1682; and rendered into English by Dr. Marshal, in one vol. folio.

CYPRUS, *si'-prus*, an island of Asiatic Turkey, near the coast of Asia Minor, in the Mediterranean. *Area*, estimated at 4,500 square miles. *Desc.* Fertile, and

Cyr

nearly traversed from east to west by two lofty chains of mountains, having between them the valley of the Pedia and Mount Santa Croce, the ancient Olympus, 8,000 feet above the level of the sea. *Pro.* Corn, wine, fruits, cheese, cotton, wool, salt, madder, hemp, timber, and colocynth. The corn is of excellent quality; but wine is the staple product of the island. All the valuable kinds are white, the red being merely used as *vin du pays*. The apricots of Cyprus are delicious; many varieties of the gourd and pumpkin are also produced. *Manf.* Carpets, printed cottons, and leather are the principal. *Pop.* 150,000. *Lat.* 35° N. *Lon.* between 32° and 34° 40' E.—Cyprus is thought to have obtained its name from Cyprus, one of its early kings, though others say it was derived from a certain fragrant tree or flower. It has been celebrated as the residence of Venus, surnamed Cypris, who was the chief deity of the island, and to whose service many places and temples were consecrated. The Greeks made themselves masters of it, and it was taken from them by the Romans. Since 1585 it has been subject to the Turks, it having been then taken from the Venetians. The inhabitants were exceedingly ingenious and industrious, though they were much given to pleasure and dissipation.

CYR, Sr., *seer*, the name of a number of small towns and villages in France, with populations varying between 1,400 and 2,300.

CYRENAICA, *si-re-nai-i-si*. (See **ARISTIPPUS**.)

CYRENE, *si-re-ne*, a celebrated city of Libya, situate in a beautiful and fertile plain, about eleven miles from the Mediterranean Sea. It was the birthplace of many great men; among whom were Callimachus, Eratosthenes, Carneades, Aristippus, &c.

CYRENIUS, *si-re-ni-us*, 'who governs,' a Roman governor of Syria.

CYRUS, *si-rus*, king of Persia, son of Cambyzes and Mandane, daughter of Astyages, king of the Medes. There are different accounts of his youth. He restored the independence of Persia, which had long been under the domination of the Medes, and caused himself to be proclaimed king about 560 B.C. In a short time he extended the limits of his empire, which soon became the greatest in Asia. He decisively defeated Croesus, king of Lydia, invaded Assyria, and took Babylon, by turning the channel of the Euphrates. He afterwards, however, was beaten by the Scythians, taken prisoner, and put to death by their queen, 530 B.C.—Historians do not agree, however, as to the manner of his death. (See **CROESUS**.)

CYRUS, called the "Younger," was the youngest son of Darius Nothus, and brother of Artaxerxes, king of Persia. When the latter mounted the throne, he was made governor of Asia Minor. Desirous, however, of the supreme authority, he levied forces against his sovereign. A great battle was fought between the brothers at Cunaxa, 401 B.C., where Cyrus was defeated and himself slain by Artaxerxes. Cyrus had in his service Clearchus and Xenophon. (See **XENOPHON**.)

CYZICUS, *si-z-i-kus*, the chief town of Cyzicum, in the Propontis, built where that island or peninsula is joined by bridges to the continent. It derives its name from Cyzicus, who was killed there by Jason. The Athenians, under Alcibiades, defeated, near this place, the Lacedæmonians, 410 B.C.

CZASLAW, *tsas'-lou*, a town of Bohemia, the capital of a circle, 45 miles from Prague. *Pop.* 3,500. In May, 1742, the Austrians were here defeated by the Prussians under Frederick the Great.

CZERNOWITZ, or **TSCHERNOWITZ**, *tschir'-no-voetz*, a town of the Austrian empire, on the Pruth, 140 miles from Jassy. Its public buildings are a cathedral, gymnasium, and schools. *Manf.* Jewellery, hardwares, and carriages. *Pop.* 21,000.

CZORTKOW, *chort'-koof*, a town of Austrian Galicia, the capital of a circle, 103 miles from Lemberg. It contains a castle, and has a large tobacco-manufacture. *Pop.* 2,500.

D.

DABER, *da'-ber*, a fortified town of Prussia, standing in the midst of marshes, 19 miles from Stargard. *Pop.* 1,600.—Here the Knight Templars had once an establishment.

Dædalus

DAC, or **DACH**, John, *dak*, a German painter, who was employed by the emperor Rodolphus, and whose pieces are very excellent. *B.* at Cologne, in 1556; *D.* at Vienna, 1646.

DACCA, *dak'-ka*, an extensive and rich district of Bengal. *Area*, 1,960 square miles. *Desc.* It is intersected by the Ganges and Brahmapootra, two of the largest rivers in the world. These, with their various branches, form a complete inland navigation, extending to every part of the country; so that, every town having its river or canal, the general mode of travelling or conveying goods is by water. The entire district, however, is ill cultivated. *Pro.* Sugar, hemp, indigo, the betel-nut, and vegetables. *Manf.* Jewellery, soap, paper, woollens, hardware, and glass. *Pop.* about 600,000. *Lat.* between 23° 12' and 24° 17' N. *Lon.* between 90° 11' and 90° 58' E.

DACCA, the capital of the above district, is situate on the N. bank of a deep and broad river called the Boor Gunga, 100 miles from the sea, and 150 from Calcutta. The houses of the wealthy are built of brick, every vacant spot being filled with trees. Its public buildings are the churches of various denominations, mosques, temples, cemeteries, a gaol, a college, and a number of schools. *Manf.* Muslins, and shell bracelets, much worn by Hindoo women. *Pop.* Nearly 70,000. From the unhealthiness of the climate of this place, its cantonments were abandoned in 1852.

DACI and **DACÆ**, *dai'-si*, a warlike nation of Germany, beyond the Danube, whose country, called Dacia, now Moldavia, was conquered by the Romans under Trajan, after a war of fifteen years, A.D. 103.

DACIER, Andrew, *da'-se-ai*, a learned French scholar, who, in 1681, published, at Paris, an edition of Pompeius Festus, for the use of the dauphin. His translation of Horace appeared the same year; and, in 1691, his translation of the "Reflections of Marcus Antoninus," and the next year Aristotle's "Poetics." For his services to literature, he was appointed perpetual secretary to the Academy, rewarded with a pension of 2,000 livres, and made keeper of the cabinet of the Louvre. *B.* at Castres, 1651; *D.* 1722.—Besides the works above mentioned, he translated Plato into French; the "Lives" of Plutarch, the "Manual" of Epictetus, and several others.

DACIER, Anne, wife of the above, and daughter of Le Fèvre, professor of Greek at Saumur, received a liberal education. In 1674 she published an edition of Callimachus, and, in 1681, a translation of Anacreon and Sappho, which was followed by versions of some of Plautus's comedies, and of the "Plutus" and "Clouds" of Aristophanes. In 1683 she married M. Dacier, and, in 1711, produced her translation of the "Iliad." Three years after, appeared her version of the "Odyssey;" and this closed her literary labours. *B.* at Saumur, in 1654; *D.* 1720.—Madame Dacier was as remarkable for her modesty as her erudition. A learned German having paid her a visit, begged that she would write her name and a sentence in his book. She excused herself as long as she could; but being strongly importuned, she complied, and added to her signature the sentence from Sophocles, "Silence is the ornament of the female sex."

DADUR, *da'-dur*, a town of Beloochistan, 5 miles from the Bolan pass. *Pop.* 3,000.—This is accounted one of the hottest places in the world, and is celebrated as the locality where, in 1840, the British defeated a Kelat force.

DÆDALUS, *de'-da-lus*, an Athenian, son of Eupalamus, was the most ingenious artist of his age. To him we are supposed to be indebted for the invention of the wedge and many other mechanical instruments, as also the sails of ships. Having killed, from jealousy, his nephew Dalus, Dædalus, with his son Icarus, fled from Athens to Crete, where Minos gave him a cordial reception. Here he constructed a famous labyrinth for Minos, in which he himself and his son were subsequently confined; when he made for themselves wings of feathers and wax, and took their flight from Crete. The heat of the sun, however, melted the wax on the wings of Icarus, who flew too high, and he fell into that part of the ocean which, from him, has been called the Icarian Sea. The father alighted at Cumæ, in Italy, where he built a temple to Apollo, and thence directed his course to Sicily, where he was kindly received by Cocalus,

Dæmon

who reigned over part of the country. He was ultimately put to death by Cocalus, who had been threatened with war by Minos. The flight of Dædalus from Crete, with wings, is explained by observing that he was the inventor of sails, which in his age might pass, at a distance, for wings.

DÆMON, or **GENIUS**, *de'-mon*, a kind of spirit, which, according to the ancients, presided over the actions of mankind. Some of the ancient philosophers maintained that every man had two of these dæmons, the one bad, and the other good. The dæmon or genius, as described by Socrates, is very remarkable. It informed him of many particulars, and hindered him from the commission of all crimes and impiety. These dæmons received divine honour in process of time, and altars and statues were erected *genio loci*,—to the genius of the place.

DAGHESTAN, *da'-ges-tan'*, a province of Russia, on the W. coast of the Caspian Sea, between the efflux of the rivers Koisin and Rubas. It has the mountains of Caucasus and Georgia on the S.W., and the province of Kumiki on the N. *Desc.* Mountainous, intersected with numerous valleys. *Pro.* Grain, madder, hemp, and tobacco. Cattle-raising is carried on to a large extent. *Pop.* Unascertained. *Lat.* between 41° and 43° N. *Lon.* between 46° and 50° E.

DAGO, *da'-go*, an island of Russia, near the Gulf of Finland, in the Baltic Sea. *Ext.* 34 miles long and 15 broad. *Desc.* Rocky, and in general possessed of a poor soil. *Pop.* 10,000.

DAGO, or **DAGEN**, an island, situate in the Baltic, at the entrance of the Gulf of Finland. *Ext.* About 35 miles long, and from 15 to 36 broad. *Desc.* Infertile and rocky. *Pop.* 10,000.

DAGOBERT I., *dag'-o-bair*, king of France, was recognized as king of Austrasia in 622, and on the death of his father, Clotaire II., in 628, became possessed of Neustria, and in 631 of Aquitania, on the death of his brother Caribert. He subdued the Saxons, Gascons, and Bretons; but tarnished the splendour of his exploits by his cruel and dissolute habits. He founded St. Denis, near Paris, in 632, and was there buried, 638; *b.* 602.—Dagobert II. succeeded to the kingdom of Austrasia in 656; assassinated, 679.—Dagobert III. succeeded his father, Childebert III., 711; *b.* 715.

DAGON, *dai'-gon*, 'corn,' or 'fish,' the idol deity of the Philistines, the body being human, with the tail of a fish.

DAGUERRE, Louis James Mandé, *da-gair'*, the inventor of the diorama, and daguerreotypes or sun-pictures, which take from him their name. He was originally an artist, and became a scene-painter to the opera at Paris, assisting M. Prévost in producing his panoramas of the great cities of the world. His ingenuity, however, was continually prompting him to make new efforts in his art; and in 1822, in conjunction with Bouton, he perfected and exhibited the first diorama, which had a great success. For seventeen years he continued in this line, when he discovered the means of delineating objects by the chemical action of light. Something similar had been attempted before, by various chemists; but it remained for Daguerre to work out the discovery. To him belongs the merit of producing sun-pictures perfect upon metallic plates. In 1839 he made an exhibition of these pictures, and was named an officer of the Legion of Honour. At the same time, on condition of publishing his method, an annuity of 6,000 francs for life was voted to him by the government, and the process of daguerreotyping became generally known. *b.* at Cormeille, France, 1789; *d.* at Petit-Brie-sur-Marne, 1851, where a monument has been erected to his memory.

DAHL, Michael, *dal*, a Swedish portrait-painter, who came to England and met with great success. He had the honour to paint the portrait of Queen Anne, and was, during her reign and that of George I., the rival of Sir Godfrey Kneller. *b.* at Stockholm, 1656; *d.* in London, 1743.

DAHL, John Christian, a distinguished Norwegian landscape-painter, whose views of Italian and Tyrolean scenery were universally admired. In rendering the wild grandeur of his native scenery he was equally successful. *b.* at Bergen, 1778.

DAHLBERG, Eric, *dal'-bairg*, a Swedish general, 384

D'Alembert

who, after studying the science of fortification, was, in 1648, appointed an engineer. Gustavus Adolphus sent him to superintend the works for the defence of Thorn, and he attended that monarch in the Polish war. By his advice, the king undertook the enterprise of marching his army across the Great Belt, when frozen over in 1657, whereby he extended his conquests to Copenhagen. In 1660 Dahlberg was ennobled, and in 1669 appointed commandant of Malmo, and superintendent of fortifications. He so greatly improved these, as to be called the Vauban of Sweden. In 1690 he was made governor of Livonia, and died at Stockholm in 1703. *b.* 1625.—He published "*Suecia Antiqua et Hodierna*," 3 vols. folio, 1700.

DAHME, *dam*, a town of Prussia, on the river of the same name, 43 miles from Berlin. It is defended by a strong citadel, and inclosed by walls. *Manf.* Linens, woollens, and tobacco. *Pop.* 4,000.—Here, in 1713, the French were defeated by the Prussians.

DAHOMEX, *da'-ho-me*, a country of Upper Guinea, West Africa, with a coast-line extending from the river Volta to Fort Badagry. It is bounded on the E. by Yarriba, and on the W. by Ashantee. *Ext.* 180 miles from E. to W., with a breadth of about 200 inland. *Desc.* The parts which have been visited are very beautiful and fertile, and rise, for about 150 miles, with a gradual slope, but without any great elevation. The soil is a deep rich clay, yielding maize, millet, and Guinea corn in abundance. The inhabitants are a warlike and ferocious race, but sunk in the lowest state of barbarism. Their institutions and political system are of a very extraordinary character. All the females of the nation are considered as belonging to the king, and a distribution of wives takes place once a year, at a grand festival. Their king is absolute. *Pop.* 200,000. *Lat.* between 6° and 8° N. *Lon.* between 30° and 2° E.

DAIDS, *dai'-i-dis*, a solemnity observed by the Greeks, It lasted three days. The first was in commemoration of Latona's labour; the second in memory of Apollo's birth; and the third in honour of the marriage of Podalirius and the mother of Alexander. Torches were always carried at the celebration; whence the name.

DAIMIEL, *da'-e-me-ail*, a town of Spain, 20 miles from Ciudad-Real, and one of the richest and most important places in the province of La Mancha. *Manf.* Linens and woollens. *Pop.* 10,000.

DAIR EL KAMAR, *dair el ka'-mar*, a town of Syria, and capital of a community of Druses, 12 miles from Beyrout. *Pop.* 30,000.

DAKHEL, or **DAKHLEH**, *EL*, *da'-kel*, the W. oasis of Upper Egypt, 50 miles W. of the oasis El-Kharzeh. It contains two small towns and numerous villages, the inhabitants of which are chiefly supported by dates, olives, and other fruits. *Pop.* 7,000. *Lat.* 25° 30' N. *Lon.* 29° E.

DALAMOW, *da'-la-mou'*, a city of India, in the territory of Oude, 60 miles from Allahabad. It is a holy place, to which the Hindoos resort to perform their ritual ablutions in the Ganges. *Pop.* 10,000.

DALBY, *dal'-be*, the name of several parishes in England, none of them with a population above 500.

DALBY, Isaac, a self-taught mathematician, who, in 1772, went to London, and received the appointment of usher to Archbishop Tenison's grammar-school, then near Charing Cross. Here he got acquainted with many celebrated men of science, and subsequently became mathematical master of the naval school at Chelsea. He was afterwards engaged in the trigonometrical survey of England, and in 1799 was appointed professor of mathematics in the senior department of the Royal Military College at High Wycombe. On the removal of that institution to Farnham, Surrey, he accompanied it; but infirmities were now fast increasing upon him, and he was forced to resign his situation. *b.* in Gloucestershire, 1744; *d.* at Farnham, 1824.—Besides other writings of less collective importance, he wrote for the Military College a "*Course of Mathematics*," in 2 vols., which extended to a sixth edition.

DAL-ELF, *dal'-elf*, a river of Sweden, which is formed by the junction of the Oster- and Wester-Dal, and, after a course of 250 miles, falls into the Gulf of Bothnia, 10 miles from Gefle.

D'ALEMBERT. (See **ALEMBERT**, D'.





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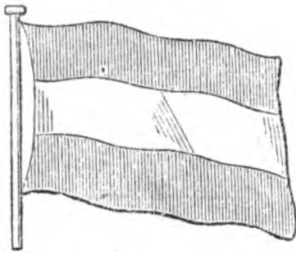
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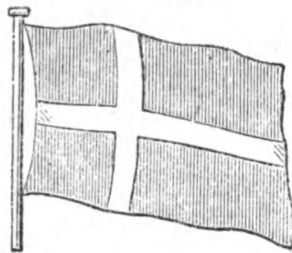


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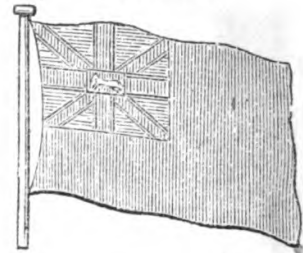
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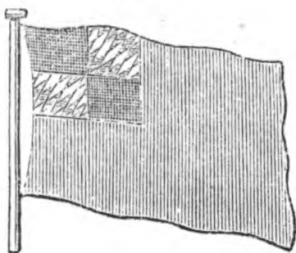
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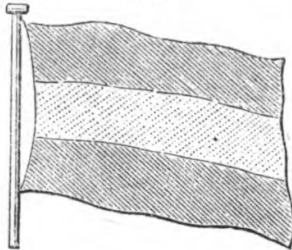
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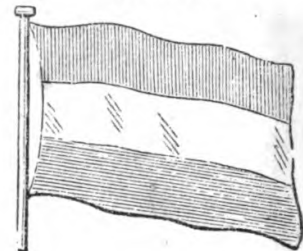
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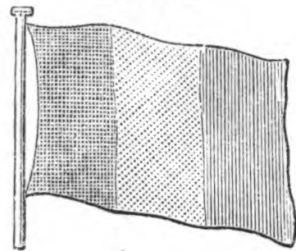
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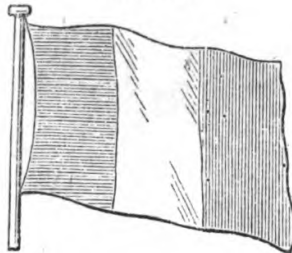
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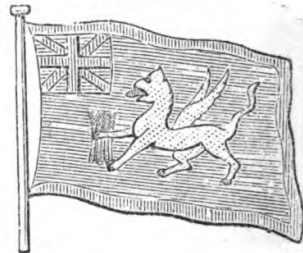
BELGIUM.



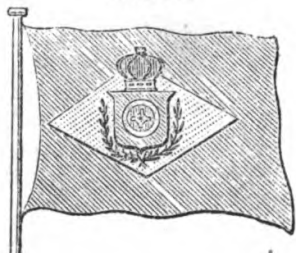
FRANCE.



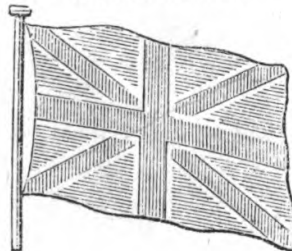
IONIAN ISLES.



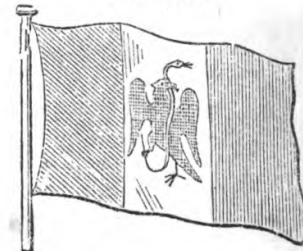
BRAZIL.



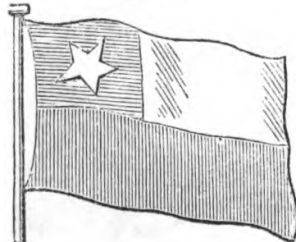
GREAT BRITAIN.



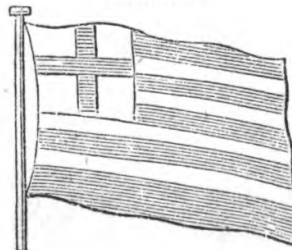
MEXICO.



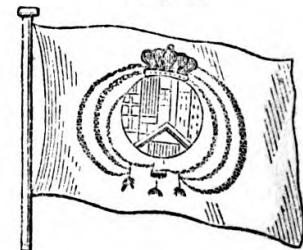
CHILI.



GREECE.

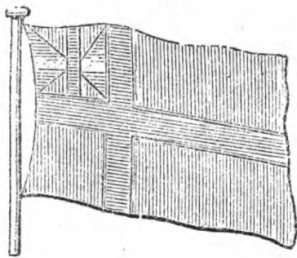


NAPLES.

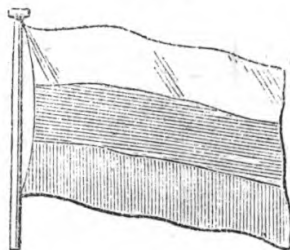


FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS.

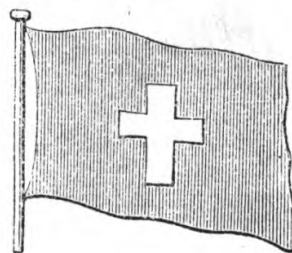
NORWAY.



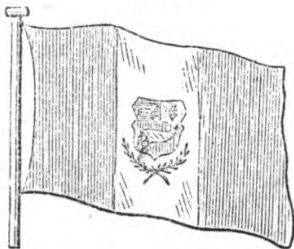
RUSSIA.



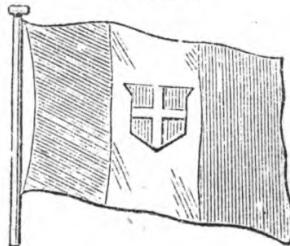
SWITZERLAND.



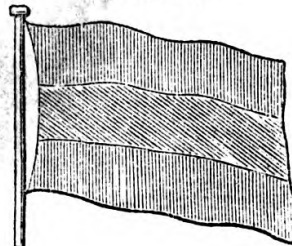
PERU.



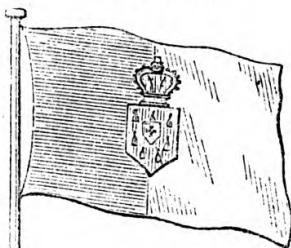
SARDINIA.



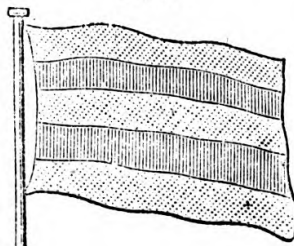
TURKEY.



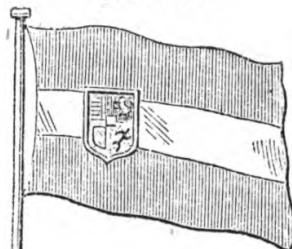
PORTUGAL.



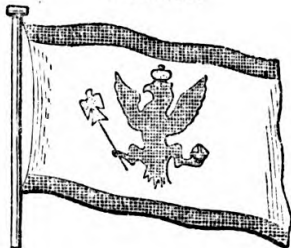
SPAIN.



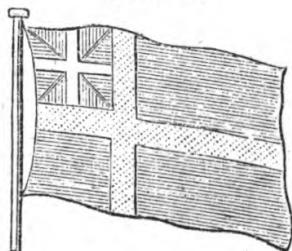
TUSCANY.



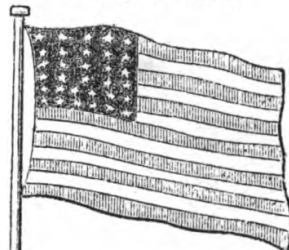
PRUSSIA.



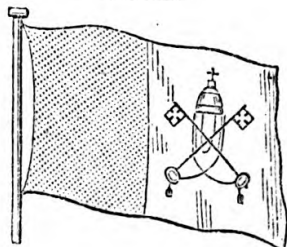
SWEDEN.



UNITED STATES.



ROME.



Reference to the Colours of the Flags.

White.		Blue	
Yellow		Green	
Red		Black	





A TABLE OF THE HERALD

For the Colours of the Arms, see

AUSTRIA.



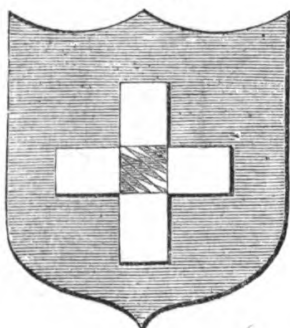
BAVARIA.



BELGIUM.



GREECE.



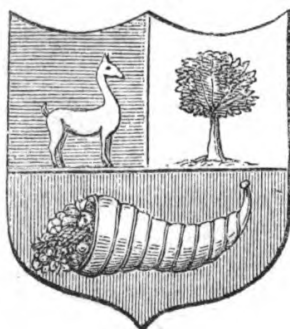
HANOVER.



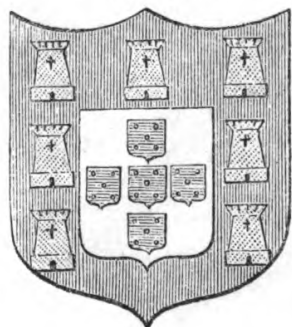
HOLLAND.



PERU.



PORTUGAL.



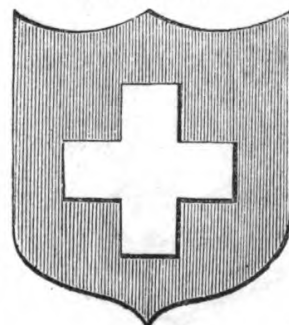
PRUSSIA.



SWEDEN AND NORWAY.



SWITZERLAND.



TURKEY.



THE ARMS OF ALL NATIONS.

Table of the Flags of All Nations.

ITALY.



DENMARK.



FRANCE.



GREAT BRITAIN.



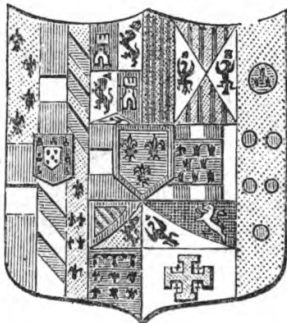
NETHERLANDS.



MEXICO.



NAPLES AND THE TWO SICILIES.



PAPAL STATES.



The Papal States adopt the arms of the reigning Pontiff, changing them on the accession of each new Sovereign.

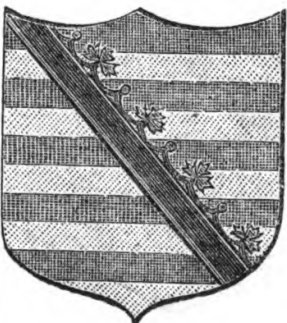
PORTUGAL.



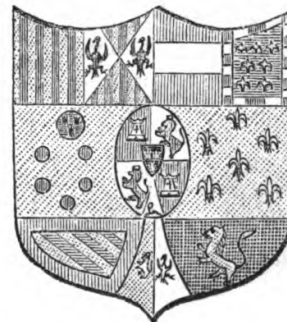
SARDINIA.



SAXONY.



SPAIN.



UNITED STATES.



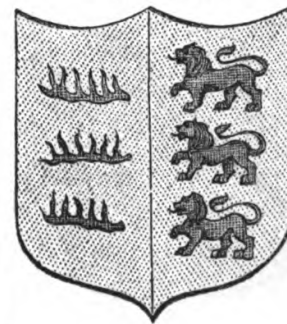
UNITED STATES.



VENEZUELA.



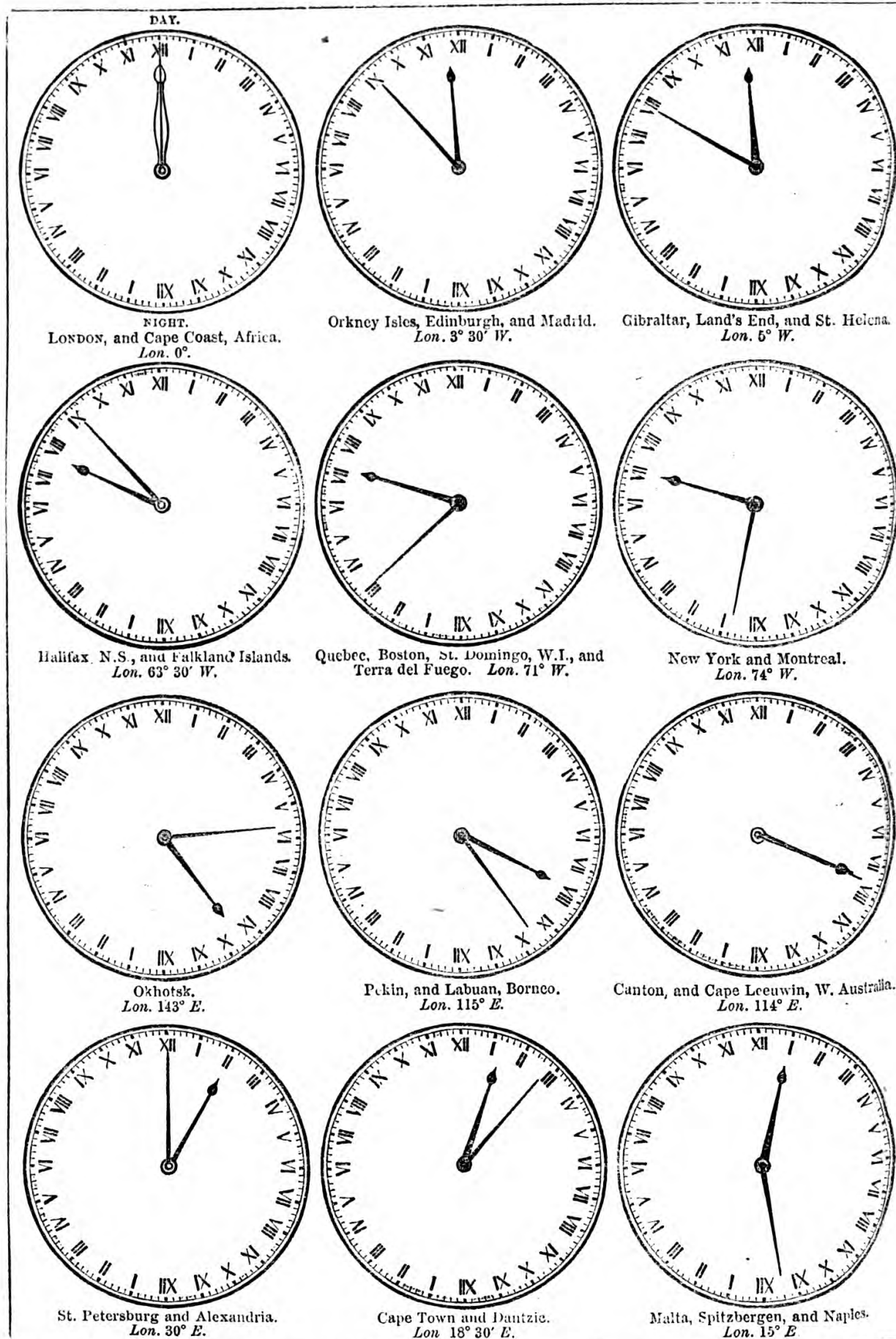
WURTEMBERG.







TABLE, SHOWING THE RELATIVE HOUR OF THE DAY AT SOME With their respe



* In the above table, the Hour at London is marked 12, noon, and all places East, or West, have the sun earlier or later in proportion to their se
therefore, the London time is 12 noon it is 40 min. past 9 p.m. at Melbourne. Again, New York is 74 degrees W. of London, and consequ

OF THE MOST IMPORTANT PLACES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD,
tive Longitudes.



Canary Isles, Madeira, and Iceland.
Lon. 17° W.



Cape Verd Islands.
Lon. 25° W.



Rio Janeiro and Cape Farewell
Lon. 44° W.



New Orleans and Guatemala.
Lon. 90° W.



Vancouver's Island.
Lon. 125° W.



Melbourne and Admiralty Isles.
Lon. 145° E.



Madras, and Candy, Ceylon.
Lon. 80° E.



Aden, and Cape St. Mary, Madagascar.
Lon. 45° E.



Archangel and Mecca
Lon. 40° E.



Rome, Berlin, and Copenhagen.
Lon. 12° 30' E.



Amsterdam, Mt. Cenis, and Montpellier.
Lon. 4° 30' E.



Paris and Barcelona.
Lon. 2° 20' E.

eral degrees of Longitude. Thus, Melbourne is 145 degrees E. of London, and consequently has the sun about 9 hours 40 min. EARLIER, and has the sun about 4 hours 56 min. LATER. When, therefore, the London time is 12, noon, it is 4 min. past 7 a.m. at New York.





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