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BIOGRAPHICAL ILLUSTRATIONS:

CONSISTING OF AUTHENTIC

PORTRAITS AND BIOGRAPHY

OF THE

MOST EMINENT PERSONS

OF ALL AGES AND NATIONS.

BY

ALFRED HOWARD,

EDITOR OF THE BEAUTIES OF LITERATURE, WALKER'S DICTIONARY, &c.

EMBELLISHED WITH

SEVEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY ENGRAVED PORTRAITS.

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ABELARD.



ABBOT.



ABBAS SCHAH.



ABERCROMBIE.



AESOP.



ADDISON.



ACHILLES.



ESCULAPIUS.



ADRIAN.

HOWARD'S

BIOGRAPHICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

ABE

ABBAS (Shah), the Great, 7th Sophi, or emperor of Persia, succeeded his father in 1590. The empire having been much reduced by the Turks and Tartars, he recovered most of the provinces they had taken. He died in 1628, in his 70th year and the 41st of his reign. His greatness was sullied by atrocious cruelty.

ABBOT (George), was born Oct. 29, 1562, at Guildford in Surrey. He studied at Oxford, was chosen principal of University College in 1597, installed dean of Winchester in 1599, and thrice elected vice-chancellor of the university of Oxford, in 1600, 1603, and 1605. In 1604 he took a share in translating the Bible. In 1608 he went to Scotland, to assist in bringing about an union between the kirk of Scotland and the church of England. In December, 1609, he was consecrated bishop of Litchfield and Coventry; in January, 1610, bishop of London; and, on the 2d of November following, appointed to the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury. In 1613 he opposed the divorce between lady Howard and the earl of Essex; and in 1618 the royal declaration permitting Sunday sports. Being invited to a hunting match, he had the misfortune to kill the gamekeeper by an arrow. This affected him so much, that, besides settling an annuity of £20 on the widow, he ever after kept a monthly fast on Tuesday, the day of the mischance. Ten commissioners were appointed to inquire into the matter, whose report entirely exculpated him from crime. Although troubled with the gout he performed the ceremony of crowning king Charles I. He was never, however, greatly in this monarch's favor, and Buckingham and Laud being his enemies, he was suspended from his functions as primate, upon his refusing to license a sermon of Dr. Sibthorpe's, justifying a loan which the king had demanded. At the meeting of parliament he was restored, and died at Croydon, the 5th of August, 1633, aged 71. Archbishop Abbot was a man of great moderation. In later life he manfully opposed those measures of Laud and his misguided sovereign which brought the latter to the block. He endowed a hospital at Guildford, (where he was buried) with an income of £300 a year. He wrote various tracts, and six Latin Lectures on Divinity, at Oxford, 1598, 4to.; Exposition of the prophet Jonah, 4to. 1600; A Brief Description of the whole World, 12mo. 1634; Treatise on the Perpetual Visibility and Succession of the true Church, 4to. 1624; and A History of the Massacre in the Valteline, inserted in Fox's Book of Martyrs.

ABELARD (Peter), a famous doctor of the 12th century, born at Palais in Britany, he was eminent for his acuteness in logic. He read lectures with great applause at Paris, where he lodged with Fulbert, a canon,

ABE

who had a beautiful niece, called Eloise. Abelard was appointed her preceptor; but he taught her love, and Eloise was delivered of a son. To soften the canon's anger he offered to marry Eloise privately; but she, from a singular excess of passion, chose to be Abelard's mistress, rather than his wife. She married, however; but used often to protest upon oath that she was single, which provoked the canon to use her ill. Upon this, Abelard sent her to the monastery of Argenteuil; where she put on a religious habit, but did not take the veil. Eloise's relations now hired ruffians, who, forcing into his chamber, emasculated him. This treatment made him fly to a cloister. He assumed the habit of St. Dennis: but the disorders of the house soon drove him from thence. He was next charged with heresy; and, after several persecutions, he settled in a solitude in the diocese of Troyes, where he built an oratory, which he called the Paraclete. He was afterwards chosen superior of the abbey of Ruis; when the nuns being expelled from the nunnery in which Eloise had been placed, he gave her his oratory; where she settled with some of her sister nuns, and became prioress. In 1140 Abelard was condemned by a council, and Pope Innocent II. ordered him to be imprisoned, his books to be burnt, and forbade him ever teaching again; but he was soon after pardoned at the solicitation of Peter the Venerable, who received him into his abbey of Clugni, where he led an exemplary life. He died in the priory of Marcellus, at Chalons, April 21, 1142, aged 63, and was buried in the Paraclete.

ABERCROMBY (Sir Ralph), K. B. was born in 1738 at Tullibody, Clackmannanshire. In 1756 he became a cornet of the 3d Dragoon Guards. He served in the seven years war, and also in the American. In 1787 he obtained the command of the 7th Dragoons. In the two campaigns on the continent, of 1793 and 1794, he gave distinguished proofs of his skill and intrepidity; in the autumn of 1795 he received the order of the Bath, and succeeded Sir Charles Grey in the West Indies, where he was eminently successful; and early in 1797 he took the Spanish island of Trinidad. In November the same year he went commander-in-chief to Ireland, and in 1798 was made commander of the forces in Scotland. He was employed under the duke of York in the unfortunate expedition to Holland. At the close of 1800 he took the command of the army destined to deliver Egypt. He landed his troops, 8th of March, 1801, in Aboukir Bay, in the face of the French army. On the 13th he fought a battle, and the 21st was marked by a more decisive and obstinate engagement, in which the enemy were defeated. He received a musket ball in the thigh, which proved a mortal

wound, but he would not suffer himself to be removed from the field until the victory was declared to be his. He died on board the Admiral's ship, in the bay, a week afterwards, and was interred at Malta.

ACHILLES, the son of king Peleus by the goddess Thetis, is said to have been born at Phthia in Thessaly. The authentic part of his story seems to be, that Ulysses persuaded him to accompany the other Grecian chiefs to Troy; that he there distinguished himself by his valor, till Agamemnon provoked him to withdraw in disgust; but, that his friend Patroclus being killed by Hector, he returned to the camp, slew the prince, and barbarously dragged his dead body round the walls at his chariot's wheels; that he was mortally wounded with an arrow in the heel by Paris; and that he was buried on the promontory of Sigæum, where the Greeks sacrificed the unfortunate princess on his tomb, agreeably to his dying request, that he might enjoy her company in the Elysian Fields. His death is supposed to have happened about A. C. 1183.

ADDISON (Joseph), son of Dr. Launcelot Addison, was born May 1st, 1672, at Milston, near Ambresbury, in Wiltshire; of which place his father was rector.

In his thirteenth year he was sent to the Charter House, and in 1687, he was entered of Queen's College, Oxford, where some Latin verses which he composed procured him the patronage of Dr. Lancaster, through whose interest, he was, in 1689, elected demy of Magdalen. All his powers were now directed to the cultivation of his mind, and his fondness for Latin compositions prevailing, he produced his celebrated *Musæ Anglicanæ*.

In his 22d year Addison first appeared as an English writer, in verses addressed to Dryden. About this time he was diverted from entering into holy orders by the influence of Mr. Montague, then chancellor of the Exchequer, to whom he had been introduced by Congreve. In 1695 he addressed a poem to king William, with a dedication to lord Somers; and, in 1697, produced his Latin poem, on the celebrated peace of Ryswick. This paved the way to a pension of £300 per annum, on receiving which he resolved to visit the Continent; and, having staid a year at Blois to learn the French language, he proceeded into Italy.

His poetical epistle to lord Halifax, descriptive of this journey, is considered amongst the most elegant of his productions. In Italy he wrote his Dialogues on Medals, and some acts of his Cato; and after an absence of two years returned to England. Shortly after his return he published his travels, dedicated to lord Somers.

On the victory of Blenheim lord Godolphin lamented to lord Halifax that it had not been sufficiently celebrated; and desired him to mention some poet capable of doing justice to the theme. Halifax named Addison; and no sooner had the poet read to his patron what he had written, as far as the simile of the angel, than he was appointed commissioner of appeals. In the following year, he was made under secretary of state. About this time he produced his *Rosamond*, which was hissed from the stage. Shortly after, the duke of Wharton being appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland, Addison became his secretary, and was made 'keeper of the

Records' in Birmingham's Tower, with a salary of £300 per annum. During his residence in Ireland, the publication of the *Tatler* was commenced by Steele, and Addison became an invaluable auxiliary in this first series of our familiar classics. The *Tatler* was succeeded in about two months by the *Spectator*, a series of essays published early every day. Addison, however, seems not to have completed his original design; and this admired work terminated abruptly on the 16th of September, 1712. His *Cato*, produced in 1713, raised his reputation still higher. Steele took advantage of the fame of *Cato*, to commence the publication of the *Guardian*, to which Addison contributed. Steele also attributes to Addison the comedy of the *Drummer*.

Addison wrote several political pamphlets, of which *The present State of the War*, *The Whig Examiner*, and the *Trial of Count Tariff*, were the most remarkable. On the death of queen Anne he was made secretary to the Regency, and was required to write to the Elector of Hanover, announcing the vacancy of the throne; but he was so long seeking for choice expressions that the lords grew impatient, and called to Mr. Southwell, a clerk, to despatch the message.

In December, 1715, he published the *Freeholder*, in defence of government. He also gave the world about this time his *Tory Fox Hunter*, a matchless performance, which can scarcely fail of delighting even bigotry itself. In August, 1716, he married the countess dowager of Warwick, a union which as it neither found nor made the parties equal, afforded very little or no addition to their happiness.

In 1717 he was made one of the principal secretaries of state, an office for which he was ill adapted, as he could neither speak with boldness nor eloquence; nor had any portion of the readiness of a man of business. At last he obtained his dismissal with a pension of £1500 per annum.

After his retirement he wrote a *Defence of the Christian Religion*, proposed a *Tragedy on the Death of Socrates*, an *English Dictionary on the plan of the Italian Della Crusca*, a *Version of the Psalms*, &c. These, however, he never completed.

At length Addison felt his end sensibly approaching, and, forgetting all human affairs, endeavoured to prepare for his last moments. Lord Warwick, his son-in-law, was a young man of loose opinions and irregular habits, whom Addison had used every effort to reclaim. One experiment, however, remained to be tried, the effect of a last interview. He sent for the young nobleman in his dying moments, and on his desiring with great tenderness to know his last injunction, said to him, 'I have sent for you, that you may see with what peace a Christian can die.' Whether this touching interview had any effect upon the young earl is not known. He died himself shortly after. After having given directions to Mr. Tickel respecting the publication of his works, and dedicated them to his friend Mr. Craggs, Addison expired June 17th, 1719, at Holland House, in the 47th year of his age, leaving an only child, a daughter.

ADRIAN, or HADRIAN, PUBLIUS ÆLIUS, the fifteenth emperor of Rome. He was born at Rome, A. D. 76, and left an orphan, under the guardianship of Trajan,





ALCIBIADES.



ALBUQUERQUE.



ALEXANDER.



ALBERT THE GREAT.



ALDRICH.



ALCAEUS.



ALBERT I.



ALDROVANDUS.



D'ALEMBERT.

and Coelius Tatianus, a Roman knight. He began to serve very early in the armies, was tribune of a legion before the death of Domitian, and was chosen by the army to carry the news of Nerva's death to Trajan, his successor. He accompanied Trajan in most of his expeditions, and was successively appointed quæstor, tribune of the people, prætor, governor of Pannonia, consul, and governor of Syria. After the siege of Atræ was raised, Trajan left him the command of the army, and when he found death approaching, adopted him. Adrian, who was then in Antioch, as soon as he heard of Trajan's death, declared himself emperor, A. D. 117, made peace with the Persians, and from generosity or policy, remitted the debts of the Roman people, which amounted to 22,500,000 golden crowns. He visited all the provinces, and did not return to Rome till the year 118, when the senate decreed him a triumph, and honored him with the title of Father of his country; but he refused both, and desired that Trajan's image might triumph. No prince travelled more than Adrian; there being hardly a province in the empire, which he did not visit. In 120 he went into Gaul; and from thence to Britain, in order to subdue the Caledonians, who were making continual inroads into the provinces. Upon his arrival, they retired towards the north. In hopes of keeping them quiet, by enlarging their bounds, he delivered up to them all the lands lying between the two Friths and the Tyne; and at the same time, to secure the Roman province from their future incursions, built the famous wall which still bears his name. The persecution against the Christians was very violent under his reign; but it was at length suspended, in consequence of the remonstrances of Quadratus, bishop of Athens, and Aristides, two Christian philosophers, who presented the emperor with some books in favor of the Christian religion. He conquered the Jews; and, by way of insult, erected a temple to Jupiter on Calvary, placed a statue of Adonis in Bethlehem, and caused images of swine to be engraven on the gates of Jerusalem. At last he was seized with a dropsy, of which he died at Baia, in the 63d year of his age, and the 21st of his reign. The Latin verses he addressed to his soul, not long before he breathed his last, are a fine instance of self-possession at such a moment.

ÆSOP, the Phrygian, lived in the time of Solon, about the 50th Olympiad, under the reign of Croesus, the last king of Lydia. For genius and abilities he was greatly indebted to nature; but in other respects he was not so fortunate, being born a slave and extremely deformed. His great genius, however, enabled him to support his misfortunes; and, to alleviate the hardships of servitude, he composed those entertaining and instructive fables which have acquired him so much reputation. The first master whom Æsop served was Caracius Demarchus, of Athens. After him he had several masters; and at length came under a philosopher, Xanthus, or as Herodotus calls him, Iadmon, from whom he obtained his liberty. When liberated, he soon acquired a great reputation amongst the Greeks; and, the report of his wisdom having reached Croesus, he engaged him in his service. He travelled through Greece soon after Pisistratus had usurped the sove-

reign power, and, finding that the Athenians bore the yoke impatiently, he told them the fable of the frogs who petitioned Jupiter for a king. Æsop was put to death at Delphi. Plutarch tells us that he came there with a great quantity of gold and silver, being ordered by Croesus to offer a sacrifice to Apollo, and to give a considerable sum to each inhabitant: but a quarrel arising betwixt him and the Delphians, he sent back the money to Croesus; for he thought those for whom the prince designed it, had rendered themselves unworthy of it. The inhabitants of Delphi contrived an accusation of sacrilege against him; and, pretending they had convicted him, threw him headlong from a rock.

ÆSCULAPIUS, the god of physic, was the son of Apollo and the nymph Coronis. He was educated by the centaur Chiron, who taught him physic: by which means Æsculapius cured the most desperate diseases: but Jupiter enraged at his restoring to life Hippolitus, who had been torn in pieces by his own horses, killed him with a thunderbolt.

AGRICOLA (Cneius Junius), born at Frejus in Provence, was, in Vespasian's time, made lieutenant to Vettius Bolanus, in Britain; and, upon his return, was ranked among the patricians, and made governor of Aquitania. He was afterwards chosen consul, and at last appointed governor of Britain, where he reformed many abuses, put a stop to extortion, and caused justice to be impartially administered. On the death of Vespasian, Titus continued Agricola in the government. In the spring he marched to the north, made new conquests, and ordered forts to be built for the Romans to winter in. Considering that the best way of diverting the Britons from taking arms was to soften their rough manners, he adorned the country with magnificent temples, and many other fine buildings. The British nobles at length sought education for their sons; and those, who before had the utmost aversion to the Roman language, now began to study it, and to wear the Roman habit. Agricola, in his third campaign, advanced as far as the Tweed; and in his fourth he subdued the nations betwixt the Tweed and the friths of Edinburgh and Dumbrilton. In his fifth he marched beyond the friths, made some new acquisitions, and fixed garrisons along the western coasts. In his sixth campaign he passed the river Bodotria, ordering his fleet to row along the coasts, and take a view of the northern parts. In the following spring the Britons raised an army of 30,000 men; and the command was given to Galgacus. The Romans gained the victory, and 10,000 of the Britons are said to have been killed. Domitian, growing jealous of the glory of Agricola, recalled him. Agricola died soon after; and his death was suspected to have been occasioned by poison given him by that emperor.

AGRIPPA (Herod I.), the son of Aristobidus and Mariamne, and grandson to Herod the Great, was born A. M. 3997. After the death of his father his grandfather sent him to Rome to pay court to Tiberius. The emperor conceived an affection for him, and placed him near his son Drusus. But Drusus dying suddenly, all those who had been much about him were commanded by Tiberius to withdraw from Rome, lest the

sight of them should renew his affliction. Agrippa being thus obliged to leave Rome, overwhelmed with debt, retired to Massada. Herod the Tetrarch, his uncle, made him principal magistrate of Tiberius, and presented him with a large sum of money: but all this was not sufficient to answer his excessive profusion; so that Herod growing weary of assisting him, Agrippa returned to Rome. He was received into the good graces of Tiberius, and commanded to attend Tiberius Nero, the son of Drusus. Agrippa, however, chose rather to attach himself to Caius Caligula, and his great assiduity and agreeable behaviour so far engaged this prince, that he kept him constantly about him. But Agrippa being overheard by a slave, to express his wishes for Tiberius's death and the advancement of Caligula, the slave betrayed him; whereupon he was loaded with fetters, and committed to custody. Tiberius soon after dying, and Caligula succeeding, the latter gave him the tetrarchy which Philip, the son of Herod the Great, had been possessed of, viz. Batanæa and Trachonitis. To this he added that of Lysanias; and Philip returned into Judea to take possession of his new kingdom. Caligula being soon after killed, Agrippa, who was then at Rome, contributed much by his advice to maintain Claudius in possession of the imperial dignity. The emperor, as an acknowledgment for his kind offices, gave him Judea and the kingdom of Chalcis. He returned to Judea, and governed it to the great satisfaction of the Jews. About the feast of the passover, A. D. 44, St. James was seized by his order and put to death. He also imprisoned St. Peter till the festival was over, that he might then have him executed, but Peter was miraculously delivered. After the passover he went to Cæsarea, where the inhabitants of Tyre and Sidon waited on him to sue for peace. Agrippa went early in the morning to the theatre, to give them audience, dressed in a rich robe of silver tissue. The sun darting upon it gave it an uncommon lustre, and therefore when the king spoke, his parasites began to say, that it was the voice of a god, and not of a man. Agrippa received these flatteries with complacency; but the gratification of his vanity was disturbed by observing an owl above him. He had seen the same bird before, when in bonds; and was then told that he should soon be set at liberty: but that whenever he saw the same bird again, he should not live above five days. He was therefore extremely terrified; and died at the end of five days, racked with pains in his bowels, and devoured with worms, after a reign of seven years, in the year of Christ 44.

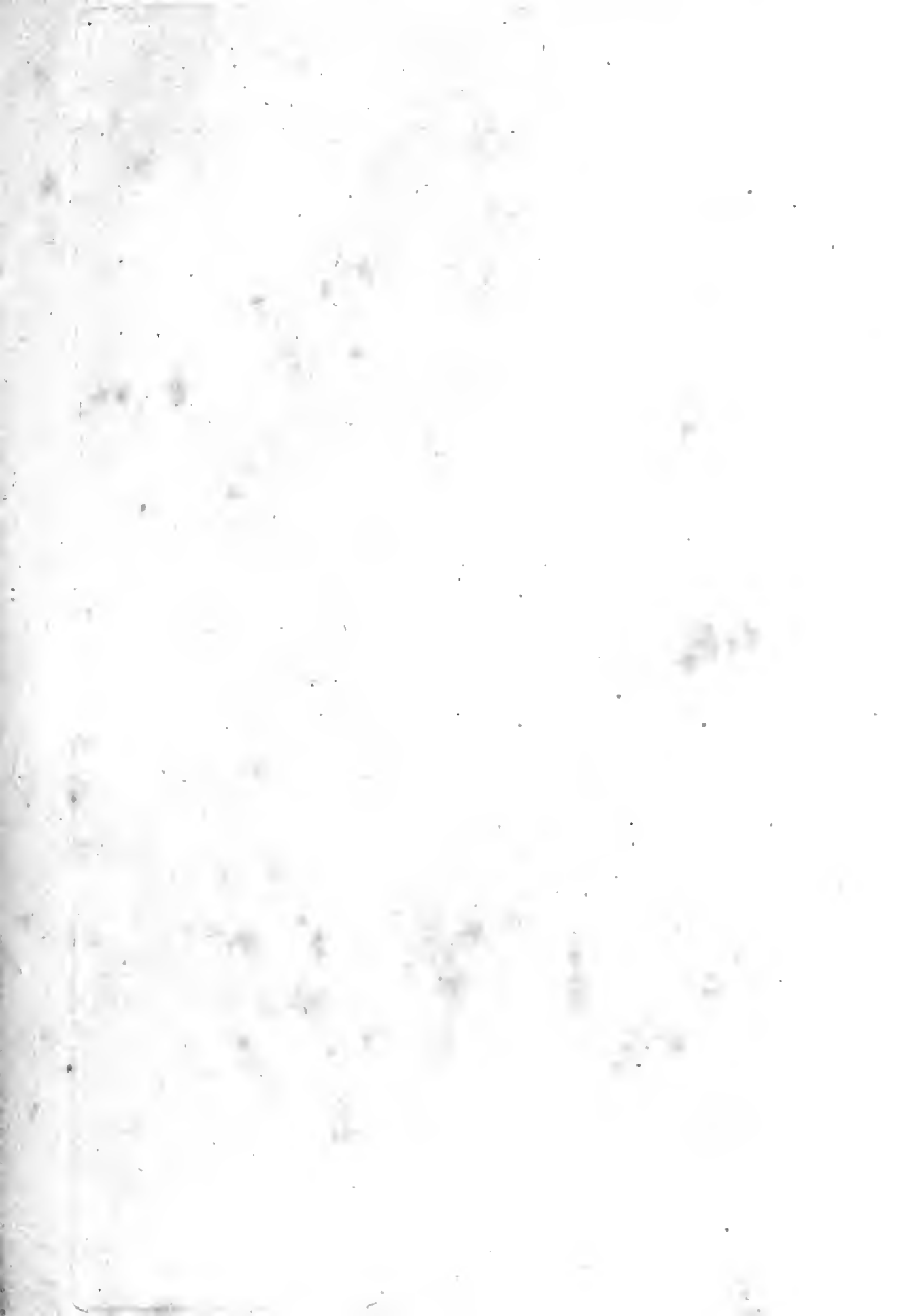
AGRIPPINA, the daughter of Germanicus, sister of Caligula, and mother of Nero; a beautiful woman, of wit, and of some learning, but excessively licentious. She was thrice married, the last time to Claudius, her uncle, whom she poisoned to make way for Nero her son. Nero afterwards caused her to be murdered in her chamber, when she bid the executioner stab her first in the womb, that had brought forth such a monster. She died A. D. 59.

AIKMAN (William), a painter of eminence, the son of William Aikman, esq., a Scotch advocate. He was born October 24th, 1682, and intended by his father, for his own profession; but devoted himself parti-

cularly to painting. In 1707 he went to Italy, resided for three years at Rome, passed to Constantinople and Smyrna, and in 1712 returned to his own country. Here he followed his profession under the patronage of the duke of Argyle, the earl of Burlington, and other patrons of the arts. He died in London, June 4th, 1731; having lost his son about six months before.

AKENSIDE (Dr. Mark), was born 9th of November, 1721, at Newcastle: His father, a butcher, sent him to the university of Edinburgh, preparatory to his filling the office of dissenting minister. While at the university he altered his views and applied himself to the study of medicine. In 1741 he went to the university of Leyden, and three years afterwards took his degree. Here he produced his treatise on the growth of the human foetus. As a poet, he was one of those who felt very early the motions of genius. His chief work, *The Pleasures of Imagination*, appeared in 1744, on which occasion, Dodsley relates, that when the copy was offered him for £120, he felt reluctant to make the purchase; but resolved to take the opinion of Pope, who advised him to give the money, assuring him that this was no ordinary writer. In 1745 he published a collection of odes. As a physician he practised first at Northampton, then at Hampstead, and afterwards in London. He was enthusiastic in behalf of liberty, was fond of contradiction, and no friend to any thing established. This proved very detrimental to his success. Mr. Dyson, with whom he had contracted a friendship at Leyden, bought a house near Hampstead, where he supported him, and introduced him to all the clubs and assemblies. Here, however, his contentious disposition engaged him in so many disputes, that little could be done. Mr. Dyson afterwards thought of introducing him to London, for which purpose he took a house in Bloomsbury Square, and allowed Akenside £300 per annum. Here, as at Hampstead, he manifested a high opinion of himself, and haughtiness towards men of inferior endowments; he engaged in political controversy, and censured the public councils. His abilities, however, at last began to recommend him: he became F. R. S., obtained a degree at Cambridge, entered the college of physicians, became physician to St. Thomas's hospital, and afterwards physician to the queen. He published several medical treatises, especially one on dysentery; and read the Gulstonian lectures on anatomy. Death put an end to all his designs and hopes, on the 23d of June, 1770, in the 49th year of his age.

ALABASTER (William), was born at Hadley in Suffolk; and attended the earl of Essex, as chaplain in the expedition to Cadiz. He, however, joined himself to the Romish communion; but could not reconcile himself to the discipline of that church, which paid no regard to his previous degrees, or heretical ecclesiastical character. He therefore resumed his former religion, and obtained a prebend in the cathedral of St. Paul, and the rectory of Therfield in Hertfordshire. He was well skilled in the Hebrew tongue. His verses were greatly esteemed, and he wrote a Latin tragedy, entitled *Roxana*; and also *Apparatus in Revelationem Jesu Christi*, printed at Antwerp in 1607. But the only work of his worth notice, is a *Lexicon Pentaglotton*, in folio. He died in 1640.





AGRIPPA.



AGRICOLA.



AGRIPPINA.



AIKMAN.



ALBERONI.



ALBANO.



AKENSIDE.



ALABASTER.



ALASCO.



ALEXANDER VI.



ALEXANDER SEVERUS.



ALEXANDER VII.



ALGARDI.



ALI PACHA.



ALFIERI.



ALEXANDER OF RUSSIA.



ALFRED THE GREAT.



THOMAS ALLEN.



ALASCO (John), a Polish prince, who, imbibing the reformed opinions, was expelled his country. He was born in 1499, and, having received an education suited to his birth, he travelled into foreign countries. Being at Basil in 1525, he contracted a friendship with Erasmus; in Switzerland he also formed an acquaintance with Zuinglius, which occasioned his conversion to the protestant faith. In 1526 he returned to Poland, and was made bishop of Vesprim, but his new principles obliged him to decline that station. In 1542 he undertook the pastoral office at Embden; but, foreseeing persecution there, came to England about the year 1551, with several followers, who were naturalized here, and obtained a charter of incorporation and a grant of the Augustine friars church. This congregation lived undisturbed until the accession of Mary, when they were sent away. They were permitted to settle at Embden; and Alasco returned to his own country, where he died in 1560. He was much esteemed by Erasmus, who says of him, 'that which the young ought to learn of the aged, I, an old man, have learned of this youth;' he was also the intimate friend of Melancthon. We have of his writings, *De Cœna Domini Liber*; *Epistola continens summam Controversiæ de Cœna Domini*, &c.

ALBANI, or **ALBANO** (Francis), a celebrated painter, born at Bologna, in 1578. His father was a silkmonger, and intended to bring him up to that business; but Albani, when his father died, devoted himself entirely to painting, though then but twelve years of age. He first studied under Denys Calvert; and Guido Rheni being at the same time under this master, the pupils contracted a warm friendship. Calvert drew but one profile for Albani, and afterwards left him entirely to the care of Rheni; whom he followed to the school of the Caraches. Albani having greatly improved himself under the Caraches, went to Rome, where he continued many years, and married; but his wife dying he returned to Bologna; he died in 1660.

ALBERONI (Julius, Cardinal), was the son of a gardener of Placentia; and born in 1664. At the age of fourteen he obtained a post in the cathedral of Placentia, and in due time became priest and canon. Having had the good fortune to relieve M. Campistron, secretary to the duke of Vendôme, when he was robbed near Placentia, he was recommended by him to his general, who took him into Spain; where he rose to the dignity of cardinal, and archbishop of Valentia, and to the office of prime minister. He was indebted for both these honours to the princess of Parma, whose marriage with Philip V. he projected and accomplished. His disposition was intriguing and enterprising. Not content with effecting some domestic reforms, he conceived the design of an expedition against Sardinia and Sicily, and, in order to prevent the interference of other powers, made an alliance with the czar, Charles XII., and the Porte. He also proposed exciting the Turks to make war on the emperor, to advance the pretender to the throne of England, to divest the duke of Orleans of the regency of France, and to annihilate the German power in Italy. But an union between England and France was the result of the discovery of this plan; and these powers concurred in declaring war against Spain, in 1719: the condition of peace was the removal and banishment of

Alberoni. Having, therefore, in December 1720, received an order to quit Madrid in twenty-four hours, he retired with great wealth. He was however arrested at Genoa, by order of the pope, on the charge of negotiating with the Turks. On his liberation from the convent of the Jesuits, to which he was confined for a year, he engaged in new intrigues, and particularly in an unsuccessful enterprise against the small republic of St. Marino. His views were more laudably directed to the establishment and endowment of a seminary of education for poor scholars in his native city. Alberoni preserved his health and vivacity to old age. He died in 1752, at the advanced age of eighty-seven.

ALBERT the Great, **ALBERTUS MAGNUS**, so called on account of his great erudition, was born at Lauringten, in Suabia, about the year 1193, or, as some say, 1205. He was educated at Pavia, took the Dominican habit, and became provincial of his order. He taught philosophy, medicine, and theology, at Cologne, and at Paris, to numerous auditories. St. Thomas Aquinas was his pupil. In 1260 he was made bishop of Ratisbon; but at the end of three years resigned that dignity. He subsequently travelled through Germany and Bohemia to preach the crusade; and in 1274 attended the council of Lyons. He died at Cologne, in November 1280. His very voluminous works were collected by father Jammi, and published in 1615, in twenty-one volumes in folio; many of them are supposed to be spurious; but he was undoubtedly the author of numerous works on arithmetic, geometry, perspective or optics, music, astrology, and astronomy. As he was a man of genius and knowledge superior to his contemporaries, he was charged, according to the spirit of the times, with being a magician.

ALBERT I., surnamed the triumphant, son of Rudolphus I. was elected emperor of Germany in 1298. He was assassinated in 1308 by his nephew John, duke of Suabia, and other conspirators. During his reign the Swiss regained their independence.

ALBUQUERQUE (Alphonso, d'), surnamed the great, was born at Lisbon, 1452, and raised the Portuguese power to its utmost height in India. He and his brother Francis went to India in 1503; and compelled the Zamorin to sue for peace. The two brothers soon after sailed for Portugal, where Alphonso arrived in safety, but the other was lost. In 1508, Alphonso, being appointed governor of the Portuguese settlements, subdued Ormuz; but he was soon obliged to quit that place and return to India. Here in an attack on Calicut he was wounded and compelled to retreat. In 1510 he took Goa, and afterwards the strong city of Malacca; but while about to engage in other enterprises, he was taken ill, and died in 1515.

ALCÆUS, an ancient lyric poet, was born at Mitylene in the island of Lesbos. He flourished in the forty-fourth Olympiad, at the same time with Sappho. Alcæus professed himself a great enemy to tyrants, but was not a very brave soldier. He was present at an engagement, wherein the Athenians gained a victory over the Lesbians; and here as he himself confessed, he threw down his arms and saved himself by flight.

ALCIBIADES, a famous Athenian general and statesman, was the son of Clinias, and of Dionomache.

the sister of Pericles. He was born B. C. 450. In 416 he was charged with the expedition to Sicily, of the conquest of which island he was himself the adviser. Being accused of impicity during his absence, his property was confiscated, and he was compelled to seek refuge at Sparta. He was subsequently obliged to fly from thence to Tissaphernes, one of the Persian satraps. In 407, he was recalled by his countrymen, and under his command, they recovered their ascendancy over the Spartans. Having, however, again become an object of popular displeasure, he sought the protection of Pharnabazes, another Persian satrap, by whom, at the instigation of Lysander, he was put to death in the year 404.

ALDRICH (Henry), a learned divine, was born at London, in 1647, and was educated at Westminster and Christ church, Oxford. He took his doctor's degree in 1681. He distinguished himself so much as a controversialist against the Catholics, that, at the revolution, he was rewarded with the deanery of Christ's Church. In that station he acted in the most exemplary manner. In 1702, he was chosen prolocutor to the convocation. He was one of the joint editors of Clarendon's history. He died in 1710. Aldrich was a good Latin poet, had no mean skill in musical composition, and has left striking proofs of his architectural skill in his designs of Peckwater Square, the church of All Saints, and the chapel of Trinity College.

ALDROVANDUS (Ulysses), a celebrated naturalist, was born in 1527 at Bologna, in which city he became professor of philosophy and physic. He spent nearly his whole life and fortune in collecting materials for his natural history, in thirteen volumes folio, of which, however, only four were published by himself. He is said to have died poor and blind in 1605, at a hospital in Bologna. The senate of his native city subsequently voted a considerable sum to continue the publication of his work. It is no small disgrace to them, that their tardy generosity was not extended to the public-spirited author.

ALEMERT (John Le Rond d'), born at Paris in 1717, was the natural son of M. Destouches, and the celebrated Madame de Tencin. He was left on the steps of a church by his unworthy parents, and was so weak that, instead of sending him to the Foundling Hospital, the commissary of police entrusted him to the care of a poor glazier's wife. Repenting of his barbarity, his father subsequently settled on him a yearly allowance of £50. D'Alembert was brought up at Mazarin College, where he made surprising progress in the mathematics. On his quitting the college he went to reside with his nurse, with whom he continued for forty years, and loved her with filial affection. He was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1741, and soon acquired a distinguished reputation by several excellent mathematical works. His merit at length obtained for him a pension from the government. He next co-operated with Diderot, in compiling the Encyclopædia, for which he composed the preliminary discourse. Nor was he only celebrated as a mathematician; for he gave to the world several valuable philosophical and historical productions. Among them are the eulogiums on the members of the French Academy, of which body he

became secretary in 1772. Splendid offers were made to him by the empress Catherine and the king of Prussia, if he would quit his country, but they were refused. D'Alembert died in 1783.

ALEXANDER (king of Macedon), surnamed the GREAT, was the son of Philip of Macedon, by his wife Olympias, daughter of Neoptolemus king of Epirus. He was born, according to the most authentic accounts, in the 106th Olympiad, B. C. 356, in the month Boedromion, and the night the temple at Ephesus was burnt. Alexander had the happiness to be placed under the care of Aristotle as his tutor, who became deservedly his friend. While very young he gave several proofs of manly skill and courage. His progress in every kind of science was rapid. He devoted himself with the greatest assiduity to the study of metaphysics, mathematics, and morals; and was no less solicitous to be a master of rhetoric, both in the theory and practice of it. He had also a taste for the arts in general. In early life he manifested a genius formed for great and splendid actions. When he conversed with the Persian ambassadors at his father's court, at the age of no more than seven years, the subjects of his enquiry were, not the palaces and retinue of their king, but the character and manners of their sovereign, the number and discipline of his army, the road that led into upper Asia, and 'the number of days' march from Macedonia to Susa. When only sixteen he was appointed regent during his father's absence; on which occasion he manifested such prudence and bravery, that he was afterwards employed in several military enterprises, and is said to have once preserved the life of his father by his seasonable interposition. In the battle of Chæronea, at the age of eighteen, he signalized himself by his valour, and greatly contributed to the victory.

In the twentieth year of his age, B. C. 336, he succeeded to the throne; and commenced his career by marching into Thessaly to overawe the Greeks, who were disposed to emancipate themselves from the Macedonian yoke. Having succeeded in this enterprise, he marched into Thrace, defeated the Triballi, made the Getæ fly at his approach, and subdued several barbarous nations. During his absence the cities of Greece, instigated by Demosthenes, formed an alliance against him. The report of his death had induced the Thebans to revolt; and, having murdered two officers of the Macedonian garrison, they were preparing to besiege the citadel. Alexander hastened to Greece, B. C. 335, and entered Bœotia before the Thebans were undeceived as to his death. The city of Thebes, though bravely defended by the inhabitants, was at length taken by storm, the buildings were rased, the house of Pindar the poet excepted, from a respect to its owner; the inhabitants were sold for slaves, and the lands distributed among the soldiers; this conduct struck the Greek states with terror. Athens sent a deputation to Alexander, imploring his clemency; but he demanded the surrender of ten orators, whom he supposed to have been the chief instruments in forming the league which Philip his father had defeated at Chæronea. This was the occasion on which Demosthenes recited to the people the celebrated fable of the Wolves and the Dogs. Alexander having relented, and waived the enforcement of

his demand, re-established the tranquillity of Greece, and went to Corinth, where his office of generalissimo was recognized and settled. In the twenty-second year of his age, B. C. 334, Alexander crossed the Hellespont into Asia, with an army of about 30,000 foot, and 4000 or 5000 horse. In his march he preserved Lampsacus, which he had determined to destroy on account of its adherence to the Persians; and thus he did in consequence of the interposition of Anaximenes. 'I swear solemnly,' said Alexander to Anaximenes, who met him on the road, and the object of whose interview he suspected, 'that I will not do what you desire me.' 'My request, then,' said the old man, smiling, 'is, that you would burn Lampsacus.' The Persians collected a large force to meet him on the banks of the Granicus, May 22, B. C. 334; but, after an obstinate resistance, they were routed with great slaughter. The consequence of this victory was the surrender of Sardis, the chief town of Lydia, and the possession of the whole country as far as the river Hermus. Miletus, Halicarnassus, and Tralles were subsequently reduced. He opened the second campaign early in the ensuing spring, overran Lycia, Pamphylia, Phrygia, Paphlagonia and Cappadocia, and advanced into Cilicia, in which province his career was near being cut short by a fever caused by bathing in the Cydnus while he was heated. During this interval Darius was on his march, and Alexander advanced to meet him near Issus, in the month of October, B. C. 333. The army of Darius consisted of 600,000 men; but by infatuated councils, and a vain confidence in the number of his forces, he had quitted an open and level country, and prepared to engage in a close and mountainous situation, where his multitude could only embarrass him in action. Victory was for some time obstinately disputed; and Alexander received a wound in his thigh; but at length the Persian emperor fled. After this victory he pursued his march to Syria. The Tyrians having refused to admit him, Alexander determined to besiege the city; and this siege lasted for seven months, when the place was stormed and utterly destroyed. Thousands were put to the sword, two thousand were crucified, and the rest sold for slaves. After having, it is said, sacrificed in the temple of Jerusalem, he besieged Gaza, and took it by storm: from Gaza he marched to Pelusium, left a garrison in it, and sailed up the Nile. He continued his course as far as Memphis, then returned down the river, and founded Alexandria. He next visited the temple of Jupiter Ammon, in the Lybian deserts, and was flattered by the priests with the title of the son of Jupiter. From this journey, which had proved so successful, he returned as from a triumph; and afterwards, in all his letters and decrees, used the following style: 'Alexander, king, son of Jupiter Ammon.'

In the spring he marched towards the east, against Darius. After he had passed the Euphrates, the Persian monarch offered him all the provinces between the Euphrates and the Hellespont: but Alexander had more extensive views, and Darius prepared for battle, pitching his camp near a village called Gaugamela, in a plain at some distance from Arbela. The army of Darius consisted of 600,000 foot, and 40,000 horse, and, according to some historians, of upwards of 1,000,000 of men;

and that of Alexander of no more than 40,000 foot, and 7000 or 8000 horse. The Persians were, however, totally routed. This battle of Arbela, fought in October, B. C. 331, decided the fate of Asia; Babylon instantly surrendered. From Babylon Alexander marched towards Susa. Here he left Darius's mother and children; and, having reduced the Uxii, he forced his way through the Persian straits, and arrived at Persepolis. Having destroyed the royal palace, to which he and his companions, in a season of debauch, at the request of Thais (the courtesan, and Ptolemy's mistress,) set fire, and plundered the city, he pursued Darius as far as Rhages, a city one day's journey from the Caspian straits. His progress was however interrupted by the news of the death of this monarch, who was murdered by a conspiracy of his own subjects. Having settled the government of Parthia, he reduced Hyrcania, dispersed the Mardi, took possession of Zadracarta, the capital of Hyrcania, where for fifteen days he celebrated solemn games, and offered magnificent sacrifices to the gods of Greece, and then prepared for the reduction of Asia. Having detected and punished a conspiracy against him, at the head of which was Philotas, the son of Parmenio, Alexander pursued his march through Bactria to Maracanda, and thence to the Iaxartes, on the banks of which river he was attacked by the barbarians. The king himself was wounded in the conflict; but the barbarians were at length defeated with great slaughter. Whilst he was forming a plan for building a city on the river Iaxartes, he was diverted from the execution of his design by the revolt of the Sogdians and Bactrians: and, directing his arms against their combined forces, he took and destroyed in a few days seven of their cities. He then returned to the Iaxartes, marked a space of about three leagues in circumference, and built a city, called Alexandria. In order to people it, he ransomed all the prisoners he could find, settled in it several Macedonians, who were worn out in the service, and permitted many natives of the country, at their own request, to inhabit it. Success and the adulation of his flatterers seem now to have inflamed the ferocious passions of Alexander to the highest pitch. In a drunken fit he murdered his friend Clytus, because the latter refused to admit his claims to divine honours. He did, indeed, express remorse for this act, but it was of brief duration. Callisthenes was the next victim of his fury.

He now pushed his conquests into the countries north-east of Persia, and reduced the rock of Oxus, the governor of which, Arimazes, and the principal nobility of the country, he ordered to be scourged with rods, and afterwards to be fixed to crosses at the foot of the rock. After the reduction of this place he marched into the country of the Paratacæ, where was another fortress, called the rock of Chorianes, also deemed impregnable. Chorianes, the commander, was, however, induced by Oxyartes, to surrender it. India was the next object of his ambition. Having conquered some of the intermediate tribes, and basely put to the sword the inhabitants of Magaza, who had capitulated, he crossed the Indus, and marched against Porus. He defeated that monarch, and afterwards received him as an ally. Pursuing his career, he defeated the combined forces of several

Indian nations, and took the city of Sangala by storm. He then prepared to pass the Hyphasis, as Arrian says, to seek new enemies. Here he was told that, after passing this river, he must travel eleven days through deserts, that he would then arrive at the Ganges, the largest river in India; and that farther in the country were the Gangaridæ and Prasii, who were collecting a great force, in order to oppose his entering into their dominions. Rumors of this kind, spreading through the army, produced discontent, which unable to allay, he was constrained to terminate his progress. He therefore began a retrograde march towards the river Hydraotes. From thence he proceeded to the Acesines, and marched on to the Hydaspes, proposing to embark on the river Indus, and to pass by this river to the ocean.

Accordingly, having prepared a fleet consisting of eighty vessels of three banks of oars, and about 2000 smaller ships and transports, he embarked; but arriving at the confluence of the Acesines with the Hydaspes, where these united streams roll with great rapidity into the Indus, many of his vessels were lost, and he himself was in great danger. In his passage down the Indus he continued his operations against the circumjacent Indian nations, reduced several of them, and was exposed to great peril at the storming of one of their cities. At length, after a voyage of nine months, he reached the ocean, performed religious rites in honor of Neptune, and then returned to Patala, the modern Tatta. Having surveyed the other branch of the Indus, and found a place of safety for his fleet, he gave directions to Nearchus, to conduct the fleet, by the ocean, through the Persian Gulf, up the river Tigris, to meet him and his army in Mesopotamia; and departed, with the army, to march back by land to Babylon. Proceeding through the country of the Oritæ and Gedrosia, Alexander entered Caramania, where he was rejoined by Nearchus, his admiral. He then continued his march to Susa; where, to unite the Macedonians and Persians, he encouraged the forming alliances between the noblest families of Persia and the principal persons of his own court; and set the example by taking himself two wives of the royal blood of Persia. He also bestowed fortunes on those Persian ladies of high rank, who were married to his own principal officers. Here, also, he paid the debts of his army, and conferred rewards and promotions on those who had signalised themselves in his service.

Alexander did not long survive his return to Persia. While he was meditating new projects, he was seized with a fever, occasioned, as some say, by excess of drinking, which, in a few days, terminated his life. He died on the 21st of April, in the second year of the 114th Olympiad, B. C. 323, after he had lived thirty-two years and eight months, and reigned twelve years and eight months. He was buried at Alexandria.

Alexander, as to his person, was of a middle size, with his neck somewhat awry; having full eyes, and a fierce majestic countenance. His talents, and general character, have been differently appreciated by his biographers. It is certain that he rendered essential service to science by the presents which he conferred on his preceptor, and employed men of talents of every

description, and liberally rewarded them. But when we consider the greater part of his life, well might the Gentoo annals call him 'a mighty robber and murderer;' and justly does the author of the first book of Maccabees characterise him, by saying, 'he butchered kings.' 'What have we to do with thee,' said the Scythian ambassador, 'we never once set our foot in thy country. Are not those who live in woods allowed to be ignorant of thee, and the place from whence thou comest? Thou boastest, that the only design of thy marching is to extirpate robbers; and thou thyself art the greatest robber in the world!' To the same effect was the answer of the pirate, when Alexander questioned him, what right he had to infest the seas?

ALEXANDER (Severus), the Roman emperor, was born at Acra, in Phœnicia, according to one account, in the year 208, and according to another, December 12th, 205. His father, Genesius Marcianus, was a Syrian, and became a consul. His mother Mamæa, was the daughter of Julia Mæssa, the sister of Julia, wife to the emperor Severus. He was first cousin to Heliogabalus, and was adopted by that prince, and invested with the title of Cæsar, A.D. 221. With a robust and graceful form, and considerable mental accomplishments, he combined a mild, humane, and generous temper, and made it his chief study to please and oblige. The young prince soon gained the affections of the people to a degree which excited the jealousy of the emperor, who therefore resolved to destroy the dangerous competition, either by corrupting the manners, or by taking away the life of his rival. Mamæa and her mother defeated his design, and, by means of the Prætorian guards, the very attempt of Heliogabalus terminated in his own ignominious death. Alexander, in the year A. D. 222, was advanced to the throne; and the senate invested him with the various titles and powers annexed to the imperial dignity; offering him at the same time the name of Antoninus, and the surname of Great; which, however, he modestly declined. The most important object of Mamæa's solicitude was that of forming the character of the young emperor. His excellent understanding encouraged cultivation. The natural mildness and moderation of his temper preserved him from the precipitation of passion, whilst his affection for his mother, and his respect for the wise Ulpian, guarded him from the poison of flattery. He was very indulgent to the Christians; and seems to have been himself well acquainted with the Christian morals; for he frequently repeated the gospel golden rule, 'Do as you would be done by;' caused it to be inscribed over the gates of his palace, and on several public edifices; adopting it as the motto of his own private conduct. In his palace he had two chapels, in which the principal objects of his veneration were ranged in two classes, the one destined to virtue, and the other to talents. In the first were placed the good emperors, among whom he very erroneously ranked Alexander the Great; and next to them the wise men, by whose useful lessons mankind had been benefited; and here were blended Abraham, Orpheus, Apollonius Tyaneus, and Jesus Christ. The second chapel was destined to military heroes, and men conspicuous in the republic of letters, Achilles, Cicero, Virgil, whom he

called the Plato of the poets, and some others. In order to encourage the progress of letters and of science in general, he allotted pensions to rhetoricians, grammarians, physicians, architects, men skilled in mechanics, and even to aruspices and astrologers. He established schools for all these arts, and provided for the instruction of the poor without expense to them.

In some instances Alexander Severus is accused of having displayed weakness and timidity. Much allowance, however, must be made for his youth and inexperience. That he could act with decision and contempt of danger is nobly proved by his conduct in a sedition of one of the legions at Antioch. When he became capable of taking the government into his own hands, and of exerting his genius and courage, he more effectually commanded the awe of his soldiers. While Artaxerxes, the restorer of the Persian monarchy, was preparing to invade the Roman dominions, Alexander sent ambassadors in order to dissuade him from engaging the two empires in a long and dangerous war. The message was received with contempt; nor did any of Alexander's remonstrances avail to prevent the Persian monarch from ravaging Mesopotamia and entering Cappadocia. The emperor, therefore, resolved to march against him in person. In the spring of the year 233, Alexander with an army advanced towards the frontiers of the Roman dominions to meet the great king, which was the haughty style assumed by Artaxerxes in his embassies; whose force consisted, as history reports, of 120,000 horse, clothed in complete armour of steel; 700 elephants, with towers, filled with archers, on their backs; and 1800 chariots armed with scythes. Of the event of the battle which ensued, historians have given very contradictory accounts. While some represent the Roman emperor as disgracing himself by pusillanimity and want of talent, others assert him to have gained splendid advantages over the enemy. On his return to Rome, he was received by persons of all ranks with the greatest demonstrations of joy; and obtained a signal triumph.

Soon after his triumph, Alexander, accompanied by his mother, marched against the Germans, who were making incursions into every part of Gaul. Upon his arrival in Gaul, he sent ambassadors to the barbarians in order to treat with them. Having passed the winter in the neighbourhood of the Rhine, he employed himself in introducing discipline among the licentious legions of Gaul. His attempts produced discontents in the army, which were aggravated by a person, originally a barbarian of mean origin, who had been raised from the lowest station to the rank of a general officer. This person was proclaimed emperor by the seditious soldiers: and made his way to the throne by the massacre both of Alexander and his mother. This event happened on the 19th of March, A. D. 235, when Alexander was in his twenty-seventh year, after a reign of thirteen years. The untimely death of this prince was universally regretted; and the soldiers, who were not concerned in the plot, manifested their resentment by a speedy vengeance in immediately killing his murderers.

ALEXANDER VI. This disgrace to the papal chair was born at Valencia, in Spain, in 1431, was appointed cardinal in 1455, and succeeded Pope Innocent XIII.

in 1492. His original name was Roderic Borgia. His life was a series of crimes. By his concubine Vanezzi he had five children, the worthy offspring of such a father. Of these Caesar Borgia, the most infamous, was his favourite. In all his political connections he was treacherous beyond the usual measure of treachery in politicians. How far he considered his authority to extend, may be gathered from the circumstance of his having divided the newly discovered realms in America between the Spaniards and the Portuguese, by drawing a line from pole to pole, a hundred leagues to the westward of the Azores, and ordaining that all to the west of the line should belong to the former people, and all to the east should fall to the share of the latter. This hateful pontiff died in the year 1503. He fell, by mistake, a victim to poison, which he and his son Borgia had prepared for others.

ALEXANDER VII. (pope), was born of the illustrious family of Chigi, at Sienna, in 1559. Having been inquisitor at Malta, and legate at Ferrara, he was nuncio in Germany, and employed at Munster in conducting the conferences that were intended to restore the peace of Europe. Upon his return from this embassy, he was appointed bishop of Imola, and afterwards cardinal and secretary to the pope. His next advancement was to the papal chair, to which he was introduced by the unanimous suffrage of the sixty-four cardinals, which he contrived to obtain by that dissimulation and address of which he is said to have been complete master. His zeal for religion, and his concern for terminating the wars which distracted the Christian world, seem to have subsided after his elevation to the pontificate; nor did he take any pains to conciliate the crowns of France and Spain. At the instigation of the enemies of the Jansenists, Alexander VII. issued a bull in 1656, declaring that the five propositions which had been condemned by Innocent were the tenets of Jansenius, actually contained in his book, and he proceeded, in 1666, to send into France the form of a declaration to this purpose, which was to be subscribed by all those who aspired to any preferment in the church. This declaration produced the most deplorable divisions and tumults.

Notwithstanding this intolerant bull, Alexander is said to have been liberal in his sentiments; to have disapproved the severities exercised towards the Vaudois in Piedmont, and to have treated the Protestants who visited Rome with condescension.

This pontiff was a friend to literature and the fine arts, and expended considerable sums in promoting them. He embellished the city of Rome and erected the magnificent college, Della Sapienza, which he furnished with a fine library and botanical garden. He appointed six new professorships, and increased the salaries of the former professors. As an author, he has been highly extolled by his panegyrists; a volume of Latin poems, entitled *Philomathi Musæ Juveniles*, and a tragedy under the title of *Pompey*, written in his youth, whilst he was a student at Sienna, were published in folio, at the Louvre, in 1656. He died in the year 1667.

ALEXANDER I. (Emperor of Russia and King of Poland), was the eldest son of Paul I. by his second wife, Sophia Dorothea, princess of Wirtemberg Stut-

gard. He was born 22d December 1777, and the Empress Catherine placed him under the tuition of the celebrated M. de la Harpe. In the year 1793 he married Elizabeth Alexiowna, princess of Baden; and in March 1801 he succeeded to the throne. The young emperor declared his intention of supporting the institutions and abiding by the policy of his august grandmother. On the 17th June a convention was signed at St. Petersburg, between the Russian ministers and Lord St. Helens, conceding the great British question, of the right to search neutral ships in time of war, and adjusting all matters in dispute. Alexander was crowned at Moscow in September, and published on this occasion an ukase to discontinue the recruiting of the army, for diminishing taxes, liberating debtors, and prohibiting all prosecutions for fines, together with a full pardon to deserters. In June 1802 he appeared, for the first time, personally among the potentates of Europe, and had an interview with the King of Prussia at Memel. On the 11th April, 1805, Russia signed a treaty with England, Sweden and Austria, to use the most efficacious means for the purpose of putting a stop to the encroachments of the French government, and securing the independence of the different states. A large Russian force advanced into Germany, and on the second of December was fought the memorable battle of Austerlitz, in which the allies were defeated. Alexander, in consequence, commenced his retreat on the sixth, and in the following July appears to have concurred very cordially in the negotiations at Paris for a general peace. But the Russian minister, M. d'Oubril, having precipitately signed a separate treaty with France, the emperor refused to ratify it, and the negotiations were broken off.

The Russians having in 1806 and 1807 been defeated in several actions, particularly at the decisive battle of Friedland, Alexander was under the necessity of making peace with Napoleon. By this compact, signed at Tilsit, Russia acknowledged the brothers of Buonaparte as kings of Naples, Holland and Westphalia; formally recognised the confederation of the Rhine, and promised to acknowledge all the sovereigns who might hereafter become members of that confederation; and engaged also that hostilities should, on her part, instantly cease with the Ottoman Porte, and that she would use her mediation to negotiate a peace between Great Britain and France. Secret articles are said to have been added, that Dantzic and the ports of Prussia and Russia should be shut against the commerce of Great Britain. By another secret article Alexander also consented to concede Corfu and the Seven Islands to France. England having attacked Copenhagen, Russia thought proper to resent it by declaring war against England. Hostilities between England and Russia, however, were never carried much further than a cessation of commercial intercourse. A second meeting between Alexander and the emperor of France took place at Erfurt on the 27th of September 1808. In 1809 Finland was conquered by Alexander and annexed to his empire.

The interruption of all commerce with England began now to be severely felt by Russia; and the restraints of Napoleon's continental system were ill-brooked by the pride of Alexander. Mutual complaint and recrimination ensued, which ended in war. Napo-

leon invaded Russia at the head of a formidable army, defeated the Russians in several battles, and penetrated to Moscow, which city the Russians in abandoning it committed to the flames. Napoleon was at length under the necessity of retreating; nearly the whole of his army was destroyed by the severity of the climate, and the pursuing enemy. Alexander now resolved in his turn to become the aggressor; and, joining his army in Poland, published in February 1813 the celebrated manifesto, which served as a basis for the coalition of the other powers of Europe against the rapacity of the French. The battle of Leipsic at last accomplished the expulsion of the French from Germany. The Russian monarch marched with the rest of the allies into France; and it was principally to the efforts of Alexander that, after about two months of constant fighting, with various success, one bold and great push was made to seize on Paris, which the allies reached on the 30th of April, 1814, at six in the morning, and which they occupied by capitulation at three in the afternoon. At the peace Alexander visited England, and, amongst a succession of fêtes given upon the occasion, dined with the Prince Regent, the emperor of Austria, and king of Prussia, at the Guildhall of London.

On his return he seems to have occupied himself in sincerely endeavouring to improve the internal condition of his empire. Early in his reign he had given it, in a manner, a new constitution; re-organizing the senate, and limiting the power of governors. When he was crowned king of Poland in 1815 he limited his own authority, granted legislative powers, and the privilege of self-taxation to the Polish senate, and a representative body of the people. One of his ukases forbade the confiscation of hereditary property in Russia, in any criminal case whatever, an advantage, until his reign, enjoyed only by the nobility. Nor should we omit to state that he was decidedly the friend of literature, the arts, and every moral and benevolent institution of the age.

In the flower of his age this distinguished prince was seized with a fatal illness, and died at Taganrok, a fortress of the sea of Azof, in November, 1825.

ALFIERI (Vittorio), was born in Asti, a city of Piedmont, about halfway between Turin and Alessandria, on the 17th of January 1749, of a noble family. Alfieri when very young was committed to the care of a priest, called father Ivaldi, for the purpose of being taught Latin, from whom he learned but little. At the age of nearly ten years, he was taken from under the tuition of his domestic pedagogue, and sent to Turin to be under the care of his uncle, and to receive his education at the academy, where however he learnt as little as under father Ivaldi. At his thirteenth year he was fitted for the university; and there he entered upon philosophy and geometry. In the peripatetic philosophy he made such progress that he was able to answer almost all the questions asked him by his teachers; and he committed the whole six books of Euclid to memory without being able to comprehend the fourth proposition. Several of the subsequent years of his life, were spent in travelling through almost every part of Europe. At the Hague he became enamoured of a Dutch lady.

The violence of his passion could scarcely obtain credit, did we not take into account his ardent temperament. When the lady was obliged to leave the Hague to join her husband in Switzerland, he committed a thousand follies, called on death to his aid, and, among other extravagancies, after causing himself to be bled by a surgeon, he tore the bandage from his arm; and, if his servant had not interposed, would have destroyed himself. He had however by this time, although his life was principally spent in dissipation, acquired a considerable acquaintance with French literature; he had studied latterly some of the best Italian authors, had seen much of mankind, and he possessed a power of fancy and invention that could render his acquirements useful or entertaining. He even began at this time, from the praises he received, to imbibe a greater confidence in his own faculties, and to rise to the hope of being able to execute some work for immortality. The abbé Caluso almost convinced him that he was a poet, and now was drawing near the time when he was destined to prove his title to that character. A sonnet was the first poetical offspring of his genius. In the twenty-seventh year of his age he produced the tragedy of Cleopatra, which was represented at Turin on the 16th of June 1775. Having now become a candidate for literary and dramatic fame, he prosecuted the means of success with his characteristic ardour; and the laborious assiduity of the latter part of his life forms a perfect contrast to the idleness and dissipation of the former. The subsequent history of his life is little more than an account of his labours and publications. He transferred his property to his sister for an equivalent, that he might have no more to do with Piedmont. He studied the Latin classics with the greatest ardour; he composed upwards of twenty tragedies, besides satires, odes, sonnets, and prose works on government and literature; he studied afterwards Greek, when upwards of fifty, and wrote comedies; he finished various translations of prose and poetical authors; he devoted a portion of his time to the reading of Hebrew; and after more than twenty years of toil and glory, which our limits will not permit us to dwell upon, he died one of the most accomplished characters of his age, on the 8th of October, 1803. He was interred in the Franciscan church of St. Croce in Florence.

ALFRED, commonly called THE GREAT, an Anglo-Saxon monarch, was the youngest son of Ethelwolf, king of the West Saxons, and born at Wantage, Berks, A.D. 849. At the age of five years he was sent by his father to Rome, and soon after his return he accompanied his father again to the same capital. Alfred was in his tenth year when Ethelwolf died, who was succeeded successively by his elder sons Ethelbald, Ethelbert, and Ethelred, by the last of whom Alfred was employed as chief minister and general. In 871 when a Danish force, under the command of Hubba and Hinguar, marched to Reading and mastered both town and castle, Ethelred and Alfred collected a force and obtained a victory over the invaders, but were soon however routed, near Devizes; when Ethelred, receiving a wound which terminated his existence, left the crown of England to Alfred, then in his twenty-second year. After having twice compelled the Danes

to make peace, he was overpowered by their continually increasing numbers, and was under the necessity of taking shelter in the house of one of his neatherds. Soon after collecting a few faithful followers, he took possession of the small isle of Athelney in Somersetshire, whence he sallied out occasionally upon the unguarded quarters of the Danes. At length, understanding that Odun, earl of Devonshire, had obtained a signal victory over the Danish leader Hubba, he left his retreat, summoned his nobles, with their followers, to a general rendezvous on the borders of Selwood Forest, and defeating the enemy in battle, surrounded their camp, and compelled them to surrender. To transform them into subjects, he gave them settlements in East Anglia and Northumberland, on condition of allegiance and conversion to Christianity. Alfred now erected castles and fortresses, formed a militia, got together an armed fleet of 100 sail, and besieged and recovered the city of London. With some unimportant exceptions the remainder of the life of Alfred was peaceable; for such was now his character, that the Danish settlers, on the east and north, humbly submitted. The Welsh also acknowledged his authority; and he found himself undisputed king of the island as far as the frontiers of Scotland. Great, however, as Alfred appears in warlike exploits: as a legislator, a reformer of manners, and a promoter of learning and the arts, his exertions were still more extraordinary. He laid the foundation of the common law of England. The institution of the trial by jury, attributed to him, Sir William Blackstone conjectures he only adopted and improved; the same observation is extended by Whitaker and others to the division of the country into shires, hundreds, and tithings, for purposes of judicature and police. It is certain, however, that the general survey of the kingdom, called the Winchester Book, the origin of that of Doomsday, was compiled by the order of Alfred. Judicial administration seems to have engaged no small share of the attention of this monarch; for, in addition to his regulations in favour of general and equal justice, he severely punished delinquency in any of its departments. The political constitution of England is also presumed to be indebted to Alfred for the settlement of one of its principal regulations, viz. a regular convocation of the states. In other circumstances he also showed a paternal regard for the welfare of his people; dedicating a large portion of his revenues to the rebuilding of cities ruined by the Danes, the erecting of new ones, and the restoring of monasteries and other religious foundations. His encouragement of learning was as distinguished as his own proficiency therein. He has been called the founder of the University of Oxford, or at all events is said to have founded University College, Oxon; but there is reason to believe, from the recent researches of Whitaker and Smith, that these assertions are not absolutely correct; it is however admitted that he greatly improved the system of education there. Alfred himself may be said to stand at the head of the list of royal authors; so many works indeed are attributed to him, that, in order to keep within the bounds of credibility, it must be presumed that he only patronized many of the voluminous translations which bear his name. To crown this great public character Alfred is

described as one of the most mild and amiable of men in private life; of a serene temper, cheerful, affable, kind and merciful; eminently pure in his own conduct and manners, yet not averse to society, or to innocent recreation. He was personally well-favoured, possessing a handsome and vigorous form, dignified by a commanding and engaging aspect. After reigning twenty-eight years and a half, this prince died, according to some accounts, A. D. 900, although others say 901.

ALGARDI (Alessandro), an eminent sculptor and architect, was born at Bologna in 1598. He became a disciple of Julius Caesar Conventi, and acquired a reputation in sculpture little inferior to that of Michael Angelo. He also frequented the school of the Caracci, from whom he probably learned the art of engraving. In 1625, when at Rome, he became acquainted with Domenichino, who obtained for him the statuary work of the chapel Bandini, which he was painting. The first display of his powers was a statue of St. Philip de Neri, in the sacristy of the oratory at Rome. His group of the decollation of St. Paul for the Barnabite church at Bologna, and the tomb of Leo XI. at St. Peter's, were among the first efforts of his genius. One of his principal performances was a bas-relief in this cathedral, thirty-two feet by eighteen, representing the story of Attila, which, when finished, gained him universal applause, and also the honour of knighthood and the golden cross. His bronze figure of Innocent XI. is reckoned the finest of all the statues of the popes in Rome. A crucifix likewise, called by way of distinction Algardi's crucifix, has been much admired and often copied.

ALI, (PACHA OF JANINA.) This extraordinary man was descended from an illustrious Albanian family, and was born at Tepelini, in the year 1744. He lost his father when he was only sixteen, and made brave but fruitless efforts to defend his paternal inheritance against the neighbouring Pachas. After having sustained several defeats, he was taken prisoner, but at length recovered his liberty, and withdrew into a solitary retreat. This latter circumstance is said to have led to his subsequent greatness; while, lost in reverie, he was one day involuntarily pushing a stick backward and forward in the sand, his attention was roused by the stick meeting resistance from a solid body. He looked, and saw in the sand a box, which proved to be filled with gold. With this treasure he was enabled to raise 2000 men, and take the field against his enemies. He was victorious, and entered triumphantly into his native city. From this period, during fifty years of constant warfare, he was uniformly successful; and he brought under his sway a wide extent of territory, which the Porte sanctioned his holding, with the title of Pacha. He received agents from foreign powers, and alternately intrigued with England, France, and Russia. At length, in the spring of 1820, he threw off the mask, and declared himself king of Epirus. After a brief struggle, however, he was deserted by the majority of his troops, and even his sons, and was compelled to take refuge in a fort which he had constructed in an island of the lake of Janina. From that retreat he was at last decoyed by Churchid Pacha, the Turkish general, under pretence that the Porte had pardoned him, and

he was then assassinated; but not till he had slain two of his assailants, and dangerously wounded a third. He perished on the 5th of February, 1822. Ali was brave, intelligent, and active, but sanguinary and perfidious in the highest degree.

ALLEN (Thomas,) a famous mathematician of the sixteenth century, was born at Uttoxeter in Staffordshire, the 21st of December, 1542, and educated at Oxford. In 1570 he retired to Gloucester-hall; and, when Robert earl of Leicester would have conferred a bishopric upon him, his love of solitude made him decline the offer. The author of "Leicester's Commonwealth" accused him of using the black art, to promote Leicester's unlawful designs, and to bring about a match between him and Elizabeth. He published in Latin the second and third books of Ptolemy, concerning the Judgment of the stars; with an exposition. He wrote also a Commentary on Lilly's book, and on Bale's work, *De Scriptoribus M. Britanniae*. Having lived to a great age he died in Gloucester-hall in 1632.

ALLESTRY (Richard, D. D.), was born at Uppington in 1619, educated at Coventry, and afterwards at Oxford. He took up arms for king Charles I, and was sometimes seen with his musket in one hand, and his book in the other. On the restoration he was made canon of Christ Church, chaplain to the king, and regius professor of divinity. In 1665 he was appointed provost of Eton College, and raised the school, which he found in a low condition, to great reputation. The west side of the outer quadrangle of the college was built from the ground at his expense. He died in 1680, and lies buried in Eton chapel.

ALLEYN (Edward), an English actor in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., but principally known as the founder of Dulwich College, Surrey. He was born at London, 1566, and in high favour with the town in 1592. He usually played the capital parts, and was one of the original actors in Shakspeare's and Ben Jonson's plays, and the latter highly applauded him. He was keeper of the royal bear-garden, which was frequented by vast crowds of spectators; and was thrice married. Aubrey mentions a ridiculous tradition, that Alleyn playing as a demon, in one of Shakspeare's plays, was, in the midst of the scene, surprised by the appearance of the devil himself; and that this so worked upon his imagination, that he made a vow of charity, which he performed by building DULWICH COLLEGE. He was himself the first master of this college, which he called the College of God's gift; and died, Nov. 25th, 1626, aged 61.

ALPHONSO X., king of Leon and Castile, was surnamed the Wise, and author of the astronomical tables, called Alphonsine. He is said to have read the Bible fourteen times, with several comments on it; and favoured its translation into the Spanish language. He also completed a code of laws, known under the title of *Las Partidas*, begun by his father, and substituted the vernacular tongue for the Latin in law proceedings. He was elected emperor in opposition to Richard, duke of Cornwall, and was excommunicated by the pope for persisting in his claim to that dignity. Dethroned by his son Sancho, he died of grief, in 1284.

ALSOP (Anthony), a divine and poet, was educated



ALSOP.



ALPHONSO X.



ALLESTRY.



ALSTEDIUS.



S. AMBROSE.



AMERBACH.



D'AMBOISE.



ALLEYN.



DUKE D'ALVA.



at Westminster school, and at Christ Church, Oxford. He published *Fabularum Æsopicarum Delectus*, Oxon, 1698, 8vo., with a poetical dedication to lord viscount Scudamore, and a preface in which he took part against Dr. Bentley in the famous dispute with Mr. Boyle. His merit recommended him to the bishop of Winchester, who appointed him his chaplain, and soon after gave him a prebend in his cathedral, together with the rectory of Brightwell, Berks. In 1717 a verdict for a breach of promise of marriage being obtained against him for £2000., he retired for some time abroad. His death, June 10th, 1726, was occasioned by his falling into a ditch near his garden door. Besides the *Fabularum Æsopicarum Delectus*, a book of his poems, entitled *Antonii Alsopi Ædis Christi olim alumni Odarum Libri duo*, and several pieces in Dodsley's collection remain.

ALSTEDIUS (John Henry), a protestant divine, one of the most indefatigable writers of the seventeenth century, was professor of philosophy and divinity at Herborn, whence he removed into Transylvania, to be professor at Alba Julia, and continued there until his death, in 1638. He wrote, 1. *An Encyclopædia*. 2. *Triumphus Bibliorum Sacrorum, seu Encyclopædia Biblica*, 12mo. 1620; and united, with his laborious pursuits as an Encyclopædist, some sanguine and peculiar views of prophecy.

ALVA (Don Ferdinando Alvares de Toledo, duke of), was born in 1508, of an illustrious Spanish family, and made a general by Charles V. at the early age of thirty. He received his military education under his grandfather, Frederic of Toledo, distinguished himself in the Imperial and Spanish armies, and was considered as an officer of great promise. His military talents were united with an unrelenting temper, and as much ferocious cruelty and oppression as ever stained the page of history. After the general peace in 1559 the king of Spain found leisure to attempt the reduction of his revolted provinces of the Netherlands, and determined to employ Alva for that object. He entered Brussels in August 1567, and his arrival spread consternation and dismay over all the provinces. Counts Egmont and Horn, two of the most distinguished patriots, were immediately imprisoned, tried, and executed. In a short time the duchess of Parma, the regent, quitted her government, and Alva was thus left at liberty to act without control. He had not only allotted to him the command of the army, but the presidency of the council of state, of justice, and of the finances. To the protestants he allowed a month for leaving the country; but the bloodhounds of the inquisition were secretly set upon them, and ordered to seize their prey. The people fled in consternation, and 20,000 of them were in a short time dispersed over France, England, and Germany. In a few months nearly 2000 persons had suffered by the hands of the executioner. The citizens of Antwerp ventured to petition Alva to abate the rigour of persecution; but their request was received with scorn by the haughty bigot. The people were finally driven to seek relief in open rebellion to an authority which they would otherwise have respected, and happily found a leader in the prince of Orange. He was, however,

unsuccessful in his first attempts, and obliged to disband his army. The success of Alva over the prince of Orange, and the congratulations of the pope for his efforts to suppress heresy, now inspired him with increased arrogance, and led to those absurdities of wanton despotism which produced the subsequent difficulties of his administration, and eventually established the republic of Holland. The prince of Orange, seeing the general discontent, again prepared for invasion; and those who had been driven into exile by persecution, fitted out armed ships, and visited the coasts of their country as enemies and pirates. The revolt in North Holland became general. A meeting of the states, held at Dort, determined to acknowledge the prince of Orange as their governor and commander of their forces by sea and land. At last the Spanish troops mutinied, and the fleet of the governor was defeated by the rebel Zealanders. Upon this Alva solicited leave to retire; and Philip, seeing little hopes of reducing the rebels under such an unpopular chief, granted his request. He left the Netherlands accordingly in 1573, and retired to his estates until Philip again employed him to reduce the kingdom of Portugal. At the advanced age of seventy he accomplished this service, and did not long survive it. He died in 1582, leaving few equals in this career of infamy in modern times.

AMBOISE (George D'), a cardinal, was born in 1460. He became successively bishop of Montauban, archbishop of Narbonne, and lastly of Rouen. Louis XII. made him prime minister, and he soon acquired just popularity by taking off the taxes which had usually been levied on the people at the accession of every new monarch. The king, by his advice, undertook the conquest of the Milanese, and succeeded. Soon after 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. He died in 1510; and on his death-bed often said to the friar who attended him, 'Brother John, why have not I been my whole life brother John?'

AMBROSE (St.), bishop of Milan, one of the most eminent fathers of the fourth century, born in Gaul A.D. 333, according to Dr. Cave, or according to Dupin in 340. His father was at this time pretorian prefect in Gaul. He soon acquired a considerable share of secular learning; and pleaded before Probus with so much success, that he was appointed his assessor, and soon after governor of the provinces of Liguria and Æmilia. He settled at Milan; where, in 374, upon the death of the bishop, there being a great contest between the Catholics and Arians concerning the choice of a new bishop, Ambrose thought it his duty, as governor, to go to the church to compose the tumult. At the close of his address to the people, a child exclaimed, 'Ambrose is bishop!' The voice of the infant was regarded by the multitude as a divine intimation to elect the orator to that office, which was accordingly done. Ambrose expressed considerable reluctance to accept the office, and adopted expedients to induce a change, which seem singular enough; such as acting with unwonted harshness and severity in his magisterial capacity, and receiving into his house women of bad character. He was, however, ordained towards the

latter end of 374, or beginning of 375. In this office he met with much opposition from the Arians. Theodosius having defeated Maximus, and restored Valentinian, committed great cruelties at Thessalonica, and Ambrose exhorted him to repentance in a pastoral letter. Soon after this, the emperor coming to Milan, went to receive the sacrament at the great church; but Ambrose denied him entrance, and represented his guilt in the most forcible and pathetic terms. About a year after, Ambrose, being convinced of the sincerity of his repentance, admitted him into the church. Ambrose died at Milan the 4th of April, 397. The most considerable of his works is the *De Officiis*; but his writings are intermixed with many strange and peculiar opinions.

AMERBACH (John), a learned printer of Basil, in Switzerland, in the fifteenth century. He first made use of the Roman type instead of the Gothic and Italic. He died in 1515.

AMERICUS (Vespucius.) See **VESPUCCI**.

AMES (William, D. D.), a learned Calvinistic divine in the reigns of James I. and Charles I., celebrated for his controversial writings, was of a respectable Norfolk family; born in 1576. He died at Rotterdam in 1633. He wrote, 1. *A fresh Suit against the Ceremonies*. 2. *Lectiones in Psalmos Davidis*. 3. *Medulla Theologiæ*; and several scientific pieces.

AMES (Joseph), secretary to the society of antiquaries, was originally a ship-chandler in Wapping. He devoted himself to the study of antiquities, and published a work, entitled *Typographical Antiquities*; being an historical account of printing in England, with some memoirs of our ancient printers. His principal works are:—1. *Catalogue of English Printers from 1471 to 1700*, 4to. 2. *An index to Lord Pembroke's Coins*. 3. *A Catalogue of English Heads*, or, an account of 2000 English prints, describing what is peculiar to each. 4. *Parentalia*, or *Memoirs of the family of Wren*, 1750, folio. He died in 1759.

AMHERST (Jeffery), lord, descended from an ancient family at Sevenoaks, in Kent, was born in 1717. He was aid-du-camp to General Ligonier, at the battles of Dettingen, Fontenoy, and Rocoux. In 1756 he was appointed colonel, and as major-general in 1758 he commanded at the siege of Louisbourg. The same year he was appointed commander-in-chief in America, and governor of Virginia. On the accession of George III. he was made knight of the bath, and in 1763 returned to England. In 1771 he was appointed governor of Guernsey, and the year following lieutenant-general of the ordnance. In 1776 he was created Baron Amherst, and in 1778 was commander-in-chief of the British army in England. In 1782 he received the gold stick from the king; but on the change of ministers his military appointments were transferred to other hands. He was again appointed to the command of the army in 1793, but in 1795 resigned to make way for the Duke of York, when his lordship was made field-marshal. He died in 1798, and his remains were interred in Sevenoaks church. The title devolved to his nephew.

AMILCAR, or **HAMILCAR**, was the name of several Carthaginian captains, the most celebrated of whom is

Amilcar Barca, the father of Hannibal, who during five years infested the coast of Italy, but the Romans defeated him near Trapani, 242 years before Christ; and this put an end to the first Punic war. Amilcar began the second, and landed in Spain, where he subdued the most warlike nations; but, as he was preparing for an expedition against Italy, he was killed in battle, U. C. 526, A. A. C. 228. He left three sons, and made Hannibal, his eldest son, swear an eternal enmity against the Romans.

AMORY (Thomas), a dissenting minister of some eminence, and pastor of the Old Jewry meeting, was born at Taunton in 1701, and died in 1774. His works consisted of *Sermons*, *A Dialogue on Devotion*; *Forms of Devotion for the Closet*; *the Life of Mr. Henry Grove*; *Memoirs of Dr. Benson*, and of *Dr. Sam. Chandler*.

AMURATH, or **AMURAT I.**, the fourth emperor of the Turks, succeeded Solyman in 1360. He took from the Greeks Gallipoli, Thrace, and Adrianople, which last he chose for the place of his residence. He is said to have gained thirty-six battles; and, in order to form a body of devoted life-guards, appointed his officers to seize annually the fifth part of the Christian youth taken in war. These formed the first corps of *Jamissaries*, or new soldiers, who soon became the chief strength of the Ottoman armies. At length the death of Lazarus, despot of Servia, who had endeavoured in vain to stop the progress of Amurath's arms, touched Milo, one of his servants, in so sensible a manner, that in revenge he stabbed the sultan in the midst of his troops, and killed him upon the spot, A. D. 1389.

AMYOT (James), was born of an obscure family at Melun in 1514, and studied philosophy at Paris. He was naturally dull, but diligence made amends for his defects. Amyot was first received into the house of one of the king's ministers, as tutor to his children; where he obtained the patronage of Margaret, duchess of Berry, sister to Francis I. through whose influence he was made professor of Greek and Latin in the University of Bourges. Having accompanied Morvillier to Venice, in his embassy from Henry II., he visited Rome, and resided there for two years. Soon after, he was recommended to the king, as preceptor for his two younger sons. Charles IX. gave him the abbey of Cornelius de Compeigne, and made him grand almoner of France, and bishop of Auxerre. He was also appointed curate of the University of Paris; and Henry III. made him commander of the order of the Holy Ghost. Some time before his death he was asked to compile a history of France, to which he replied, 'I love my sovereigns too well to write their lives.' He died in 1593. His great work is his excellent translation of *Plutarch's Lives and Morals*.

ANACREON, a Greek poet at Teos, a city of Ionia, flourished about A. A. C. 532. Polycrates, tyrant of Samos, invited him to his court, and made him share with him in his business and his pleasures; which however he afterwards quitted for Athens, where he remained in great favour with Hipparchus, until the death of his patron obliged him to return to his native city; whence he retired to Abdera on the breaking out of the disturbances under Histæus; and died there,



JOS^H AMES.



AMILGAR.



W^M AMES.



AMYOT.



ANAGREON.



ANURATHI I.



AMERICUS.

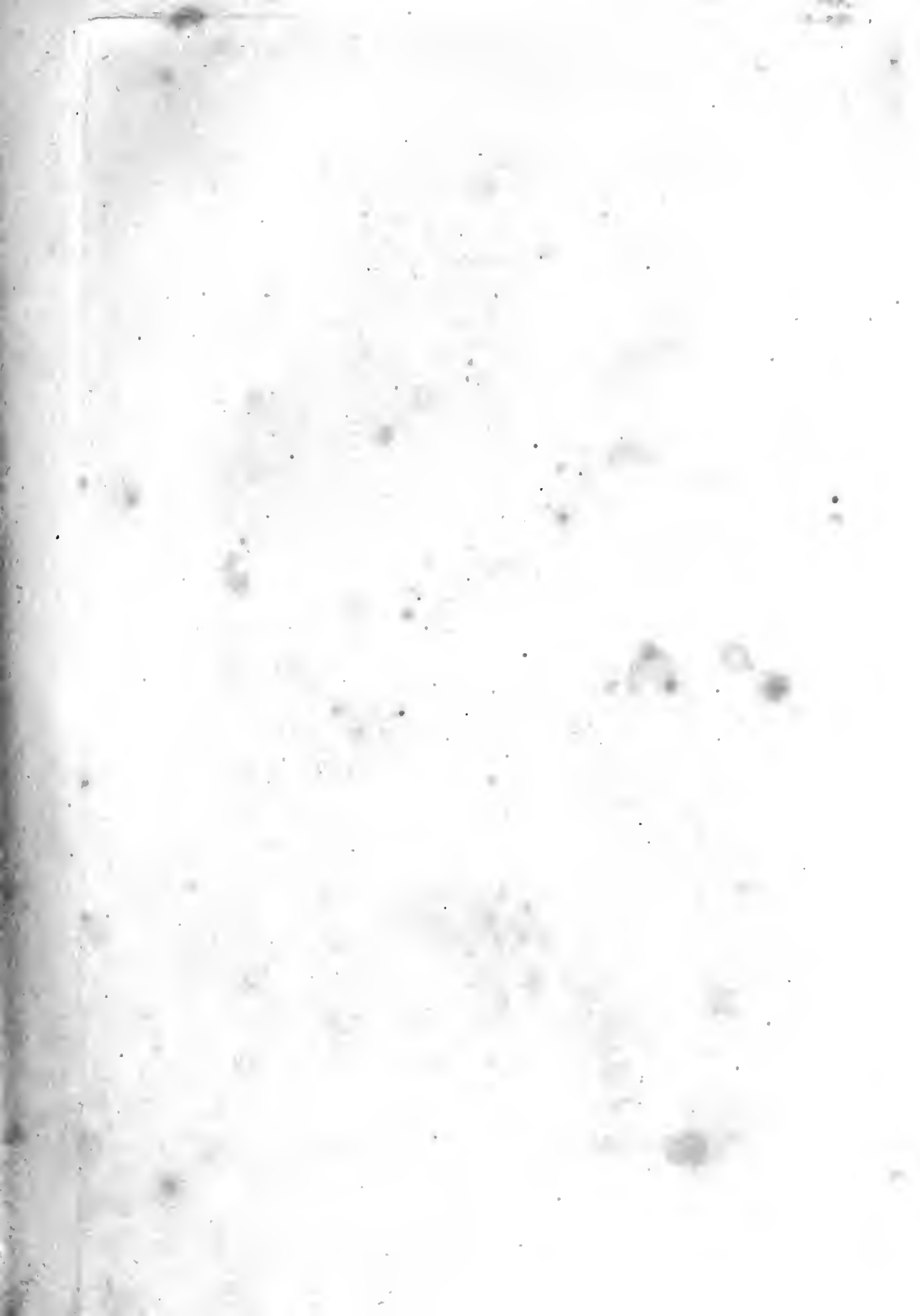


AMHERST.



T. ANIORY.







S^t EDM^d ANDERSON.



M. ANGELO.



JAS ANDERSON.



ANKERSTJERN.



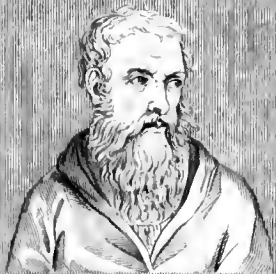
ANKERSTJERN.



M.P. ANDREWS.



EARL OF ANGLESEY.



JOHN ANDREAS.



LANCELOT ANDREWS.

being choked it is said with a grape stone, at the age of eighty-five. His poetry, for the most part in praise of wine, and of the appetites which have been so often and improperly dignified by the name of love, has been frequently translated into English.

ANDERSON (Sir Edmund), a younger son of an ancient Scotch family settled in Lincolnshire. He studied at Lincoln College, Oxford; and in the Inner Temple. He was appointed queen Elizabeth's serjeant-at-law in the nineteenth year of her reign; and in 1582 lord chief justice of the common pleas. He was one of the commissioners to try Mary queen of Scots; and died in 1605. His works are, 1. Reports of many principal Cases in the Common Bench. 2. Resolutions and Judgments on the Cases agitated in all the Courts in the latter end of the reign of queen Elizabeth.

ANDERSON (James), a Scottish miscellaneous writer of great eminence, was born about the year 1739 at Hermiston, a village six miles from Edinburgh. His family had long been respectable farmers, and he was designed to be the plodding occupier of the paternal farm; but having, as he informs us, read Home's Essay on Agriculture, and finding that he could not understand the reasoning for want of chemical knowledge, he immediately resolved to attend Dr. Cullen's lectures on that science, and found in this learned author a sincere friend, who carefully directed his future studies. The farm having devolved to him he introduced for the first time the small two-horse plough, at present in universal use over the greater part of Scotland. Having occupied Hermiston for a few years he took, while yet a minor, a larger farm in the wilds of Aberdeenshire, consisting of about 1300 acres of land almost in a state of nature. In the midst of the difficulties with which he had to contend in bringing this tract into cultivation, he began his career as an author with his *Essays on Planting, &c.* first printed in the year 1771 in the *Edinburgh Weekly Magazine*, under the signature of *Agricola*. His *Essays on Agriculture, Observations on National Industry*, and several of his early writings, were composed during a residence of more than twenty years at Monkshill, the name of the above-mentioned farm. In 1768 our author married Miss Seton, of Mounie, who brought him thirteen children. In the year 1780 the honorary degrees of A. M. and LL. D. were conferred on him by the university of Aberdeen. In 1783 he removed to the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, and about the same year printed and circulated proposals for establishing the Northern British Fisheries. He was applied to by the treasury to undertake a survey of the western coast of Scotland, for the purpose of obtaining further information on this topic; to which, with great public spiritedness, he devoted himself without any recompense. In 1788 he was deprived of his wife. We next find him engaged in preparing for the publication of the *Bee*, a weekly periodical work designed for the dissemination of useful knowledge among all ranks, and which met in the first instance with the greatest encouragement from the public. Having settled most of his family, he removed to the vicinity of London about the year 1797. In April, 1799, appeared the first number of his *Recreations*, a miscellaneous monthly publication, having for

its principal objects agriculture and natural history; it was continued to the extent of 6 vols. 8vo. During the publication of them he wrote and printed separately his *Correspondence with General Washington*, and a *Calm Investigation of the Scarcity of Grain*. The 37th number of his *Recreations*, which appeared in March, 1802, is his last publication. Dr. Anderson died on the 15th of October, 1809, aged sixty-nine.

ANDREAS (John,) a celebrated canonist in the fourteenth century, was born at Mugello near Florence. He became professor of canon law at Padua, Pisa, and afterwards at Bologna. Andreas had a daughter named Novella, whom he used to send to read lectures to the students when he was unable; and lest her beauty should prevent the attention of the hearers, she had a little curtain drawn before her. He died of the plague at Bologna in 1348, after he had been a professor forty-five years: he was buried in the church of the Dominicans.

ANDREWS (Lancelot,) bishop of Winchester, was born at London in 1555, and educated at Cambridge. He was first bishop of Chichester, then of Ely, and in 1618 was raised to the see of Winchester. He was considered one of the best preachers and scholars of his age. This great prelate died at Winchester-house in 1626, aged seventy-one, and was buried in St. Saviour's church. Milton, at seventeen years of age, wrote a beautiful Latin elegy on his death. Bishop Andrews had, 1. A share in the translation of the Bible, from Genesis to 2 Kings, inclusively. He also wrote, 2. *Tortura Torti*, in answer to a work of cardinal Bellarmine, in which that prelate assumed the name of Matthew Tortus. 3. *A Manual of Private Devotions*: and, 4. *A Manual of Directions for the Visitation of the Sick*; besides Sermons and Tracts, in English and Latin, published after his death.

ANDREWS (Miles Peter), the son of an eminent merchant of London, coming into a considerable fortune by the death of an elder brother, devoted himself to writing for the stage. His dramas are *Belphegor*, a comic opera; *Summer Amusements*, ditto; *Fire and Water*, ditto; *Best Bidder*, a comedy; *The Election*, a musical interlude; *The Mysteries of the Castle*, a comedy; *Dissipation*, ditto; *Baron Kinkerrankotsdarsprackengotchdern*, ditto; *Better late than Never*, ditto. His death, which was sudden, took place in 1815.

ANGELO (Michael, de Buonarrotti), an incomparable painter, sculptor, and architect, born in 1474, in the territory of Arezzo in Tuscany. He was the disciple of Dominico Ghirlandaio, and erected an academy of painting and sculpture in Florence, under the patronage of Lorenzo de Medici; which upon the troubles of that house, he was obliged to remove to Bologna. About this time he formed a Cupid, which he carried to Rome, broke off one of its arms, and buried it in a place he knew would soon be dug up, keeping the arm by him. It was accordingly found, and sold to Cardinal St. Gregory for an antique; until Michael, to their confusion and his own credit, discovered the artifice and confirmed it by the deficient arm which he produced. At the desire of pope Paul III. he executed his most celebrated picture of the last judgment. M. Angelo has the character of being the greatest designer that

ever lived; and it is universally allowed that no painter ever understood anatomy better. He died at Rome in 1564.

ANGERSTEIN (John Julius), a distinguished patron of the fine arts, was born at St. Petersburg in 1735, and first came to England under the patronage of A. Thompson, esq. with whom he was partner in business upwards of fifty years. His celebrated collection of paintings, esteemed inferior to none of the same extent in Europe, has been purchased since his death by the English government at an expense of £60,000. Mr. A. died at Woodlands, Blackheath, January 22, 1822, aged ninety-one.

ANGLESEY, earl of, son of the first viscount Valentia, took an active but not an honourable part in the troubles of king Charles I.'s reign; and, after siding alternately with the republicans and royalists, at length contributed materially to the Restoration. He wrote, 1. Truth unveiled in behalf of the Church of England. 2. A Letter from a Person of Honor in the Country. 3. The Privileges of the House of Lords and Commons, &c. 4. The King's Right of Indulgence in Spiritual Matters, &c. 5. Memoirs intermixed with Moral, Political, and Historical Observations, &c. 8vo. 1693.

ANGOSCIOLA (Sophonisba), a celebrated female artist born at Cremona, in 1533, of a noble family. In 1561 Sophonisba went to Madrid with her three sisters, and while there painted the portrait of Queen Isabella, which the king sent to Pope Pius IV. She returned to her native place in 1575, where, by continual application to her profession, she lost her sight. In this state she was visited by Vandyck, who used to say that he had received more practical knowledge of the principles of his art from a blind woman, than by studying all the works of the best masters in Italy. She died at Cremona in 1626. She had three sisters, viz. Lucia, Europa, and Ann Maria, all celebrated painters of their time.

ANKERSTROM (John James), a Swedish officer, who assassinated king Gustavus at a masked ball in 1702; he was beheaded in the same year, after first having lost his right hand.

ANNE OF CLEVES, the wife of Henry VIII. king of England, was the daughter of John III. duke of Cleves. A portrait of her, drawn by Holbein, having been shown to the English monarch by Thomas lord Cromwell, he demanded her in marriage; but it was not long before he was disgusted with the 'Flanders Mare,' as he contemptuously called her, and a divorce ensued. Anne died in 1557.

ANNE OF AUSTRIA, queen of France, was the daughter of Philip III. of Spain, and in 1615 married Louis XIII. On her husband's death she became sole regent of France during the minority. She however, brought upon herself the hatred of the nation, by her boundless confidence in cardinal Mazarine, and was forced to flee from Paris. In a little time matters were accommodated; and when her son took the government into his own hands, in 1661, she gave up all concern with public affairs, and spent the remainder of her life in retirement. She died in 1666.

ANNE HYDE. See **HYDE**.

ANNE, queen of Great Britain, second daughter of

James II. by his first wife lady Anne Hyde, was born in 1664. In 1683 she married prince George of Denmark, by whom she had several children, but they all died young. Upon the invasion of England by the prince of Orange, prince George joined the camp of the advancing prince. When this news reached London, the princess Anne, dreading the king's displeasure, withdrew herself to Nottingham. The intelligence of her flight was the occasion of great distress to her father. 'God help me,' cried he, in the extremity of his agony; 'my own children have forsaken me!' Upon her disappearance, James was thought to have put her to death; and if the truth had not been seasonably discovered, a massacre of the priests and catholics might have ensued. When the settlement of the crown, in 1689, on the prince and princess of Orange, took place, it was enacted that the princess of Denmark should succeed after the death of the prince and princess of Orange. In 1702 she ascended the throne, and her reign was a continued blaze of public glory. One of the greatest and most important events of this reign was the union of the English and Scottish nations. Amidst all its prosperous events, however, much party contention prevailed during the greatest part of her reign; and towards the close of it, her high church predilections, and her desire to provide for the reinstatement of the Stuart family, threatened to throw the nation into confusion, which was prevented by her death in 1714, in the 55th year of her age. Queen Anne, too much the dupe of her ministers and favorites, in her private character was amiable, and not without understanding; and was sufficiently beloved by her subjects to have been commonly designated the good Queen Anne.

ANSON (George lord), was born in 1697, at his father's seat in Staffordshire, and early manifested an inclination to the sea. He first obtained a command in 1722, but did not acquire celebrity till he was placed at the head of an expedition to the South Sea, in 1740. After losing all his ships but one, and encountering many difficulties, but not without having severely harassed the Spanish settlements, he was so fortunate as to capture a rich galleon, on her passage from Acapulco to Manilla, and bring her to England in safety, after an absence of nearly four years. He was successively made rear-admiral of the blue, a lord of the admiralty, rear-admiral of the white, and vice-admiral of the blue. In 1747 he defeated a French squadron, and captured six men of war, and four East Indianmen. He was rewarded with a barony, and rose through all the intermediate ranks, till he became admiral, and commander-in-chief of the British fleet. Lord Anson died in 1762. He was a brave and able seaman, but had little knowledge of the world, and his love of gaming made him often the dupe of sharpers.

ANTISTHENES, a Greek philosopher, founder of the sect of the Cynics, was born at Athens, and in early life was a soldier. His first preceptor was Gorgias the sophist, but he afterwards attended the lectures of Socrates. Antisthenes affected great austerity, wore an old ragged cloak, permitted his beard to grow, and was scarcely to be distinguished from a common beggar. Socrates perceiving this said to him, 'Why, O Anti-



ANGOSCIOLA.



QUEEN ANNE.



ANTOINETTE.



ANTONINUS PIUS.



ANNE OF AUSTRIA.



ANTISTHEMES.



ANNE HYDE.



ANSON.



ANNE OF CLEVELS.



thenes, art thou so ostentatious; through thy rags I discover thy vanity.' Laertius informs us there were ten volumes of his works; and he has given us many of his apophthegms.

— ANTOINETTE MARIE. See MARIA ANTOINETTA.

ANTONINUS (Aurelius Fulvius), surnamed Pius, the Roman emperor, was born at Lanuvium in Italy, A. D. 86, of a family originally from Nismes in Languedoc. His character was in all respects one of the noblest that can be imagined; and he had the title of Pius given him by the senate. He managed the public revenues with great frugality, yet was extremely generous; was fond of peace, and in war preferred the reputation of justice to all the advantages which might be gained by victory. He was more intent upon preserving the bounds of his empire than extending them; and he often made use of Scipio's expression, that he chose rather to save one citizen than kill a thousand enemies. This great and good emperor died in 161, aged seventy-five, having reigned twenty-three years.

ANTONIUS MARCUS, the triumvir, was grandson of the celebrated orator of the same name, and son of Antonius, surnamed Cretensis, from his wars in Crete. When the civil war broke out Antony espoused the cause of Caesar, for which he was made a tribune of the people. Caesar, having made himself master of Rome, gave Antonius the government of Italy; and at the battle of Pharsalia confided so much in him, that he entrusted him with the command of the left wing of his army. After Caesar was made dictator he made Antonius general of the horse, in which station he exerted his power with the utmost violence. He was made consul, when Caesar enjoyed that honor for the last time. On Caesar's death he harangued the populace with great art, and raised their fury against his murderers; but his haughty behaviour made him lose all the advantages his affected concern for Caesar had gained him. His ill-treatment of Octavius, and quarrel with him, produced another civil war, which ended in an accommodation fatal to the peace of Rome. Many of the most illustrious Romans were sacrificed by proscription to cement this bloody league, which is known by the name of the 'second triumvirate.' But the triumvirs were too ambitious, and hated one another too much, to be long united. Antonius went into Asia to raise money; and, during his absence, Fulvia his wife quarrelled with Octavius. When Antonius was in Asia the famous Cleopatra inspired him with the most violent passion. Finding Octavius was become publicly his enemy, Antonius entered into a confederacy with Sextus Pompeius. He then went into Italy to meet Octavius in battle, but Fulvia, who had been the promoter of this war, dying, Octavius and Antonius came to an agreement; one of the conditions of which was, that they should together attack Pompey, though the former had lately made an alliance with him. Antonius then married Octavia, sister to Octavius, but returned soon after to his beloved Cleopatra and lived with her. Octavius took hold of this pretence to begin the war again; and, in the sea-fight at Actium, he gained a complete victory. The infatuated Antonius fell upon his own sword, and Cleopatra stung herself

to death with an asp to avoid gracing the victor's triumph at Rome.

APULEIUS (Lucius), a Platonic philosopher, universally known by his celebrated work entitled the Golden Ass. He lived in the second century under the Antonines, and was born at Madaura, a Roman colony in Africa. He studied at Carthage, Athens, and Rome, and learned the Latin tongue without the help of a master. He was of an inquisitive disposition, especially in religious matters: this prompted him to take several journeys, and to enter into several different societies of religion. He spent his whole fortune almost in travelling; so that, when he was about to dedicate himself to the service of Osiris, he had not money enough to defray the expense attending the ceremonies of the reception, and was obliged to pawn his clothes to raise the necessary sum. He supported himself afterwards by pleading causes; and, as he was a great master of eloquence, many considerable causes were intrusted to him. He married a very rich widow named Pudentilla. This marriage brought upon him a troublesome law-suit. The lady's relations, pretending he made use of sorcery to gain her heart and money, accused him of being a magician. Apuleius, however, was under no great difficulty of making his defence. The Apology is still extant, and is reckoned a very fine piece. Apuleius was indefatigable in his studies; and composed several books in verse and prose; but most of them are lost. He took great pleasure in declaiming, and was heard generally with great applause. When he declaimed at Ocea the audience cried out with one voice, that they ought to confer upon him the honor of citizen. The citizens of Carthage heard him with great satisfaction, and erected a statue to him; and several other cities did him the same honor. Several critics have published notes on Apuleius's Golden Ass, and there have been translations of it into different languages.

AQUINAS (St. Thomas), styled the Angelical Doctor, was of the ancient family of the counts of Aquino, and was born in the castle of Aquino, in the Terra di Lavoro in Italy, A. D. 1224 or 1225. He entered into the Dominicans; and, after having taught school divinity in most of the Italian universities, at last settled at Naples; where he spent the rest of his life in study, reading lectures, and acts of piety; and was so far from having views of ambition that he refused the archbishopric of that city. He died in 1274 leaving an amazing number of writings, which were printed at Venice in seventeen folio volumes, A. D. 1490. He was canonised in the year 1323; and Pius V., who was of the same order with him, gave him, in 1567, the title of the Fifth Doctor of the church, and appointed his festival to be kept with the same solemnity as those of the other four doctors. His authority has always been of great importance in the school of the Roman Catholics.

ARAM (Eugene), a native of Yorkshire, in England, who, though very scantily educated by his parents, acquired a considerable knowledge of the mathematics, and of the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and Chaldee languages. In 1744 he became a teacher

of Latin and writing at a school in London, where he continued two years, and afterwards was assistant in a boarding-school at Hayes in Middlesex. Some time subsequently he was employed in transcribing the acts of parliament to be registered in chancery; and in 1757 assisted in the free-school at Lynn. About this time he studied history, antiquity, heraldry, and botany. In addition to which he was no contemptible poet. He investigated the Celtic, as far as possible, in all its dialects; and had begun to form collections, and make comparisons between the Celtic, English, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, and to form a Comparative Lexicon. But in the midst of these learned and laborious enquiries he was, in 1758, apprehended at Lynn for murdering one Daniel Clarke, thirteen years before, and was carried to York castle. At his trial, in August 1759, he made a very able defence, but was found guilty, and next morning confessed the crime, which he ascribed to his jealousy of Clarke. When his irons were taken off his arm was found cut in two places with a razor; and he was taken thence to the gallows at York, and hanged.

ARATUS, a famous general of the Achæans, who at twenty years of age commenced the attempt to deliver Greece from its tyrants, and establish one general republic among the different states. He began by expelling Nicocles the tyrant of his native country, Sicyon; which he thereby joined to the Achæan league, A. A. C. 253. Two years afterwards he took the fort of Acrocorinthus, and delivered Corinth from the Macedonian yoke. Being afterwards repeatedly elected general of the league, he delivered Argos and several other Grecian states from their tyrants. But in the midst of this successful career, while the league was flourishing throughout Peloponnesus, it was deserted by the Lacedæmonians, whose king, Cleomenes III., joined the Ætolians and defeated Aratus; A.A.C. 235. By the advice of Aratus the Achæans called in the assistance of Antigonus II. king of Macedonia, who joined the league and defeated Cleomenes: but Aratus was afterwards poisoned by his ungrateful successor Philip VI., whom he had newly restored, in the second year of the 141st Olympiad, and the sixty-second of his age. He was interred at Sicyon, and received the greatest honors from his countrymen. Polybius gives us a high character of Aratus's Commentaries on History, which are lost.

ARBUTHNOT (John), M.D. was born in the parish of Arbutnot, and was educated, and graduated at Aberdeen. He was the son of Alexander Arbutnot, episcopal minister of that parish, who was deprived for nonconformity in 1689. The difficulties in which his family was involved, on account of their political principles, determined him to go to London, where for some time he taught mathematics; and while he was thus employed he published his Examination of Dr. Woodward's Account of the Deluge. This tract, which abounded with learning and good sense, made him known. He published soon after his Essay on the Usefulness of Mathematics. In the profession of physic he advanced by slow but sure degrees; and his reputation in it was at length fully established by a successful cure which he performed on Prince

George of Denmark. Queen Anne, in consequence of it, appointed him one of her physicians in ordinary in 1709; and some years before this his extensive knowledge had procured his admission into the Royal Society. His talents and worth were his strongest recommendations to men of wit and learning; and he entered into particular connexions with Pope and Swift, with whom he joined in publishing several volumes of miscellanies; among which are the well-known Memoirs of Martinus Scriblerus, a satire of infinite humor on the abuses of human learning. In 1715 he assisted Pope and Gay in the Three Hours after Marriage, a dramatic performance; in 1727 he published Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures; and in 1732 his valuable tract concerning The Nature and Choice of Aliments appeared; which, the year after, was followed by his remarks on The Effects of Air on the Human Bodies. A constitutional asthma had distressed him at different periods of his life, and proved fatal to him in 1734. In all respects he appears to have been a most accomplished and amiable person. He proved himself equal to any of his contemporaries in wit and learning, and he was superior to most men in the moral duties, and in acts of benevolence. His letter to Mr. Pope, written as it were upon his death-bed, and which no one can read without emotion, discovers such a noble fortitude of mind at the approach of his dissolution, as could be inspired only by the calm retrospect of an uninterrupted course of virtue. In 1751 came out, at Glasgow, The Miscellaneous Works of the late Dr. Arbuthnot; which are said to comprehend, with what is inserted in Swift's Miscellanies, all the pieces of wit and humor of this admirable author; but the greater part of them is denied by his son to be his composition. When his attention was attracted by any singular occurrence, he generally wrote his thoughts upon it in a large folio which he kept in his parlour; and from this probably some slight and imperfect essays might get abroad into the world. A vein of good-natured pleasantry runs through all his pieces of this kind; and serves to confirm the character Swift gave of him to a lady desiring to know his opinion of Dr. Arbuthnot; 'He has more wit than we all have, and his humanity is equal to his wit.'

ARCHIMEDES, a celebrated geometrician, was born at Syracuse, in the island of Sicily, and related to Hiero, king of Syracuse. He was remarkable for his extraordinary application to mathematical studies; in which he used to be so much engaged that his servants were often obliged to take him from them by force. He is said to have formed a glass sphere of surprising workmanship, wherein the motions of the heavenly bodies were represented; and he immediately discovered the exact quantity of the silver, which a goldsmith had fraudulently mixt with the gold in a crown he had made for the king. He took the hint of this discovery from his perceiving the water rise up the sides of the bath as he went into it, and was filled with such joy that he ran naked out of the bath, crying *Ευρηκα! Ευρηκα!* 'I have found it! I have found it!' By the invention of machines he for a long time defended Syracuse on its being besieged by Marcellus. On the city's being taken, that



ARATUS.



ARCHIMEDES.



MARC ANTONY.



ARAM.



ARCHIMEDES.



L. ARETIN.



AQUINAS.



P. ARETIN.



APULEIUS.

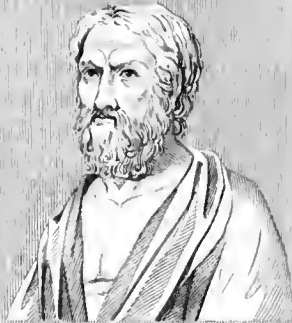




ARISTIDES.



ARNE.



ARISTOPHANES.



GENL ARNOLD.



ARMINE.



ARISTOTLE.



ARNAULD.



ARMINIUS.



J. ARNOLD.

general commanded his soldiers to have a particular regard to the safety of this truly great man; but his care was ineffectual. 'What gave Marcellus the greatest concern (says Plutarch), was the unhappy Archimedes, who was at that time in his museum, and his mind as well as his eyes so fixed and intent upon some geometrical figures, that he neither heard the noise and hurry of the Romans, nor perceived that the city was taken. In this depth of study and contemplation a soldier came suddenly upon him and commanded him to follow to Marcellus, which he refusing to do till he had finished his problem, the soldier, in a rage, drew his sword and ran him through the body.' This happened A. A. C. 208. Cicero, when he was quæstor in Italy, discovered his tomb, on which was carved a cylinder and sphere. Some of the works of this great man are lost: of those which are preserved the best edition is that published at London, 1675, 4to. Among the works of Archimedes which are lost we may reckon the descriptions of the following inventions, which we may gather from himself and other ancient authors: 1. His account of the method which he used to discover the mixture of the gold and silver in the crown. 2. His description of the *Κοχλῖα*, or *Κοχλῖον*, an engine to draw water out of places where it is stagnated. Athenæus, speaking of the prodigious ship built by the order of Hiero, tells us that Archimedes invented the cochlion, by means of which the hold, notwithstanding its depth, could be drained by one man. 3. The *ΕΜ*, by means of which (according to Athenæus) he launched Hiero's great ship. 4. The *Τρισπωστον*, of the power of which Tzetzes gives a hyperbolical relation. 5. The machines he used in the defence of Syracuse against Marcellus. Of these we have an account in Polybius, Livy, and Plutarch. 6. His burning-glasses, with which he is said to have set fire to the Roman galleys. 7. His pneumatic and hydraulic engines, concerning which he wrote books, according to Tzetzes.

ARETINO (Leonard), one of the most learned men of the fifteenth century, was secretary to the republic of Florence, and translated from the Greek into Latin some of Plutarch's Lives, and Aristotle's Ethics: he also composed three books of the Punic war, as a supplement to Livy; the history of the transactions in Italy during his time; that of ancient Greece; that of the Goths; that of the republic of Florence; and many other books. He died in 1443, aged seventy-four.

ARETINO (Peter), a native of Arezzo, lived in the sixteenth century. He was famous for his satirical writings; and did not spare even sovereigns, and thus obtained the title of the scourge of princes. Francis I., Charles V., most of the princes of Italy, several cardinals, and many noblemen, courted his friendship by presents, either because they liked his compositions, or perhaps from an apprehension of falling under the lash of his satire. Aretino became thereupon so insolent that he is said to have had a medal struck, on one side of which he is represented with these words, *IL DIVINO ARETINO*; and on the reverse, sitting upon a throne, receiving the presents of princes with these words, *I PRINCIPI TRIBUTATI DA POPOLI, TRIBUTANO IL*

SERVIDOR LORO. He used to boast that his lampoons did more service to the world than sermons; and it was said of him that he had subjected more princes by his pen than the greatest heroes by their arms. Aretino, however, wrote many irreligious and obscene pieces. Strange to say, while engaged in these licentious productions, he was also writing the lives of St. Thomas Aquinas, and St. Catherine of Sienna, and composed penitential hymns and other pieces of devotion. Aretino died at Venice in 1556, aged sixty-five years. In an epitaph written for him by an Italian wit, it is observed, 'that he satirised every one except his Maker, whom he spared only because he did not know him.'

ARISTIDES was the son of Lysimachus, of the tribe of Antiochis, and resided in the village of Alopece in Attica. Like that of his great rival Themistocles, his family was comparatively mean, and there seems to have been no particular advantages of their youth to which either were indebted for their renown: unless, indeed, their constant companionship may be so regarded; for they appear to have been brought up together from the age of boyhood, and to have developed in their juvenile sports much of that spirit of personal rivalry which afterwards appeared in their history. An innate integrity appeared very early in Aristides, who devoted himself to the study of the Spartan philosophy of Lycurgus. He disdained to flatter an unsteady and unwise populace; and, although an advocate for republicanism, he became a supporter of the aristocracy, and indulged perhaps an extreme contempt for the people. Truth, however, was ever his great object, and justice was his path. Themistocles, whose motives were those of ambition alone, chose the readiest way to accomplish his object by becoming an excessive favorer of the democracy. To this side he was also inclined by his ripening jealousy of Aristides. The rise of this aversion between these two eminent men it is most important to trace, in forming a just estimate of their actions, as it became the source of great disturbances in the Athenian state, and shook at times the constitution of their country to the centre. Nevertheless, when that country was in danger from foreign tyranny, the talents of both were as warmly united in protecting it. The first occasion which presented itself in illustration of their patriotism was the invasion of Attica by the Persians. Aristides and Themistocles were both amongst the ten generals who commanded the Athenian army at Marathon, under Callimachus the polemarch; and both signalled their courage and capacity before and after that conflict. Aristides was left in command of those Grecians who guarded the prisoners and the spoil. He was young as a commander, and well acquainted with the tempting power of gold; but his personal disinterestedness and the severity of his public justice were alike conspicuous on the occasion. Not only was the minutest part of the conquered treasure unappropriated to his own use, but he exerted every nerve to restrain the private plunder of others, considering the whole spoil as the property of the state.

The aristocracy of the city now began to regard Aristides as their best support; whilst the popular outcry

was in favor of Themistocles. The Athenian laws permitted every citizen in his turn to preside in the courts of justice; 'The gods forbid,' said Themistocles, 'that I should ever preside at a tribunal where my friends should not find more favor than strangers.' Aristides, on the contrary, held that on a seat of justice the inflexible rule of right should alone be his guide. On one occasion a plaintiff urged in favour of his suit, and in illustration of the evil dispositions of the accused, the wrongs which the defendant had committed against Aristides himself; who instantly interrupted him, and exclaimed, 'Mention your own cause, and the injuries you yourself have received; for I sit here as judge, and not as accuser; the suit is yours and not mine.' This unbending honesty soon procured to him a title perhaps the most illustrious of all antiquity—that of THE JUST.

The democratical power afforded by the ostracism allowed Themistocles the means of ultimately ruining this great man. The chief accusation of Aristides, brought forward at the instigation of Themistocles, was that very reputation for justice and honor which the former had so nobly acquired. Upon the occasion of this trial a story is recorded of Aristides, most strongly exemplifying his philosophy and his proud sense of internal rectitude. A clown from a village in Attica, who could neither read nor write, dazzled by the eloquence of Themistocles, advanced, during the trial, towards Aristides himself (with whose person he was unacquainted), and requested that he would mark for him the name of the accused upon his shell. Aristides, in surprise, asked the peasant of what crime that Athenian citizen had been guilty? or, 'Has he done you any personal injury?' said this illustrious patriot. 'No injury?' replied the peasant, 'No he has never done me any injury, nor do I know any public harm of him; but I am quite weary with hearing every body call him the Just.' Aristides smiled, took the shell from the man, and wrote upon it, as required, his own name for condemnation. His banishment took place B.C. 484.

Aristides was recalled from his banishment on the invasion of Xerxes, when he honorably proposed to Themistocles to bury their animosities, during the contest, for the good of their country, and used all his influence to second the views of his rival at the battle of Salamis. He was also of the greatest service in preserving concord among the confederates at the battle of Plataea; and after that conflict he terminated a dangerous quarrel concerning the honor of the day, by giving the palm to the Plataeans, and inducing the Lacedæmonians to do the same.

At the request of Themistocles, Aristides and Xantippus were associated with him as deputies for the improvement of Athens. He told them that he proposed to widen the Pyræum port into a capacious harbour for vessels of burden, and then to join it to the city by strong and extensive walls; and pressed upon his coadjutors the necessity of increasing the Athenian navy, if they wished to obtain any decided influence in the islands of Greece. Plutarch relates that Themistocles communicated to Aristides a plan for burning the fleets of the confederates, as they lay

at anchor, and thereby to render the Athenian the only naval power in Greece. Aristides, says this historian, answered to the assembly, that in his opinion nothing could be more advantageous to the people than to pursue the advice of Themistocles, but nothing more wicked; and the scheme was therefore abandoned. The defeats at Plataea and Mycale had disabled the enemy from again invading Greece, and it was now the fortune of the confederates, in their turn, to become the assailants. The Grecian fleet, consisting of thirty galleys of Attica, and twenty belonging to Sparta, and the other Peloponnesian states, were commanded by Pausanias the Lacedæmonian chieftain. Aristides (in conjunction with Cimon, the son of Miltiades), commanded the Athenian fleet under him: with this force the allies invaded Cyzicus, and then proceeded to ravage Byzantium. The imprudent conduct of the Lacedæmonian leader, on this expedition, was strikingly contrasted with the moderation and the wisdom of Aristides.

He insulted and treated tyrannically the chiefs of the confederates, who in consequence solicited Aristides to interpose his mediation with Pausanias, and to request of the Spartan a decided change of conduct: an interview between these chiefs, however, ended only in a direct insult to Aristides. The captains of the minor states now applied directly to Aristides, intreating him to receive their submission on the part of his country, and offering, if he would uphold them, to acknowledge Athens as the principal city of Greece. Aristides replied that he saw clearly the absolute necessity of their proposition; for that the general cause of Greece could never prosper under a discipline so tyrannical as that of the Spartans. He alleged, however, that his duty forbade him to hazard the safety and the honor of Athens, by attempting that in which he had no positive assurance of support. 'Perform,' continued he, 'some public and decided act, such as may fix irretrievably your future conduct beyond the possibility of recalling it. Do this, and the protection that can be afforded by the Athenian arms is yours.' Uliades and Antigoras, the Samian and Chian leaders, accordingly seized an immediate occasion to run their ships against the galley of Pausanias, as she rode in the station of honor at the head of the fleet. Pausanias threatened to punish them severely for this act of insolence and rebellion; but they undauntedly replied that he had better be silent, and thank fortune for her favors at Plataea; for to her, rather than to his own talents, was even that victory owing. The remembrance of that great action only, they now declared, restrained the confederated Grecians from avenging his past tyranny; and thenceforth they renounced all obedience or submission to him. Pausanias, astonished at this unexpected boldness, had scarcely time to pursue his inquiries respecting it, when the declaration was confirmed by all the colonists, who ranged themselves under the command of Aristides, and left the Spartan no other resource than to complain to his own countrymen. So imprudent, however, had been his conduct, that the Lacedæmonians themselves could not resent the insult, nor regain what he had lost.

Aristides, on his return, found himself at the very summit of popularity. But this great man foresaw that the war with Persia was likely to be of long duration, and that all the skill and resources of Athens would be required to maintain it. The necessity of a regulated scheme of finance throughout the different states of Greece was therefore now evident to him; but the difficulty of accomplishing it was also but too clear. Aristides was determined, however, to devote himself to this purpose while his popularity was as high amongst his countrymen as his general reputation throughout Greece. His arguments were no sooner advanced than their truth, and the character of the proposer, carried conviction to all parties; and the assessments of the several cities were left unreservedly to Aristides. He so completely satisfied all the states with the equity of his conduct in this affair, that his taxation was emphatically named 'the happy lot of Greece.' In the conclusion of this business he persuaded the states to a solemn oath of confederation and alliance, which they readily took.

The fame of Aristides was now complete. Themistocles, however, could not endure the settled fame of a rival. He could not but feel that the origin of the popularity of Aristides was the effect of his good fortune in executing designs not his own, and which had cost Themistocles much of the pain of their conception. 'Aristides,' he exclaimed in a general assembly, 'possesses the merits, not of a man, but of a money-chest, which only preserves safely what must first be deposited.'

The last public act of Aristides is found in his generous conduct towards his great rival. He expressed his decided aversion from the conduct of Cimon and Alcmaeon his persecutors, who wished to bring that great man to capital punishment; and was observed, on all occasions, to speak of Themistocles with more respect than ever. It was probably through his determined opposition to the efforts of his accusers, that Themistocles was permitted to leave Athens in safety. About four years after this event Aristides died in peace and in glory, in that country to which he had devoted his whole life, and which, at length, fully repaid his sufferings and his exertions with its full confidence, and with almost unlimited power. The last testimony to his virtues is found in the recorded fact that, although he was at his decease at the summit of his prosperity, he died poor. The expenses of his funeral were defrayed by the state, and portions from the public purse were awarded to his son Lysimachus and his two daughters. Some years afterwards, a grandson of Aristides was reduced to obtaining a livelihood by explaining divinations and dreams.

ARISTOPHANES, a celebrated comic poet of Athens, was contemporary with Plato, Socrates, and Euripides. According to some writers he was a Rhodian by birth, and was born about B.C. 460. Others state that he was a native of Ægina, and all agree that he was not born an Athenian, though domiciliated there in early life. Plutarch informs us that his rights as an Athenian citizen being called in question by Cleon, a commission was appointed to try the

question, and gave a solemn judgment in his favor. Most of his plays were written during the Peloponnesian war. His imagination was warm and lively, and his genius particularly turned to raillery. He had also great spirit and resolution; and was a declared enemy to slavery and to all who wished to oppress their country. The Athenians, in his time, were governed by men who had no other views than to make themselves masters of the commonwealth. Aristophanes exposed their designs with great wit and severity upon the stage. Cleon was the first whom he attacked in his comedy of the Equites; and, as none of the comedians would venture to personate a man of his great authority, Aristophanes played the character himself, and with so much success that the Athenians obliged Cleon to pay a fine of five talents, which were given to the poet. He described the affairs of the Athenians in so exact a manner that his comedies are a faithful history of that people. When Dionysius king of Syracuse desired to learn the state and language of Athens, Plato sent him the comedies of Aristophanes, telling him these were the best representations of them.

He wrote above fifty comedies, but only eleven are extant, which are complete: viz. *Plutus*, the *Clouds*, the *Frogs*, *Equites*, the *Acaruenses*, the *Wasps*, *Peace*, the *Birds*, the *Ecclesiastusæ* or *Female Orators*, the *Thesmophoriazusæ* or *Priestesses of Ceres*, and *Lysistrata*. The *Clouds*, which he wrote in ridicule of Socrates, is the most celebrated of all his comedies. St. Chrysostom thought so highly of his style that he always slept with his works under his pillow. Athenæus asserts that he was so decided a votary of Bacchus, as always to have been in a state of intoxication when he composed. He invented a peculiar kind of verse which was called by his name, and is mentioned by Cicero in his *Brutus*: Suidas says he was also inventor of the tetrameter and octameter verse. The time of his death is unknown; but he was living after the expulsion of the tyrants by Thrasybulus, whom he mentions in his *Plutus* and other comedies. There have been several editions and translations of his works.

ARISTOTLE, the chief of the peripatetic philosophers, was born at Stagira, in Macedon, about 384 years before the birth of Christ. He was the son of Nicomachus, physician to Amyntas, the grandfather of Alexander the Great. He lost his parents in his infancy: and Proxenes, a friend of his father's who had the care of his education, taking but little notice of him, he quitted his studies and gave himself up to the follies of youth. After he had spent most of his patrimony he entered into the army; but not succeeding in this profession he went to Delphos to consult the oracle what course he should follow, when he was advised to go to Athens and study philosophy. He accordingly went thither when about eighteen years of age, and studied under Plato till he was thirty-seven. By this time he had spent his whole fortune; and we are told that he got his living by selling powders and some receipts in pharmacy. He followed his studies with most extraordinary diligence, so that he soon surpassed all in Plato's school. He eat little and slept less; and, that he might not oversleep himself, Diogenes

Laertius tells us, that he lays always with one hand out of the bed, having a ball of brass in it, which, by its falling into a basin of the same metal, awakened him. He had several conferences with a learned Jew at Athens, who instructed him in the sciences and religion of the Egyptians, and thereby saved him the trouble of travelling into Egypt. When he had studied about fifteen years under Plato, he began to form different tenets from those of his master, who became highly piqued at his behaviour. Upon the death of Plato he quitted Athens and retired to Atarnea, where he married Pythias the sister of Hermias, prince of Mysia; whom he is said to have loved so passionately that he offered sacrifice to her. Some time after, Hermias having been taken prisoner by Memnon the king of Persia's general, Aristotle went to Mitylene the capital of Lesbos, where he remained till Philip king of Macedon, having heard of his great reputation, sent for him to be tutor to his son Alexander, then about fourteen. Aristotle accepted the offer; and in eight years taught him rhetoric, natural philosophy, ethics, politics, and a certain sort of philosophy, which, says Plutarch, he taught nobody else. Philip erected statues in honor of him; and for his sake rebuilt Stagira, which had been almost ruined. The last fourteen years of his life he spent mostly at Athens. The glory of Alexander's name insured respect to the man whom he distinguished as his friend; but, after his death, the invidious jealousy of priests and sophists inflamed the superstitious fury of the Athenian populace: to avoid whose persecution he withdrew to Chalcis. He seems to have survived his retreat from Athens only a few months; vexation and regret probably ended his days.

Besides his treatises on philosophy, he wrote also on poetry, rhetoric, law, &c. to the number, according to Diogenes Laertius, of 400 treatises. He left his writings with Theophrastus, his beloved disciple and successor in the Lyceum, and forebade that they should ever be published. Theophrastus, at his death, trusted them to Neleus his friend and disciple, whose heirs buried them in the ground at Scopsis a town of Troas, to secure them from the king of Pergamus, who made great search everywhere for books to adorn his library. Here they lay concealed 160 years, until, being almost spoiled, they were sold to one Apellicon a rich citizen of Athens. Sylla found them at this man's house, and ordered them to be carried to Rome. They were some time after purchased by Tyrannion a grammarian; and Andronicus of Rhodes, having bought them of his heirs, was the first restorer of the works of this great philosopher; for he repaired what had been decayed, and had them copied.

Many followed the doctrine of Aristotle in the reigns of the twelve Cæsars, and their numbers increased much under Adrian and Antoninus. Alexander Aphrodisus was the first professor of the Peripatetic philosophy at Rome, being appointed by the emperors Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus; and in succeeding ages the doctrine of Aristotle prevailed among almost all men of letters, and many commentaries were written upon his works.

ARMINIUS (James), whose name in Low Dutch

was James Hermann, a famous Protestant divine, from whom the modern sect of Arminians take their name, was born at Oude-water, in Holland, 1566. He was ordained minister at Amsterdam in 1588; when he soon distinguished himself by his sermons. Martin Lydias, judging him a fit person to refute a work in which Beza's doctrine of predestination had been attacked, desired Arminius to undertake the task; which he did, but, upon thoroughly examining the reasons on both sides, he came into the opinions he proposed to destroy, and afterwards went still farther than the ministers of Delft had done. In 1600 he opposed those who maintained that ministers should subscribe the confession and catechism every year. In 1602 a pestilential disease raged at Amsterdam, during which he acted with the greatest courage, in assisting the poor and comforting the sick; and Lucas Trécatius and Francis Junius dying of that disease at Leyden, the curators of that university chose Arminius professor of divinity there, and afterwards made him D.D. Disputes upon the sovereignty of grace were soon after kindled in that university; and he was at length engaged in a new contest, occasioned by a disputation concerning the divinity of the Messiah. These contests, his continual labor, and the concern of seeing his reputation blasted by a multitude of slanders in relation to his opinions, impaired his health and constitution, and threw him into a fit of sickness, of which he died on the 19th of October, 1609. Arminius was esteemed an excellent preacher: his voice was low, but very agreeable; and his pronouncement admirable; he was easy and affable to persons of all ranks, and facetious in his conversation amongst his friends. His great desire was, that Christians would bear with one another in all controversies which did not affect the fundamentals of their religion; and, when they persecuted each other for indifferent points, it gave him the utmost dissatisfaction. The curators of the university of Leyden had so great a regard for him, that they settled a pension upon his widow and children. He left several works.

ARMYNE (Mary), an illustrious English lady, was the daughter of Henry Talbot, fourth son of George earl of Shrewsbury, and wife of Sir William Armyne. She was a woman of great talents, and exemplary piety; had a good understanding of the French and Latin languages, and was well versed in history and divinity. She made a practice of distributing books among the poor; and gave considerable sums to the missionaries employed in converting the Indians in North America. Besides many other deeds of public beneficence, she endowed three hospitals. She died in 1675.

ARNAUD, D'ANDILLY (Anthony), the son of a celebrated advocate of the parliament of Paris, and a doctor of the Sorbonne, was born in 1612. He published in 1643, A Treatise on frequent communion, which highly displeased the Jesuits; and the disputes which broke out in the university of Paris, and in which he took a zealous part with the Jansenists, helped to increase the animosity. He then wrote two letters on Absolution, which the faculty of divinity condemned, and Arnaud was expelled the society. Upon





ATHANASIUS.



ATHELSTAN.



ASCLEPIADES.



ATTILA.



ASHMOLE.



ATABALIPA.



T. ASTLE.



ATTERBURY.



ASTRUC.

this he retired, and during a retreat, which lasted nearly twenty-five years, he composed works on grammar, geometry, logic, metaphysics, and theology. In 1679 he withdrew from France, lived in obscurity in the Netherlands, and died in 1694. His heart, at his own request, was sent to be deposited in the cemetery of the Port Royal.

ARNE (Dr. Thomas Augustine), was the son of Mr. Arne, an upholsterer in Covent Garden. He was early devoted to music, and soon became eminent in his profession. In July 6, 1759, he had the degree of doctor of music conferred on him at Oxford. His compositions are universally applauded, and he was also particularly skillful in instructing vocal performers. He died March 5, 1778. He composed several operas, among which is *Artaxerxes*, but his song of *Rule Britannia* is the most popular of his productions.

ARNOLD (Benedict), an American general. He was born in New England and bred a surgeon, but gave up this profession for a sea life; and was for a number of years master and supercargo of a trading vessel. When hostilities between Great Britain and the colonies commenced he took part with his native country, and was chosen captain of a company of volunteers. He soon after rose to the rank of colonel, and commanded an expedition to Canada. Designing to take Quebec by surprise, he conducted his troops through very great difficulties, but the garrison having had timely notice was fully prepared. Montgomery joining him soon after, they attempted to storm the city, in which he received a wound in the leg; and on the death of General Montgomery he retired with his troops to Crown Point. He afterwards commanded a flotilla on Lake Champlain, in which he distinguished himself by his bravery. He continued actively employed on the American side till 1780, when he began a correspondence with Sir Henry Clinton for betraying West Point to the British; in which unfortunate negotiation major André became a victim. Arnold himself narrowly escaped to an English ship of war. He now showed equal ardor on the British side; and at the end of the war retired to England, where he had a pension. He died in London, in 1805.

ARNOLD (Samuel), an eminent composer of music, was educated at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, under Mr. Gates, and Dr. Nares. About 1760 he became composer to Covent Garden theatre, and the pieces he produced were much admired. His *Cure of Saul* brought crowded houses; and still more did the *Prodigal Son*, an oratorio, for which the degree of doctor was conferred on him at Oxford in 1773. He was then proprietor of *Mary-le-bone* gardens. When Dr. Nares died, in 1783, Arnold was appointed organist and composer to the Chapel Royal. In 1786 he began an elegant edition of Handel's works. He died in October, 1802, and was interred in Westminster Abbey.

ASCLEPIADES, a celebrated physician, was a native of Prusa, in Bithynia, and practised physic at Rome, about A.C. 96. He was the head of a new sect; and acquired a very great reputation. He wrote several books, frequently mentioned by Galen, Celsus, and Pliny; but they are now lost.

ASHMOLE (Elias), a celebrated antiquary and herald, founder of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford was born at Litchfield, in Staffordshire, 1617. He first practised in the law: in the civil war he had a captain's commission, and was also comptroller of the ordnance. In 1649 he settled at London; where his house was frequented by most of the learned men of the age. In 1650 he published a treatise written by Dr. Arthur Dee, on the philosopher's stone; with an anonymous tract on the same subject. About the same time he was busied in preparing for the press a complete collection of the manuscript works of English chemists, or rather alchemists. This undertaking cost him great labor and expense; but at length the work appeared towards the close of the year 1652, under the title of *Theatricum Chymicum Britannicum*. He proposed at first to have carried it on to several volumes; but afterwards dropped this design, and applied himself to the study of antiquity and records. In 1658 he began to collect materials for his celebrated history of the Order of the Garter. In September following he made a journey to Oxford, where he commenced his minute description of the coins presented to the public library by archbishop Laud. Upon the Restoration Mr. Ashmole was introduced to Charles II., who bestowed on him the place of Windsor Herald. Soon after this he selected him to give a description of his medals, which were accordingly delivered into his possession. Mr. Ashmole was afterwards admitted a fellow of the Royal Society; and the king appointed him secretary of Surinam, in the West Indies. In 1669 the University of Oxford created him M.D. by diploma. In May 1672 he presented his *Institution, Laws, and Ceremonies of the Order of the Garter*, to the king; who, as a mark of his approbation, granted him £400 out of the custom on paper. On the 26th January, 1679, a fire broke out in the Middle Temple, in the next chamber to Mr. Ashmole's, by which he lost a noble library, with a collection of 9000 coins, ancient and modern, and a vast repository of seals, charters, and other antiquities and curiosities; but his manuscripts, and his most valuable gold medals, were luckily at his house at Lambeth. In 1683, the University of Oxford having finished a magnificent repository near the theatre, Mr. Ashmole sent thither his collection of rarities; which benefaction was augmented by the addition of his manuscripts and library at his death, which happened at Lambeth, May 18, 1692, in the 76th year of his age. Besides the works above mentioned, he left several which were published after his death, and some which still remain in manuscript.

ASTLE (Thomas), an English antiquary, was the son of a farmer in Staffordshire. After he had received a liberal education, Mr. Grenville took him under his patronage, and about 1763 gave him a place along with Sir J. Ayloffé and Dr. Ducarel, in the superintendance of the Westminster records. In 1766 he was chosen to conduct the printing of the ancient records of parliament; and in 1775 was appointed principal clerk in the record office in the Tower; from which he succeeded to the office of keeper of the records. He was the author of many curious papers in the "*Archæologia*;" and also of a work entitled *Origin and*

progress of Writing, as well hieroglyphic as elementary; which was first printed in 1784, 4to., and again in 1803. His death took place in December 1803.

ASTRUC (John), a celebrated French physician, was born in 1684, at Sauves in Languedoc. He studied at the university of Montpellier, and in 1717 was in great repute there as a teacher of medicine. His fame became so considerable that the king assigned him an annual salary, and appointed him to superintend the mineral waters in Languedoc. As Montpellier, however, did not afford sufficient scope for his genius, he removed to Paris, but soon after left it, having in 1729 accepted the office of first physician to the king of Poland. Upon the death of the celebrated Geoffroy, in 1731, he was appointed Regius Professor of medicine at Paris. He is the author of several medical works, some of which have been translated into English. He died universally regretted, on the 15th of May, 1766.

ATABALIPA, or **ATAHUALPA**, the last of the Incas. On the death of his father, in 1529, he succeeded to the throne of Quito, while his brother Huescar obtained the kingdom of Peru. It was not long, however, before hostilities commenced between them, in which Huescar was defeated. Taking advantage of these disturbances the Spaniards, with Pizarro as their leader, invaded Peru, where they were entertained with much hospitality by the king and the people; but, instead of making any return for his kindness, they, with their usual treachery held him in captivity. The inca, as a ransom, offered to give the Spaniards a room full of gold, and, when they had received the treasure, they basely condemned the unhappy monarch to be burnt at the stake, in 1533.

ATHANASIUS (St.), bishop of Alexandria, one of the most violent opponents of the Arians. In 326 he was made bishop of Alexandria; but, in 335, was deposed by the council of Tyre; when, having recourse to the emperor Constantine, the Arian deputies accused him of having hindered the exportation of corn from Alexandria to Constantinople; on which the emperor banished him to Treves; but, two years after, he ordered him to be restored to his bishopric. On his return to Alexandria, however, his enemies brought fresh accusations against him, and chose Gregory of Cappadocia to his see; which obliged Athanasius to go to Rome, to reclaim it of pope Julius. He was declared innocent, and two years after was restored to his see by order of the emperor Constans; but, after the death of that prince, he was banished by Constantius, on which he retired into the deserts. The Arians then elected one George in his room; who, being killed in a popular sedition under Julian, in 360, Athanasius returned to Alexandria, but was banished under Julian, and restored to his see under Jovian. He addressed to that emperor a letter, in which he proposed that the Nicene creed should be the standard of the orthodox faith, and condemned those who denied the divinity of the Holy Ghost. He was also banished by Valens, in 367, and afterwards recalled. He died on the 2nd of May, 373. His works principally contain a defence

of the mystery of the Trinity, and of the incarnation and divinity of the Word and Holy Spirit.

ATHELSTANE, a Saxon king of England, natural son of Edward the Elder, and grandson to the great Alfred. He succeeded in 925, and reigned sixteen years.

ATTERBURY (Bishop Francis), son of Dr. Lewis Atterbury, was born at Milton in Buckinghamshire, in 1662; and educated at Westminster, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he soon distinguished himself by his genius. In 1687 he was made M.A., and distinguished himself in the controversy with the Papists; and in 1690 he married Miss Osborn, a lady of great beauty, but moderate fortune. About 1690 he took orders, and in 1691 was elected lecturer of St. Bride's church and preacher at Bridewell chapel. He was soon after appointed chaplain to William and Mary. The share he took in the controversy against Bentley, (about the authenticity of Phalaris's Epistles) is now clearly ascertained. In 1700 a still larger field of activity opened, in which Atterbury with others was engaged four years, concerning 'the Rights, Powers, and Privileges of Convocations;' in which he displayed so much learning and zeal, that the lower house of Convocation returned him their thanks, and the university of Oxford gave him the degree of D.D. January 29, 1700, he was installed archdeacon of Totness. The same year he was engaged, with some other learned divines, in revising an intended edition of the Greek Testament, with Greek Scholia. At this period he was popular, as preacher at the Rolls chapel; an office which had been conferred on him by Sir John Trevor, in 1698, when he resigned Bridewell. Upon the accession of queen Anne Dr. Atterbury was appointed one of her chaplains; and in October 1704 was advanced to the deanery of Carlisle. About two years after this he was engaged in a dispute with Mr. Hoadly, concerning the advantages of virtue with regard to the present life. In 1707 the bishop of Exeter appointed him one of the canons residentaries of that church. In 1709 he was engaged in a fresh dispute with Mr. Hoadly, concerning 'Passive Obedience.' In 1710 came on the famous trial of Dr. Sacheverell, whose remarkable speech on that occasion was generally supposed to have been drawn up by our author, in conjunction with Dr. Smalridge and Dr. Freind. The same year Dr. Atterbury was unanimously chosen prolocutor of the lower house of Convocation, and had the chief management of affairs in that house. May 11, 1711, he was appointed by the convocation one of the committee for comparing Mr Whiston's doctrines with those of the church of England; and in June following, he had the chief hand in drawing up 'A Representation of the present State of Religion.' In 1712 he was made dean of Christ Church, notwithstanding the strong interest and warm applications of several great men in behalf of his competitor, Dr. Smalridge. In the beginning of June, 1713, the queen advanced him to the bishopric of Rochester, with the deanery of Westminster in commendam. The death of the queen, in 1714, put an end to all farther hopes of advancement; for the new

king treated him with great coolness, doubtless aware of either the report or the fact of his offer, on the death of Anne, to proclaim the Pretender in full canonicals, if allowed a sufficient guard. This dislike operated like oil on the inflammable mind of Atterbury, who not only refused to sign the loyal declaration of the bishops in the rebellion of 1715, but suspended a clergyman for lending his church for the performance of divine service to the Dutch troops brought over to serve against the rebels. Not content with a constitutional opposition, he entered into a correspondence with the Pretender's party; for which offence he was apprehended in August, 1722, and committed to the Tower; and in the March following, a bill was brought into the House of Commons, for the infliction of pains and penalties. This measure, which on constitutional grounds is indefensible, and which indeed was supported chiefly on the urgency of the time and case, met with considerable opposition in the Lords, and was resisted with great firmness and eloquence by the bishop, who maintained his innocence with his usual acuteness and dexterity. His guilt however has been tolerably well proved by documents since published; and nothing more is necessary to warrant a confirmed moral distaste to his character, than the contemplation of such a scene of smooth dissimulation and hypocrisy. By this bill the bishop was deprived and outlawed, and no British subject was permitted to visit him abroad, without the king's sign manual; which however was not refused to his relatives. When bishop Atterbury first entered upon his banishment, Brussels was the place destined for his residence; but he was compelled to leave that place, and retire to Paris. He next changed his abode for Montpellier, in 1728; and, after residing there about two years, returned to Paris, where he died, February 15, 1731. As a composer of sermons, Dr. Atterbury still retains the highest reputation; his periods are easy and elegant, his style flowing and beautiful; but as a critic or disputant, he is rather dexterous than accurate, and rather popular than profound.

ATTILA, king of the Huns, lived in the fifth century. He was surnamed 'the Scourge of God,' a title which almost all conquerors have more or less merited, though none but Attila is said to have assumed and gloried in it. He may justly be ranked among the greatest conquerors, for there was scarcely any province in Europe which did not feel the weight of his victorious arms. Attila deduced his descent from the ancient Huns, who had formerly contended with the monarchs of China.

The haughty demeanor of this tyrant, expressed the idea he entertained of his superiority above the rest of mankind; and he had a custom of fiercely rolling his eyes, as if he wished to enjoy the terror which he inspired. Yet this savage hero was not inaccessible to pity; his suppliant enemies might confide in his assurance of peace or pardon; and he was considered by his subjects as a just and indulgent master. He delighted in war; but, after he had ascended the throne in a mature age, his head, rather than his hand, achieved the conquest of the North; and the fame of an adventurous soldier was usefully

exchanged for that of a prudent and successful general.

The extent of his empire affords the only remaining evidence of the number and importance of his victories. Attila, indeed, may claim the title of supreme and sole monarch of the barbarians. He alone, among the conquerors of ancient and modern times, united the two mighty kingdoms of Germany and Scythia. Thuringia, which stretched beyond its actual limits as far as the Danube, was in the number of his provinces: he interposed, with the weight of a powerful neighbour, in the domestic affairs of the Franks; and one of his lieutenants chastised, and almost exterminated, the Burgundians of the Rhine. He subdued the islands of the ocean, the kingdoms of Scandinavia, encompassed and divided by the waters of the Baltic; and the Huns derived a tribute of furs from that northern region, which has been protected from all other conquerors by the severity of the climate, and the courage of the natives. Towards the East, it is difficult to circumscribe the dominion of Attila over the Scythian deserts; yet we may be assured that he reigned on the banks of the Volga; that he was dreaded, not only as a warrior, but as a magician; that he vanquished the khan of the formidable Geougen; and that he sent ambassadors to negotiate an equal alliance with the empire of China.

In time of peace the dependent princes with their national troops attended the royal camp in regular succession; but when Attila collected his military force he was able to bring into the field an army of five, or according to some, 700,000 barbarians. The circumstances attending Attila's death (about A.D. 453) were remarkable; from the festive throng, which celebrated his nuptials with a beautiful virgin named Ildico, he retired late to bed, oppressed with wine, and during the night a blood-vessel burst and suffocated him. In the morning the bride was found by the bedside, bewailing his death and her own danger. His body was exposed in the plain, while the Huns marched round it in martial order, singing funeral songs to his praise; and was afterwards enclosed in coffins of gold, silver, and iron, and interred privately in the night. To prevent the violation of his remains, by the discovery of his grave, the slaves who were employed on the occasion were put to death.

AUBERTIN (Edmund), a French Protestant divine, was born in 1595, and in 1631 was chosen minister of the reformed church at Paris. In 1633 he published a work on the Eucharist of the ancient church, which was attacked by Arnauld and other Catholic writers. He died at Paris in 1652.

AUBREY (John), F.R.S. a famous English antiquary, was born at Eston-Piers, in Wiltshire, in 1626, and educated at Trinity college, Oxford. In 1646 he was entered of the middle Temple, but quitted the study of the law on account of some embarrassments in his affairs. He contracted an intimacy with several learned men, was one of the first members of the Royal Society, made the history and antiquities of England his peculiar study, and contributed considerable assistance to the *Monasticon Anglicanum*. He succeeded to several good estates, but law-suits

and misfortunes reduced him to absolute want. In this extremity he found a benefactress in lady Long, of Draycot, who gave him an apartment in her house, and supported him till his death, which happened about A.D. 1700. He was a good Latin poet, and an excellent naturalist, but credulous, and tinctured with superstition. He wrote, 1. Miscellanies. 2. A Perambulation of the county of Surrey. 3. The Life of Mr. Hobbes, of Malmesbury. 4. Monumenta Britannica. 5. Architectonica Sacra. 6. The Natural History of Wiltshire. 7. Universal Education; and several other works still in MS.

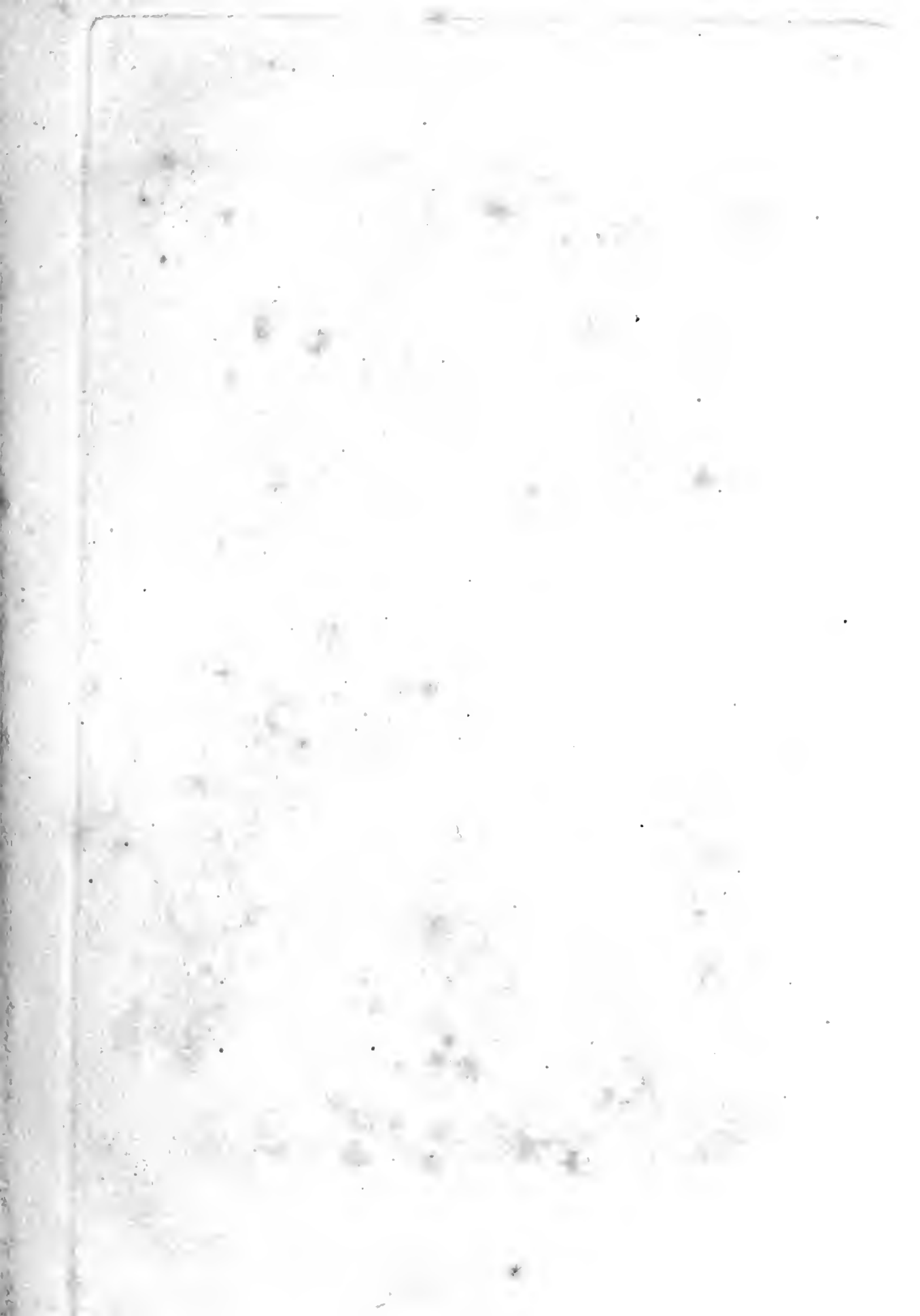
AUDLEY (Sir Thomas), descended of an ancient family in Essex, was born in 1488; and, having the advantage of an university education, was taken notice of by Henry VIII. and appointed speaker of the House of Commons in 1529. Having pleased the king in this station, he promoted him farther next year; and in 1532, appointed him Lord keeper of the Great Seal, on the resignation of Sir Thomas More. In 1533 he made him Lord Chancellor. In 1535 Audley sat in judgment, and pronounced sentence of death upon Sir Thomas More. Upon receiving sentence, Sir Thomas said 'he had studied this subject for seven years, but could find no authority for a layman being head of the church;' to which Audley answered, 'Sir, will you be reckoned wiser, or of a better conscience, than all the bishops, the nobility, and the whole kingdom?' Audley was created a baron and a knight of the garter in 1538. He died in 1544.

AUDRAN (Benedict), the second son of Germain Audran, was born at Lyons in 1661, where he learned the first principles of design and engraving under his father. But soon after going to Paris, his uncle Gerard Audran took him under his tuition; and he profited so greatly by his instructions, that though he never equalled the sublime style of his tutor, yet he deservedly acquired great reputation. He was appointed the king's engraver, received the royal pension, was made an academician, and admitted into the council, in 1715. He died unmarried at Louzouer, where he had an estate, in 1721. His manner was founded upon the bold clear style of his uncle. His outlines were firm and determined; his drawing correct; the heads of his figures are in general very expressive; and the other extremities well marked. His works, compared with those of his uncle, appear to want that mellowness and harmony so conspicuous in the latter; and the round dots with which he finishes his flesh upon the lights are often too predominant. In his most finished plates the mechanical part of the engraving is extremely neat, and managed with great taste.

AUDRAN (Gerard), the most celebrated artist of his family, was born at Lyons in 1640. He learned from his father the first principles of design and engraving at Lyons; and went to Paris, where his genius soon began to manifest itself. Le Brun employed him to engrave the battle of Constantine, and the triumph of that emperor; and for these works he obtained apartments at the Gobelins. At Rome he is said to have studied under Carlo Maratti, to perfect himself in drawing; and in that city he en-

graved several fine plates. M. Colbert was so struck with the beauty of Audran's works while he resided at Rome, that he persuaded Louis XIV. to recal him. On his return, he was appointed engraver to the king. In 1683 he was named counsellor of the Royal Academy; and died at Paris in 1703. He had been married, but left no male issue. The greatest excellency of this artist, above that of any other engraver, was, that though he drew admirably himself, yet he contracted no manner of his own; but transcribed on copper simply, with great truth and spirit, the style of the masters whose pictures he copied. - On viewing his prints, we lose sight of the engraver, and naturally say, it is Le Brun, Poussin, Mignard, or Le Sueur, &c. as we turn to the prints which he engraved from those masters. Without exception, he was one of the most celebrated engravers that ever existed in the historical line. We have several subjects which he engraved from his own designs, that manifest as much taste as character and facility. But, in the battles of Alexander, he surpassed even the expectations of Le Brun himself. These consist of three very large prints, length-ways, each consisting of four plates, which join together, viz. The passage of the Granicus; The battle of Arbela; and Porus brought to Alexander, after his defeat.

AUGUSTUS (Caius Julius Caesar Octavianus), a Roman emperor, known before his accession, by the name of Octavius, was the nephew and adopted son of Julius Caesar. He was born at Rome in the year 63, B.C. When he was only four years of age he lost his father; after which event he was brought up by Caesar. At the time when his uncle was assassinated, he was in Epirus, whence he immediately returned to secure his inheritance. He was then only eighteen, and was derided by his enemies as a boy, but his talents soon acquired him extensive influence. At first, he joined the party which was hostile to Antony, but was soon reconciled to him, and, in conjunction with that leader and Lepidus, formed the famous second triumvirate. In this partition of power the west fell to his share, and in the exercise of his authority he deeply stained his character by a merciless proscription, of which Cicero was one of the victims. After having borne a part in the battle of Philippi he returned to Rome, and divided among his veterans the estates of the vanquished. Lepidus was now compelled to resign his portion of tyranny, and the empire of the world was divided between Octavius and Antony. Disputes speedily arose between them, but a temporary reconciliation was effected by the marriage of Antony to the sister of Octavius. Enamoured, however, of Cleopatra, Antony deserted Octavia, and her brother took up arms to avenge her. The contest between the rivals was terminated by the complete defeat of Antony, at the battle of Actium, and his subsequent death. After this victory, he added Egypt to the Roman empire. He then returned to Rome, celebrated three triumphs, closed the temple of Janus, received from the senate the title of *Imperator* and Augustus, and remained in full possession of absolute sway. In this exalted rank he was no less remarkable for moderation





AURENGZEBE.



AVENTINE.



ACRELIANUS.



B. AUDRAN.



LORD TAUDLEY.



JOHN AUBREY.



G. AUDRAN.



LORD AUBERIAN.



AGRESTUS.

and clemency than he had before been for qualities diametrically opposite. Literature flourished under his auspices; he enacted many salutary laws; and so embellished the Roman capital, that he was declared "to have found it of brick, and left it of marble." He is said to have twice resolved to retire into private life, but to have been dissuaded by Mæcenas. Augustus died of a dysentery, at Nola, in the 76th year of his age.

AURELIANUS (Lucius Domitius), emperor of Rome, was one of the greatest generals of antiquity, and commanded the armies of Claudius II. with such glory, that, after the death of that emperor, the legions placed him on the throne, A.D. 270. He was a native of Dacia, born of obscure parentage, and was elected emperor in the fifty-fifth year of his age. He was a man of amazing strength and courage, and had risen through all the gradations of military duty. He carried the war from the east to the west with as much facility, says a modern writer, as a body of troops marches from Alsace into Flanders. He defeated the Goths, Sarmatians, Marcomanni, Persians, Egyptians, and Vandals; conquered Zenobia, queen of the Palmyrenians, and Tetricus, general of the Gauls, both of whom graced his triumph in 274. For valor and expedition, he might be compared to Julius Cæsar, had he possessed equal clemency and moderation. He showed clemency indeed to queen Zenobia, for he gave her lands and an income sufficient to maintain her in all the splendor of her former royalty. But his generosity to that princess was sullied by his ordering her secretary, Longinus, the celebrated critic, to be put to death, whose work on the sublime ought to have procured him respect from any person one degree removed from barbarism. His severities were at last the cause of his destruction. Mnestheus, his secretary, conspired against him, and he was slain by one of his generals in passing with a small guard from Heraclea in Thrace towards Byzantium, A.D. 275, after a very active reign of five years.

AURENG-ZEBE, the Great Mogul, was the third son of Shah Jehan. He was born in 1618, and in his youth feigned an air of religious sanctity, but in 1658 he and his brother Morad seized Agra, and took their father prisoner. Not long after he put Morad and Dara, another brother, to death. He, however, showed some tenderness towards his father, who died in 1666. Aureng-zebe increased his dominions so much, and became so powerful, that ambassadors were sent to him from all the eastern princes; and for the sake of commercial advantage, many European princes did the same. He subdued Visapour, Golconda, and the Carnatic; overran the kingdom of Asem, reduced Bengal; and cleared the mouth of the Ganges from the Portuguese pirates. He had formed a design to destroy all the native princes, and to force a conversion of the Hindoos; but harassed in his turn by the rebellion of his sons, he was obliged to put off the execution of this momentous project. He died at Ahmednaghur in 1707, aged eighty-nine. His possessions were, by his will, divided among his sons. He was of a low stature, with a large nose, a white beard,

and olive complexion. He was slender, and supported himself on a staff; yet he endorsed petitions without spectacles, and seemed pleased with doing business at a public audience.

AVENTINE (John), was born in 1466, at Abensperg, in Bavaria. He studied at Ingolstadt and Paris. In 1503 he taught eloquence and poetry at Vienna; and in 1507 Greek at Cracow, in Poland. In 1509 he read lectures on Cicero at Ingolstadt; and in 1512 was appointed preceptor to the princes Lewis and Ernest, sons of Albert the Wise, duke of Bavaria, and travelled with the latter. After this he wrote the Annals of Bavaria, being encouraged by the dukes, who settled a pension on him. In 1529 he was forcibly taken out of his sister's house, and hurried to a jail; the true cause of which violence was never known; but it would probably have been carried to a much greater length, had not the duke of Bavaria taken him under his protection. Bayle remarks, that the incurable melancholy which from this time possessed Aventine, was so far from determining him to lead a life of celibacy, as he had done till he was sixty-four, that it induced him to marry. He advised, however, with two of his friends, and consulted certain passages of the Bible relative to marriage. The result was, that it was best for him to marry; and having lost too much time, considering his age, he took the first woman he met with, who happened to be his own maid, ill-tempered, ugly, and extremely poor. He died in 1534, aged sixty-eight; leaving one daughter, who was then but two months old.

AYLETT (Robert), an English author of the seventeenth century, was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he took the degree of LL. D. in 1614, and afterwards became master in Chancery. He wrote *Susanna*, or the Arraignment of the Two Elders, a poem, 1622, 8vo. besides other poetical pieces. He is thought by some to have been the author of the *Britannica Antiqua Illustrata*, which is generally attributed to his nephew, Aylett Sammes.

AYLMER (John), bishop of London, in the reign of Elizabeth, was born in 1521, at Aylmer Hall, Norfolk. While a boy he was distinguished for his quick parts, by the marquis of Dorset, afterwards duke of Suffolk; who sent him to Cambridge, made him his chaplain, and tutor to his children. One of these was the unfortunate lady Jane Gray. His first preferment was to the archdeaconry of Stow, which gave him a seat in the convocation held in the first year of queen Mary, where he resolutely opposed the return to popery. He was soon after obliged to take shelter among the Protestants in Switzerland. On the accession of Elizabeth he returned. In 1562 he obtained the archdeaconry of Lincoln; and was a member of the synod which settled the doctrine and discipline of the church of England. In 1576 he was consecrated bishop of London. He died in 1594, and was buried in St. Paul's. He published *An Harbrowe for faithful and trewe Subjects against the late blowne Blaste concerning the Government of Women*, &c. in answer to Knox's *First Blast against the monstrous Regimen and Empire of Women*. Strype gives the following instance of his courtly courage:—Queen

Elizabeth being tormented with the tooth-ache, yet afraid of having the tooth drawn, bishop Aylmer, to encourage her majesty, sat down in a chair, and calling to the operator, 'Come,' said he, 'though I am an old man, and have but few teeth to spare, draw me this;' which was done; and the queen seeing him make so slight a matter of it, sat down and had her's drawn also.

AYRES (John), an English penman of the seventeenth century. He was employed in the service of sir William Ashhurst in 1694, to whom he dedicated his *Arithmetic made Easy*. In 1695 he published his *Tutor to Penmanship*, engraved by John Strut. He lodged at the Hand-and-Pen, St. Paul's Church-yard, where he probably kept a school.

AYSCOUGH (George Edward), only son of Dr. Ayscough, dean of Bristol, was a lieutenant in the guards. His mother was a sister of lord Lyttleton. He wrote *Semiramis*, a tragedy; and *Letters from an officer in the guards to his friend in England*; containing some account of France and Italy, Svo. 1778. He died Oct. 1779.

AYSCUE (Sir George), an English admiral, descended from a good family in Lincolnshire. He was knighted by Charles I., but adhered to the parliament in the civil war: he was by them constituted admiral of the Irish seas, where he did great service to the protestant interest, and contributed much to the reduction of Ireland. In 1651 he reduced Barbadoes and Virginia, then held for the king, to the obedience of the parliament; and soon after the Restoration behaved with great honor in the war with the Dutch. In the engagement in the beginning of June 1666, when Sir George was admiral of the white squadron, his ship, the Royal Prince, ran upon the Galloper sand; where, being surrounded with enemies, his men obliged him to strike. He went no more to sea after this, but spent the rest of his days in retirement.

AZPLICUETA (Martin), surnamed Navarro, was born at Verasoa, near Pampeluna, in Spain, in 1494. He was professor of law in several universities, and died at Rome in 1586. His works were printed at Lyons, in 6 vols. folio, 1597.

B.

BACON (Roger), a Franciscan friar of surprising genius and learning, was born near Ilchester in Somersetshire, in 1214. He studied at Oxford, and afterwards at Paris. At the latter university he made so rapid a progress in the sciences, that he was esteemed the glory of it, and much caressed by several of his countrymen, particularly Robert Grosthead, afterwards bishop of Lincoln, his friend and patron. About 1240 he returned to Oxford, and, assuming the Franciscan habit, prosecuted experimental philosophy with unremitting ardor. In this pursuit, in experiments, instruments, and scarce books, he tells us, he spent, in the space of twenty years, no less than £2000. But such extraordinary talents, and his astonishing progress in sciences, which, in that ignorant age, were totally unknown to the rest of mankind, whilst they raised the admiration of the intelligent few, could not fail to excite the envy and malice of his illiterate fraternity; who found no difficulty in propagating the notion of Bacon's dealing with the devil. Under this pretence, he was restrained from reading lectures; his writings were confined to his convent; and, in 1278, he himself was imprisoned in his cell. At this time he was sixty-four years of age. Nevertheless, being permitted the use of his books, he went on in the rational pursuit of knowledge, corrected his former labors, and wrote several curious pieces. When he had been ten years in confinement, Jerome de Ascoli being elected pope, Bacon solicited his holiness to be released; and towards the end of that pope's reign, obtained his liberty. He spent the remainder of his life in the college of his order, where he died in 1294, in the eightieth year of his age, and was buried in the Franciscan church. His works are: 1. *Epistola fratris Rogeri Baconis, de Secretis Operibus Artis et Naturæ, et de Nullitate Magiæ*, Paris, 1542, 4to. Basil, 1593, Svo. 2. *Opus Majus*, Lond. 1733, fol. published by

Dr. Jebb. 3. *Thesaurus Chemicus*, Francf. 1603, 1620. There are said to remain in different libraries several manuscripts of his not yet published.

BACON (Sir Nicholas), lord keeper¹ of the great seal in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was born at Chislehurst in Kent, 1510, and educated at Cambridge; after which he visited Paris. On his return, he settled in Gray's Inn, and distinguished himself so much, that he had a grant from king Henry VIII. of several manors. Two years after he was made attorney in the court of Wards, in which office he was continued by Edward VI. and in 1552 he was elected treasurer of Gray's Inn. His moderation and prudence preserved him through the dangerous reign of queen Mary. In the very dawn of that of Elizabeth he was knighted; and, in 1558, the great seal of England was delivered to him with the title of lord keeper, and he was made one of the queen's privy council. He had a considerable share in the settling of religion: as a statesman he was remarkable for a clear head and deep counsels: but his great parts and high preferment were far from raising him in his own opinion, as appears from the modest answer he gave queen Elizabeth, when she told him his house at Redgrave was too little for him: 'No so, madam,' returned he, 'your majesty has made me too great for my house.' After having held the great seal more than twenty years, this able statesman and faithful counsellor met with his death by falling asleep in his room with a window open, and the current of fresh air blowing in upon him. He awoke very ill, and was immediately removed into his bed-chamber, where he died in a few days, i. e. on the 26th of February, 1578-9. Sir Nicholas was the first lord keeper that ranked as lord chancellor. Sir Nicholas left several manuscripts, which have never been printed.

BACON (Francis), lord high chancellor of England, under king James I. was son of Sir Nicholas Bacon, by



AYSCOUGH.



ROGER BACON.



AZPLICEUTA.



J. AYRES.



AYLETT.



AYSCOE.



AYLMER.



S^TE. BACON.



S^T NIK. BACON.



Anne, daughter of Sir Anthony Cook, eminent for her skill in Latin and Greek. He was born in 1650; and when very young showed such marks of genius that he was taken notice of by queen Elizabeth. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; and, before he was sixteen, had not only traversed the whole circle of the liberal arts as then taught, but began to perceive those imperfections in the reigning philosophy which he afterwards exposed. On his leaving the university his father sent him to France; where, before he was nineteen, he wrote a general view of the state of Europe: but, Sir Nicholas dying, he was obliged suddenly to return to England, when he applied himself to the study of the common law, at Gray's Inn. At this period the earl of Essex entered into intimate friendship with him; zealously attempted, though without success, to procure him the office of queen's solicitor; and, in order to comfort his friend under the disappointment, conferred on him a present of land, to the value of £1800. Notwithstanding the earl's friendship, and even the early prepossession of her majesty in his favor, Bacon met with many obstacles to his preferment during her reign. His enemies represented him as a speculative man, whose head was filled with philosophical notions, and therefore unqualified for public business. It was with great difficulty that Burlleigh obtained for him the reversion of register to the star chamber, worth about £1600 a-year, which did not fall to him till about twenty years after. He did not obtain any other preferments from queen Elizabeth; though, if obedience to a sovereign in the most disagreeable of all offices, viz. the casting reflections on a deceased friend, entitled him, he might have claimed it. The people were so clamorous, even against the queen herself, on the death of Essex, that it was thought necessary to vindicate the conduct of the administration; and to Bacon was assigned this disgraceful task. Upon the accession of James he was raised to considerable honors; and wrote in favor of the union of the two kingdoms. In 1616 he was sworn of the privy council. He then applied himself to the reducing and recomposing the laws of England. When attorney-general, he distinguished himself by his endeavours to restrain duelling, then very frequent. In 1617 he was appointed lord keeper of the great seal; and, in 1618, lord chancellor of England, and created lord Verulam. In the midst of these honors, and the multiplicity of business, he forgot not his philosophy, but in 1620 published his great work *Novum Organum*. In 1621 he was advanced to the dignity of Viscount St. Albans, and appeared with great splendor at the opening of the session of parliament; but soon after met with a severe reverse of fortune. For about the 12th of March, a committee of the house of commons being appointed to inspect the abuses of courts of justice, the chancellor was openly accused of corruption, and the king is said to have positively enjoined him to submit to his peers, promising to reward him afterwards! The chancellor, though he foresaw his approaching ruin if he did not plead for himself, resolved to obey; and the house of peers, on the 3d of May, 1621, gave judgment against him, that he should be fined £40,000, and remain prisoner in the tower during the king's pleasure;

should for ever be incapable of any office, place, or employment in the state, and that he should never sit in parliament, or come within the verge of the court.' The fault which, next to his ingratitude to Essex, thus tarnished the glory of this illustrious man, is said to have principally proceeded from his indulgence to his servants, who made a corrupt use of it. The gifts taken by them were for the most part for interlocutory orders. His decrees being generally made with so much equity, that though gifts rendered him suspected of injustice, yet never any decree made by him was reversed as unjust. He retired, after a short imprisonment, from the engagements of an active life, to the shade of a contemplative one, which he had always loved. The king remitted his fine, and he was summoned to parliament in the first year of king Charles I. In his recess he composed the greatest part of his English and Latin works, and it appears from them that his thoughts were still free, vigorous, and noble. The last three years of his life he devoted wholly to his studies. He died in 1626, and was buried in St. Michael's church at St. Albans; where a monument of white marble was erected to him by Sir Thomas Meautys, formerly his secretary. A complete edition of his works was published at London in 1740.

BACON (Sir Nathaniel), K. B. and an excellent painter, was a younger son of Sir Nicholas, and half-brother to the great Francis Bacon. He studied painting in Italy; but his manner and coloring approach nearer to the style of the Flemish school. Mr. Walpole observes, that at Culford, where he lived, are preserved some of his works; and at Gorhambury, his father's seat, is a large picture by him in oil, of a cook-maid with a dead fowl, admirably painted. In the same house is a whole length of him, by himself, drawn on paper, his sword and pallet hung up, and a half length of his mother by him. He died about the year 1615.

BACON (John), an ingenious sculptor, was born in Southwark in 1740. He early manifested a taste for drawing, which was encouraged by binding him, when about fifteen, as an apprentice to a manufacturer of china at Lambeth. Here a considerable part of his employment was to paint on porcelain, in which he made a rapid progress. He had also an opportunity of seeing various models executed by other artists, which were sent to a neighbouring pottery to be burnt. In 1758 he obtained a premium from the society for the encouragement of the arts, for a small figure of Peace; and eight different premiums afterwards. Before his apprenticeship was out, he formed a design of making statues in artificial stone, which he afterwards perfected, and which is still successfully carried on in a manufactory in the New Road. He first began to work in marble about 1763, and soon invented an instrument for transferring the form of the model to the marble (getting out the points as artists call it), which other sculptors have since adopted. In 1769 he received the first gold medal bestowed by the Royal Society, and next year was chosen an associate. The exhibition of his statue of Mars greatly increased his reputation; and Dr. Markham, afterwards archbishop of York, employed him to make a bust of the king, to be placed in the hall

of Christ Church College, Oxford. While he was modelling this bust, his majesty asked him 'if he had ever been out of the kingdom;' and receiving an answer in the negative, said, 'I am glad of it, you will be the greater honor to it.' By the execution of this work he obtained the royal patronage, and was employed to form another for the University of Gottingen. In 1777 he was engaged in preparing a model of a monument, to be erected in Guy's hospital to the memory of the founder, which he executed in such a manner as recommended him to that of lord Chatham at Guildhall. In 1778 he became a royal academician, and finished a handsome monument to the memory of Mrs. Draper, which is in Bristol cathedral. From this period his works are so numerous that we can only mention a few of the principal:—Two groups for the top of Somerset House; a statue of Judge Blackstone, for All Soul's College, Oxford; another of Henry VI. for Eton College; lord Chatham's monument in Westminster Abbey; and Dr. Johnson's and Mr. Howard's in St. Paul's cathedral. He died of an inflammation in the bowels, in 1799, and left a widow and eight children.

BAILLY (John Silvain), a celebrated philosopher and astronomer, born at Paris in 1763. His family had been respectable as painters for several generations, and he commenced his studies in the same profession. But his early acquaintance with La Caille, the celebrated geometrician, determined the science which was in future to engross his attention. The calculation of the comet of 1759 was his first labor. In 1763 he became a member of the Academy of Sciences; and the same year published a reduction of La Caille's observations on the zodiacal stars in 1760 and 1761. He was next employed in considering the theory of Jupiter's satellites; and in 1766 published the results of his investigation, with the history of that part of astronomy. In 1771 he gave the world a very valuable memoir on the light of the satellites, marking their eclipses in a very precise and accurate manner. The genius of Bailly was not confined to abstract science; it was equally brilliant in those departments of literature where the nicest discrimination of character and the most powerful eloquence are requisite. His eulogies upon Charles V., Corneille, Leibnitz, Moliere, Cook, La Caille, and Gresset, raised universal admiration. In 1775 he published at Paris the first volume of the History of Ancient Astronomy; and in 1778 the second. The History of Ancient Astronomy, from the foundation of the Alexandrian school to the present age, followed in 1779. He next published Letters on the origin of the Sciences, and of the people of Asia; to which he added a series of Letters on the Atlantis of Plato and the ancient History of Asia; which he addressed to Voltaire. The French academy chose him as secretary in 1784. In 1785 he was admitted into the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres; and thus was at the same time a member of all the three academies, which none had been since Fontenelle. In 1789 he was appointed deputy to the Tiers Etat, and was soon after elected president; a station which he held when the national assembly was constituted, and when the king issued his

proclamation for dispersing them. In the contest between the popular assemblies and the court Bailly was zealous to maintain the rights of the people; and the famous oath to the members of the Tiers Etat, to resist tyrants and tyranny, and never to separate till they should obtain a free constitution, was dictated by him. Next day, the 14th of July, memorable for the taking of the Bastile, he was chosen mayor of Paris; and is allowed to have discharged the arduous duties of it, at this trying juncture, with integrity, moderation, and firmness. The disposition of the people to anarchy was, however, evident, and Bailly, still anxious that the laws should be respected, imagined that, by the vigorous execution of them, tranquillity might be maintained. By acting on this system he lost the confidence of the people; and being called by the national assembly to dismiss the tumultuous meeting, demanding the abolition of monarchy, on the 17th of July, 1791, he ordered the soldiers to fire, which rendered him completely obnoxious to them. In the end of the same year, when the constituent assembly was dissolved, he therefore resigned his office, and retired to his philosophical studies. Yet a bloody proscription reached him; as an enemy to the republic he was seized, imprisoned, arraigned before a savage tribunal, summarily condemned, and executed in 1793, in the fifty-seventh year of his age. He bore his sufferings with great magnanimity, though they were purposely lengthened out. His person was tall, his countenance sedate, but striking. Scarcely any philosopher has appeared more eminent in the different branches of science and literature. While he filled the magisterial office, he gave away no inconsiderable part of his fortune to relieve the necessities of the poor.

BALIOI, BALLIOL, or BAILLIOL (John), king of Scotland. On the death of queen Margaret, being at the head of the English interest in Scotland, he claimed the throne, by virtue of his descent from David earl of Huntingdon, brother to William the Lion, king of Scotland. Robert Bruce opposed Baliol, but having submitted to the arbitration of Edward I. it was decided in favor of Baliol, who did homage to him for the kingdom in 1292. Baliol, however, did not long enjoy the crown, for having remonstrated against the power which Edward assumed over Scotland, he summoned him to his tribunal as a vassal. Irritated at this, Baliol concluded a treaty with France, on which a war with England commenced; and after the battle of Dunbar he surrendered his crown to the English monarch, who sent him and his son to London to be imprisoned. The pope interceded, and they were liberated, and committed to his legate in 1297. Baliol retired to France, where he died in 1314.

BALSHAM, or BELESALE (Hugh de), tenth bishop of Ely, was first a monk, and afterwards superior of the Benedictine monastery at Ely. In 1247 he was chosen bishop by the convent. But Henry III. who had recommended his chancellor, refused to confirm his election; whereupon Balsham went to Rome to be confirmed by the pope; which, however, was not done till 1257. Bishop Balsham then laid the foundation of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, the first in that University, which



BAILLY.



BALSHAM.



BARBAROSSA.



S^t NATH^l BACON.



S^t J. BANKS.



BALDOL K. of SCOT^l



JOHN BACON.



BANCROFT.



BANDINELLI.



has immortalised his name as the patron of literature. He was also very charitable to the poor. He died in 1286, and was buried in Ely cathedral.

BANCROFT (Richard), archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Farnworth, in Lancashire, in 1544, and studied at Cambridge. After passing through several gradations in the church, he was, in 1597, appointed bishop of London. In 1600 he was sent by queen Elizabeth to settle some difference between the English and the Danes. He also interposed in the disputes between the secular priests and the Jesuits, and furnished arguments to the former. In 1603 he was at the conference at Hampton Court, between the bishops and the Presbyterian ministers, and was appointed a commissioner for regulating church affairs. In 1604 he was appointed president of the convocation, and soon after elected archbishop of Canterbury. His last promotion was in 1610, to be chancellor of the university of Oxford, which he did not long enjoy, for he died in 1612, of the stone, at Lambeth.

BANDINELLI (Baccio), a celebrated sculptor and painter of Florence, born in 1487. Though he distinguished himself by his skill in both arts, he chiefly excelled in sculpture; and his group of the Laocoon is much admired. He died in 1559.

BANKS (Sir Joseph), the celebrated naturalist, was born at Revesby Abbey, Lincolnshire, in 1743. He received his education at Eton and Oxford. In 1765 he made a voyage to Newfoundland and Labrador, for the purpose of making researches relative to natural history; and in 1763 embarked with his friend, Dr. Solander, in the first voyage round the world made by captain Cook. In the course of this expedition Mr. Banks narrowly escaped perishing from intense cold. In consequence of a misunderstanding with captain Cook, he did not join, as he intended, in the expedition of 1772; but the same year undertook a voyage to the Western Isles of Scotland and to Iceland. About this time he received the compliment of a diploma of LL.D. from his alma mater. In 1778 he was made a baronet and elected president of the Royal Society. Some unpleasant dissensions, which arose in the society not long after, were almost the only circumstances which occurred to interrupt his tranquillity. These, however, subsided, and the remainder of his life was passed amongst scientific associates, and the prosecution of researches connected with natural history. His house was always open to the learned world. He died June 19th, 1820, at his seat at Spring Grove, Middlesex.

BANKS (Thomas), an eminent English sculptor, was born in 1735, and was son of the duke of Beaufort's steward. He was educated with Kent, the well-known architect; but afterwards, showing a preference for sculpture, studied it successfully at the Royal Academy, and was sent as one of its students to Italy. There he executed several good pieces, particularly a basso-relievo of Caractacus, and a Cupid catching a butterfly. He went from Italy to Russia, where he staid two years, and returned to his own country to acquire both fame and fortune. Among his works are a colossal statue exhibiting Achilles mourning the loss of Briseïs, in the hall of the British Institution; and the monument of

Sir Eyre Coote, in Westminster Abbey. Mr. Banks was elected a member of the Royal Academy not long after his return from Russia, and finished his useful life in February 1805.

BARBAROSSA (Aruch), and his brother Hayradin, were famous corsairs, the sons of a potter in the isle of Lesbos. Having joined a crew of pirates they soon distinguished themselves by their activity, and, becoming masters of a small brigantine, they carried on their depredations so successfully, that ere long they were possessed of twelve galleys, besides smaller vessels. Of this fleet Aruch, the elder brother, was admiral, and Hayradin the second in command; they called themselves the friends of the sea, and the enemies of all who sailed upon it; and their names became terrible from the Dardanelles to Gibraltar. With such a power they wanted an establishment; and the opportunity of settling themselves offered in 1416, by the application of Eutemi, king of Algiers, to them for aid against the Spaniards. The active corsair gladly accepted the invitation, and, leaving Hayradin with the fleet, marched at the head of 5000 men to Algiers. Such a force gave him the command of the town; he secretly murdered the monarch he came to assist, and caused himself to be proclaimed king. The authority thus usurped he endeavoured to establish by arts suited to the genius of the people; by liberality without bounds to those who favored his promotion; and by equal cruelty towards all whom he had any reason to distrust. The Arabians implored the assistance of the king of Tunis, to drive the Turks out of Algiers, and that prince readily undertook to do it upon their agreeing to settle the kingdom on himself and his descendants. At the head of 10,000 Moors he entered the Algerine dominions, and was joined by all the Arabians in the country. Barbarossa engaged him, with only 1500 men; totally defeated his numerous army; pursued him to his capital, which he made himself master of; and, having given it up to be plundered by his Turks, obliged the inhabitants to acknowledge him sovereign. This victory was followed by an embassy from the inhabitants of Tremecen, inviting him to their assistance against their prince, with whom they were dissatisfied, and offering him even the sovereignty. The king of Tremecen met him with an army of 6000 horse and 3000 foot; but was at length forced to retire into the capital; which he had no sooner entered than his head was cut off, and sent to Barbarossa, with a fresh invitation to take possession of the kingdom. He accepted the crown; but beginning to tyrannise as usual, his new subjects soon convinced him that they were not so passive as the inhabitants of Algiers. He therefore entered into an alliance with the king of Fez; after which he secured the rest of the cities in his new kingdoms by garrisoning them with his own troops. Some of these, however, revolted soon after; upon which he sent one of his corsairs, a man no less cruel than himself, to reduce them. The Tremecenians now began to repent of having invited such a tyrant; and consulted how to bring back their lawful prince: but, their cabals being discovered, a great number of the conspirators were massacred in the most cruel manner. The prince escaped to Oran, and

Charles V. of Spain immediately ordered the young king a succour of 10,000 men, under the command of the governor of Oran. He began his march towards Tremecen; and on his way was joined by prince Selim, with a great number of Arabs and Moors. Having reduced the fortress of Calai, between Tremecen and Algiers, the army advanced against the former place to besiege it. Barbarossa being informed of this, came out at the head of 1500 Turks, and 5000 Moorish horse, in order to break his way through the enemy; but he had not proceeded far, before his council advised him to return and fortify himself. This advice was now too late; the inhabitants being resolved to keep him out, and open their gates to their lawful prince. In this distress Barbarossa saw no way left but to retire to the citadel, and there defend himself till he could find an opportunity of stealing out with his men and all his treasure; but, his provisions failing, he took advantage of a subterraneous passage, and, taking his immense treasure with him, stole away secretly. His flight, however, was soon discovered; and he was so closely pursued, that to amuse the enemy, he caused money, plate, jewels, &c. to be scattered all the way, thinking they would not fail to stop their pursuit to gather it up. This stratagem, however, failed, through the vigilance of the Spanish commander, who obliged them to march on, till he overtook him on the banks of the Huexda. Barbarossa had just crossed the river with his vanguard, when the Spaniards attacked his rear on the other side, and cut them all off; and then crossing the water, overtook him at a small distance from it. Here a bloody engagement ensued, in which the Turks fought like lions; but being at length overpowered by numbers, they were all cut to pieces, and Barbarossa among the rest, in the forty-fourth year of his age, four years after he had raised himself to the royal title, and two years after he had accomplished the reduction of Tremecen. His brother Hayradin succeeded him at Algiers.

BARNEVELDT (John d'Olden), one of the founders of the civil liberty of Holland, was born about 1550. He had a noble bold air, an expressive eye, and was an able speaker; he possessed a genius equally suited to commerce, finance and negotiation; the art of pushing any favorite point without seeming importunate, and of withdrawing without appearing indolent; and the singular talent of penetrating the secrets of others, whilst he concealed his own. His merit raised him to the first dignities in the government, where he showed himself an enemy to injustice, bribery, parties, and novelties, even though they might appear useful. He undertook to restore the credit of his country, and had the good fortune to succeed. He was the chief author of the truce in 1599, between the Archduke and the states. By his assiduity he prevented the latter from taking part in the troubles of Bohemia, of which Maurice, prince of Orange, was willing to avail himself, to advance his fortune. Barneveldt, who perceived the designs of this ambitious prince, judged it was his duty to oppose him, and Maurice never pardoned his zeal for the liberty of the republic; but having got his partisans to accuse him of a design to deliver his country into the hands of

the Spanish monarch, on this absurd charge, he was tried by twenty-six commissaries, condemned to lose his life and his fortune confiscated. He heard the sentence with great composure. 'I have served the states,' said he, 'thirty years as pensionary of Holland, and the city of Rotterdam as pensionary ten years before. My labors and fidelity deserved another reward. If you will have my blood, it should seem that you might spare my fortune, and not ruin, on my account, my wife and children.' He was beheaded in 1619.

BARONIUS (Cæsar), was born at Sora, in 1538, and studied at Rome. In 1593 he was made general of the congregation of the Oratory. Pope Clement VIII. made him his confessor, and created him a cardinal in 1496. He was afterwards librarian to the Vatican; and died in 1605, at sixty-eight years of age. He wrote several works, the principal of which is his *Annales Ecclesiastici*, from A. D. 1 to 1198, in 12 vols. folio.

BASTWICK (Dr. John), was born at Writtle, in Essex, in 1593, educated at Cambridge, and took his doctor's degree in medicine at Padua. On his return to England, he practised at Colchester. Being hostile to popery, he printed against it a Latin treatise, in which the bishops supposed themselves to be aimed at; and for this offence he was fined £1000, excommunicated, and condemned to imprisonment. While in prison he wrote two other books of the same kind, for which he was again prosecuted, and was sentenced by the infamous star-chamber to pay a fine of £5000, to be pilloried, to lose his ears, and to be imprisoned for life. In 1640 the parliament reversed these tyrannical proceedings, and voted Bastwick a compensation of £5000 out of the estates of his persecutors.

BAXTER (Richard), an eminent nonconformist divine, was born at Rowton in Shropshire, in 1615. He was somewhat unfortunate in his tutors, but his own genius and perseverance surmounted this obstacle; and he was distinguished in early life for learning, as well as piety. He was ordained in 1638, and upon the opening of the long parliament was chosen vicar of Kidderminster. In the heat of the civil wars he withdrew to Coventry. When Cromwell was made protector he would not comply with his measures, though he preached once before him. He came to London just prior to the deposing of Richard Cromwell, and preached before the parliament the day previous to their voting the return of king Charles II. Upon the Restoration he was appointed one of the king's chaplains in ordinary. He assisted at the conference in the Savoy, as one of the commissioners for the settlement of religion, and drew up a reformed liturgy. About this time he was offered the bishopric of Hereford, which he refused; and desired only to resume his charge at Kidderminster. He was not, however, permitted to preach there above twice or thrice. On this he returned to London, and preached occasionally about the city, till the act of uniformity took place. In 1662 he married a daughter of Francis Charleton, esq. of Salop; a woman of great piety, who entered fully into her husband's views concerning religion. During the plague in 1665 he retired into Buckinghamshire; but afterward returned to Acton, where



RENE DESCARTES.



BAYARD.



W. BANKS R. A.



RICH. BAXTER.



BARNEVELDT.



JOHN BASTWICK.



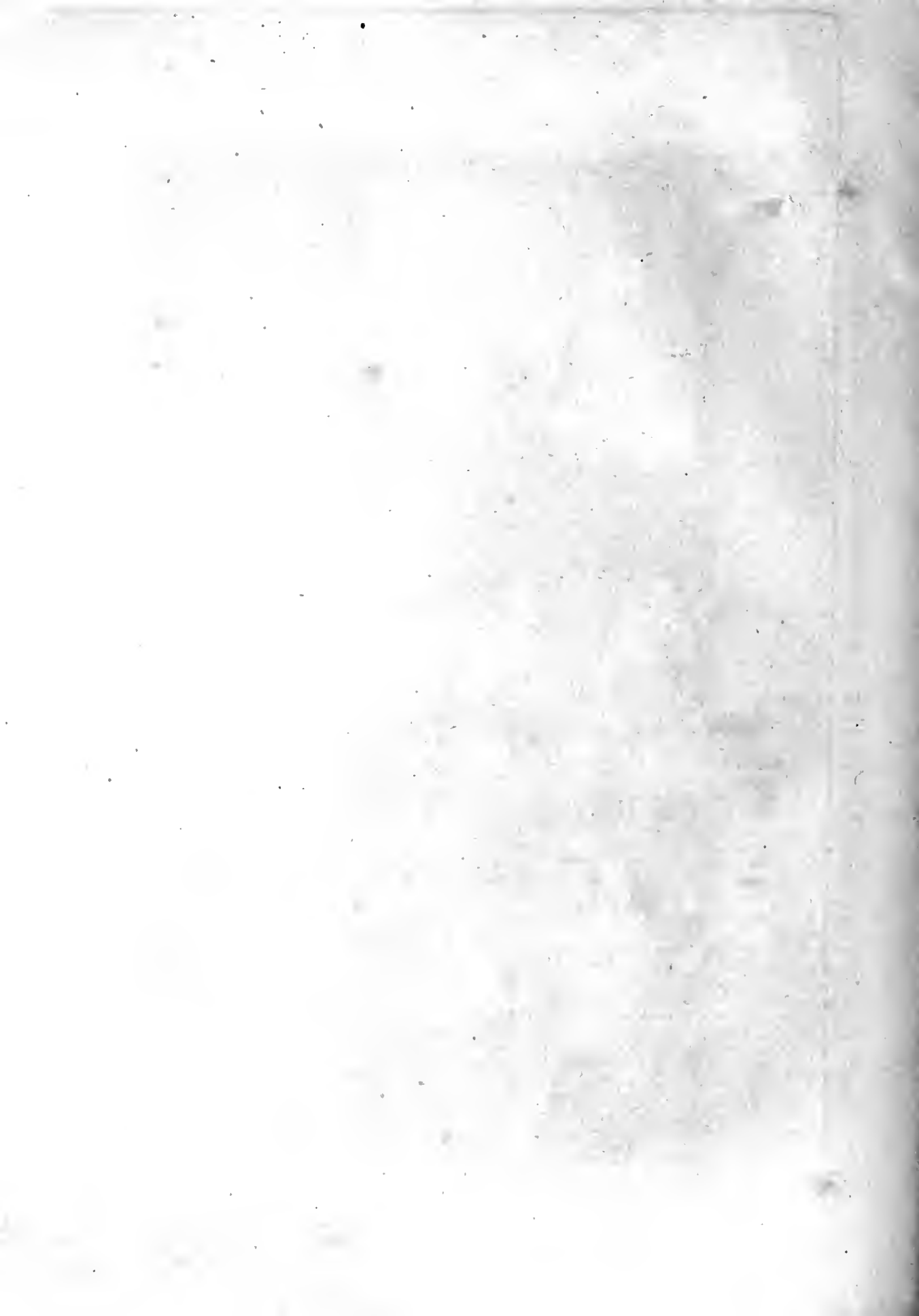
BEALDOUIN.



BARONIUS.



CARDINAL BENTIVEGNA.



he staid till the act against conventicles expired; and then his audience was so large that he wanted room. Soon after, we find him imprisoned, but procuring an habeas corpus, he was discharged. After the indulgence in 1672 he returned to London; and in 1682 he was once more incarcerated and put to great expense. In 1684 he was again apprehended, and at the commencement of the reign of James II. was tried before justice Jefferies, for his Paraphrase on the New Testament; which was called a scandalous and seditious book against the government. He continued in prison two years; from whence he was discharged, and had his fine remitted by the king. He died in 1691; and was buried in Christ Church. He wrote above 120 books, and had above sixty written against him. Barrow says, that 'his practical writings were never mended, and his controversial seldom confuted.'

BAYARD (Peter du Terrail de), denominated 'the knight without fear and without reproach,' was descended from an ancient and noble family in Dauphiné. He was with Charles VIII. at the conquest of the kingdom of Naples; where he gave remarkable proofs of his valor, especially at the battle of Fornova. He was dangerously wounded at the taking of Brescia; and there restored to the daughters of his host 2000 pistoles, which their mother had directed them to give him in order to prevent the house from being plundered. At his return to France he was made lieutenant-general of Dauphiné. He fought by the side of Francis I. at the battle of Marignan; and that prince afterwards insisted on being knighted by his hand, after the manner of the ancient knights. The chevalier Bayard defended Mezieres during six weeks against Charles V.'s army. In 1524, at the retreat of Rebec, the conduct of the rear was committed to Bayard, who, though so much a stranger to the arts of a court that he never rose to the chief command, was always called, in time of real danger, to the posts of greatest difficulty and importance. Animating his men by his presence and example to sustain the whole shock of the enemy, he gained time for his countrymen to make good their retreat. But in this service he received a wound which he immediately perceived to be mortal; and being unable to continue on horseback, ordered an attendant to place him under a tree, with his face towards his enemy; then fixing his eyes on his sword, which he held up instead of a cross, he addressed his prayers to God; and in this posture calmly waited the approach of death. Bourbon, who led the foremost of the enemy's troops, found him in this situation, and expressing his regret and pity at the sight, 'Pity not me,' cried the high-spirited chevalier, 'I die as a man of honor ought, in the discharge of my duty; they indeed are objects of pity who fight against their king, their country, and their oath.' The marquis of Pescara, passing soon after, manifested his admiration of Bayard's virtue, as well as his sorrow for his fate, with the generosity of a gallant enemy; and finding that he could not be removed with safety from that spot, ordered a tent to be pitched, and appointed proper persons to attend him. He died as his ancestors for several generations had done, in the field of battle. Pescara ordered his body to be embalmed, and sent to

his relations: and such was the respect then paid to military merit that the duke of Savoy commanded it to be received with royal honors in all the cities of his dominions.

BEATON (David), archbishop of St. Andrews, and a cardinal of Rome, was born in 1494. Pope Paul III. created him a cardinal in December 1538; and being employed by James V. in negotiating his marriage with the court of France, he was there consecrated bishop of Mirepoix. Soon after his instalment as archbishop of St. Andrews, he promoted a furious persecution of the Scotch reformers; but the king's death put a stop to his arbitrary proceedings, he being excluded from affairs of government, and confined. He raised, however, so strong a party, that, upon the coronation of Mary, he was admitted of the council, made chancellor, and procured a commission as legate à latere. He now began to renew his persecution, and, among the rest, of the famous protestant preacher George Wishart, whose sufferings at the stake he viewed from his window with apparent exultation. It is said, that Wishart, at his death, foretold the murder of Beaton, which indeed happened shortly after, he being assassinated in his chamber, May 29th, 1547.

BEAUMARCHAIS (Peter Augustin Caron de), a French artist and dramatic writer, was born at Paris in 1732. His father was a clock-maker, and early in life he applied himself diligently to that occupation, and invented an escapement, the honor of which was contested by another artist, but the Academy of Sciences determined it in favor of Beaumarchais. He also distinguished himself in music, and particularly in playing on the harp; which recommended him to the notice of the sisters of Louis XV. In three great legal causes in which he was engaged, he displayed his literary talents so advantageously, as obtained for him a considerable post under the government. He wrote, 1. *Memoires contre les Sieurs de Goetzman, &c.* 2. *Memoire en reponse a celui de G. Kornmann.* 3. *Eugenie*, a drama. 4. *Les deux Amis.* 5. *Le Barbier de Seville.* 6. *Le Mariage de Figaro.* 7. *Tarare*, an opera. 8. *La Mère Coupable.* 9. *Memoire en Reponse au Manifeste du roi d'Angleterre.* 10. *Memoires a Lecointre de Versailles.* At the commencement of the revolution he retired to Holland, from whence he came to England, and was proscribed by the convention, yet he ventured to return to his country, where he died in 1799.

BEAUMONT (Francis), a celebrated dramatist, who flourished in the reign of James I. was descended from an ancient family at Grace-Dieu, in Leicestershire, where he was born about 1585 or 1586. His grandfather, John Beaumont, was master of the rolls, and his father, Francis, one of the judges of the common pleas. He was educated at Cambridge, and afterwards admitted of the Inner Temple. It does not, however, appear, that he made any great proficiency in the law. Out of fifty-three plays, which are collected together as the joint labors of Beaumont and Fletcher, Mr. Beaumont was concerned in the greater part, yet he did not live to complete his thirtieth year, death summoning him away in the beginning of March, 1615.

BEDA, commonly called Venerable Bede, one of our most ancient historians, was born A. D. 672, near Weremouth, in the bishopric of Durham. He was educated in the monastery of St. Peter, near the mouth of the river Wyre. At nineteen he was ordained deacon, and priest at thirty. About this time he was invited to Rome by Pope Sergius; but it is not certain that he accepted the invitation. In 731 he published his *Ecclesiastical History*; a work of so much merit, notwithstanding the legendary tales it contains, that it were alone sufficient to immortalise the author. He died A. D. 735, of a lingering consumption. He was buried in the church of his convent at Jarrow; but his bones were afterwards removed to Durham, and deposited in the same coffin with those of St. Cuthbert. Bede was a singular phenomenon in an ignorant and illiterate age. His learning, for the times, was extensive, his application incredible, his piety exemplary, and his modesty excessive. He was universally admired, consulted, and esteemed, during his life; and his writings are deservedly considered as the foundation of our ecclesiastical history. His language is neither elegant nor pure, but perspicuous and easy. All his works are in Latin. The first general collection of them appeared at Paris in 1544, in 3 vols. folio. There are several MSS. ascribed to him, which are preserved in the libraries of Oxford and Cambridge.

BELZONI (John Baptist), a modern traveller, celebrated for his discoveries in Egyptian antiquities. He was born at Padua, of a Roman family, and his original destination was to a monastic life. The disturbed state of his country, however, induced him to seek an asylum in England, whither he repaired in 1803. Here he married, and continued to reside nine years. Being considerably more than six feet high, robust and well proportioned, he at one time exhibited feats of strength at Astley's amphitheatre; but subsequently devoted himself to the exploring of the north-eastern shores of Africa. Taking Mrs. Belzoni with him he left England in 1815, and passed to Egypt, where he was much assisted in his researches by Mr. Salt, the British consul. He returned to England in 1820, to lay the results before the public, and published a *Narrative of his Operations and Discoveries in Egypt and Nubia*; and of a *Journey to the Red Sea*, and another to the Oasis of Jupiter Ammon, together with illustrative plates. In 1821 Mr. Belzoni exhibited a model of the tomb which he had explored near Thebes; fac-similes of the paintings on the walls of one or two of the sepulchral apartments, with other Egyptian curiosities. Our traveller afterwards undertook an expedition of discovery to the central parts of Africa, and reached the mouth of Benin river on the coast of Guinea, in the autumn of 1823. On the night of the 24th of November he set off for Gato with a gentleman of some influence with the king of Benin. But having reached Benin he was seized with a disease which speedily terminated in death, and he was interred at Gato.

BEMBO (Peter), a noble Venetian, secretary to Leo X. and afterwards cardinal, was one of the best writers of the sixteenth century. He was a good poet, both in Italian and Latin; but is justly censured for the loose-

ness of some of his poems. He published also *A History of Venice*; *Letters*; and a book in praise of the Duke and Duchess of Urbino. He died in 1547, aged seventy-two.

BENTLEY (Dr. Richard), an eminent critic and divine, was born at Oulton, in the parish of Rothwell, near Wakefield. Having gone through the grammar-school at Wakefield with singular reputation, he was admitted of St. John's College Cambridge, in 1676; being little more than fourteen. When only nineteen he stood candidate for a fellowship, and would have been unanimously elected had he not been excluded by the statutes, on account of his being too young for priest's orders. Soon after he became a school-master at Spalding. But he did not continue long in this situation. It appears that he was with Dr. Stillingfleet at the deanery of St. Paul's in 1683. He had been recommended by his college to the dean as preceptor to his son; and Dr. Stillingfleet gave Mr. Bentley his choice whether he would carry his pupil to Cambridge or Oxford. He fixed upon the latter university on account of the Bodleian library, to the consulting of the MSS. of which he applied with the closest attention. Being now of age he made over a small estate, which he derived from his family, to his eldest brother, and laid out the money he obtained for it in the purchase of books. In July 1683 he took the degree of A. M. at Cambridge. In 1692 Dr. Stillingfleet, being now bishop of Worcester, gave him a prebend in that church, and made him his chaplain. That prelate, as well as Dr. Wm. Lloyd, then bishop of Litchfield, had seen many proofs of Bentley's extraordinary merit, and concurred in recommending him as a fit person to open the lectures upon Mr. Boyle's foundation, in defence of natural and revealed religion. This gave him a fine opportunity of establishing his fame, and he resolved to embrace it. His lectures highly raised his reputation as a preacher. In 1693 he was made keeper of the royal library at St. James's. Next year arose the famous dispute between this celebrated critic and the hon. Mr. Boyle, respecting the epistles of Phalaris. The Dr. asserted them to be spurious, the production of some sophist, and altogether contemptible as a literary performance. The wits of the age awarded the palm to Boyle, but posterity has decided in favor of Bentley.

In 1696 Mr. Bentley was created D. D. by the university of Cambridge. In 1700 he was presented to the mastership of Trinity College, Cambridge, which is reckoned worth near £1000 per annum; and, in 1701, was collated to the archdeaconry of Ely. Being thus placed in a state of ease and affluence, he married, and indulged his inclination in critical pursuits. The fruits of his labors displayed such erudition and sagacity, that he obtained the character of being the greatest critic of the age. In the meanwhile a charge was brought against him before the bishop of Ely, by several of the fellows of his college, of embezzling the public money, and other misdemeanors. In answer he published in 1710, the present State of Trinity College, 8vo. and thus began a quarrel, which was carried on with the most virulent animosity on each side, for above twenty years. In 1716 he was appointed regius



BEMBO.



DUKE OF BERWICK.



BEDE.



BERNINI.



JAMES BERNOUILLI.



GIOVANNI BELZONI.



BERKELEY.



JOHN BERNOUILLI.



RICH^d BENTLEY.



professor of divinity at Cambridge; annexed to which was a good benefice in the bishopric of Ely. George I. on a visit to the university in 1717, having nominated several persons for a doctor's degree in divinity, our professor, to whose office it belonged to perform the ceremony called creation, demanded four guineas from each, besides a broad piece of gold, and absolutely refused to create any doctor without these fees: hence there arose a long and warm dispute, during which, the doctor was first suspended, and then degraded; but on a petition to his majesty for relief from that sentence, the affair was referred to the court of King's Bench, where the proceedings against him being reversed, a mandamus was issued, charging the university to restore him. Dr. Bentley was endowed with a natural hardness of temper, which enabled him to ride out both these storms without any extraordinary disturbance, or interruption to his literary pursuits. His principal works, besides those already mentioned, were, 1. His *Animadversions and Remarks on Callimachus*. 2. *Annotations on the first two Comedies of Aristophanes*. 3. *Emendations, &c. on the Fragments of Menander and Philemon*. 4. *Remarks upon Collins's Discourse of Free-thinking*. 5. *Beautiful and correct editions of Horace, Terence, Phædrus, and Milton, with notes*. He died at Trinity College, in 1742, aged eighty.

BERKELEY (Dr. George), the celebrated bishop of Cloyne, was the son of a clergyman in Ireland, distinguished by his piety and learning. He was born at Kilmartin in 1684, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he attained a fellowship. His first essays were published in the *Spectator* and *Guardian*, which he adorned with many pieces in favor of virtue and religion. His learning and virtues early introduced him to the acquaintance of many great and learned men; among others to that of the earl of Peterborough, Dr. Swift, and Mr. Pope. The earl made him his chaplain, and took him as his companion on a tour through Europe in 1714-15. During his absence he was elected a senior fellow of his college, and created D.D. Upon his return, lord Burlington conceived a high esteem for him on account of his great taste and skill in architecture. He was recommended by this nobleman to the duke of Grafton, who took him over to Ireland in 1721. In 1722 his fortune received a considerable increase from Mrs. Vanhomrigh leaving him one-half of her property, to the amount of £4000. In 1724 the doctor resigned his fellowship, being promoted to the deanery of Derry. Some time before this he had been projecting a benevolent plan for the better supplying the churches in our foreign plantations, and converting the natives of America to Christianity, by erecting a college in the Bermudas. He was warily engaged about the same time, in concert with Swift, Bolingbroke, and others, in a scheme for establishing a society for the improvement of the English language, in imitation of the academy of France. But Harley, the great patron of it, falling from power, this design proved abortive. In 1728 Dr. Berkeley married Anne, the eldest daughter of R. H. John Forster, Esq. speaker of the Irish house of commons; and almost immediately after passed over to America to found his college. On

his arrival at Newport, in Rhode Island, he contracted for the purchase of lands for the purposed establishment, fully expecting that the money would, according to the charter he had obtained, be immediately paid. His expectations, however, were disappointed; and after having expended a great part of his private fortune, and more than seven years of his life, in the prosecution of so laudable a scheme, he found himself compelled to return to England. In 1734 he was advanced to the bishopric of Cloyne. When the earl of Chesterfield was lord-lieutenant of Ireland, he made him an offer of the richer see of Clogher, but he declined it, saying, his neighbours and he loved one another, and he could not think of forming new connexions in his old days. In 1752, finding the infirmities of age come upon him, he asked leave to resign his bishopric, and to obtain in lieu of it a canonry of Christ Church, Oxford. But the king declared he should die a bishop in spite of himself, giving him full liberty to reside where he pleased. His last act before he left Cloyne, was to sign a lease of the demesne lands in that neighbourhood, to be renewed yearly, at the rent of £200, which he directed to be distributed every year until his return, among poor housekeepers of Cloyne, Youghal, and Aghada. He now settled at Oxford, to superintend the education of a favorite son, and died there suddenly, on Sunday evening, January 14th, 1753, as he was hearing his lady reading a sermon of Dr. Sherlock's. His remains were interred at Christ Church. Pope sums up bishop Berkeley's character in one line. After mentioning some particular virtues that distinguished other prelates, he ascribes

'To Berkeley every virtue under heaven.'

In 1784 a new edition of the bishop's entire works was published in 2 vols. 4to. Dublin and London.

BERNINI (John Laurence), called Cavaliero Bernini, a Neapolitan, famous for his skill in painting, sculpture, architecture, and mechanics. He resided chiefly at Rome, and first began to be known under pope Paul V; his successor, Gregory XV. conferred on him the honor of knighthood. Urban VIII. employed him in decorating St. Peter's and other public works; and Rome was indebted to him for some of its greatest ornaments. He executed three busts of Charles I. of England, from a picture by Vandyck. In consequence of the pressing invitation of Louis XV. he visited Paris, and after making a bust of that monarch returned to Rome, where he died in 1680, aged eighty-two.

BERNOULLI (James), a celebrated mathematician, born at Basil, the 27th of December 1645. Having taken his degrees he applied himself to divinity, not so much from inclination, as complaisance to his father. He gave very early proofs of his genius for mathematics, and soon became a geometrician, without any assistance from masters, and almost without books; for he was not allowed to have any of this kind: and if one fell by chance into his hands, he was obliged to conceal it. This severity made him choose for his device, Phaeton driving his chariot of the Sun, with these words, *Invito patre sidera verso*, 'I traverse the stars

against my father's inclination.' In 1656 he began his travels. He returned from France to his own country in 1680. About this time there appeared a comet, the return of which he foretold; and wrote a small treatise upon it, which he afterwards translated into Latin. He went soon after to Holland, where he studied the new philosophy. After having visited Flanders and Brabant, he came to England. Here he contracted an acquaintance with the most eminent scientific men: and was frequently present at the philosophical conferences held at the house of Mr. Boyle. He returned to Basil in 1682, and gave a course of lectures in natural philosophy and mechanics. In 1682 he published his *Essay of a New System of Comets*; and the year following, his *Dissertation on the Weight of Air*. Leibnitz, about this time, having published some heads of his new Calculus Differentialis, Bernouilli and one of his brothers unravelled its profoundest problems with such success, that M. Leibnitz declared the invention belonged to them as much as to himself. In 1687, the professorship of mathematics at Basil being vacant, James Bernouilli was appointed to it, and discharged his trust with such universal applause that a great number of foreigners attended his lectures. In 1699 he was admitted into the Academy of Sciences at Paris; and in 1701 he received the same honor from that of Berlin. He wrote several pieces in the *Acta Eruditorum* of Leipsic, the *Journal des Sçavans*, and the *Histoire de l'Academie des Sciences*. But his assiduous application to his studies brought on the gout, and by degrees a slow fever, of which he died, August 16th, 1705. He appointed that a spiral logarithmical curve should be inscribed upon his tomb, with the words, *Eadem mutata resurgo*.

BERNOUILLI (John), the brother of James, and also a celebrated mathematician, was born at Basil the 7th of August, 1667. He labored with his brother to discover the method used by Leibnitz, in the Differential Calculus, and gave the first principles of the Integral Calculus. He also, with Huygens and Leibnitz, was the first who solved the problem proposed by James Bernouilli, concerning the catenary, or curve formed by a chain suspended by its two extremities. John Bernouilli had the degree of doctor of physic at Basil, and two years afterwards was named professor of mathematics in the university of Groningen. It was here that he discovered the mercurial phosphorus or luminous barometer; and resolved the problem proposed by his brother concerning Isoperimetricals. On the death of his brother James, the Academic Senate of Basil appointed him to succeed him, without assembling competitors; an appointment which he held during his whole life. In 1714 was published his *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. The same academy also divided the prize, for the question concerning the inclination of the planetary orbits, between our author and his son Daniel. John Bernouilli was a member of most of the academies of Europe, and received as a foreign associate of that of Paris in 1699. After a long life spent in the constant study and improvement of all the

branches of the mathematics, he died on the 1st of January 1748, in the eighty-first year of his age. Of five sons which he had, three pursued the same sciences with himself.

BERWICK (James Fitzjames, duke of), natural son of James duke of York, afterwards James II. by Arabella Churchill, was born in France in 1670, and served under the duke of Lorraine at the siege of Buda in 1686, where he was wounded. He also distinguished himself in Ireland, in the contest between James and William. He rose in France to the rank of marshal; and commanded in Spain during the war of the succession, particularly at the battle of Almanza in 1707, when he defeated Charles II. He put an end to this war in 1714, by the taking of Barcelona. On hostilities arising between France and Germany, in 1733, the duke of Berwick was again called into the field; and at the siege of Philipsburgh, the following year, he was killed by a cannon shot, June 12th. His *Memoirs*, written by himself, were published at London in 1779.

BEVERIDGE (William), an English prelate, was born in 1638, and educated in St. John's College, Cambridge; where he distinguished himself so early by his knowledge of the oriental languages, that he published in his twentieth year a Latin treatise on the Excellency and Use of Oriental Languages. About the same time, also, he produced a Syriac grammar. Upon the deprivation of Dr. Ken, bishop of Bath and Wells in 1691, he refused the offer of that see, though he was then chaplain to William and Mary. In 1704 he was consecrated bishop of St. Asaph; in which high function he approved himself a truly primitive bishop. He died at Westminster Abbey, in 1707, aged seventy-one. As his whole life was spent in acts of piety and charity, so at his death, he left the bulk of his estate for the propagation of the gospel, and promoting Christian knowledge at home and abroad. His *Private Thoughts upon a Christian Life* has always been a very popular book.

BEZA (Theodore), an eminent reformer, was born at Vezelai, in Burgundy, June 24th, 1519. He studied at Orleans, and afterwards at Bourges, where he was under the care of Melchior Wolmar, under whom he made extraordinary progress, and from whom he imbibed the principles of Calvinism. His uncle intended him for the bar; but the law not suiting his disposition, he spent most of his time in reading the Classic authors, and composing verses. In 1539 he took his licentiate's degree, and went to Paris. He fell into the usual snares of youth, and wrote some licentious pieces. Sickness alarmed him; and on recovering he fulfilled a vow he made, of declaring for the reformed religion. In 1549 he accepted of the Greek professorship at Lausanne, where he also read lectures in French, on the New Testament. Having settled at Geneva, he became the colleague of Calvin in the church and university. Being sent to Nerac with a view to the conversion of the king of Navarre, and to confer with him upon affairs of importance, the king expressed his desire that Beza might assist at the conference of Poissy. Beza, throughout the conference behaved



BLOOMFIELD.



BIAS.



BEZA.



ADM. BLAKE.



SIR W. BLACKSTONE.



T. BLOOD.



BOCCACIO.



HUGH BLAIR.



BEVERIDGE.



with great ability. After the massacre of Vassy, he was deputed to the king to complain of this violence. The civil war followed soon after, during which the prince of Condé kept him with him; and while the prince was imprisoned, he lived with admiral de Coligni, and did not return to Geneva till after the peace of 1563. In 1571 he was chosen moderator at the national synod of Rochelle; and the year after assisted at the conferences of Montbeliard and of Bern. The infirmities of age beginning to afflict him in 1596, he could seldom speak in public: and he left it off entirely in the beginning of 1600. However, in 1597, he wrote some animated verses against the Jesuits, on occasion of the report that was made of his recantation and death. He died 13th of October 1605. His works are numerous.

BIAS, a philosopher, one of the seven sages of Greece, flourished about A. A. C. 606. He was accustomed to say, 'It is a sickness of mind to wish for impossible things.' During the siege of Priene, his native city, being asked why he alone returned from the place without carrying any thing with him, he replied, that he carried his all with him; meaning, that his knowledge and virtue were the only blessings that were peculiarly his own, since they could not be taken from him. He expired while pleading for one of his friends.

BLACKSTONE (Sir William), was born in London in July 1723. His father, a silk mercer, died some months before his birth. He was the youngest of four children; and his mother died before he was twelve years old. The care of his education and fortune was therefore kindly undertaken by his maternal uncle, Mr. Thomas Bigg, an eminent surgeon. At seven years of age he was sent to the Charter House, and assiduously applied himself to every branch of youthful education. At fifteen he was at the head of the school, and qualified for the university. He was accordingly entered at Pembroke College, in Oxford, in November 1738. About this time he obtained Mr. Benson's gold Milton prize-medal, and in February 1739 the society of Pembroke College unanimously elected him to one of lady Holford's exhibitions for Charter House scholars. Before he was of age he compiled Elements of Architecture, intended for his own use. Having chosen the law for his profession, he was entered in the Middle Temple in November 1741, and on this occasion composed his Lawyer's Farewell to his Muse. In November 1743 he was elected of All-Soul's College; and in the November following delivered the anniversary speech in commemoration of archbishop Chichele. From this period he divided his time between the university and the Temple. In November 1746 he was called to the bar. Though little known in Westminster Hall, he was actively employed, during his occasional residence at the university, in attending to its interests, and improving its interior concerns. In May 1749, as a small reward for his services, he was appointed steward of their manors; and in the same year he was elected recorder of the borough of Wallingford; and in 1750 he commenced doctor of civil law, and thereby became a member of the convocation. In the summer 1753,

he took the resolution of wholly retiring to his fellowship and an academical life, still continuing the practice of his profession as a provincial council. His Lectures on the Laws of England appear to have been an early and favorite idea; for immediately after he quitted Westminster Hall, he entered on reading them at Oxford; but it was not till 1758 that the lectures in the form they now bear were read at the university, when Mr. Blackstone was unanimously elected Vinerian professor, and on the 25th of October read his introductory lecture. His lectures were now of such established reputation, that he was invited to read them to his late majesty Geo. III. when prince of Wales. This he declined, in consequence of his engagements; but transmitted copies of many of them for the perusal of his royal highness. Many imperfect and incorrect copies having been taken, and a pirated edition being expected to appear in Ireland, the learned lecturer thought proper to print a correct edition himself; and in November 1765 published the first volume, under the title of Commentaries on the laws of England: in the course of the four succeeding years the remaining parts of the work appeared. Before this period, the reputation his lectures acquired him, had induced him to resume his practice in Westminster Hall. He was likewise returned to parliament, first as a member for Hindon, and afterwards for Westbury in Wilts. In the Middlesex election case he drew upon himself the attacks of various persons of ability in the senate, and likewise the animadversions of Junius; which circumstances probably strengthened his aversion to a parliamentary life. On the resignation of Mr. Dunning in 1770 he was offered the place of solicitor-general, which he refused; but soon after accepted a seat on the bench, and on the death of Sir Joseph Yates succeeded him. As a judge he was not inactive, and, when not occupied in the duties of that station, was generally engaged in some scheme of public utility. The act for detached houses for hard labor for convicts, as a substitute for transportation, owed its origin in a great measure to him; as well as a considerable augmentation of the judges' salaries. He died on the 14th of February 1780.

BLAIR (Hugh), was descended from the Blairs of Blair, in Ayreshire, and was the son of Mr. John Blair, a respectable merchant, and one of the magistrates of Edinburgh. He was born on the 7th of April, 1718, and obtained his education at the high school. In the year 1739 he received the degree of M. A. He was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Edinburgh in October 1731; in September 1742 he was ordained minister of Collessie in Fifeshire; in 1743 he was admitted second minister of the Canongate; he removed to lady Yesters, in October 1754; and from thence to the high church in June 1758. In 1757 the university of St. Andrews presented him with the degree of D. D. In 1755 his friends prevailed on him to deliver a course of lectures on Rhetoric and Belles Lettres. This considerably raised his reputation, already of the first rank as a preacher, and in 1760 the town council of Edinburgh appointed him professor of Rhetoric in the university. In 1762 his majesty was pleased to confer a

salary upon the office of £70 per annum. Dr. Blair first proposed, and carried into effect a subscription, to enable Mr. Macpherson to collect what remained of Ossian's poems, and wrote a dissertation to establish their authenticity. After reading his lectures in the university more than twenty years, he was induced to publish them in 1783. But the composition of sermons had always been his chief object of pursuit, and the basis on which he wished to rest his fame. Crowded audiences, of every rank, had long decided the public opinion of his merits as a preacher. He even rendered religion fashionable among many in the higher ranks by whom it had formerly been despised. In 1777, therefore, he published a volume of sermons, which acquired a most rapid circulation, and was succeeded by a second volume in 1779. In 1780 he obtained a pension of £200 a year, at the particular request it is said of her late majesty. His growing infirmities, in 1783, induced him to retire from the regular discharge of his professional duties, and an addition was now made of £100 a year to his pension. Other volumes of his sermons have been published since his decease. He died on the 27th of December 1800.

BLAKE (Robert), a famous admiral, was born in August 1589, at Bridgewater in Somersetshire, where he was educated. He went from thence to Oxford, in 1615, and in 1617 he took the degree of B.A. In 1623 he wrote a copy of verses on the death of Camden, and soon after left the university. The puritan party returned him member for Bridgewater, in 1640; and he served in the parliament army with great courage: but when the king was brought to trial he highly disapproved the measure as illegal, and said frequently, 'he would as freely venture his life to save the king, as ever he did to serve his parliament.' In 1648-9 he was appointed, in conjunction with colonel Dean and colonel Popham, to command the fleet; and soon after blocked up prince Maurice and prince Rupert in Kinsale harbour. On their getting out Blake followed them from port to port; and at last attacked them in that of Malaga, and burnt and destroyed their whole fleet, two ships only excepted. In 1652 he was constituted sole admiral; when he defeated the Dutch fleet in three several engagements, in which the Dutch lost eleven men of war, thirty merchant ships, and 15,000 men. Soon after, Blake, and his colleagues, with a fleet of 100 sail forced the enemy into the Texel, where they were kept some time by Monk and Dean, while Blake himself sailed northward. At last, however, Tromp escaped and drew together a fleet of 120 men of war. On the 3d of June Dean and Monk engaged the enemy off the North Foreland, with indifferent success: but the next day Blake coming up with eighteen ships, gained a complete victory. In April 1653, Cromwell having assumed the supreme power, Blake is said to have observed to his officers, 'It is not for us to mind state affairs, but to keep foreigners from fooling us.' In November 1654 Cromwell sent him with a strong fleet into the Mediterranean. In the beginning of December Blake came into the road of Cadiz, where he was treated with all imaginable respect: a Dutch admiral would not hoist his flag while he was there; and

his name was now so formidable, that a French squadron having stopped one of his tenders, the admiral, as soon as he knew to whom it belonged, sent for the captain on board, and drank Blake's health before him under a discharge of five guns. The Algerines were so much afraid of him, that, stopping the Sallee rovers, they obliged them to deliver up what English prisoners they had, and sent them freely to Blake, to purchase his favor. This, however, did not prevent his coming before Algiers, and sending an officer on shore to demand satisfaction for the piracies on the English. The dey conciliated him by an apology, accompanied with a large present of fresh provisions, and Blake sailed on the same errand to Tunis, where the dey returned a defiance and denied him the liberty of taking in fresh water. 'Here,' said he, 'are our castles of Goletta and Porto Ferino; do your worst.' Blake therefore deliberately demolished these fortresses, and sent nine of the enemy's own vessels, which he found in the harbour, up to the town as fire-ships. From Tunis he sailed to Tripoli, and to Malta, and obliged the respective governments to restore the effects taken by privateers from the English, and so established the glory of the English name, that most of the princes and states of Italy thought fit to pay their compliments to the protector by solemn embassies. He passed the next winter either in lying before Cadiz, or in cruising up and down the straits; and was at his old station, at the mouth of that harbour, when he received information that the Spanish plate fleet had put into the bay of Santa Cruz, in the island of Teneriffe. Upon this he weighed anchor, with twenty-five men of war; and on the 20th of April 1657 rode off the bay of Santa Cruz, where he discovered sixteen Spanish ships, in the form of a half-moon. Near the mouth of the haven stood a strong castle; besides which there were seven forts round the bay, joined by a line of communication. To make all safe, the general of the Spanish fleet caused the smaller vessels to be moored close along the shore; while the six large galleons lay farther out at anchor, with their broadsides towards the sea. Notwithstanding these advantages possessed by the enemy, Blake burnt or sunk all the ships of the Spanish fleet, and by a fortunate change of wind came out without loss. It is worthy of remark, that Blake's own brother having failed in some part of duty during this service, he immediately removed him from his command, although he still behaved to him with fraternal affection. Finding a complicated disorder, of a dropsical and scorbutic kind, now making rapid progress, he sailed for England, and, amidst his frequent enquiries for the sight of the English coast, expired while the fleet was entering Plymouth-Sound, August 27th, 1657. The protector ordered him a magnificent public funeral in Westminster Abbey, whence, however, his body was pitifully expelled at the Restoration; and Englishmen suffered a prince, who himself betrayed their country, to remove this brave admiral's bones, as those of a rebel, to St. Margaret's church-yard.

BLOOMFIELD (Robert), was born in 1766, at Honington, near Bury St. Edmund's, in Suffolk, where his father was a tailor; and his mother, who became a



ALDERMAN BOYDELI.



BOYLE.



BOERHAAVE.



BOSCAWEN.



ST THOMAS BODLEY.



BOSWELL.



BORROMEO.



BOILEAU.



BONNET.



widow shortly after our poet's birth, kept a village school. At the age of eleven he was taken into the employ of his uncle, a farmer, and engaged for a year or two in the labors of husbandry; after this, the delicacy of his constitution induced his elder brother, who was a shoemaker in London, to bring him to the metropolis, and teach him that trade, at which he worked for several years. Being fond of reading, and especially poetry, he at an early age began to exercise his talents in making verses, some of which he sent to the newspapers. At length he produced a poem of considerable extent, entitled, 'The Farmer's Boy.' This piece was shown in manuscript to booksellers and others, from whom it attracted little attention, till it fell into the hands of Capel Lofft, who was so much struck with its beauties, that he immediately corrected and prepared it for the press, and shortly after published it with notes, and a prefatory account of the author. Both the poem and the poet now became the objects of general curiosity and applause, and his book passed through many editions in a short time. The duke of Grafton became his patron, and bestowed on him a small annuity, and appointed him under-sealer in the seal-office; but this situation he was forced to resign on account of ill health. He then again worked at his trade as a shoemaker, and employed himself in constructing Æolian harps. He also published *Wild Flowers*, and two or three other volumes of poetry; but engaging in the book-trade, he became a bankrupt; and to add to his difficulties, in the latter part of his life he was afflicted with violent head-aches, and became nearly blind. At length he left the metropolis, and went to Shefford in Bedfordshire, for the benefit of his health. He, however, was gradually reduced to such a state of nervous irritability, that apprehensions were entertained of his becoming insane. His death took place August 19th 1823. His last production, *Hazlewood Hall, a Village Drama*, appeared shortly before his decease. But his literary reputation will always rest principally on his first work, which, under the disadvantageous circumstances of its composition, must be considered an extraordinary performance.

BLOOD (Thomas), commonly called colonel Blood: was a disbanded officer of Oliver Cromwell's, who first distinguished himself by a conspiracy to surprise Dublin castle, which was defeated by the duke of Ormond. Escaping to England, he meditated revenge against that nobleman, and actually seized him one night in his coach in St. James's Street, and bound him on horseback behind one of his associates, resolving to hang him at Tyburn; but the duke was rescued by his servants. After living a considerable time among the malcontents in Ireland, and afterwards in Holland, he went to Scotland, where he contributed much to the breaking out of the insurrection; and was present in the action of Pentland Hills. He returned to England, where he rescued his friend captain Mason from a party of soldiers who were conducting him to his trial. In 1671 Blood formed a design of carrying off the crown and regalia from the tower; and was very near succeeding. He had actually left the tower with his prey; but was overtaken and seized, with some of his asso-

ciates. When questioned, he avowed the enterprise; but refused to discover his accomplices. 'The fear of death,' he said, 'should never engage him either to deny guilt, or betray a friend.' King Charles II. was now moved with an idle curiosity to see and speak with a person so noted for his courage and his crimes. Blood wanted not address to improve this opportunity of obtaining a pardon. He told the king that he had been engaged, with others, in a design to kill him with a carabine above Battersea, where his majesty often went to bathe; but that when he had taken his stand among the reeds, he found his heart checked with an awe of majesty; and he not only relented, but diverted his associates from their purpose. That he had long ago brought himself to an entire indifference about life, which he now considered lost; but that his associates had bound themselves by the strictest oaths to revenge the death of any of their confederacy: and that no precaution could secure any one from the effects of their resolutions. Blood secured his object—a pardon; and Charles is said to have carried his kindness still farther, and to have granted him an estate of £500 a year in Ireland. He even encouraged his attendance about his person, and while old Edwards, who had been wounded in defending the crown and regalia, was forgotten and neglected, this man, who deserved to be hanged, became a kind of favorite. Blood enjoyed his pension about ten years, when being charged with fixing a scandalous imputation on the duke of Buckingham, he was again thrown into prison; yet, though the damages were laid at £10,000, this adventurer found bail. He died, however, soon after, on the 24th of August, 1680.

BOCCACIO (John), one of the most celebrated and learned of Italian writers, was born in Tuscany in 1313. His father first placed him with a merchant, and soon after with a professor of the canon law. Still, however, he thought of nothing but poetry. In the prosecution of his studies generally, however, he sought the best masters, and, not having an income sufficient for his expenses, was particularly indebted to Petrarch both for money and books. He became early a great admirer of the Greek language, and procured a Latin translation of Homer to be made for his own use. The republic of Florence honored him with the freedom of that city; and employed him in public affairs, particularly to negotiate the return of Petrarch: but this poet not only refused the application, but persuaded Boccacio also to retire from Florence, on account of the factions which prevailed. Having quitted Florence he went to several places in Italy, and stopped at last at the court of Robert, king of Naples; where, conceiving a violent affection for that prince's natural daughter, he remained a considerable time. He also made a long stay in Sicily, where he was in great favor with queen Joan. He returned to Florence when the troubles were appeased: but being averse from the course of life he must have followed there, he finally retired to Certaldo. His great application to study here brought on an illness, of which he died in 1376. His writings are numerous; but his *II Decamerone*, a collection of a hundred stories or novels, feigned to have been related in ten days, has been the chief basis of his modern fame

Petrarch thought this composition contained so many charms that he translated it into Latin; and it is a very curious and striking picture of the manners of the times, and the frauds and licentiousness of priests and monks; the language is eminently elegant and pure for the period. This work has passed through innumerable editions, a copy of the first of which, that of Valdafer, in 1471, was knocked down, at the duke of Roxburgh's sale, to the duke of Marlborough for £2260.

BOCHART (Samuel), one of the most learned men in the seventeenth century, was born at Ronen in Normandy, and studied successively at Paris, and at Sedan, Saumur, and Oxford. Hence he went to Leyden, where he applied himself to oriental learning. He was a great proficient in the oriental languages, and many years pastor of a protestant church at Caen, where he was also tutor to Wentworth Dillon, earl of Roscommon. His reputation was increased in 1646, by the publication of the two parts of his *Geographia Sacra*, entitled *Phaleg* and *Canaan*; as well as by his *Hiero-zoicon*, printed at London in 1675. In 1652 the queen of Sweden invited him to Stockholm, where she gave him many proofs of her esteem. At his return to Caen he died suddenly, while he was speaking in the academy, on the 16th of May 1667, aged seventy-eight. A complete edition of his works was published in Holland, in 2 vols. folio, 1712.

BODLEY (Sir Thomas), founder of the Bodleian library at Oxford, was born at Exeter, in 1544. When he was about twelve years of age his father, being a Protestant, was obliged to leave the kingdom. He settled at Geneva with his family, and continued there till the death of queen Mary. In that university young Bodley studied the learned languages, &c. On the accession of queen Elizabeth he returned with his father to England, and was soon after entered of Magdalen College, Oxford. In 1563 he took his degree of B. A. and the year following was admitted fellow of Merton. In 1565 he read a Greek lecture in the hall of that college; in 1566 he took his degree of M. A. and read natural philosophy in the public schools. In 1569 he was one of the proctors of the university, and for some time officiated as public orator. In 1576 he quitted Oxford, and made the tour of Europe, but returned to his college after four years' absence. He became gentleman-usher to queen Elizabeth, in 1563; and in 1565 married the widow of Mr. Ball, a lady of fortune. He was soon after sent ambassador to the king of Denmark, and other German princes. He was next charged with an important commission to Henry III. of France; and in 1588 went ambassador to the United Provinces, where he continued till 1597. On his return to England, finding his preferment obstructed by the jarring interests of Burleigh and Essex, he retired from court, and could never afterwards be prevailed upon to accept of any employment. He now began the foundation of the Bodleian library, which was completed in 1599. Soon after the accession of king James I. he received the honor of knighthood, and died in 1612. He was buried in Merton College.

BOERHAAVE (Herman), was born in 1688 at Voor-

hout, a village near Leyden. At the age of sixteen he found himself without parents, protection, advice, or fortune. He had already studied theology and the other ecclesiastical sciences, with the design of devoting himself to a clerical life; but the science of nature, which had equally engaged his attention, soon engrossed his whole time. At that period he could barely live by his labors, and was compelled to teach the mathematics to obtain his bread. But in 1693 being admitted M. D., he began practice; and his merit being at length discovered, many powerful friends patronised him, and procured him the professorships of medicine, chemistry, and botany, in the university of Leyden. The Academy of Sciences and Paris, and the Royal Society at London, invited him to become one of their members. He communicated to each his discoveries in chemistry, and his fame was rapidly diffused throughout Europe. The city of Leyden became in his time the school of Europe for chemistry, as well as medicine and botany. When Peter the Great went into Holland in 1715, to instruct himself in maritime affairs, he also attended Boerhaave, and his reputation is said to have spread as far as China: whence a Mandarin wrote to him with this inscription, 'To the illustrious Boerhaave, physician in Europe;' and the letter came regularly to him. His piety, and the qualities of his heart, also deserve commendation. It was his daily practice through life, as soon as he rose in the morning, which was generally very early, to retire for an hour to prayer and meditation on the Scriptures. He often told his friends, when they asked him how it was possible for him to go through so much fatigue, that it was this which gave him spirit and vigor in the business of the day. Boerhaave never regarded calumny or detraction, nor ever thought it necessary to confute them. 'They are sparks,' said he, 'which, if you do not blow, will go out of themselves. The surest remedy against scandal, is to live it down by a perseverance in well doing.' Being once asked by a friend, who had often admired his patience under great provocations, whether he knew what it was to be angry, and by what means he had so entirely suppressed that impetuous and ungovernable passion; he answered, that he was naturally quick of resentment; but that he had, by daily prayer and meditation, at length attained a mastery over himself. About the middle of the year 1737 he felt the first approaches of the illness which brought him to the grave, viz. a disorder in his breast, which at times threatened him with immediate suffocation, and terminated in a universal dropsy. During this lingering illness, however, his firmness did not forsake him; he neither intermitted the necessary cares of life, nor the proper preparations for his death, which took place the 23d day of September, 1738, in the seventieth year of his age. The city of Leyden has raised a monument in the church of St. Peter, *Salutifero Boerhavii genio sacrum*. He wrote, 1. *Institutiones Medicæ*; 2. *Aphorismi de Cognoscendis et Curandis Morbis*; 3. *Institutiones et Experimenta Chemicæ*; 4. *Libellus de Materia Medica, et Remediorum Formulæ quæ Serviant Aphorismis*; 5. *Elementa Chemicæ*; 6. *De Studio Hippocratico*; 7. *De Usu Ratiocinii Mechanici in Medi-*

cina; 8. De Comparando certo in Physicis; 9. De Vita Bernardi Albani; 10. and 11. Indices Plantarum in horto Lugd. Bat.; 12. De Fabrica Glandularum; 13. and 14. Atrociū Morborum Historiæ; 14. De Luce Aphrodisiacâ, &c.

BOILEAU (Despreaux Nicholas), the celebrated French poet, was born at Paris in 1636. His relations first designed him for the law, and he was admitted advocate. But he imbibed a strong aversion for the bar, and commenced the study of theology; but he here again could not long endure the chicanery of the school divinity; he therefore renounced the Sorbonne, and devoted himself to the belles lettres. Boileau commenced his career as a satirist; and at the age of thirty published a collection of poems, attacking a host of inferior writers. The writers attacked, assailed him in return, and the duke de Montausier, and other moralists, expressed some dislike to the spirit of detraction thus aroused. Our poet now, therefore, assumed the courtier towards that noble personage, and lavished all manner of flattery on the vain-glorious Louis XIV. His satires were followed up by his Art of Poetry, and, in 1674, by his mock-heroic poem of the Lutrin, founded on a trifling dispute between the treasurer and chanter of the holy chapel. These poems thoroughly established his reputation, and secured the good graces of the court, who gave him a pension, and the exclusive privilege of printing his own works. He was also appointed, in conjunction with Racine, royal historiographer. His ode on the taking of Namur was a result of this appointment; but to lyric poetry his genius was not adapted. At court, he now appeared, it is said, with manly freedom, and often ventured upon observations unusually bold. When the king asked his opinion of a few verses which he had composed, 'Nothing, Sire, is impossible to your majesty,' he replied, 'you wished to make bad verses, and you have succeeded.' In 1684 he was received into the French Academy, and the Academy of Inscriptions. He was as remarkable for his integrity, his innocence, and diffusive benevolence, as for the keenness of his satire. He died of a dropsy on the 2d of March, 1711, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

BONNER (Edmund), bishop of London, of infamous memory, was born at Hanley in Worcestershire, and supposed to be the natural son of one Savage, a priest. Strype, however, says he was assured that Bonner was the legitimate offspring of a poor man. About 1512 he entered student at Broadgate Hall in Oxford, and in 1519 was admitted bachelor of canon and civil law. About the same time he took orders, and obtained preferment in the diocese of Worcester. In 1526 he was created doctor of canon law. Having acquired the character of a shrewd politician and civilian, he was distinguished by cardinal Wolsey, who heaped upon him a variety of church preferments. Bonner was with the cardinal at Cawood, when he was arrested for high treason. After the death of that minister, he soon insinuated himself into the favor of Henry VIII., who made him one of his chaplains, and employed him in several embassies, particularly to the pope. In 1532 he was sent to Rome with Sir Edward Kame, to answer for the king, whom his holiness had cited to appear.

In 1533 he was again despatched to Clement VII. upon the excommunication of Henry on account of his divorce. On this occasion he threatened the pope with so much resolution, that his holiness talked of burning him alive, or throwing him into a cauldron of melted lead; upon which Bonner thought fit to return home. In 1538, being ambassador in France, he was nominated bishop of Hereford; but before consecration was translated to the see of London. Henry VIII. died in 1547, while Bonner was ambassador with the emperor Charles V. On the accession of Edward, he refused the oath of supremacy, and was committed to the Fleet; however, he soon thought fit to promise obedience, and was released. He continued to comply with the Reformation; but with such manifest reluctance, that he was twice reprimanded by the privy council, and in 1549 was committed to the Marshalsea and deprived of his bishopric. The succeeding reign gave him ample opportunity of revenge. Mary was scarce seated on the throne, before Bonner was restored to his bishopric; and soon after appointed president of the convocation. From this time he became the chief instrument of papal cruelty; and is said to have condemned no less than 200 Protestants to the flames in three years. Nor was this monster of a priest more remarkable for his cruelty than his boldness. When queen Elizabeth came to the crown, he had the insolence to meet her, with the rest of the bishops, at Highgate. But in the second year of her reign, refusing to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, he was again deprived and committed to the Marshalsea; where he died in 1569, after ten years confinement. Several pieces were published under his name.

BORROMEO, or **BORROMEUS** (St. Charles), cardinal and archbishop of Milan; a personage of great note in the Romish calendar, and whose sincere piety, simplicity of manners, and zeal for reformation, render him indeed a character equally interesting and instructive to the members of any church. He was the son of Gilbert Borromeo, count of Arona, and was born at the castle of Arona in the Milanese in 1538. When he was about twelve years old, Julius Cæsar Borromeo resigned an abbacy to him of a considerable revenue. Charles accepted of it, but applied the revenues wholly in charity. Having acquired a sufficient knowledge of the languages, he studied the civil and canon law. He would accept no benefice but upon condition that he should be at liberty to apply the revenue to public uses. In 1554 his father died, an event which brought him back to the castle of Arona; where, though he had an elder brother Count Frederick, he was requested by the family to take upon him the domestic affairs, to which he at length consented. In 1559 he finished his studies, and took his degree of D.D. The promotion of his uncle Pius IV. to the pontificate in 1560, seemed to have very little effect upon him; but he was soon made protonotary, entrusted with the seals of the ecclesiastical state; and created cardinal-deacon, and soon after archbishop of Milan. In obedience to his uncle he lived in great splendor, yet retained his own temperance and humility. He now established an academy, the works of which have been published in many vo-

lumes, entitled *Noctes Vaticanæ*. About this time he also founded a college at Pavia, designed both as a school of science, and an asylum from vice. Upon the death of his only brother Frederick, his relations, his friends, and even the pope himself, advised him to quit the church and marry, that his family might not become extinct. Charles, however, contrary to the expectations of the world received the priesthood, and addressed the pope in these terms: 'Do not complain of me, Holy Father, for I have taken a spouse whom I love, and on whom my wishes have been long fixed.' Having obtained permission to visit his church, he set out for Milan, where he was received with the most distinguished honors. He was, however, soon recalled to Rome, the pope was dying; and Charles arrived just in time to administer to him the last sacraments, and by his influence, to moderate the cabals of the conclave, in the election of his successor, Pius V. Borromeo then gave himself up to the reformation of his diocese, where the most flagitious irregularities were openly practised; and though he met with much opposition, he prevailed by an inflexible constancy, tempered with great sweetness of manners. The most formidable opposition he had to struggle with was that of the Brothers of Humility. Three provosts of this order entered into a conspiracy to cut him off; and one of their confederates took upon himself to execute the bloody design. For this purpose he mixed with the crowd that went into the archiepiscopal chapel, where the cardinal spent an hour every evening in prayer; and fired a harquebuss at him, loaded with ball and a considerable quantity of shot. It is said that the ball struck him on the spinal bone, but fell down at his feet without doing any other damage than soiling his rochet, and that the shot tore away part of a wall and went through a table. This was reckoned a miracle, but what was more to his honor, than if it had been one, he made every exertion to procure a pardon for the assassin. But the pope was inflexible; the monk was executed, and the order suppressed. In 1576 Milan was visited by the plague, which swept away incredible numbers; and the behaviour of Borromeo on this occasion was truly Christian and heroic. He went about giving directions for accommodating the sick, and burying the dead, with a zeal and attention that were at once ardent and deliberate, minute and comprehensive; and his example stimulated others to join in the good work. The continual labors and austerities of Borromeo shortened his life, and he died at Milan, the 4th of November 1584, lamented by the whole province. Borromeo was canonised the 1st of November 1610.

BOSCAWEN (Edward), was the second son of Hugh, lord viscount Falmouth. Having early entered into the navy, he was, in 1740, captain of the *Shoreham*; and behaved with great intrepidity as a volunteer at the taking of Porto Bello. At the siege of Carthage he had the command of a party of seamen, who attacked and took a battery of fifteen twenty-four pounders, though exposed to the fire of another fort of five guns; and was appointed to the command of the *Prince Frederic* of seventy guns. In May 1742 he returned to England and married, and the same year was

elected M. P. for Truro. In 1744 he was made captain of the *Dreadnought* of sixty guns; and soon after took the *Medea*, a French man of war, the first king's ship taken in that war. He signalled himself under admirals Anson and Warren in 1747, in the engagement with the French fleet off Cape Finisterre, and was wounded in the shoulder with a musket-ball. On the 15th of July he was made rear-admiral of the blue, and commander-in-chief of the land and sea forces employed on an expedition to the East Indies; and sailed from St. Helen's with six ships of the line, five frigates, and 2000 soldiers. He arrived at St. David's, and soon after laid siege to Pondicherry; but the men growing sickly, and the monsoons being expected, the siege was raised. During his absence he had been appointed rear admiral of the white. He was the next year appointed one of the lords commissioners of the admiralty, and chosen an elder brother of the Trinity House. In February 1755 he was appointed vice-admiral of the blue. On the 19th of April he fell in with and took the *Alicide* and *Lys*, of sixty-four guns each. In 1756 he was appointed vice-admiral of the white; and in 1758 admiral of the blue, and commander-in-chief of the expedition to Cape Breton; when, in conjunction with general Amherst, the important fortress of Louisbourg, and the whole island of Cape Breton were taken. In 1759 being appointed to the command in the Mediterranean, he arrived at Gibraltar, where, hearing that the Toulon fleet had passed the Straits, he got under sail, and on the 18th of August engaged the enemy. His ship, the *Namur* of ninety guns, losing her mainmast, he shifted his flag to the *Newark*; and, after a sharp engagement took three large ships, and burned two. On December 8th, 1760, he was appointed general of the marines, with a salary of £3000 per annum, and was also sworn one of the privy council. He died in 1761.

BOSWELL (James Esq.), of Auchinleck, the son of the Hon Alexander Boswell, lord Auchinleck, was born at Auchinleck in 1740, and studied the civil law of Edinburgh. In 1760 he visited London, for which place he ever retained a partiality; and was desirous at this period of a commission in the guards; but was withheld by parental authority. In 1763 he went to Utrecht, and thence to Italy, where he contracted an intimacy with Paoli of Corsica. He returned to Scotland in 1766, and being admitted an advocate, was employed in the celebrated Douglas cause, the particulars of which he published in a pamphlet. In 1768 he printed *An Account of Corsica*. In 1782 he lost his father, on which he removed to London, with a view to professional practice, but never succeeded; the only appointment he obtained was that of recorder of Carlisle. In 1785 he published *A Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides*, which met with a favorable reception; as likewise did his more important work, *The Life of Samuel Johnson*, LL.D. which appeared in 1790, in 2 vols. 4to., and forms one of the most exquisite and amusing delineations of character in our language. Mr. Boswell was also the author of *Two Letters to the People of Scotland*, printed in 1783; the *Hypochondriac*, a series of papers in the *London Magazine*, and several Miscel-



BROOME.



ROBT BRUCE.



BUNDELL.



HYNG.



GEORGE BUCHANAN.



JAS BRUCE.



TYCHO BRAHE.



BROOKE.



LE BRUN.

laneous Pieces in various periodical publications. He died in London in 1795.

BOYDELL (John), Alderman of London, and Lord Mayor in 1790; was born in Staffordshire in 1719, and intended for a land surveyor, which was his father's occupation; but, accidentally meeting with Baddeley's Views of different country seats, he conceived a strong inclination for engraving, and when about twenty bound himself apprentice for seven years to a Mr. Toms, a London artist. In 1745 he published some small landscapes, and afterwards a volume of Views near London. With the profits of these works he commenced business as a printseller, and soon established for himself a high reputation as the patron of ingenious artists. He employed Woollet to engrave the celebrated pictures of Niobe and Phaeton, and gradually obtained an extensive export trade in English prints. Having established an English school of engraving, he engaged the first artists of the day to furnish a collection of pictures, known as the Shakspeare Gallery. The funds of his business falling short during the war, he was induced in 1804 to obtain an act of Parliament to permit him to dispose of his gallery and paintings by lottery, and lived to see every ticket disposed of, but died before his lottery was drawn, on the 12th of December, 1804.

BRAHE (Tycho), a celebrated astronomer, descended of an illustrious family, originally Swedish, but settled in Denmark, was born December 14th, 1546, at Knudstorp in Schonen. He was taught Latin when seven years old, and studied five years under private tutors. His father dying, his uncle sent him in April 1559 to finish his education at Copenhagen. The great eclipse of the sun; in 1560, happening at the precise time that had been foretold, he began to look upon astronomy as something divine; and purchasing the tables of Stadius, he gained some notion of the theory of the planets. In 1662 he was sent to Leipsic to study law; but astronomy engrossed his thoughts, and in purchasing books on that science he employed all his pocket money. Having procured a small celestial globe, he would wait till his tutor was gone to bed, in order to examine the constellations; and when the sky was clear, spend whole nights in observing the stars. In 1565, Brahe having quarrelled with a Danish nobleman, they fought and he had part of his nose cut off; which defect he so artfully supplied with one made of gold and silver, that it was not perceivable. In 1571 he returned to Denmark, and obtained a convenient place for making his observations and building a laboratory. But, marrying a country girl beneath his rank, a quarrel ensued between him and his relations, and Frederick II. king of Denmark was obliged to interpose to reconcile them. In 1574 he read lectures upon the theory of comets at Copenhagen. In 1575 he began his travels, and proceeded as far as Venice: he then resolved to settle at Basle; but the king, being unwilling to lose such an ornament to his country, promised, to enable him to pursue his studies, to bestow upon him for life the island of Huen in the Sound, to erect an observatory and laboratory there, and to defray all necessary ex-

penses. The first stone of the observatory was laid August 8th, 1576. The king also gave him a pension of 2000 crowns out of his treasury, a see in Norway, and a canonry of Roschild, which brought him 1000 more. After the death of King Frederick, in 1588, he was deprived of his pension, see, and canonry; upon which, finding himself incapable of bearing the expenses of his observatory, he went to Copenhagen, whither he brought some of his instruments, and continued his astronomical observations till he was obliged, by the king's order, to discontinue them. He then removed his family to Rostock, and afterwards to Holstein, to solicit an introduction to the emperor Rodolphus; and he was received by the emperor at Prague with the utmost respect. That prince gave him a magnificent house, till he could procure one more fit for astronomical observations; assigned him a pension, and promised, upon the first opportunity, a fief for him and his descendants: but he did not long enjoy this happy situation; for, on the 24th October, 1601, he died of a retention of urine, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. He was interred magnificently, in the principal church at Prague, and a monument was erected to his memory. His skill in astronomy is universally known, and he is famed for being the inventor of a new system, which he endeavoured, though without success, to establish instead of the Copernican. He was of a very bad temper, and very observant of astrological and other omens. His principal works are; 1. *De Mundi Ætherei Recentioribus Phænomenis*; 2. *Astronomia Instaurata Mechanica*, fol. 3. *Tabulæ Rodolphinæ*, revised and published by Kepler, at Tycho's desire, fol. 4. *Stellarum Octavi Orbis Inerrantium Accurata Restitutio*, &c. 5. *Historiæ Coelestis, Partes Duæ*, &c. 2 vols. fol.

BROOKE (Henry), an Irish writer, was born in Dublin, 1706, and educated by Dr. Sheridan. Early in life he entered of the Temple, and numbered among his fricads, Pope and Swift. On his return to Ireland, he married, and the young lady became a mother before she had attained the age of fourteen. He now returned to London, and wrote *On Universal Beauty*, a poem. After this he practised as a chamber council in Ireland, and wrote his *Gustavus Vasa*, which government would not allow to be performed, thus rendering it so popular that he obtained a large sum by its publication. He now attached himself to the opposition and the politics of Frederick, prince of Wales; but, finding his means inadequate to his support, returned once more to a life of privacy in Ireland. Here he wrote the *Earl of Westmoreland*, a tragedy, followed by his *Farmer's Letters*, addressed to the people of Ireland, in reward for which the earl of Chesterfield, then lord-lieutenant, made him barrack-master. In 1747 he assisted in Moore's *Fables for the Female Sex*; and in 1749 produced his *Earl of Essex*, a tragedy. In 1762 he wrote a prose vindication of his countrymen, entitled, *The Trial of the Roman Catholics*. But his most celebrated work was *The Fool of Quality*, which appeared in 1766, and attracted much attention. He, about this time became embarrassed, and under the necessity of selling his paternal lands. Shortly

after this, the loss of his wife, who died at Kildare, gave an irreparable shock to his intellects. He followed her to the tomb in 1783.

BROOME (William), the coadjutor of Pope in translating the *Odyssey*, was born in Cheshire, of poor parents. He was educated at Eton, and St. John's College, Cambridge. He appeared early in the world, as a translator of the *Iliad* into prose, in conjunction with Ozell and Oldisworth; was introduced to Mr. Pope, and was employed by him to make extracts from Eustathius, for the notes to the translation of the *Iliad*. In the volumes of poetry, commonly called Pope's *Miscellanies*, many of his early pieces were inserted. When the success of the *Iliad* gave encouragement to a version of the *Odyssey*, Pope called Fenton and Broome to his assistance; and taking only half the work, divided the other half between his partners, giving four books to Fenton and eight to Broome. The price at which Pope purchased this assistance was £300 paid to Fenton, and £500 to Broome, with as many copies as he wanted for his friends, which amounted to £100 more. A difference afterwards arose between Pope and Broome, which was carried so far as to induce the former to give his old friend a place in the *Dunciad*. He afterwards published a *Miscellany of Poems*. He was some time rector of Sturston in Suffolk, and in 1728 became LL. D. He was, in 1733, presented to the rectory of Pulliam in Norfolk, which he held with Oakley Magna in Suffolk, and the vicarage of Eye in Suffolk. He amused himself with translating Anacreon's *Odes*, which he published in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, under the name of Chester. He died at Bath in 1745.

BRUCE (Robert), earl of Carrick, the deliverer of Scotland, after having, for a considerable period, submitted to Edward I. and fought under his banners, at length raised the standard of liberty, and combated for the independence of his country. In spite of several reverses, he still maintained the contest, and his efforts were finally crowned with success. He defeated the English on various occasions, particularly at Bannockburn, and died in 1329, after a glorious reign of twenty-four years.

BRUCE (James), Esq. of Kinnaird, F. R. S., was born at Kinnaird in Stirlingshire, December 14th, 1728, and instructed in classical learning at Harrow. Returning to Scotland, he intended to study the law; but, from the barbarity of his step-mother, he resolved to push his fortune in the East Indies. Not procuring an appointment in the Company's service, he engaged in partnership with Mr. Allen, a merchant, of London, whose daughter he married, but lost within a year after. To dispel his grief he travelled, but, his father dying in 1758, he returned to Britain to take possession of his inheritance. About this time Lord Chatham intended to employ Mr. Bruce, but his resignation put it out of his power. Similar intentions were entertained by Lord Egremont, but his lordship's death prevented the fulfilment. It fell to the lot of the earl of Halifax to do more than his predecessors, by pointing out a scene of action to Mr. Bruce, where his abilities have since been exerted with so much honour to himself and his country. To explore the coast of Barbary; to

investigate its natural history, ancient architecture, and other curiosities; and to make large additions to the royal collection; were the outlines of his lordship's plan. To discover the source of the Nile was also mentioned, but rather as an object to be wished than hoped for. The resignation of the consul of Algiers at this time, and the death of his newly appointed successor, favored the earl's plan; who pressed Mr. Bruce to accept of the consulship; which he did the more cheerfully, that the transit of Venus was at hand, which he hoped to see from Algiers. Within a year after his arrival there he qualified himself, by the acquisition of the Arabic, to appear without an interpreter. At Algiers he was detained longer than he expected, in consequence of a dispute with the Dey. The business being adjusted, he proceeded to Carthage, visited Tunis and Tripoli, and travelled over the interior parts of those states. At Bengazi, a small town on the Mediterranean, he suffered shipwreck, and with extreme difficulty saved his life, though with the loss of all his baggage. He afterwards sailed to the isles of Rhodes and Cyprus; travelled through a considerable part of Syria and Palestine; and, near Tripoli, was again in imminent danger of perishing in a river. The ruins of Palmyra and Baalbec were next carefully surveyed and sketched by him; and his drawings are deposited in the king's library at Kew; the most magnificent present, in that line, to use his own words, 'ever made by a subject to his sovereign.' Bruce now prepared for the grand expedition, the accomplishment of which had ever been nearest his heart, the discovery of the source of the Nile. In the prosecution of that great and dangerous object, he left Sidon on the 15th of June 1768, and proceeded to Cairo, where he embarked on the Nile, and sailed up that river as far as Syene, visiting in the course of his voyage the ruins of Thebes. Leaving Kenne on the Nile, 16th of February 1769, he crossed the desert of the Thebaid to Cosseir on the Red Sea, and arrived at Jidda on the 3d of May. In Arabia Felix he remained, not without making several excursions, till the 3d of September, when he sailed from Loheia, and arrived on the 19th at Masuah, where he was detained near two months by the treachery and avarice of the Naybe of that place. It was not till the 15th of November that he was allowed to quit Arkeko, near Masuah; and he arrived, 15th of February 1770, at Gondar, the capital of Abyssinia, where he ingratiated himself with the most considerable persons of both sexes belonging to the court. Several months were employed in attendance on the king; and in an unsuccessful expedition round the lake of Dembea. Towards the end of October, Bruce set out for the source of the Nile, at which long desired spot he arrived on the 14th of November. He now bent his thoughts on his return to his native country, and arrived at Gondar 19th of November 1770; but found, after repeated solicitations, that it was not an easy task to obtain permission to quit Abyssinia. A civil war in the mean time breaking out, several engagements took place between the king's forces and the rebels, in three of which Bruce acted a considerable part; and for his valiant conduct in the second, received as a reward from the king a chain of

gold of 184 links; each link weighing $3\frac{1}{2}$ dwts., or somewhat more than 2½ lbs. troy, in all. After a residence of nearly two years in that wretched country, he left Gondar, Dec. 16th, 1771, taking the dangerous way of the desert of Nubia, in place of the more easy road of Masuah, by which he entered Abyssinia. He was induced to take this route from his experience of the savage temper of the naybe of Masuah. Arriving at Teawa, 21st March 1772, he found the sheik Fidele, at Atbara, the counterpart of the naybe of Masuah in every bad quality. By his intrepidity and prudence, however, and by making good use of his foreknowledge of an eclipse of the moon, which happened on the 17th of April, he was permitted to depart next day, and arrived at Senaar on the 20th. At this miserable and inhospitable place he was detained upwards of four months. This delay was occasioned by the villainy of those who had undertaken to supply him with money; but at last, by disposing of 172 links of his gold chain, he was enabled to make preparations for his dangerous journey through the deserts of Nubia. He left Senaar on the 5th of September. All his camels having perished, he was under the necessity of abandoning his baggage in the desert, and with the greatest difficulty reached Assouan upon the Nile, November 29th. After some days rest, having procured fresh camels, he returned into the desert, and recovered his baggage. On the 10th of January 1773, after more than four years absence, he arrived at Cairo, where, by his manly and generous behaviour, he so won the heart of Mahomet Bey that he obtained a firman, permitting the commanders of English vessels belonging to Bombay and Bengal to bring their ships and merchandise to Suez; a place far preferable, in all respects, to Jidda, to which they were formerly confined. Of this permission, which no European nation could ever before acquire, many English vessels have already availed themselves; and it has proved peculiarly useful both in public and private despatches. At Cairo, Mr. Bruce's earthly career had nearly been concluded by a disorder in the leg, occasioned by a worm in the flesh. This accident kept him five weeks in extreme agony, and his health was not re-established till a year afterwards, at the baths of Poretta in Italy. After passing some time in France, he at last revisited his native country, from which he had been upwards of twelve years absent. On his return public curiosity was highly excited to see a narrative of his travels; but this was retarded by various circumstances. At last, however, he found leisure to put his materials in order; and in 1790 his long expected work appeared in five large quarto volumes, embellished with many plates, maps, and charts. He was preparing a second edition of his travels for the press, when he died April 27th, 1794, in consequence of a fall down his own stairs, in the sixty-fifth year of his age.

BRUN (Charles Le), was born in 1619, of a family of distinction in Scotland. His father was a statuary. He discovered such an early inclination for painting, that his father being employed in the gardens at Seguer, the chancellor placed him with Simon Vouet, an eminent painter. He sent him next to Italy, and sup-

ported him there for six years. Le Brun, on his return, met with the celebrated Poussin, with whom he contracted a friendship which lasted as long as their lives. A painting of St. Stephen, finished in 1651, raised his reputation to the highest pitch. Soon after the king made him his first painter, conferred on him the order of St. Michael, and spent two hours every day to see him work, while he was painting the family of Darius. About 1662 he began his five large pieces of the history of Alexander the Great; he procured several advantages for the royal academy of painting and sculpture at Paris; and formed the plan of another for the students of his own nation at Rome. The king gave him the direction of all his works, particularly of his royal manufactory at the Gobelins. He was the author of two treatises; 1. On Physiognomy, and 2. On the Different Characters of the Passions. He died at Paris in 1690.

BUCHANAN (George), was born in February 1506, at a small farm called the Moss, two miles from the village of Killearn in Stirlingshire. His uncle, George Heriot, assisted him in his education, and enabled him to pursue for two years his studies at Paris, after his father's death. But the death of his benefactor obliged him to return to Scotland, and forsake for a time the paths of science. He was yet under his twentieth year, and, in this extremity, he enlisted as a common soldier, under John duke of Albany. But he was disgusted with the fatigues of one campaign; and fortunately, John Major, then professor of philosophy at St. Andrew's, afforded him a temporary relief. He now became the pupil of Maiz, under whom he studied logic; and followed his tutor to Paris, where he was invited to teach grammar in the college of St. Barbe. In this occupation he was found by the earl of Cassilis, with whom, having remained five years at Paris, he returned to Scotland. He next acted as preceptor to the famous earl of Murray, the natural son of James V. While thus occupied, he suddenly found his life was in danger from his enemies, the Franciscan monks, who, enraged at the poignant satires he had written against them, branded him with the appellation of atheist. Cardinal Beaton gave orders to apprehend him, and king James V. was bribed with a considerable sum to permit his execution. He was seized accordingly; but escaping the vigilance of his guards, he had fled into England. After a short stay, Buchanan crossed the sea to France; and, to his extreme disappointment, found at Paris, cardinal Beaton, as ambassador from Scotland. On this, he retired privately to Bourdeaux, and met with Andrew Govea, a Portuguese of great learning and worth, with whom he had formerly been acquainted, and who was employed in teaching a public school. He acted for some time as the assistant of his friend; and, during the three years he resided at this place, he composed the tragedies which do him so much honor. It was here also that he wrote some of the most beautiful of his poems. About this time also, he presented a copy of verses to the emperor Charles V. who happened to pass through Bourdeaux. His enemies, meantime, were not inactive; Cardinal Beaton wrote to the archbishop of Bourdeaux, inviting him to

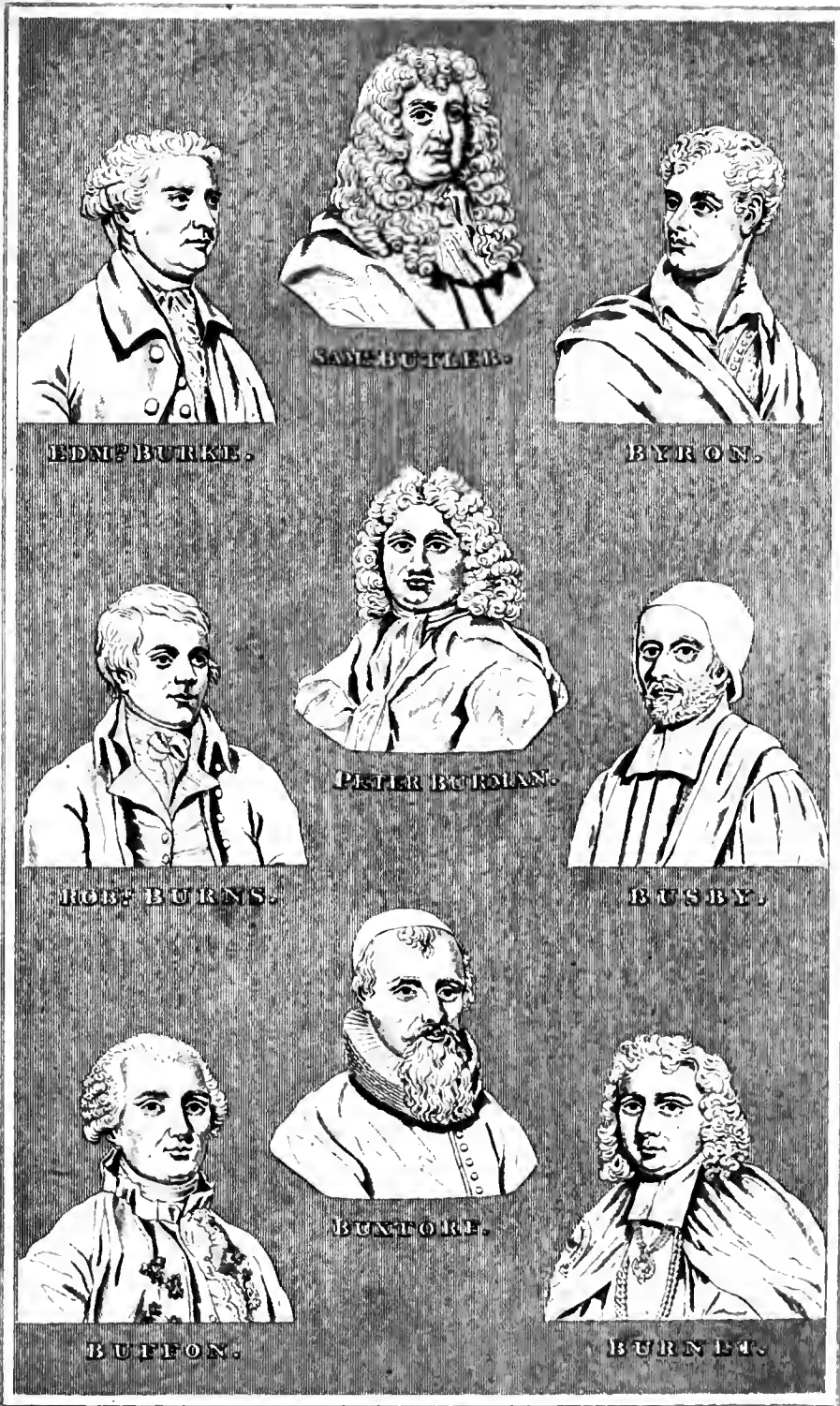
punish this most pestilent of all heretics. The archbishop, however, on enquiry, declined molesting him. Meantime Govea being called upon by the king of Portugal to establish an academy at Coimbra, entreated Buchanan to accompany him. He consented, but had not been a year in Portugal when Govea died, and left him exposed to the malice of his inveterate enemies the monks. They loudly objected to him that he was a Lutheran; and that he had written poems against the Franciscans; and had been guilty of the abominable crime of eating flesh in Lent. He was confined to a monastery, till he should learn what these men fancied to be religion; and they enjoined him to translate the Psalms into Latin verse; a task which every man of taste knows with what admirable skill and genius he performed. On obtaining his liberty, he had the promise of speedy promotion from the king of Portugal; the issue of which, his aversion to the clergy did not allow him to wait. He hastened to England; but, the perturbed state of affairs not giving him the prospect of any security, he again set out for France. He had not been long there when he published his *Jephthes*, which he dedicated to the marshal de Brissac. This patron did not want generosity, and sent him to Piedmont as preceptor to his son Timoleon de Cossi, an employment in which he continued several years; and, during the leisure it afforded him, he fully examined the controversies which now agitated Europe, and finished many of his smaller poems. After this, he returned to Scotland, and made an open profession of the reformed faith; but soon once more quitted his native country for France. Queen Mary, however, having determined that he should have the charge of educating her son, recalled him; and, till the prince should arrive at a proper age, he was nominated principal of St. Andrew's. His success as James's preceptor is well known. When it was observed to him that he had made his majesty a pedant: 'It is a wonder,' replied he, 'that I have made so much of him.' During the misfortunes that befel the amiable but imprudent Mary, he joined the party of the earl of Murray, and, at his earnest desire, wrote the *Detection*, a work which his greatest admirers have read with regret. Having been sent with other commissioners to England, against his mistress, he was, on his return, rewarded with the abbacy of Cross Reguel; made director of the chancery, and sometime after a lord of the privy council and privy seal. He was likewise rewarded by queen Elizabeth with a pension of £100 a-year. The last twelve years of his life he employed in composing the history of Scotland. After having vied with the most eminent of the Latin poets, he contested with Livy and Sallust the palm of eloquence and political sagacity: but, like the former of these historians, he was not always careful to preserve himself from the charge of partiality. He died at Edinburgh in 1582, aged seventy-six. An edition of his numerous works was printed at Edinburgh in 1704, in two volumes folio. An elegant monument was erected to his memory in 1788, at Killearn.

BUDGELL (Eustace), Esq., was born near Exeter about 1685, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford; whence he removed to the Inner Temple; but, instead of

studying the law, he applied to literature, and contracted an intimacy with Addison, who was first cousin to his mother, and who, on being made secretary to the lord-lieutenant of Ireland, took him with him as one of the clerks of his office. Mr. Budgell now became connected with Sir Richard Steele and Addison in the *Tatler*, as he was, soon after, in the *Spectator*, in which his papers are marked X. He was likewise a contributor to the *Guardian*, where his performances are marked with an asterisk. He was afterwards made under-secretary to Addison, chief secretary to the lord justice of Ireland, and deputy-clerk of the council. Soon after, he was chosen a member of the Irish parliament; and in 1717, Addison having become principal secretary of state in England, procured him the place of accountant and comptroller general of the Irish revenue. But next year, the duke of Bolton being appointed lord-lieutenant, Budgell lampooned the duke and his secretary, and was removed from his post: upon which, returning to England, he published his case in a pamphlet. His attempts to gain the favor of the English court were constantly foiled by the duke of Bolton. In 1720 he lost £20,000 by the South Sea scheme, and afterwards spent £5000 more in unsuccessful attempts to get into parliament. This completed his ruin. He then employed himself in writing pamphlets against the ministry, and several papers in the *Craftsman*. In 1733 he began a weekly pamphlet, called the *Bee*; which he continued for above 100 numbers, or eight volumes, 8vo. During its progress Dr. Tindall died, and a will, of Budgell's making, contained a bequest of £2000 to the maker; but it was contested and ultimately set aside. This ruined his reputation. Becoming again embarrassed, and having been called to the bar, he attended for some time in the courts, but finding himself unable to obtain practice, he resolved on suicide. Accordingly in 1736, after filling his pockets with stones, he took a boat, and threw himself into the river under the bridge. Upon his bureau was found a slip of paper, on which were these words:—

What Cato did, and Addison approved,
Cannot be wrong.

BUFFON (George Lewis le Clerc, Count de), was born at Montbard, in Burgundy, the 7th of September, 1707: his father was a counsellor of the parliament at Dijon. Buffon studied the law at Dijon. His early passion was for the mathematics, and he was never without Euclid in his pocket. At the age of twenty he is said to have discovered the binomial theorem, without knowing that he had been anticipated by Newton. At the same period the young Lord Kingston coming to Dijon, Buffon accompanied him and his tutor into Italy, where he was attracted only by those charms of nature which he was destined hereafter to pourtray. He lingered in the valleys, and would pass whole hours contemplating the beauties of the evening sky in this delightful region; or be the leader of a mountain expedition, and industriously explore the torrents of lava, ancient and modern, or the bowels of a mine; but statues and paintings had no attractions for him; the most exquisite works of Roman skill, nor the most celebrated memorials of human greatness. In his twenty-second



EDME BURKE.

BUNYAN.

BYRON.

ROBT BURNS.

PETER BURYAN.

BUSBY.

BUFFON.

BUNTORF.

BURNET.



year he succeeded, through his mother, to an ample fortune, and returning to France, settled for a short time at Angers; but having here quarrelled with an English gentleman, and wounded him in a duel, he returned to Paris, and passed from thence to England. He stayed in this country but three months, and immediately on his return home entered upon that remarkable career of close and unwearied study of which, in his rank of life and with his relish for society, we have scarcely another example. His first published work was a translation of Hales' Vegetable Statics, which appeared in 1735, and was followed in 1740 by a translation, from the Latin, of Newton's Fluxions. The strength of timber was a subject that next engaged his attention. He also investigated the ancient account of the burning mirrors of Archimedes, and endeavoured to construct an instrument approaching in its efficacy to the celebrated inventions of the Syracusan sage. In 1739 he obtained the appointment of intendant of the royal garden and cabinet at Paris, the treasures of which were considerably augmented under his management, while the situation afforded him great facilities for the prosecution of his researches into every department of natural history. He now, therefore, arranged the materials and commenced the composition of his great work, the *Histoire Naturelle*. The first portion, in 15 vols. 4to. was begun in 1749 and completed in 1767. This was followed by seven supplementary volumes; after which appeared the *History of Birds*, 9 vols., the *History of Minerals*, 5 vols., the *History of Oviparous Animals and Serpents*, 2 vols., which, with an *Atlas*, 1 vol., completes the splendid original edition. In the anatomical details he was assisted by M. Daubenton, and in the history of birds, it is said, by M. Gueneau de Montbelliard; the rest is a monument of his own genius and industry. During its progress, the author (in 1743) was admitted a member of the French Academy, and delivered on this occasion a discourse, entitled, *Philosophical Remarks upon Style*, which is regarded as one of the most elegant of his compositions. In 1752 he married Mademoiselle de Saint Belin, by whom he had a son, who afterwards fell in the revolution. On the publication of his *Natural History*, the freedom, or rather absence, of religious sentiments, which appears in his works, having excited the indignation of the Sorbonne, he had the good sense to endeavour to dissipate their fears by an explanation with which they were completely satisfied. France has done ample justice to this great work in her numerous and splendid editions of it; and into every considerable language of Europe it has been repeatedly translated. Louis XIV. to mark his sense of its merits, erected the estate of Buffon into a comté, and granted him the smaller customs; he even expressed a desire for his personal acquaintance, invited him to Fontainebleau, where he frequently consulted him respecting the cultivation of wood, and offered him the administration of all the forests in his dominions, a situation which Buffon declined. Buffon's application to study is said to have been so great in early life, that when he frequented the evening parties of Paris, and did not return to Montbard till two in the morning, he would be called at five,

and ordered his servant to drag him out upon the floor if he showed the least unwillingness to rise. His labors were continued to within a few hours of his decease, which took place April 16, 1788.

BURKE (Edmund), a distinguished writer, orator, and statesman, was born in Dublin, on the 1st of January, 1730. His father exercised the profession of an attorney, first at Limerick, and afterwards in Dublin. Young Edmund received the rudiments of his classical education at Ballymore, in the county of Kildare, under the direction of Abraham Shackleton, a quaker of considerable talents and reputation. Under his tuition Burke devoted himself to his studies with great ardour and perseverance. From this respectable seminary he was sent, at the age of sixteen, to the university of Dublin. During this period, however, he commenced author. His first essays were of a political nature; among them were essays in ridicule of the celebrated demagogue, Dr. Lucas; but he soon afterwards directed his mind to other pursuits, particularly logic and metaphysics; and is said to have planned a refutation of the systems of Berkeley and Hume. While thus employed he was not inattentive to the grand object of securing a suitable settlement in life. He accordingly became a candidate for the logical chair in the university of Glasgow. The immediate reason of his failure is not known; but being disappointed he repaired to the metropolis, and entered himself as a student of the Inner Temple. The limited and precarious state of his finances called frequently for a speedy supply; and instead of perusing the pages of Braeton, Fleta, Littleton, and Coke, he was obliged to write essays, letters, and paragraphs, for the publications of the present day. But if these pursuits diverted his attention from graver studies, they enabled him to acquire a facility of composition, and a command of style and of language, which proved eminently serviceable in the subsequent part of his life. His health, however, became at length impaired, and a nervous fever ensued. This induced him to call in the aid of Dr. Nugent, one of his own countrymen, a medical man of the most amiable manners and benevolent heart. He at once discovered the source of his malady, and, by removing him from books and business to his own house, soon effected a cure. That event is also said to have been hastened, if not entirely completed, by a physician of another kind; the accomplished daughter of his host. This lady was destined to become his wife; a circumstance particularly fortunate for him, as her disposition was mild and gentle. Burke now took advantage of the death of Lord Bolingbroke, to write a work after his manner; in which, by exaggerating his principles, he should be enabled to bring them into contempt. In 1756 he accordingly published, without his name, *A Vindication of Natural Society*, which was so complete an imitation of Bolingbroke's style, as for a time to impose upon the friends of that writer. Its sale, however, was not extensive. His *Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful* was attended with different success, and secured for him at once a high degree of reputation, and the countenance of several powerful friends. In addition to the profits of the publication, he is said on this occasion to have received a present from his father

of £100. A periodical work on a new plan, first suggested in 1750, became, for some time, a considerable source of emolument to him. This was called the Annual Register; a publication of which he had the superintendance for several years. In 1761 he accompanied to Ireland the gentleman well known by the name of single-speech Hamilton. Burke filled no public situation in his native country, but of both the speeches which his friend Hamilton pronounced, he was generally, though erroneously, esteemed the author. On his return from Dublin with a pension of £300, it was no longer necessary for him to write for booksellers. He, however, furnished occasional contributions to the Public Advertiser, the excellence of which introduced him to the notice of the marquis of Rockingham, while Mrs. Woffington recommended him to the duke of Newcastle. He accordingly very soon became secretary to the marquis; and having obtained a seat in parliament for Wendover, he commenced his career as a leading and eloquent statesman. Nor did he spare any pains to fit himself for the situation which he now filled. In point of talent and political knowledge he was sufficiently qualified; but he was ignorant of the forms of business, and had still to acquire the habit of expressing with ease his sentiments before a public assembly. The first of these he attained by unremitting application to the study of usages and precedents; and the facility of giving utterance to his conception was attained by frequenting the debating clubs of the day. Among other sources of improvement, we are told, he disdained not to study the writings of the fathers, to dive into the subtleties of the school divines, and to engage in the rhetorical combats of the Robin Hood Society. At the time when Burke entered on public life, the public mind was a good deal agitated by the measures of government relative to Wilkes, and by the growing discontents of America. The marquis of Rockingham now came into power; on this occasion Mr. Burke seceded from the interests and friendship of Hamilton, resigning the pension which he owed to his patronage. The extent of the favors he received from the marquis has been variously represented; but it is believed that a considerable portion, if not the whole, of the purchase-money for his villa at Beaconsfield, was advanced by that nobleman. The first speech which Burke made in the house of commons was on the famous stamp act; and it was so eloquent and masterly as to attract the attention and command the applause of Mr. Pitt. Mr. Burke was principally consulted by the Rockingham administration in the affairs of America, and the moderate course which they followed was adopted in conformity to his advice. The weakness of the party, however, soon brought its administration to a close. On this occasion Burke produced his Short Account of a Short Administration, and, being re-elected for Wendover, became the principal orator of opposition.

The period of lord North's premiership forms the most brilliant epoch of Mr. Burke's life. He was hostile to the expulsion of Mr. Wilkes, and about this period, he published his Thoughts on the Present Discontents. On the application of the Dissenters for relief, he took up their cause, and expressed his resentment against

that misguided policy which permits all those not within the pale of the establishment to enjoy liberty, less by right than by connivance. But perhaps the noblest part of his conduct consisted in his steady opposition to the American war, and his marked and declared hostility to its abettors. His speech against the Boston port bill was one of the noblest specimens of oratory that have ever been exhibited in the British senate. On the 19th of April, 1774, on the motion for the repeal of the tea duty, he spoke admirably. The people of Bristol, gratified by the exertions of Mr. Burke in behalf of civil and religious freedom, put him in nomination for their city, and sent into Yorkshire to request his immediate personal attendance. The new candidate did not appear on the hustings until the afternoon of the sixth day's poll, on which occasion he addressed the electors in a very able speech; and, on the conclusion of the election in his favor, made the most brilliant address on the occasion that had ever been heard within the walls of a provincial city. On the 22d of March, 1775, he brought forward his thirteen celebrated propositions, which were intended to close the fatal breach, and heal all the differences, between the mother country and her colonies. His plan, on this occasion, embraced not only an immediate conciliation, by a repeal of the late coercive acts, but also the creation of an independent judicature, and the regulation of the courts of admiralty. The whole, however, was quashed by a large majority on the side of the minister, who moved the previous question. Parliament was dissolved in 1780, but Mr. Burke was not re-elected for Bristol. On the 28th of March, 1782, lord North assured the house of commons that his administration was at an end. The day had now arrived when the ministry and opposition were to change places, and the former to be arrayed in the spoils of the latter. Of this rich booty, Mr. Burke, whose services against the enemy had been so conspicuous, had his portion; for he was made a privy counsellor, and invested with the lucrative appointment of paymaster-general of the forces. He was now at length enabled to enforce his plan of political economy, tendered before in vain; and many expensive sinecure offices were in consequence abolished. At length the reins of government were confined to the hands of earl Shelburne, and this event gave such offence to those who wished to place the duke of Portland at the head of affairs, that Mr. Fox, lord John Cavendish, and Mr. Burke, immediately resigned. In the mean time the critical state of the English East India Company, which had long agitated the public mind, became occasionally a subject of discussion in parliament. No sooner did Mr. Fox behold himself and his friends in possession of power, than he brought in a bill to remedy the various abuses in the government of British India. Of this bill Mr. Burke is well known to have been the principal penman; and he certainly defended its principles and provisions with all the zeal of a parent. This celebrated bill, notwithstanding much opposition both within and without, was carried triumphantly through the house of commons; but in the house of peers it experienced a far different fate, and with it fell the power and consequence of its authors

and supporters. In the course of the next year (February 28th, 1785,) Mr. Burke made an eloquent speech relative to the nabob of Arcot's debts, and described one of his creditors, who had taken an active share in the late elections, 'as a criminal who long since ought to have fattened the region kites with his offal.' But there appeared to Burke to be a still greater delinquent, on whom he was determined to inflict all the wounds of his eloquence, and sacrifice, if possible, the powerful offender at the shrine of national vengeance. This was Mr. Hastings; and soon after the arrival of that gentleman in England, the orator gave notice of his intentions. On the 17th of February, 1785, he opened the accusation by a most eloquent speech; in which he depicted the supposed crimes of the late governor-general, in glowing and animated colors. The result of this trial, however, was far different from his hopes and expectations; while the length of it involved both himself and his party in great reproach.

During the debate on the commercial treaty with France (January 23d, 1787,) Mr. Burke pointed his ridicule with no common success at Mr. Pitt, who, according to him, contemplated his subject with a narrowness peculiar to limited minds. The next public event of importance in which we find Mr. Burke engaged, occurred in consequence of his majesty's indisposition. On this occasion he is supposed to have penned a letter for one, and a speech for another branch of the royal family. When Mr. Pitt moved his declaratory resolutions relative to the provisional exercise of the royal authority, he attacked him with much asperity of language, and was particularly severe on the manner in which the royal assent was to be given to all future acts of parliament.

But other scenes and connexions now awaited our orator. The opposition, though lessened by a few occasional desertions, had hitherto acted as a great public body; but the French revolution thinned their ranks, diminished their consequence, and, by sowing jealousy between the chiefs, spread consternation and dismay among their followers. It was on the 2d of March, 1790, when Mr. Fox moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the corporation and test acts, that this disunion became evident; and soon after this Mr. Burke declared, 'that his honorable friend and he were separated in their politics for ever.' This breach afforded high satisfaction to the ministers. In addition to this, his Reflections on the Revolution in France had afforded some degree of countenance, and even popularity, to their measures: and, not content with his own exertions, he had enlisted his son on the same side, and he even sent him to Coblenz. Mr. Burke followed up this publication by a Letter to a Member of the National Assembly, in 1791; An Appeal from the New Whigs to the Old; Letter to a Noble Lord on the Attack made on his Pension by the Duke of Bedford; Thoughts on a Regicide Peace; and several private memorials; all displaying his usual vigour of mind. In 1792 he published a Letter to Sir Hercules Langrishe, on the propriety of admitting Roman Catholics to the Elective Franchise; and in 1794 withdrew from parliament. The royal munificence at length gratified his warmest wishes; for

by a warrant dated September 24th, 1795, and made to commence January 5th, 1793, he received a pension of £1200 for his own life, and that of his wife, on the civil list; while two other pensions of £2500 a-year for three lives, payable out of the four and a half per cent. fund, dated October 24th, 1795, were made to commence from July 24th, 1793. Honors as well as wealth seemed also now to await him, for he was about to be ennobled; but the untimely death of an only child put an end to all his dreams of ambition, and contributed not a little to hasten his own, which occurred at his house at Beaconsfield, July 8th, 1797, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

BURMAN (Peter), son of the professor of divinity at Utrecht, was born in 1668. He first began to study the law, and, after a year's application, took his degree of doctor in that faculty. In 1691 he was appointed collector of the tenths, and in 1696 was chosen professor of eloquence and history at Utrecht, to which was afterwards added the Greek professorship. The university of Leyden now invited him to the professorships of history, eloquence, and Greek, which he accepted. He filled the office of rector twice, and became professor of history of the United Provinces, and chief librarian. He died in 1741. He was the author of several noted editions of the classics.

BURNET (Gilbert), bishop of Salisbury, in the latter end of the seventeenth century, was born at Edinburgh, in 1643. His father being bred to the law, was appointed one of the lords of session, with the title of lord Cramond. Our author, his youngest son, at ten years of age he sent to the university of Aberdeen, where he was admitted M. A. before he was fourteen. His own inclination led him to the study of the law; but about a year after, to the great satisfaction of his father, he relinquished his legal pursuits, and began to apply to divinity. He was admitted preacher before he was eighteen; and was offered a benefice, which he refused. In 1663, about two years after the death of his father, he went into England; and left his native land in 1664, to make the tour of Holland and France. At Amsterdam, by the help of a Jewish rabbi, he perfected himself in the Hebrew language; and became acquainted with the leading men of the different persuasions tolerated in that country; among all of whom, he says, he met with men of such unfeigned piety and virtue, that he became fixed in an invincible abhorrence of severities on account of religious opinions. Upon his return, he was admitted minister of Salton; and performed the duties of his station five years in an exemplary manner. At this period he memorialised the Scots bishops, on the errors of their administration. In 1669 he published his Modest and Free Conference between a Conformist and Non-Conformist; and became acquainted with the duchess of Hamilton, who communicated to him all the papers belonging to her father and her uncle; upon which he drew up the Memoirs of the Dukes of Hamilton. The duke of Lauderdale now invited him to London, and introduced him to king Charles II. Returning to Scotland, he married lady Margaret Kennedy, daughter of the earl of Cassilis; a lady of great piety and knowledge. The day before their marriage he

voluntarily settled her whole fortune on this lady. The same year he published his *Vindication of the Authority, Constitution, and Laws of the Church and State of Scotland*; which was regarded as so great a public service, that he was offered a bishopric; but did not accept of it, because he could not approve of the court measures. His intimacy with the dukes of Hamilton and Lauderdale occasioned him to be sent for frequently by the king and the duke of York, who had conversations with him in private. But Lauderdale, conceiving a jealousy of him, represented at last to the king that Dr. Burnet was engaged in an opposition to his measures. The duke of York, however, treated him with greater civility than ever, and dissuaded him from going to Scotland. Upon this he resigned his professorship at Glasgow, and staid in London. About this time the living of Cripplegate was offered him by the dean and chapter of St. Paul's; but he declined it. In 1675 he was appointed preacher of the Rolls chapel, notwithstanding the opposition of the court. He was soon after chosen a lecturer of St. Clement's, and became very popular. In 1679 he published his history of the Reformation, for which he had the thanks of both houses of parliament. Dr. Burnet about this time became acquainted with the earl of Rochester, and for a whole winter he spent one evening in the week with him. The happy effect of these conferences occasioned the publication of his well-known account of the life and death of his lordship. In 1682, when the administration was changed in favor of the duke of York, being much resorted to by persons of all ranks and parties, in order to avoid returning visits he built a laboratory, and went for a year through a course of chemical experiments. Not long after, he refused a living of £300 a-year, offered him by the earl of Essex, on the terms of his not residing there, but in London. The king now offered him the bishopric of Chichester, if he would engage in his interests; but he refused to accept it on these terms. He preached at the Rolls till 1684, when he was dismissed by order of the court. About this time he published several pieces. On king James's accession, having obtained leave to go out of the kingdom, he first went to Paris, and then to Italy, and met with an agreeable reception at Rome. Pope Innocent XI. sent to acquaint him he would give him a private audience in bed, to avoid the ceremony of kissing his holiness's slipper. But Dr. Burnet excused himself. Some disputes which he had concerning religion were shortly after noticed, and he was obliged hastily to leave the city. He pursued his travels through Switzerland and Germany, and, in 1688, came to Utrecht, where he received an invitation from the prince and princess of Orange to come to the Hague. Here he was at once made acquainted with the counsels of the prince, and advised the fitting out of a fleet in Holland to support his designs. To put an end to his frequent conferences with the Dutch ministers, a prosecution for high treason was set on foot against him both in England and Scotland. But Burnet receiving the news before it arrived at the States, he avoided the storm, by petitioning for, and obtaining, a bill of naturalisation, in order to an intended marriage with Mary Scot, a Dutch lady of considerable fortune. After his marriage, being

legally under the protection of Holland, when he found king James plainly subverting the constitution, he omitted no method to promote the design the prince of Orange had formed of delivering Great Britain, and came over with him in quality of chaplain. He was soon advanced to the see of Salisbury, and declared for moderate measures with regard to the clergy, who scrupled to take the oaths, as well as for the toleration of non-conformists. His Pastoral Letter, concerning the oaths of allegiance and supremacy to king William and queen Mary, 1689, happening to touch upon the right of conquest, gave such offence to both houses of parliament, that it was ordered to be burnt by the hands of the common executioner. In 1698 he lost his wife by the small-pox; and, as he was almost immediately after appointed preceptor to the duke of Gloucester, this employment, and the tender age of his children, induced him the same year to supply her loss by a marriage with Mrs. Berkley, eldest daughter of Sir Richard Blake, knight. In 1699 he published his *Exposition of the thirty-nine articles*, which occasioned a representation against him in the lower house of convocation, 1701; but he was vindicated in the upper house. His speech in the house of lords in 1704, against the bill to prevent occasional conformity, was severely attacked. He died in 1715, and was interred in the church of St. James, Clerkenwell, where he has a monument. He formed a scheme for augmenting the poor livings; which he pressed forward with such success, that it ended in an act of parliament passed in the second year of queen Anne, for the augmentation of the livings of the poor clergy.

BURNS (Robert), one of the most eminent of modern Scots poets, was born 25th of January, 1759, on a small farm near the town of Ayr. He was the son of William Burnes, or Burns, a gardener and small farmer, and was brought up to rustic labor; but his education was not neglected, as he was at an early age instructed in English grammar, to which he added an acquaintance with French and practical mathematics. A passion for reading urging him to devote every spare moment to the perusal of books, and meeting with the works of some of the best English poets, he was enabled to cultivate and improve a taste for poetry, which was perhaps first inspired by the chimney-corner tales of an old woman in his father's family. His first poetical effusions were prompted by love: his verses attracted the notice of his neighbours, and he was early esteemed a gay companion. He engaged in business as a flax-dresser at Irvine, but his premises were destroyed by fire, and he was unable to sustain his credit. His father dying, he took a small farm in conjunction with his younger brother, and failed also in this scheme. In the mean time he had formed a connexion with a young woman, whom, on her becoming pregnant, he would have married, but his circumstances induced her friends to object to it; and he engaged himself to embark as overseer to a plantation in Jamaica. He first, however, was induced to publish, by subscription, a volume of poems, which was printed in 1786; and shortly after was recommended to visit Edinburgh, in order to take advantage of the admiration his poems had excited. This advice he eagerly adopted, and after remaining more

than a year in the Scottish metropolis, flattered and caressed by various persons of eminence, he retired to the country with the sum of £500, which he had realised by the second edition of his poems. With this sum he took a considerable farm near Dumfries. To his great credit, also, he now completed his matrimonial engagement with the female before alluded to: but his convivial habits soon prevented him from paying a proper attention to his farm; and, after a trial of three years and a half, he was obliged to resign his lease, and remove to the town of Dumfries, to follow the employment of an exciseman. Here he occasionally exercised his pen, particularly in the composition of a number of beautiful songs, and as a contributor to periodical works. Intemperance, however, had become his tyrant; and how the honorable friends, who obtained for him the appointment of an exciseman, could imagine that such an office would really benefit his fortunes, we cannot divine. It was just the situation calculated to hurry him into the moral ruin that ensued, and which, finally bringing on him inveterate habits of intoxication, hurried him to a premature grave, July 21st, 1796.

BUSBY (Dr. Richard), was born at Lutton, in Lincolnshire, in 1606. He passed through the classes in Westminster, and completed his studies at Oxford, where he took a Master's degree in 1631. In 1640 he was appointed master of Westminster school; and by his skill and diligence in the discharge of this office for the space of fifty-five years, educated the greatest number of eminent men in church and state that ever at one time adorned any age or nation. He is said to have been extremely severe with his pupils; though rather from a love of discipline than from disposition, as he permitted, at times, the free exercise of their juvenile witticisms against himself. After a long and healthy life, he died in 1695, aged eighty-nine; and was buried in Westminster Abbey. He composed several books for the use of the school.

BUTLER (Samuel), a celebrated poet of the seventeenth century, was the son of a reputable Worcestershire farmer, and born in 1612. He passed some time at Cambridge, but was never matriculated. Returning to his native country, he lived some years as a clerk to a justice of peace; devoting his leisure to the fine arts. Being recommended to Elizabeth countess of Kent, he enjoyed in her house, not only the use of all kinds of books, but the conversation of the great Selden, who often employed Butler to write letters, and translate for him. He also lived some time with Sir Samuel Luke, a gentleman of an ancient family in Bedfordshire, and a commander under Cromwell. Here he is supposed to have planned his celebrated Hudibras; and under that character to have ridiculed the old knight. After the Restoration, Butler was made secretary to the earl of Carbury, lord president of Wales, who appointed him steward of Ludlow castle, when the court was revived there. At this time he married a Mrs. Herbert, a lady of good family and some fortune, which he soon expended. The earl of Dorset brought his celebrated poem into notice at court, and he had promises of a place from Clarendon, but they were never accom-

plished. He died in 1680, disappointed and poor, but without debt.

BUXTORF (John), a learned philologist and Hebrew scholar, born in 1564 at Camen in Westphalia. He became Chaldee and Hebrew professor at Basil, where he died in 1629.

BYNG (the Hon. John), son of Viscount Torrington, was born in 1704, and, having manifested an early inclination to the sea service, he was allowed, at the age of thirteen, to accompany his father. He rose rapidly, and, during the war which ended in 1748, he acquired the reputation of a good officer, and rose to be vice-admiral of the red. In 1756 he was sent with an inadequate force to relieve Minorca, in which he failed. His indecisive engagement with the French admiral excited public clamour, and the miserable and inefficient ministry which then existed resolved to save themselves by making him the victim. He was tried by a court-martial, and sentenced to be shot; a sentence, which, in contempt of every principle of justice, was carried into effect on board of the Monarque, at Portsmouth, on the 14th of March, 1757. He met death with a firmness which amply refuted the calumnies of his persecutors.

BYRON (George Gordon), afterwards George Gordon Noel, lord Byron, was born in Holles Street, London, January 22d, 1788. His father was captain John Byron, of the guards, eldest son of admiral Byron, and his mother, a Miss Gordon of Gight, in Scotland. The peerage was given to the family by Charles I. His father died at Valenciennes in 1791. Mrs. Byron had, a short time, before this event, retired to Mar Lodge, near Aberdeen, with her infant, the subject of our memoir. Here she personally conducted his education until he was seven years of age; and the wild scenery of Morven, of Loch-na-Garr, and of the banks of the Dee, became, as he afterwards opined, 'the parents of his poetical vein.' In his eighth year he was placed at the grammar school of Aberdeen; and, though little distinguished for constant application, was found capable of considerable efforts of mind. He was still more famous for the love of hardy exercises, than for either; and was indulged with frequent vacations, which he spent in the Highlands, on account of his health. In 1798 he succeeded, on the death of his great-uncle, to the title and estates of the family, and was immediately removed. His vacations were at this time spent at Newstead, where, in his thirteenth year he became enamoured of Miss Chaworth. The future properties of the youthful pair adjoined; and their meetings, though stolen ones, were frequent. The lady being his senior by some years, the affair soon terminated by her hand being bestowed on a more mature lover; but the disappointment was always described by Lord Byron as serious to himself.

At the age of seventeen he was entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, and, as at Harrow, he subjected himself to frequent rebukes for his vagaries: he ever entertained, he says, great contempt for academical honors, and, among other proofs of it, trained a bear at college, designing it, as he stated, to take a degree. In 1807 he was himself complimented with the honorary degree of M.A. He quitted college the same year to

take up his residence at Newstead, and printed, at Newark, in December, his first volume of poems. These were given to the world under the title of *Hours of Idleness*, and were criticised with memorable severity in the *Edinburgh Review*. In the course of the following year, however, he amply avenged himself by producing his *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*. The satire made a deep impression on the public in favour of its author, who was soon known. Just previous to its publication he resolved upon taking his seat in the House of Peers; and the two circumstances conspiring together, increased the general eclat which now attended his name. He had written, it seems, to his near relative, Lord Carlisle, to procure his introduction to the House: but that nobleman, in a cold reply, merely informed him, technically, of the mode of proceeding: so that he was received in their lordship's anti-chamber by some of the official persons only. He commenced his travels in June, 1809, in company with his fellow collegian, J. C. Hobhouse, Esq. He, however, at this time resolved, and pledged himself to his mother, never to part with Newstead. The travellers passed by Lisbon and the southern provinces of Spain up the Mediterranean. His lordship was in Albania at the height of the late Ali Pacha's prosperity, and was lodged at his palace. When introduced to that chief, the latter remarked that he had heard lord Byron's family was a great one, and should have known him to be a man of rank from the smallness of his ears, his curling hair, and his small white hands: that he begged to be considered as his father during his stay in Albania, and wished to be respectfully remembered to his mother. In going into a ship of war, provided for them by Ali, intending to sail for Patras, the travellers were very near being lost in a gale of wind. They were driven on the coast of Suli; and they experienced the most disinterested hospitality. It was while his frigate was at anchor in the Dardanelles, that Lord Byron swam from Sestos to Abydos: an exploit on which he much prided himself.

He returned to England in July 1811, having never heard but once from his man of business during his travels, and this was, it seems, to propose the sale of Newstead Abbey. Lord Byron, however, sent home Fletcher, with his determination not to do this; but rather to sacrifice his Rochdale or Yorkshire property. If Newstead remained, he said, he should come back to England, if not he never should.

On his return he published the first two cantos of *Childe Harold*. On its publication he was at once highly popular, his relations became friends, his enemies friendly; while the critics trembled and adored. None were more lavish of their commendations than those northern sages, who in the first instance had so unsparingly chastised the young poet. In the winter of 1812, he was the object of universal curiosity and attraction. Various eminent persons courted an introduction to him, some are said even to have volunteered their cards. He happened to go early into one fashionable party, into which the Prince Regent came shortly afterwards, and sent a gentleman to him to desire he would be presented. The presentation of course fol-

lowed; Lord Byron ever after spoke of it with pleasure; the prince did him the honour to say, that he hoped soon to see the author of *Childe Harold* at Carlton house. That poem was rapidly succeeded by the *Giaour*, the *Bride of Abydos*, the *Corsair*, *Lara*, and the *Siege of Corinth*.

We should have noticed, perhaps earlier, his maiden speech in the House of Lords. This was delivered, February, 1812, against the Nottingham frame-work bill. He took great pains in its composition, and is said to have delivered it with considerable energy: he once more addressed the House in favor of Catholic emancipation, as it is termed, and a third and last time, when he presented a petition of Major Cartwright's, on reform.

In January, 1815, he obtained the hand of Miss Anna Isabella Milbanke, daughter of Sir Ralph Milbanke Noel, Bart. having proposed himself as a suitor a year before, and been rejected. This marriage was an unhappy one. The fortune he received with this lady was not very large, and his own having been at this time much reduced, his lavish expenditure could be sustained but for a few months. He was soon beset by importunate creditors; the bailiffs entered his house within the first year of their marriage, and lady Byron, after giving birth to a daughter, December 10th, returned to her father's. The baronet wrote at first to announce her determination not to return: lord Byron refused, very properly, to credit this; the resolution, however, was shortly after avowed by her ladyship; and a final separation took place.

He now left England, expressing his resolution not to return, and crossed over to France, through which he passed to Brussels, taking the field of Waterloo on his way. Hence he proceeded to the banks of the Rhine, Switzerland, and the north of Italy; and resided for some time at Venice, where Mr. Hobhouse joined him, and they together started for Rome, where he completed the third canto of *Childe Harold*. In 1816 appeared the *Prisoner of Chillon*, a *Dream*, and other poems; and in 1817 *Manfred*, a tragedy, and the *Lament of Tasso*. In his excursions at this time from Italy, we find him taking up his abode for some time at Abydos; whence he proceeded to Tenedos and the island of Scio, where he staid three months, during which time he explored every classical scene, and all the celebrated islands. At length he reached Athens, where, in 1818, he sketched the fourth and last canto of *Childe Harold*. In this year was also published the *jeu d'esprit* of Beppo, and in 1819 the romantic tale *Mazeppa*. This year also he forwarded to England the commencement of his *Don Juan*, to which Mr. Murray, his bookseller, refused to put his name. In 1820 he sent home *Marino Faliero*, Doge of Venice, a tragedy. Shortly after, he addressed a letter to the Rev. W. L. Bowles, on the poetical character of Pope, which he considers to have been unfairly depreciated in that writer's *Life of the Poet*. In the same year, 1820, appeared the Drama of *Sardanapalus*, the best of his tragic productions; the *Two Foscari*, a tragedy; and *Cain*, a Mystery.

The poet quitted Venice for Pisa in 1821. Mr. Leigh Hunt, who had been invited out to Italy with his family,

joined him at Pisa in 1822, and with this writer, in conjunction with Mr. Percy Bysshe Shelley, the publication called *The Liberal* was commenced, which, owing to the unhappy fate of Mr. Shelley (who perished by the upsetting of a boat in the Mediterranean), extended only to four numbers. In this periodical work appeared the celebrated *Vision of Judgment*, caused by a performance of the same foolish title, written by Mr. Southey. *Heaven and Earth*, a mystery, first appeared also in the *Liberal*. *Werner*, a tragedy; the *Deformed Transformed*, a drama; and the last cantos of *Don Juan*; complete the list of Lord Byron's works, all of which he finished prior to the autumn of 1822. Lord Byron quitted Pisa in the autumn of 1822, and wintered at Genoa. The motives which induced him to leave Italy and join the Greeks, struggling for emancipation from the yoke of their ignorant and cruel oppressors, are honorable to his character. He embarked at Leghorn, and arrived in Cephalonia in the early part of August 1823, attended by a suit of six or seven friends in an English vessel, which he had hired for the purpose of taking him to Greece. His lordship had never seen

any of the volcanic mountains, and for this purpose the vessel deviated from its regular course in order to pass the island of Stromboli. The vessel lay off this place a whole night in hopes of witnessing the usual phenomena, when, for the first time within the memory of man, the volcano emitted no fire, and the disappointed poet was obliged to proceed, in no good humor with the forge of Vulcan.

On his arrival in Greece, Lord Byron exerted himself with ardor on behalf of the cause which he had espoused. He advanced money, raised troops, and labored strenuously to reconcile the differences between the rival chieftains, and to induce them to act in concert with vigor. The Greeks, on their part, enthusiastically admired his genius, and were grateful for the sacrifices which he made. But his career of glory was abruptly terminated. On the 9th of April, 1824, he caught a severe cold, from exposure to heavy rain; fever ensued; and on the 19th he expired. His remains were brought to England, and interred at Hucknell, in Nottinghamshire.

C

CALLOT (James), a celebrated engraver, born at Nancy, in 1593. In his youth he travelled to Rome, and thence to Florence, where the grand duke took him into his service. After the death of that prince, Callot returned home, and the duke of Lorraine gave him a considerable pension. His reputation soon spreading, the infant of the Netherlands drew him to Brussels, where he engraved the siege of Breda. Louis XIII. made him design the sieges of Rochelle and Rhé. Having taken Nancy in 1631, he proposed that Callot should commemorate the new conquest; but Callot begged to be excused; and some courtiers resolving to oblige him to do it, he answered, that he would sooner cut off his thumb, than do any thing against the honor of his prince and country. Callot followed his business so closely, that, though he died at forty-three years of age, he is said to have left of his own execution 1500 pieces.

CALVIN, or **CAUVIN** (John), a celebrated reformer of the sixteenth century, whose religious tenets have given rise to a large and respectable party among Protestants, called Calvinists, was born at Noyon, a city of Picardy, July 10th, 1509. His father was a cooper, in respectable circumstances. He was sent to the College de la Marche at Paris, whence he was removed to that of Mortain. In 1529 his father procured the student a benefice in the cathedral church of Noyon, and the rectory of Pont L' Eveque. Here, though not ordained, he is said to have preached frequently; but becoming intimate with a protestant relative; he felt dissatisfied, and gradually resolved to quit the Romish communion. His father, also, began to apprehend that he could better ensure his advancement in the law than in the church. He now, therefore, removed to Orleans,

and applied himself to the lectures of Pierre de L' Etoile, a celebrated civilian. Here he received a doctor's degree; studied the Scriptures as well as the law closely, and is said by his late night hours to have laid the foundation of a weakness in his stomach, which finally shortened his days. His legal attainments were so universally acknowledged at Orleans, that, in the absence of the professors, he frequently lectured for them before the University. To complete his education for the law, he removed for a short time from Orleans to Bourges, and in this neighbourhood he is said to have been occasionally engaged in village preaching.

His father died while he was in his twenty-fourth year, and this circumstance compelled him to close his college life, and, after a short residence at Noyon, to proceed to Paris. The friends of the reformed religion now heard of his attachment to their system, and induced him to relinquish all secular pursuits. His zeal for his new faith soon exposed him to danger, and he was compelled to take flight; but was enabled to return, in consequence of the queen of Navarre having interposed in his favor. Prudence, however, dictated his retreat from the eye of the hostile authorities; and he chose Saintonge for his place of retirement, where he employed himself in the composition of homilies adapted to the capacities of the common people. In 1534 Calvin visited Paris, partly to meet the celebrated Servetus. It was a journey of some danger, as this year was disgraced by many cruelties inflicted on the reformed at Paris; but Servetus did not appear. Calvin now determined to quit France, which he did; having first published a treatise, called *Psychopannychiam*, against the sentiments of those who maintain that the soul

sleeps between death and the resurrection. He followed his friend Cop to Basil, where he studied the Hebrew language, and brought together the materials of his great work, the Institutions of the Christian Religion. It was designed as an apology for his persecuted brethren; avowing their real differences with the church of Rome, but defending them from the imputation of teaching the levelling doctrines of the Anabaptists. The first edition was published in 1535, in 8vo. being only a rough sketch or outline of what is known at present as this work. While finishing his Institutes, Calvin heard that many parts of Italy had exhibited considerable symptoms of attachment to the new religion. He hastened, therefore, to the court of the duchess of Ferrara, and here, while he confirmed his distinguished patroness in her protestant principles, he secured her lasting esteem, and laid the foundation of a future correspondence with her. At this period also he visited and preached in Piedmont.

Calvin returned from Italy to France, taking with him a younger brother, but finding persecution still desolating his native country, he once more determined to take up his abode at Basil or Strasburgh: and, being accidentally diverted from the main road by the existing war, arrived at Geneva in August, 1536. The consistory and magistracy, with the consent of the whole city, offered him a ministerial charge in the course of the month; he was also made professor of divinity in the academy. Disputes of various kinds, however, soon induced him to retire to Strasburgh, where he was immediately appointed pastor of a church, and professor of theology. Here he composed his Treatise on the Lord's Supper, and an eloquent reply to Cardinal Sadolet. In 1541 he attended the diet at Worms, and afterwards at Ratisbon: and here he was introduced to Melancthon, who ever afterwards spoke of him as 'the theologian' of the day. The same year the Genevese evinced their regret at his absence by publicly voting for his recal. This took place in the latter part of the year 1541; and his system of ecclesiastical discipline, called the Consistory, was established at Geneva by order of the general council, dated the 20th of November in that year. Shortly after his return, he published a Catechism in Latin and French. In 1543 he composed for the church of Geneva a Liturgy, accompanied with Directions for Celebrating Baptism and the Lord's Supper. His character was now held in such high esteem in that city, that its entire affairs, civil and ecclesiastical, were moulded by him; and the snares of earthly greatness surrounded him on every side. The learned Castalio having endeavoured to disseminate some opinions differing from those of our reformer, was banished from Geneva. A James Grant is said to have been condemned to death in 1547 for impiety, treason, and speaking disrespectfully of Calvin; and in 1553 was the memorable persecution of Servetus by the public authorities. Servetus was a Spanish physician, who had acquired a respectable professional character at Vieme; his works *Restitutio Christianismi*, *De Trinitatis Erroribus*; et in *Ptolemeum Commentarius* had also, with his heretical pravity, established his undoubted

claims to considerable learning. Calvin instigated the council of Geneva to put the author to a cruel death.

After this shameful event Calvin's life is chequered with but few matters of public importance. His efforts at promoting a universal Christian discipline at Geneva were often impeded; and his extensive projects for the establishment of his own views of ecclesiastical government, in other countries, not very successful. In February, 1564, he became conscious of his approaching death; and on the 2nd of that month preached his last sermon, and delivered his last lecture in the day. He died with great calmness on the 24th of May. His works form nine volumes in folio.

CAMDEN (William), the great antiquary, was born in London in 1551. He was educated at Christ's Hospital, and St. Paul's School; and from thence sent, in 1566, to Oxford, and entered servitor of Magdalen College; but he removed to Broadgate Hall, and two years after to Christ Church. In 1571 he came to London, where he prosecuted his favorite study of antiquity, and was made second master of Westminster School, in 1575. Between his leaving the university and this period, he took several journeys to different parts of England, to collect materials for his *Britannia*, in which he was now deeply engaged, and of which in 1586 he published the first edition. In 1593 he succeeded to the head master of Westminster School; and in 1597 he published his *Grammar*, and was appointed Clarendieu king at arms. In 1607 he published his last edition of the *Britannia*, which is that from which the English translations have been made; and in 1608 he began to digest his materials for a history of the reign of queen Elizabeth. The first part of this work did not appear till 1615, and he determined that the second should not appear till after his death. It was first printed at Leyden in 1625. The MS. was entirely finished in 1617; and from that time he was principally employed in collecting materials for the further improvement of his *Britannia*. In 1622, being now upwards of seventy, and finding his health declining, he determined to execute his design of founding an history lecture in the university of Oxford. His deed of gift was accordingly transmitted to Mr. Wheare, who was, by himself appointed his first professor. He died at Chislehurst, in 1623.

CAMOENS (Lewis De), a famous Portuguese poet, was born at Lisbon in 1517. His family was of considerable note, and originally Spanish. The misfortunes of the poet began early. In his infancy his father was shipwrecked at Goa, where, with his life, the greatest part of his fortune was lost. His mother, however, Anne de Macedo of Santaren, provided for the education of her son Lewis at the university of Coimbra. When he left the university he appeared at court. Courts are the scenes of intrigue; and intrigue was fashionable at Lisbon. But the particulars of the amours of Camoens are unknown. Only this appears; he aspired above his rank, for he was banished from court; and in several of his sonnets he ascribes his misfortunes to love. He now retired to his mother's friends at Santaren. Here he renewed his studies, and

began his poem on the discovery of India. John III. at this time prepared an armament against Africa. Camoens, tired of his inactive obscure life, went to Ceuta in this expedition, and displayed his valor in several rencounters. In a naval engagement with the Moors in the straits of Gibraltar, in the conflict of boarding, he was among the foremost, and lost his right eye. Yet neither the hurry of actual service nor the dissipation of the camp could stifle his genius. He continued his *Lusiad*, and several of his most beautiful sonnets were written in Africa, while as he expressed it,

‘One hand the pen, and one the sword, employed.’

In 1553 he sailed for India, with a resolution never to return. When Camoens arrived in India, a fleet was ready to sail to revenge the king of Cochin on the king of Pimenta. Without any rest on shore after his long voyage, he joined this armament, and in the conquest of the Alagada islands displayed his usual bravery. In 1554 he attended Vasconcello in an expedition to the Red Sea. When he returned to Goa he enjoyed a tranquillity which enabled him to bestow his attention on his Epic. But his serenity was interrupted, perhaps by his own imprudence. He wrote some satires which gave offence; and, by order of the viceroy, Francisco Barreto, he was banished to China. The accomplishments of Camoens soon found him friends, and he was appointed commissary of the defunct in the island of Macao. Here he continued his *Lusiad*; and here also, after five years residence, he acquired a fortune equal to his wishes. Desirous to return to Goa, Camoens resigned his charge. He set sail; but was shipwrecked in the gulf near the mouth of the river Mehon on the coast of China, and all he had acquired was lost. His poems, which he held in one hand, while he cut the waves with the other, were all that he possessed when he stood friendless on the unknown shore. Here Camoens continued some time, till an opportunity offered to carry him to Goa. When he arrived at that city Don Constantine de Braganza, the viceroy, admitted him into intimate friendship, and Camoens was happy till count Rodondo assumed the government. Rodondo, when he entered on office, pretended to be the friend of Camoens, yet, he soon after suffered him to be thrown into the common prison. Camoens, however, in a public trial, fully refuted every accusation of his conduct while commissary at Macao. But Camoens had some creditors, who detained him in prison a considerable time, till the gentleness of Goa, ashamed that a man of his singular merit should experience such treatment among them, set him at liberty. After a variety of subsequent adventures in the East, Camoens, in 1569, returned to Lisbon, unhappy even in his arrival, for the pestilence then raged in that city, and prevented his publication three years. At last, in 1572, he printed his *Lusiad*, which he addressed to king Sebastian, then in his eighteenth year, who was so pleased with his merit, that he gave the author a pension of 4000 reals, on condition that he should reside at court. But this salary was withdrawn by Cardinal Henry, who suc-

ceeded to the crown of Portugal. Though Henry was the great patron of one species of literature, yet the author of the *Lusiad* was utterly neglected by him, and under his inglorious reign, died in all the misery of poverty. By some, it is said, he died in an almshouse. It appears, however, that he had not even the certainty of subsistence which these houses provide. He had a black servant, who had grown old with him, who had long experienced his master's humanity. This grateful Indian, a native of Java, who, according to some writers, saved his master's life in the shipwreck, begged in the streets of Lisbon, for the only man in Portugal on whom God had bestowed those talents which tend to erect the spirit of a degenerate age. Camoens died in 1579, in his 62nd year.

CANNING (the Right Honorable George), born in London, April 11, 1770, the son of an Irish barrister, who was a man of talent and a poet, but who died in such embarrassed circumstances that he left his family wholly unprovided for. The future prime minister was placed at Eton by his father's relations, at which seminary he distinguished himself as a classical scholar, and one of the principal authors of the *Microcosm*. From Eton he removed to Christ Church, Oxford, where he gained several prizes; after which, he entered himself a member of Lincoln's Inn; intending to make the law his profession. The exhortations of his friend Sheridan induced him, however, to relinquish his original intention, and to enter on the career of politics. In 1793, therefore, he obtained a seat in the House of Commons, as member for Newport, in the Isle of Wight; and in 1796 he was appointed under secretary of state, and returned for the treasury borough of Wendover. In 1799 he married Miss Scott, the sister of the duchess of Portland, and this marriage put him in possession of an ample fortune. He resigned with Mr. Pitt, proved a severe scourge to the Addington administration, returned again to office with Mr. Pitt, as treasurer of the navy, and held that situation till the death of the premier. After having been once more in opposition for a short time, he again formed a part of the ministry as secretary of state for foreign affairs. But, in 1809, the Walcheren expedition produced a quarrel between him and lord Castlereagh; the result was a duel (in which he was severely wounded in the thigh), at his resignation of his secretaryship. In 1812 he was elected one of the members for Liverpool, and was subsequently thrice returned, though never without a strenuous contest. In 1816 he was sent ambassador to Lisbon, and on his return, in 1818, he became president of the board of controul; but he relinquished that place, and went abroad, in order to avoid taking part in the proceeding against the late queen Caroline. He was appointed governor general of India, in 1822, and was on the point of embarking, when the death of lord Londonderry opened to him the post of secretary for foreign affairs. This he held till the sudden illness of the earl of Liverpool broke up the cabinet, when he was raised to the dignity of prime minister. He did not, however, long retain this splendid prize of his talents and exertions; for worn out by mental and bodily toil, he died

on the 8th of August, 1827, to the deep regret of the majority of his countrymen, who had hailed with gratitude and delight the energy and liberal spirit which he displayed in his system of government.

CANOVA (Antonio), one of the greatest of modern sculptors, was born in 1757, at Passagno, a small village in the Venetian states. The first indication of his talent he is said to have given when he was twelve years old, by modelling a lion in butter, to be sent up to the table of Falieri, the seigneur of the village. Struck with the genius which was thus displayed, Falieri took him under his protection, and committed him to the tuition of Torretti. At the age of seventeen he produced his statue of Eurydice. Shortly after the death of Torretti, Canova commenced business on his own account at Venice. In 1779 the Venetian ambassador at Rome, invited him to that capital. At Rome he became acquainted with Sir William Hamilton, who introduced him to all his friends. The various Roman pontiffs and nobility also vied in finding occupation for him. In 1798 and 1799 he travelled through Germany and Prussia, in company with prince Rezzonico. On his return Pius VII. knighted him, and appointed him inspector-general of the fine arts. In 1802 the first-consul of France desired to see him at Paris; he was received there with the respect due to his genius; and was chosen one of the foreign associates of the Institute. When, however, he next visited Paris in 1815, his presence excited feelings of anger and hatred. On that occasion he appeared as ambassador from the pope, to superintend the sending back the works of art of which Italy had been deprived by Buonaparte. Sarcasms and witticisms were lavished on him; and it was said, that instead of being called the pope's ambassador, he ought to have been denominated the pope's packer. For this, however, he was fully indemnified by his reception in England, where he was treated as a brother by all who were connected with the arts, and was presented with a brilliant snuff-box by the prince regent. Still more gratifying honors awaited him on his return to Rome. The Academy of St. Luke went in a body to meet him; and the pope not only granted him a pension of three thousand crowns, and created him marquis of Ischia, but also, at an audience which he gave to him, put into his hands a billet, announcing that the artist's name was inscribed on 'The Book of the Capitol.' The pension Canova resolved to dedicate entirely to the benefit of the arts, and of those who professed them. Nor was he a scanty dispenser of the fortune which he had gained by the exercise of his talents. He established prizes, endowed academies, and diffused his bounty among the aged and unfortunate. A favorite occupation of his latter years was the erection of a magnificent church, at Passagno, to contain his statue of Religion. This building was not completed at the period of his decease. His death took place at Venice on the 22nd of October, 1822, and he was buried in the cathedral of St. Mark, his funeral being attended by all the public authorities of the city.

CANTACUZENUS (Johannes), emperor of Constantinople, and an historian, was born in Constantinople, of a noble family. The emperor Andronicus loaded him

with wealth and honors. Andronicus dying, in 1341, left to Cantacuzenus the care of the empire during the minority of John Paleologus, then only nine years of age. This trust he faithfully discharged; till the empress dowager and her faction, forming a party against him, declared him a traitor. On this, the principal nobility and the army besought him to ascend the throne; and accordingly he was crowned, 21st of May, 1342. This was followed by a civil war, which lasted five years; when he had John admitted a partner with him, and their union was confirmed by his giving his daughter. The war soon broke out again, and Cantacuzenus, unwilling to continue the effusion of blood, abdicated his share of the empire; and took the habit of a monk and the name of Joasaphas. In this retirement he lived till 1411, when he was upwards of 100 years of age. Here he wrote a history of his own times. He also wrote an apology for the Christian religion against that of Mahomet, under the name of Christodulus.

CANUTE (surnamed The Great), ascended the Danish throne in 1014, and in the following year invaded England. Edmund Ironside gallantly contested the crown with him, and succeeded in compelling the invader to content himself with reigning over the northern half of the kingdom. On the death of Edmund, however, Canute became the sole monarch, and to give greater solidity to his title he married Emma the widow of Ethelred. Having secured his authority, he sailed to Denmark with a body of English, by whose valor he gained a complete victory over the king of Sweden. In 1028 he attacked Norway, and dethroned Olaus its sovereign. He subsequently devoted himself to pious exercises, built churches, founded monasteries, and even made a pilgrimage to Rome. His last warlike exploit was an expedition against the Scots. He died at Shaftesbury in 1035.

CARACALLA (M. Antoninus Bassianus), succeeded his father Severus, on the imperial throne, A.D. 211, and put the physicians to death for not dispatching him. He killed his brother Geta; and did the same to Papinianus because he would not defend his parricide. Going to Alexandria, he massacred almost the whole of the inhabitants. No fewer than 20,000 persons were murdered by his orders. At last, one of his captains slew him in the seventh year of his reign.

CARACCI (Lewis, Augustin, and Hannibal), three celebrated painters of Bologna. Lewis was born in 1555; and was cousin-german to Augustin and Hannibal, who were brothers. They were both disciples of their cousin Lewis. Though painting was the principal pursuit of Augustin, he learned the art of engraving from Cornelius Cort, and surpassed all the masters of his time. Hannibal never deviated from his pencil. These three painters, at length formed a plan of association, and founded that celebrated school called the Caracci's Academy. Hither the young students resorted to be instructed in the rudiments of painting. The fame of the Caracci reaching Rome, the cardinal Farnese sent for Hannibal, to paint the gallery of his palace. The gusto which he took there from the ancient sculpture made him change his Bolognian manner for one more learned, but less natural in the design and coloring. Augustin followed





CAVALLO.



St. T. CHALONER.



CHARDIN.



CHAUCER.



CELLARIUS.



CASTIGLIONE.



CARACALLA.



CATHERINE II.



CERVANTES.

Hannibal, to assist him in the Farnese gallery; but the brothers not agreeing, Farnese sent him to the court of Parma, where he died in 1602, aged forty-five. In the meanwhile Hannibal continued working in the Farnese gallery at Rome; and after eight years labor finished the paintings in the perfection in which they are still to be seen; but the cardinal, influenced by ignorance and avarice, gave him but a little above £200. His debaucheries at Naples, whither he had retired for the recovery of his health, brought a distemper upon him, of which he died in 1609, in his forty-ninth year. While Hannibal worked at Rome, Lewis was courted from all parts of Lombardy, especially by the clergy. In the midst of these employments Hannibal so earnestly solicited him to come and assist him in the Farnese gallery, that he went to Rome and corrected several things in that gallery; but, after painting a figure or two, he returned to Bologna, where he died in 1619, aged sixty-four.

CASTIGLIONE (Balthazar), an Italian nobleman, was born at Casalico, in the duchy of Milan, in 1478. He studied painting, sculpture, and architecture, and so excelled in the arts, that Raphael and Buonarrotti submitted their works for his approbation. When he was twenty-six years old, the duke of Urbino sent him ambassador to pope Julius II. He was sent upon a second embassy to Louis XII. of France, and upon a third to Henry VII. of England. Castiglione died in 1529, when acting as legate at Toledo for Clement VII. His principal work is entitled *Il Cortegiano*; the Courtier.

CATHERINE II. empress of Russia, born in 1729, was a daughter of Anhalt Zerst, and was originally named Sophia Augusta, but changed her name, in 1745, on being married to Peter, grand duke of Russia. On her husband's accession to the throne in 1761, he is said to have intended to divorce her; and to prevent him from carrying his intention into effect, he was first dethroned and then murdered. Catherine was crowned at Moscow, in September, 1762. She greatly ameliorated the laws, and encouraged education and science, and the diffusion of knowledge. In 1768 she was engaged in a war with Russia, which terminated in 1774. While this was proceeding, she concluded with the king of Prussia and the emperor of Germany the infamous partition treaty, by which the first blow was given to the existence of Poland. Still pursuing her scheme of driving the Turks from Europe and reigning at Constantinople, she, in 1783, seized on the Crimea and a part of the Kuban, and annexed them to her empire. In 1787 the Porte declared war, and hostilities continued till 1792, when the dread of a coalition against her compelled her to consent to peace. For her disappointment on the side of Turkey, however, she indemnified herself by dismembering Poland, in the years 1793 and 1795, in which latter year the unfortunate kingdom was annihilated. She was on the point of turning her arms against republican France, when she died of apoplexy, on the 9th of November, 1796.

CAVALLO (Tiberius), was born at Naples, in 1749, and was the son of an eminent physician. His destination was to a mercantile profession at London, and he came to England with that view in the year 1771. But

the study of nature seduced him from the counting house, to the leisure of philosophical retreat, and he acquired a well merited reputation as a digester and elucidator of philosophical discoveries. In the year 1779 he was admitted a member of the Neapolitan Academy of Sciences, as well as of the Royal Society of London. He was the author of several papers, published at different times in the Philosophical Transactions. His publications were as follows: *A Complete Treatise of Electricity. An Essay on Medical Electricity. A Treatise on Air, and other Permanently Elastic Fluids. The History and Practice of Aërostation. Mineralogical Tables, fol. A Treatise on Magnetism. Description and Use of the Telescopic Mother-of-Pearl Micro-meter, Essay on the Medicinal Properties of Factitious Airs.* He died in London in the beginning of 1810.

CELLARIUS (Christopher), was born in 1638, at Smalcalde, in Franconia. He was successively rector of the colleges at Weimar, Zeitz, and Mersebourg; and the king of Prussia having founded an university at Hall, in 1693, he was prevailed on to be professor of eloquence and history there, where he composed the greatest part of his works. His numerous writings relate to grammar, geography, history, and the oriental languages. - He died in 1707.

CERVANTES SAAVEDRA (Michael de), the author of *Don Quixote*, was born at Madrid in 1549. From his infancy he was fond of books; but he applied himself wholly to novels and poetry. He went to Italy to serve cardinal Aquiviva, to whom he was chamberlain at Rome, and afterwards followed the profession of a soldier for some years. He was present at the battle of Lepanto in 1571, in which he lost his left hand by a shot. After this he was taken by the Moors and carried to Algiers, where he continued a captive five years and a half. Then he returned to Spain, and wrote several comedies and tragedies, which were well received, and acted with great applause. In 1584 he published his *Galatea*, a novel in six books. But the work which has immortalised his name, is the *History of Don Quixote*; the first part of which was printed at Madrid in 1605. Notwithstanding the vast applause his book every where met with, Cervantes had much ado to keep himself from starving. In 1615 he published a second part. He wrote also several novels; and, amongst the rest, *The Troubles of Persiles and Sigismunda*. He had employed many years in writing this novel, and finished it but just before his death; for he did not live to see it published. He received the last sacrament on the 18th of April, 1616; yet the day after wrote a Dedication of his book to the Count de Lemos.

CHALONER (Sir Thomas), a statesman, soldier, and poet, of an ancient family in Denbigh, in Wales, was born at London about A.D. 1515. He was introduced to Henry VIII. who sent him abroad in the retinue of Sir H. Knevet, ambassador to Charles V. whom he attended on his expedition to Algiers. Chaloner returned soon after and was appointed first Clerk of the council. On the accession of Edward VI. he became a favorite of the duke of Somerset, whom he attended in Scotland, and was knighted by him, after

the battle of Musselburgh. The duke's fall involved him in difficulties. During the reign of Mary, being a protestant, he was in great danger; but, having many powerful friends, he escaped. On the accession of queen Elizabeth, he was appointed ambassador to the emperor Ferdinand I. The queen was so well satisfied with his conduct, that, soon after his return, she sent him in the same capacity to Spain. He embarked for Spain in 1561, and returned to London in 1564, in consequence of his own request. He died in 1565. His poetical works were published in 1579. His chief work was that "Of Restoring the English Republic," in ten books. This great man, who knew how to transact the most important affairs of states, could condescend to compose a Dictionary for Children, and to translate from the Latin a book "Of the Offices of Servants."

CHARDIN (Sir John), a celebrated traveller, born at Paris in 1643. His father, who was a jeweller, had him educated in the protestant religion; after which he travelled into Persia and India. He came to England subsequently to the revocation of the edict of Nantes, in 1685, and had the honor of knighthood conferred on him by Charles II. He died at London in 1713.

CHARLEMONT (James Caulfield), Earl of, an Irish literary nobleman and patriot, travelled when young in France, Italy, Greece, and Asia Minor. On his return he took his seat in the Irish house of peers as baron Caulfield, and was raised in 1763 to the earldom of Charlemont. He was remarkable both for the firmness and mildness with which he acted as the commander of the armed volunteer association of Ireland. He was president of the Royal Irish Academy; and died much esteemed and respected, in August, 1799, aged seventy.

CHARLES I. King of England. This monarch, son of James I. was born at Dumferline, in Scotland, on the 29th of November, 1600, and became prince of Wales in 1616. On the death of his father, which took place March 27th, 1625, Charles ascended the throne. His consort, the princess Henrietta Maria of France, arrived in England shortly after his accession. Almost as soon as he assumed the royal authority, disputes arose between the monarch and the legislature, which were continued till 1629, when, irritated by the opposition which was made to his unconstitutional proceedings, he resolved to govern in future without the aid of a parliament. This resolution he maintained till 1640, when the difficulties into which he was plunged by a war against his Scottish subjects, compelled him to summon a parliament, which met on the 3rd of November. The contest was now revived with greater spirit than before, and the imprudence of Charles, in attempting to arrest five members, raised to the highest pitch the indignation of the commons. Arms alone could decide the question between prerogative and liberty. The king erected his standard at Nottingham, on the 22d of August, 1642; and the horrors of civil war were soon spread throughout the kingdom. The struggle was carried on for three years, with varying success, and Charles defended his cause with courage and talent; but the decisive battle of Naseby put an end to his hopes. He threw himself into the arms of his Scotch subjects, and by them he was sold to the

English parliament. From 1645 to 1647 negotiations for restoring him to the throne were carried on with the parliament; but they were abruptly terminated by the triumph of Cromwell. The king was now brought to trial before an illegal body, called a high court of justice, and was sentenced to be beheaded. His execution took place in the front of the Banqueting House, Whitehall, on the 30th of January, 1649.

CHARLES II. King of England, was born May 29th, 1630. At the period of his father's death he was residing at the Hague. In 1650 he was invited over to Scotland to assume the throne, and he accepted the invitation. The treatment, however, which he received from the covenanters rendered his nominal sovereignty more irksome than the situation of an exile. In 1651 he made a daring attempt to recover his English crown; he penetrated into England as far as Worcester, but at that city he was utterly defeated by Cromwell. It was not without extreme difficulty and danger that Charles evaded his pursuers, and at length escaped to France. He remained in banishment till 1660, when he was restored to the throne. His subsequent reign was disgraced by moral and political profligacy of the basest kind. By his private example, he stimulated to shameless licentiousness; by his public conduct, he proved himself unworthy of his elevated station. He was the prisoner of France, and the violator of his country's rights. He died February 6th, 1685.

CHAUCER (Sir Geoffrey), the father of English poetry, was born in London in 1328. After he left the university he travelled, and upon his return he entered himself in the Inner Temple. His first station at court was that of page to Edward III. from whom he had a pension. Soon after, he was made gentleman of the king's privy chamber, and shield-bearer to the king. He spent his younger days in a constant attendance at court, or for the most part living near it, in a square stone house, near the park gate at Woodstock, still called Chaucer's House. He was sent in 1373 to Genoa, to hire ships for the king's navy; and the king was so well satisfied with his negotiations, that on his return he obtained a grant of a pitcher of wine daily in the port of London, and soon after was made comptroller of the customs for wool, wool-fells, and hides. At this period his income was about £1000 a year. It was in this meridian blaze of prosperity, that he wrote his most humorous poems. In the last year of Edward III. Chaucer was employed in a commission to treat with the French; and, in the beginning of Richard's reign, he was in some degree of favor at court. But the duke's interest failing, that of Chaucer's entirely sunk. The duke of Lancaster at last surmounting his troubles, married lady Catharine Swynford, sister to Chaucer's wife. By the influence of the duke's marriage, he again obtained a considerable share of wealth. But being now near seventy, he retired to Donnington Castle near Newbury. He had not enjoyed his retirement long before Henry IV. assumed the crown, and in the first year of his reign gave the poet several marks of his favor. But the grants of the late king being annulled, Chaucer, to procure fresh grants, left his retirement, and applied to court; where, though he obtained



L. CARACCI.



CALVIN.



H. CARACCI.



CAMOENS.



CANNING.



CANOVA.



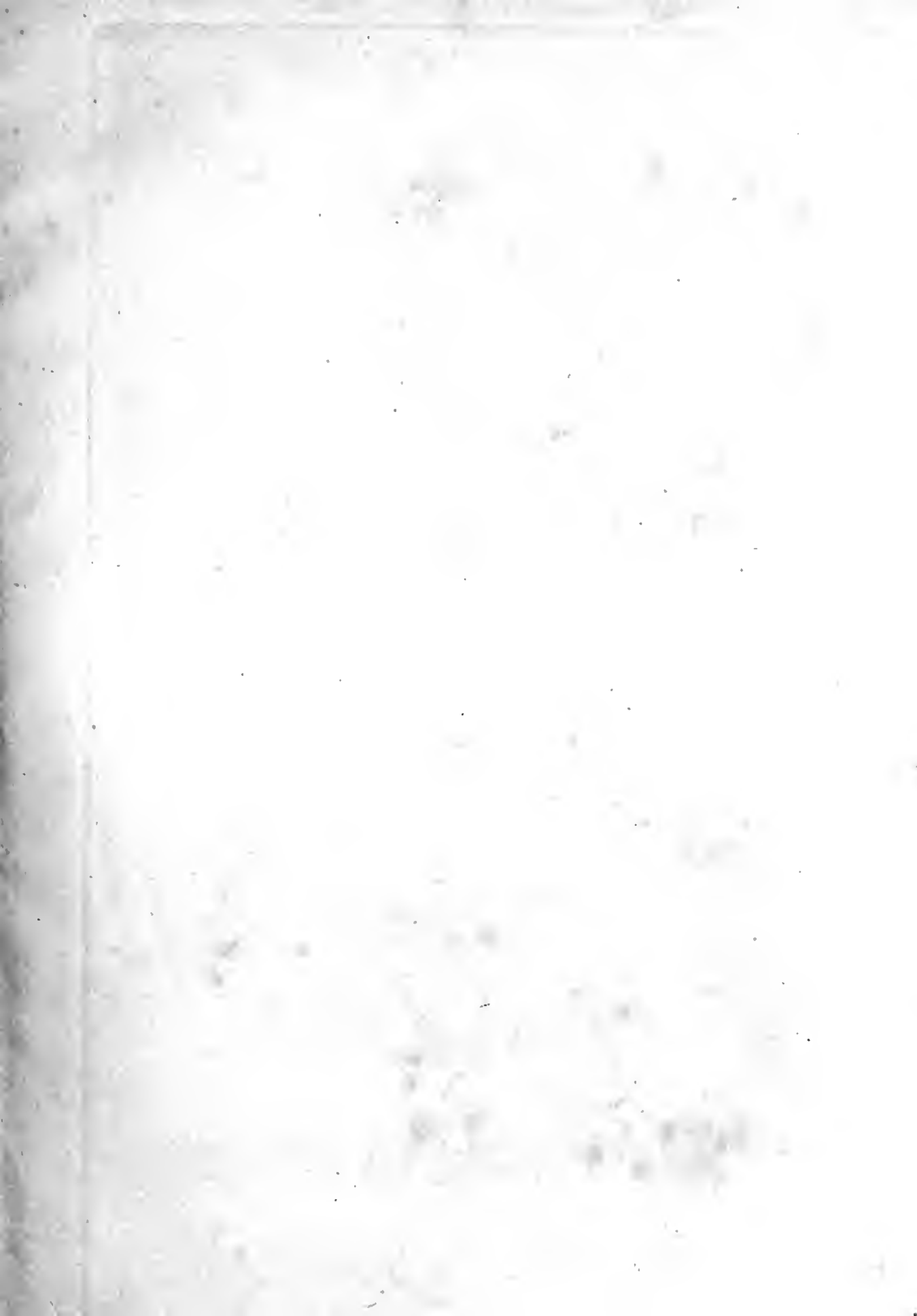
CAMDEN.



CANTACUZENUS.



GALBOI.





GHESELDON.



CHEYNE.



CHILLINGWORTH.



CHEKE.



CHICHELEY.



CHARNESMONT.



CHERON.



CHEMNITZ.



CHRISTINA.

a confirmation of some grants, yet the fatigue of attendance, and his great age, prevented him from enjoying them. He fell sick at London, and ended his days in the seventy-second year of his age.

CHEKE (Sir John), a statesman, grammarian, and divine, was born at Cambridge in 1514, and educated in that university; where he was first chosen Greek lecturer, and in 1540 professor of that language. In this station he was principally instrumental in reforming the pronunciation of the Greek. In 1544 he was appointed tutor for the Latin language, jointly with Sir Anthony Cooke, to prince Edward, about which time he was made canon of the college newly founded at Oxford. On the accession of his royal pupil to the crown, he was first rewarded with a pension of 100 marks, and afterwards obtained several considerable grants and offices. But these honors were of short duration. Having concurred in settling the crown on the unfortunate lady Jane Grey, and acted as her secretary, he was sent to the Tower by queen Mary, and stripped of the greatest part of his possessions. In September, 1554, he obtained a licence to go abroad. At Strasburgh he was reduced to the necessity of reading Greek lectures for subsistence. In 1556 he set out to meet his wife at Brussels; but he was seized by order of Phillip II. hoodwinked, and conveyed in a waggon on board a ship, which brought him to the Tower of London. He was immediately visited by two Romish priests, who endeavoured to convert him, but without success. However, he was told from the queen, that he must either comply or burn. Sir John accordingly complied, and his lands were restored: but his remorse soon put an end to his life. He died in September, 1557.

CHEMNITZ (Martin), a Lutheran divine, the disciple of Melancthon, was born at Britzen in Brandenburg in 1522. He was employed in several important negotiations by the protestant princes, and died in 1589. His principal work is an Examen of the Council of Trent.

CHERON (Elizabeth Sophia), a celebrated painter in enamel, was the daughter of Henry Cheron, born at Paris in 1648. Her father, a painter, early observed her fondness for his art, and for design and coloring generally. She soon acquired great reputation; particularly in her portraits; she also painted in history; employed herself much in drawing from the antique, and excelled in copying the figures on gems. At a mature age she abjured her father's profession of Calvinism, and thus facilitated her admission, in 1676, into the Academy of Painting. Her genius was considerable in music and poetry, and many of her compositions in verse were esteemed by Rousseau. Her eminence in the fine arts obtained for her a seat in the Academy of Ricovrati at Padua; and as she played well on the lute, and had concerts, her house was frequented by persons of taste. She married, at the age of sixty, M. Le Hay, engineer to the king, and soon after, in 1711, died at Paris, aged sixty-three.

CHESELDEN (William), an eminent anatomist and surgeon, was born at Burrow on the Hill, in Leicester-

shire, and received the rudiments of his professional education at Leicester. In 1713 he published his *Anatomy of the Human Body*, in one volume 8vo.; and in 1723 *A Treatise on the High Operation for the Stone*. He contributed by his writings to raise his profession to its present eminence. In February 1737 Mr. Cheselden was appointed surgeon to Chelsea Hospital. He died at Bath, April 11th, 1752.

CHEYNE (Dr. George), a physician, born at Methlick in Aberdeenshire, in 1671, and educated at Edinburgh under Dr. Pitcairn. He passed his youth in study and temperance, but frequenting gay company for the sake of practice in London, the consequence was, that he became corpulent, lethargic, and scorbutic; so that his life was a burden. In this deplorable condition, after having in vain tried medicine, he resolved to adopt a milk and vegetable diet. By this his size was reduced almost a third; and he recovered his strength, activity, and cheerfulness. He died at Bath in 1742. He wrote several treatises; particularly, *An Essay on Health and Long Life*; and *The English Malady, or a Treatise of Nervous Diseases*.

CHICHELE (Henry), archbishop of Canterbury, was born in 1362, in Northamptonshire, at Higham Ferrers. He received his education at Winchester New College, Oxford, and was so celebrated in the civil and canon law, that Henry IV. appointed him ambassador to the pope, and to the French court. In 1408 he was consecrated bishop of St. David's, and sent the next year to the council of Pisa. In 1414 he was elected archbishop of Canterbury. The archbishop was a decided opponent of Wickliffe, and as strenuously opposed the papal encroachments. He died April 12, 1443, and was interred in Canterbury Cathedral. He founded, in 1422, a collegiate church at Higham Ferrers, to which he attached an hospital. He also improved Canterbury Cathedral and Lambeth Palace; but his most munificent work was the foundation of All Souls College, Oxford, in 1437.

CHILLINGWORTH (William), an eminent divine, born and educated at Oxford, in the early part of the 17th century. He was an expert mathematician, an able divine, and a good poet. Mr. Chillingworth having embraced the Romish religion, Dr. Laud, then bishop of London, hearing of this, wrote to him, and a new enquiry at last determined him to return to his former faith. In 1634 he wrote a *Confutation of the Arguments which induced him to go over to the church of Rome*. But in 1635 he engaged in a work, which gave him a better opportunity to confute Catholic principles, and to vindicate the Protestant religion, entitled, *The Religion of Protestants a Safe Way to Salvation*. Sir Thomas Coventry offering him preferment, he refused to accept it, on account of his scruples about the subscription of the thirty-nine articles. However, he at last surmounted these; and obtained the chancellorship of Sarum, with the prebend of Brixworth. He was zealously attached to the royal party; and was in the king's army at the siege of Gloucester, where he directed the making of certain engines for assaulting the town. Soon after, he was taken prisoner by the parliamentary forces; but,

being in a bad state of health, he obtained leave to be conveyed to the bishop's palace at Chichester, where he died in 1644. He left several excellent works.

CHRISTINA (Alexandra), daughter of Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, was born in 1626, and succeeded to the crown in 1633. This princess manifested, even in infancy, an invincible antipathy for the employments and conversation of women. She was fond of violent exercises, and such amusements as consist in feats of strength and activity. She had also both ability and taste for abstract speculations; and amused herself with language and the sciences, particularly that of legislature and government. She derived her knowledge of ancient history from its source; and Polybius and Thucydides were her favorite authors. As she was the sovereign of a powerful kingdom, many of the princes in Europe aspired to the honor of her alliance. Political interests, differences of religion, and contrariety of manners, furnished Christina with pretences for rejecting all her suitors; but her true motives were the love of independence, and a strong aversion she had conceived, even in her infancy, for the marriage yoke. One of the great affairs which engaged Christina's attention while she was upon the throne was the peace of Westphalia. The success of the Swedish arms rendered Christina the arbitress of the treaty. No other public event of importance took place during the rest of Christina's reign; for there were neither wars abroad nor troubles at home. Her reign was that of learning and genius. She drew about her, wherever she was, all the distinguished characters of her time. Christina, however, may be justly censured with want of taste in not properly distinguishing merit. The rapid fortune which the adventurer Michon, known by the name of Bourdelot, acquired by her countenance and liberality, was also a great scandal to literature. He had no pretensions to learning, and, though sprightly, was yet indecent. At last she was compelled by the public indignation to banish this unworthy minion, and she immediately forgot him. Though she was at first fond of the power and splendor of royalty, yet she began at length to feel that it embarrassed her; and the same love of independence which had determined her against marriage, at length made her weary of her crown. At last she resolved to abdicate; and, in 1652, communicated her resolution to the senate. The senate zealously remonstrated against it, and were joined by the people, and even by Charles Gustavus himself, who was to succeed her: she yielded to their importunities, and continued to sacrifice her own pleasure to the will of the public till 1654, when she carried her design into execution. Christina, besides abdicating her crown, abjured her religion; an act universally approved by one party and censured by another; the Papists triumphed and the Protestants were offended. No prince, after a long imprisonment, ever showed so much joy upon being restored to his kingdom as Christina did in quitting hers. She dismissed her women, and laid aside the habit of her sex. 'I would become a man,' said she, 'yet I do not love men because they are men, but because they are not women.' The inconstancy of Christina's temper appeared in her continually travelling

from place to place. After many wanderings, and many purposes of wandering still more, she at last died at Rome, in 1689. Her journeys to Sweden had motives of necessity, for her appointments were very ill paid; but to other places she was led merely by a roving disposition, and there was no event in Europe in which she was not ambitious of acting a principal part. The murder of Monaldeschi is, to this hour, an inscrutable mystery. It is, however, of a piece with the expressions constantly used by Christina in her letters, with respect to those with whom she was offended; for she scarcely ever signified her displeasure without threatening the life of the offender. She had wit, taste, parts, and learning; she was indefatigable upon the throne; great in private life; firm in misfortunes; impatient of contradiction, and, except in her love of learning, inconstant in her inclinations. She says of herself that 'she was mistrustful, ambitious, passionate, haughty, impatient, contemptuous, satirical, incredulous, undevout, of an ardent and violent temper, and extremely amorous;' a disposition, however, to which, if she may be believed, her pride and her virtue were always superior. In general her failings were those of her own sex, and her virtues those of the other.

CHRYSIPPUS, a Stoic philosopher, born at Solis, in Sicilia, was a disciple of Cleanthus, Zeno's successor. He wrote many works, several of which related to logic. None of the philosophers spoke in stronger terms of the fatal necessity of every thing, nor more pompously of the liberty of man, than this Stoic. There is an apophthegm of this philosopher preserved, which does him honor. Being told that some persons spoke ill of him, 'It is no matter,' said he, 'I will live so that they shall not be believed.'

CHRYSOSTOM (St. John), a celebrated patriarch of Constantinople, and one of the most admired fathers of the church, was born at Antioch, about A. D. 247. He studied rhetoric under Libavius, and philosophy under Andrathagus: after which he spent some time in solitude in the mountains; but his austerities having impaired his health, he returned to Antioch, where he was ordained deacon. He was raised to the office of presbyter five years after; when he distinguished himself so greatly by his eloquence, that he obtained the surname of Chrysostom, or golden mouth. In 399, he was unanimously elected patriarch of Constantinople by both clergy and people. He was ordained bishop on the 26th of February 398; when he obtained an order from the emperor against the Eunomians and Montanists; reformed the abuses which subsisted among his clergy; retrenched a great part of the expences in which his predecessors had lived, in order to feed the poor and build hospitals; and preached with the utmost zeal against the pride, luxury, and avarice of the great. But his pious liberty of speech procured him many powerful enemies. He differed with Theophilus of Alexandria, who procured his deposition and banishment, but he was soon recalled. After this, declaiming against the dedication of a statute erected to the empress, she banished him to Cucus in Armenia, a barren and inhospitable place; and afterwards, as they were removing him from Petyus, the soldiers treated him so roughly,

that he died in the way, A. D. 407. The best edition of his works is that published at Paris in 1718, by Montfaucon.

CHUBB (Thomas), a polemical writer, born at East Harnham, near Salisbury, in 1679, was apprenticed to a glover at Salisbury, and afterwards entered into partnership with a tallow-chandler. Though a stranger to the learned languages, he became tolerably versed in geography, mathematics, and other branches of science. His favorite study was divinity; and he formed a little society for the purpose of debating on religious subjects, about the time that the trinitarian controversy was so warmly agitated. This subject falling under the cognizance of Chubb's assembly, he drew up his sentiments on it, in a dissertation, under the title of the Supremacy of the Father asserted. In this piece Mr. Chubb showed great talents in reasoning; and acquired so much reputation, that the late Sir Joseph Jekyl took him into his family; he did not, however, continue with him many years; but chose to return to his friends at Salisbury. He published afterwards a quarto volume of tracts. He died unmarried in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

CHURCHILL (Charles), a celebrated satirist, the son of Mr. Charles Churchill, curate and lecturer of St. John's, Westminster, was educated at Westminster school. His capacity was greater than his application. For want of common attainment in the languages, he was rejected from Oxford, whither his father had sent him. Upon his return, he applied to his studies in Westminster school, where, at seventeen, he contracted an intimacy with a lady, whom he married. Mr. Churchill obtained a curacy of £30 a year in Wales, but endeavouring to better his circumstances, by keeping a cyder cellar, it involved him in difficulties, which obliged him to leave Wales and come to London. His father dying soon after, he succeeded him; and, to improve his income, he became teacher at a ladies' school. His mode of living bearing no proportion to his income, he contracted many debts, and a jail threatened to complete his misfortunes; when he was relieved by the benevolence of Mr. Lloyd, father to the poet of that name. This gentleman induced Mr. Churchill to write the *Rosciad*. It first came out without the author's name. The public ascribed it to a number of wits, which soon induced Churchill to throw off the mask, and issue the second edition with his name at full length. His next performance was his *Apology to the Critical Reviewers*. He now quitted his wife, and commenced a complete man of the town. He undertook at this time a poem called *Night*. This, and his other poems, being spoken of contemptuously by Dr. Johnson, the author retorted upon him in his next poem of the *Ghost*, in which he has exhibited the doctor in the character of Pomposo. The poem of *Night* and the *Ghost* had not the rapid sale the author expected; but his prophecy of *Famine*, in which he exerted his pen against the whole Scotch nation, soon made him ample amends. His *Gotham*, *Independence*, and *The Times*, were among his last works. Churchill died in 1764, of a miliary fever, with which he was seized at Boulogne, in France, whither he had gone on a visit to Mr. Wilkes.

CIBBER (Colley), a celebrated comedian, dramatic

writer, and poet-laureat, born in London in 1671. He was intended for the church, but betook himself to the stage, for which he conceived an early inclination; though it was some time before he acquired any degree of notice, or even a competent salary. His first essay was in the comedy of *Love's Last Shift*, acted in 1695, which met with success; as did his own performance of the character of the *Fop* in it. From that time he says, 'My muse and my spouse were so equally prolific, that the one was seldom the mother of a child, but in the same year the other made me the father of a play. I think we had a dozen of each sort between us; of both which kinds some died in their infancy, and near an equal number of each were alive when we quitted the theatre.' The *Careless Husband*, acted in 1704, met with very great applause, and is reckoned his best play; but none was of more importance to him than the *Non-Juror*, acted in 1717, and levelled against the Jacobites. This laid the foundation of the misunderstanding between him and Pope, raised him to be the hero of the *Dunciad*, and made him poet laureat in 1730, on which he quitted the stage. Cibber neither succeeded in acting nor in writing tragedy; and his odes did not partake of either the genius or spirit he showed in his comedies. He died in 1757.

CICERO (Marcus Tullius), the celebrated Roman orator, was born A. U. C. 647, and A. A. C. 107. His father Marcus Tullius, who was of the equestrian order, took great care of his education, which was directed to the bar. Young Tully, at his first appearance in public, declaimed with such vehemence against Scylla's party, that it became necessary for him to retire into Greece. From Athens he passed into Asia; and after an excursion of two years returned to Rome; where next year he was made *quæstor*. The *quæstors* were sent annually into the provinces. Lilybæum, in Sicily, happening to fall to Cicero's share, he acquitted himself so well, that he gained the love and admiration of all the Sicilians. His marriage with Terentia is supposed to have been celebrated immediately after his return. By his *quæstorship* he gained an admission into the senate for life; and he employed himself constantly in defending the persons and properties of his fellow citizens. In his thirty-seventh year he was elected *Ædile*. After his election, but before his entrance upon the office, he undertook the famed prosecution of C. Verres, the late prætor of Sicily, who was charged with many flagrant acts of injustice, rapine, and cruelty, during the triennial government of that island. After the usual interval Cicero offered himself a candidate for the prætorship; and, in three different assemblies convened for the choice, he was unanimously elected the first prætor. In his forty-third year he declared himself a candidate for the consulship, and was unanimously elected. He had no sooner entered upon his office than he had occasion to exert himself against P. Servilius Rullus, one of the new tribunes, who had been alarming the senate with the promulgation of an Agrarian law. But the grand affair which constituted the glory of his consulship, was the unwearied pains he took in suppressing the conspiracy which was formed by Catiline. For this great service he was honored with the glorious title of *pater*

patriæ, the father of his country. Cicero had no sooner quitted his office than he began to feel the weight of that envy which is the certain fruit of merit. He was now, therefore, the common mark, not only of all the factions against whom he had declared perpetual war, but of an envious, and not less dangerous party, who determined to drive him out of the city. About this time Cicero bought a house of M. Crassus on the Palatine hill, which cost him nearly £30,000, and seems to have been one of the noblest in Rome. It excited many reflections on his vanity, especially as it was purchased with borrowed money. The most remarkable event that happened in this, the forty-fifth year of Cicero's life, was the pollution of the mysteries of the Bona Dea by P. Clodius; which, by its consequences, involved Cicero in no small calamity. The first triumvirate was now formed. Cicero might have made what terms he pleased with the triumvirate, but he would not enter into any engagements with men whose union the friends of the republic abhorred. Clodius in the mean time being chosen tribune, began to threaten Cicero with the terrors of his office, and both Cæsar and Pompey secretly favored the scheme. Clodius now pressed on the people several new laws, that he might introduce with better grace the banishment of Cicero; and having caused a decree to be enacted, that any one who had condemned a Roman citizen unheard should himself be banished, he soon after impeached Cicero upon that ground; and this great orator was now in consequence banished 400 miles from Italy by the votes of the people; his houses ordered to be demolished, and his goods set up to sale. Within three months, however, his return was moved for, and carried in so triumphant a manner, that he had reason, he says, to fear, lest it should be imagined that he had contrived his late flight for the sake of so glorious a restoration. He was at this time in his fiftieth year. In the fifty-sixth year of his age he was made proconsul of Cilicia; where his administration gained him great honor. About this time the expectation of a breach between Cæsar and Pompey engaged the general attention. Cicero clearly foresaw that, which side soever got the better, the war must necessarily end in tyranny. He no sooner arrived at the city, than he found the war in effect proclaimed: for the senate had just voted a decree, that Cæsar should disband his army by a certain day, or be declared an enemy; and Cæsar's sudden march towards Rome confirmed it. In the midst of this confusion, Cæsar was extremely solicitous to conciliate Cicero, or at least to prevail with him to stand neuter; but the orator embarked to follow Pompey, who had been obliged to quit Italy some time before, and was then at Dyrrachium. After the battle of Pharsalia Cicero returned into Italy, and was received into great favor by Cæsar, who was now declared dictator the second time. It appears from his letters that Cicero was not a little discomposed at the thoughts of an interview with a conqueror, against whom he had been in arms; for though he might expect a kind reception, yet he hardly thought his life, he says, worth begging; since what was given by a master might always be taken away at pleasure.

Upon the death of Cæsar, Octavius his heir came to Cicero, with the strongest professions of being governed entirely by his direction. The orator was still prosecuting his studies with his usual application; and, besides some philosophical pieces, now finished his book *De Officiis*, on the duties of man, for the use of his son. Cicero unwillingly renewed his attention to public affairs; and all the vigor of the last measures of the republic was entirely owing to his counsels. But all was in vain; for, though Antony's army was entirely defeated at the siege of Modena, yet the death of the consuls Pansa and Hirtius in that action, gave the fatal blow to Cicero's plans, and was the immediate cause of the ruin of the commonwealth. Octavius, having brought over the senate, marched towards Gaul to meet Antony and Lepidus, who had already passed the Alps, in order to have a personal interview with him. They spent three days in adjusting their plans, and the proscription of their enemies. Cicero was at his Tusculan villa, when he first received the news of himself being proscribed, upon which he set forward to the sea side and embarked; but, the wind being adverse, he was obliged to land, and spend a night on shore. Importuned by his servants, he went on board a second time, but was again obliged to land, and went imprudently to a country seat of his, a mile from the coast. They had scarcely departed from this place in the morning, when the assassins, sent by Antony, arrived; and pursued and overtook him in a wood near the shore. As soon as the soldiers appeared, the servants prepared to defend their master's life at the hazard of their own; but Cicero commanded them to set him down from his litter and make no resistance. His head and hands were now barbarously cut off and carried to their cruel employer, Antony, who is said to have received them with joy, to have rewarded the murderer with a large sum of money, and ordered the head to be fixed upon the rostra between the two hands. Cicero's death happened on December the 7th, in the sixty-fourth year of his age, about ten days from the settlement of the first triumvirate; and with him expired the short empire of eloquence among the Romans.

CIGNANI (Charles), an Italian painter, born at Bologna in 1628; and the disciple of Albani. He was much esteemed by pope Clement XI., who nominated him prince of the Academy of Bologna, and loaded him with favors. He died at Forli in 1719. His finest pictures are at Rome, Bologna, and Forli.

CIMON, a celebrated Athenian general, the son of Miltiades and Hegesipyle, was famous for his debaucheries in his youth, and the subsequent reformation of his morals. He behaved with great courage at Salamis, and rendered himself popular by his munificence and valor. He defeated the Persian fleet, took 200 ships, and totally routed their land army, the very same day, A. U. C. 284. In his public character he had behaved with unimpeached honesty, and as a private citizen had dedicated his wealth to the most excellent purposes. He did not, however, concur with every measure of the commonality; and therefore the popular party determined to put him to death: but Pericles, though appointed to accuse him, spoke in such a manner that it



CICERO.



DES. CLARKE.



CIMON.



CHRYSIPPUS.



CHUBB.



CICERO.



ST. CHRYSOSTOM.



C. CIBBER.



CHURCHILL.



plainly appeared that he did not think him guilty; in consequence of which Cimon was only banished by the ostracism. He was afterwards recalled from his exile; and at his return he adjusted the dispute between Lacedemon and his countrymen; after which he totally ruined the Persian fleet, A. U. C. 304. He died as he was besieging the town of Citium in Cyprus.

CLARKE (Samuel), D.D., a very celebrated English divine, was born at Norwich, October 11th, 1675, and instructed in classical learning at the free school of that town. In 1691 he removed to Caius College, Cambridge, where his abilities soon began to display themselves. He contributed much to the establishment of the Newtonian philosophy by an excellent translation of Rohault's Physics, with notes, which he finished before he was twenty-two years of age. This work was first printed in 1697, 8vo. He afterwards turned his thoughts to divinity, and studied the Old Testament in Hebrew, the New in Greek, and the primitive Christian writers. Having taken orders, he became chaplain to bishop Moore, who was ever after his friend and patron. In 1699 he published Three Practical Essays on Baptism, Confirmation, and Repentance; and, in 1701, a Paraphrase upon the Gospel of St. Matthew, which was followed, in 1702, by the Paraphrases upon the Gospels of St. Mark and St. Luke, and soon after by a third volume, upon St. John. Bishop Moore now appointed him to the rectory of Drayton, near Norwich, and procured for him a parish in that city. In 1704 he was appointed to preach Boyle's lecture, and the subject he chose was, The Being and Attributes of God. In this he gave such high satisfaction, that he was appointed to the same lecture the next year; when he chose for his subject, The Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion. These sermons were first printed in two distinct volumes, the former in 1705, the latter in 1706. In 1706 he published A Letter to Mr. Dodwell; wherein all the arguments in his epistolary discourse against the immortality of the soul are particularly answered. Clarke's letter to Dodwell was soon followed by four defences of it in four letters to him, containing Remarks on a pretended Demonstration of the Immateriality and Natural Immortality of the Soul, &c. In the midst of all these labors he found time to show his regard to mathematical and physical science; and his capacity for these studies was not a little improved by the friendship of Sir Isaac Newton, at whose request he translated his Optics into Latin, in 1706. Sir Isaac was so highly pleased with this version that he presented him with the sum of £500. This year also, bishop Moore procured for him the rectory of St. Bennet's, London; and recommended him to the favor of queen Anne. She appointed him one of her chaplains in ordinary, and presented him to the rectory of St. James's, Westminster, in 1709. Upon his advancement to this station he took the degree of D.D. when the public exercise which he performed for it at Cambridge was much admired. The same year he revised and corrected Whiston's translation of the Apostolical Constitutions into English. In 1712 he published a beautiful edition of Cæsar's Commentaries, adorned with elegant sculptures. The same year Dr. Clarke published his

celebrated book entitled, The Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity, &c. divided into three parts. This work naturally made its author obnoxious to the ecclesiastical powers, and his book was complained of by the Lower House of Convocation. But shortly afterwards his alteration of the doxologies in the singing psalms of St. James's excited still more animadversion. The bishop of London prohibited the use of the altered version in his diocese. In 1715 and 1716 he had a dispute with the celebrated Leibnitz, relating to the principles of natural philosophy and religion; and a collection of the papers which passed between them was published in 1717. About this time he was presented by lord Lechmere to the mastership of Wigston's hospital in Leicester. In 1724 he published seventeen much admired sermons. In 1727 he was offered by the court the place of master of the mint, worth from £1200 to £1500 a year. But this, being a secular preferment, he absolutely refused. In 1728 was published a Letter from Dr. Clarke to Mr. Benjamin Hoadly, F.R.S. occasioned by the controversy relating to the proportion of Velocity and Force in Bodies in motion. In 1729 appeared the first twelve books of Homer's Iliad, in 4to. The year of this publication was the last of this great man's life. Though not robust, he had always enjoyed a firm state of health, without any indisposition that confined him, except the small pox in his youth; till, on Sunday, May 11, 1729, going out in the morning to preach before the judges at Serjeant's Inn, he was seized with a pain in his side, which quickly became so violent, that he was obliged to be carried home. He lingered until Saturday, the seventeenth, when he died, in his fifty-fourth year. Soon after were published, from his original MSS. by his brother, Dr. John Clarke, An Exposition of the Church Catechism, and ten volumes of sermons, in 8vo.

CLARKE (Edward Daniel), LL.D., a celebrated divine, and traveller of modern times, and professor of mineralogy in the university of Cambridge, was born in 1767. He was entered at Jesus College, Cambridge, of which society he became a fellow in 1794, and took the degree of A.M. He accompanied lord Berwick soon afterwards to Italy, and in 1799 set out with his friend, Mr. Cripps, on a tour through Denmark, Sweden, Lapland, Finland, Russia, Tartary, Circassia, Asia Minor, Syria, Palestine, Greece, and Turkey; returning in 1802 through Germany and France, and enriched the public libraries and institutions of his alma mater, as well as the British Museum, by a variety of contributions. His Travels were afterwards published in five volumes, 4to. He commenced at Cambridge, in 1806, a course of lectures on mineralogy, and in 1808 obtained the endowment and a professorship for the encouragement of that science. Soon after his return he was presented to the rectory of Harlton in Cambridgeshire, and discharged with great assiduity his duties as a parish priest. He became even eminent as a preacher and public speaker; and was conspicuous as a warm advocate of the establishment of a Bible Society at Cambridge. Dr. Clarke died March 9th, 1821.

CLAUDE (John), a French Protestant divine, born in the province of Agenois, in 1619. Messrs. de Port Royal using their utmost endeavours to convert M. de

Turenne to the Catholic faith, presented him with a piece calculated to that end, which his lady engaged Claude to answer; and his performance gave rise to the most famous controversy that was ever carried on in France between the Roman Catholics and Protestants. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he retired to Holland, where he was honored with a considerable pension by the prince of Orange. He died in 1687.

CLAUDE OF LORRAIN, or CLAUDE GELÉE, a celebrated landscape painter, was born in Lorraine in 1600, and put apprentice to a pastry-cook; he afterwards rambled to Rome to seek a livelihood; but, being unacquainted with the language, nobody employed him. He at last fell in with Augustino Tassi, who hired him to grind his colors. Tassi, hoping to make him serviceable, taught him by degrees the rules of perspective and of design. Claude at first did not know what to make of those principles of art; but being encouraged, and not failing in application, he came at length to understand them. He exerted his utmost industry to explore the natural principles of painting, for which purpose he studied in the open fields; where he often continued from sun-rise till the dusk of the evening. It was his custom to sketch whatever he thought beautiful or striking; and every curious tinge of light he marked in his sketches with a similar color; from which he perfected his landscapes with so much nature, and gave them such an appearance of truth, as proved superior to those of every other artist. He died at Rome, in 1682.

CLAVIUS (Christopher), a German Jesuit, born at Bamberg, who excelled in the knowledge of the mathematics, and was one of the chief persons employed to rectify the calendar. He died at Rome in 1618, aged seventy-five. His works have been printed in five volumes folio.

CLEMENT V. (pope), raised to the papal chair in 1305, was the first who made a public sale of indulgences. He transplanted the holy see to Avignon in France; greatly contributed to the suppression of the knights templars; and was author of a compilation of the decrees of the general councils of Vienna, styled Clementines. He died in 1314.

CLEMENT VII. (pope), elected in 1523, whose original name was Julius de Medicis, is memorable for his refusing to divorce Catharine of Arragon from Henry VIII.; and for the bull which he published upon the king's marriage with Anne Boleyn. He died in 1534.

CLENARD (Nicholas), a celebrated grammarian of the sixteenth century, born at Diest. After having taught languages at Louvain, he travelled into France, Spain, Portugal, and Africa. He died at Grenoble in 1542. He wrote Letters relating to his Travels, and a Greek Grammar.

CLERC (Sebastian le), engraver and designer to the French king, was born at Metz in 1637. In 1672 he was admitted into the royal academy of painting and sculpture: and, in 1680, made professor of geometry and perspective. He died in 1714. He published, besides a great number of designs and prints, A Treatise on Theoretical and Practical Geometry; a Treatise on Architecture; and other works.

CLERC (John le), a celebrated critic, was born at Geneva in 1657. At sixteen he could read all the celebrated Latin and Greek authors. He went to France in 1678, returned in 1679, and was ordained a minister of the Genevan church. In 1682 he visited England, and then passed over to Holland, and was admitted professor of philosophy, polite literature, and the Hebrew tongue, at Amsterdam. He now published his *Ars Critica*; and, in 1686, began, with M. de la Croze, his *Bibliothèque Universelle et Historique*, which was continued to the year 1693. In 1703 he began his *Bibliothèque Choisie*, and continued it to 1714, when he commenced the *Bibliothèque Ancienne et Moderne*, which he continued to his death. In 1728 he was seized with a palsy and fever; and, after spending the last six years of his life in a state of mental imbecility, died in 1736.

CLEVELAND (John), an English poet, who, during the civil war under Charles I., engaged as a literary champion in the royal cause. He died in 1658, and was much extolled by his party. His works consist of poems, characters, orations, epistles, &c.

CLIFFORD (George), earl of Cumberland, was born in Westmoreland, in 1558, educated at Peter-house, in Cambridge, and was particularly attentive to the study of the mathematics. He was also noted for his skill in all martial exercises. In 1586 he fitted out a small squadron against South America, and returned, after taking several vessels. In 1588 he contributed greatly to the destruction of the Spanish armada; and was rewarded by a grant of a commission to make another voyage to the South Sea. In this, however, he was unfortunate, for he was obliged by tempestuous weather to return; nor was he more successful in 1591, in an expedition to the coast of Spain. Yet he next year took the town of Santa Cruz and a rich galleon, valued at £150,000. In 1593 he took several very valuable Spanish prizes. In 1595 he fitted out a ship of 900 tons, the largest that had ever been launched by an English subject, but was prevented, by the queen, from sailing in it himself. In 1598 he sailed with a squadron to the West Indies, where he took the island of Porto Rico; but a great number of his men were carried off by sickness. This intrepid nobleman died at the Savoy in 1605.

CLIFFORD (Anne), only daughter of the above, was born in 1589, and was twice married: first to the earl of Dorset, whose life she wrote, and brought him three sons and two daughters; and secondly to Philip, earl of Pembroke. She built in the course of her life two hospitals, erected or repaired seven churches, and erected monuments to the poets Spenser and Daniel, the latter being her tutor. She is celebrated for a spirited reply to Sir Joseph Williamson, secretary of state, after the Restoration. He had presumed to nominate a candidate for her borough of Appleby: 'I have been bullied,' said she, 'by an usurper; I have been neglected by a court; but I will not be dictated to by a subject; your man sha'n't stand.'

CLINTON (Sir Henry), an English general, and knight of the bath, became a captain of the guards in 1758, and in July, 1766, was a lieutenant-general in



GLENARD.



CLAUDE LORRAINE.



D^r E. CLARKE.



J. CLAUDE.



CLAVIUS.



S. LE CLERC.



CLEMENT VII.



CLEMENT XIV.



J. LE CLERC.







CATHARINE CLIVE.



CLUVIER.



JEANNE CLIFFORD



LORD CLIVE.



CLIFFORD.



ST. H. CLINTON.



CLEVELAND.



COBB.



CLOVIS I.

America. He took an active part during the unfortunate war with that country; but some misunderstanding having taken place between him and lord Cornwallis, the general published a narrative of his conduct, which was replied to by his lordship, and vindicated by the general. In 1784 he published a farther defence; and in 1795 he was appointed governor of Gibraltar, but died soon after.

CLIVE (Robert), lord Clive, son of Richard Clive, esq. of Stryche, in Salop, was born in 1725. Towards the close of the war in 1741, he was sent as a writer to Madras; but he soon exchanged his clerk's place for a pair of colors. He first distinguished himself at the siege of Pondicherry in 1748; and acted under major Laurence, who spoke of his military talents so highly, that he was made commissary-general. When he came over to England in 1753 he was presented, by the court of directors, with a rich sword set with diamonds. Captain Clive returned to India in 1755, as governor of fort St. David, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel; when, with admiral Watson, he subdued the pirate Angria, and became master of Gheria, his capital. Surajah Dowla's perfidy soon produced fresh hostilities, which ended in his ruin; he being totally defeated by colonel Clive at Plassey. The conqueror placed Jaffer Ally Cawn, one of the principal generals, on the throne. Mr. Clive was now honored, by the Mogul, with the dignity of an Omrah, and was rewarded by the new soubah with a grant of lands, producing £27,000 a year. In 1760 he returned to England, was elected M.P. for Shrewsbury, and raised to an Irish peerage by the title of lord Clive. In 1764, disturbances occurring in Bengal, lord Clive was again appointed to that presidency, and advanced to the rank of major-general. When he arrived in India he restored tranquillity without striking a blow. He returned home in 1767; and, in 1769, was made knight of the bath; but, in 1773, a motion was made in the house of commons that 'lord Clive had abused the powers with which he was entrusted.' He defended himself with great ability, and was honorably acquitted. At last, on the 22d of November, 1774, he put an end to his own life when not quite fifty years of age. Lord Clive is said to have given away a great deal of money in acts of benevolence; and he at one time made a present of £70,000 to the invalids in the East India Company's service.

CLIVE (Catharine), a celebrated comic actress, was born in the north of Ireland in 1711. She was married, when young, to Mr. Richard Clive, a barrister; but, a separation taking place, she adopted the comic line of the theatrical profession, and was ever sure to fascinate her audience. Mrs. Clive at length retired to pass the latter part of her life at Little Strawberry Hill, where many persons of rank and eminence courted her society. Her death occurred in 1785.

CLOVIS I. the founder of the French monarchy, was born in 467, and succeeded his father in 481. His first exploit was the defeat of the Roman governor of Gaul, after which he took Soissons, and made it his capital. His wife Clotilda prepared him for Christianity, which, however, he did not embrace till after a victory over the Germans, which he attributed to his prayer to the God

of the Christians before the battle. He was soon after baptised with 3000 of his subjects. He was a warlike prince, and conquered several provinces of Gaul. These he united to the then scanty dominions of France, and removed the seat of government from Soissons to Paris. Under pretext of zeal for the conversion of the Visigoths in Gaul, he invaded them, and killed Alaric their prince with his own hand. The Visigoths were afterwards assisted by Theodoric, king of Italy, and Clovis was obliged to retreat with great loss from the siege of Arles. He was soon honored with the Roman titles of patrician, consul, and Augustus. In his advanced age he founded several churches and monasteries, and was very zealous for the Catholic faith. After being acknowledged king of all the Franks in Gaul, he died at Paris in 511.

CLUVIER, or CLUVERIUS (Philip), a geographer, born at Dantzic in 1589. He travelled into Poland, Germany, and the Netherlands, to study law; but Scalliger persuaded him to cultivate his taste for geography. Cluvier followed his advice, and for this purpose visited the greatest part of the European states. He was well versed in many languages. At his return to Leyden he taught with great applause; and died in 1623, aged forty-three. He wrote various geographical works.

COBB (James), a dramatic writer, was born in 1756, and became secretary to the East India Company, which office he discharged with great credit till his death in 1818. He wrote the *Haunted Tower*, the *Siege of Belgrade*, and several minor pieces.

COCKBURN (Mrs.) daughter of captain Trotter, of the Royal Navy, was born in 1679. At an early age she abjured Protestantism; and produced, at the age of seventeen, *Agnès de Castro*, a tragedy. Two years after, she wrote the *Fatal Friendship*, a tragedy. She also applied herself to metaphysical pursuits, and wrote, in her twenty-second year, a *Defence of Locke's Essay*. Having re-examined the controversy between Popery and Protestantism, she returned, in 1707, to the latter; and, in 1708, she married the Rev. Mr. Cockburn. In 1726 she again defended Mr. Locke in a *Letter to Dr. Holdsworth*; and, in 1727, wrote a further *Vindication of Mr. Locke*. She had previously commemorated the victories of the duke of Marlborough in her poems, and written her tragedy, the *Revolution of Sweden*. In 1732 her husband was presented to the living of Long Horseley. Mrs. Cockburn produced, in 1743, *Remarks upon some Writers in the Controversy concerning the Foundation of Moral Duty and Moral Obligation*; and, in 1747, *Remarks upon the Principles and Reasonings in Dr. Rutherford's Essay on the Nature and Obligations of Virtue*. She died at Long Horseley in 1749.

COECK (Peter), called also Peter Van Aelst, a Flemish painter. In 1531 he went to Constantinople, and made some admirable drawings of the Turkish costume, which he afterwards cut in wood. His portraits and historical pictures have been much admired. He was painter to Charles V. and died at Antwerp in 1550.

COKE (Sir Edward), lord chief justice of the king's bench, was descended from an ancient family in Norfolk,

born at Milcham in 1549, and studied the law in the Inner Temple. After his marriage with a lady of good fortune, preferments flowed upon him. The cities of Norwich and Coventry chose him recorder; the county of Norfolk for one of its members; and the house of commons for their speaker. The queen appointed him solicitor-general in 1592, and attorney-general in 1593. In 1603 he was knighted by James I.; and the same year, upon the trial of Sir Walter Raleigh, he treated that gentleman with scurrility of language unparalleled. On June 27th he was appointed lord chief justice of the common pleas, and, in 1613, lord chief justice of the king's bench, and one of the privy council. In 1615 he was very active in prosecuting the poisoners of Sir Thomas Overbury. His contest not long after with the lord chancellor Egerton, with some other cases, hastened the ruin of his interest at court: so that he was sequestered from the council table, and the office of lord chief justice. In 1621 he vigorously maintained, in the house of commons, that no proclamation is of force against the parliament. The same year he was removed from the council of state with disgrace; he was also committed to the Tower, and his papers were seized. Upon the calling of a new parliament, in 1625, the court party, to prevent his being elected, got him appointed sheriff of Buckinghamshire. To avoid this he drew up exceptions against the oath of a sheriff, but was obliged to undertake the office. In 1628 he spoke vigorously upon grievances. While he lay upon his death-bed his papers and last will were seized by an order of council. He died in 1634. He published many works: the most remarkable of them is his *Institutes of the Laws of England*.

COKE (Thomas), LL.D. a respectable divine among the Wesleyan Methodists, was born September 9, 1747, at Brecon, in South Wales, received a classical education there, and went, as a gentleman commoner, to Jesus College, Oxford. In 1770 he took the degree of master of arts, and, in 1775, that of doctor in civil law. Soon after this he entered into orders, and obtained the curacy of South Petherton, in Somersetshire. Being dismissed from his curacy he preached at the church-door, which occasioned a riot; and on this he left Petherton to become an assistant of Mr. Wesley. In 1784 the latter is said to have consecrated him as a bishop to superintend the societies in America. The doctor now made several voyages to the United States and the West Indies, establishing meeting-houses, organising congregations, and ordaining ministers. He also visited Ireland. About the commencement of the French revolution he attempted a mission in that country, but failed. He next turned his attention to the Wesleyan cause in Wales, which he lived to see very flourishing. He now formed an establishment at Gibraltar; and on the 21st of February, 1814, sailed with some preachers for Ceylon; but, on the 3d of May, was found dead in the cabin of the vessel, having fallen on the floor in an apoplectic fit.

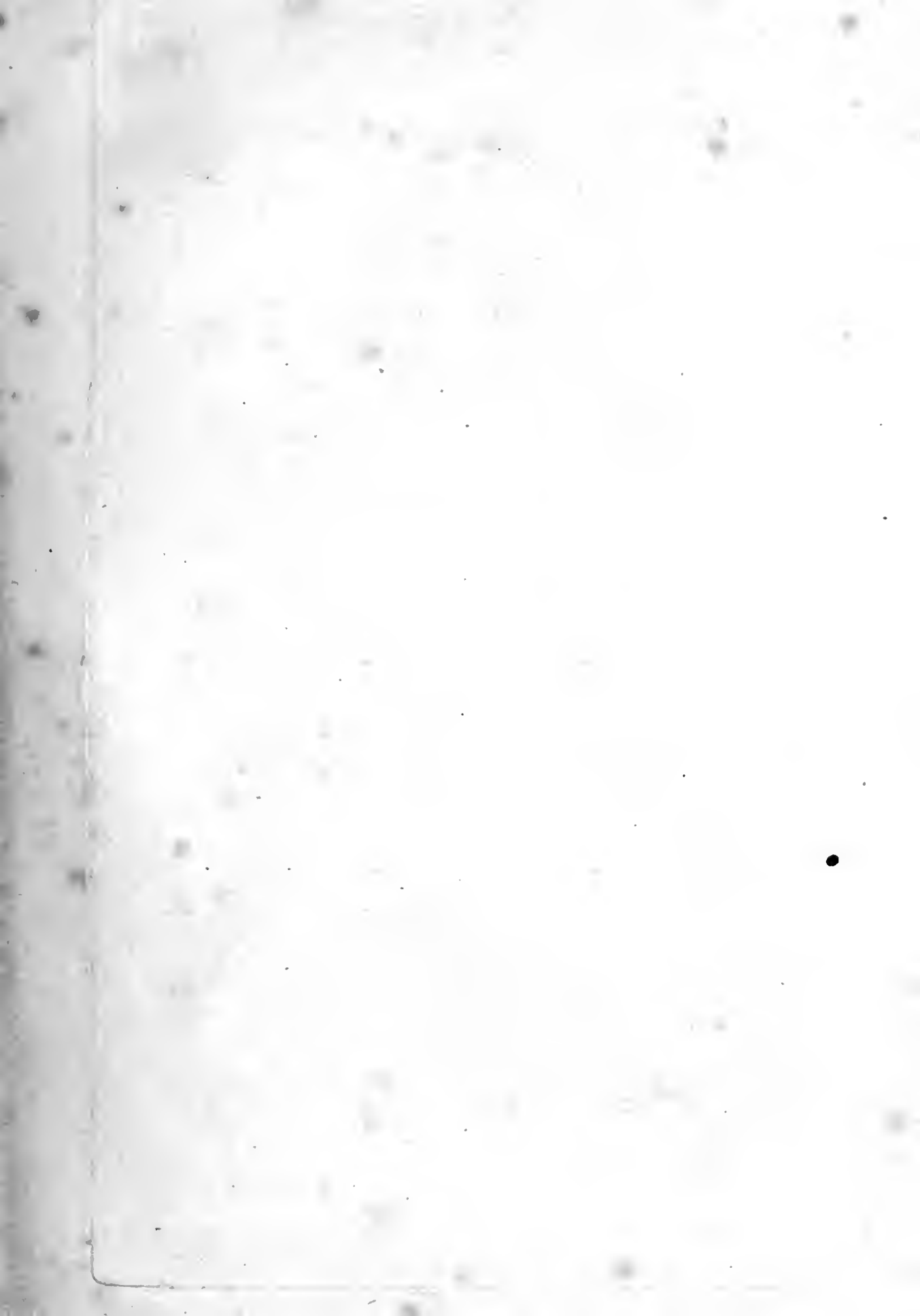
COLBERT (John Baptist), marquis of Segnelai, one of the greatest statesmen of France, was born at Paris in 1619. His grandfather and father were merchants; and young Colbert was bred up to the same profession;

but afterwards became a clerk to a notary. In 1648 a relation preferred him to the service of Le Tellier, secretary of state. Le Tellier afterwards recommended him to cardinal Mazarine, who sent him to Rome, to negotiate other important business. So high an opinion had Mazarine of Colbert that at his death he recommended him to Louis XIV. as the most eligible person to regulate the finances; and Louis, in consequence, made Colbert intendant of the finances. This minister established the trade with the East and West Indies. In 1664 he became superintendent of the buildings; and applied himself so earnestly to the enlarging and adorning of the royal edifices, that they became masterpieces of architecture. He established the Academy for Painting and Sculpture, and the Academy of Sciences, as well as the Royal Observatory. France also owes to him the union of the two seas; a prodigious work, begun in 1666, and finished in 1680. In 1672 he was made prime minister, and died of the stone, September 6th, 1683. Colbert was a lover of learning, though he never applied to it himself; and conferred donations and pensions upon scholars in other countries, while he established and protected academies in his own. He invited into France eminent artists of all kinds; thus giving new life to the sciences, and making them flourish exceedingly.

COLET (John), D.D., dean of St. Paul's, son of Henry Colet, knight, was born in London in 1466, and educated at Magdalen College, Oxford. About 1493 he went to Paris, and thence to Italy. In 1497 he took orders. At this time he possessed the rectory of Dennington, and was prebendary of York, and canon of St. Martin's le Grand. In 1502 he became prebendary of Sarum; prebendary of St. Paul's in 1505; and immediately after dean of that cathedral. He was also chaplain to Henry VIII. He introduced the practice of expounding the Scriptures; and soon after established a perpetual divinity lecture in St. Paul's church. About 1508 he formed his plan for the foundation of St. Paul's school, which he completed in 1512. He so labored to restore discipline as to bring upon himself the charge of heresy: the clergy became his enemies, and bishop Fitzjames complained of him to archbishop Warham, who dismissed him without a hearing. Being seized with the sweating sickness, he died in 1519, aged fifty-three.

COLIGNI (Gaspard De), admiral of France, was born in 1516. He signalled himself in his youth, and was made colonel of infantry, and admiral of France, in 1552. Henry II. employed him in the most important affairs; but, after the death of that prince, he embraced the reformed religion, and became the chief of the Protestant party. On the peace made after the battles of Jarnac and Montcontour, Charles IX. deluded Coligni into security by his deceitful favors; and, though he recovered one attempt upon his life, when he attended the nuptials of the prince of Navarre, he was included in the dreadful massacre of the Protestants on St. Bartholomew's Day, 1572, and his body treated with wanton brutality by a misguided Popish populace.

COLLIER (Jeremy), an English nonjurant divine,





COLINSON.



ST. E. COKE.



COLET.



COCKBURN.



T. COKE.



COLBERT.



COECK.



COLIGNI.



J. COLLIER.

born in 1650, and educated at Caius College, Cambridge. In 1685 he was made lecturer of Gray's Inn; but the change of government soon rendered the public exercise of his function impracticable. He was committed to Newgate for writing against the revolution, and carrying on a treasonable correspondence, but was released both times without trial. He carried his scruples so far, as to prefer confinement to the tacit acknowledgment of the jurisdiction of the court, by accepting his liberty upon bail. Agreeably to these principles he acted a very extraordinary part, with two other clergymen, at the execution of Friend and Perkins, by giving them solemn absolution; absconding for which, he continued in outlawry to his death. These proceedings having put a stop to his activity, he employed his time rather more usefully in literary works. In 1698 he published his *Short View of the Immorality and Profaneness of the English Stage*, which engaged him in a controversy with the wits of the time; but as he defended his censures not only with wit, but with learning and reason, it is allowed that the decorum observed by succeeding dramatic writers was greatly to be attributed to his animadversions. He next undertook a translation of Moreri's Dictionary, which appeared in four vols. folio. After this he published *An Ecclesiastical History of Great Britain*, in two vols. folio, written with great judgment and impartiality. He was besides engaged in several controversies. In queen Anne's reign he had offers of considerable preferment, upon submission; but, being a nonjuror upon principle, he refused to listen to any terms. He died in 1726.

COLLINSON (Peter), F.R.S., a naturalist and antiquarian, was born on the paternal estate called Hugalhall, in Westmoreland. Whilst a youth he began to make a collection of dried specimens of plants, and he became early acquainted with the most eminent naturalists of his time. Collinson was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1728, and perhaps was one of its most useful members. He communicated to the learned in distant parts of the globe the discoveries and improvements in natural history in this country, and received similar information from the most eminent persons in almost every other. He was the first who introduced the great variety of seeds and shrubs which are now the principal ornaments of every garden. Besides his attachment to natural history, he was very conversant in the antiquities of Britain, having been elected a member of the Society of Antiquaries, April 7th, 1737; and he often supplied them with curious articles. He died in 1768.

COLMAN (George), a celebrated theatrical writer, was born at Florence about 1733. He received the early part of his education at Westminster School. His poetical genius appeared while at school; and a copy of verses which he addressed to his cousin, lord Pulteney, was afterwards published. From Westminster he removed to Christ Church College, Oxford, where, in conjunction with Bonnel Thornton, he produced a weekly paper called the *Connoisseur*. After taking the degree of A.M. he left college, took up his residence in London, entered at Lincoln's Inn, and was soon admitted to the

bar, but he never followed that profession. In 1760 he published a dramatic piece, entitled *Polly Honeycombe*, which was acted with great success; and the next year he produced the comedy of the *Jealous Wife*. By the death of lord Bath in 1754, he came to the possession of a handsome fortune, which was considerably augmented by that of general Pulteney in 1767. Still, he continued to write for the stage, and, in conjunction with Garrick, produced the *Clandestine Marriage*. He also translated the comedies of Terence into blank verse. In 1768 he became a patentee of Covent-garden theatre, but soon after sold his share, and made a purchase of the Haymarket theatre from Foote, which he supplied either with original pieces or translations. Having translated Horace's *Art of Poetry*, he prefixed an account of the design of its author, and added to the value of the whole by critical notes. Among a number of small pieces of the humourous kind, the *Genius*, and the *Gentleman*, were both productions of his. In 1789 he had a stroke of the palsy, which greatly impaired his understanding, and he died in August, 1794.

COLUMBUS (Christopher), the celebrated navigator, was a native of Genoa. He was descended of an honorable family, which had been reduced to indigence. His parents were sea-faring people; and Columbus was encouraged by them to follow the same profession. He went to sea at the age of fourteen; and, after having made several voyages, among which was one to Iceland, he entered into the service of a famous sea captain of his own name and family, who commanded a small squadron, fitted out at his own expense. With him Columbus continued for several years. At length, in an obstinate engagement off the coast of Portugal, the vessel on board which he served took fire, together with one of the enemies' ships to which it was grappled. Columbus threw himself into the sea; laid hold of a floating oar, and reached the shore, though about two leagues distant. After this disaster, Columbus repaired to Lisbon, where he married a daughter of Bartholomew Perestrelo, one of the captains employed by prince Henry in his early navigations. Having obtained possession of the journals and charts of that experienced navigator, Columbus was seized with an irresistible desire to visit unknown countries. At this time the great object of discovery was a passage by sea to the East Indies. This was attempted, and at last accomplished by the Portuguese, by doubling the Cape of Good Hope. The danger and tediousness of the passage, however, supposing it to be really accomplished, set Columbus on considering whether a more direct passage to these regions might not be found out; and, after long consideration, he became thoroughly convinced that, by sailing across the Atlantic, directly towards the west, new countries, which probably formed a part of the continent of India, must infallibly be discovered. For years, fruitless applications were made by him to various courts, to obtain the means of making a voyage of discovery; but at length he concluded a treaty with Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain. It was signed on the 17th of April, 1492. But, though the name of Ferdinand was joined with Isabella in this transaction, his distrust of Columbus was still so violent, that he refused to take

any part in the enterprise as king of Arragon; and, as the whole expense of the expedition was to be defrayed by the crown of Castile, Isabella reserved for her subjects of that kingdom an exclusive right to all the benefits which might accrue from its success. After obtaining his grand object, the discovery of the New World, he returned to Spain, and arrived at the port of Palos, on the 15th of March, 1493. Every possible mark of honor was conferred on Columbus; the former arrangement was confirmed, his family was ennobled, and a fleet ordered to be equipped, to enable him to go in quest of those more opulent countries which he still confidently expected to find. Notwithstanding all this respect, however, Columbus was no longer regarded than he was successful. The colonists he carried over were to the last degree unreasonable and unmanageable; so that he was obliged to use some severities towards them; and malicious complaints were made to the court of Spain against him for cruelty. On this, Francis de Bovadilla was appointed to enquire into the conduct of Columbus; with orders, in case he found the charge of mal-administration proved, to supersede him, and assume the office of governor of Hispaniola. The consequence of this was, Columbus was sent to Spain in chains, which he indignantly wore in the royal presence, and ordered that they should be buried with him. Notwithstanding his great services, and the solemnity of the agreement between him and Ferdinand, Columbus never could obtain the fulfilment of any part of that treaty; so that, disgusted with the ingratitude of a monarch, whom he had served with so much fidelity and success, and exhausted with fatigue, he ended his active and useful life at Valladolid, on the 20th of May, 1506, in the fifty-ninth year of his age.

COMINES (Philip De), an historian, born in Flanders in 1446. He lived first at the court of Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, where he stayed about eight years; when Louis XI. invited him to France; where he was highly promoted, and executed several successful negotiations. On the death of Louis he was thrown into prison by Charles VIII.; but was released by the parliament of Paris. Comines was a man of more natural abilities than learning; he spoke several living languages, but knew nothing of the dead. He has left behind him Memoirs of his own Times that are admired.

COMMODUS (L. Aurelius Antoninus), the unworthy son of Marcus Antoninus, succeeded his father in the Roman empire, A.D. 180. His whole reign was a series of lust and folly, corruption and rapacity, injustice and cruelty. Martia, one of his concubines, whom he had marked for death, poisoned him; but, as the poison did not quickly operate, he was strangled by a wrestler, A.D. 192; in the thirty-first year of his age, and the thirtieth of his reign.

CONDE (Lewis de Bourbon, prince of), one of the greatest generals of his age, was born at Paris, September 7th, 1621. He was styled duke d' Enghein, till, in 1646, he succeeded to the title of prince of Conde. Three years previous to this event the king gave him the command of the army destined to cover Champagne and Picardy; and in this station he esta-

blished his fame by defeating the Spaniards at Rocroi, and taking Thionville. Having covered Alsace and Lorraine from the enterprises of the imperialists, he obtained the government of Champagne, and of Stenai. In 1644, 1645, and 1646, he distinguished himself in the three battles of Fribourg; and by making himself master of Philipsburgh and the palatinate, and of the whole course of the Rhine, and by the conquest of Dunkirk. During the civil wars he joined the malcontents, for which conduct he was detained a year in prison. In the civil war which ensued he was opposed by Turenne. On the restoration of peace he went into the Low Countries, where he joined the Spaniards. In 1659, on the peace of the Pyrenees, he was re-established in France, and afterwards employed against the prince of Orange. He was wounded at the passage of the Rhine, but he continued the war with activity, and reduced Franche-Comté. Succeeding Turenne in the command, he was sent, in 1675, into Alsace to check the progress of Montecuculi. He obliged the enemy to cross the Rhine, and then closed his military career. He now retired to Chantilly, to combat with the gout, and passed the rest of his life in cultivating the fine arts. He died in 1686.

CONGREVE (William), a younger brother of an ancient family in Staffordshire, was born in Ireland in 1672. His first performance was a novel, entitled *Incognita, or Love and Duty Reconciled*. He soon afterwards began his comedy of the *Old Bachelor*, which was brought out in 1693, and met with such universal approbation, that Congreve was hailed as the support of the stage, and obtained the patronage of lord Halifax. In 1694 he produced the *Double Dealer*. In 1695, when Betterton opened the theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields, Congreve gave him his comedy of *Love for Love*, which was so well received, that Betterton offered him a share in the management, on condition of his furnishing one play yearly. This offer he accepted; but his *Mourning Bride* did not come out till 1697, nor his *Way of the World* till 1699. The indifferent success of the last completed that disgust to the theatre, which a long contest with Jeremy Collier had begun, and he determined never more to write for the stage. The easiness of his circumstances rendered him, indeed, totally independent of the caprice of the town. The earl of Halifax had made him one of the commissioners for licensing hackney coaches; and soon after bestowed on him a post in the customs worth £600 per annum. In 1718 he was appointed secretary of Jamaica; so that his income exceeded £1200 a year; and the last twenty years of his life were spent in ease and retirement. He died January 19th, 1729.

CONSTANTINE I., surnamed the Great, the first emperor of the Romans who embraced Christianity. Dr. Anderson makes him not only a native of Britain, but the son of a British princess. It is certain that his father, Constantius Chlorus, was at York, when, upon the abdication of Dioclesian, he shared the Roman empire with Galerius in 305, and that he died at York in 306, having first caused his son, Constantine, to be proclaimed emperor by his army, and by the Britons. Galerius at first refused to admit Constantine to his



CONSTANTINE.



CONGREVE.



COMMODUS.



CAPT. COOK.



G. COLMAN.



P. DE COMINS.



S. COOPER.



PRINCE DE CONDÉ.



CHRIS. COLUMBUS.

share in the imperial throne; but, after having lost several battles, he consented in 308. Maxentius, who succeeded Galerius, opposed him; but, being defeated, he drowned himself in the Tiber. The senate then declared Constantine first Augustus and Licinius his associate in the empire in 313. These princes published an edict, in favor of the Christians; but soon after, Licinius conceived an implacable hatred against him, and renewed the persecutions against the Christians. This brought on a rupture between the emperors, and a battle, in which Constantine was victorious. A short peace ensued; but Licinius having shamefully violated the treaty, the war was renewed; when, Constantine totally defeating him, he fled to Nicomedia, where he was taken prisoner, and strangled in 323. Constantine, now become sole master of the empire, immediately formed the plan of establishing Christianity as the religion of the state; for which purpose, he convoked several ecclesiastical councils. He next removed the seat of his empire to Byzantium, which from him took the name of Constantinople, though he fruitlessly endeavoured to confer on it that of New Rome. An expedition against the Persians was among the latest of his warlike undertakings. He died at the age of 65, at Nicomedia, in Bithynia.

COOK (James), the most celebrated of modern navigators, was the son of James Cook, a peasant of Marton, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, where he was born October 27th, 1728. He was one of nine children. Before the age of thirteen he was bound apprentice to a shopkeeper at Straith, ten miles from Whitby; but, some disagreement arising, the indentures were cancelled, and he bound himself apprentice to Messrs. Walkers of Whitby, who had several vessels in the coal trade. After serving them several years he entered, during the war of 1775, as a volunteer on board the *Eagle*, to which vessel Sir Hugh Palliser was soon after appointed. On the 15th of May, 1759, he was appointed master of the *Mercury*, which joined the fleet under Sir Charles Saunders at the siege of Quebec. On this occasion he was recommended by captain Palliser to take the soundings of the St. Lawrence, which he performed in the most complete manner; and soon after to survey the most dangerous parts of the river below Quebec. On the 22nd of September he was appointed master of the *Northumberland*, stationed at Halifax, where he first read Euclid, and studied astronomy and other branches of science. In 1762 he was with the *Northumberland*, at the recapture of Newfoundland. The same year he returned to England, and married Miss Elizabeth Batts, of Barking in Essex. Early in 1763, when captain Greaves was appointed governor of Newfoundland, Mr. Cook went out with him to survey the coasts of the island. In the beginning of 1764, Sir Hugh Palliser being appointed governor of Newfoundland and Labrador, Cook accompanied him as surveyor; in which situation he continued till 1767. While thus occupied he gave a specimen of his progress in astronomy, in a paper, printed in the 57th volume of the *Philosophical Transactions*, entitled *Observations on an Eclipse of the Sun at the island of Newfoundland*. In the mean time the spirit for geographical discovery, began to revive.

Two important voyages had been performed in the reign of George II. to discover a north-west passage through Hudson's Bay to the East Indies. Two others, under captains Byron, Wallis, and Carteret, had been undertaken by order of his late Majesty; and, before the return of these navigators, another voyage was resolved upon for astronomical purposes. Towards the end of the year 1767, the Royal Society desiring to send astronomers into the Pacific to observe the transit of Venus over the sun's disk, which it was calculated would take place in 1769, a memorial was presented to his Majesty on the subject, and he directed a vessel to be fitted out for the purpose. Otaheite being fixed on for the place of observation, the command of the vessel, named the *Endeavour*, was given to Mr. Cook, now made a lieutenant, and he sailed from England in 1768.

After accomplishing the astronomical part of his instructions at Otaheite, lieutenant Cook traced the eastern coast of New Holland, which he named New South Wales, from the thirty-eighth degree of latitude to its northern extremity; and proved, if he did not first discover, that it was separated from New Guinea. In this voyage he also visited New Zealand; and, by ascertaining its extent, and division by a strait, which bears his name, chased the advocates for the southern continent from one of their strong holds. Cook likewise added several new islands among the group, to which he gave the name of Society Islands.

To the report of the commander on his return, respecting New Holland, may be attributed the subsequent colonisation of Botany Bay. The conduct of this expedition, as well as its results, was so creditable to Mr. Cook, that on his return in July 1771, he was raised to the rank of master and commander in the navy. An account of the voyage, drawn up by Dr. Hawkesworth, was speedily published, and became very popular.

A second voyage was planned for him in the course of the following year; and his majesty's ship *Resolution* being appointed to the service, he sailed from the Thames accompanied by the *Adventure*, captain Furneaux. He was directed to circumnavigate the globe in the high southern latitudes, and to make such traverses into every corner of the great Southern Ocean, as might finally resolve the grand question of a southern continent accessible to navigation; this interesting point his researches decided in the negative, beyond the possibility of doubt. The other fruits of this voyage were the correct knowledge of the land discovered by La Roche, in 1675, to which Cook gave the name of New Georgia; the discovery of the eternally frozen Sandwich Land, the nearest known land to the south pole; the ascertaining the extent of the Archipelago of the New Hebrides, which Quiros discovered, and Bougainville looked at; the discovery of New Caledonia, and of many islands of the division which, in this voyage, he named Friendly Islands.

This expedition was important, not only for its various contributions to the sciences and to navigation, but as exhibiting a method of preserving the health of seamen, and especially of guarding against the attacks of that fatal enemy to sailors, the scurvy. Captain

poor parents, and educated in an obscure village, he enjoyed none of those advantages which contributed to form the other great painters of that age. He studied none of the statues of ancient Greece or Italy; nor any of the works of the established schools of Rome and Venice. But Nature was his guide; and Corregio was one of her favorite pupils. From want of curiosity, or of patronage, Corregio never visited Rome, but remained his whole life at Parma, where the art of painting was little esteemed, and poorly rewarded. This concurrence of unfavorable circumstances occasioned, at last, his premature death at the age of forty. He was employed to paint the cupola of the cathedral at Parma, the subject of which is an Assumption of the Virgin; and having executed it in a manner that has long been the admiration of every person of taste, he went to receive his payment. The canons of the church, either through ignorance or baseness, found fault with his work; and although the price agreed upon had been very moderate, they alleged that it was far above the merit of the artist, and forced him to accept of the paltry sum of 200 livres; which, to add to the indignity, they paid him in copper money. To carry home this unworthy load, poor Corregio had to travel six or eight miles. The weight of his burden, the heat of the weather, and his chagrin at this villanous treatment, immediately threw him into a pleurisy, which, in three days, terminated his life and his misfortunes, in 1534.

CORTES (Ferdinand), a Spanish general, born in Estramadura in 1485. He was bred at Salamanca to the law, which he, however, left for a military life, and in 1504 went to St. Domingo. In 1511 he accompanied Velasquez to Cuba, and was chosen to conduct the troops sent for the conquest of Mexico. He first landed at Tabasco; soon after which, he destroyed his vessels, that his soldiers might have no retreat. After reducing the province of Tascalala, Cortes marched directly to Mexico, which he conquered, and made the emperor Montezuma prisoner. In the mean time, Velasquez, being jealous of his success, sent a fleet against him, but without any effect; and Cortes completed the reduction of the Mexican empire in 1531, though not without committing the most horrible cruelties on the vanquished.

COTTON (Charles), a burlesque poet, born in 1630, was descended from a good family, and lived in the reign of Charles II. and James II. His most celebrated piece is Scarronides, or Travestie of the first and fourth books of the Æneid. He also parodied several of Lucian's dialogues, in the same manner, under the title of the Scoffer Scoff'd; and published another poem of a more serious kind, entitled the Wonders of the Peak. He died in 1687.

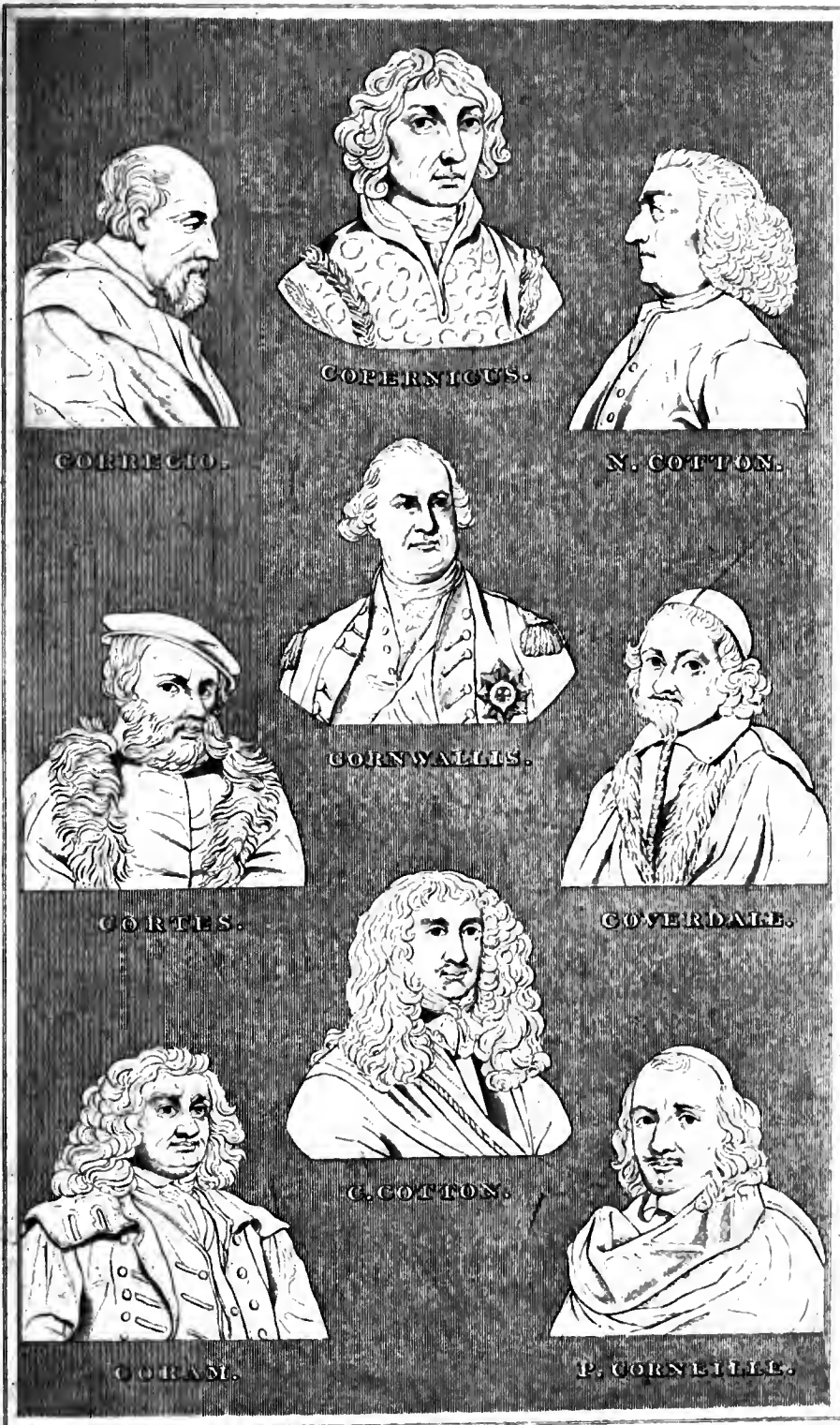
COTTON (Nathaniel). M. D., an English poet, of the last century, studied medicine under Boerhaave, at Leyden, and settled finally at St. Alban's; where for many years he kept an asylum for lunatics. He died in 1788, aged eighty-one. He wrote, *Visions in Verse*, for the Instruction of Younger Minds.

COVERDALE (Miles), a celebrated English divine and reformer, was educated at Cambridge, and became a canon of the order of St. Augustine. On becoming a

Protestant he went abroad, and in 1532 assisted Tindale in his translation of the Bible. Queen Catherine Parr made him her almoner; and in 1551 he was promoted to the see of Exeter. He went to Denmark on the accession of queen Mary, and afterwards to Geneva, where he joined the other English refugees in their celebrated version of the Bible. He came home on the accession of queen Elizabeth, but, instead of resuming his see, accepted the rectory of St. Magnus, London Bridge. This he resigned in 1566, and died May 20, 1567. Bishop Coverdale was also the author of *The Christian State of Matrymouye*, wherein *Husbands and Wyfes maye lerne to keep House together with Love*; and other tracts.

COWLEY (Abraham), an eminent poet, born at London in 1618. His father dying before he was born, his mother procured him to be a king's scholar, at Westminster. He began at the age of thirteen to write poems; a collection of which was published in 1633. In 1636 he was elected a scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge. He had taken his degree of M. A. before 1643, when, in consequence of the turbulence of the times, he, among others, was ejected from the college; and retiring to St. John's, Oxford, published a satire, called the *Puritan and the Papist*. But he did not remain long at Oxford: his zeal for the royal cause engaging him in the king's service, whom he attended in many of his expeditions. During one part of the civil war, he was settled in the earl of St. Albans' family; and when the queen mother retired into France, he accompanied her; labored strenuously in the affairs of the royal family, undertook several very dangerous journeys on their account, and was the principal instrument in maintaining an epistolary correspondence between the king and queen, whose letters he decyphered. His poems were published at London in 1657; and his comedy called the *Guardian*, (afterwards altered under the title of *Cutter of Coleman-street*), in 1600. In 1656 he came over to England, and, under pretence of retirement, gave information to lord Ormond of the posture of the public affairs. During his stay in England he wrote his *Two Books of Plants*, published first in 1662; to which he afterwards added four books more; all of which, with his other Latin poems, were printed in London, in 1678. He was created M. D. at Oxford, Dec. 2d, 1657. Soon after the Restoration he became possessed of a very competent estate, and, being now above forty years of age, he resolved to pass the remainder of life in studious retirement. His first rural residence was at Barn Elms; but he afterwards removed to Chertsey, where he died on the 28th of July, 1667, in the forty-ninth year of his age.

COWPER (William), one of the most distinguished of modern English poets, was the son of Dr. Cowper, rector of Berkhamstead, Herts, where he was born November 26th, 1731. From infancy his constitution was remarkably delicate, and his mind of a tender and timid cast. At six years of age he lost his excellent and 'most indulgent' mother, and was sent immediately to a large school in Bedfordshire. He was next placed for a year in the family of a surgeon and oculist, being in danger of losing one of his eyes, and from thence trans-





ferred to Westminster school. At the age of eighteen he was removed from Westminster. Having spent about nine months at home, he was articled to an attorney of the metropolis, until he came of age, passing his leisure time ('pretty near all his time' he says) at an uncle's in Southampton-row. At twenty-one years of age he took possession of a set of chambers in the temple, with a view to the future practice of the law, as a barrister, but was soon afterwards attacked seriously with that wretched 'dejection of spirits,' which was the bane of his life. He at first looked into Herbert's Poems, and books of devotion; he was then advised to try a change of scene, and finding it relieve him, threw all his religious books aside, and renewed his school acquaintance with Churchill, with Lloyd, Thornton, and Colman; for the latter of whom he wrote two papers in the *Connoisseur*. His little patrimony being now well nigh spent, and a marriage being projected for him with a sister of Lady Hesketh's, he gladly accepted the offer of the places of reading clerk, and clerk of the committees to the house of lords. This satisfaction, however, was but momentary. In the course of a week his apprehensions of his own incompetence, and of his being publicly exposed before the assembled peerage, were overwhelming to his mind, and he wrote to the friend who had given him the choice of three places of this kind, relinquishing the two that were most profitable. His powers completely failed him, even in preparing for the less arduous post of clerk of the Journals. His agitation produced a nervous fever. He in vain left London for a short refreshment of his health and spirits: on his return, the scene of preparation, and the idea of his public appearance before the house, became intolerable. He hoped for madness, he tells us afterwards, and resolved on suicide; not, as some of his biographers have stated, in consequence of any distortion of some peculiar religious sentiments which he had now imbibed; but in a state of evident scepticism as to all religion. We will not transcribe the dismal narrative of his various efforts to rid himself of life: he bought laudanum, took a coach resolving to throw himself into the Thames, and at last, on the morning on which he was to appear at the bar of the house of lords, hung himself over his bed-chamber door until he was totally insensible; but his garter providentially breaking, he was restored to the world at the very point of strangulation. His intellects completely sunk under the subsequent pressure of remorse and the fear of death, and in 1763 he was placed under the care of Dr. Cotton, with whom he remained eighteen months. He declined to return to London, on his recovery, and resigned, from the conscientious motive of being thus unable to fulfil its duties, the office of a commissioner of bankruptcy, worth about £60 per annum. His brother procured for him a retreat at Huntingdon, where in November, 1765, he became an inmate in the family of the Rev. Mr. Unwin. On that gentleman's decease, in 1767, he continued to reside with his widow.

In 1773, the death of his brother brought on another paroxysm of his complaint, which rendered the following five or six years of his life an absolute blank. During its continuance he became highly indebted to

the affectionate attention of Mrs. Unwin. On his recovery his friends engaged him as much as possible in literary composition. At the suggestion of the Rev. Mr. Bull, he produced his translation of Madame Guion's poems; and prepared for press in the same year (1780), his first volume of poems. The latter was declared by the sages of the *Critical Review* to be devoid of all poetry, and attracted little general attention.

In 1781 lady Austen came to reside at Olney. Her sprightly conversation and general accomplishments made her a most suitable and salutary companion at the vicarage. The poet consulted her respecting a subject for his muse: 'You can write upon any thing,' she replied, 'write upon this sofa.' He adopted the suggestion, beginning, as it would seem, a species of mock heroic description of the origin of that useful and elegant seat, and led on by his genius into the most exquisite natural and moral associations. This piece appeared, accompanied by the *Tirocinium*, as a second volume of his poems, in 1783. His character as a genuine and highly favored son of the muses was now established. Unhappily for his future life and occupations, his gratitude to Mrs. Unwin, to whom, though much his senior in years, he had promised marriage, induced him to resign in the following year the friendship of lady Austen.

At about this period he commenced his translation of Homer, which appeared in 1791, in 2 vols. 4to; and, immediately on its completion, accepted an engagement with Mr. Johnson to translate the Italian poetry of Milton, and write a commentary on all his works. He also projected a new original poem, called *The Four Ages*, a fragment of which appeared in Mr. Hayley's biographical volumes. But in 1792 a paralytic seizure, which Mrs. Unwin experienced, gave a fatal shock to his mind, and all his literary undertakings were relinquished the year following. In 1794, by the good offices of earl Spencer, a pension of £300 per annum was settled upon him by the crown. He was removed from Olney in 1795, together with Mrs. Unwin, to the house of his relative the Rev. Mr. Johnson, of Tuddenham, Norfolk. He had short lucid intervals in the summer of 1796, and in the course of 1799; but the death of Mrs. Unwin once more threw him back into gloom at the close of the former year; and in the latter, he only made a few insignificant translations, and composed his *Castaway*. Symptoms of dropsy appeared in the beginning of 1800, and brought him to the grave the 25th of April in that year, at Dereham.

CRANMER (Thomas), a celebrated reformer, was born at Aslacton, in Nottinghamshire, in 1489. At the age of fourteen he was admitted a student of Jesus College, Cambridge, of which he afterwards became fellow; but vacated his fellowship, and quitted the college, on his marriage. In 1523 he took the degree of D.D. and was made theological lecturer and examiner. The plague being at Cambridge, he retired to Waltham Abbey, where he expressed an opinion concerning the great question of Henry VIII.'s marriage, which was reported to the king. This was, that, they

should reduce the matter to this simple question, 'Whether a man may marry his brother's wife or not?' When the king was told of it, he exclaimed, 'This fellow has got the right sow by the ear;' sent for him to court, and made him one of his chaplains. He was also directed to compose a vindication of the divorce; and sent to France, Italy, and Germany, to dispute the matter with the divines of those countries. At Nuremberg Cranmer married a second wife. Returning to England in March 1533, he was consecrated archbishop of Canterbury; in May following he pronounced the divorce between the king and queen; and soon after married the monarch to Ann Boleyn. Being now at the head of the church, he exerted himself in the Reformation. The Bible was translated, and monasteries were dissolved, principally by his means. In 1536, the royal conscience again requiring his assistance, he divorced the king from Ann Boleyn. In 1539 he and some of the bishops fell under the king's displeasure, because they would not give their consent in parliament that the monasteries should be suppressed for the king's sole use. He also strenuously opposed the act for the six articles, and, upon its passing, sent away his wife into Germany. In 1540 he was one of the commissioners for inspecting into matters of religion, and explaining some of its chief doctrines. After Lord Cromwell's death he retired and lived in great privacy. In 1542 he procured the 'Act for the advancement of true religion and the abolishment of the contrary,' which moderated the rigor of the six articles. The king continued afterwards to protect him from his enemies; and at his death appointed him one of the executors of his will, and one of the regents. In 1546 he crowned Edward VI. during whose short reign he promoted the Reformation to the utmost of his power; and was particularly instrumental in composing, correcting, and establishing the liturgy. He assisted also in compiling the thirty nine articles. In 1553 he opposed the settlement of the crown upon lady Jane Grey, though at last, through importunity, he was prevailed upon to consent to it. Upon queen Mary's accession, he was committed to the Tower. In the ensuing parliament (November 3) he was attainted, and found guilty of high treason. In April 1554, he was removed with Ridley and Latimer to Oxford, for a public disputation with the papists; in which, as in most similar cases, it was already decided by the higher powers who was to obtain the victory. Cranmer and the two others were brought before the commissioners, and asked, Whether they would subscribe to popery? which they unanimously refusing, were condemned as heretics. Some of his friends petitioned the queen in his behalf. All solicitations, however, were ineffectual; and the archbishop being degraded and most ignominiously treated, was at last flattered and terrified into an insincere recantation and renunciation of the Protestant faith. But this triumph was not sufficient to gratify the pious vengeance of the Romanists. On the 24th of February, 1556, a writ was signed for his being burnt at the stake; and, on the 24th of March, he was brought to St. Mary's church, and placed on a kind of stage over against the pulpit, where Dr. Cole was appointed to

preach a sermon on the occasion. While Cole was haranguing, Cranmer evinced great inward emotion; frequently lifting up his eyes to heaven, and shedding tears. At the end of the sermon, when Cole desired him to make an open profession of his faith, he first prayed in the most fervent manner; then made an exhortation to the people present, not to set their minds upon the world, to love each other, and to be charitable. After this he made a confession of his faith;—and now, added he, 'I come to the great thing that so much troubleth my conscience, more than any thing I did or said in my whole life; and that is, the setting abroad a writing contrary to the truth, which I here now renounce, as things written with my hand contrary to the truth which I thought in my heart; and written for fear of death, and to save my life if it might be: that is, all such bills and papers which I have written or signed with my hand since my degradation, wherein I have written many things untrue. And forasmuch as my hand offended, writing contrary to my heart, my hand shall first be punished; for, may I come to the fire, it shall be first burned. As for the pope I refuse him, as Christ's enemy and antichrist, with all his false doctrine. And as for the sacrament, I believe as I have taught in my book against the bishop of Winchester.' Thunderstruck with this unexpected declaration, lord Williams and the papists around admonished him not to dissemble. 'Ah!' replied he, 'since I lived hitherto, I have been a hater of falsehood, and a lover of simplicity, and never before this time have I dissembled,' and wept again. On this the party round the stage, being admonished by Cole from the pulpit to stop the heretic's mouth and take him away, pulled him down, and hurried him to the place of execution, near Baliol College. Here, being fastened with his shirt to the stake, and pressed to agree to his former recantation, he answered, stretching forth his right hand, 'This is the hand that wrote it, and therefore it shall first suffer punishment.' Fire being applied to him, he plunged his right hand into the flame, and held it there unmoved (except that he wiped his face with it once) till it was consumed; crying with a loud voice, 'This hand hath offended;' and often repeating, 'This unworthy right hand.' The fire increasing, he soon expired, never moving or crying out; but keeping his eyes raised towards heaven, and repeating more than once, 'Lord Jesus, receive my spirit.' His heart is said to have been found unconsumed among the ashes.

CRAYER (Casper de), an eminent painter, born at Antwerp in 1515. Was a disciple of Raphaël Coxis. The first work which established him in the favor of the court of Brussels, was a portrait of cardinal Ferdinand, brother to the king of Spain. He had somewhat less fire in his compositions than Rubens, but his design is frequently more correct. He died in 1669.

CREBILLON (Prosper Joliot de), a French tragic writer, was born at Dijon in 1674. He was destined to the law, and placed at Paris with that view; but he soon relinquished the bar for the drama. He at last obtained a place in the French Academy, and the employment of censor of the police, in which post he continued till his death. His best works are, *I. Idomeneus*,





COWLEY.



GRANMER.



GRUDEN.



CUNNINGHAM.



CRAYER.



COWPER.



CROMWELL.



CREBILLON.



CUMBERLAND.

a tragedy; *Atræus*; *Electra*; and *Rhadamistus*. He produced many other pieces, but they are all generally thought inferior to these. He died at Paris, in 1762.

CROMWELL (Oliver), was the second of ten children, and the only one of three boys who lived to maturity. His father was in the commission of the peace, and member for the borough of Huntingdon in the parliament of the 35th of Elizabeth: he also entered into a considerable brewing business. The protector was born 25th April, 1599; when an infant his life was endangered by a monkey kept at his grandfather's, which took him out of the cradle, and carried him upon the leads of the house, to the dreadful alarm of the family (who made beds and blankets ready, in the hope of catching him), but which, at last, brought him safely down. He was also saved from drowning in his youth by the Rev. Mr. Johnson, a curate in the neighbourhood.

During his education, at the grammar-school of his native town, he is said to have been an active and resolute boy, fond of exploits, and little inclined to study. Yet, according to the traditions respecting his youth, he was once excited to uncommon emotion in playing the part of *Tactus*, who finds a royal robe and a crown, in the old comedy of *Lingua*. In the height of his fortune he is said to have mentioned a gigantic figure which, when he was a boy, opened the curtains of his bed, and told him he should be the greatest person in the kingdom. There is another tale concerning his childhood; that being at his uncle's house at Hinchinbrook when the royal family rested there on their way from Scotland in 1604, he was brought to play with prince Charles, then duke of York, quarrelled with him, beat him, and made his nose bleed, which was remembered as a bad omen for the king when Cromwell first began to distinguish himself. Cromwell was removed in his seventeenth year to Sydney Sussex College, Cambridge, where, though he acquired the name of 'a roister,' he seems to have made a respectable proficiency in the learning of the day. He had not been there more than a year when his father died, and he was placed at Lincoln's Inn. Why, specifically, he went thither seems to be as obscure a matter as when he left; but it seems he was but a short time thus engaged, and, returning to reside upon his paternal property, is said to have led a low and dissolute life. But he soon reformed his conduct. When he came of age, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Bourchier, of Essex, a woman who was throughout life of irreproachable character. She brought him a small fortune, and, in the year 1625, he was returned for Huntingdon to Charles's first parliament. He sat for the same borough in the parliament of 1628, and spoke severely against the promotion of Dr. Manwaring; complaining at the same time of persons who 'preached flat popery.' About this time he openly quitted the church of England, and, becoming a dissenter, occasionally preaching among the puritans. Three years afterwards he stocked a grazing farm at St. Ives, and removed thither from Huntingdon. At this period he returned the sums of £30 and £120, which he had won some time before by gaming, thinking it sinful to keep

them. The death his uncle Sir Thomas Steward placed him, in 1635, in affluence; and he removed very soon after to the city of Ely. Taking an active share in the local business of the neighbourhood, he opposed an unpopular scheme for draining the fens of Lincolnshire and the Isle of Ely: a work, however, which proceeded when he was protector, and received his patronage.

But Cromwell became suddenly discontented and unsettled in his disposition: and the lords Say and Seale, and Brooke, with Mr. Pym and other distinguished persons, resolving to establish a colony in New England, he joined, after some hesitation, in the scheme. They had freighted eight vessels with emigrants and property, and were ready to sail from the Thames, when the king, by an order of council, forbade their departure, and compelled the intended passengers to come on shore; among these were Hampden, and Cromwell with all his family. We shortly find him re-settled in a quiet and pious life at Ely. In 1640 he was returned to the Long Parliament, as member for Cambridge.

On one occasion upon which he spoke in this parliament, he behaved so intemperately, that the chairman of the committee found himself obliged to reprehend him, and to tell him 'if he proceeded in the same manner, he would presently adjourn the committee, and the next morning complain to the house of him.' On the question of the 'Remonstrance,' he declared to lord Falkland, that if it had not been carried, he would the next morning have sold all he had, and seen England no more.

Cromwell took no leading part during the proceedings which provoked the war, but was only one of those upon whom the leaders of the disaffected party could rely. He was at this time more sincerely a puritan than a politician: but when the war commenced, in 1642, he received a captain's commission, and raised in his own county a troop of horse. Cromwell's troop were mostly freeholders and freeholders' sons; thoroughly imbued with his own religious opinions, and engaging in the war 'upon matter of conscience,' they invited the celebrated Richard Baxter to be their chaplain. Cromwell's first military exploit was to take possession of Cambridge for the parliament; and to secure the university plate. But the relief of Gainsborough, was the beginning of his great fortunes. When part of the marquis of Newcastle's army was defeated this year near Horncastle, he commanded under lord Manchester; his horse was killed under him, and as he rose he was again knocked down by the cavalier who charged him; he was, however, soon remounted, and by a good fortune, that never forsook him, without a wound. At the close of the year he took Hilsdon House by assault, and alarmed Oxford. The battle of Marston Moor occurred soon after. The Scotch, who were in the right wing, were completely routed by the royalists, and, flying in all directions, were taken or knocked on the head by the peasantry; but the fortune of the day was decided by the English horse under Fairfax and Cromwell.

After the second battle of Newbury, Cromwell would have attempted to bring the conflict to a decided issue, by charging the king's army in their retreat; but Manchester thought the hazard too great, and that the evil

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DACIER (Anne), daughter of Tannegui le Fevre, professor of Greek at Saumur in France, went, after her father's death, to Paris; she was then preparing an edition of Callimachus, which she published in 1674. Having shown some sheets of it, the work was so highly admired, that the duke of Montausier made a proposal to her of publishing several Latin authors for the use of the Dauphin. She now, therefore, undertook an edition of Florus, published in 1674. Her reputation being soon after spread over Europe, Christina, queen of Sweden, ordered count Konigsmark to compliment her, and offer her a settlement at Stockholm. In 1683 she married M. Dacier; and soon after declared her design of reconciling herself to the church of Rome. Both she and her husband made their public abjuration in 1685. Madame Dacier was in a very infirm state of health the last two years of her life; and died, after a painful sickness, August 17th, 1720, aged sixty-nine.

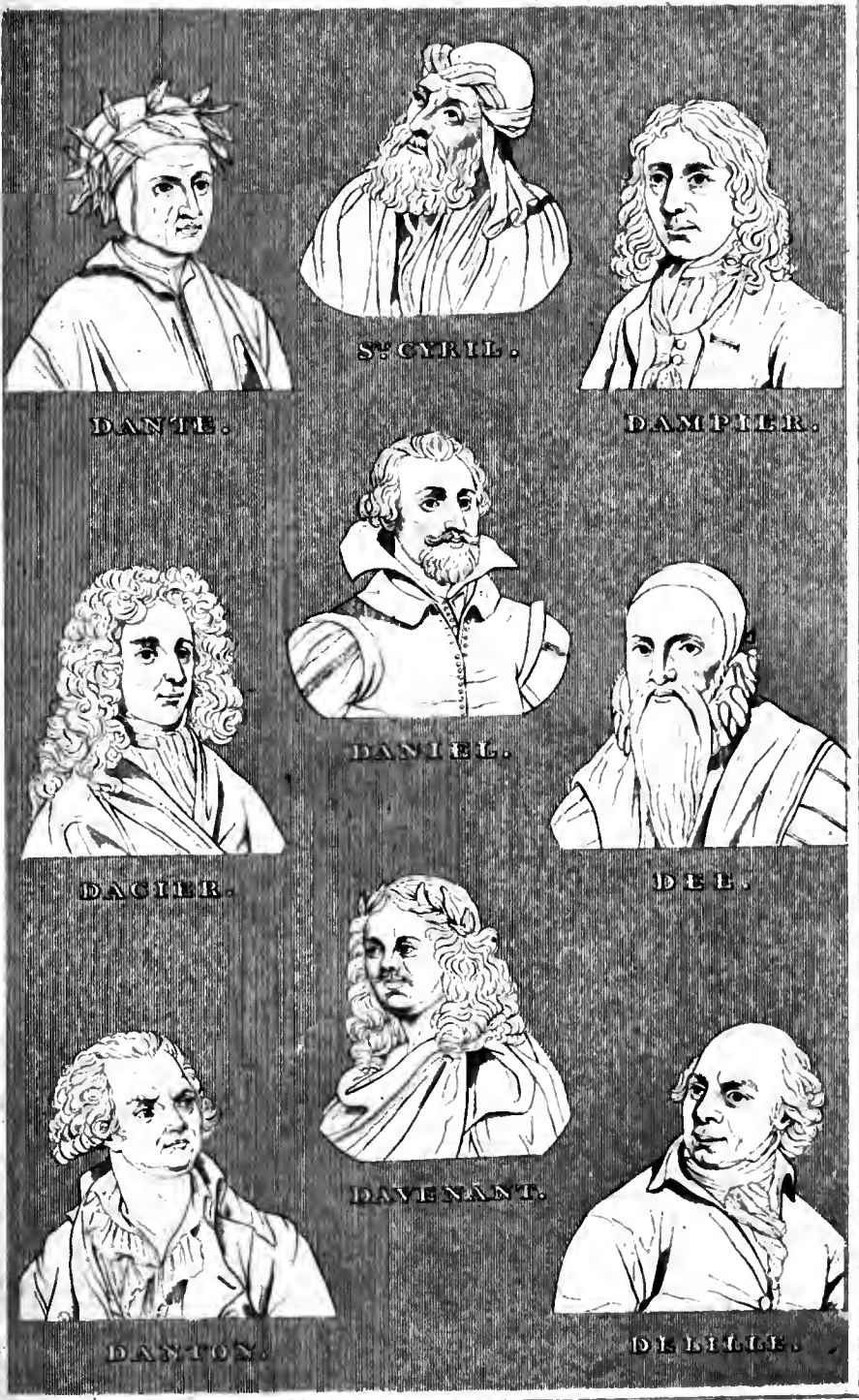
DALRYMPLE (Sir David), an eminent and learned judge of Scotland, born at Edinburgh, October 28th, 1726. He was educated at Eton, and from thence went to Utrecht. He was admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates, in 1748. In March, 1766, he was appointed a lord of Session, and in May, 1776, one of the lords of Justiciary. During this time he wrote several occasional papers, in the *World*, the *Gentleman's Magazine*, &c. In 1773 he published his *Remarks on the History of Scotland*. This prepared the public mind for his *Annals of Scotland*, of which the first appeared in 1776, and the second in 1779. In 1786 lord Hailes published a 4to. volume, entitled, *An Enquiry into the Secondary Causes*, which Mr. Gibbon has assigned for the rapid progress of Christianity. This was the last work he published; but he attended his duty on the bench till within three days of his death, which happened November 29th, 1792, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. Besides the works above enumerated, lord Hailes published the following: 1. *Memorials and Letters relating to the History of Great Britain*, in the reign of James I. 8vo. 1765. 2. *The Secret Correspondence between Sir Robert Cecil and James VI.* 12mo. 1766. 3. *Account of the Persecution of Charles II. after the Battle of Worcester*, 8vo. 1766. 4. *Memorials and Letters relating to the History of Great Britain*, in the reign of Charles I. 8vo. 1767. 5. *Canons of the Church of Scotland*, drawn up in the provincial Synod held at Perth, 1242, 4to. 1769. 6. *Historical Memorials concerning the Provincial Councils of the Scottish Clergy*, 4to. 7. *Ancient Scottish Poems*, from a MS. of George Bannatyne, 12mo. 1770.

DAMPIER (William), a famous navigator, descended from a respectable family in Somersetshire, and born in 1652. Losing his father when very young, he went to sea, where he soon distinguished himself. His *Voyage round the World*, &c. is well known, and has gone

through many editions. He appears to have engaged in an expedition concerted by the merchants of Bristol to the South Sea, commanded by Captain Woods Rogers; who sailed in August 1708, and returned in September 1711: but no further particulars of his life or death are recorded.

DANIEL (Samuel), a poet and historian, born near Taunton in Somersetshire, in 1562, and educated at Oxford; but, leaving that University without a degree, he applied himself to English history and poetry under the patronage of the earl of Pembroke. He was afterwards tutor to the lady Ann Clifford; and, upon the death of Spencer, was created poet laureat. In king James's reign he was appointed gentleman extraordinary, and afterwards one of the grooms of the privy chamber to the queen consort. He wrote a history of England, several dramatic pieces, and some poems, and died in 1619.

DANTE (Aligheri), a most distinguished poet of Italy, was born at Florence in 1265, of an ancient and honorable family. Dante, before he was ten years old, conceived a passion for the lady whom he has immortalised in his poems. Her age was near his own; and her name was Beatrice. The passion of Dante, however, seems to have been of the platonic kind; but on the death of his mistress, at the age of twenty-four, he fell into a deep melancholy, from which his friends endeavoured to raise him, by persuading him to marriage. He followed their advice, but unfortunately made choice of a Xantippe. The poet, not possessing the patience of Socrates, separated from her, and never afterwards admitted her to his presence. In the early part of his life he gained some credit in a military character. He became still more eminent by the acquisition of civil honors; and at the age of thirty-five rose to be one of the chief magistrates of Florence. Italy was at that time distracted by the factions of the Ghiblins and the Guelphs: the latter, among whom Dante took an active part, were again divided into the Blacks and the Whites. Dante exerted all his influence to unite these inferior parties; but his efforts were ineffectual, and he had the misfortune to be unjustly persecuted and banished by those of his own faction. Dante took refuge at Sienna, and afterwards at Arezzo, where many of his party were assembled. An attempt was made to surprise the city of Florence, by a small army which Dante is supposed to have attended; but the design miscarried, and our poet wandered to various parts of Italy, till he found a patron in the great Can della Scala, prince of Verona. The high spirit of Dante was ill suited to courtly dependence; and he is said to have lost the favor of his Veronese patron by the frankness of his behaviour. The election of Henry count of Luxemburgh to the empire, in November, 1308, afforded Dante a prospect of being restored to his native city, as



DANTE.

S^T. CYRIL.

DAMPIER.

DACIER.

DANIEL.

DEL.

DANTON.

DAVENANT.

DE MELE.



he attached himself to the interest of the new emperor, in whose service he is supposed to have written his Latin treatise *De Monarchiâ*. In 1311, he instigated Henry to lay siege to Florence; in which enterprise, however, he did not appear in person. The emperor was repulsed by the Florentines; and his death, in 1312, deprived Dante of all hope of re-establishment in Florence. After this he passed some years in Italy, in a state of poverty and distress, till he found an establishment at Ravenna, under the protection of Guido Novello da Polenta, the Lord of that city. Guido sent him to negotiate a peace with the Venetians, who were preparing to attack Ravenna. Manetti asserts that he was unable to procure a public audience at Venice, and returned to Ravenna by land, from his apprehensions of the Venetian fleet; when the fatigue of his journey, and the mortification of failing in the attempt to preserve his patron from the impending danger, threw him into a fever, which terminated in death on the 14th of September, 1321. He died in the palace of his friend; and the affectionate Guido paid the most tender regard to his memory.

DANTON (George James), a celebrated French politician, who took an active part, during the French revolution, in erecting those bloody tribunals, and establishing that despotic power, to which he himself fell a victim. He was born at Arcis sur l'Aube, in 1760; was bred to the law, and became an advocate. In politics he was a decided republican: but having differed with Robespierre, he was accused of monarchial opinions, and, being condemned by the revolutionary tribunal, was guillotined with eight other deputies at Paris on the 5th of April, 1794.

DAVENANT (Sir William), an eminent poet, born at Oxford in 1606. He entered into the service of Frances duchess of Richmond, and afterwards of lord Brooke. Upon the death of Jonson he was created poet laureat. He wrote his poem *Gondibert* at Paris, where he formed a design for carrying over a considerable number of artificers to Virginia; but he and his company were seized by some parliament ships, and he was carried prisoner first to the Isle of Wight, and then to the Tower of London, where, by the mediation of Milton, he was allowed to be a prisoner at large. At this time, tragedies and comedies being prohibited, he set up an opera. This Italian opera began in Rutland-house in Charter-house yard, 1656; but was afterwards removed to the cock-pit in Drury Lane. His *Madagascar*, and other poems, were printed in 1648. He died in 1668.

DEE (John), a famous mathematician and astrologer, born in London, July, 1527. In 1542 he was sent to St. John's College, Cambridge. In 1548 he took the degree of M.A. and left England on account of the suspicion attached to his character as an astrologer. Upon leaving England, he went to the University of Louvain, where he took the degree of L.L.D. In 1551 he returned to England, and obtained the rectory of Upton-upon-Severn; but soon after the accession of Queen Mary, he was accused of practising against her life by enchantment. He suffered a tedious confinement on this account, and was several times examined; till, in 1555,

he obtained his liberty by an order of council. In 1564 he made another voyage to the continent, to present a book he had dedicated to the emperor Maximilian. He returned to England; but, in 1571, we find him at Lorrain; where, being dangerously ill, the queen sent over two physicians to his relief. Having once more returned to his native country, he settled at Mortlake in Surrey, where he continued his studies with unremitted ardor. In 1581 Dee became acquainted with one Edward Kelly, by whose assistance he performed various incantations, and affected, it is said, to maintain a frequent intercourse with the spiritual world. In 1583 they were both introduced to a Polish nobleman named Albert Laski, who persuaded them to accompany him to his native country; and they visited, successively, Poland, the court of the emperor Rodolph II., and Bohemia. In 1595 they returned to England, and Dee was once more graciously received by the queen; who made him Warden of Manchester College. In 1604 he returned to his house at Mortlake, where he died in 1608.

DELILLE (James), a celebrated French poet, born in 1738, at Clermont in Auvergne, and educated at the university of Paris. He was early distinguished for the brilliancy of his talents, and the extent of his acquirements; the work by which he laid the foundation of his poetical fame, was a translation of Virgil's *Georgics*. This procured him a seat in the Academy. His next performance was an original work, entitled *Les Jardins*. About this time, M. Le Comte de Choiseul Gouffier was appointed ambassador to Constantinople, and Delille was persuaded to accompany him to that city. Thence he went to Greece, where he remained for several months, and finally passed over to Asia Minor, where he was first attacked with a distemper in his eyes, that after his return deprived him entirely of sight. At Constantinople he wrote a considerable portion of his poem on *Imagination*, and on his return published a translation of the *Æneid*. He continued also to read lectures at Paris, till the revolution obliged him to emigrate into Switzerland. He afterwards visited Germany and England. Here, in misfortune and banishment, he composed his poem *Le Malheur et la Pitié*. While he remained in England, he also translated the *Paradise Lost*. After France had become settled under Napoleon, he returned to his native land, where he died in the summer of 1813. His other works are *L'Homme des Champs*; ou, *les Georgiques Françaises*, 1808; *Les Trois Regnes de la Nature*, 1809; and *La Conversation*, 1812, a playful satire.

DEMOCRITUS, one of the greatest philosophers of antiquity, was born at Abdera, in Thrace, about the 80th Olympiad, or A.A.C. 466. Whilst yet a boy, he learned theology and astronomy. He next applied to Leucippus, and learned from him the systems of atoms and a vacuum. His father dying, he and his two brothers divided the estate; and it is said, that his portion amounted to 100 talents, which is nearly £20,000 sterling. He now went to visit the priests of Egypt, from whom he learned geometry; and it is said, that he penetrated even into India and Ethiopia, to confer with the Gymnosophists. In these travels he wasted his sub-

stance, so that on his return he was maintained by his brother; notwithstanding which, he procured the highest honors of his country, which he governed with unlimited sway and consummate wisdom. The magistrates of Abdera made him a present of 500 talents, and erected statues to him, even in his lifetime; but, being naturally more inclined to contemplation than delighted with public honors and employments, he withdrew into solitude. He incessantly laughed at human life, as a continued farce, which made the Abderites think he was mad, on which they sent for Hippocrates to cure him; but that celebrated physician told them, that those who esteemed themselves the most healthy were the most distempered. Democritus died, aged 100, A.A.C. 361.

DEMOSTHENES, the famous Athenian orator, was born at Athens, A.A.C. 381. He lost his father at seven years of age, and was placed under guardians, who plundered his property and neglected his education. Demosthenes soon repaired this loss by his extraordinary abilities. He became the disciple of Isæus and Plato, and studied the orations of Isocrates. At the age of seventeen he gave a proof of his eloquence against his guardians, from whom he recovered the greatest part of his estate. His rising talents were, however, impeded by natural defects, which he overcame by dint of unwearied attention. He declaimed by the seashore, that he might be used to the noise of a tumultuous assembly, and with pebbles in his mouth, that he might correct a defect in his speech. He confined himself in a subterraneous cave, to devote himself more closely to study; and, to check all inclination to appear in public, he shaved one half of his head. In this solitary retirement, by the help of a glimmering lamp, he composed the greatest part of his matchless orations. His abilities, as an orator, raised him to consequence at Athens, and he soon influenced all the decisions of the government. In this capacity he roused his countrymen from their indolence, and animated them against the encroachments of Philip. In the battle of Cheronæa, his eloquence, however, could not supply the want of courage, and he saved his life by flight. After the death of Philip, he declared himself warmly against Alexander. When the Macedonians demanded of the Athenians their orators, Demosthenes reminded his countrymen of the fable of the sheep which delivered up their dogs to the wolves. He was forced, however, to retire to Trezene and Ægina, where, it is said, he lived effeminately. When Antipater made war against Greece, after the death of Alexander, Demosthenes was publicly recalled, and a galley was sent to fetch him. His return was attended with much splendor, and all the citizens crowded at the Piræus to see him land. But his triumph and popularity were short. Antipater and Craterus were near Athens, and demanded all the orators to be delivered into their hands. Demosthenes fled to the temple of Neptune, in Calauria; and when he saw no hopes of safety, he took a dose of poison, which he always carried in a quill, and expired on the day that the Thesmophoria were celebrated, A.A.C. 322.

DENHAM (Sir John), an English poet, was born in Dublin in 1615; but educated in England. In 1641 he published *The Sople*, a tragedy, which was much

admired; and, in 1643, wrote his famous poem called *Cooper's Hill*. Denham was sent ambassador from Charles II. to the king of Poland; and at the Restoration was made surveyor-general of his buildings, and created knight of the Bath. He died at his office, in Whitehall, in 1668.

D'EON (the Chevalier), born in 1728, at Tonnerre, in Burgundy, of a respectable family, is principally distinguished for consenting to appear half his life as a woman. He received a liberal education; and, becoming an orphan, the Prince de Conti procured him a cornetcy of dragoons. He was employed in 1755 on a mission to Petersburg, after which he joined his regiment, and served with considerable credit in the campaign of 1762. The year following he was invested with the order of St. Louis, and accompanied the duke de Nivernois to England as secretary. On the duke's leaving England, D'Eon remained in the character of minister plenipotentiary, until he was superseded by the count de Guerchy, to whom he was appointed secretary. He was very indignant, and published in revenge an account of the negociations in which he had been engaged; wherein he stigmatized the conduct of the count. He was prosecuted by de Guerchy for a libel in July, 1764, and being found guilty absconded, and was outlawed. The chevalier returned to France, where he assumed (compulsorily it is said) the female dress, but for what reason has never been ascertained.

In 1785 D'Eon came to England, where, still appearing as a woman, he gave lessons in fencing; but when the Revolution deprived him of his pensions, he presented in June 1792 a petition to the National Assembly, in which he asked permission to resume his military uniform. His petition remained unnoticed. He now again sought an asylum in London, where he passed the latter part of his life in poor circumstances; and died in New Milman-street, May 21st, 1810. He is the author of *Loisirs*, 13 vols, 8vo.; and *Lettres, Mémoires, et Negociations particulieres*.

DERHAM (Dr. William), an English divine, born in 1657. In 1682 he was presented to the vicarage of Wargrave in Berkshire, and, in 1689, to the rectory of Upminster, Essex. Applying himself with great eagerness to natural and experimental philosophy, he soon became a distinguished member of the Royal Society. In his younger years he published his *Artificial Clock-maker*, and in 1711, 12, and 14, he delivered the Boyle's Lectures, which he afterwards digested under the well-known titles of *Physico-Theology* and *Astro-Theology*. He next published *Christo-Theology*, a demonstration of the divine authority of the Christian religion. He died at Upminster in 1735.

DESAGULIERS (John Theophilus), a Protestant divine, born at Rochelle in 1683. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford; where he succeeded Dr. Keill in reading lectures on experimental philosophy at Hart Hall. The duke of Chandos made him his chaplain, and presented him to the living of Edgware; he was afterwards chaplain to Frederic prince of Wales. He introduced the practice of reading public lectures on experimental philosophy, in London, and continued them with great success to the time of his death in 1749.





He communicated many papers to the Philosophical Transactions; published a Course of Experimental Philosophy, in 2 vols. 4to; and edited an edition of Gregory's Elements of Catoptrics and Dioptrics.

DIBDIN (Charles), a celebrated writer of songs and musical composer, was the son of a silversmith of Southampton, where he was born about the year 1745. He was intended for the church, and received his early education at Winchester. Relinquishing all views of the church, he came, at the invitation of an elder brother, to London. Here he was first engaged in composing ballads, and tuning pianofortes. He made his first appearance as a performer in 1762, at the Richmond theatre. The chief part of the music to *Lionel and Clarissa*, and the whole of that to *The Padlock*, established his fame as a composer for the drama. Mr. Dibdin never shone as an actor; he quitted the stage altogether, and made a successful attempt to entertain the public by accompanying himself, in his own songs, on the piano-forte. His saloon was near Leicester Square, and known by the title of *Sans Souci*. He died in indigent circumstances in 1814.

DIGBY (Sir Kenelm), an author and statesman of the seventeenth century, was the son of Everard, who was beheaded for being engaged in the gunpowder plot. King Charles I. made the son gentleman of the bed-chamber, commissioner of the navy, governor of the Trinity House, and granted him letters of reprisals against the Venetians, by virtue of which he took several prizes. He translated various authors into English; and wrote a Treatise on the Nature of Bodies and the Immortality of the Soul. In the beginning of the civil wars, he exerted himself vigorously for the king; but was afterwards imprisoned, by order of the parliament. He subsequently compounded for his estate, but was ordered to leave the nation; when he went to France, and was sent on two embassies to pope Innocent X. from the queen, widow of Charles I. On the Restoration he returned to London, where he died in 1665, aged sixty.

DIMSDALE (Thomas), a celebrated English physician, was born in 1712. He studied some time at St. Thomas's Hospital, London; and, about 1734, commenced practitioner at Hertford. In 1745 he accompanied the army under the duke of Cumberland as assistant surgeon. In 1761 he commenced physician, and became celebrated by his successful mode of inoculating for the small pox. He published a treatise on it in 1767. His fame as a skilful practitioner occasioned his being invited to Russia to inoculate the empress Catharine and her son, in 1768, for which he was appointed counsellor of state and physician, with an annuity of £500, and created a baron of the Russian empire. In 1780 he was elected M. P. for Hertford; upon which he declined practice. In 1781 he again visited Russia, to inoculate the late emperor Alexander and his brother. Baron Dimsdale died at Hertford, in 1800.

DIOCLESIANUS (Caius Valerius Jovius), a Roman emperor, born of an obscure family in Dalmatia, in 245, was first a common soldier, and by merit and success he gradually rose to the office of a general; and at the death of Numerian, in 284, was invested with imperial

power. Dioclesian has been celebrated for his military virtues; and though he was not polished by education, was, nevertheless, a patron of learning. He was bold, resolute, and active; but his cruelty to the Christians has been deservedly branded with infamy. After he had reigned twenty-two years in the greatest prosperity, he publicly abdicated the crown at Nicomedia, in 305, and retired to a private station at Salona, where he took more delight in cultivating his little garden, than he formerly enjoyed in a palace, when his power was extended over all the earth. He lived nine years after his abdication, in the greatest security and enjoyment, at Salona, and died in 314.

DIONYSIUS I. from a private secretary became general and tyrant of Syracuse and all Sicily. He patronised learning and men of letters, and made his court the resort of many of the greatest philosophers of Greece. He was also himself a poet; and having, by bribes, gained the prize for tragedy at Athens, he indulged himself so immoderately at table from excess of joy that he died A. C. 386. Some authors, however, say he was poisoned by his physicians.

DIOSCORIDES, a physician of Anazarba, in Cilicia, who lived in the reign of Nero, was originally a soldier; but afterwards applied himself to study, and wrote a book upon Medicinal Herbs.

DISNEY (John), an English divine and magistrate, born at Lincoln, in 1677, and received the early part of his education at the grammar school in his native city. From this he removed to the Middle Temple, where he studied the law, though he never followed it as a profession; but when he retired to his paternal estate, he distinguished himself as an active magistrate. When about forty-two years of age he took orders. In 1722 he was preferred to the living of St. Mary, in Nottingham, where he died in 1730. He published, 1. *Two Essays upon the Execution of the Laws against Immorality and Profaneness*, 8vo. 2. *Primitiæ Sacræ*, 8vo. 3. *Flora*, prefixed to a Translation of Rapin's Poem on Gardens. 4. *Remarks upon a Sermon by Dr. Sacheverell*. 5. *A View of Ancient Laws against Immorality and Profaneness*.

DOBSON (William), an English portrait and historical portrait painter, born at London in 1610. He served an apprenticeship with one Peck, a stationer and picture dealer; and owed his improvement to the copying some pictures of Titian and Van Dyck. A picture of Dobson's being exposed at a shop, Van Dyck passing by was struck with it; and enquiring after the author, found him at work in a garret. Van Dyck generously equipped him, and presented him to king Charles I. who took him under his protection, and not only sat to him several times for his picture, but caused the prince of Wales, prince Rupert, and most of the lords of his court, to do so too. Dobson, however, being extravagant, did not improve the many opportunities he had of making his fortune; and died very poor in 1647, at his house in St. Martin's Lane.

DOLOMIEU (Deodate Guy Silvain Tancred Gratet de), a celebrated geologist, was born in Dauphiny in 1750. He became a member of the order of Malta. At the age of twenty-two he went to Metz, where he

studied chemistry and natural history. In 1783 he published his voyage to the Lipari Isles. In 1788 appeared his *Memoire sur les Isles Ponces, et catalogue raisonné de l'Étna*.

On the breaking out of the revolution, Dolomieu ardently embarked, with his friend La Rochefoucault, in the cause of liberty; but soon resumed his geological studies in other parts of Europe, and particularly in its southern countries. He afterwards extended his researches into the physical constitution of Egypt. In 1795 we find him again in France; and, he became Professor of Geology and Inspector of Mines. He was also one of the original members of the National Institute. From this time he redoubled his philosophical labors, and published a great number of memoirs in the course of a few years. He also furnished various contributions to the *Encyclopédie Méthodique*. On the scientific arrangements being made for the expedition to Egypt, he took a part in them: and on his voyage he was employed as a negociator in the surrender of Malta. In Egypt he visited the pyramids, and examined some of the mountains; but his health compelled him to return long before his companions. On his voyage home, the vessel was nearly lost in a tempest, and was only saved by running into the gulf of Tarentum. Here, as a knight of Malta, he was pronounced a traitor, and committed to close confinement at Messina. In this situation he remained until the peace of 1800, in which the French government stipulated for his release. He died at Paris, universally respected, 27th of November, 1801.

DOMINIS (Mark Antony de), archbishop of Spalatro, in Dalmatia, at the close of the 15th and beginning of the 16th centuries. Becoming acquainted with bishop Bedell, while chaplain to Sir Henry Wotton, at Venice, he resolved to abandon the Roman Catholic religion. He had written *De Republicâ Ecclesiasticâ*, but had hitherto dreaded to publish his work; he now therefore committed it to Bedell, and it was afterwards published at London. He came to England with Bedell; where he preached and wrote against the Romish religion. He had a principal share in publishing father Paul's History of the Council of Trent. But on the promotion of pope Gregory XIV., he was deluded into the hopes of procuring a cardinal's hat, by which he fancied he should prove an instrument of great reformation in the church. Accordingly he returned to Rome in 1622, recanted his errors, and was at first well received; but he afterwards wrote letters to England, repenting his recantation; which being intercepted, he was imprisoned. He died in 1625. He was the author of the first philosophical explanation of the rainbow.

DONNE (John), D. D., a poet and divine of the 17th century. He travelled into Italy and Spain, where he learnt their languages to perfection. Soon after he returned to England, Sir Thomas Egerton, keeper of the great seal, appointed him his secretary: in which post he continued five years. Marrying privately Anne, the daughter of Sir George Moore, he was dismissed from his place, and thrown into prison: but he was afterwards reconciled to Sir George. In 1612 he accompanied Sir Robert Drury to Paris. King James, who took pleasure in his conversation, had engaged him in

writing his *Pseudo-Martyr*, printed at London in 1610; and was so highly pleased with that work, that in 1614 he prevailed upon him to enter into holy orders; appointed him one of his chaplains, and procured him the degree of D. D. from the university of Oxford. In 1619 he attended the earl of Doncaster in his embassy into Germany. In 1621 he was made dean of St. Paul's, and vicar of St. Dunstan's in London. By these and other preferments, he was enabled to be charitable to the poor, and to make good provision for his children. He died in 1631; and was interred in St. Paul's cathedral.

DORIA (Andrew), a celebrated patriot of Genoa, born in 1466. He entered into the service of Francis I. of France; but when the French attempted to render Savona, long the object of jealousy to Genoa, its rival in trade, Doria remonstrated against the measure in a high tone; which irritated Francis to that degree, that he ordered his admiral to sail to Genoa, then in the hands of the French, to arrest Doria, and to seize his galleys. This rash order being communicated to Doria, he retired with all his galleys to a place of safety; and, while his resentment was thus raised, closed with the offers of the emperor Charles V., and hoisted the imperial colors. To deliver his country from the dominion of foreigners, was now Doria's higher ambition, and the favorable moment soon offered. Genoa was afflicted with the pestilence, the French garrison was greatly reduced, and the inhabitants were disposed to second his views. He sailed to the harbour, landed fifty men, and made himself master of the gates and the palace, with very little resistance. The French governor, with his feeble garrison, retired to the citadel, but was quickly forced to capitulate. It was now in Doria's power to have rendered himself sovereign; but he assembled the people in the court before the palace, disclaimed all pre-eminence, and recommended to them to settle the form of government they chose to establish. This happened in 1528. Doria lived to a great age, respected and beloved as a private citizen, and is still celebrated among his countrymen by the most honorable of all appellations, 'The father of his country, and the restorer of its liberty.'

DOUW (Gerhard), a celebrated painter, born at Leyden, in 1613. At the age of fifteen he became a disciple of Rembrandt, and continued with him three years. His pictures are usually of a small size, with figures so exquisitely touched, so transparent, so wonderfully delicate, as to excite astonishment as well as pleasure. He designed every object after nature, and with an exactness so singular, that each figure separately appears perfect in respect to color, freshness, and force. Douw died in 1674, aged sixty-one.

DRAKE (Sir Francis), the renowned English admiral, was the son of Edmund Drake, a sailor, and born near Tavistock, in Devonshire, in 1545. He was brought up under Sir John Hawkins, his kinsman. In 1570 he made his first expedition against the Spaniards with two ships; and in 1571 with one only, in which he returned safe, if not with such advantages as he expected. He made another expedition in 1572, wherein he gained considerable booty. His success in this expedition, joined to his



DORIA.



DONNE.



DIOSCORIDES.



DOBSON.



DOMINIS.



DISNEY.



DIONYSIUS.



DOLOMEU.



DIOCLESIANUS.

honorable behaviour towards his owners, gained him a high reputation: and the use he made of his riches, a still greater. For, fitting out three stout frigates at his own expense, he sailed with them to Ireland: where, under Walter, earl of Essex, he served as a volunteer. After the death of his patron, he returned to England, where Sir Christopher Hatton introduced him to queen Elizabeth. He now proposed a voyage into the South Seas, through the Straits of Magellan, which was what hitherto no Englishman had ever attempted. The project was well received at court: the queen furnished him with means; and his own fame quickly drew together a sufficient force. The fleet with which he sailed, on this extraordinary undertaking, consisted only of five vessels, small when compared with modern ships, and no more than 164 able men. He sailed on the 13th of December, 1577: on the 20th of August he entered the Straits of Magellan, and on the 25th of November he came to Macao, which he had appointed for a place of rendezvous. Thence he continued his voyage along the coasts of Chili and Peru, taking all opportunities of seizing Spanish ships, and attacking them on shore, till his men were sated with plunder; and then, coasting America to the latitude of 48°, he endeavoured to find a passage that way back into our seas, but could not. However, he landed, and called the country New Albion, taking possession of it in the name of queen Elizabeth; and having careened his ship, set sail from thence homeward, on the 29th of September, 1579. On the 3d of November he entered the harbour of Plymouth. This voyage round the world was performed in two years and about ten months. Shortly after his arrival, the queen going to Deptford, went on board his ship, where after dinner, she conferred on him the order of knighthood, and declared her approbation of all he had done. In 1585 he sailed with a fleet to the West Indies, and took St. Jago, St. Domingo, Carthagena and St. Augustin. In 1587 he went to Lisbon with a fleet of thirty sail; and having intelligence of a fleet assembled in the bay of Cadiz, which was to have made part of the Armada, he with great courage entered that port, and burnt there upwards of 10,000 tons of shipping, which he afterwards merrily called 'burning the king of Spain's beard.' In 1588, when the Armada from Spain was approaching our coasts, Sir Francis Drake was appointed vice-admiral, where fortune favored him as remarkably as ever; for he made prize of a very large galleon, commanded by Don Pedro de Valdez. This Don Pedro remained about two years Sir Francis Drake's prisoner in England; and, when he was released, paid him for his own and his captain's freedom a ransom of £3,500. In 1589 Sir Francis Drake commanded, as admiral, the fleet sent to restore Don Antonio, king of Portugal; the command of the land forces being given to Sir John Norris: but the commanders differed, and the attempt proved abortive. The war with Spain continuing, an expedition was undertaken by Sir John Hawkins and Sir Francis Drake, against their settlements in the West Indies, but the commanders here again not agreeing about the plan, this also did not turn out successfully. A strong sense of his disappointments is supposed to have thrown him into a melancholy,

which occasioned a bloody flux; and of this he died on board his own ship, near Nombre de Dios, in the West Indies, on the 28th of January, 1595-6.

DRELINCOURT, (Charles), a minister of the reformed church at Paris, was born at Sedan in 1595. He is best known in England by his Consolations against the Fears of Death. He died in 1660.

DRYDEN (John), one of the most eminent English poets of the seventeenth century, descended of a respectable family in Huntingdonshire, was born at Aldwinkle, in 1631, and educated at Westminster school under Dr. Busby. Thence he was removed to Cambridge in 1650, being elected scholar of Trinity College, of which he appears to have been afterwards a fellow. On the death of Oliver Cromwell he wrote some heroic stanzas to his memory; but on the Restoration, being desirous of ingratiating himself with the new court, he wrote first a poem entitled *Astræa Redux*, and afterwards a panegyric on the king. On the 1st of January, 1662, he addressed a poem to Chancellor Hyde; and published in the same year a satire on the Dutch. In 1668 appeared his *Annus Mirabilis*. These pieces at length obtained him the favor of the crown: and Sir William Davenant dying, Dryden was appointed to succeed as poet laureat. In 1669 he produced the *Wild Gallants*, his first comedy. This met with very indifferent success; yet the author soon after published his *Indian Emperor*. Other pieces now followed with such rapidity, that in the *Key to the duke of Buckingham's Rehearsal* he is recorded to have engaged himself by contract, to write four plays per year; and in the years 1679 and 1680, he appears to have fulfilled it. The duke of Buckingham most severely ridiculed several of our author's plays at this time, in his admired *Rehearsal*. Dryden, however, did not suffer these attacks to pass with impunity; for in 1679 there came out an *Essay on Satire*, said to be written jointly by that gentleman and the earl of Mulgrave, and in 1681 he published his *Abraham and Achitophel*, in which the well known character of Zimri, drawn for the duke of Buckingham, is certainly severe enough to repay all the ridicule of that nobleman. In 1682 Dryden published his *Religio Laici*, designed as a defence of revealed religion. Soon after the accession of James II. he went over to the church of Rome, and wrote two pieces in vindication of the Romish tenets: viz. A defence of the *Papers* written by the late king, and the celebrated poem, entitled, *The Hind and the Panther*. By this extraordinary step he not only engaged himself in controversy, and incurred much censure and ridicule, but on the completion of the Revolution, being, on account of his newly-chosen religion, disqualified from bearing any office under the government, he was stripped of the laurel, which, to his still greater mortification, was bestowed on Richard Flecknoe, a man to whom he had a most settled aversion. This circumstance occasioned his writing the very severe poem called *Mac-Flecknoe*. Dryden's circumstances had never been affluent; but now, he found himself reduced to the necessity of writing for bread. From this period, therefore, he was engaged in works of labor as well as genius, and to this necessity we stand indebted for some of our best translations. In the year

he lost the laurel, he published the life of St. Francis Xavier from the French. In 1693, came out his Juvenal and Persius. In 1695 his prose version of Fresnoy's Art of Painting; and in the year 1697 a translation of Virgil's entire work. His last work is his Fables. Dryden died in May 1701, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

DUGDALE (Sir William), born in Warwickshire, in 1605. He was introduced into the herald's office by Sir Christopher Hatton; and became Garter principal king at arms. His chief work is the *Monasticum Anglicanum*, in 3 vols. folio. Nor are his Antiquities of Warwickshire less esteemed. He wrote likewise the History of St. Paul's Cathedral; a History of Embanking and Draining; a Baronage of England; and completed the second volume of Sir Henry Spelman's Councils, with a second part of his Glossary. He died in 1686.

DUMOURIEZ (Charles Francis Duperier), was born in Provence, January 25th, 1739. He entered into the French military service at the age of eighteen. Having, in his twenty-second year, obtained the rank of captain, and the cross of St. Louis, he went on his travels, and among other countries visited Portugal, of which kingdom he published an account in 1767. Soon after this he was employed in Corsica, with the rank of colonel. In 1770 he was sent to Poland to assist the confederates. He was next engaged on a mission to Sweden, but was committed in 1773 to the Bastille, from whence he was released on the death of Louis XV. During the American war he was much employed at Cherbourg, of which place he was made commandant. At the commencement of the revolution he distinguished himself as a patriot, was raised to the rank of lieutenant-general, and made minister of foreign affairs. When the Prussians, 100,000 strong, advanced on France, he repulsed them with a very inferior force. The battle of Jemappe shortly after consolidated his triumph, and he conquered and revolutionised Belgium. On his return to Paris, he found the trial of the king was in progress; and, becoming suspected of attachment to that unfortunate prince by the terrorists, he soon retired, and placed himself at the head of his army. He now concluded a treaty with the prince of Saxe Coburg for the evacuation of Belgium, while he himself determined to lead his troops to Paris, and re-establish the constitution of 1791. Commissioners were sent to arrest Dumouriez, when he took the decisive step of instantly arresting them, and handing them over to the custody of the enemy. Finding insubordination now beginning to show itself among his troops, he repaired for refuge to the head-quarters of the prince of Coburg, who offered him a command, but he declined it, and retired to Switzerland. He afterwards retreated to Hamburg and to England, where he for some time subsisted on a pension of 400 louis, granted him by the landgrave of Hesse Cassel. He survived the restoration of the Bourbon dynasty several years. He died at Turville Park, near Henley, March 14th, 1823.

DUNCAN (Adam), lord viscount, a gallant British admiral, born at Dundee, in Scotland, in 1731. He was brought up to the sea. He received his naval edu-

cation, it is said, under the auspices of lord Keppel, through whom he was appointed captain of the *Vabiant*. In 1778 he was appointed to the *Monarch*. About the end of December he was ordered, with Sir George Rodney, to Gibraltar, and greatly distinguished himself in the encounter with the Spanish squadron under Langara. In 1782 he was appointed to the *Blenheim*, and he continued in this ship during the remainder of the war. On the 14th of September 1787 he was made rear-admiral of the blue; of the white on the 22d of September 1790; and in 1793 he became vice-admiral; and on the 1st of June 1795, admiral of the blue. Upon this last advancement he hoisted his flag on board the *Venerable*, and in 1799 was appointed to the command of the squadron stationed in the North Sea. On the 11th of October, about nine in the morning, the enemy were discovered, and after a pursuit of three hours, the British fleet came up with the Dutch; the action commenced at about 40 minutes past 12 o'clock, at which time every ship of the British had broken the enemy's line. Admiral Duncan directed all his attention to the enemy's van, and his own ship, the *Venerable*, was in close action with the Dutch admiral's vessel for two hours and a half; she was at last obliged to strike to the *Venerable*. The Dutch lost also their vice-admiral, in the ship *Jupiter*, and seven other ships of the line; the remainder having escaped with the greatest difficulty. In consequence of this success, the admiral was created viscount Duncan of Camperdown, and baron Duncan of Lundie. A pension also of £2000 per annum was granted to him, and the two next heirs of the peerage. He died in 1804.

DUNNING (John), an eminent English lawyer, born at Ashburton in Devonshire, in 1731, where his father practised as an attorney. After continuing some time with his father, he entered of the Temple, and was called to the bar, where he soon distinguished himself as an able lawyer and a powerful orator. He likewise obtained a seat in parliament, where he was particularly noticed on the side of the opposition. He afterwards became solicitor-general and recorder of Bristol, and chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. In 1782 he was created lord Ashburton, but died the year following.

DUPIN (Lewis Elleis), a doctor of the Sorbonne, was born at Paris, in 1657. When he published the first volume of his *Bibliothèque Universelle*, the liberty, with which he treated some ecclesiastical writers, gave such offence, that M. de Harley, archbishop of Paris, obliged Dupin to retract many propositions, and suppressed the work. He was nevertheless suffered to continue it, by altering the title from *Bibliothèque Universelle*, to *Bibliothèque Nouvelle*. This great undertaking, continued in several successive volumes, did not hinder Mr. Dupin from publishing several other works. He died in 1719.

DUPPA (Brian), a learned English bishop, born in 1589, at Lewisham, in Kent, of which place his father was vicar. In 1634 he was instituted chancellor of Sarum, and soon after was made chaplain to Charles I. He was appointed tutor to Charles, prince of Wales, and his brother James. Was made bishop of Chichester; and in 1641, translated to Salisbury. Charles I. held him in high esteem, and he is said to have assisted



DEMOURIEZ.



DUGDALE.



ST. F. DRAKE.



DRYDEN.



GERARD DOUW.



DUPIN.



LORD DUNCANSON.



DRELINCOURT.



DUNNING.







E. EDWARDS.



DUPPA.



G. EDWARDS.



EDGEWORTH.



EGERTON.



ELLIOTT.



E. CHARLES.



A. DURER.



EDELINCK.

the king in composing the Eikon Basiliké. On the Restoration he was made bishop of Winchester, and lord high almoner; but died in 1662.

DURER (Albert), one of the first engravers and painters of his age, was descended of an Hungarian

family, and born at Nuremberg, in 1471. He was also a man of letters and a philosopher; and was an intimate friend of Erasmus. He was one of the first improvers of the art of engraving. He died in 1527.

E.

EACHARD (John), an English divine, born in Suffolk about 1636. He was educated at Cambridge. In 1670 he published a piece entitled *The Ground and Occasions of the Contempt of the Clergy and Religion* enquired into. In 1675 he was chosen master of Catherine Hall upon the decease of Dr. John Lightfoot; and in 1676 was created D.D. by royal mandate. Besides the above work, he wrote some tracts on Mr. Hobbes's Notions. He died in 1697.

EDELINCK (Gerard), a famous engraver, born at Antwerp, where he was instructed in drawing and engraving. He settled at Paris in the reign of Louis XIV. who made him his engraver in ordinary. He was also counsellor in the Royal Academy of Painting. Edelinck died in 1707 at an advanced age.

EDGEWORTH (Richard Lovell), a literary gentleman of considerable talents, was born in 1744 at Bath. After an education at Trinity College, Dublin, and Corpus Christi, Oxford, he entered the Temple, but mechanics and general literature chiefly engaged his attention; in 1767 he is said to have contrived a telegraph, which however he did not bring into use. After residing some years in England he went to Lyons, where he was engaged in the direction of some works on the Rhone. In 1780 he became a fellow of the Royal Society. In the latter part of his life he resided chiefly on his own estate at Edgeworth's-town, in the south of Ireland, constructing rail-roads, draining bogs, &c. and in conjunction with his daughter, Miss Edgeworth, wrote a treatise on practical, and another on professional education, as well as some subsidiary works. He died at Edgeworth's-town, in June, 1817.

EDWARD I. (King of England), the son of Henry III. was born at Winchester in 1239. He distinguished himself at an early age, in the cause of his father against the barons, whom he finally overcame at the battle of Evesham, in 1265. His valour was next displayed in Palestine. In 1272 he ascended the throne, and in 1283 he added Wales to the English dominions. Scotland was his next conquest, whence he returned in 1296; after which he recovered the province of Guienne. He died at Burgh upon Sands, near Carlisle, July 7, 1307, as he was advancing with his army into Scotland, to chastise a revolt of the Scots.

EDWARD II. son of Edward I. was born at Caernarvon Castle, in 1284, and ascended the throne in 1307. His attachment to his favorite, Piers Gaveston, soon involved him in disputes with his barons, and cost Gaveston his life. In 1314 Edward was entirely defeated by the gallant Bruce, at the battle of Bannock-

burn. A new favorite, Hugh Spenser, was the occasion of fresh contests with the barons, which continued for several years, and in which Isabella, his shameless wife, at length took part against him. He was deposed in 1327, and, on the 21st of September, in that year, was murdered, in the most barbarous manner, at Berkeley Castle.

EDWARD III. son of Edward II. was born in 1313, and was proclaimed king on his father's deposition. The state, however, was governed by a council of regency; or, rather, by Mortimer, the paramour of Isabella, who tyrannized alike over the sovereign and the nobles. With the assistance of the latter, Edward, in 1331, threw off the yoke and assumed the government. In 1333 he defeated the Scots at the battle of Halidown Hill. His claim to the throne of France soon after engaged him in a more strenuous contest, which, with intervals of truce, continued till the close of his existence. That contest rendered the English arms illustrious by various victories, among which were pre-eminent those of Cressy and Poitiers, in 1346 and 1359. Edward died on the 21st of June 1377.

EDWARD IV. son of Richard, duke of York, was born in 1441. He ascended the throne in 1461. In 1470, however, he was expelled by the earl of Warwick, and Henry VI. was restored. The re-instated monarch did not long retain his authority. In March, 1471, Edward re-ascended the throne, after having utterly defeated the Lancastrians at Barnet, and the defeat of Margaret, at Tewkesbury, firmly established his power. In 1475 he invaded France, but speedily concluded a peace. He died in 1483.

EDWARD V. eldest son of Edward IV. succeeded his father in 1483, but, two months after his accession, was dethroned by Richard, duke of Gloucester, and is supposed to have been smothered in the Tower, with his brother, by order of the usurper.

EDWARD VI. son of Henry VIII. and Jane Seymour, was born in 1538, and succeeded his father in 1547. The virtues and dispositions of the youthful king inspired his subjects with great hopes from his future sway; but those hopes were frustrated by his early death in 1553.

EDWARDS (George), F.R.A.S. was born at Stratford, in Essex, April 3d, 1694. In 1716 he visited the principal towns in Holland, and in about a month returned to England. Two years after he took a voyage to Norway. In 1718 he returned to England, and next year visited Paris by the way of Dieppe. On his arrival in England, Mr. Edwards closely pursued his fa-

vorite study of natural history, applying himself to drawing and coloring such animals as fell under his notice. In 1731 he made an excursion to Holland and Brabant, where he collected many scarce books and prints, and saw the original pictures of several great masters. In December 1733, by the recommendation of Sir Hans Sloane, president of the College of Physicians, he was chosen librarian, and had apartments in the college. By degrees he became one of the most eminent ornithologists in this or any other country. In 1743 the first volume of his *History of Birds* was published in 4to. His subscribers exceeding even his most sanguine expectations, a second volume appeared in 1747. The third was published in 1750; and the fourth in 1751. Our author, in 1758, continued his labors under a new title, viz. *Gleanings of Natural History*. A second volume was published in 1760. The third part appeared in 1764. He died June 23d, 1773.

EDWARDS (Edward), an artist, was born in 1738, and brought up to his father's business of a chair-maker and carver. This he soon quitted for drawing, in which he acquired skill enough to become a teacher. The society of arts encouraged his efforts by two premiums for historical pictures, and in 1773 he became an associate of the Royal Academy. In 1788 he became teacher of perspective in the Royal Academy, and in the course of his duties composed his *Treatise on Perspective*, 4to. He died in 1806: after his death were printed his *Anecdotes of Painters*, 4to.

EGERTON (Thomas), was the natural son of Sir Richard Egerton, in Cheshire, and was born about 1540. He was educated at Oxford, whence he removed to Lincoln's Inn. He received the honor of knighthood, and was made attorney-general in 1592; and not long after, master of the rolls, which was followed by the office of lord-keeper. In 1603 he was appointed lord chancellor, with the title of baron Ellesmere; and in 1616 he was created viscount Brackley, but died the year following.

ELIZABETH, queen of England, daughter of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn, was born at Greenwich, September 7th, 1533. After the short reign of her brother Edward, our heroine being then about twenty years of age, Elizabeth experienced a considerable degree of persecution, so as to be even apprehensive of a violent death. She was imprisoned; but at last, by the intercession of king Philip of Spain, she was set at liberty; which she continued to enjoy till, on the death of her sister, she, on the 17th of November, 1558, ascended the throne of England. Her political history as a queen, is universally known and admired. She died at Richmond the 24th of March, 1602. She wrote the *Mirror or Glass of the Sinful Soul*. This was translated out of French verse into English prose, when she was eleven years old. *Prayers and Meditations*, &c.; dedicated to her father, dated at Hatfield, 1545. A *Dialogue* out of Xenophon. Two *Oration*s of Isocrates, translated into Latin. Latin *Oration* at Cambridge. Latin *Oration* at Oxford. A *Comment* on Plato. Boethius de *Consolatione Philosophiæ*, translated into English. Sallustius de *Bello Jugurthino*, translated into English. A *Play* of Euripides, translated into Latin.

A *Prayer*, for the use of her fleet in the expedition in 1596. Part of Horace's *Art of Poetry*, translated into English, anno 1598. Plutarch de curiositate, translated into English. Letters on various occasions to different persons; several *Speeches* to her Parliament; and a number of other pieces.

ELLIOT (George Augustus, Lord Heathfield), was the youngest son of Sir Gilbert Elliot, Bart. of Stobbs, in Roxburghshire, where lord Heathfield was born in 1718. He was early sent to the university of Leyden, whence he was removed to the celebrated *École Royale du Genie Militaire*, conducted by the great Vauban, at La Fere, in Picardy. He returned to Scotland in 1735, and entered as a volunteer in the 23d regiment, where he continued for a year or more: he then went into the engineer corps at Woolwich, where he continued till 1740, when he was appointed adjutant of the second troop of horse grenadiers. With these troops he went upon service to Germany, and was with them in a variety of actions. In March 1759 he was selected to raise the first regiment of light horse, called after him Elliot's regiment. As soon as they were raised and formed, he was appointed to the command of the cavalry in the expedition on the coasts of France. After this he passed into Germany, where he was employed on the staff, and greatly distinguished himself; particularly at the battle of Minden. From Germany he was recalled in 1762, for the purpose of being employed as second in command in the memorable expedition against the Havannah. In 1774 he was appointed commander in chief of the forces in Ireland; but he soon solicited to be recalled. He accordingly was so, and appointed to the command of Gibraltar in a fortunate hour for the safety of that important fortress. On his return to England, both houses of parliament voted an unanimous address of thanks to the general. The king conferred on him the honor of Knight of the Bath, with a pension; and on June 14th, 1787, his majesty created him Lord Heathfield. He died at his chateau at Aix-la-Chapelle, on the 6th of July, 1790.

EPICURUS was born at Gargettium in Attica, about A.A.C. 340, in the 109th Olympiad. He settled at Athens, on a fine estate he had bought; where he educated a great number of disciples. The respect which his followers paid to his memory is admirable. His birth-day was still kept in Pliny's time; the month he was born in was observed as a continual festival; and they placed his picture every where. Hence he was falsely charged with perverting the worship of the gods, and inciting men to debauchery; on the contrary he wrote several books of devotion; and recommended the veneration of the gods, sobriety, and chastity. He died of a suppression of urine, aged seventy-two.

EPIPHANIUS (St.), an ancient father of the church, born at Besanducan, a village in Palestine, about A.D. 332. He was elected bishop of Salamis; when he took part with Paulinus in opposition to Meletus. He afterwards called a council in the island of Cyprus, in which he procured a prohibition of the reading of Origen's writings; and earnestly endeavoured to prevail on Theophilus, bishop of Alexandria, to engage St. Chrysostom to declare in favor of that decree; but, not

BRITISH MONARCHS.



ALFRED.



WILLIAM I.



CANUTE.



STEPHEN.



WILLIAM II.



HENRY I.



HENRY III.



RICHARD I.



JOHN.



HENRY III.



EDWARD II.



EDWARD I.



EDWARD III.



RICHARD III.



HENRY V.



HENRY VI.



HENRY IV.



EDWARD IV.

BRITISH MONARCHS.





BRITISH MONARCHS.



JAMES II.



CHARLES II.



WILLIAM III.



MARY.



GEORGE III.



ANNE.



GEORGE I.



GEORGE IV.



GEORGE II.







EPICURUS.



PRINCE EUGENE.



EULER.



ERASMUS



DEVEREUX
EARL OF ESSEX.



EURIPIDES.



JOHN VAN EYCK.



EVELYN.



EPIPHANIUS.

meeting with success, he went himself to Constantinople. He died at sea, on his return, in 403. His works were printed in Greek at Basil, 1544, in folio.

ERASMUS (Desiderius), a celebrated writer, born at Rotterdam, in 1467. He was the illegitimate son of one Gerard, a native of Tergou, by the daughter of a physician. When about nine years of age, he was sent to Deventer, where he made great progress in his education. While there he was left an orphan, under the care of three guardians, who resolved on bringing him up to a religious life, with the base intention of dividing his patrimony among themselves. In 1486, he was induced to assume the religious habit, but after some time, he obtained a dispensation from his vows, and was invited by the archbishop of Cambrai to reside with him. During his abode with this prelate he was ordained priest; but in 1496 he went to Paris, where he supported himself by private lectures. Next year he visited England, and here he first applied himself to the study of Greek. His early literary works were philological, as his *Adagia*; *De Copiâ Verborum*; and *De ratione Conscribendi Epistolas*. In 1503 we find him at Louvain, where he studied divinity. The next year he published his *Enchiridion Militis Christiani*. About this time he paid another visit to England; and in 1506 took the degree of D.D. at Turin, after which he went to Bologna, Venice, Padua and Rome, where many offers were made to induce him to remain; but he preferred an invitation which he received from Henry VIII. and arrived here in 1510. He first resided with Sir Thomas More, where he wrote his *Encomium Morixæ*. Being invited by Bishop Fisher to Cambridge, he was there made lady Margaret's professor of divinity, and Greek professor. In 1514 we find him at Basil, preparing his New Testament, and the Epistles of Jerome, for the press. His edition of the New Testament came out in 1516, being the first time it was printed in Greek. In 1522 he published his *Colloquies*, which gave great offence to the monks, who used to say, 'Erasmus laid the egg, and Luther hatched it.' Erasmus was next engaged in a controversy with Scaliger and others, who were for rejecting all words not to be found in the works of Cicero. In opposition to them, Erasmus wrote the dialogue entitled *Ciceronianus*, which was printed in 1528. His work, *De rectâ Latini Græcique Sermonis pronuntiatione*, was also published this year. The last of his publications appeared in 1535, entitled *Ecclesiastes*. He died at Basil, in 1536.

ESSEX (Robert Devereux, second earl of), was born in the year 1567 at Netherwood, in Herefordshire, the seat of his father, who left his heir under the guardianship of lord Burleigh, who sent him to Cambridge, at twelve years of age, under the care of Dr. Whitgift. At the age of seventeen he was introduced at court, and accompanied the earl of Leicester in 1585 to Holland. On his return home he was made master of the horse, and in 1588 he accompanied the queen to Tilbury. In 1589 he joined an expedition under the conduct of Norris and Drake, for the purpose of restoring Don Antonio to the throne of Portugal. Essex was sent in 1591 with an army to the assistance of Henry IV. of France, but effected nothing of consequence. In 1596 he was

appointed, in conjunction with the lord high admiral Howard, commander of a very successful expedition to the coast of Spain: on his return he was made master-general of the ordnance. On the death of Burleigh he succeeded him in the chancellorship of Cambridge: and soon after he had a serious difference with the queen. He withdrew in anger, and for some time seemed to set the queen's displeasure at defiance, but at length he submitted, and was so far restored to favor that he was himself appointed governor of Ireland. In his absence his enemies were not idle. He therefore resolved to return to vindicate himself: and, arriving unexpectedly at the court, threw himself at Elizabeth's feet, entreating her protection. She received him with apparent cordiality, but he was soon after committed to private custody, and the exercise of his public employments suspended. Still he sufficiently possessed the personal favor of Elizabeth to have been able, with a prudent temper, to overcome all his difficulties; but he rashly encouraged, if he did not originate, a conspiracy to seize the queen's person, and remove his enemies from her councils. He was committed to the Tower, found guilty by a jury of peers, received sentence of death, and was executed within the Tower on the 25th of February, 1601.

EUGENE (Francis), prince of Savoy, was born in 1663. Louis XIV. thought him so much addicted to pleasure that he refused him preferment. Prince Eugene in disgust quitted France, and entered the imperial service. In 1691 he relieved Coni, and took Carmagnola. But the war between Leopold I. and the Turks afforded more ample opportunity of exerting his military talents. Having attained to the chief command in 1697 he gave the Turks a memorable defeat at Zenta. Upon the death of Charles II. of Spain a new war ensued, and prince Eugene was sent into Italy, where he defeated Catinat, and obliged him to retreat. Marshal Villeroy succeeded Catinat, but he was still less successful. Not long after this the prince returned to Vienna, where he was made president of the council, and associated with the duke of Marlborough in the command of the allied army. Prince Eugene had a principal share in the battle at Blenheim in 1704; and though he next year suffered a repulse at Cassano, he quickly retrieved this by a complete victory at Turin. In 1707 he entered France, and laid siege to Toulon, but in vain. The next year he contributed to the victory at Oudenarde. In 1709 he had a considerable share in the victory at Malplaque, where he received a slight wound in the head. The peace was scarcely concluded, when a war broke out between the emperor and the Turks, on which the prince was again entrusted with the command in Hungary, where, in 1716, he defeated the grand vizier at Peterwaradin, and captured Belgrade. After the peace of 1718 he retired to a private life; but in 1733 he was again employed. His service, however, was short, and unproductive of any remarkable action. He died at Vienna in 1736.

EULER (Leonard), F. R. S., was born at Basil, April 15th, 1707. He was sent to the university of Basil, where all his leisure time was consecrated to geometry, which soon became his favorite science. In 1723 he

took his degree as M.A. He was called to Petersburg, and was made joint professor with his countrymen Hermann and Daniel Bernouilli in the university of that city. At this time he carried to new degrees of perfection the integral calculus, and he invented the calculation by sines. In 1730 he was promoted to the professorship of natural philosophy; and in 1733 he succeeded his friend D. Bernouilli in the mathematical chair. In 1735 a problem was proposed by the Academy, for the solution of which several eminent mathematicians had demanded some months. The problem was solved by Euler in three days; but the violent and laborious efforts it cost him threw him into a fever, which endangered his life, and deprived him of the use of his right eye. In 1741 he was invited by Frederick II. to Berlin, to direct and assist the Academy. He enriched the last volume of the *Miscellanies* of Berlin with five memoirs. These were followed with amazing rapidity, by a number of important researches, which are dispersed through the *Memoirs* of the Prussian Academy. In 1746 his *Theory of Light and Colors* overturned Newton's *System of Emanations*; as it did another work, then triumphant, the *Monads of Wolfe and Leibnitz*. In 1773 he produced his *Complete Theory of the Constructing and Manœuvring Vessels*. It was with much difficulty that this great man obtained, in 1766, permission from the king of Prussia to return to Petersburg. Soon after his return he was seized with a violent disorder, which ended in the total loss of his sight. It was in this distressing situation he dictated to his servant, a tailor's apprentice, who was

absolutely devoid of mathematical knowledge, his *Elements of Algebra*. Neither the loss of his sight nor the infirmities of an advanced age could depress the ardor of his genius. In seven years he transmitted to the academy above seventy memoirs, and above 250 more, left behind him, were revised and completed by a friend. Several attacks of the vertigo, in September, 1783, were the forerunners of his death. While he was amusing himself at tea with one of his grand-children, he was struck with an apoplexy, which terminated his illustrious career at the age of seventy-six.

EVELYN (John), a learned writer, and natural philosopher, born at Wotton in Surrey, the seat of his father, in 1630. After making the tour of Europe he returned about 1651, and lived very retired at his rural retreat, Say's Court, near Deptford in Kent. He was one of the first promoters of the Royal Society, a patron of the ingenious and indigent, and, besides his writings and discoveries, he obtained the Arundelian marbles for the University of Oxford, and the Arundelian library for the Royal Society. He wrote several works, of which one of the most popular is, *Sylva*, or a *Discourse of Forest Trees*. He died in 1706.

EYCK (John Van), an eminent Flemish painter, was born in 1370, and is said to have discovered the method of painting in oil, by accidentally finding that his colors mixed better with that than with water. He excelled as an artist in producing a richness of effect in his coloring, and labored his pictures highly. He died in 1441.

F.

FABRICIUS (Caius), a celebrated Roman, who in his first consulship, A.U.C. 470, obtained several victories over the Samnites and Lucanians, and was honored with a triumph. Two years after Fabricius went as ambassador to Pyrrhus, and refused with contempt presents and offers, which might have corrupted the fidelity of a less virtuous citizen. Pyrrhus admired the magnanimity of Fabricius, but his astonishment was excited to the highest pitch, when the latter discovered to him the villany of his own physician, who had offered to the Roman general to poison his royal master. To this greatness of soul was added the most consummate knowledge of military affairs, and the greatest simplicity of manners. He lived and died in virtuous poverty; his body was buried at the public charge; and the Roman people gave a dowry to his two daughters.

FABRICIUS (John Albert), one of the most learned theologians of his age, was born at Leipsic in 1668. In 1692 he was admitted a preacher, and was chosen professor of eloquence at Hamburg in 1697. He died at Hamburg in 1736, after a life spent in collecting and publishing valuable remains of the ancients. Among his numerous works may be mentioned *Bibliotheca Latina*, 2 vols. 4to.; and *Bibliotheca Græca*, 14 vols. 4to.

FAIRFAX (Sir Thomas), general of the parliamentary forces in the civil wars, was born at Denton, in Yorkshire, in 1611. He commenced his military career in the army under lord Vere in Holland; and, when hostilities began between the king and parliament, took a decided part in the favor of the latter. He had a principal command in the north, where he and his father were defeated in several engagements. Sir Thomas was, however, more successful subsequently, and he distinguished himself so greatly at Marston Moor that, when the army was new modelled, he was appointed general in the room of the earl of Essex. In June, 1645, he defeated the king's forces at Naseby, after which he marched to the west, where he obliged a number of places to submit. Upon the death of his father, in 1648, he succeeded to his title, and the same year took Colchester. He declined commanding the army against the presbyterians, who afterwards appeared in favor of Charles II., and lived in retirement till measures were adopted for bringing back the king. He was at the head of the committee appointed by the house of commons to attend king Charles II. at the Hague, and, having assisted in his restoration, returned again to his seat in the country; where he lived in a private manner till his death, which took place in 1671.





FARQUHAR.



FARNIER.



FENELON.



S^r R. FANSHAW.



S^r SEASTOLFFE.



FALMORN.



S^r T. FAUREAN.



LA FABRYCIS.



FAYETTE.

FAITHORN (William), an artist, a native of London, was the disciple of Peak the painter. At the breaking out of the civil war Peak espoused the royal cause, and Faithorn, who accompanied him, was taken prisoner, sent to London, and confined in Aldersgate. Being permitted to retire to the continent, he found protection in France. About 1650 he returned to England. He painted portraits from the life in crayons. He also painted in miniature; and his performances were much esteemed. A lingering consumption put an end to his life in 1691.

FANSHAW (Sir Richard), a celebrated ambassador, the son of Sir Henry Fanshaw, of Ware Park, Hertfordshire, was born about 1607. In 1635 he was sent to the court of Spain by Charles I., whence he was recalled in 1641; he adhered to the royal interest, and was employed in several important matters of state. At the restoration he was made master of the requests. In 1661 he was sent envoy to Portugal; and, in 1662, he negotiated the marriage of Charles II. with the infanta. Upon his return he was made a privy counsellor. In 1664 he was sent ambassador to Spain and Portugal; at which time the foundation of peace betwixt those crowns and England was laid by him. He died at Madrid in 1666, on the day he had fixed for his return to England. Besides some original poems, he published a translation of Guarini's *Pastor Fido*, and another of the *Lusiad*.

FARMER (Richard), an English divine and antiquary, born at Leicester in 1735, became a student at Cambridge, and pensioner of Emanuel College, was made B. A. in 1757, and M. A. in 1760. After officiating some time as a curate, he, in 1767, took the degree of B. D. and became one of the preachers at Whitehall. An *Essay on the Learning of Shakspeare*, published in 1766, contributed principally to his literary fame. By the influence of bishop Hurd, he was promoted to the chancellorship and a prebend in the cathedral of Litchfield; and in 1775 was chosen master of Emanuel College, and took his degree of D. D. Not long after, he was appointed principal librarian to the university, and served in turn the office of vice-chancellor. Dr. Farmer died at Emanuel College in 1797.

FARQUHAR (George), a poet and dramatic writer, was born at Londonderry in 1678. He was sent to Trinity College, Dublin; but his volatile disposition soon led him to the stage; where, having dangerously wounded a brother actor in a tragic scene, by forgetting to change his sword for a foil, it affected him so much that he left the Dublin theatre and went to London. Here, by the interest of the earl of Orrery, he procured a lieutenant's commission; which he held several years, and gave many proofs both of courage and conduct. In 1698 he wrote his first comedy, called *Love and a Bottle*; and, in 1700, he brought out his *Constant Couple*, or a Trip to the Jubilee, which he continued in another comedy called *Sir Harry Wildair*, or the *Sequel of the Trip to the Jubilee*. In 1703 appeared the *Inconstant*, or the *Way to Win Him*; in 1704 a farce called *The Stage Coach*; in 1705 *The Twin Rivals*; and, in 1706, *The Recruiting Officer*. His last comedy

was *The Beaux Stratagem*, of which he did not live to enjoy the full success, for he died in 1707.

FASTOLFFE (Sir John), an English general, who obtained reputation in France, in the fifteenth century. He served in Ireland under Sir Stephen Scrope, and, on his death, in 1408, married his widow. He soon after obtained knighthood and the order of the garter; and having been wounded at Agincourt, was rewarded with a grant of territorial property in Normandy. In 1429 he defeated 6000 Frenchmen with only 1500 English, and brought relief to the army before Orleans. But the same year he shamefully fled before Joan of Arc at the battle of Patay, for which he was deprived of his garter by the regent. He died in 1469.

FAYETTE (Marie Madeleine Pioche de la Vergen), countess of, wife of the count de la Fayette, in the reign of Louis XIV., was a lady of considerable literary attainments, and intimately acquainted with men of literature. Segrain was her chief director. In his name her celebrated romances of *Zaide* and the *Princess of Cleves* were published. Madame de la Fayette died in 1693. Besides the works already mentioned, she wrote *The Princess of Montpensier*; *Memoirs of the Court of France* in the years 1688 and 1689; *The History of Henrietta of England*; and *Divers Portraits of Persons about the Court*.

FENELON (Francis de Salignac de la Motte), of an ancient and illustrious family, was born in Perigord in 1651. In 1689 he was appointed tutor to the dukes of Burgundy and Anjou; and in 1695 was consecrated archbishop of Cambrai. But a publication of his, in which he seemed to favor the principles of Quietism, compelled him to quit the court; to which he never returned. A controversy was for some time carried on between him and Bossuet, which terminated in an appeal to the pope, who condemned the archbishop's book. The archbishop submitted patiently, and, retiring to his diocese, performed the duties of his station, and led a most exemplary life. The work that gained him the greatest reputation, and which will render his memory immortal, is his *Telemachus*. In person, manners, and general character Fenelon is universally represented as having been one of the most engaging of men. Fenelon died from a fall received in the overturning of his carriage in 1715.

FENTON (Elijah), a poet, was born at Shelton, near Newcastle. He was intended for the ministry; but embracing political principles contrary to the measures of government, he declined entering into holy orders. He was secretary to the earl of Orrery; and afterwards obtained, through the recommendation of Pope, a situation with Mr. secretary Craggs. He next undertook, for Pope, the translation of the 1st, 4th, 19th, and 20th books of the *Odyssey*. His tragedy of *Mariamne* rendered him more known; it was performed in 1723, with very great applause. He died in 1730 of indulgence and want of exercise.

FERGUSON (James), an eminent experimental philosopher and mechanic, born in 1710, at Keith, in the shire of Banff. At the earliest age his genius began to exert itself. He first learned to read by overhearing

his father teach his elder brother: and his taste for mechanics was first shown by his making a wooden clock after having once only been shown the inside of one. As soon as his age would permit he went to farming service; and there he began the study of astronomy by laying down, from his own observations only, a celestial globe. His master procured him the countenance and assistance of his superiors; and, by their help, he was sent to Edinburgh. Here he began to take portraits; an employment by which he supported himself and family for several years, whilst he was pursuing more serious studies. In London he first published some curious astronomical tables and calculations; and afterwards gave public lectures on experimental philosophy, which he repeated in most of the principal towns in England. He was elected F.R.S. without paying for admission; and had a pension of £50 a year given him, unsolicited, by the late king, who had attended his lectures, and frequently sent for him. His death took place in 1776, and he left behind him nearly £6000.

FERNEL, or FERNELIUS (John), physician to Henry II. of France was born in Picardy, about the end of the fifteenth century. By imitating the style of the ancients, he made the lectures he read on philosophical subjects as eloquent as those of the other masters were barbarous. He also applied himself earnestly to the mathematics, and studied physic. In the course of these studies he invented several mathematical instruments; and soon after began reading lectures upon Hippocrates and Galen, which gained him great reputation. He now composed his treatise on Physiology, and another *De Venæ Sectione*, upon both of which he read lectures for several years. He died in 1558, leaving behind him many other works.

FERRAR (Robert), an English prelate and martyr, was born at Halifax, Yorkshire, and studied at Oxford and Cambridge. Embracing the principles of the reformation, he became chaplain to archbishop Cranmer, and, after his example took a wife. By Edward VI. he was made bishop of St. David's; but his enemies found occasion to accuse him of a *præmunire*, and so great were the expenses of the prosecution, that he became unable to pay his first-fruits and tenths, and was imprisoned for them as a debtor to the crown. On the accession of queen Mary he was declared guilty of heresy, and, being turned over to the secular arm, was burnt at Caermarthen, on the 30th of March, 1555.

FEVRE (Claude le), an eminent French painter, born at Fontainebleau in 1633. He studied under Le Sueur and Le Brun; the latter of whom advised him to adhere to portraits, for which he had a particular talent, and in his style equalled the best masters of that country. He died in England in 1675.

FIELDING (Henry), the son of lieutenant-general Fielding, who served under the duke of Marlborough, was born in 1707. Henry was sent to study at Leyden; but a failure in his remittances obliged him to return in two years, when his own propensity to profusion drove him to write for the stage at twenty years of age. His first piece, *Love in several Masques*, which was well received, appeared in 1727: all his plays and farces, to the amount of eighteen, were written before 1737. He

applied to the study of the law for a maintenance; but the gout rendering it impossible for him to attend the bar, he had recourse to his pen for immediate supplies; until he obtained the office of acting justice for Middlesex, an employment more profitable than honorable to him. Reduced at last by the fatigues of this office, and by a complication of disorders, he, by the advice of his physicians, went to Lisbon, where he died in 1754.

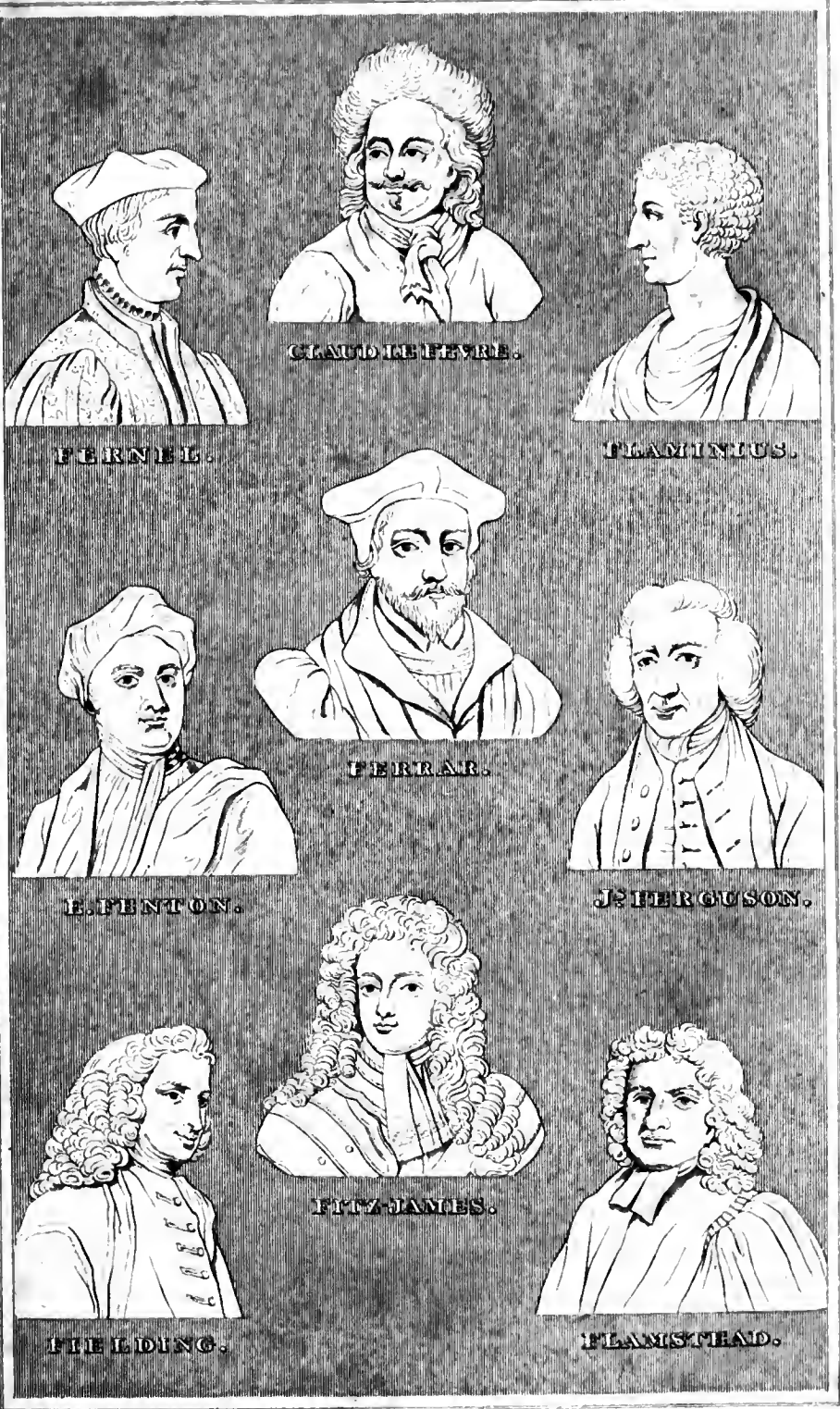
FITZJAMES (James, duke of Berwick), was the natural son of James II., by Mrs. Arabella Churchill, sister to the duke of Marlborough. He was born at Moulins in 1671, and entered early into the French service. When only fifteen he was wounded at the siege of Buda. He was sent to Ireland in 1688, and distinguished himself at the siege of Londonderry, and at the battle of the Boyne. His superior merit recommended him to the French court, and he was created marshal, knight of the Holy Ghost, duke and peer, commander-in-chief of the French armies, and grandee of Spain; in all which stations few equalled, perhaps none surpassed him. He was killed by a cannon-ball at the siege of Philippsburg in 1738.

FLAMINIUS (Titus), or T. Quinctius Flaminius, a celebrated Roman general, who was consul A.A.C. 198. He acquired much military experience in the war against Hannibal; and was afterwards sent against Philip V. of Macedon, whom he totally defeated. Yet he not only granted peace to Philip, but proclaimed all Greece free and independent. He was afterwards sent to Prusias, king of Bithynia, who had given refuge to Hannibal, and by his address prevailed on the monarch to desert that unfortunate general. Flaminius died suddenly.

FLAMSTEED (John), an astronomer, born in Derby in 1646. Accidentally meeting with John De Sacrobosco's book, *De Sphæra*, he acquired a turn for astronomy. In 1674 he wrote an ephemeris, in which he gave a table of the moon's rising and setting, with the eclipses and appulses of the moon and planets to fixed stars. This fell into the hands of Sir Jonas More; for whom he made a table of the moon's true southings. In 1674 Sir Jonas having informed him that a true account of the tides would be highly acceptable to the king, he composed a small ephemeris for his use; and Sir Jonas procured for him a warrant to be king's astronomer, with a salary of £100 a year. His *Doctrine of the Sphere* was published in 1681. In 1684 he was presented to the living of Burstow, in Surry, which he enjoyed till he died in 1719. His *Historia Cœlestes Britannica* was published at London in 1725, in 3 vols. He likewise composed the British Catalogue of the fixed stars, which contains twice the number that are in the catalogue of Hevelius.

FLATMAN (Thomas), a poet of little repute, born at London about 1633. He studied at the Inner Temple, and became a barrister; but having a turn for the fine arts, he followed his inclination, and acquired reputation as a painter. He died about 1688.

FLEETWOOD (Charles), a general in the civil wars, was the son of Sir William Fleetwood, knight. He early entered the army, commanded a regiment of



FERNEL.

GILBERT FEVRE.

FLAMINIUS.

H. FENTON.

FERRAR.

J. FERGUSON.

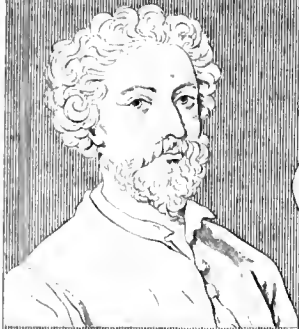
FIELDING.

FITZ-JAMES.

FLANSTAD.







J. FLETCHER.



FOLKES.



FLEETWOOD.



C. FLEURY.



A. FLEURY.



FONTENELLE.



A. FLETCHER.



FLAFMAN.



FONTAINE.

cavalry in 1644, and afterwards held Bristol for the parliament. At the battle of Worcester he bore the rank of lieutenant-general, and becoming allied to the family of the protector, by marrying his daughter, was by him sent as lord deputy to Ireland. On the death of Cromwell he joined in inducing his son, Richard, to abdicate. He died at Stoke Newington shortly after the Restoration.

FLETCHER (John), was born in 1576, and rendered himself famous by his dramatic writings, in concert with his friend Francis Beaumont. He was educated at Cambridge, where he made a great proficiency in his studies. He was born nearly ten years before Mr. Beaumont, and survived him about the same length of time; the plague, which happened in 1625, involving him in its general destruction, in his forty-ninth year.

FLETCHER (Andrew), of Salton, a celebrated Scotch political writer, was born in 1653. He readily took alarm at the despotic measures of Charles II., and being knight of the shire for Lothian, at the time the duke of York was commissioner, he openly opposed the designs of that prince. He also assisted in framing the test act. On these accounts he became peculiarly obnoxious to the duke; and was at last obliged to flee to Holland. Being cited, and not appearing, he was declared an outlaw, and his estate confiscated. In Holland he was consulted by the earl of Argyle, and in 1681 came over to England to concert matters with lord Russel. In 1685 Fletcher went to the Hague, to promote the opposition to the arbitrary measures of James II. He joined the duke of Monmouth upon his landing, and received a principal command, but quitted the army in disgust, and retired abroad. He repaired to Hungary, and served several campaigns as a volunteer under the duke of Lorraine with great reputation. He came over with the stadtholder; and in zeal and political skill proved inferior to none of the leaders. His estate had been forfeited, and his house abandoned to the military; his fortune was greatly shattered, and his family reduced to distress. Nothing, however, was given him in recompense of all his sufferings. On the contrary, he was distinguished by marks of royal and ministerial dislike. In 1703 he opposed a vote of supply until 'the house should consider what was necessary to secure the religion and liberties of the nation on the death of the queen' (Anne), and carried various limitations of the prerogative, forming part of the 'Act of Security,' rendered nugatory by the Scottish Union, which he vehemently opposed. He died at London in 1716, aged sixty-six.

FLEURI, or FLEURY (Claude), one of the best French critics and historians, was born at Paris in 1640. He applied himself to the law, and was for nine years an advocate in the parliament of Paris: he then took orders, and was made preceptor to the princes of Conti. In 1689 Louis XIV. made him sub-preceptor to the dukes of Burgundy, Anjou, and Berry: and in 1706 he gave him a priory. In 1716 he was chosen counsellor to Louis XV. and died in 1723. He was the author of a great number of esteemed French works; the principal of which is, *An Ecclesiastical History*, in twenty volumes.

FLEURI (Andrew Hercules de), bishop of Frejus, preceptor to Louis XV., cardinal and minister of state, was born in 1653, and died in 1743. He was an able negotiator; and distinguished himself during his ministry by his probity and his pacific disposition.

FOLKES (Martin), an antiquary, mathematician, and philosopher, born at Westminster about 1690, a fellow of the Royal Society of London, and of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. He was admitted into the former at twenty-four years of age; and, after Sir Hans Sloane, became president. Coins, ancient and modern, were his great object: and his last production was a book upon the English Silver Coin, from the conquest. His table of all the English gold coins was afterwards printed at the request of the Royal Society, before whom he laid his *Remarks on the Standard Measure* preserved in the Capitol of Rome, and a model of an ancient sphere in the Farnesian palace. He died in London in 1754.

FONTAINE (John), a celebrated French poet, was born at Chateau-Thierry in Champagne, July 8th, 1621. At the age of twenty-two, on hearing an ode of Malherbe's read, upon the assassination of Henry IV., he was so taken with it, that the poetical fire, which had before lain dormant within him, seemed to be kindled from that of Malherbe. The famous duchess of Bouillon, being exiled to Chateau-Thierry, took particular notice of Fontaine. Upon her recall, he followed her to Paris, where he obtained a pension, and met with many friends and patrons at court. She took him to live at her house, where, divested of domestic concerns, he cultivated an acquaintance with all the great men of the age. About the end of 1692 he fell dangerously ill, made a general confession, and, before he received the sacrament, sent for the gentlemen of the French Academy, and in their presence declared his sincere compunction for having composed his *Tales*. He survived this illness two years, living in the most exemplary manner, and died 13th of March, 1695.

FONTENELLE (Bernard de), a French author, born in 1657. He was perpetual secretary to the Academy of Sciences above forty years. In his advanced years he published comedies, which were little fitted for the stage; and an *Apology for Des Cartes's Vortices*. Voltaire, who declares him to have been the most universal genius the age of Louis XIV. produced, says, 'We must excuse his comedies, on account of his age, and his Cartesian opinions, as they were those of his youth.' He died in 1756, nearly 100 years old.

FOOTE (Samuel), was born at Truro, in Cornwall. His father was M.P. for Tiverton, in Devonshire. He was educated at Worcester College, Oxford, and, on leaving the university, commenced student of law in the Temple; but soon relinquished this study. He now launched into gaming and all the fashionable follies of the age; and in a few years spent his whole fortune. His necessities led him to the stage, and he made his first appearance in *Othello*. In 1747 he opened the little theatre in the Haymarket, taking upon himself the double character of author and performer; and appeared in a dramatic piece of his own, called the *Diversions of the Morning*. This entertainment at first

met with some opposition; but Foote being patronized by many of the nobility, the opposition was over-ruled: and he proceeded, without further molestation, to give Tea in a Morning to his friends, and represented it through a run of forty mornings to crowded audiences. The ensuing season he produced another piece, which he called *An Auction of Pictures*. This piece also had a great run. In 1766, being on a party of pleasure with the then duke of York, lord Mexborough, and Sir Francis Delaval, Foote broke his leg, by a fall from his horse; in consequence of which he suffered an amputation. The duke on this occasion obtained for Mr. Foote a patent for life; whereby he was allowed to perform at the little theatre in the Haymarket, from the 15th of May to the 15th of September, every year. In the midst of his success an attack was made upon his character by a villainous domestic, whom he had dismissed for misbehaviour; and though he was honorably acquitted of the crime imputed, it was thought that the shock which he received from it accelerated his death. He died at Dover, on the 21st of October, 1777.

FORT (Francis Le), a Russian military and naval commander, was born at Geneva in 1656. At the age of fourteen he entered the French service; but afterwards joined a German colonel who was enlisting men for the czar Alexis. He returned with him to Moscow, and the young czar, Peter, made him a captain of foot and his confidant. Le Fort suggested to this despot many of his plans for the improvement of Russia. Being employed to raise a body of men intended to awe the Strelitzes, he was made their general, and soon after he was created an admiral. In 1696 the czar gave him the chief command of his troops both by land and sea, the government of Novogorod, and the first place in the ministry. On the czar's determination to travel he created Le Fort his ambassador to the different courts he intended to visit, and travelled in his train as a private person. He died at Moscow in 1699.

FORTESCUE (Sir John), was descended from an ancient family in Devonshire. In 1430 he was made a serjeant at law, and, in 1441, king's serjeant. In 1442 he was made lord chief justice of the king's bench; and afterwards lord high chancellor. During the reign of Edward IV. he was many years in exile with queen Margaret and her son. When they returned to England, Sir John Fortescue accompanied them, but soon after the battle of Tewksbury, he was attainted, with other Lancastrians; but was pardoned by Edward IV. He wrote, *A Commentary on the Politic Laws of England*, and *The Difference between an Absolute and a Limited Monarchy*. He died at nearly ninety years of age, and was buried in the parish church of Ebburton.

FOSTER (James), D. D., a popular dissenting minister, was born at Exeter in 1697. He began to preach in 1718; but his talents were hid among obscure country congregations until 1724, when he was chosen to succeed Dr. Gale, in Barbican. The Sunday evening lecture, which he began in the Old Jewry meeting-house in 1728, he conducted till within a short time of his death, and persons of all persuasions and ranks in life flocked to hear him. In 1748 the College of Aberdeen conferred on him the degree of D. D. He published in

1720 an *Essay on Fundamentals*; in 1731 a valuable work, entitled the *Usefulness, Truth, and Excellency of the Christian Revelation*; several volumes of sermons in 1734 and 1744; and in 1746 an account of the behaviour of the late earl of Kilmarnock. Dr. Foster afterwards published, by subscription, *Discourses on all the Principal Branches of Natural Religion and Social Virtue*. He died in 1753.

FOX (John), the martyrologist, was born at Boston, in Lincolnshire, in 1517. At sixteen he was entered a student of Brazen-nose College, Oxford. He applied himself with uncommon assiduity to theology and church history; and, discovering a preference for the doctrines of the Reformation, was expelled the college as a heretic. He was reduced to the utmost degree of want; but at length became tutor to the earl of Surrey's children. In this family he lived, at Ryegate, in Surrey, till the reign of queen Mary; but at length, being persecuted by bishop Gardiner, he was obliged to seek refuge at Basil, in Switzerland, where he subsisted by correcting the press. On the death of Mary he returned, and was graciously received by his former pupil, the duke of Norfolk, who retained him in his family as long as he lived, and bequeathed him a pension at his death. Cecil also obtained for him the rectory of Shipton near Salisbury. He died in 1587, aged seventy. His principal work is, the *Acts and Monuments of the Church, &c.*, commonly called *Fox's Book of Martyrs*.

Fox (Charles James), an illustrious statesman and orator, was born on the 13th of January, 1749, and was the second son of Henry lord Holland. He enjoyed the full advantage of a public education, having been sent to Eton, during the mastership of Dr. Barnard, and under the private tuition of Dr. Newcome, the late primate of Ireland. Though, in the traditionary history of Eton, Mr. Fox is better remembered for his extravagances than for his literary industry, yet he by no means neglected the proper business of the place. From Eton he was removed to Oxford, where his associates and mode of life continued nearly the same. At both places he was so lavishly supplied with money, that similar supplies became necessary to the companions who wished to keep pace with him in his amusements; and larger sums were, about that period, risked at the gaming table than was ever previously known to be the case, either at school or college. From Oxford Mr. Fox set out on a tour to the continent, during which his expenses were supplied by his father with an injudicious indulgence, which betrayed him into habits of unbounded extravagance.

On his return to England, and at the age of nineteen, he was elected into parliament for Midhurst. Here he was the advocate, under the duke of Grafton, and afterwards under lord North, of the unpopular proceedings against Wilkes, and against the liberty of the press. As his talents gave him early importance, he was placed, in 1770, on the board of Admiralty; and, in 1772, promoted to the Treasury. But, on the death of his father in 1774, finding himself possessed not only of an independence, but perhaps too of more freedom of action, he attached himself to the opposition. Whether the minister had disappointed his ambitious solicitations, or

was himself disappointed with Mr. Fox's support in some favorite design, it is now impossible to discover: but, on the 12th of March, a new commission of treasury was issued; in which, as lord North laconically informed him, his name was not observable. He was thus left free to reprobate, with all his natural vehemence, the conduct of his former colleagues through the whole of that unhappy contest. Leagued in the same cause with Mr. Burke, his penetration enabled him immediately to perceive and justly to estimate the vast intellectual superiority of that accomplished senator, and under his tuition he, in a manner, recommenced and new-modelled his political studies. The brilliancy of his parliamentary course, during the American war, was attended with more public curiosity than public favor. In November, 1779, in a debate on the address, having used some expressions, which were interpreted by Mr. Adam into a personal insult, he was challenged by that gentleman; and, on the 27th, received a wound, by which he was for some time confined. On the arrangement of a new administration, the office generally held by the premier was given to the marquis of Rockingham; but Mr. Fox, and lord Shelburne, the secretaries of state, were understood to be the efficient ministers. On the 1st of July, the marquis of Rockingham died, and Mr. Fox, foreseeing that he would be outvoted in the cabinet, resigned his office.

When the Shelburne administration was formed, Mr. Pitt became chancellor of the exchequer, and having thus embraced a party which Mr. Fox had abandoned, an opposition began between them, which never ceased during the remainder of their lives. As the latter found himself now embarked in the same interest with his former opponent, lord North, a daily agreement in argument began to blunt the remembrance of past animosity. A cordial alliance, indeed, was gradually formed; and they united their power, to accomplish another revolution in the cabinet. From the number and attachment of their respective adherents, this was an easy achievement; and, on April 1783, the new allies took their seat on the treasury bench, Mr. Fox occupying his former office of foreign secretary. By a step so unexpected, this gentleman lost a portion of the popular favor, which he never afterwards recovered. Nor did the coalition long remain in power. The bill which they brought forward for the government of India was made the pretext for expelling them, and Mr. Pitt triumphed over his antagonists. In the debates which took place between this period and that of the French Revolution, he bore a distinguished part; as he did, likewise, in the impeachment of Mr. Hastings.

The French Revolution now took place, and Mr. Fox, on the 9th of February, 1790, pronounced its unqualified panegyric. On this topic Mr. Fox had ultimately the disappointment of drawing on himself the bitter censure of his friend and preceptor, Mr. Burke, and it terminated on the next mention of the subject (4th of May, 1791), in a total breach. In 1794 the duke of Portland, and others of Mr. Fox's former adherents, who had separated from him partially in 1792, completed their separation by the acceptance of offices. About the same period a number of his friends, consi-

dering with regret the lowness of his circumstances, made a private subscription for the purpose of providing him with a comfortable annuity. Among the chief contributors to this design were some of those who had recently quitted his party, but still retained their attachment to his person; and who thus gave the most unequivocal testimony of its constancy and warmth. It is unnecessary to follow Mr. Fox through the detail of his parliamentary conduct, which consisted in a regular condemnation of the war, and the measures by which it was conducted. He seemed uniformly to act on a conviction that the war, having originated from the folly or ambition of the minister, might be terminated at his discretion; and we cannot wonder that, under this conviction, he lavished the charges of weakness, infatuation, and profligacy, against one who persisted in a criminality so desolating and destructive. Disgusted at length with an unavailing opposition, Mr. Fox, in 1797, took the resolution of discontinuing his attendance; and the loss of popularity which he incurred by this proceeding was increased, during the mutiny of the fleet, in 1797, by his forcing a parliamentary discussion of the subject (for he had at this time renewed his attendance) and by seizing an opportunity to impute the evil to his antagonists, at the risk of exasperating and prolonging it to the country. Mr. Fox resided much at St. Ann's Hill, a pleasing retreat near Chertsey, where he indulged himself in pursuits of rural or classical elegance. Devoting part of the day to study, as we have been informed was his custom through life, he about this time began a reperusal of the best Greek writers. About this time, also, he projected a history of the early part of the reign of James II., which he did not live to complete. In 1798 Mr. Fox having at a numerous meeting of the Whig club, proposed for a toast 'The sovereignty of the people of England,' a certain disrespect which this seemed to imply towards the actual Sovereign made the latter strike his name from the list of his Privy Counsellors. No sooner had access to France been facilitated by peace, than Fox repaired to Paris, and was honored with the public and particular notice of Buonaparte. Soon after his return, the offensive measures of France occasioned a renewal of the war. This Mr. Fox resisted, and his opposition can be imputed to no sinister motive; when we consider that his great opponent was no longer minister, and that the power of Mr. Addington was likely to be more precarious in war than in peace.

Immediately after the death of Mr. Pitt, Mr. Fox and lord Grenville, with their respective friends, were called into office, the former again holding the seals of foreign secretary. As Mr. Fox had strongly and uniformly recommended peace, it was natural that he should lose no time in accomplishing his favorite object. The abolition of the slave trade was another object for which he had strenuously contended, and to this he enjoyed the pleasure of obtaining the full and final consent of parliament. So far was he, however, from succeeding in his pacific measures, that, within a few weeks after his accession to office, he found himself constrained to extend hostilities to Prussia, and had the mortification to discover that France was not actuated by that desire of

peace, and that readiness to treat on fair and equal terms, for which he had always given her credit. But, though he saw the negotiation assume a hopeless aspect, he was not destined to outlive its actual rupture. In the middle of June he made his last appearance in parliament, being immediately after confined by a dropsical complaint, the progress of which was too rapid for medical aid to resist. Towards the end of August he was with difficulty removed to the villa of the duke of Devonshire, at Chiswick, where he breathed his last on the 13th of September, 1806, having lived exactly fifty-seven years and eight months.

FRACASTOR (Jerome), an Italian poet and physician, born at Verona in 1482. He was skilled in the belles lettres, and in the arts and sciences. He was intimately acquainted with cardinal Bembo, Julius Scaliger, and other great men of his time. He died of an apoplexy at Casi near Verona, in 1553, and in 1559 the town of Verona erected a statue in honor of him.

FRANCIS (Sir Philip), a whig politician of modern times, was the son of the translator of Horace, and was born in Ireland in 1740. He went out to Portugal with the British envoy in 1760; and on his return obtained a situation in the war-office under lord Barrington. In 1773 he went to the East Indies, when he became a member of the Bengal council, and distinguished himself by his opposition to the measures of governor Hastings. In 1781 Mr. Francis returned to England, and was chosen M.P. for Yarmouth in the Isle of Wight. In the house of commons he joined the opposition; and, on the impeachment of Mr. Hastings, actively supported his accusers. He came into office with the whig administration, and was honoured with the order of the bath. He died in 1818.

FRANKLIN (Benjamin), LL. D. and F. R. S., one of the most celebrated philosophers and politicians of the eighteenth century, was born at Boston, January the 6th, 1706. He was the son of Josias Franklin, a tallow-chandler, descended from an ancient English family. From ten to twelve years of age he worked at his father's business; but his inclination for books determined the latter to make him a printer, though his elder brother James was already of that profession. To this brother he was accordingly bound apprentice, and by his rapid proficiency in the business soon became of great use to him, though he was often treated rather tyrannically. Meantime he improved himself in arithmetic and other branches of science, as well as in composition, by writing anonymous essays for his brother's paper, *The New England Courant*. He next removed to Philadelphia, and in the end of 1724 sailed for London, where he obtained the best employment, first in Palmer's printing office, and afterwards in Watt's. He had been only eighteen months in London, when a proposal was made to him by his friend, Mr. Denham, of returning to Philadelphia. He engaged Franklin as his clerk and book-keeper, and to superintend the goods he was carrying back to America. Denham dying in February, 1727, our author engaged once more as a printer with Keimer, and after this, set up a printing-office, in company with Hugh Meredith, a fellow-workman. His success was far beyond his most sanguine expectation. In 1731 his

love of literature led him to set on foot, first a private, and afterwards a public library, which, in 1742, was incorporated by the name of the Library Company of Philadelphia. In 1732 he began to publish Poor Richard's Almanack, a work which he rendered remarkable by its numerous valuable and concise moral maxims, which he at last collected into one humorous address to the reader, entitled *The Way to Wealth*. In 1736 he entered on his political career, by being appointed clerk to the general assembly of Pennsylvania. In 1737 he was appointed post-master. In 1738 he formed the first company for preventing damage by fires, and soon after got an insurance office erected. In 1744, during the war between France and Britain, the French and Indians having made inroads upon the frontiers of the province, he proposed a voluntary association for its defence which was approved of, and immediately signed by 1200 citizens, who chose Franklin their colonel. But he was then too deeply engaged in philosophical and political pursuits, to accept of that honor. He was elected a member of the General Assembly, where he supported the rights of the citizens in opposition to the proprietaries. Franklin had now conducted himself so well in his office of post-master to the province, that in 1765 he was appointed deputy post-master general for the British colonies. Yet none of these public avocations prevented his making important discoveries in science. The Leyden experiments in electricity having rendered that science an object of general curiosity, Franklin applied himself to it, and soon distinguished himself so eminently in that science, as to attract the attention and applause of not only the count de Buffon, and other French philosophers, but even of Louis XV. himself. He was the first who thought of securing buildings from lightning; and he was also the first inventor of the electrical kite. His theories were at first opposed by the members of the Royal Society in London; but in 1755, when he returned to that city, they voted him the gold medal; he was likewise admitted a member of the society, and had the degree of LL.D. conferred upon him. When the war broke out between Britain and France, he returned to America, to take a share in the public affairs of his native country. About 1753 he set on foot the Pennsylvania hospital. In 1754, the American colonies having suffered much by the depredations of the Indians on their frontiers, he drew up a plan of union (called the Albany plan, from the place where they met), which was at last rejected by the assemblies, as giving too much influence to the president, who was to be appointed by the king; and disapproved of by the British ministry, as giving too much power to the representatives of the people. In 1757 he restored tranquillity to the province, by an amicable and equitable settlement of the differences that had long subsisted between the proprietaries and the people, as to taxation. In 1766 he travelled into Holland and Germany, and in 1767 he visited France. Returning to England in 1767, he was examined before the house of commons concerning the stamp act. In 1773, having been appointed agent for Pennsylvania, he again came over to England, while the disputes between Great Britain and America were on the point of coming to ex-



B. FRANKLIN.



C. FOX.



ST. P. FRANCIS.



ST. L. FORTESCUE.



J. FOX.



FRACASTOR.



J. FOSTER.



E. LE FORT.



FOOTE.

tremities. On the 28th of January, 1774, he was examined before the privy council on a petition, as agent for Massachusetts's Bay, but this petition, being disagreeable to ministry, was precipitately rejected, and Dr. Franklin was soon after removed from his office of post-master general. He was now looked upon by government with such a jealous eye, that it was proposed to arrest him as a fomentor of rebellion. The Dr. however privately departed for America in the beginning of 1775. Being elected a delegate to the continental Congress, he had a principal share in bringing about the revolution, and declaration of independency. In 1776 he was deputed by Congress to Canada, to persuade the Canadians to throw off the British yoke. On his return to Philadelphia, Congress sent him to finish the negociations of Mr. Silas Deane. This important commission was readily accepted by the Dr., though then in the seventy-first year of his age. The event is well known. In 1777 he was regularly appointed plenipotentiary from Congress to the French court.

Franklin arrived at Philadelphia in September, 1785, and was received amidst the acclamations of a vast multitude, who conducted him in triumph to his own house. In a few days he was visited by the members of Congress and the principal inhabitants. He was afterwards twice elected president of the assembly. In 1787 he was appointed a delegate from Pennsylvania, for revising the articles of confederation; and signed the new constitution in the name of the state. He died on the 17th of April, 1790.

FREDERICK II., surnamed the Great, king of Prussia, one of the greatest warriors the present age has produced, was born in 1712. At seven years of age he was put under military tuition, and at eight he was furnished with a small arsenal, stored with all sorts of arms proportioned to his age and strength. Endued, however, with a taste for the arts, he devoted to their cultivation every moment he could escape the vigilance of his guardians. During the life of his father, who acted the part of a tyrant, and even, on one occasion, resolved to put him to death, Frederick lived principally in retirement. In 1740 he ascended the throne. The possession of a kingdom did not abate Frederick's passion for literature, though to this he was now obliged to superadd the qualities and labors of a great king. His war with the queen of Hungary, however, which took place almost immediately after his accession, for some time prevented him from taking such an active part in literary matters as he was inclined to do. After the peace, by which he obtained Silesia, he gave full scope to his passion for literature; and, in the interval betwixt the conclusion of the first war and beginning of that of 1756, he composed most of his works; particularly his *History of My Own Time*. The exploits he performed, during the seven years of his unequal contest with Austria, Russia, France, and the Empire, are almost incredible; and it is amazing how the fortitude and resolution of any man could enable him to sustain the difficulties which during this period he encountered.

In 1778 he once more took arms to prevent Austria from obtaining Bavaria. Soon after the peace of 1763, his body had begun to bend, and his head to incline to the right side: by degrees he became very infirm; he was tormented with the gout, and subject to frequent indigestion. He expired on the 17th of August, 1786.

FRIEND (John), an English physician and author, born at Croton, in Northamptonshire, in 1675. In 1704 he was chosen professor of chemistry in the university of Oxford. In 1705 he attended the earl of Peterborough to Spain, as physician to the army there; and upon his return, in 1707, published an account of the earl's expedition. In 1712 he attended the duke of Ormond in Flanders, as his physician; and, in 1716, was admitted a fellow of the college of physicians in London. He sat M. P. for Launceston in Cornwall in 1722; and in March, 1722, he was committed to the Tower on suspicion of being concerned in Atterbury's Plot, but was soon released on bail. Upon the accession of George II. he was appointed physician to the queen, who showed the utmost esteem for him. He died in London in 1728. His works were published together in Latin, folio, 1733, and dedicated to the queen.

FREINSHEMIUS (John), a learned and elegant author, born at Ulm in 1608. He published supplements to Livy, Tacitus, and Quintus Curtius, in sixty books. He wrote likewise Notes upon Quintus Curtius, and some other Latin classics; and died in 1660.

FRERON (Elias Catherine), a French author and reviewer, born at Quimper in 1719, was educated among the Jesuits, but quitted their society in 1739. In 1749 Freron commenced his *Letters on certain Writings of the Times*, which extended to thirteen volumes. He then began his *Années Littéraires*, which he continued till his death in 1776. Besides the above he wrote, *Miscellanies*, *Les Vrais Plaisirs*, and Part of a Translation of Lucretius.

FROISSARD, or FROISSART (John), a chronicler and poet, was born at Valenciennes in 1337. He was canon and treasurer of Chimay in Hainault. His chief work is a Chronicle of the Transactions in France, Spain, and England, from 1326 to 1400. Monstrelet continued it down to 1466. It was translated in the reign of Henry VIII. by lord Berners, and latterly by Mr. Jolmes of Hafod. Froissard resided long in the court of queen Phillippa, wife of Edward III. He died about 1410.

FULLER (Thomas), D.D., an historian and divine, was born at Aldwinkle, Northamptonshire, in 1608, and studied at Cambridge. In his twenty-third year his merit procured him a fellowship and a prebend. He was afterwards appointed rector of Broad Windsor, and lecturer of the Savoy; but, upon the pressing of the covenant, he retired to Oxford, and soon after accompanied Hopton as his chaplain in the army. Upon the Restoration he recovered his prebend, was appointed chaplain to Charles II., and created D.D. His principal works are, *A History of the Holy War*; the *Church History of Britain*; and a *History of British Worthies*. He died in 1661.

G.

GAINSBOROUGH (Thomas), a painter, was born at Sudbury, in Suffolk, in 1737. We first hear of our young artist as rambling in the woods, and sketching the scenery of this neighbourhood. At length he came to London, and is said at first to have practised modelling figures of animals. He also made drawings for the engravers, and painted and sold small landscapes. At last he had recourse to portrait painting, by which means he supported himself for some time, and then married and removed to Ipswich, and subsequently to Bath, where he enjoyed great reputation. In 1774 he returned, however, to London, and quickly rose to acknowledged and indeed unrivalled excellence in the landscape department of his profession. Gainsborough died of a cancer in the neck, August the 2nd, 1788.

GALBA (Servius Sulpicius), emperor of Rome, the seventh of the Cæsars, was born the 24th of December A.A.C. 5. He was gradually raised to the highest offices of the state, and exercised his power in the provinces with the greatest equity. Expressing his disapprobation of the emperor's oppression in the provinces, Nero ordered him to be put to death; but he escaped, and was publicly saluted emperor. When seated on the throne he suffered himself to be governed by favorites, who oppressed the citizens. Such irregularities greatly displeased the people; and Galba refusing to pay the soldiers the money he had promised them, they assassinated him in the seventy-third year of his age, and eighth month of his reign.

GALEN (Claudius), prince of the Greek physicians after Hippocrates, was born at Pergamus, in Asia Minor, A.D. 131. Galen, having finished his studies, chose physic for his profession, studied the works of Hippocrates, and at length resolved to travel, and to embrace every opportunity of inspecting on the spot the plants and drugs of various countries. Galen had been four years at Pergamus, after his return, when some commotions induced him to settle at Rome, but his superior skill, and the respect shown him, created him so many enemies among his brethren of the faculty, that he was obliged to quit that city, after having resided there four or five years. He had not long however returned to Pergamus, when he was recalled by the emperors Aurelius and Verus. After their death he retired to his native country; where he died about A.D. 200.

GALILEO (Galilei), the famous mathematician and astronomer, was the son of a Florentine nobleman, and born in 1564. In 1592 he was chosen professor of mathematics at Padua; and during his abode there invented the telescope; or, according to others, improved that instrument. In 1611 Cosmo II., grand duke of Tuscany, sent for him to Pisa, where he made him professor of mathematics; and soon after inviting him to Florence, gave him the office and title of his principal

philosopher and mathematician. Having ventured, in 1613, to assert the truth of the Copernican system, he was cited before the inquisition; and, after some months' imprisonment, was released upon a promise, that he would renounce his heretical opinions, and not defend them by word or writing. But having, in 1632, published at Florence his Dialogues, he was again cited before the inquisition, and committed to the prison of that court. On June 22d, N.S. 1632, he was sentenced to abjure his errors in the most solemn manner; was to be committed to the prison of their office during pleasure; and, for three years, to repeat once a-week the seven penitential psalms. This sentence Pope Urban VIII. mitigated, by confining him in the Medici palace at Rome, and finally to his own country house, near Florence, where he spent the remainder of his days. He died in January, 1642.

GAMA (Vasco de), a Portuguese admiral, celebrated for his discovery of the passage to the East Indies, by the Cape of Good Hope, was born at Synes; and, in 1497, was sent to the Indies by king Emanuel; he returned in 1502, and sailed thither again with thirteen vessels richly laden. He was made viceroy of the Indies by king John III., and died at Cochin on the 24th of December, 1525.

GARDINER (Stephen), bishop of Winchester, and chancellor of England, was born at Bury St. Edmunds, in 1483. He was natural son to Richard Woodville, the brother of queen Elizabeth, wife to Edward IV., and was educated at Cambridge. He signed the divorce of Henry VIII. from Katherine of Spain; abjured the pope's supremacy; and wrote *De Verâ et Falsâ Obedientiâ*, in behalf of the king; yet in Edward VI.'s reign he opposed the Reformation, and was imprisoned; but was liberated by queen Mary. He drew up the articles of marriage between her and Philip II. of Spain, and was violent against the reformers. He died in 1555.

GARDINER (colonel James), a brave and pious officer in the army, was born at Carriden, January the 10th, 1688; was educated at Linlithgow. He served very early as a cadet; and, at fourteen years of age, bore an ensign's commission in a Scots regiment in the Dutch service, wherein he continued till 1702; when he received a similar commission in a British regiment from queen Anne, which he bore in the famous battle of Ramillies. In this memorable action, being sent on a desperate service, he very narrowly escaped with his life. He rose through the regular gradations of rank, and in 1743 became colonel of a regiment of dragoons, at the head of which he fell, fighting bravely, at the battle of Preston Pans, on the 21st of September, 1745. In his younger years he plunged so deep into every fashionable vice, that his companions styled him the happy rake. But he became as eminently distinguished for piety as he had formerly been for profanity.



GALBA.



GALEN.



FRERON.



FREINSHEMIUS.



FREIND.



FROISSARD.



GAINSBOROUGH.



R. FULLER.



FREDERICK II.



GARRICK (David), the Roscius of his age and country, was born at the Angel Inn, Hereford, in 1716. His father, captain Peter Garrick, was of a French refugee family. Garrick received the first rudiments of his education at Litchfield; which he afterwards completed at Rochester. On the 9th of March, 1736, he was entered at Lincoln's Inn. He soon quitted the law, and followed the business of a wine merchant; but at last he gave way to the irresistible bias of his mind, and joined a company of comedians at Ipswich, by the name of Lyddle. He burst at once upon the world, in 1740-1741, in all the lustre of perfection, at the little theatre in Goodman's Fields. The character he first performed was Richard III., to witness which the theatres at the west end of the town were soon deserted. Being offered advantageous terms for performing in Dublin, in 1741, he went over to Ireland. In the following winter he engaged with Fleetwood, then manager of Drury Lane: where he continued till the year 1745, when he again went over to Ireland, as joint manager, with Sheridan, of the theatre royal in Smock Alley. Thence he returned to England, and engaged for the season of 1746 at Covent Garden. This was his last performance as an hired actor; for in the close of that season Fleetwood's patent for Drury Lane being expired, Garrick and Lacy purchased the property of it, with the renovation of the patent; and in the winter of 1747 opened it. He continued in the full enjoyment of fame to the period of his retirement, and his universality of excellence never once admitted of a competitor. Notwithstanding the numberless avocations attendant on his profession as an actor, and his station as a manager, his active genius frequently burst forth in various dramatic and poetical productions; and his innumerable prologues and epilogues have been greatly admired. He retired from the stage in 1776, and died on the 20th of January, 1779.

GARTH (Sir Samuel), a poet and physician, of a good family in Yorkshire. He studied at Cambridge, where he took the degree of M. D. in 1691, and was admitted into the college of physicians at London in 1693. He zealously promoted the erecting of the dispensary for the relief of the sick poor. This having exposed him to the resentment of others of the faculty, he ably ridiculed them, in a poem called the Dispensary. He was one of the most eminent members of the Kit-Kat Club. Upon the accession of George I. Dr. Garth was knighted, and made physician to his majesty and the army. He had then gone through the office of censor of the college in 1702; and had a very extensive practice. He died in January, 1718-19.

GASCOIGNE (George), an English poet in the reign of queen Elizabeth. He was born in Essex, and educated at Oxford and Cambridge. Thence he removed to Gray's Inn, but, having a genius too volatile for the law, he travelled, and for some time served in the army in the Low Countries. He afterwards went to France, and became enamoured of a Scottish lady, and married her. At length he returned to England, and settled in Gray's Inn, where he wrote most of his poems. The latter part of his life he spent in his native village of Walthamstow, where he died in 1578. His plays, first

printed separately, were afterwards reprinted with other poems, in 2 vols. 4to. in 1577 and 1587.

GAY (John), a poet, was born at Exeter. He was designed for a mercer, but having a small fortune, and considering the attendance on a shop as a degradation, he resolved to indulge his inclination for the Muses. In 1712 he became secretary to the duchess of Monmouth, and in 1714 accompanied the earl of Clarendon to Hanover. On queen Anne's death, he returned to England, where he was taken particular notice of by queen Caroline, then princess of Wales; and in 1726 dedicated his Fables, by permission, to the duke of Cumberland. Being, in 1727, offered the place of gentleman usher, to one of the youngest princesses, he thought proper to refuse it; and some warm remonstrances were made on the occasion by his friend and patron the duke of Queensberry, who withdrew from the court in consequence. The profits of his poems he lost in 1720 in the South Sea scheme. But the encouragement he met with from the public soon made ample amends for these disappointments. In 1727 8, appeared his Beggar's Opera; the success of which was not only unprecedented, but almost incredible. In consequence of this success, Gay was induced to write a second part, which he entitled Polly. But the disgust subsisting between him and the court, together with the report of his having written seditious pamphlets, occasioned a prohibition from the lord chamberlain. A very considerable sum, however, accrued to him from the publication of it. He wrote several other dramatic pieces, and many valuable ones in verse. He died in December, 1732.

GAZA (Theodore), a celebrated Greek, born at Thesalonica, in 1398. His country being invaded by the Turks, he retired into Italy; where he at first supported himself by transcribing ancient authors. In 1450 he was invited to Rome by Pope Nicholas V.; and in 1456, to Naples, by king Alphonso: who dying in 1458 he returned to Rome, where cardinal Bessarion procured him a benefice. He translated from the Greek into Latin, Aristotle's History of Animals, Theophrastus on Plants, and Hippocrates's Aphorisms; and into Greek, Scipio's Dream, and Cicero's Treatise on Old Age. He wrote a Grammar and several other works in Greek and Latin; and died at Rome in 1478.

GELLERT (Christian Furchtegott), a poet and critic, was born in 1715 at Haynichen, near Freyberg, in Saxony. In 1734 he went to Leipsic to study theology. He afterwards became private tutor to young gentlemen of fortune. In 1744 he took the degree of M.A., and published the following year, the first volume of his Fables, some plays, and a novel. In 1748 appeared the second volume of his Fables, and a work called Consolations for Valetudinarians. In 1751 he was made professor extraordinary of philosophy at Leipsic; he died 13th December, 1769.

GENTILESCHI (Horatio), an Italian painter, born at Pisa in 1563. After painting with great reputation in various parts of Italy, he removed to Savoy, thence to France, and at last came to England, upon the invitation of Charles I., who appointed him lodgings in his

court, with a considerable salary. The most remarkable of his performances in England, were the ceilings of Greenwich and York house. After twelve years residence in England, he died in 1647, and was buried in the Queen's Chapel at Somerset House.

GEORGE LEWIS I., the first British sovereign of the house of Brunswick, was the son of the elector of Hanover, and was born in 1660. In 1682 he married his cousin Sophia Dorothea, of Zell, a union which was not productive of felicity. In 1706, he was created duke of Cambridge, and in 1714, he succeeded Queen Anne. The Scotch rebellion in 1715, and the South Sea Bubble, in 1720, were the principal events of his reign. He died at Osnaburgh, June the 11th, 1727.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS II., son of George I., was born in 1683, married the princess Caroline, of Brandenburg-Anspach, in 1705, and succeeded his father in 1727. His reign was marked by the rebellion in Scotland, in 1745, and by two wars, the first of which was terminated by the peace of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, and the second by the peace of Paris, in 1762. In the first, a victory was gained, by George in person, over the French, at Dettingen. The second, under the auspices of the great Chatham, then only William Pitt, raised the British nation to the highest pitch of glory. George II. died at Kensington, by the rupture of the right ventricle of the heart, on the 25th of October, 1760.

GEORGE III., grandson of George II., and son of Frederick, prince of Wales, and the princess of Saxe-Gotha, was born on the 4th of June, 1738, and ascended the throne in 1760. His reign was one of the longest, and at once the most disastrous and the most glorious, in the British annals. The struggle with America ended in that noble portion of the empire being severed from the parent country. The contest with revolutionary and original France, after having lasted for nearly a quarter of a century, and cost a frightful amount of treasure and of blood, was at last triumphantly closed. The sovereign was, however unconscious of the triumph. In 1789, he was attacked by insanity, from which, however, he recovered. But in 1810, he again became a victim to it, and he never recovered his reason. Blindness also was added to his other calamities. He died on the 29th of January, 1820. George III. was married in 1761 to the princess Charlotte Sophia of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

GEORGE IV., the present sovereign of the British empire, son of George III., was born August 12th, 1762; married Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, daughter to the duke of Brunswick, April the 8th, 1795; became regent in 1810; and succeeded to the throne on the 29th of January, 1820.

GERARDE (John), an English surgeon and botanist, was born at Nantwich, in Cheshire, in 1545. He practised as a surgeon in London, where also he became gardener to lord Burleigh; he himself had also a large botanic garden in Holborn. His great work is his *Herbal*, printed in 1597. Gerade died in 1607.

GERBIER (Sir Balthazar) a painter of Antwerp, born in 1592, who distinguished himself by painting small figures in distemper. King Charles I. was so pleased

with his performances that he invited him to court, where he was in great favor. He was knighted, and sent to Brussels, where he long resided as agent for that monarch. He died in 1667.

GESNER (Conrad), M. D., a physician and naturalist, born at Zurich in 1516. He taught medicine and philosophy at Lausanne, with extraordinary reputation, and excelled so much in natural history, that he was surnamed the German Pliny. He died December the 9th, 1465, leaving many works behind him, on botany, medicine, grammar, natural history, &c. Of these the principal are, *A History of Animals, Plants, and Fossils*; *Bibliotheca Universalis*; a Greek and Latin Lexicon. Boerhaave emphatically styled him *Monstrum Eruditionis*, 'a prodigy of learning.'

GESNER (Solomon), the celebrated author of the *Death of Abel*, was born at Zurich in 1730. When he arrived at a proper age, he chose his father's profession, viz. that of a printer. The success of his poem, called *Night*, emboldened him to publish a pastoral romance, called *Daphnis*, in three cantos. The applause deservedly bestowed upon this performance, induced him to give his *Idylls* to the press. His *Death of Abel* first appeared in 1758. These were succeeded by various other works, some of which are dramatic. He died of a paralytic attack in 1788, aged fifty-eight.

GIBBON (Edward), Esq., a celebrated English historian, was born at Putney in Surrey, April 27th, 1737. His constitution till his fifteenth year was extremely feeble. In 1745 he was sent to the grammar-school at Kingston; in January, 1749, to that of Westminster; and in April, 1752, to Oxford, where he matriculated in Magdalen College; the professors of which he blames greatly for their remissness and inattention to his moral conduct and principles. In consequence of this he became a convert to the Roman Catholic faith in his sixteenth year. To cure the young Catholic of his errors, and bring him back to the Protestant faith, his father sent him to Switzerland, and entrusted him to the tutorage of a Calvinist minister at Lausanne. Under his tuition he made rapid progress, and was also soon reclaimed from the errors of popery. In spring, 1758, he was recalled to England, and well received by his father; and he now finished his work, entitled *Essai sur l'étude de la Littérature*, which he published in 1761, 12mo. Previous to this period, he had been appointed a captain of the South Hampshire militia, in which he served two years. At the peace in 1763 he went abroad; and after visiting Paris, returned to his favourite residence at Lausanne. Having spent some time there, he made the tour of Italy. Upon his return to Hampshire in 1765, he found his father in pecuniary difficulties, and, to relieve him, consented to the sale of part of the estate. After commencing a history of the revolutions of Switzerland, which he suppressed, he engaged in a journal entitled *Memoires Littéraires de la grand Bretagne*, and published 2 vols. for 1767 and 1768. Bishop Warburton having about this time published an *Interpretation of the Sixth Book of Virgil's Æneid*, he criticised it with equal asperity and success. Of his *History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, the 1st vol. was



S. GARDINER.



VASCO DE GAMA.



GAZA.



GAY.



GARRICK.



G. GASCOIGNE.



GARRIL.



GALILEO.



J. GARDINER.



published in 1776, and met with extraordinary success; the 2d and 3d vols. appeared in 1781; and the 4th, 5th, and 6th, in 1787, established Mr. Gibbon's fame as an historian. Being introduced into the house of commons as M. P. for Liskeard in 1774, he uniformly supported the administration during the American war; and upon the French revolution he adopted Mr. Burke's creed. Soon after the downfall of lord North's administration, he returned to Lausanne; but his Swiss friend dying, and French politics prevailing in Berne, he left his Paradise, as he styled it, and returned to London in June, 1793. He did not however enjoy this retreat long, for he died at London, on the 16th of January, 1794.

GIBBONS (Grinling), a modern carver and statuary, was born in London of Dutch parents about the middle of the last century. He was patronised by Charles II., and James II.; and gave to wood and coin, to marble and to bronze, the lightness of flowers. His principal remaining works are, the wooden throne at Canterbury, the monument of viscount Camden, at Exton in Rutlandshire, the font in St. James's Church, the statue of Charles II. at Charing Cross, and that of James II. in the Privy Garden. He died in 1721.

GIBBS (James), A. M. a celebrated Scottish architect, born at Aberdeen in 1674. His father was a merchant of that city. Young Gibbs was educated at the Marischal College, where he took his degree of A. M. About 1694 he travelled into Holland, where he spent some years with an eminent architect; and where, in 1700, he was introduced to the earl of Mar, who assisted him with money and recommendatory letters, to enable him to complete himself under the best Italian masters. About 1710 he left Italy, and returned to England. An act being passed for building fifty new churches, Mr. Gibbs gave a specimen of his abilities by planning and executing St. Martin's Church, St. Mary's in the Strand, and several others. Among many other beautiful edifices planned by him, and built by his direction, we shall only mention the Radcliffe Library at Oxford; the King's College, Royal Library, and Senate House at Cambridge; and the duke of Newcastle's monument. He died 5th of August, 1754.

GIBSON (Richard), an English painter, commonly called the Dwarf, was originally page to a lady; who, observing his genius for painting, generously had him instructed. He devoted himself to Sir Peter Lely's style and copied his pictures to admiration. He was in great favor with Charles I., who made him his page of the back-stairs; and he had the honor to instruct in drawing queen Mary II., and queen Anne, when princesses. He married Anne Shepherd, who was also a dwarf. Gibson died in the seventy-fifth year of his age; and his wife, having survived him almost twenty years, died in 1709, aged eighty-nine.

GIFFORD (Andrew), D.D., a dissenting divine and antiquary, born August 17th, 1700. He was educated at Tewkesbury, under the Rev. Mr. Jones, and Dr. Ward. He was ordained and settled at London, February 5th, 1730. In 1754 the Marischal College of Aberdeen presented him with a diploma. He was also admitted a member of the Society of Antiquaries, and,

in 1757, was appointed assistant librarian to the British Museum. He died on the 19th of June, 1784.

GILPIN (Bernard), an English divine, was descended from an ancient and honorable family in Westmoreland, and born in 1517. Being brought up in the Roman Catholic religion, he, for some time, defended it; but at length embraced the doctrines of the Reformation. During the reign of Mary he was more than once in danger of being brought to the stake. When he was set at liberty he returned to his living of Houghton le Spring, where he was received by his parishioners with the sincerest joy. Upon the deprivation of the popish bishops, he was offered the see of Carlisle, which he declined; and, confining his attention to his rectory, discharged all the duties of his function in the most exemplary manner. His sincere piety, liberal charity, and strict attention to his pastoral duties, have never been exceeded, and rendered him an object of universal love and admiration. This excellent divine, who deservedly obtained the glorious titles of the Father of the Poor, and the Apostle of the North, died in 1583, in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

GIRARDON (Francis), a French architect and sculptor, born at Troyes in 1627. Louis XIV. sent him to Rome with a pension of 1000 crowns. At his return to France he labored for the royal palaces, and the gardens of Versailles and Trianon. The mausoleum of cardinal de Richelieu, in the Sorbonne, and the equestrian statue of Louis XIV. in the Place de Vendome, are reckoned his best performances. He was professor, rector, and chancellor, of the Academy of Painting and Sculpture; and inspector-general of all the works done in sculpture. He died in 1715.

GLÜCK (Christopher), a musician and composer, was born in Bohemia in 1716. After visiting Italy he came to England in 1745, and published three operas. He then returned to the continent; and in 1764 produced his Orfeo, which became very popular. This was followed by other pieces of equal excellence; and, on going to Paris, he had the honor of introducing there a new style of music. He died at Vienna in 1787. He wrote, besides his operas, some able letters on music.

GODOLPHIN (Sidney), earl of Godolphin, was born in Cornwall, and educated at Oxford. He was one of those who voted for the exclusion of the duke of York; notwithstanding which he was employed by James II., and on the flight of that monarch Godolphin voted for a regency. Under William and Mary he was made a commissioner of the treasury, and during the reign of queen Anne he was at the head of this department. In 1706 he was created earl of Godolphin; but four years afterwards was obliged to retire from office. His death took place in 1712.

GOLDSMITH (Oliver), was born at Roscommon, in Ireland, in 1729. After being instructed in the classics, he was placed in Trinity College, Dublin, about the end of 1749. He turned to the study of physic; and, after attending some courses of anatomy in Dublin, proceeded to Edinburgh in 1751, where he studied medicine. His benevolent disposition soon involved him in difficulties; and he was obliged precipitately to leave

Scotland, in consequence of an engagement to pay a considerable sum for a fellow-student. He now passed over to the continent, many parts of which he visited on foot; and sometimes was indebted for his subsistence to his flute, which procured him a welcome among the peasants. During Goldsmith's continuance in Switzerland he assiduously cultivated his poetical talents. While he was there he sent the first sketch of his delightful poem, *The Traveller*, to his brother, a clergyman in Ireland. At length, his curiosity being satisfied, he bent his course towards England, and arrived at Dover the beginning of the winter of 1758. When he came to London his cash did not amount to two livres, and he eagerly embraced an offer which was made him soon after to assist in an academy at Peckham. Having obtained some reputation, by the criticisms he had written in the *Monthly Review*, Mr. Griffith, the proprietor, engaged him in the compilation of it; and, resolving to pursue the profession of an author, he returned to London, as the mart where abilities meet distinction and reward. The late Mr. Newbery became a patron to him, and introduced him as one of the writers in the *Public Ledger*, in which his *Citizen of the World* originally appeared, under the title of *Chinese Letters*. His fortune now began to improve, and he emerged from his shabby apartments near the Old Bailey to the politer air of the Temple, where he took handsome chambers, and lived in a genteel style. The publication of his *Traveller*, and his *Vicar of Wakefield*, was followed by the performance of his comedy of the *Good-natured Man*, at Covent Garden theatre, and placed him in the first rank of the poets of the eighteenth century. He sustained his reputation by the *Deserted Village*; and various other works, from which he derived large emoluments; but though he cleared £1800 in one year, his circumstances were not in a prosperous situation; partly owing to his liberality, and partly to a habit of gaming, of the arts of which he knew very little. Before his death he published the prospectus of a *Universal Dictionary of Arts and Sciences*; and, as his friends, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Dr. Johnson, and others, had undertaken to furnish him with articles, he entertained the most sanguine expectations from it. The undertaking, however, did not meet with that encouragement from the booksellers which he had expected; and this he lamented almost to the last hour of his life. He had been for some years afflicted, at times, with a violent stranguary, which, united with the vexations he suffered, brought on a kind of habitual despondency. In this unhappy condition he was attacked by a nervous fever, which terminated in his death, on the 4th of April, 1774.

GOLTZIUS (Henry), an engraver and painter, born in 1558, at Mulreck, in the duchy of Juliers. He travelled through Germany into Italy, in which journey he adopted a singular disguise, making his servant pass for his master, while he himself appeared as a servant, kept by the other merely for his skill in painting. Thus concealed, he enjoyed life in all its variety. On his return he settled at Haerlem, where he died in 1617. No man ever surpassed, and few have equalled, him

in the command of the graver and freedom of execution.

GRÆVIUS (John George), a learned writer in the seventeenth century. In the 24th year of his age the elector of Brandenburg made him professor at Duisbourg. In 1658 he was invited to Deventer to succeed his former master Gronovius. In 1661 he was appointed professor of eloquence at Utrecht; and, in 1673, professor of politics and history. He fixed here, and refused several advantageous offers. He died in 1703, aged seventy-one. His *Thesaurus Antiquitatum et Historiarum Italiae*, &c., and other works are well known.

GRAY (Thomas), a celebrated poet, was born in Cornhill, in 1716. He was educated at Eton, where he contracted a friendship with Horace Walpole, and with Mr. Richard West. Mr. West and Mr. Gray were both intended for the bar; but the latter was diverted from that pursuit by an invitation to accompany Mr. Walpole in his travels; which he accepted. When he returned, finding himself in narrow circumstances, yet with a mind not disposed for active employment, he retired to Cambridge, and devoted himself to study. Soon after his return, his friend West died: and the melancholy impressed on him by this event may be traced in his admired *Elegy* written in a country church-yard. From the winter of 1742 to his death his residence was at Cambridge; except between 1759 and 1762; when, on the opening of the British Museum, he took lodgings in Southampton-Row, in order to have recourse to the Harleian, and other MSS. About 1747 Mr. Mason, the editor of Mr. Gray's poems, was introduced to him. This laid the foundation of an intimacy which continued without interruption till Mr. Gray's death. About 1760 Mr. Gray finally revised his celebrated *Elegy* written in a country church-yard. This was the most popular of all our author's publications. It ran through eleven editions in a very short time. From 1759 to 1762, he generally resided in London. In July, 1768, he obtained the professorship of Modern History in the university of Cambridge. He died in 1771.

GREGORY XIII. a native of Bologna, succeeded Pius V. in 1572. He was the most deeply versed in the canon and civil law of any in his time. He ornamented Rome with many fine buildings and fountains. He corrected Gratian's *Decretals*, and wrote learned notes on them. But his chief merit lies in his alteration of the *Kalendar*, which was effected under his orders by Lewis Lilio. He died in 1585.

GRESHAM (Sir Thomas,) an opulent merchant in London, was born in 1519. His father was king's agent at Antwerp, and Sir Thomas, being appointed to the same office in 1551, removed to that city with his family. This employment was suspended, on the accession of queen Mary, but was restored to him again. Queen Elizabeth knighted him, and made him her agent in foreign parts. About this time he built a large mansion on the west side of Bishopsgate Street, since named Gresham College. He now proposed to build an exchange for the merchants to meet in, instead of walking in the open street; and offered, if the citizens



S. GESNER.



C. GESNER.



GEELLERT.



GERBIER.



J. GERARDE.



H. GENTILESCHI.



J. GIBBS.



G. GIBBONS.



GIBBON.



GOLTZIUS.



GIRARDON.



GOLDSMITH.



GRAVIVUS.



GLUCK.



EARL GODOLPHIN.



A. GIFFORD D.D.



B. GILPIN.



R. GIBSON.







GRAY.



GROSE.



GUSTAVUS I.



GROTIUS.



GRONOVIVS.



GREVILLE.



GRESHAM.



GUSTAVUS II.



GREGORY XIII.

would provide a proper piece of ground, to build it at his own expence; which being accepted, he fulfilled his promise. On the 29th of January 1570, when the new edifice was opened, the queen came and dined with the founder; and caused a herald with a trumpet to proclaim it by the name of the Royal Exchange. In pursuance also of a promise to endow a college for the profession of the liberal sciences, he made a testamentary disposition of his house in London for that purpose. He left several other benefactions, and died in 1579.

GREVILLE (Fulke), lord Brook, a poet and miscellaneous writer, born in 1554, began his education at a school in Shrewsbury: thence he went to Oxford, and afterwards to Cambridge. He next visited foreign courts, and, on his return to England, was introduced to queen Elizabeth, by his uncle Robert Greville; and by means of Sir Henry Sidney, lord president of Wales, was nominated to some lucrative employments in that principality. He continued a constant attendant at court, and a favourite with the queen to the end of her reign; during which he obtained various preferments, and was several times elected M. P. for Warwickshire. On the accession of James I. he was installed knight of the Bath: and obtained a grant of the ruinous castle of Warwick, which he repaired at a considerable expence. In 1614 he was made under treasurer, chancellor of the exchequer, one of the privy council, and gentleman of the bed chamber; and in 1620 he was created a baron. He was also privy-counsellor to king Charles I., in the beginning of whose reign he founded a history lecture in Cambridge. Having thus attained the age of seventy-four, he fell by the hands of an assassin, one of his own domestics, who immediately stabbed himself. Lord Brook is the author of several pieces in prose and verse.

GRONOVIVS (John Frederic), a critic, born at Hamburg in 1613. Having travelled through Germany, Italy, and France, he was made professor of polite learning at Deventer, and afterwards at Leyden, where he died in 1671. He published, *Diatribes in Statii, &c.*; *De Sestertiis*; correct editions of Seneca, Statius, Livy, Pliny's Natural History, Tacitus, Aulus Gellius, Phædrus, &c., with notes; and other works.

GROSE (Francis), Esq., F. A. S., an English antiquary, was born in 1731. He wrote, *The Antiquities of England and Wales*, in 8 vols. 4to.; *The Antiquities of Scotland*, 2 vols. 4to.; *The Antiquities of Ireland*, 2 vols. 4to.; *A Treatise on Ancient Armour and Weapons*, 4to., 1785, with a supplement in 1789; *A Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue*, 8vo.; *Military Antiquities*, 2 vols. 4to.; *The History of Dover Castle*, 4to.; *A Provincial Glossary, with a Collection of Local Proverbs and Popular Superstitions*, 8vo.; *A Guide to Health, Beauty, Honor, and Riches*, 8vo.; *Rules for Drawing Caricatures*, 8vo.; *The Olio: a collection of Essays*, 8vo. He died on the 12th of May, 1791. He had great skill in drawing; and, being of an agreeable, humorous, and communicative disposition, he was much esteemed in the extensive circle of his friends.

GROTIUS (Hugo), or more properly Hugh de Groot, was born at Delft, in 1583. At fifteen he had attained

great knowledge in philosophy, divinity, and civil law; and a yet greater proficiency in polite literature. In 1598 he accompanied the Dutch ambassador into France, and was honored with several marks of esteem by Henry IV. He took his degree of LL.D. in that kingdom; and, at his return to his native country, pleaded at the bar before he was seventeen years of age. He was not twenty-four when he was appointed attorney-general. In 1613 he settled at Rotterdam, and was nominated syndic of that city. The same year he was sent to England, on account of the disputes respecting the right of fishing in the northern seas; but he could obtain no satisfaction. He was afterwards sent to England, to persuade the king and the principal divines to favor the Arminians; and he had several conferences with king James I. on that subject. On his return to Holland his attachment to Barneveldt involved him in great trouble; for he was seized, and sentenced, in 1619, to perpetual imprisonment, and to forfeit all his goods and chattels. But after having been treated with great rigor for above a year and a half in his confinement, he was delivered by the artifice of his wife, who having observed that his keepers, who had often fatigued themselves with searching a great trunk of foul linen, which used to be washed at Gorcum, now let it pass without opening it, concealed him in it. He now retired into France, where Louis XIII. settled a pension upon him. Having resided there eleven years he returned to Holland; but, his enemies renewing their persecution, he went to Hamburg; where, in 1634, Christina of Sweden made him her counsellor and sent him ambassador into France. After having discharged this office above eleven years, he returned to give an account of his embassy, and in his journey visited Amsterdam. He was introduced to the queen at Stockholm; and begged dismissal, that he might return to Holland. As he was returning, the ship in which he embarked was cast away on the coast of Pomerania; and, being sick, he continued his journey by land; but he was forced to stop at Rostock, where he died on the 28th of August, 1645. He composed a great number of works, the principal of which are, *De Jure Belli et Pacis*; *A Treatise on the Truth of the Christian Religion*; *Commentaries on the Holy Scriptures*; *The History and Annals of Holland*; and a great number of letters, all written in Latin.

GUSTAVUS I., king of Sweden, son of Eric Vasa, duke of Gripsholm. Christian II. of Denmark, having made himself master of Sweden, confined Gustavus at Copenhagen; but he, making his escape, wandered long in the forests, till the cruelties of the tyrant having occasioned a revolution, he was first declared governor of Sweden, and then, in 1513, elected king. He introduced Lutheranism into his dominions, and died in 1560.

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, THE GREAT, king of Sweden, was born at Stockholm in 1594, and succeeded his father Charles IX. in 1611. He espoused the cause of the Protestants in Germany, who were oppressed by Ferdinand I. He was a great warrior, and gained many victories, but was killed in the battle of Lutzen, where his troops won the victory, in November 1632.

H.

HAMILTON (John), the twenty-fourth bishop of St. Andrews, was the natural son of James, the first earl of Arran; and one of queen Mary's privy council, and a steady adherent to her interest. He baptized her son; and was made lord privy seal and lord treasurer. By the regent earl of Murray he was declared a traitor, and obliged to seek shelter among his friends. Being in the castle of Dumbarton, when it was taken, he was carried to Stirling, where, on April the 1st, 1570, he was hanged on a tree.

HAMPDEN (John), Esq., of Hampden, a celebrated patriot, descended of an ancient family in Buckinghamshire, was born at London in 1594. He was cousin german to Oliver Cromwell, and in 1609 was sent to Magdalen College, Oxford, whence he went to the inns of court, where he made a considerable progress in the law. He was elected a member of parliament in 1626; and served in all the succeeding parliaments in the reign of Charles I. In 1636 he became universally known, by his refusal to pay ship-money, as being an illegal tax; upon which he was prosecuted; and his conduct throughout this transaction gained him great celebrity. On January the 3rd, 1644, the king ordered articles of high treason and other misdemeanors to be prepared against lord Kimbolton, Mr. Hampden, and four other members of the House of Commons, and went to that house to seize them: but they had retired. In the beginning of the civil war he commanded a regiment of foot, and was of great service to the parliament at the battle of Edge-hill. He received a mortal wound in the shoulder in an engagement with prince Rupert, on the 18th of June, 1643, at Chalgravefield in Oxfordshire; and died on the 24th.

HANDEL (George Frederick), an eminent composer, born at Halle, in Upper Saxony, on the 24th of February, 1684. His father was a physician. During his infancy young Handel amused himself with musical instruments, and made considerable progress in the science before he was seven years of age. His propensity for music at last became so strong that his father, who designed him for the law, forbade him to touch an instrument. Handel, however, privately conveyed a small clavichord to a room in the uppermost part of the house, to which he constantly stole when the family were asleep; and thus made such advances in his art as enabled him to play on the harpsichord. He was first noticed by the duke of Saxe Weissenfels, who persuaded his father to let him follow his inclinations. On his return to Halle, Handel was placed under Zackaw, the organist of the cathedral; and at nine years of age he began to compose church services for voices and instruments. At fourteen he far excelled his master, and was sent to Berlin, where his abilities soon recommended him to the king, who frequently made him presents. After this he went to Hamburg, where the opera was little in-

ferior to that of Berlin. Though yet but in his fifteenth year, he became composer to the house: and the success of Almeria, his first opera, was so great, that it ran thirty nights without interruption. During his stay here, which was about four or five years, he also composed a considerable number of sonatas, which are now lost. In his nineteenth year Handel took a journey to Italy, where he was received with the greatest kindness by the prince of Tuscany, as well as by the grand duke. After staying about a year in Florence he went to Venice, where he composed his opera called *Agrippina*, which was performed twenty-seven nights successively, with the highest applause. From Venice he proceeded to Rome, and thence to Naples; after which he paid a second visit to Florence: and at last, having spent six years in Italy, set out for his native country. In his way thither he was introduced at the court of Hanover, when the elector (afterwards George I.) offered him a pension of 1500 crowns, as an inducement to continue. This offer he declined, on account of his having promised to visit the court of the elector palatine. The elector generously ordered him to be told, that his acceptance of the pension should not restrain him from his promise, but that he should be at full liberty to be absent a year or more. In 1710 he arrived in England: operas were then a new entertainment here, and Handel set a drama called *Rinaldo*, which was performed with uncommon success. Having staid a year in this country he returned to Hanover; but, in 1712, again came over to England. He now found the nobility very desirous that he should resume the direction of the opera house in the Hay Market; and queen Anne having added her authority to their solicitations, and conferred on him a pension of £200 a year, he remained in Britain till the death of the queen and the accession of George I.; who added a pension of £200 a year to that bestowed by queen Anne; and this was soon after increased to £400, on his being appointed to teach the young princesses music.

In 1715 Handel composed his opera of *Amadige*; but from that time to 1720 he composed only *Teseo* and *Pastor Fido*. About this time a project was formed by the nobility for erecting a kind of academy at the Hay Market, to secure to themselves a constant supply of operas composed by Handel, and performed under his direction. No less than £50,000 were subscribed for this scheme, and it was proposed to continue the undertaking for fourteen years. The academy was now firmly established, and Handel conducted it for nine years with great success; but quarrels then arose with the subscribers, his audience dwindled away, and the offended nobility raised a subscription against him, to carry on operas in the play-house in Lincoln's Inn Fields. Against this opposition Handel bore up four years: three in partnership with Heidegger, and one by him-





T. HARNER.



HAWKE.



HANDEL.



HAMPDEN.



S. HARRINGTON.



S. I. LAWRENCE.



W. HARVEY.



J. HAMILTON.



HAWKESWORTH.

self: but at last, having spent all he was worth in a fruitless opposition, he desisted; he was deranged for some time after, and his right arm was rendered useless by a stroke of the palsy. In this deplorable situation he was sent to the baths of Aix-la-Chapelle; from which he received relief. Returning to England, in 1736, his Alexander's Feast was performed with applause at Covent Garden. The success and splendor of the Haymarket was by this time so much reduced by mismanagement, that lord Middlesex undertook the direction of it himself, and applied to Handel for composition. He accordingly composed his operas called Faramondo and Alessandro Severo, for which, in 1737, he received £1000. In 1738 he had £1500 from a single benefit. After having tried a few more operas at Covent Garden, without success, he introduced that species of music called oratorios, which at first met with little success; so that in 1741 Handel again quitted England, and went to Dublin. His Messiah here brought him into universal favor. In nine months he had restored his affairs; and on his return to England, in 1742, found the public more favorably disposed towards his oratorios. His Messiah became a great favorite; and Handel, with a generous humanity, determined to perform it annually for the benefit of the Foundling Hospital. In 1743 he had a return of his paralytic disorder; and in 1751 became quite blind. This last affliction sunk him into the deepest despondency; and, finding it impossible to manage his oratorios alone, he was assisted by Mr. Smith. During the latter part of his life his mind was often disordered, yet at times it appears to have resumed its full vigor, and he composed several songs, choruses, &c. On the 6th of April, 1759, his last oratorio was performed, at which he was present, and he died on the 14th. On the 20th he was buried in Westminster Abbey.

HARMER (Thomas), an oriental scholar and biblical critic, was a native of Norwich, where he was born in 1715. His best work is *Observations on divers parts of Scripture*, illustrated by the accounts of Travellers in the East, 4 vols. 8vo. He died in 1788, minister of a dissenting congregation at Wottesfield, Suffolk.

HARRINGTON (Sir John), an English poet, the son of John Harrington, esq., who was committed to the Tower by queen Mary, for holding a correspondence with her sister Elizabeth; who, when she came to the crown, stood sponsor to this son, and afterwards knighted him. Before he was thirty, he published a translation of the *Orlando Furioso*. A collection of his works has been printed, entitled *Nugæ Antiquæ*. He was created a knight of the bath by James I., and in 1603 lord Harrington. He attended the princess Elizabeth, after her marriage with the elector palatine, and died at Worms, August the 24th, 1613, aged fifty-one.

HARVEY (William), M. D., an eminent English physician of the seventeenth century, took his degree of M. D. at Cambridge; was afterwards admitted into the college of physicians in London, and was appointed lecturer of anatomy and chirurgery. In these lectures he opened his discovery relating to the circulation of the blood; which he communicated to the world in his

Exercitatio Anatomica de motu Cordis et Sanguinis. He was physician to James I. and Charles I., and adhered to the royal cause. In 1651 he published his *Exercitationes de generatione Animalium*. In 1654 he was chosen president of the college in his absence; but, as he could not discharge the duties, he desired them to choose Dr. Pringle. As he had no children, he settled his paternal estate upon the college, and in 1653 he built a library and a museum. He was present at the first feast, instituted by himself, together with a commemoration speech in Latin, to be spoken annually: and he appointed a handsome stipend for the orator, and also for the keeper of the library and museum, which are still called by his name. He died in 1657.

HAWKE (Edward), lord Hawke, a British admiral, was the son of a barrister, and entered into the navy early. In 1734 he obtained the command of a man of war, and distinguished himself in the engagement in 1744, wherein the British fleet was commanded by Matthews, Lestock, and Rowley. In 1747 he was made rear-admiral of the White, when he defeated a large French fleet, and captured five ships of the line; on which he was created a knight of the bath. In 1759 he defeated admiral Conflans off Belleisle, and was rewarded with a pension of £2000 a-year. In 1765 he was appointed vice-admiral of Great Britain, and first lord of the admiralty. In 1776 he was created a British peer, and died in 1781.

HAWKINS (Sir John), an admiral under queen Elizabeth. He was born in Devonshire. He was rear-admiral of the fleet which she sent against the Spanish Armada, and had a great share in that glorious victory. He was afterwards made treasurer of the navy. But his memory is disgraced by his having been the first European who carried off slaves from the coast of Africa, and introduced that inhuman traffic into the West Indies. Queen Elizabeth herself, while she honored his bravery by knighthood, threatened him with the divine vengeance for this practice. He died in the West Indies in 1595.

HAWKWOOD (Sir John), a general, the son of a tanner at Sible Hedingham in Essex, was born in the reign of Edward III. He was bound apprentice to a tailor in London; but, being pressed into the army, was sent abroad, where he signalised himself as a soldier in France and Italy, and particularly at Pisa and Florence. He commanded with great ability and success in the army of Galeazzo, duke of Milan; and was in such high favor with Barnabas, the duke's brother, that he gave him his natural daughter, with an ample fortune. He died at Florence in 1394.

HAYDN (Joseph), a celebrated musical composer, born in Lower Austria, in 1733. His father was a wheel-wright, and placed in such circumstances that he could neither give his son an education suited to a liberal profession, nor procure for him instruction in that art for which he manifested an early and an ardent predilection. He was accustomed to sing to his father's harp the simple tunes which, without any knowledge of music, his father played; and he acquired a little acquaintance with different instruments under the tuition

of a schoolmaster, his relation. From this school he was taken to Vienna, to sing in the choir of the imperial chapel. Reuter, who was maestro de capello of the cathedral, was here sensible of his merits and foresaw his fame. At the age when his voice began to change, Haydn was dismissed from the choir; after which, during a course of years, he endured all the rigor of adverse fortune, finding it very difficult to earn even a bare subsistence. Haydn gave lessons, and performed at orchestras and musical parties; and his indigence kept him secluded from society: an old worn-eaten harpsichord was his sole source of happiness. At last he had the good fortune to have as his pupil a Miss Mortini, a relation of Metastasio; and at her house he obtained his board gratis during three years. Afterwards he removed to one of the suburbs. About that time he engaged himself as director of the choir of the Charitable Brothers, in Leopoldstadt, at a salary of sixty florins per annum. Fortune at length smiled on him, and he obtained the patronage which he merited. He came to England in 1791, and returned to Germany in 1796. During his stay he composed many pieces, and met with those rewards and that admiration which he so well deserved. He continued his labours with increasing applause and glory during half a century, to the time of his death in 1809. His principal works are, *The Creation and the Seasons*.

HEARNE (Thomas), an antiquary, and classical editor, was born at White Waltham, Berkshire, where his father was parish clerk and school-master, about 1678. He was sent in 1696 to Edmund Hall, Oxford, where he was employed by Dr. Mill and Dr. Grabe in the collation of MSS., and obtained his degrees in arts: in 1701 he was made assistant to Dr. Hudson, the keeper of the Bodleian Library, when he greatly improved Hyde's Catalogue of that Literary Collection. In 1712 he was appointed second librarian; and in 1715 architypographer and esquire beadle of the civil law; but he soon resigned these offices, through scrupling to take the oath of allegiance. He however continued to reside at Edmund Hall, where he died June 10th, 1735. His labors were almost exclusively those of an editor. He published editions of Livy, Justins, and Eutropius; but his publications chiefly consist of the monastic and other ancient chronicles of our history.

HENDERSON (John), an English actor, born in London, March 8th, 1746. He first appeared at Bath with uncommon applause, in the character of Hamlet in 1772. In the course of that and the four subsequent seasons he represented Richard III., and other principal characters, with increasing reputation. All this time, however, Garrick and Foote refused to admit him on the London theatre. But in 1777 Colman, having purchased Foote's patent, engaged him, and he was well repaid by the public; for in the first thirty-four nights no less than £4500 was drawn. In the winter he was engaged by Mr. Sheridan at £10 a-week for two years at Drury Lane. In 1778 and 1779 he went to Ireland. He was now as much courted by the managers as he had formerly been slighted; but his drama drew fast to a close. His last performance was

in the character of Horatius, in the Roman Father, November 3rd, 1785. He was soon after seized with a fever, which carried him off on the 25th of that month.

HENRY I., king of England, whose learning obtained for him the appellation of Beauclerc, was the youngest son of William the Conqueror, was born in 1068, and seized the throne in 1100, on the death of William Rufus, his elder brother Robert, being then absent in Normandy. A contest ensued between the brothers, which, after been having suspended by a treaty, at length ended in the capture and imprisonment of Robert. Among the principal acts of his life are, the conquest of Wales, the establishment of a standard of weights and measures, and the granting of a charter of liberties. Henry died in Normandy in 1135.

HENRY II., king of England, son of Geoffrey Plantagenet and the empress Maud, was born in 1133, and succeeded Stephen in 1154. He was a great sovereign; but his reign was disturbed by wars with France and Scotland, the contest with the imperious Becket, and rebellions of his own children, stimulated by their mother. In 1172 he conquered Ireland. He died in 1189.

HENRY III., king of England, born in 1207, succeeded his father John in 1216. At the moment of his accession England was a prey to civil war; and it was again afflicted by that scourge towards the close of his reign, the barons having formed a league against his arbitrary sway. At the battle of Lewes, Henry, his brother, and his son, were taken prisoners; but the barons were finally overthrown, at the battle of Evesham, in 1265. Henry, not a bad man, but a bad monarch, closed his long and inglorious reign in 1272.

HENRY IV., king of England, son of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, was born in 1367. He deposed Richard II., and seized on the crown in 1399; and thus gave rise to the sanguinary struggle between the houses of York and Lancaster. Two attempts were made, by the insurrections of Percy and the archbishop of York, to expel him from the throne, but they were both frustrated. He died in 1413.

HENRY V., king of England, was born at Monmouth, in 1388. In his youth he was wild and dissolute; but he displayed talents and valor at the battle of Shrewsbury, and in action against the Welsh. On his accession to the throne he discarded his licentious companions and habits. In 1415 he invaded France, reduced Harfleur, and gained the battle of Agincourt on the 25th of October. He, nevertheless, withdrew his army from the French territory. In 1418, taking advantage of the distracted state of the country, he made a second invasion of France. By the treaty of Troyes, in 1420, he obtained the hand of the French king's daughter, and the succession to the throne. While the contest still continued between him and the dauphin, Henry died at Vincennes in 1422.

HENRY VI., king of England, born at Windsor in 1421, was but ten months old on the death of his father, Henry V. He was proclaimed at Paris, as at London, and for several years the genius and valor of his uncle, the duke of Bedford, maintained the authority of the youthful king over a part of France. Charles VII.,





ST. HAWKWOOD.



HERRING.



HERSCHEL.



HAYDN.



HERODOTUS.



HEARNE.



HERBELOT.



HENDERSON.



HERACLES.

however, at length succeeded in recovering full possession of the kingdom. In 1444 Henry married Margaret of Anjou: a union which excited much dissatisfaction. The wars of the houses of York and Lancaster now broke out, and were carried on with infinite slaughter and varying success for many years, till the battles of Barnet and Tewkesbury consummated the ruin of Henry. He was murdered in the Tower in 1471.

HENRY VII., king of England, the son of the earl of Richmond, and of Margaret of the house of Lancaster, was born in 1458. After the battle of Tewkesbury he retired into Wales, and afterwards into France. Edward IV., and Richard III., vainly endeavoured to get him into their power. In 1485 he landed in England at the head of a small body of troops, and the battle of Bosworth, on the 22nd of August, put him in possession of the crown. By marrying Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV., he united the rival houses of York and Lancaster. His reign lasted twenty-four years, and was disturbed by the insurrections of Lovel and Stafford, of Lambert Simnel, of the people of Durham and Yorkshire, of Perkin Warbeck, and of the men of Cornwall. He died April the 22nd, 1509.

HENRY VIII., king of England, son of Henry VII., was born in 1491, and ascended the throne at the age of eighteen. Like Nero's, the early years of his reign gained him applause, and, like Nero's, the latter years of it were deeply stained with crime. He was married to six wives, of whom he divorced two, Catherine of Arragon, and Anne of Cleves; and consigned two to the scaffold, Anna Boleyn and Catherine Howard. By his book against Luther he obtained from the Pope the title of Defender of the Faith; but, the Pope having refused to separate him from Catherine of Arragon, he threw off the Papal yoke, destroyed the monasteries, and assumed the denomination of Head of the Church. His impartial injustice and cruelty persecuted alike the Catholics and the Reformers. It has been said of him, and truly, that he never spared man in his anger, or woman in his lust. This detestable tyrant, whose barbarities were seconded by contemptible parliaments, died in 1546.

HERACLITUS, a famous Ephesian philosopher, who flourished about the sixty-ninth Olympiad, in the time of Darius Hystaspis. He is said to have continually bewailed and wept for the wicked lives of men; contrary to Democritus, who made the follies of mankind a subject of laughter. At last, out of hatred to mankind, he retired to the mountains, where he contracted a dropsy, by living on herbs, which killed him at sixty years of age. His writings gained him great reputation.

HERBELOT (Bartholomew d'), a French writer, eminent for his oriental learning, born at Paris in 1625. He travelled several times into Italy, where he obtained the esteem of some of the most learned men of the age. Colbert, being at length informed of Herbelot's merit, recalled him to Paris, and obtained a pension for him of 1500 livres: he afterwards became secretary and interpreter of the oriental languages, and royal professor of the Syriac tongue. He died at Paris in 1695. His principal work is entitled *Bibliothèque Orientale*.

HERODOTUS, an ancient Greek historian, the son

of Lyxus and Dryo, born at Halicarnassus in Caria, in the first year of the seventy-fourth Olympiad, about A. C. 484. Halicarnassus being at that time under the tyranny of Lygdamis, Herodotus retired to Samos; whence he travelled over Egypt, Greece, Italy, &c., and acquired the knowledge of the history and origin of many nations. He then began to digest the materials he had collected, and composed that history which has preserved his name ever since. He wrote it in the Isle of Samos. There is ascribed also to Herodotus a life of Homer, which is usually printed at the end of his work. He is believed to have died at Thurium, in Italy, at an advanced age.

HERRING (Thomas), archbishop of Canterbury, the son of the rector of Walsoken in Norfolk, was born in 1693. He was educated at the grammar school of Wisbeach, and at Jesus College, Cambridge; was afterwards chosen fellow of Corpus Christi, and continued a tutor there upwards of seven years. Having entered into orders in 1719, he successively obtained various preferments. In 1737 he became bishop of Bangor, and in 1743 archbishop of York. When the rebellion broke out in 1745, and the king's troops were defeated at Prestonpans, he convened the nobility, gentry, and clergy of his diocese, and addressed them in an animated speech; which had such an effect, that a subscription ensued, to the amount of £40,000. On the death of Dr. Potter, in 1747, he was translated to the see of Canterbury; but in 1753 was seized with a violent fever, which brought him to the brink of the grave; and, after languishing about four years, he died on the 13th of March, 1757.

HERSCHELL (Sir William), LL. D., the distinguished astronomer, was son of a musician of Hanover, born November the 15th, 1738. He was destined by his father for his own profession, and placed at the age of fourteen in the band of the Hanoverian guards. Quitting this regiment abruptly, he arrived in England in 1757; and succeeded in conducting several concerts, oratorios, &c., in the palatinate of Durham, and the neighbourhood. In 1766 he became organist at Halifax; and subsequently at the Octagon Chapel, Bath. He had now for some time devoted his leisure hours to the mathematics and astronomy; and set about constructing a telescope for himself: he soon produced a seven, a ten, and a twenty feet reflector. From this period he gradually withdrew from his musical engagements. Late in 1779 he began a survey of the heavens with a seven feet reflector, and, after eighteen months' labor, discovered, on the 13th of March, 1781, a new planet, which he named the *Georgium Sidus*. This gave him the patronage of his late majesty; who, by the settlement of a handsome salary, enabled him to devote the rest of his life to astronomy, at Datchet, near Windsor, and at Slough; where he commenced the erection of his forty feet telescope, and completed it in 1787. In 1802 Herschell laid before the Royal Society a catalogue of 5000 new nebulae, nebulous stars, planetary nebulae, and clusters of stars, which he had discovered; and received from the university of Oxford the honorary degree of doctor of laws, which was followed up, in 1816, by the Guelphic order of knighthood from the regent. He

continued his astronomical observations till within a short period of his death, which took place at Slough in August, 1822.

HEVELIUS, or **HEVELKE** (John), an astronomer of the last century, was born at Dantzic in the year 1611. He was the first who discovered a libration in the moon, and he made several important observations on the other planets. He also discovered several fixed stars, which he named the firmament of Sobieski, in honour of John III., king of Poland. In 1663 and 1669 he published a description of the instruments with which he made his observations, under the title of *Machina Cœlestis*. He died in 1687.

HOARE (William), was born in the year 1707, of respectable parents, at Eye in Suffolk. He discovered an early disposition for painting; and, after he left school, his father carried him to London, and placed him under the tuition of Grisoni, an Italian painter. He next visited Rome, where he placed himself in the school of Francisco Imperiali, and was the fellow pupil of Pompeo Battoni. During a residence of nine years in Italy he made numerous copies of the historical works of the great masters, and he returned to England filled with visionary hopes, and an ardent love of his profession. Finding himself a stranger in London, he accepted an invitation from some of his friends at Bath, and there found such constant employment, in painting portraits, that he was induced to settle in that city. From the study of Rosalba's pictures, he added the practice of crayons to that of oil-painting, and carried it to a degree of excellence second only to the powers of that celebrated paintress. Residing at a distance from the metropolis, where the competition of younger artists was continually accelerating the advance of English art, he retained to the last the style which he had adopted in the Italian school. On the formation of the Royal Academy he was elected one of the original members, and was a constant exhibitor for many years. He died at Bath in 1792.

HOBBS (Thomas), born at Malmesbury in 1588, was the son of a clergyman. He completed his studies at Oxford, and, being afterwards patronized by the Devonshire family, attended one of the sons in his travels through France and Italy, during which he translated *Thucydides*. In 1631 the countess dowager of Devonshire desired to put the young Earl under his care, who was then about the age of thirteen. In 1634 he republished his translation of *Thucydides*. He accompanied his noble pupil to Paris and Italy, and at Pisa he became known to Galileo, soon after which he returned with the earl to England. Afterwards, foreseeing the civil wars, he went to seek a retreat at Paris. In 1642 Mr. Hobbes first printed a few copies of his book *De Cive*, which raised him many adversaries, who charged him with instilling dangerous principles. While in France Sir Charles Cavendish proved a constant friend and patron to Mr. Hobbes; who, by engaging, in 1645, in a controversy about squaring the circle, became so famous, that in 1647 he was recommended to instruct Charles II. in mathematics. In 1647 was printed in Holland, by M. Sorbriere, a more complete edition of his

De Cive; and in 1650 was published at London a treatise entitled *Human Nature*; and another, *De Corpore Politico*. All this time he had been digesting his principles into a complete system, called the *Leviathan*, which was printed at London in 1650 and 1651. In 1660 he obtained from the king an annual pension of £100. In 1669 he was visited by *Cosmo de Medicis*, who gave him ample marks of his esteem, and by foreign ambassadors and other strangers, who were curious to see so celebrated a person. In 1672 he wrote his own *Life* in Latin verse, when he had completed his eighty-fourth year; and in 1674 he published a poetical version of the four books of *Homer's Odyssey*; which were so well received, that he translated the whole *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, which he gave to the world in 1675. About this time he went to spend the remainder of his days in Derbyshire; where he published several pieces, to be found in his works. He died in 1679.

HOGARTH (William), the celebrated painter, was born in 1697, or 1698, in the parish of St. Martin, Ludgate. 'He was bound,' says Mr. Walpole, 'to a mean engraver of arms on plate; but, before his time was expired, he felt the impulse of genius, and that it directed him to painting.' The first piece in which he distinguished himself as a painter is supposed to have been a representation of *Wanstead Assembly*. From the date of the earliest plate that can be ascertained to be his work, it is supposed that he began business for himself about 1720. Engraving of arms and shop bills was his first employment. The next was to design and furnish plates for booksellers. There are many family pictures by Hogarth, in the style of serious conversation pieces, still existing.

In 1730 Mr. Hogarth married the only daughter of Sir James Thornhill. The union was without the approbation of Sir James, who, considering the youth of his daughter, then barely eighteen, and the slender finances of her husband, as yet an obscure artist, was not easily reconciled. Soon after this period, however, Hogarth began his *Harlot's Progress*; and was advised by Lady Thornhill to have some of the scenes in it placed in the way of his father-in-law. Accordingly, one morning, Mrs. Hogarth conveyed several of them into his dining-room. When he arose he enquired whence they came; and, being told, he said, 'Very well; the man who can furnish representations like these can also maintain a wife without a portion.' He soon after, however, became reconciled and generous to the young couple. In 1732 Hogarth ventured to attack Mr. Pope, in a plate called *The Man of Taste*. In 1733 the third scene of his *Harlot's Progress* introduced him to the notice of the great. In 1745 Hogarth sold about twenty of his capital pictures by auction; and in the same year acquired additional reputation by the six prints of *Marriage à la Mode*. Soon after the peace of *Aix-la-Chapelle* he went over to France, and was taken into custody at Calais, while he was drawing the gate of that town; a circumstance which he has recorded in his picture entitled *O the Roast Beef of Old England!* published March 26th 1749. In 1753 he appeared in the character of an author, and published a 4to. volume entitled the *Analysis*





LORD HOOD.



HOMER.



HOARE.



HOLBEIN.



ST. J. HOLL.



HEVELIUS.



HOGARTH.



HOLLAND.



HOBBS.

of Beauty. About 1757 his brother-in-law, Mr. Thornhill, resigned the place of king's serjeant-painter in favor of Mr. Hogarth. He died in 1762.

HOLBEIN (Hans or John), a painter born at Basil in Switzerland, in 1498, learned the rudiments of his art from his father, who was also a painter. In the town-house of Basil he painted our Saviour's Passion; and in the fish market of the same city Death's Dance, and a Dance of Peasants, which were very much admired. He staid some years longer at Basil, till his necessities made him comply with Erasmus's persuasions to go to England. Having in a manner begged his way to England, he presented a letter of recommendation from Erasmus to Sir Thomas More. Sir Thomas, being then lord chancellor, received him kindly, and kept him in his house between two and three years. The chancellor, having now adorned his apartments with the productions of this great painter, resolved to introduce him to Henry VIII., who immediately took him into his service. Holbein died of the plague at his lodgings at Whitehall, in 1554. He painted with equal excellence in every manner; in fresco, in water-colors, in oil, and in miniature. It is worthy of remark that he always painted with his left hand.

HOLLAND (Philemon), M. D., commonly called the translator-general of his age, was educated at Cambridge. He was long a schoolmaster at Coventry, where he also practised physic. He translated Livy, Pliny, Plutarch's Morals, Suetonius, Ammianus Marcellinus, Xenophon's Cyropædia, and Camden's Britannia, into English; and the geographical part of Speed's Theatre of Great Britain into Latin. He died in 1636, aged eighty-five.

HOLT (Sir John), eldest son of Sir Thomas Holt, serjeant at law, was born in 1642. He entered himself of Gray's Inn in 1658; and soon became an eminent barrister. In the reign of James II., he was made recorder of London, but lost his place for refusing to support the king's arbitrary measures. On the arrival of the prince of Orange, Holt was chosen a member of the convention parliament, and, as soon as the government was settled, he was made lord chief justice of the court of king's bench, and a privy counsellor. He continued chief justice twenty-two years, with great repute for steadiness, integrity, and thorough knowledge in his profession. Upon great occasions he asserted the law with intrepidity, though he thereby incurred by turns the indignation of both houses of parliament. He published some Reports, and died in 1709. He had a British abhorrence of the interference of the military in popular tumults.

HOMER, the prince of the Greek poets, flourished, according to Dr. Blair, about 900 B. C.; according to Dr. Priestley, 850; according to the Aurelian marbles, 300 after the taking of Troy; and, agreeably to them all, above 400 years before Plato and Aristotle. Seven cities disputed the glory of having given him birth. We have no authentic particulars of his life. The most regular account is that which goes under the name of Herodotus. Menalippus, a native of Magnesia, is said to have settled at Cumæ, where he married the daughter of a citizen called Homyres, and had by her a daughter, Critheis.

The father and mother dying, the young woman was left under the tuition of Cleonax, her father's friend, by whom she was seduced, and who, on her proving with child, sent her to Smyrna, to conceal the misfortune. Critheis was here delivered of Homer, whom she called Melesigenes, because he was born on the banks of that river. Phemius, a schoolmaster, married her, and adopted her son. After their death, Homer succeeded to the school; until a shipmaster named Mentès persuaded him to travel with him. This brought him to Egypt; whence he brought into Greece the names of their gods, the ceremonies of their worship, and a more improved knowledge of the arts. He also visited other parts of Africa and Spain; in his return whence he touched at Ithaca, where he was first troubled with a disease of his eyes. He was here informed of many things relating to Ulysses, which he afterwards inserted in his *Odyssey*; and, after much time spent in visiting the Peloponnesus and the islands, arrived at Colophon, where he lost his sight. He now returned to Smyrna, and finished his *Iliad*. Some time after, the low state of his finances obliged him to go to Cumæ, where his poems were highly applauded; but when he proposed to immortalise their town, if they would allow him a salary, he was answered that there would be no end of maintaining all the *ἄμφοι*, or blind men: hence he is said to have obtained the name of Homer. He afterwards wandered through several places to Chios, where he married, and composed his *Odyssey*. Some time after, having produced various verses in praise of the cities of Greece, especially of Athens and Argos, he went to Samos, where he spent the winter reciting them. In the spring he proceeded to Io, one of the Sporades, intending to continue his voyage to Athens. Landing, however, at Chios by the way, he fell sick and died, and was buried on the sea shore.

HOOD (Samuel Lord Viscount), an English admiral, entered as a midshipman in the navy in 1740, and six years after was promoted to a lieutenantcy; in 1754 he was made master and commander, and in 1759 post-captain. In 1778 he had the office of commissioner of Portsmouth dock-yard, but resigned it two years after, and was employed in the West Indies, where he preserved the isle of St. Christopher's, and was a rear-admiral at the defeat of de Grasse by Rodney. His services were rewarded with an Irish peerage. In 1784 he was M. P. for Westminster; but vacated his seat in 1788 on being made a lord of the Admiralty. In 1793 he signalled himself by the taking of Toulon and Corsica; in reward for which he was made a viscount, and governor of Greenwich Hospital. He died at Bath in 1816.

HOOGEVEEN (Henry), a Dutch author, born at Leyden in 1712. His parents, though poor, gave him a good education, and in 1732 he became assistant master in the academy of Gorcum, and in 1738 removed to Cuylenburg. In 1745 he settled at Breda; in 1761 at Dort; and in 1764 at Delft, where he died in 1794. His works are, an Edition of Vigerus de *Idiotismis Linguae Græcæ*. *Doctrina Particularum Linguae Græcæ*, 2 vols. 4to. Several Latin Poems, &c. *Dictionarium Analogicum Græcum*.

HOOKE (Richard), a learned divine, was born at

Heavy-trec, near Exeter, in 1553, and educated at Oxford. Dr. Jewel, bishop of Salisbury, in 1561 got him admitted one of the clerks of Corpus Christi College. In 1573 he was elected scholar. In 1577 he took the degree of M. A. and was admitted fellow. In July, 1579, he was appointed deputy professor of the Hebrew language. In 1581 he took orders; and came to London, where he was unfortunately drawn into a marriage with the termagant daughter of his hostess. Having thus lost his fellowship he continued in the utmost distress till 1584, when he was presented to the rectory of Drayton-Beauchamp, in Buckinghamshire. He subsequently obtained the mastership of the Temple. Here he met with considerable molestation from one Travers, lecturer of the Temple, and a bigoted Puritan. From this disagreeable situation he solicited archbishop Whitgift to remove him to some country retirement. Accordingly, in 1591, he obtained the rectory of Boscomb in Wiltshire, and a prebend in the church of Salisbury, of which he was also made sub-dean. In 1594 he was presented to the rectory of Bishop's-Bourne in Kent, where he died in 1600. His principal work is Ecclesiastical Polity, in eight books.

HOOPER (John), bishop of Worcester, was born in Somersetshire, and educated at Oxford. In 1518 he took the degree of A. B., and afterwards became a Cistercian monk; but, disliking his fraternity, returned to Oxford, and became somewhat of a Lutheran. In 1539 he was made chaplain and Steward to Sir John Arundel. But, being discovered to be a heretic, he was obliged to leave the kingdom. After continuing some time in France he returned, and lived with a gentleman named Saintlow: but, being again discovered, he escaped in a sailor's dress to Ireland; thence he embarked for the continent, and fixed his abode in Switzerland. Upon Edward's accession, Mr. Hooper returned once more. In 1550 he was consecrated bishop of Gloucester; and in 1552 was nominated to the see of Worcester, which he held in commendam with the former. But Mary had scarcely ascended the throne, before he was imprisoned, tried, and condemned to the flames. He suffered at Gloucester on the 9th of February, 1554.

HORNE (George), D. D., bishop of Norwich, was born at Otham in Kent, in 1730. He was educated at Maidstone, and took his degrees of M. A. and D. D. at Oxford. In 1753 he entered into orders, and was soon distinguished as a preacher. In 1776 he was elected vice-chancellor; and in 1781 bishop of Norwich. Having early adopted the principles of Hutchinson, he displayed his abilities in defending them. He wrote a Commentary on the Psalms, 2 vols. 4to.; Sermons, 5 vols.; and several other works. He died at Bath in 1792; and was much esteemed for his learning and piety.

HORTENSIVS (Lambert), a philosopher, historian, and poet, born at Utrecht in 1501, and studied at Louvain. He assumed this name because his father was a gardener. He was many years rector at Naarden, where he died in 1577. He wrote *De Bello Germanico*, and several other works.

HOUBRAKEN (Jacob), a celebrated portrait engraver, was born at Dort, in 1698. His works are distinguished by an admirable softness and delicacy of execu-

tion. They are pretty numerous; and, most of them being for English publications, are sufficiently known in this country. The greater part of the portraits of illustrious men published in London by I. and R. Knapton were his workmanship. He died at Amsterdam about 1790.

HOWARD (John), esq., commonly characterised by the epithet of the philanthropist, was the son of an upholsterer in St. Paul's Church Yard. He was born at Hackney in 1726; and was put apprentice to a grocer in Watling Street. His father died in 1742, leaving only this son and a daughter, to both of whom he bequeathed handsome fortunes. His constitution being very weak, the remaining time of his apprenticeship was bought up, and he applied himself to the study of medicine and natural philosophy. Falling into a nervous fever, while he lodged with a widow lady, he was nursed with so much care that he resolved to marry her out of gratitude. In vain did his friends expostulate with him upon the extravagance of such a proceeding, he being about twenty-eight and she about fifty-one years of age; nothing could alter his resolution, and they were privately married about 1752. His wife died in 1755, and about this time he was elected F. R. S. In 1756 he embarked in a Lisbon packet, to make the tour of Portugal, when the vessel was taken by a French privateer. He afterwards made the tour of Italy; and at his return settled at Brokenhurst, in the New Forest, near Lymington, in Hampshire, having in 1758 married a second wife. This Lady died in 1765 in childbed, and, after her death, he left Lymington, and purchased an estate at Cardington, near Bedford. Being appointed, in 1773, sheriff of Bedfordshire, this office brought the distress of prisoners more immediately under his notice. He personally visited the county jail, where he observed such scenes of calamity as he had before no conception of. He inspected the prisons in some neighbouring counties, and, finding in them equal room for complaint, he determined to visit the principal prisons in England. The farther he proceeded the more shocking were the scenes he discovered, which induced him to exert himself to the utmost for a general reform in those places of confinement. Upon this subject he was examined in the house of commons in March 1774, when he had the honor publicly to receive their thanks. This encouraged him to proceed. He revisited all the prisons in the kingdom, together with the principal houses of correction. In 1775 he enlarged his circuit by going into Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, where he found the same need of reformation. Mr. Howard spared neither pains nor expense, and cheerfully exposed himself to much inconvenience and hazard; particularly from that malignant distemper, of which he saw many dying in the most loathsome dungeons, into which none who were not obliged, besides himself, would venture. His laudable endeavours in some instances were crowned with success; particularly in regard to the healthiness of prisons, some of which were rebuilt under his inspection. To forward his object, he resolved to visit other countries, in hopes of collecting some information which might be useful in his own. For this purpose, he travelled over nearly the whole of Europe. On his return



J. HOWARD.



HORNE.



HORTENSIVS.



J. HOOPER.



HOOKER.



HOOFT.



HOURRAEKEN.



LORD HOWE.



HOWEL.



he published in 1777 the state of the prisons in England and Wales, with Preliminary Observations, and an Account of some foreign Prisons, 4to. And in 1778 he took a third journey through Prussia and Austria, and the free cities of Germany and Italy. The observations made in this tour were published in 1780. In 1781 he again revisited the major part of the continent. The substance of all these travels was afterwards thrown into one narrative, published in 1784. He also published a curious account of the Bastile, in 8vo. He next visited the lazarettos in France and Italy, to obtain information concerning the best methods to prevent the spreading of the plague. He then proceeded to Smyrna and Constantinople; and, though he actually caught the plague, he recovered. In his return he revisited the chief prisons and hospitals in the countries through which he passed, and afterwards went again to Scotland; and thence to Ireland, where he inspected the Protestant Charter Schools, in some of which he had observed shameful abuses, which he had reported to a committee of the Irish house of commons. At Dublin he was created LL.D. by the university. At Glasgow and Liverpool he was enrolled among their honorary members. Upon his return, he published An Account of the principal Lazarettos in Europe, with various Papers relative to the Plague, with a great number of plates. He also published the Grand Duke of Tuscany's New Code of Criminal Law, with an English Translation. He concluded his Account of Lazarettos with announcing his intention again to quit his country, revisit Russia, Turkey, &c., and extend his tour to the East. Accordingly, he set out in summer 1789 on this hazardous enterprise. In this second tour in the East, having spent some time at Cherson, on the Dnieper, he caught a malignant fever, in visiting the Russian hospital, which carried him off on the 20th of January, after an illness of about twelve days.

HOWE (Richard), earl Howe, an English admiral, born in 1725, entered the naval service very young, and when only twenty was appointed captain of the Baltimore sloop, in which he beat off two French thirty gun frigates. In this action he was dangerously wounded in the head. On recovering he was made a post-captain in the Triton Frigate. After this he obtained the command of the Dunkirk of sixty guns, when he took a French sixty-four, off Newfoundland. In 1757 he served under Hawke on the French coast, and in 1758 destroyed a great number of ships and magazines at St. Malo. In August 6th, 1759, he took Cherbourg, and destroyed the basin. By the death of his brother, in 1758, he became Lord Howe, and soon after had a share in the glorious victory over Conflans. In 1763 he was appointed first Lord of the admiralty, and in 1765 treasurer of the navy. In 1770 he was made rear-admiral of the blue, and commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean. During the American war he commanded the fleet on that coast. In 1782 he was sent to the relief of Gibraltar, which he accomplished in sight of the enemy's fleet. In 1783 he was made first Lord of the admiralty, and continued so till 1788, when he was created an earl. In 1793 he commanded the channel fleet; and on June 1st, 1794, obtained a decisive victory

over the French fleet, for which he received the thanks of their majesties, who visited him on board of his ship at Spithead, when the king presented him with a magnificent sword, a gold chain, and medal. He also received the thanks of both houses, and the freedom of the city of London. In 1795 he succeeded admiral Forbes as general of the marines, and in 1797 was made knight of the garter. He died in August 1799.

HOWEL (Lawrence), a zealous nonjuring divine of the last century, was educated at Jesus College, Cambridge, and graduated M. A. in 1688. After keeping a school at Epping, he received ordination among the non-jurors from Dr. George Hickes. He published Synopsis Canonum SS. Apostolorum, 1708; Synopsis Canonum Ecclesiae Latinae, 1710; a View of the Pontificate to 1563, 1712; and a History of the Bible, 1716. But he is chiefly remarkable as the author of a pamphlet in 1716, entitled The Case of Schism in the Church of England. He was tried at the Old Bailey for this attack on the establishment, sentenced to be degraded from his clerical office, to pay a fine of £500, and to be twice whipped. The latter part of the sentence was remitted, in consideration of his clerical character, but the remainder was rigidly executed; he was stripped of his gown in open court, and, being unable to pay the fine, was detained in Newgate till his death, July the 19th, 1720.

HUME (David), an historian, born in Edinburgh, April 20th, 1711, was destined for the bar, and passed through his academical courses in the university of Edinburgh: but never put on the gown, nor even took the introductory steps for that purpose. In 1739 he published the first two volumes of his Treatise of Human Nature, and the third the following year. He had the mortification, however, to find his book generally decried. In 1742 he published two small volumes, consisting of Essays moral, political, and literary. His small patrimony being now almost spent, he accepted an invitation from the marquis of Annandale to visit him in England. With this nobleman he staid a year, and then received an invitation from general St. Clair to attend him as secretary to his expedition against the coast of France. In 1747 he attended this general in the same station in his embassy to Vienna and Turin. In 1749 he returned to Scotland, where he composed the second part of his essays, entitled Political Discourses, which were published in 1752. The same year also he brought out his Enquiry concerning the Principles of Morals. This year also he was appointed librarian to the Faculty of Advocates at Edinburgh. He then planned his History of England; which he at first confined to that of Britain under the house of Stuart. This was almost universally condemned on its publication, but soon after seemed to sink in oblivion. He next published his Natural History of Religion. In 1756 the second volume of the History of the Stuarts appeared. This was better received. Three years after, his History of the House of Tudor appeared. The author continued to finish at his leisure the more early part of the English history. This was published in 1761 with tolerable success. Mr. Hume, having obtained by his works an independent fortune, retired to Scotland. He, however, soon after attended the earl of Hertford as secretary on his embassy to Paris

in 1763. In 1765, the earl being appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland, Mr. Hume was chargé d' affaires at Paris till the arrival of the duke of Richmond in the end of the year. In 1767 he returned to Edinburgh, with a great increase of fortune, and again resolved on retirement. Once more he was disappointed in this by an invitation from general Conway to become an under secretary of state. In 1769 he returned to Edinburgh, possessed of an income of about £1000 a year. In spring 1775 he was struck with a disorder in the bowels; which at first gave him no alarm, but eventually proved incurable. He died on the 25th of August, 1776.

HUNTER (John), a celebrated anatomist, brother to the Dr. of that name, was born at Long Calderwood, in 1728. He was at first apprenticed to a carpenter; but in September, 1748, he joined his brother in London, and from this period he was seriously engaged in anatomy, under the instruction of his relative. In the summer of 1749 he attended Mr. Cheselden at Chelsea Hospital, where he learned the first rudiments of surgery. In 1751 he became a pupil at St. Bartholomew's. In 1752 he went to Scotland; and the following year entered, as a gentleman commoner, at St. Mary Hall, Oxford. In 1754 he became a surgeon's pupil at St. George's Hospital; and in 1756 was appointed house-surgeon. In 1755 his brother admitted him to a partnership in his lectures. Forming anatomical preparations was at this time a new art, and little known; every preparation, therefore, skilfully made, was proportionably valuable, and in the construction of these Mr. J. Hunter was particularly clever. In October, 1760, he was appointed a surgeon on the staff; and in spring 1761 he went with the army to Belleisle. On his return he settled in London. On the 5th of February, 1767, he was chosen F. R. S. In 1768 he became a member of the corporation of surgeons; and in 1769 was elected one of the surgeons of St. George's Hospital. In 1776 he was appointed surgeon extraordinary to his majesty, and in 1783 was chosen a member of the Royal Society of Medicine, and the Royal Academy of Surgery in Paris. About this time he erected, at the expense of £3000, a building for his collection. In 1786 Mr. Hunter was appointed deputy surgeon-general to the army; and upon the death of Mr. Adair, in 1792, he became inspector-general of hospitals, and surgeon-general to the army. He was also elected a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland. Mr. Hunter for many years of his life had been subject to attacks of angina pectoris, and on the 16th of October, 1793, he dropt down dead; being then in his sixty-fifth year.

HUSS (John), a reformer and martyr, born at Huss, in Bohemia, lived at Prague, where he was distinguished by his uncommon erudition and eloquence, and performed the functions of professor of divinity in the university, and pastor in the church of that city. He adopted the sentiments of Wickliffe and the Waldenses; and in 1407 began openly to oppose and preach against divers errors in doctrine, as well as corruptions in point of discipline, then reigning in the church of Prague; at length an accusation was brought against him, in 1410, before the tribunal of John XXIII., by whom he was solemnly expelled from the communion of the church.

Notwithstanding this sentence of excommunication, he proceeded to expose the Romish Church with a fortitude and zeal that were almost universally applauded. He was now, therefore, summoned to appear before the council of Constance. Secured, as he apprehended, from the rage of his enemies, by the safe conduct granted him by the emperor Sigismund for his journey to Constance, his residence in that place, and his return to his own country, he obeyed the order of the council, but, by the most scandalous breach of public faith, he was cast into prison, declared a heretic, and burnt alive in 1415; a punishment which he endured with unparalleled magnanimity and resolution.

HUYGENS (Christian), one of the greatest mathematicians and astronomers of the seventeenth century, was born at the Hague in 1629, and discovered from his infancy an extraordinary partiality for the mathematics; in which he soon made great progress. In 1649 he went to Holstein and Denmark, in the retinue of Henry count of Nassau. He travelled into France and England; was, in 1663, chosen F. R. S.; and, upon his return to France, M. Colbert settled a considerable pension upon him to engage him to fix at Paris; to which M. Huygens consented, and staid there from 1666 to 1681, where he was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences. He was the discoverer of Saturn's ring, and a third satellite to that planet. He discovered the means of rendering clocks exact, by applying the pendulum, and rendering all its vibrations equal by the cycloid. He died at the Hague in 1695. He was the author of several excellent works.

HYDE (Edward), earl of Clarendon, and lord high chancellor, was descended from an ancient family in Cheshire, and born at Dinton, in Wiltshire, in 1608. He was entered of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where in 1625 he took the degree of A. B., and afterwards studied the law in the Middle Temple. In the parliament which began at Westminster, April 10th, 1640, he served for Wotton Bassett. He was chosen for Saltash in Cornwall in the long parliament, and was employed in several committees to examine into grievances; but at last, being dissatisfied with the proceedings of the parliament, he retired to the king, and was made chancellor of the exchequer, a privy counsellor, and knight. Upon the decline of the king's cause he went to France, where, after the death of king Charles I., he was sworn of the privy council to Charles II. In 1649 he and lord Cottington were sent ambassadors extraordinary into Spain, and in 1657 he was constituted lord high chancellor. In 1659 the duke of York became enamoured of Anne, the chancellor's eldest daughter, but concealed the amour both from the king and chancellor. After the restoration, however, he fulfilled his promise of marriage, and her father was chosen chancellor of the university of Oxford; soon after created baron Hindon, viscount Cornbury, and earl of Clarendon. In 1662 he opposed a proposal for the king's marriage with the infanta of Portugal, and the sale of Dunkirk; and in the following year articles of impeachment for high treason were exhibited against him by the earl of Bristol; but they were rejected by the lords. In 1664 he opposed the war with Holland. In August, 1667, he was removed from his post of lord chancellor, and in



HUSS.



HYDE.



JOHN HUNTER.



LO: JEFFRIES.



JAMIESON.



HUYGENS.



JANSEN.



EDW: JENNER M.D.



HUME.



November following impeached by the house of commons; upon which he retired into France, when a bill was passed for banishing him from the king's dominions. He now resided at Rouen in Normandy; where he died in 1674. He wrote *A History of the Rebellion*, 3 vols.

folio. *A Letter to the Duke of York*, and another to the Duchess, upon their embracing the Romish religion. *An Answer to Hobbes's Leviathan*. *A History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in Ireland*, 8vo.; and some other works.

J.

JAMES I., king of England, and **VI.** of Scotland, was the son of Mary queen of Scots, whom he succeeded in Scotland in 1567, as he did Elizabeth in England in 1603. Strongly attached to the Protestant religion, he signalized himself in its support; which gave rise to the conspiracy of the Papists to destroy him and all the English nobility by the gunpowder plot, discovered November the 5th, 1605. The chief glory of this king's reign consisted in the establishment of new colonies, and the introduction of some manufactures. The nation enjoyed peace, and commerce flourished during his reign. Yet his administration was despised both at home and abroad; for, being the head of the Protestant cause in Europe, he did not support it in the war of Bohemia; abandoning his son-in-law, the elector palatine; negotiating when he should have fought, deceived at the same time by the courts of Vienna and Madrid; and continually sending illustrious ambassadors to foreign powers, but never making a single ally. He valued himself much upon his polemical writings; and was so fond of theological disputations, that he founded, for this express purpose, Chelsea College; which was converted to a much better use by Charles II. He died in 1625, in the 59th year of his age.

JAMES II., of England and **VII.** of Scotland, grandson of James I., succeeded his brother Charles II., in 1685. A bigot from his infancy to the Romish religion and hierarchy, he sacrificed every thing to establish them. Guided by the Jesuit Peters, his confessor, and the infamous chancellor Jeffreys, he violated the laws enacted for the security of the Protestant religion; and he rather chose to live and die, as he believed, a saint, than to support the dignity of his ancestors, or perish beneath the ruins of his throne. The consequence was the revolution in 1688. James II. died in France in 1710, aged sixty-eight.

JAMESONE (George), a painter, justly termed the Vandyck of Scotland, was born at Aberdeen in 1586. He studied under Rubens, at Antwerp; and, after his return, applied with indefatigable industry to portraits in oil, though he sometimes practised in miniature, and also in history and landscapes. When king Charles I. visited Scotland, in 1633, the magistrates of Edinburgh employed Jamesone to make drawings of the Scottish monarchs; with which the king was so pleased, that he sat to him, and rewarded him with a diamond ring from his own finger. His best works are from 1630 to his death, which happened at Edinburgh in 1644.

JANSEN, or **JANSENIUS** (Cornelius), D. D., bishop of Ypres, was one of the most learned divines of the

seventeenth century, and founder of the sect of Jansenists. He was born in Holland in 1585, and studied at Louvain. Being sent, to transact some business relating to the university, into Spain, the Catholic king engaged him to write a book to expose the French as not good Catholics, as they formed alliances with Protestant states. Jansen performed this task in his *Mars Gallicus*; and was rewarded with the see of Ypres. He had previously maintained a controversy against the Protestants upon grace and predestination; but his Augustinus was his principal labor, on which he spent above twenty years. He died in 1638.

JEFFREYS (Sir George), baron Wem, commonly called Judge Jeffreys, was the sixth son of John Jeffreys, esq., of Acton in Denbighshire; and was educated at Westminster; whence he removed to the Inner Temple. He soon became recorder of London, and in 1689 was knighted, and made chief justice of Chester. At length he obtained the post of chief-justice of the King's-bench, and, soon after the accession of James II., the great seal. During the reign of Charles II. he shewed himself a bitter enemy to those dissenting ministers who were tried by him; and was one of the greatest advisers and promoters of all the oppressions and arbitrary measures carried on in the reign of James II.; and his sanguinary proceedings against Monmouth's adherents in the west will ever render his name infamous. Whenever the prisoner was of a different party, or he could please James by condemning him, he would scarcely allow him to speak for himself; but would load him with the grossest and most vulgar abuse, brow-beating, insulting, and ridiculing the witnesses that spoke in his behalf; and even threatening the jury with fines and imprisonment, if they made the least hesitation in bringing in the prisoner guilty. Yet it is said, that, when he was under no state influence, he could occasionally act uprightly. On the arrival of the prince of Orange, the lord chancellor, dreading the public resentment, disguised himself in a seaman's dress, in order to leave the kingdom; and was drinking in a cellar, when he was recognised, and the mob rushing in, seized him, and carried him before the lord mayor; who sent him with a strong guard to the lords of the council, by whom he was committed to the Tower, where he died April 18th, 1689.

JENNER (Edward), M. D., F. R. S., son of the Rev. Stephen Jenner, vicar of Berkeley, in Gloucestershire, where he was born May 17th, 1749. He was apprenticed to a surgeon at Cirencester, on leaving whom, he became a pupil of the celebrated John Hunter. He settled at Berkeley, where he studied natural history;

and communicated to the Royal Society a paper on the habits of the cuckoo, which was inserted in their Transactions for 1788. Prior to this period he had been endeavouring to investigate the nature of cow-pox, from observing that, among the dairy people of Gloucestershire, many resisted inoculation; and he now proceeded in a course of experiments to ascertain whether the matter of the cow-pox, transmitted from one inoculated person to another, would prove a preventive of the small-pox. The result was confirmatory of his expectations, and in 1798, having previously taken his doctor's degree at Edinburgh, he published *An Enquiry into the Causes and Effects of the Cow-pox*, which was followed the next year by *Farther Observations on the Variolæ Vaccinæ*. Honors and rewards crowded in upon the author; the university of Oxford presented him with a medical degree by diploma; he was chosen a fellow of the royal and various literary societies; and he received a grant of £20,000 from parliament. After a career of successful practice at Cheltenham as a physician, Dr. Jenner died suddenly of an apoplectic stroke at Berkeley, January the 25th, 1823.

JENYNS (Soame), esq., an English writer, born in London in 1704, was the only son of Sir Roger Jenyns, Kt. He was entered a fellow commoner at St. John's College Cambridge, where his genius soon appeared in juvenile essays and poetical effusions, many of which were published in Dodsley's Collection. He was elected M. P. for Cambridge in 1741, and, being repeatedly re-elected, continued to sit in parliament till 1780. In 1775 he was appointed a lord of trade, which post he held till the board was abolished in 1780. In one part of his life he was a deist: but, upon a closer enquiry into the evidences of Christianity, his faith and piety returned, in which he continued stedfast till his death. He published various poetical and prose works. He died at London, December 18th, 1787.

JERNINGHAM (Edward), a modern English poet and dramatic writer, brother of Sir William Jerningham, bart., was born in 1727; he was sent to the English College at Douay, in Flanders, for his education, and afterwards removed to Paris. On his return to England, however, he became a member of the established church. One of his earliest productions was a poem in favor of the Magdalen, which was followed by many others. His play, called *Margaret of Anjou*, was acted in 1777; the siege of Berwick, a tragedy, in 1794; and the *Welsh Heiress*, a comedy, in 1795. A collection of his works appeared in 4 vols. 8vo. 1806. He also published *An Essay on the Mild Tenor of Christianity*, and other religious tracts. His death took place November 17th, 1812.

JEROME, or HIERONYMUS (St.), a famous doctor of the church, was born at Stridon, a city of ancient Pannonia, about A. D. 340. He studied at Rome under Donatus, the grammarian, and, after being baptized, he went into Gaul. He then went to Aquileia, where he contracted a friendship with Heliodorus, who prevailed on him to travel with him into Thrace, Pontus, Bithynia, Galatia, and Cappadocia. In 372 he retired into a desert in Syria, where he was persecuted as a Sabellian, because he made use of the word hypostasis, as used by

the council of Rome in 369. This obliged him to go to Jerusalem; where he studied the Hebrew language, to acquire a more perfect knowledge of the Holy Scriptures; and consented to be ordained, provided he should not be confined to any particular church. In 381 he went to Constantinople to hear St. Gregory of Nazianzen; and in 382 returned to Rome, where he was made secretary to pope Damasus. He soon, however, returned to the monastery of Bethlehem, where he held a controversy concerning the Origenists; and was the first who wrote against Pelagius. He died on the 30th of September, 420, about eighty years of age. The last edition of his works is that of Verona, in II vols. folio.

JEWEL (John), an English writer and bishop, born in 1522, and educated at Oxford. He had early imbibed protestant principles, and inculcated them to his pupils; but privately till the accession of Edward VI., when he made a public declaration of his faith. Upon the accession of queen Mary, in 1553, he was one of the first who felt the rage of the storm then raised against the Reformation; for before any law was made, or order given by the queen, he was expelled Corpus Christi College by the fellows, by their own private authority; but he continued in Oxford till he was called upon to subscribe to some of the popish doctrines, under the severest penalties, to which he submitted. But this did not procure his safety; for he was obliged to fly, and, after encountering many difficulties, arrived at Frankfort, in the second year of queen Mary's reign, where he made a public recantation of his subscription to the popish doctrines. Thence he went to Strasburg, and afterwards to Zurich, where he resided with Peter Martyr. He returned to England in 1558, after Mary's death; and in 1559 was consecrated bishop of Salisbury. The university of Oxford, in 1565, conferred on him in his absence the degree of D. D. In this character he attended queen Elizabeth to Oxford in 1566, and presided at the disputations held before her on that occasion. He died at Monkton Farley in 1571, in the fiftieth year of his age. His chief work is *An Apology for the National Church*, which was translated from the Latin by Anne, the second of the four learned daughters of Sir Anthony Coke, and mother of Sir Francis Bacon.

JOAN OF ARC, commonly called the Maid of Orleans, was born of low parentage at Domremi, a little village on the borders of Lorraine. She became servant at an inn and attended to the horses. At this time the affairs of France were in a deplorable state, and Orleans was so closely besieged that its capture appeared to be inevitable. In this exigency Joan pretended to have received a divine commission to expel the invaders. On being introduced to the French king, Charles VII., she offered to conduct him to the market place of Orleans to raise the siege, and attend his coronation at Rheims, then in possession of the English. She headed the French troops, and while they were elated by having, as they supposed, an inspired leader, the English were proportionally dismayed. Joan entered Orleans in triumph, and the coronation at Rheims followed. After the coronation, Joan intimated that her mission was at an end, and that she should now retire to private life, but Dunois persuaded her to remain with the army, to



ST. W. JONES.



JEWELL.



JERNINGHAM.



REV. W. JONES.



JOAN OF ARC.



ST. JEROME.



JENYNS.



INIGO JONES.



DR. S. JOHNSON.



cheer the soldiers by her presence. This was to her fatal advice; for, being taken with the garrison of Compeigne, the English, to their great disgrace, caused her to be burnt as a sorceress, in the nineteenth year of her age, 1431. Some doubts, however, have been raised against this part of the story; and it has been even said that, so far from being put to death, she lived and was married.

JOHN, king of England, surnamed Lackland, was the third son of Henry II., and was born at Oxford, in 1166. In 1199 he ascended the throne, on the death of his brother Richard I., to the prejudice of his nephew Arthur, whom he afterwards murdered. The loss of Normandy, which was wrested from him by Philip Augustus, was a consequence of this murder. A dispute with the Pope drew down upon him excommunication, and, after a fruitless resistance, he was reduced to the most ignominious submission. He was next involved in contests with the Barons, who, in 1215, compelled him to sign Magna Charta. Their reconciliation with the sovereign was of short duration, the war again broke out, and they offered the crown to Louis, the dauphin of France. While John was engaged in this second contest, he closed his inglorious reign, on the 17th of October, 1216.

JOHNSON (Samuel), LL. D., was born at Litchfield in Staffordshire, on the 18th of September, new style, 1709. His father was a bookseller, and was zealously attached to the exiled family, and instilled the same principles into his son. From his nurse he is said to have contracted the king's evil, which disfigured a face naturally well formed, and deprived him of the sight of one of his eyes. When arrived at a proper age for grammatical instruction, he was placed in the free school of Litchfield. At the age of fifteen Johnson was sent to the school of Stourbridge in Worcestershire, at which he remained little more than a year, and then returned home; in his nineteenth year he was entered a commoner of Pembroke College, Oxford. In 1731 Johnson left the university without a degree; and as his father, who died in December that year, had suffered great misfortunes in trade, he had the means of subsistence to seek, and therefore accepted, in March 1732, an invitation to the office of under master of a free school at Market-Bosworth, but, being disgusted at the treatment which he received, he relinquished in a few months a situation which he ever afterwards recollected with horror. Being thus again without any fixed employment, and with very little money, he translated Lobo's Voyage to Abyssinia, for the sum of five guineas, for a bookseller in Birmingham. This was the first attempt which he made to procure pecuniary assistance by means of his pen. In 1735, being then in his twenty-sixth year, he married Mrs. Porter, the widow of a mercer in Birmingham; whose age was almost double his; whose external form, according to Garrick and others, had never been captivating; but whose fortune amounted to £800. He now commenced a private academy near his native city; but the undertaking did not succeed. He kept his academy only a year and a half; and during that time he wrote a great part of his tragedy of Irene. Upon bearing part of Irene read, Mr. Walmsley advised

him by all means to finish the tragedy and produce it on the stage. Flattered with this suggestion, he set out some time in 1737 with his pupil David Garrick for London, leaving Mrs. Johnson to take care of the house and the wreck of her fortune. His tragedy was refused by the managers, and for some years the Gentleman's Magazine seems to have been his principal resource for employment and support. His separate publications which at this time attracted the greatest notice were, London, a Poem in imitation of Juvenal's third Satire; Marmor Norfolkense, or an essay on an ancient Prophetic Inscription in Monkish Rhyme, lately discovered near Lynn in Norfolk; and a complete Vindication of the Licensors of the Stage, from the malicious and scandalous aspersions of Mr. Brooke, author of Gustavus Vasa.

Mrs. Johnson, who went to London soon after her husband, lived sometimes in the city and sometimes at Greenwich; but Johnson himself was oftener to be found at St. John's Gate, where the Gentleman's Magazine was published, than in his own lodgings. There he became acquainted with Savage, with whom he was induced to contract a very close friendship; and such were their extreme necessities, that they often wandered whole nights in the street for want of money. In 1744 he published the Life of his unfortunate companion; a work which, had he never written any thing else, would have placed him very high in the rank of authors.

In 1749, when Drury Lane theatre was opened under the management of Garrick, Johnson wrote a prologue for the occasion. This year is also distinguished as the epoch when his arduous and important work, the Dictionary of the English Language, was announced to the world. This laborious work its author expected to complete in three years; but he was employed upon it seven; for it was begun in 1747, and the last sheet was sent to the press in the end of 1754. The sorrow to which he alludes, in his preface, is probably that which he felt for the loss of his wife, who died on the 17th of March, O. S., 1752. The Dictionary did not occupy his whole time: for, while he was pushing it forward, he fitted his tragedy for the stage; wrote the lives of several eminent men; published an Imitation of the tenth Satire of Juvenal; and began and finished the Rambler. Soon after the Rambler was concluded, Dr. Hawkesworth projected The Adventurer. The papers with the signature T. are now known to have been communicated by Johnson.

He appears to have done little or nothing from the closing of the Adventurer till 1756, when he accepted the office of reviewer in the Literary Magazine. It was now proposed, by the booksellers, that he should give a new edition of the dramas of Shakspeare; a work which he had projected many years before, and of which he had published a specimen, which was commended by Warburton. He issued proposals of considerable length; but the work was not published till many years afterwards.

On the 15th of April, 1758, he began a new periodical paper, entitled the Idler, which came out every Saturday in a weekly newspaper, called the Universal Chronicle, or Weekly Gazette, published by Newberry. In Ja-

nuary, 1759, his mother died at the great age of ninety; an event which deeply affected him. Soon afterwards he wrote his *Rasselas*; that with the profits he might defray the expense of her funeral, and pay some debts which she had left. Having been early in 1762 represented to the king as a learned and excellent man without any certain provision, his majesty was pleased to grant him a pension. In February, 1765, Johnson had the honor of a conversation with the king in the library of Buckingham house; and this year he was fortunately introduced into the family of Mr. Thrale. In October, 1765, he published his edition of Shakspeare, and in 1769, upon the establishment of the royal academy of painting, he was nominated professor of ancient literature. In 1770 appeared his pamphlet entitled *The False Alarm*; and in 1771 he published another political pamphlet, entitled *Thoughts on the late Transactions respecting Falkland's Islands*; in which he attacked Junius.

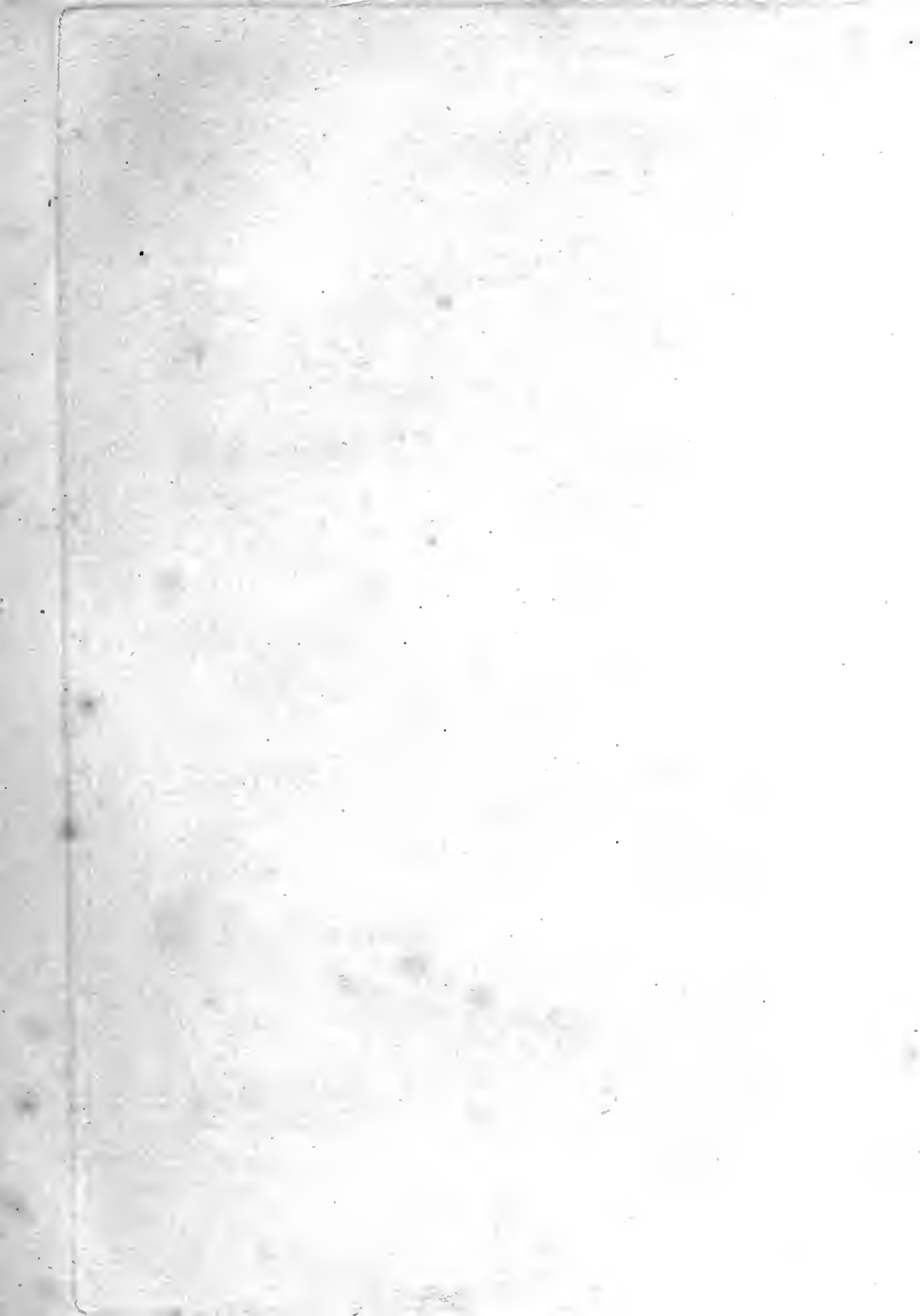
In 1773 he visited with Mr. Boswell some of the most considerable of the Hebrides, and published an account of his journey. In 1774 he addressed to the electors of Great Britain a pamphlet, entitled *The Patriot*, of which the design was to teach them to distinguish true from false patriotism. In 1775 he published *Taxation no Tyranny*; in answer to the Resolutions and Address of the American Congress. These essays drew upon him numerous attacks. In 1765 Trinity College, Dublin, had created him LL. D. by diploma, and he now received the same honor from the University of Oxford; with which he was highly gratified. The principal booksellers in London having determined to publish a body of English poetry, Johnson was now prevailed upon to write the *Lives of the Poets*, and give a character of the works of each. The work was first published in ten small volumes, of which the first four came forth in 1778, and the others in 1781. In June 1783 his constitution sustained a shock by a stroke of the palsy, so sudden and violent that it awoke him out of a sound sleep. His health thenceforth continued to decline; and he died on the 13th of December, 1784.

JONES (Inigo), an architect, the son of a cloth-worker of London, born in 1572, was at first apprentice to a joiner; but early distinguished himself by his inclination to drawing. This recommended him to the favor of the earl of Pembroke, who sent him abroad with a handsome allowance. He was, however, no sooner at Rome, than he felt that nature had not formed him to decorate cabinets, but to design palaces. He laid aside the pencil, and devoted himself entirely to architecture. He soon acquired fame, and Christian IV. invited him to Denmark, as his architect. James I. met him at Copenhagen, and his queen took him, as her architect, to Scotland. He served prince Henry in the same capacity, and the place of surveyor-general of the works was granted to him in reversion. The surveyor's place became vacant, and with great disinterestedness he gave up the profits of his office, which he found extremely in debt; and prevailed upon the comptroller and paymaster to imitate his example. In 1620 he was appointed one of the commissioners for repairing St. Paul's; but this was not commenced till 1633, when Laud, then bishop of Lon-

don, laid the first stone, and Inigo the fourth. The Banqueting House was begun in 1619, and finished in two years. In 1623 he was employed at Somerset House. On the accession of Charles I. Jones was continued in his post. Inigo early shared the misfortunes of his royal master. He was not only a favorite but a Roman Catholic: in 1646 he paid £544 for his delinquency and sequestration. Grief, misfortunes, and age, put an end to Jones's life at Somerset-house, July the 21st, 1651.

JONES (Rev. William), a modern divine of the church of England, was born at Lowick in Northamptonshire, July the 30th, 1726, and educated at the Charter House, and University College, Oxford. After leaving the University, he obtained various church preferments. On the breaking out of the French Revolution, he printed *A Letter from Thomas Bull to his brother John*, which had considerable effect: he was also concerned in establishing the *British Critic*; and published *The Scholar armed against the Errors of the Times*. He died February 6th, 1800. His works have been published in 12 vols. 8vo.

JONES (Sir William), the son of William Jones, F.R.S., was born September 28th, 1746, and educated at Harrow, and University College, Oxford, where the rapidity of his literary acquisitions excited general admiration; while his generous disposition and irreproachable morals procured him universal esteem. In 1769 he made a tour through France. His first publication was a translation into French of a Persian MS., entitled *The history of Nadir Shah*. In 1771 he published *Dissertation sur la Literature Orientale*, 8vo; a *Grammar of the Persian Language*, in 4to; and *Lettre à M. A du P.* In 1772 he published *Poems*, chiefly translated from the Asiatic languages; with *Two Essays* subjoined, on the *Eastern Poetry*, and on the *Imitative Arts*. In 1773 he took the degree of M. A., and published an English translation of his first work, *The history of Nadir Shah*. In 1774 he published *Poeseos Asiaticae Commentarium, Libri Sex, cum Appendice, &c.*, 8vo. From 1773 he pursued the study of the law, and being called to the bar, about 1779, was appointed a commissioner of bankrupts. In 1779 he published the *Speeches of Isæus*. The disgraceful riots this year in London led him to publish *An Enquiry concerning the Legal Mode of Suppressing Riots*, and in 1781 he gave to the press *An Essay on the Law of Bailments*. About this time Mr. Jones became a zealous member of the Constitutional Society. In 1782 he published the *Mahommedan Law of Succession to the property of Intestates*, in Arabic, with a *Verbal Translation and Explanatory Notes*, 4to. On the 4th of March 1783 he was appointed judge of the Supreme Court of Bengal, and was knighted on the 20th. On the 8th of April he married Miss Shipley, eldest daughter of the bishop of St. Asaph, and soon after embarked for India; but previously published the *Moallakat, or Seven Arabian Poems*, with a translation and arguments, 4to. Sir William, during his voyage, formed the plan of the Asiatic Society, afterwards established at Calcutta, of which he became the active president, and of whose transactions several volumes have since been published. His conduct as a judge was most





ADRIAN JUNIUS.



JOSEPHUS.



PAUL JOVIUS.



A. JUSSIEU.



KAUFFMAN.



B. JONSON.



JOUVETT.



JUXON.



ISOCRATES.

exemplary. After residing fifteen years in India, he was preparing to return to his native country, when he died April 27th, 1794, in the forty-eighth year of his age.

JONSON (Ben), a dramatist and poet, was born in Westminster in 1574, and educated at the public school there. He was descended from a Scottish family; and his father dying before he was born, and his mother marrying a bricklayer, Ben was taken from school to work at his step-father's trade. Not being fond of this employment, he went into the Low Countries, and distinguished himself in a military capacity. On his return to England, he entered at St. John's College, Cambridge; and, having killed a person in a duel, was condemned, and narrowly escaped execution. After this he turned actor; and Shakspeare is said to have first introduced him to the world, by recommending a play of his to the stage, after it had been rejected. His Alchymist gained him such reputation that in 1619 he was, at the death of Mr. Daniel, made poet laureat to king James I., and M. A. of Oxford. He died in August, 1637.

JOSEPHUS, the celebrated historian of the Jews, was of noble birth; his father Mattathias being descended from the high priests, and his mother of the blood royal of the Maccabees. He was born A. D. 37. At 16 years of age he joined the sect of the Essenes, and then the Pharisees; and, having been successful in a journey to Rome, upon his return to Judæa was made captain-general of the Galileans. Being taken prisoner by Vespasian, he foretold his coming to the empire, and his own deliverance by his means. He accompanied Titus to the siege of Jerusalem, and wrote his Wars of the Jews, which Titus ordered to be put in the public library. He afterwards lived at Rome, where he enjoyed the privileges of a Roman citizen, and where the emperors loaded him with favors, and granted him large pensions.

JOVIUS (Paul), or Paulo Giovió, an historian, born at Como in Italy, in 1483, was educated by his eldest brother, Benedict Jovius, under whom he became well skilled in classical learning; and then went to Rome to enjoy the benefit of the Vatican library. He there wrote his first piece, *De piscibus Romanis*. He received a pension of 500 crowns for many years from Francis I. king of France; but in the following reign his name was struck out of the list of pensioners. From Clement VII., however, he obtained the bishopric of Nocera. His principal piece is his history, beginning with 1494, and extending to 1544. His death happened at Florence in 1552.

JOUVENET (John), a French painter, born at Rouen in 1644; his father, who was also a painter, educated

him for his own profession; but his greatest improvement was derived from Nicholas Poussin. He was esteemed to have a ready invention, to be correct in his designs, and grand in his compositions. Being deprived of the use of his right hand, by a paralytic disorder, he continued to paint with his left. He died in 1717.

ISOCRATES, one of the greatest orators of Greece, was born at Athens, A. A. C. 436, and was the disciple of Prodicus, Gorgias, and other great orators. He endeavoured at first to declaim in public, but without success; he therefore contented himself with instructing his scholars, and making private orations; and, being informed of the loss of the battle of Cheronæa, he abstained four days from eating, and died in consequence at the age of ninety-eight. There are still extant twenty-one orations, which are much admired.

JUNIUS (Adrian), one of the most learned men of his age, was born at Hoorn in Holland, in 1511. He travelled into all parts of Europe, and practised physic with reputation in England; where, among other works, he composed a Greek and Latin Lexicon; an Epithalamium on the marriage of queen Mary I. with Philip II. of Spain; and *Animadversa et de Coma Commentarius*. He died in 1575.

JUSSIEU (Anthony de), a French botanist and physician, was born at Lyons, in 1686. After travelling through various parts of Europe, he settled in Paris, and published many works on natural history. He died in 1758.

JUXON (Dr. William), was born at Chichester in 1682, and elected into St. John's College, Oxford, of which he became president. King Charles I. made him bishop of London; and in 1635 lord high treasurer of England. On the 17th of May, 1641, however, he prudently resigned the staff, to avoid the storm which then threatened the court and the clergy. During the civil wars he resided at his palace at Fulham, where his inoffensive and gentle behaviour, though he continued steady in his loyalty, procured him the respect even of the opposite party. In 1648 he waited on king Charles in the treaty of the Isle of Wight; and, by his particular desire, attended him at Westminster, after the commencement of his trial. He likewise attended him on the scaffold. He was now thrown into prison for refusing to disclose the particulars of his last conversations with the king; but soon released, and continued in the quiet possession of Fulham palace till 1649, when he was deprived. He retired to his own estate in Gloucestershire, where he lived in privacy till the Restoration, when he was presented to the see of Canterbury. He died in 1663.

K

KAUFFMAN (Mary-Angelica), was a native of Coire, the capital of the Grisons, and born in 1740. Her father was an artist, who, perceiving the extraordinary talents of his daughter, conducted her, at the age of fourteen, to Milan, and afterwards to Rome; where her talents and accomplishments soon acquired her the most distinguished attention. Lady Wentworth, the wife of the British resident at Venice, was the instrument of conveying Angelica to England in the year 1764. Here she was received in a very flattering manner; her works eagerly sought for; and her company solicited by the learned, the great, and the polite. After having spent seventeen years in England, she returned with her husband to her native country, and thence to Rome. She died in 1807, universally regretted, and was honored by splendid public obsequies.

KEMBLE (John Philip), one of the most celebrated of English tragedians, was the eldest son of Mr. Roger Kemble, the manager of a company of comedians, and born at Prescott in Lancashire, February 1st, 1757. He received his early education at the Catholic Seminary of Sedgley-park, Staffordshire, whence he proceeded to Douay, with a view to the clerical profession. Here he evinced an early attachment to elocution; but, preferring the stage, he entered upon that line at Liverpool. After performing in the country, with great reputation, he appeared on the boards of Drury Lane, September 30th, 1783, in the character of Hamlet. On the secession of Mr. King, he became manager of Drury Lane. In 1802 he became manager of Covent Garden, where he continued till 1809, when that building was destroyed by fire. On its restoration he was involved in a series of disputes with the public, called the O. P. riots, and at length worsted in his attempts to raise the prices. Mr. Kemble took farewell of the stage on the 23rd of July, 1817, and shortly after retired to the continent, where he died at Lausanne in Switzerland, February the 26th, 1823.

KEPPEL (Augustus), lord viscount Keppel, a British admiral, second son of William earl of Albemarle. He accompanied Anson in his voyage, and afterwards rose to the highest naval honors. In 1778 he commanded the channel fleet, and had Sir Hugh Palliser for his second. In the engagement between the British and French little was done, and the two admirals in consequence attacked each other. Admiral Keppel was acquitted, and in 1782 was created a peer, and was twice first lord of the Admiralty. He died in 1786.

KIRCHER (Athanasius), a philosopher and mathematician, born at Fulda, in 1601. In 1618 he entered into the society of the Jesuits, and taught philosophy, mathematics, the Hebrew and Syriac languages, in the university of Wurtzburg, with great applause till 1631. He then went to France on account of the ravages committed by the Swedes in Franconia, and lived some time

at Avignon. He was afterwards called to Rome, where he taught mathematics in the Roman College, and died in 1680. His works amount to twenty-two vols. folio, eleven in 4to., and three in 8vo.

KLOPSTOCK (Frederick Theophilus), a celebrated poet of Germany, was born at Quedlinburg on the 2nd of July, 1724. After learning at home the elements of the languages, he proceeded in his sixteenth year to college, where his character displayed itself advantageously. He applied diligently to compositions in prose and verse, and wrote some pastorals. At so early a period as the present he took the resolution of writing an epic poem, which had hitherto not existed in the German language. In the autumn of the year 1745 he left the college, and repaired to the university at Jena. He now applied to the study of divinity. In the Easter of 1746 he left Jena and went to Leipsic. About this time Klopstock began to display his genius in the lyric style, and produced many excellent odes. These, together with the three cantos of the Messiah, appeared at first in the Bremen Contributions. The Messiah acquired, in the space of a few years, its merited attention from all ranks in Germany. In 1748 he repaired to Langensalza, in which place he remained till 1750, when he was invited by his friend Bodmer to visit him in Switzerland. Klopstock set off in the spring of the year 1751 for Denmark, to which country he was invited by Bernstorff, who gave him a most cordial reception. To the year 1771 Klopstock made Copenhagen his usual place of residence; but after that time he lived mostly in Hamburg, in the character of royal Danish legate, and counsellor from the court of the Margrave of Baden. He died March the 14th, 1803.

KNELLER (Sir Godfrey), a painter, born at Lubbeck in 1648, received his first instructions under Rembrandt, next under Ferdinand Bol; and afterwards travelled to Rome, where he fixed his particular attention on Titian and the Caracci. He came at last to England, where he gained the favor of the duke of Monmouth. The death of Sir Peter Lely left him without a competitor in England, and from that time his fortune and fame were thoroughly established. He was state painter to Charles II., James II., William III., queen Anne, and George I., equally esteemed and respected by them all; the emperor Leopold I. made him a knight of the Roman empire, and king George I. created him a baronet. He built an elegant house at Whitton; where he spent the latter part of his life, and died in 1726.

KNOX (John), the hero of the reformation in Scotland, was born in 1505, at Gifford near Haddington. He was educated at the University of St. Andrews, where he took the degree of A.M. At this time the new tenets of Martin Luther were but little known in Scotland. Knox therefore at first was a zealous Roman Catholic; but he began to waver in his opinions; and



S. G. KNELLER.



KOULI KHAN.



KEPPEL.



I. KNOX.



KOTZEBUE.



LORD LAKE.



KNEBLE.

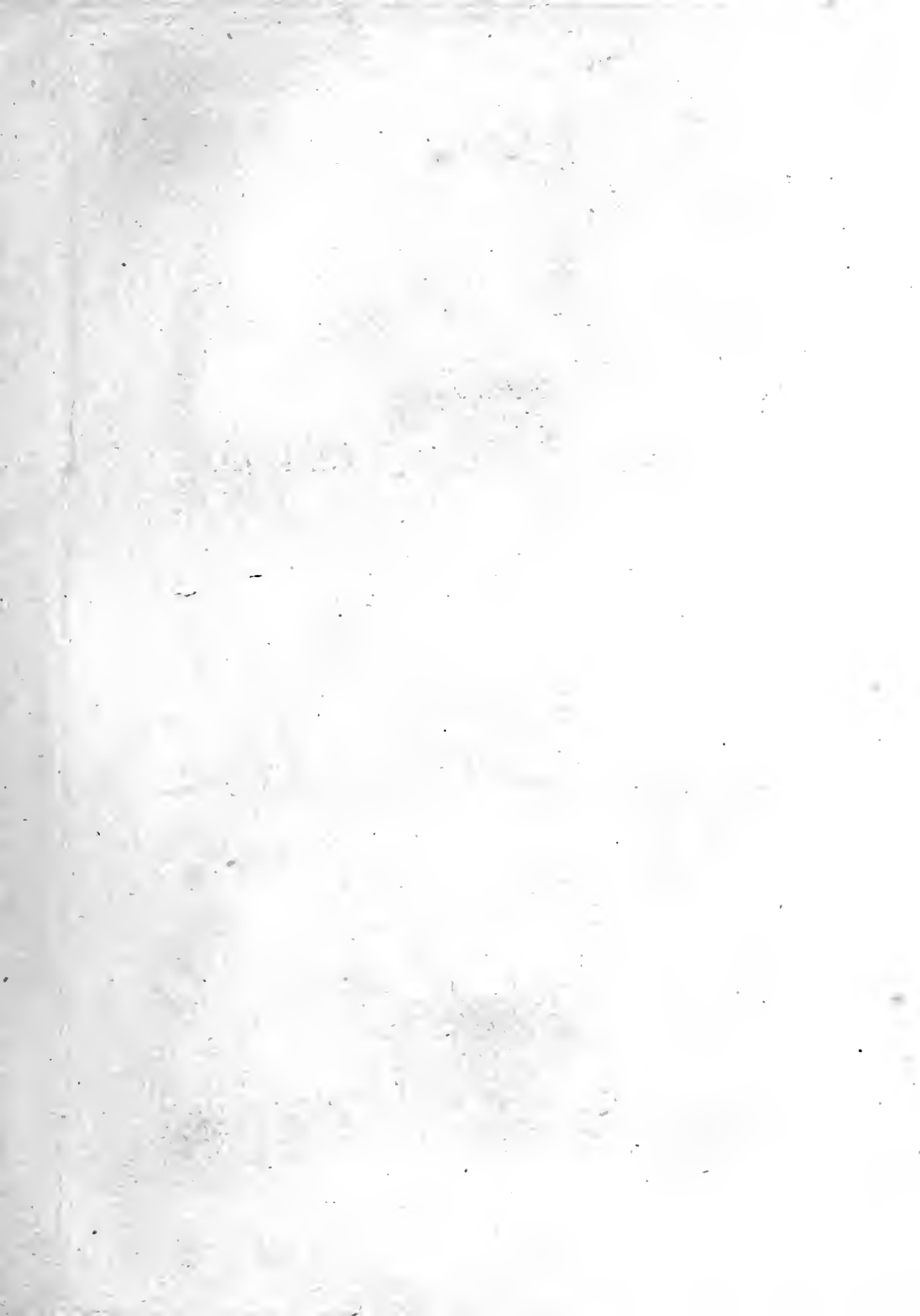


KIRCHER.



KLOPSTOCK.







LAVATER.



LAMBERT.



ST. J. LEAKE.



J. LELAND.



LEO X.



LATHIER.



LEIBNITZ.



LAUD.



ST. P. JELY.

afterwards conversing with the famous Wishart, he renounced the Romish religion, and became a zealous reformer. Being appointed tutor to the sons of the lairds of Ormistoun and Lang Niddery, he began to instruct them in Protestant principles; and on that account was so violently persecuted, by the bishop of St. Andrew's, that with his two pupils he was obliged, in 1547, to take shelter in the castle of that place. But the castle was besieged and taken by twenty-one French galleys. He continued a prisoner on board a galley two years, till the end of 1549; when being set at liberty he landed in England. Strype conjectures that in 1552 he was appointed chaplain to Edward VI. He certainly obtained an annual pension of £40, and was offered the living of All-hallews in London; which he refused, not choosing to conform to the liturgy. Soon after the accession of queen Mary I. he retired to the continent, whence, in 1555, he returned to Scotland, where the Reformation had made considerable progress. He now travelled from place to place, preaching with unremitting zeal and resolution. About this time he wrote a letter to the queen regent, earnestly entreating her to examine the Protestant doctrine. In 1556 he was invited by the English Calvinists at Geneva to reside among them, and accepted their invitation. Immediately after his departure the bishop summoned him, and, he not appearing, condemned him to death for heresy, and burnt his effigy at the cross of Edinburgh. He continued abroad till 1559, during which time he published his *First Blast against the 'Monstrous Regiment of Women.'* Being now returned to Scotland, he resumed the work of Reformation with his usual ardor, and was appointed minister at Edinburgh. In 1561 queen Mary arrived from France, and, being attached to the religion in which she was educated, was exposed to continual insults from her reformed subjects. Knox himself frequently insulted her from the pulpit; and, when admitted to her presence, behaved to her with the most unjustifiable freedom. In 1571 he was obliged to leave Edinburgh: but he returned, in 1572, and resumed his pastoral functions. He died at Edinburgh in November 1572.

KOTZEBUE (Augustus Von), was born at Weimar, May 30th, 1761, and was sent at the age of sixteen to the college of Jena, and thence to Duisburg. In 1779 he returned to Jena, and studied the law; but most of his time was spent in the theatre. In 1781 he

became secretary to general Bauer, whom he accompanied to Petersburg. He was now appointed president of the civil government at Revel, and wrote a number of dramas; some of which obtained great popularity. He lost his wife in 1789, on which he went to Paris, and then to Vienna, where he became superintendant of the imperial theatre; but resigned that place, and returned to Russia. Here he was immediately arrested by the emperor Paul, and sent to Siberia, but did not remain long in exile; and on his arrival at Petersburg, was taken into the capricious despot's favor. In 1813 he was appointed consul-general at Königsberg; but, the climate disagreeing with him, he resigned the situation to reside at Manheim, where he was assassinated, March 23rd, 1819.

KOULI KHAN (Thamas), or Schah Nadir, was the son of the chief of a branch of the tribe of Afshars. Upon his father's death his uncle usurped his government, under pretence of taking care of it during the minority of young Nadir. Disgusted at this affront, he commenced adventurer, and entered into the service of Beglerbeg, governor of Muschada, who promoted him to the command of a regiment of Cavalry; and in 1720, when the Usbec Tartars invaded the Khorassan with 10,000 men, raised him to the rank of general, when he defeated the Tartars, and took their commander prisoner. But Beglerbeg becoming jealous, and not fulfilling his promises of farther promotion, Kouli-Khan publicly complained of the governor's ingratitude, who thereupon broke him, and ordered him to be punished with the bastinado so severely, that the nails of his great toes fell off. This affront occasioned his flight, and his joining a banditti of robbers. After various adventures, he was, in 1729, made general of Persia by Schah Thamas, and permitted to take his name Thamas, and that of Khuli, which signifies slave: his title therefore was, The slave of Thamas; but he was ennobled by that of Khan. In 1736 he excited a revolt against his master, for having made an ignominious peace with the Turks; and, having the army at his command, he procured his deposition, and his own advancement to the throne. In 1739 he conquered the Mogul empire; and at length met with the usual fate of tyrants, being assassinated by one of his generals, in league with his nephew and successor, in 1747, aged sixty.

L.

LAKE (Gerard), lord viscount Lake, an English general, was born in 1744, and at the age of fourteen obtained an ensigncy. During the seven years' war he served in Germany, and in 1781 in America. In Holland he commanded the first brigade of the guards, and was distinguished in several engagements in 1793 and 1794. In 1800 he became commander-in-chief of the British forces in India; and in September 1803 gained a victory over the Mahratta army. He afterwards de-

feated Scindia and Holkar, and returned to England in September 1807, when he was created a baron. Soon after he was raised to the rank of viscount, and made governor of Plymouth. He died after a short illness, February the 21st, 1808.

LAMBERT (John), general of the parliamentary forces during the civil wars, was of a good family, and for some time studied the law; but, upon the breaking out of the civil war, espoused the cause of the par-

liament, and soon rose to the rank of colonel. When Cromwell seemed inclined to assume the title of king, Lambert opposed it with great vigor, on which the protector deprived him of his commission, but granted him a pension of £2000 a year. Lambert then retired to Wimbledon House, where he turned florist; but, when Richard Cromwell succeeded, Lambert acted so effectually with Fleetwood, Desborough, Vane, &c., that the new protector was obliged to resign, and the members of the long parliament were restored to their seats. Lambert was now appointed one of the council of state, and colonel of a regiment of horse and foot. Lambert refused to resign his commission when it was demanded of him, and, marching up to London with his army, dislodged the parliament by force in October 1659. He was then appointed, by a council of officers, major-general of the army, and one of the new council for managing public affairs; and sent to command in the north. But, general Monk marching into England to support the parliament, Lambert being deserted by his army was committed prisoner to the Tower. Escaping thence, however, he soon appeared in arms, but was defeated and taken prisoner by colonel Ingoldsby. At the Restoration he was excepted out of the act of indemnity: being brought to his trial on the 4th of June, 1662, he behaved with great submission; was reprieved at the bar, and confined for life in the Island of Guernsey.

LATIMER (Hugh), bishop of Worcester, was born about the year 1480, at Thurcaston in Leicestershire, and was the only son of a yeoman of that village. He was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he applied himself to the study of divinity, and took the degree of B. D. When he was about thirty years of age, he became a convert to the protestant religion. About the year 1529 he was presented by Henry VIII. to the rectory of Westkinton in Wiltshire. In 1535 he was promoted to the bishopric of Worcester; in which he continued till the year 1539, when, rather than assent to the act of the six articles, he resigned his mitre; but was in a short time accused of speaking against the six articles, and committed to the Tower, where he continued prisoner till the death of Henry VIII. On the accession of Edward VI., Latimer was released, but not restored to his bishopric. Mary I., of bloody memory, ascending the throne, Latimer was immediately doomed to destruction, and, together with Cranmer and Ridley, confined in the Tower. He was brought to the stake with bishop Ridley, at Oxford, in October, 1554, and died with heroic courage.

LAUD (William), archbishop of Canterbury, in the seventeenth century, was born at Reading in 1573, and educated at St. John's College, Oxford, of which, in 1611, he was elected president. The same year he was sworn the king's chaplain. In 1621 he was nominated bishop of St. David's; and in 1628 bishop of London. In 1630 he was elected chancellor of the University of Oxford. In 1633 he attended the king into Scotland, and was sworn a privy counsellor of that kingdom. In the same year he succeeded archbishop Abbot in the see of Canterbury. In 1634—5 he was in the committee of Trade and the King's Revenue; on the 4th of March following he was appointed one of the Commissioners

of Treasury; and on the 6th of March, 1635—6, he received the staff of lord High Treasurer. A new parliament met on the 13th April, 1640; but the commons launching out into complaints against the archbishop, and insisting upon a redress of grievances before they granted any supply, it was dissolved on the 7th of May. The convocation, however, continued sitting; and made seventeen canons, which were supposed to be formed under the immediate direction of the archbishop. In the beginning of the long parliament he was attacked on account of those canons; and they being condemned by the house of commons on the 16th of December, 1640, 'as containing many things contrary to the king's prerogative, to the fundamental laws and statutes of this realm, to the rights of parliament, to the property and liberty of the subject, and tending to sedition, and of dangerous consequence;' he was, on the 18th of December, accused by the commons of high treason, and sent to the Tower. Being tried before the house of lords, for endeavouring to subvert the laws, and to overthrow the Protestant religion, he was found guilty, and beheaded on Tower Hill on January 10th, 1644, in the seventy-second year of his age.

LAVATER (John Casper), the physiognomist, was born at Zurich, in 1740. He was first appointed preacher to the Orphan House, and afterwards, in 1778, deacon and pastor of the principal church of St. Peter at Zurich, in which office he continued till his death. His peculiar religious tenets are to be found in his numerous works. In the midst of these various labors, he found time to compose his Treatise on Physiognomy. While the Helvetians were trembling under the oppression of the French pro-consuls, Lavater wrote his celebrated Appeal to the French Government, and preached the rights of his countrymen: nor did he desist, till he was torn from his congregation, as a preacher of sedition. He was sent to Schaffhausen as a hostage, but returned soon after. His death happened in consequence of some wounds which he received from a Swiss soldier, when Zurich was taken by General Massena, in autumn 1799.

LEAKE (Sir John), an English admiral, was born in 1656. He distinguished himself in 1673 in the engagement between Spragg and Van Tromp; and, being afterwards made captain, signalized himself by carrying into effect the desperate attempt of relieving Londonderry. In 1702, being made commodore, he destroyed the French trade and settlements at Newfoundland. On his return he was created rear-admiral; soon after he was made vice-admiral of the blue, and was knighted. He was engaged with admiral Rooke in taking Gibraltar; after which he distinguished himself in the engagement off Malaga. He was soon after made vice admiral of the white, and twice relieved Gibraltar. In 1705 Sir John was engaged in the reduction of Barcelona; and in 1706 relieved that city, and obliged king Philip to raise the siege. Soon after he took Carthage, Alicant, and Majorca. In 1707 he was made admiral of the white, and commander-in-chief of the fleet; and in 1708 he reduced Sardinia, and assisted lord Stanhope in the conquest of Minorca. In 1709 he was made rear-admiral of Great Britain. He was several times chosen



CICERO.



LOYOLA.



LYCURGUS.



LORD LYTTLETON.



LOUIS XVI.



LOCKE.



LINNE.



LUTHER.



LOCKE.

M. P. for Rochester; and in 1712 conducted the English forces to take possession of Dunkirk. But, upon the accession of king George I., he was superseded, and allowed a pension of £6000 a year. He died at Greenwich in 1720.

LEIBNITZ (Godfrey William de), a mathematician and philosopher, born at Leipsic in Saxony in 1646, studied mathematics at Leipsic and Jena. In 1664 he was admitted M.A. The study of the law was his principal object, and he was admitted LL. B. in 1665. In 1666 he would have taken the degree of doctor, but was refused it, on pretence that he was too young, though in reality because he had rejected the principles of Aristotle and the schoolmen. Upon this he went to Altorf, where he maintained a thesis de Casibus Perplexis, with such applause that the degree of LL. D. was conferred on him. In 1673 and 1676 he visited England. Thence he proceeded to Hanover, where he purposed to settle. Upon his arrival there, he applied himself to enrich the duke's library with the best works of all kinds. The duke dying, in 1679, his successor continued to patronise him, and employed him to write the history of the house of Brunswick. Frederick I., king of Prussia, then elector of Brandenburg, founded an academy at Berlin by his advice, and appointed him perpetual president, though he could not reside constantly at Berlin. Besides the office of privy-counsellor of justice, which king George I., then elector of Hanover, had given him, the emperor appointed him in 1711 aulic-counsellor; and Peter the Great made him privy-counsellor of justice, with a pension of 1000 ducats. The emperor, as a mark of his favor, settled a pension on him of 2000 florins, and promised him another of 4000, if he would come and reside at Vienna, but he was prevented by death, in 1716.

LELAND (John), the antiquary, was born in London, about the year 1507. He studied at St. Paul's School, Cambridge, Oxford, and Paris. On his return to England he entered into orders, and was appointed chaplain to Henry VIII., who also gave him the rectory of Popeling, in the marshes of Calais, appointed him his librarian, and in 1533 made him king's antiquary. It is said that he renounced popery soon after his return to England. In 1536 he obtained a dispensation to keep a curate at Popeling, and set out on his journey in search of antiquities. In this employment he spent six years, during which time he visited every part of England where monuments of antiquity were to be expected. After his return, in 1542, the king gave him the rectory of Haseley in Oxfordshire: and, in 1555, a prebend of King's College, in Oxford, besides that of east and west Knowles, in Salisbury. Henry VIII. died in 1547; and, not long after, Leland lost his senses. In this dreadful state he continued till 1552, when he died.

LELY (Sir Peter), a painter, born in Westphalia in 1617, was a disciple of Peter Grebber; and, in 1641, was induced, by the encouragement Charles I. gave to the fine arts, to come to England. He became state painter to Charles II., who knighted him. As a portrait-painter he was preferred before all his contemporaries. He became enamoured of a beautiful English lady, whom he married; and he purchased an estate at

Kew, in Surrey, to which he often retired. He died of an apoplexy in 1680, at London.

LEO X., whose proper name was John de Medicis, was made a cardinal at fourteen, and some years after a legate. He was in that quality in the army which was defeated by the French near Ravenna, in 1512, where he was taken prisoner. When Julius died, Medicis was very ill, and was carried to Rome in a litter. The cardinals consulted his physicians to know whether he was likely to live, and they, being bribed, said he could not live a month; which principally occasioned his being chosen pope. Thus, when not thirty, he was elected, and soon recovered. He was ambitious, luxurious, and a connoisseur in the fine arts; and is supposed to have disbelieved Christianity itself. In 1517 he published general indulgences throughout Europe in favor of those who would contribute any sum towards completing the church of St. Peter; and thus paved the way for the reformation. Leo died in 1521; aged forty-five. It is but justice to add that to him was principally owing the revival of literature in Italy.

LINNE (Sir Charles), the reformer of botany and natural history, was born on May 24th, 1707, in a village called Roeslut in Smaland, where his father, Nicholas Linné, was then vicar. His taste for botany seems to have been imbibed from his father; who cultivated a garden plentifully stored with plants, by way of amusement. Young Linné soon became acquainted with these, as well as with the indigenous ones of his neighbourhood. He removed in 1728 to Upsal, where he obtained the favor of several gentlemen of established character in literature. Linné made such a rapid progress that in two years he was thought qualified to give lectures in the botanic chair, in the room of professor Rudbeck. In 1731 the Royal Academy of Sciences at Upsal, with a view to improve the natural history of Sweden, deputed Linné to make the tour of Lapland, and explore the natural history of that arctic region. He spent the greater part of the summer in examining this arctic region, and arrived at Upsal in November, after having performed, mostly on foot, a journey of 10° of lat. in extent, exclusively of numberless deviations. The outlines of his system of mineralogy appeared in the early editions of the *Systema Naturæ*; but he did not exemplify the whole until 1768. In 1734 he was sent by the governor of Dalecarlia, with several other naturalists, to investigate the productions of that province, and published the result under the title of *Pan Suecus*. In 1735 he travelled over many parts of Sweden, Denmark, and Germany, and fixed in Holland, where he chiefly resided until his return to Stockholm, about 1739. In 1735 he took his degree of M. D., and published the first sketch of his *Systema Naturæ*, in the form of tables. In 1736 he came to England.

Early in 1738 Linné had a long and dangerous fit of sickness; and upon his recovery went to Paris, where he was entertained by the Jussieus, then the first botanists in France. The number and importance of his publications, during his absence from Sweden, demonstrate the fund of knowledge which he had accumulated before, as well as his extraordinary application. These were *Systema Naturæ*, *Fundamenta Botanica*, *Biblio-*

theca Botanica, and *Genera Plantarum*; the last of which is justly considered as the most valuable of all his works. About the end of 1738, or beginning of 1739, he settled as a physician at Stockholm. By the interest of count Tessin, his patron, he obtained the rank of physician to the fleet, and a salary for giving lectures on botany. The establishment of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Stockholm was highly favorable to the advancement of his character and fame: he was constituted the first president.

Linné from this time sustained a more elevated rank. His reputation had procured him honors from almost all the royal societies in Europe; and Adolphus Frederick created him, in 1753, a knight of the polar star, and in 1757 a noble of Sweden. His successor Gustavus III. doubled his pension in 1776, and settled a liberal donation of landed property on his family.

Linné, on the whole, enjoyed a good constitution, but was sometimes severely afflicted with a hemiplegia, as well as with the gout. In the close of 1776 he was seized with an apoplexy, which left him paralytic: and at the beginning of 1777 suffered another stroke, which much impaired his powers. But the disease supposed to have been the immediate cause of his death was an ulceration of the bladder; of which, after a tedious indisposition, he died January 11th, 1778, aged seventy-one.

LIVIUS (Titus), the celebrated Roman historian, was born at Patavium. Few particulars of his life have been handed down to us. We first hear of him at Rome, where he acquired the notice and favor of Augustus. He had previously written Dialogues, historical and philosophical, and some books on philosophy. It is probable that he began his *History* as soon as he was settled at Rome. He used to read parts of it, while he was composing it, to Mæcenas and Augustus; and the latter appointed him to superintend the education of his grandson Claudius. After the death of Augustus, Livy returned to the place of his birth, where he died in the fourth year of Tiberius's reign, aged above seventy.

LOCKE (John), F. R. S., was born at Wrington near Bristol in 1632, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and here became acquainted with the works of Des Cartes, which first attracted his attention to philosophy. In 1694 he went to Germany as secretary to Sir William Swan, envoy to the elector of Brandenburg. In 1695 he returned to Oxford, and became acquainted with lord Ashley, who introduced him to some of the most eminent persons. In 1670 he began to form the plan of his *Essay on Human Understanding*. About this time he became F. R. S. In 1672 his patron, lord Ashley, now earl of Shaftesbury, and lord chancellor of England, appointed him secretary of the presentations. In 1673 he was made secretary to a commission of trade. The earl of Shaftesbury retired to Holland in 1682, and Mr. Locke followed his patron thither. In November 1684 he was deprived of his place of student in Christ Church. In 1685 the English envoy at the Hague demanded him and eighty-three other persons to be delivered up by the States General, upon which he lay concealed till 1686. In 1689 he returned to England in the fleet which brought over the princess of Orange. Being esteemed a sufferer for the principles of the revo-

lution, he obtained the post of commissioner of appeals, worth £200. On account of the infirm state of his health, an offer was made by Sir Francis Masham and his lady, of an apartment in their country seat at Oates, in Essex. This place proved perfectly agreeable to him in every respect. In this family Mr. Locke lived with as much ease as if the whole house had been his own. He was made a commissioner of trade and plantations in 1695. The asthma increasing with his years, he became so infirm, that, in 1700, he resigned his seat at the board of trade, as he could no longer bear the air of London. After this he continued constantly at Oates. He died in 1704.

LOUIS XVI., one of the most unfortunate, and yet one of the most deserving of the French monarchs of the house of Bourbon, succeeded his grandfather in 1774. His character is universally allowed to have been such as, in times of less disturbance, would have insured him a high degree of popularity. He was naturally of a mild and humane disposition; and had the merit of having been the first who instituted a society for the instruction and employment of the blind. He was also an author, and translated 5 vols. of Gibbon's *History*, and Walpole's *Historical Doubts*, into French. On the 21st of January, 1793, this unfortunate monarch fell by the guillotine a sacrifice to that popular fury which only exhausted its rage by destroying many of the greatest men in France.

LOWTH (Robert), D.D., and F.R.S., was born on the 29th of November, 1710. He studied at Winchester College, where his exercises were distinguished by their elegance; and in 1730 he went to New College, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A., June 8th, 1737. In 1741 he was elected by the university professor of Hebrew poetry, re-elected in 1743, and, whilst he held that office, he read his admirable lectures *De sacra poci Hebræorum*. In 1744 bishop Hoadley appointed him rector of Ovington in Hants; in 1750 archdeacon of Winchester, and rector of East Wheedhay in 1753. In 1754 the university created him D.D. by diploma. In November, 1765, he was chosen F.R.S. In June 1766 he was raised to the see of St. Davids; and in October to that of Oxford. In April 1777 he was translated to the see of London, and in 1783 he declined the offer of the archbishopric of Canterbury. After having been long afflicted with the stone, he died at Fulham, November the 3rd, 1787.

LOYOLA (Ignatius), the founder of the Jesuits, was born in Guipuscoa, in 1491; and became first page to Ferdinand V. of Spain, and then an officer in his army. In this last capacity he signalled himself by his valor; and had his right leg broken by a cannon ball, at the siege of Pampeluna, in 1521. While confined by his wounds, a *Life of the Saints* was put into his hands, which determined him to forsake the military for the ecclesiastical profession. In 1526, upon commencing preacher, he was imprisoned at Alcalá and Salamanca, and impeached before the inquisition. After this he went to Paris, and laid the foundation of his new order; the institutes of which he presented to pope Paul III., who made many objections to them, but at last confirmed the institution in 1540. He died at Rome in 1556.

LUTHER (Martin), one of the most intrepid and most successful of reformers, was the son of a German miner, and born at Eisleben in Saxony, November 10th, 1484. He was educated at the university of Erfurt for the legal profession, but he suddenly imbibed a distaste for the world, and entered a convent of Augustine friars. A journey which he made in 1510 to Rome, as a delegate from the friars of his order, is said to have convinced him of the prevailing corruptions of the church; and this appears to have been increased by his becoming acquainted with the writings of Huss. In 1512 Luther was made professor of divinity in the newly established university of Wittenberg: and he began to propagate his opinions in his public lectures.

While Luther was thus engaged, a Dominican friar of the name of Tetzel came into the neighbourhood of Wittenberg, publishing indulgences. Luther had by this time too full an acquaintance with the Holy Scriptures, not to perceive the antichristian character and immoral tendency of these practices. He did not rest satisfied with preaching against them; he published twenty-five theses, expressive of his views on the subject, stating them as matters of disputation and enquiry, and inviting the learned to disprove them either by personal conference or writing. He was, at length, provoked by his adversaries to discuss not only the subject of indulgences, but the sacraments, the distinction between divine and human laws, the nature of vows, &c.

The court of Rome at first despised these new doctrines, and considered the whole contest as nothing else than the squabbles of monks. It was not long, however, before Leo X. was roused from his lethargy, and Luther was summoned to appear before him at Rome; but, Frederick the elector of Saxony interposing in his behalf, the pope referred the matter to the judgment of cardinal Cajetan, then the papal legate at Augsburg.

The endeavours of Cajetan to reconcile Luther to the Roman see were unsuccessful; but Miltitz, who succeeded him in his mission, prevailed on the reformer to write to the pope in submissive terms. The violence, however, of the papists, frustrated these endeavours, and led Luther to proceed in the investigation of truth, and redouble his efforts in its propagation. Luther had so many opportunities of observing the corrupt state of the Romish court, that he soon began to suggest doubts of the divine origin of the pope's authority, and of the very foundations of the wealth and power of the clergy. It was then that Leo, perceiving there was no longer any hope of reclaiming so incorrigible a heretic, proceeded with the assistance of his cardinals to prepare the sentence of excommunication against him, which was published on the 15th of June, 1520. Luther, nothing daunted by this sentence, appealed again to a general council, denounced the pope as antichrist, declaimed against his tyranny more vehemently than ever, and, having called together all the professors and students of Wittenberg, he, in the presence of a great multitude of spectators, threw the books of the canon law, with the bull of excommunication, into the flames.

The situation of our reformer soon became very critical. He was summoned before the diet at Worms, and, though some of the clergy contended that he ought to

share the fate of Huss and Jerome, he was suffered to depart uninjured. After his departure, a decree was issued in the name of Charles and the authority of the diet, pronouncing him an obstinate heretic, depriving him of all his rights as a subject, and calling upon every one to seize him, as soon as the term of his protection should expire. In this extremity the elector of Saxony concealed him for nine months, in the castle of Warburg. While he was in this retirement, he began his translation of the Bible. Luther first published the gospels of Matthew and Mark; these were followed by the other books, until, about the month of September, 1522, the whole New Testament was put into circulation. He next proceeded to the translation of the Old Testament, on which he and his coadjutors bestowed incredible pains, and one book after another was published, until the whole was completed in the year 1530.

In the year 1521 Luther was called to enter the lists against no less an opponent than Henry VIII., king of England, and he treated the monarch with great severity and contempt. He continued his theological exertions with indefatigable spirit, and his doctrines became every day more deeply rooted in the minds of the people. Towards the close of 1524, he threw off the monkish habit, and thus prepared the way for his marriage, which took place a few months afterwards. From this period till his death his popularity continued to increase, and he had the satisfaction to see the reformation established on an immovable basis. He died at Eisleben, on the 18th of February, 1546.

LYCURGUS, the legislator of the Spartans, was the son of Eunomes, king of Sparta. He travelled much, to converse with sages and learned men, and to learn manners; customs, and laws. After the death of his brother, king of Sparta, his pregnant widow offered Lyncurgus the crown, promising that she would make herself miscarry if he would marry her; but Lyncurgus refused her offers, and afterwards, contenting himself with being tutor to his nephew, restored him the government when he came of age; but, notwithstanding this generous conduct, he was accused of a design to usurp the crown, and obliged to retire to Crete, where he studied the laws and customs of nations. On his return to Lacedemon he reformed the government; and introduced the strictest temperance, the most exact discipline, and those admirable laws which (a few excepted) have been celebrated by all historians. It is said that, to engage the Lacedemonians to observe them inviolably, he made them swear not to change any part of them till his return; and that he subsequently went to Crete, where he killed himself, after ordering his ashes to be thrown into the sea, lest, if his body should be carried to Sparta, the Lacedemonians should think themselves absolved from the oath. He flourished about A. A. C. 870.

LYTTLETON (George), lord, eldest son of Sir Thomas Lyttleton, bart., descended from the great judge of that name, was born in 1700, and received the elements of his education at Eton, where he showed an early inclination to poetry, whence he was removed to the university of Oxford. In 1728 he set out on the tour of Europe; and, on his return to his native country, was elected M.P. for Okehampton. In 1744 he was

appointed one of the lords commissioners of the treasury. His masterly Essay on the Conversion and Apostleship of St. Paul was written in 1747. In 1754 he was made cofferer to his majesty, and a privy-councillor; previous to which he had married Elizabeth, daughter of field marshal Sir Robert Rich, whose conduct however was so indiscreet that they separated by mutual

consent a few years after. After being appointed chancellor and under-treasurer of the exchequer, he was, on the 19th of November, 1757, created a peer. His last works were Dialogues of the Dead; and the History of Henry II., which he published in 1764. He died at Hagley, on the 22nd of July, 1773.

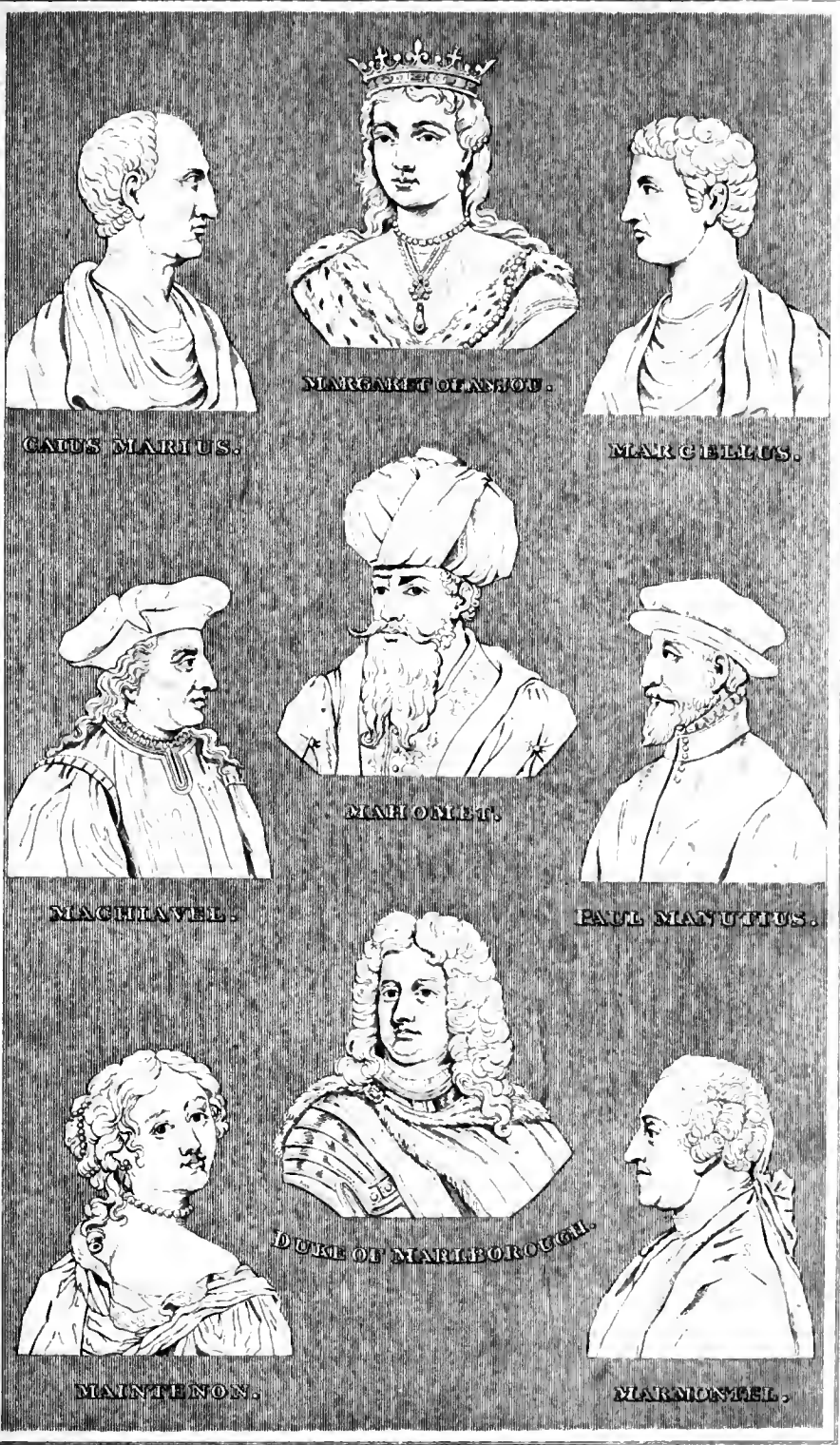
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MACHIAVEL (Nicholas), a political writer of the sixteenth century, of a distinguished family at Florence, wrote in his native language with great elegance and politeness. He composed a comedy upon the ancient Greek model; in which he satirised many of the Florentine ladies, and which was so well received that Pope Leo X. caused it to be acted at Rome. He was secretary, and afterwards historiographer, to the republic of Florence. He died in 1530. Of all his writings, the most celebrated is a political treatise entitled the Prince; which has been translated into several languages, and written against by many authors.

MAHOMET, or **MOHAMMED**, the celebrated founder of the Mahometan religion, was born, A. D. 571. His father Abdallah was a younger son of Abdalmotalleb; and, dying very young, left his widow and infant son in narrow circumstances. Abdalmotalleb was therefore obliged to take care of his grandchild, which he not only did during his life, but at his death enjoined his eldest son, Abu Taleb, to provide for him afterwards. This he very affectionately did, and instructed him in the business of a merchant, for which purpose he took him to Syria when he was only thirteen. He afterwards recommended him to Khadijah, a rich widow, for her factor; in whose service he behaved so well, that she married and raised him to an equality with the richest in Mecca. After his advantageous match he first conceived the scheme of establishing a new religion. But, before he made any attempt abroad, he resolved to begin with the conversion of his own household. Having therefore retired with his family, to a cave in Mount Hara, he there opened the secret of his mission to his wife; and acquainted her that the angel Gabriel had appeared to him, and appointed him the apostle of God. Khadijah received the news with joy; and communicated what she had heard to her cousin Warakah Ebn Nawfal, who, being a Christian, was tolerably well versed in the Scriptures, and soon became a believer. The first overture the prophet made was in the month of Ramadan, in the fortieth year of his age, which is therefore usually called the year of his mission. He soon made proselytes of those under his own roof, and, in the course of three years, converted several principal men of Mecca. He was, however, obstinately opposed by the Koreish, and, in the thirteenth year of his mission, he was compelled to take refuge at Medina, which city had espoused his cause. Mahomet, being thus settled at Medina, began to send out small parties to

make reprisals on the Koreish; the first consisting of only nine men, who plundered a caravan belonging to that tribe, and took two prisoners. But what established his reputation, and laid the foundation of his succeeding greatness, was the battle of Bedr, fought in the second year of the Hegira. Some reckon no fewer than twenty-seven expeditions in which Mahomet was personally present, in nine of which he gave battle, besides several others in which he was not present. In a few years, by the success of his arms, he considerably raised his credit and power. In the seventh year of the Hegira, Mahomet began to think of propagating his religion beyond the bounds of Arabia; and sent messengers to the neighbouring princes, with letters inviting them to embrace his doctrine. Nor was this project without some success. The eighth year of the Hegira was a very fortunate year to Mahomet. In the beginning of it Khaled Ebn al Walid and Amru Ebn al As, both excellent soldiers, the first of whom afterwards conquered Syria and other countries, and the latter Egypt, became proselytes to Mahometanism. And soon after the prophet sent 3000 men against the Grecian Forces, to revenge the death of one of his ambassadors. The Greeks were defeated with great slaughter. In this year also Mahomet took the city of Mecca. The next year, being the ninth of the Hegira, the Mahometans call the year of embassies; for the Arabs began to come to him in great numbers, and to send embassies to make their submission to him. In the tenth year Ali was sent into Yemen to propagate the Mahometan faith there; and, as it is said, converted the whole tribe of Hamdad in one day. Their example was quickly followed by all the inhabitants of that province, except only those of Najran, who, being Christians, chose rather to pay tribute. Thus was Mahometanism established, and idolatry rooted out, even in Mahomet's life-time, throughout all Arabia, except only Yamama; and the Arabs being then united in one faith, and under one prince, found themselves in a condition for making those conquests which extended the Mahometan faith over so great a part of the world.

The last conspicuous act of his life was his pilgrimage to Mecca. His health had been declining for four years previous to his death; and he ascribed this change to poison administered to him at Chaibar, by a Jewish female, from a motive of revenge, as some have said, or, according to others, from a desire of putting his prophetic character to the test. He expired in the month of June, A. D. 632.



GAIVS MARIVS.

MARGARET OF ANJOU.

MARC CAELIVS.

MACHIAVELL.

MAHOMET.

PAVL MANVTTIVS.

MAINTENON.

DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

MARSIGLI.



MAINTENON (Madame de), whose proper name was Frances D'Aubigné, was born in 1635, in a prison at Paris, where her father had been incarcerated; and, her mother being unable to support her, she fell to the care of her father's sister. To escape this state of dependence, she married the celebrated Scarron, who himself subsisted on a pension from the court. She lived with him many years: but when he died, in 1660, she found herself as indigent as before her marriage. Her friends endeavoured to get her husband's pension continued to her, and presented so many petitions to the king, that he was quite weary of them. At last, however, he settled a much larger pension on her, and afterwards appointed her to take care of the education of the young duke of Maine. The letters she wrote on this occasion attracted the attention of the king, and were the origin of her advancement. About the end of 1685 he married her, he being then in his forty-eighth and she in her fiftieth year. Louis died before her in 1715; when she retired to St. Cyr, and spent the rest of her days in acts of devotion. She died in 1719.

MANUTIUS (Paul), the son of Aldus, was brought up as a printer, and acquired such a purity in writing Latin, that even Scaliger allows he has been scarcely ever exceeded. Pope Pius IV. placed him at the head of the apostolical press, and gave him the charge of the Vatican library. He had a very profound knowledge of Antiquity; and published an edition of Cicero's Works, with Commentaries, in 4 vols. folio. He also published an original work, *De Legibus Romanorum*; which is reckoned his masterpiece. He died in 1574.

MARCELLUS (Marcus Claudius), a Roman general, who, after the first punic war, conducted an expedition against the Gauls. Soon after this he was entrusted to oppose Hannibal in Italy, and was the first Roman who obtained some advantage over this celebrated Carthaginian. Marcellus, in his third consulship, was sent with a powerful force against Syracuse. His operations proved long ineffectual, and the invention and industry of Archimedes baffled all the efforts, and destroyed all the machines and military engines of the Romans, during three years. The perseverance of Marcellus at last obtained the victory. After this conquest he was called to oppose Hannibal a second time. In this campaign he behaved with even greater vigor than before. Marcellus, however, was not sufficiently vigilant against the snares of his adversary; he was killed in an ambuscade, in the sixtieth year of his age, A. U. C. 544.

MARGARET OF ANJOU, daughter of Regnier of Anjou, king of Naples, and wife of Henry VI., king of England, an ambitious, enterprising, courageous woman, signalised herself by heading her troops in several battles against the house of York; and if she had not caused her husband's misfortunes, by putting to death the duke of Gloucester his uncle, her name would have been immortalised for the fortitude, activity, and policy with which she supported the rights of her husband and son, till the fatal defeat of Tewksbury; which put an end to all her enterprises. She died in Anjou in 1482.

MARIA ANTOINETTE, queen of France, and archduchess of Austria, the daughter of the emperor Francis I. and Maria Theresa, was born at Vienna in

1755, and was married to the dauphin of France in 1770. In 1774 she became queen by the accession of her husband to the throne. For a considerable period, she was admired by the French people; but she finally became unpopular. During the revolution the hatred of the multitude against her grew daily more inveterate; and, at length, after many sufferings, she perished the victim of it. The conduct of her oppressors, after the death of her husband, was, in the highest degree, base and barbarous. She was brought to the scaffold on the 16th of October, 1793.

MARIUS (Caius), a Roman general, and seven times consul, was born at Arpinum, of obscure parents. He signalised himself under Scipio, at the siege of Numantia. By his intrigues at Rome, while he exercised inferior offices, he first rendered himself known; and his marriage with Julia, of the family of the Cæsars, contributed to raise him. He went to Africa as lieutenant to the consul Metellus against Jugurtha, and there ingratiated himself with the soldiers; and, having raised enemies to his benefactor, he returned to Rome and successfully canvassed for the consulship. He was appointed to finish the war against Jugurtha, and showed his military talents by defeating him. He subsequently defeated the Teutones, the Ambrones, and the Cimbri. After these victories Marius received the appellation of the third founder of Rome. He was elected consul a sixth time; but his restless ambition began to raise seditions, and to oppose the power of Sylla. This was the foundation of a civil war. Sylla marched to Rome, and Marius was obliged to fly. Adverse winds prevented him from reaching Africa, and he was left on the coast of Campania, where he was discovered in a marsh, into which he had plunged himself, leaving only his mouth above the surface. He was dragged to Minturnæ; and the magistrates, being in the interest of Sylla, passed sentence of death on him. A Gaul was commanded to cut off his head in the dungeon; but the stern countenance of Marius disarmed the courage of the executioner. He was then liberated, and joined his son in Africa, who had been arming the princes of that country in his cause. Marius landed near Carthage, but the governor of Africa, to conciliate the favor of Sylla, compelled Marius to fly to a neighbouring island. He soon after learned that Cinna had embraced his cause at Rome. Marius set sail to assist his friend at the head of only 1000 men. His army, however, was soon increased, and he entered Rome like a conqueror. Rome was filled with blood; and he, who had once been called the father of his country, marched through the city, attended by a number of assassins, who slaughtered all those whose salutations were not answered by their leader. When Marius and Cinna had sufficiently gratified their rage they made themselves consuls: but Marius, already worn out with old age and infirmities, died A. U. C. 666, and A. A. C. 86.

MARLBOROUGH (John Churchill, duke of), the son of Sir Winston Churchill, was born at Ashe, in Devonshire, on Midsummer-day, 1650. He became page and favorite to the duke of York; and, when sixteen years of age, was presented with a pair of colors in the guards. His first actual service was at the siege of

Tangier, and from this time he seems to have devoted himself to the military profession. In 1672, the duke of Monmouth commanding a body of English auxiliaries in the service of France, Mr. Churchill attended him, and soon after became captain of Grenadiers in his grace's regiment. He was engaged in all the actions of that campaign, and, at the siege of Nimeguen, so distinguished himself, that he obtained the particular notice of marshal Turenne. On his return home he was promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy, and the duke made him gentleman of his bedchamber. On the accession of James II. to the throne, Churchill was sent ambassador to France, to notify the event. In a short time afterwards he was raised to an English peerage by the title of baron Churchill. He now avoided public business, and, for a considerable time, hesitated to declare himself. At length, he joined in the invitation to the prince of Orange. Lord Churchill was received with due marks of respect by William, and in the ensuing year was rewarded with the earldom of Marlborough. He was soon after appointed to command the English forces in Holland, and displayed great military talents at the battle of Walcourt: the next year he served in Ireland with his usual reputation. The ensuing campaign he penetrated the enemy's design of besieging Mons, in which the Dutch deputies had been deceived. Suddenly he received a message that the king had no further occasion for his services, followed by his commitment to the tower, on a charge of high treason. He was bailed, and no proceedings were followed up against him. On the death of queen Mary, Churchill was made a privy counsellor, and, in 1698, appointed governor to the duke of Gloucester.

On the accession of queen Anne the earl of Marlborough was created a duke, had a pension granted him by the queen for her life, and received the thanks of parliament for his conduct. Having, in 1704, marched in fifty days from the frontiers of Holland, he arrived unexpectedly at the lines of Schellenburgh, defended by 20,000 men, which he instantly attacked, and forced; bringing on the battle of Blenheim, fought August 2nd. Nothing could be more complete than the victory of the allies. The French were pursued till they crossed the Rhine; Landau was taken; and France itself was put in jeopardy. He was rewarded by the public gift of the honor of Woodstock and hundred of Wotton, and the erection of a magnificent palace. The duke employed the latter end of the next year in visiting the courts of Berlin, Hanover, and Vienna, where his talents for negotiation were very useful to the common cause: the emperor Joseph presented him with the principality of Mindelheim, and the title of prince of the empire. At last he was able to meet the French under marshal Villeroy; and on the 11th of May, 1706, gained the decisive battle of Ramillies, followed by the reduction of all Brabant, Antwerp, Ostend, Menin, Dendermonde and Aeth.

In 1707 he was opposed to the duke of Vendome, over whom he was able to gain no material advantage, and was much mortified, in a conference at Frankfort, at the coldness of the allies. On returning to England, he had the mortification of finding his duchess sup-

planted in the affections of her mistress. Once more, in conjunction with prince Eugene, he made, in 1708, a successful campaign against the French, who were commanded by the dukes of Burgundy and Vendome. They were defeated at the battle of Oudenarde; Lisle was afterwards invested, and, though it resisted several months, at length surrendered. The duke also recovered Ghent, Bruges, and several places of inferior consideration, taken by the French at the opening of the campaign. Next year, after an abortive negotiation for peace, the duke of Marlborough was opposed to marshal Villars, whom he defeated at the battle of Malplaquet, fought on the 31st of August. Mons was captured; but the English nation began to be weary of such dear and unprofitable contests: a total breach had also now taken place between the duchess of Marlborough and the queen. The duke took the field again, however, early in 1710, and captured several places of importance; but his visits to England became increasingly mortifying, and his influence at court was destroyed. At length he was charged with peculation, and removed from that command he had so nobly sustained. His enemies were determined to heap every possible indignity upon him: no serious charge, however, could be supported; but, to escape the personal mortifications he was exposed to, he paid a visit, in 1712, to the Low Countries. Upon the accession of George I. he was again summoned to court, reinstated in the supreme military command, and his advice was taken and acted upon in the rebellion in 1715. His faculties now began to droop, and at length he sunk into second childhood. This great man died at Windsor Lodge, 16th of June, 1722.

MARMONTEL (John Francis), a French writer, was born in 1723 at Bort, a small town in the Limousin, and educated at a Jesuit's College. At the age of fifteen his father placed him with a merchant; but, disliking his situation, he obtained admission into the college of Clermont, where he took pupils. He next engaged as a teacher of philosophy at Toulouse, and became a distinguished candidate for the prizes at the Floral games, which acquired him the notice of Voltaire. At his recommendation he went to Paris in 1745, and after some vicissitudes brought out a tragedy in 1748, which at once raised him to celebrity. Having been recommended to madame Pompadour, he was appointed secretary of the royal buildings, and now wrote his well known tales, to assist his friend Boissy, then editor of the *Mercure de France*. On the death of the latter it was given to our author, who resigned for it his post of secretary. He afterwards lost this paper by repeating in company a joke upon the duke d'Aumont, and was even committed to the Bastille, for some days, because he would not give up the author. In 1763 he succeeded Marivaux as a member of the French Academy. His next production was *Belisaire*, which, in consequence of its liberal sentiments, was censured by the Sorbonne. On the death of Duclos, without any solicitation on his own part, he was appointed to succeed him, as historiographer of France. At the age of fifty-four he married a young lady of eighteen. On the death of d'Alembert, in 1783, he was elected secretary to the academy. On the breaking out of the revolution he was for a short time a member of the





MASSANIELLO.



MASSINGER.



JOHN DE MEDICI.



MELANCTHON.



MEAD.



MAZARINE.



MARTYR.



MENAGE.



ST. JOHN MEDINA.

electoral assembly; but, his income being diminished, he retired, when the political confusion increased, to a cottage in Normandy. In April, 1797, he was chosen representative to the National Assembly for the department of the Eure. But, the election being declared null, he finally retired to his cottage, where he died of an apoplexy in December 1799.

MARTYR (Peter), a divine, born in Florence in 1500, studied philosophy and the languages at Padua and Bologna, and was esteemed one of the best preachers in Italy. The works of Zuinglius and Bucer gave him a good opinion of the Protestants, and his conversation with Valdez confirmed it. He for some time preached that doctrine at Rome in private; but, being impeached, fled to Naples, and thence to Lucca, where he brought over several eminent men to the Protestant interest. He was sent for to England by king Edward VI., and made professor of divinity at Oxford in 1549. In queen Mary's reign he returned to Strasburgh. He wrote a great number of works, and died in 1562.

MARY I., queen of England, was eldest daughter of Henry VIII. by his first wife Catharine of Spain, and born at Greenwich, in February 1517. Her mother was very careful of her education. Under the direction of Linacre and Vives she became mistress of the Latin language; and Erasmus commends her for her epistles in that language. King Edward VI., her brother, dying on the 6th of July 1553, she was proclaimed queen the same month, and crowned in October. Upon her accession she declared that she would not persecute her Protestant subjects; but in the following month she prohibited preaching without a special license; and, before the expiration of three months, the Protestant bishops were excluded the house of lords, and all the statutes of Edward VI., respecting the Protestant religion, were repealed. In July 1554 she was married to prince Philip of Spain; and began that persecution against the Protestants for which her memory is so deservedly infamous. In 1556 the persecution became general; and Protestants of all ranks and ages, and of both sexes, fell victims to papal fury. She died November 7th, 1558, aged forty-three, of an epidemic fever, having long previously been a prey, if not to remorse, at least to chagrin, arising from her having no children, the absence and unkindness of her husband, the loss of Calais, &c.

MARY II., queen of England, the daughter of James II. by Ann Hyde, was born in 1662, and, at the age of fifteen, was married to William, prince of Orange. On the abdication of James II. the convention parliament conferred the crown on her husband and herself. The regal authority, however, was, in fact, possessed by William alone. She died in 1694, of the small pox.

MASSANIELLO, or **ANELLO** (Thomas), a fisherman of Naples, was born in 1623, when that kingdom was subject to Austria. In 1646 an oppressive tax being imposed upon fruit it occasioned general discontent; and Massaniello, observing the murmurings that prevailed, began to entertain the idea of redressing his country's grievances. His companions laughed at him; but shortly after, the fish of Massaniello being seized for the tax, he went among the fruiterers, and advised

them not to purchase from the country dealers till the impost should be removed. He collected in the mean time a number of boys, to each of whom he gave a small cane, and taught them certain cries. The shopkeepers refused to trade with the country people, and, a riot ensuing, the regent sent an officer to suppress it. The multitude, however, drove him from the spot; and, being now gathered in great numbers, Massaniello induced them to burn the toll-houses, and march to the palace of the viceroy, which they entered and rifled. Thus left to themselves, the multitude chose Massaniello and Perone for their leaders. The viceroy now applied to the archbishop, who had nearly succeeded in restoring order, when, an attempt being made to assassinate Massaniello, the rage of the people burst forth with redoubled fury. The archbishop, however, had the address to prevail upon Massaniello to renew the treaty, and to visit the palace, which he did with great pomp on horseback, dressed in cloth of silver, a plume of feathers in his hat, and a drawn sword in his hand, attended by 50,000 armed followers. Massaniello now all at once became capricious and tyrannical; so that four persons undertook to dispatch him. The last words which he uttered were 'Ungrateful traitors.'

MASSINGER (Philip), a dramatic poet, born at Salisbury about 1581, and educated at Oxford. He went to London, where he wrote many tragedies and comedies, which were received with great applause, and were greatly admired for the purity of the style. He was a man of abilities and of great modesty, which rendered him greatly beloved by the poets of his time. He died suddenly at his house on the Bank-side in Southwark, near the play-house.

MAZARINE (Julius), a cardinal and prime minister of France, born at Piscina in Abruzzo, in 1602. After finishing his studies, in Italy and Spain, he entered into the service of cardinal Schetti, and became well skilled in political economy, and in the interests of the princes at war in Italy. Cardinal Richelieu highly esteemed him; as did Louis XIII., who procured him a cardinal's hat in 1641. Richelieu made him one of the executors of his will; and during the minority of Louis XIV. he had the charge of affairs. At last he became an object of envy to the nobility, which occasioned a civil war; whereupon Mazarine was forced to retire, a price was set on his head, and his library sold. Notwithstanding this, he afterwards returned to the court with more glory than ever, and concluded a peace with Spain, and a marriage treaty between the king and the infanta. At last his continual application to business threw him into a disease, of which he died at Vincennes, in 1661. He was of a mild and affable temper.

MEAD (Richard), M. D. and F. R. S., an English physician, antiquary, and naturalist, born at Stepney, where his father had been minister. At sixteen Richard was sent to Utrecht, where he studied under Grævius; and then, choosing the profession of physic, he went to Leyden, where he attended the lectures of Pitcairn and Herman. He then went to Italy, and, in 1695, took his degree of M. D. at Padua. Returning home, in 1696, he settled at Stepney, where he married, and practised physic with great success. In 1703 he was chosen

F. R. S. He was soon after elected physician of St. Thomas's Hospital, and employed by the surgeons to read anatomical lectures in their hall, which obliged him to remove into the city. In 1707 he received a diploma of M. D. from the university of Oxford; and, being patronised by Dr. Radcliffe, he succeeded him on his death, at his house in Bloomsbury Square, and in the greatest part of his business. In 1727 he was made physician to king George II., whom he had served in that capacity while prince of Wales. During nearly fifty years he was at the head of his profession. His library consisted of 10,000 volumes, of which his Latin, Greek, and Oriental MSS., formed an important part. He had a gallery for his pictures and antiquities, which cost him great sums. He died February 16th, 1754. Mead is the author of several medical works.

MEDICI (John de), on account of his bravery and knowledge of military affairs, was surnamed the invincible. He was the son of John, or Jourdain, de Medici. He first carried arms under Laurence de Medici against the duke of Urbino, and afterwards under pope Leo X. Upon the death of Leo he entered into the service of Francis I., which he quitted to follow the fortunes of Francis Sforza duke of Milan. When Francis I. formed an alliance with the pope and the Venetians against the emperor, he returned to his service. He was wounded in the knee at Governolo by a musket-ball; and, being carried to Mantua, died in 1526, aged twenty-eight.

MEDINA (Sir John Baptist), an eminent painter, was son of a Spanish captain, who settled at Brussels, where the son was born in 1660. He was instructed by Du Chatel; and afterwards made Rubens his principal model. He was both an historical and portrait painter; and was held in extraordinary esteem by most of the princes of Germany. He married young, and came into England in 1686, where he drew portraits for several years with great reputation. The earl of Leven encouraged him to go to Scotland, and procured him many engagements. He returned to England for a short time; but went back to Scotland, where he died, and was buried in the Greyfriars church-yard at Edinburgh in 1711.

MELANCTHON (Philip), one of the most celebrated of the Protestant reformers, was born at Bretten, in the palatinate of the Rhine, in 1497. His real name was Schwartz-erde, or black-earth, of which Melancthon is a translation. He studied at Heidelberg and Tubingen, and, in 1518, was appointed Greek professor at Wittenberg, where he became the friend of Luther, and a convert to his doctrines. To the diffusion of the tenets of protestantism he powerfully contributed during the rest of his life, but he displayed a moderate and conciliatory spirit which was displeasing to the more imperious Luther. The confession of Augsburg was the work of this reformer. Even his theological enemies respected the virtues, the talents, the learning, and the mild temper of Melancthon. He died at Wittenberg, in 1560.

MENAGE (Giles), a French writer, born at Angers in 1613. He finished his studies in that city, and was made advocate, and pleaded; but at length became an ecclesiastic, and studied polite literature. He entered into the family of cardinal de Retz, and afterwards went to live in the cloister of Notre Dame, where he held a

weekly assembly of learned men. The reputation of his works procured him a place in the Academy della Crusca, at Florence. He died at Paris in 1692. He published many books in prose and verse.

MENANDER, an ancient Greek poet, born at Athens in the third year of the 109th Olympiad. His introducing the new comedy, and refining an art which had been so gross and licentious in former times, quickly spread his name over the world. Pliny says that the kings of Egypt and Macedon sent ambassadors and fleets to bring him to their courts, but without success. Of his works, which amounted to above 100 comedies, only nine are left besides the four which Terence borrowed from him. Menander died in the third year of the 122nd Olympiad.

MENGS (Anthony Raphael), first painter to the king of Spain, was born at Aussig in Bohemia, A. D. 1728. His father, painter to Augustus III. king of Poland, perceiving his superior talents, carried him from Dresden to Rome in 1741. Having copied the principal monuments of that capital, he returned in 1744 to Dresden, where he executed different works with great success. During his stay in Italy he became acquainted with Charles, king of Naples; who, when he succeeded to the crown of Spain in 1761, engaged Mengs in his service, by granting him a pension of 2000 doubloons, with a house and equipage. He lived, however, chiefly at Rome; where, in 1779, he fell a sacrifice to his confidence in a German quack, who pretended to cure him of a disease which he had contracted, partly by intense application, and partly by grief for the loss of his wife. He is the author of several valuable works on the subject of his art.

MERCATOR (Gerard), one of the most celebrated geographers of his time, was born at Ruremonde in 1512, and applied himself to geography and mathematics. Charles V. had a particular esteem for him, and the duke of Juliers made him his cosmographer. He composed a chronology, some geographical tables, an atlas, &c. He died in 1594. His method of laying down charts is still used.

MERCURIALIS (Jerom), an eminent Italian physician, born at Forli in 1530, where he first practised; but was afterwards professor of medicine successively at Padua, Bologna, and Pisa. His writings on physic are very numerous; besides an edition of Hippocrates in Greek and Latin, with notes. He died in 1606.

MERULA (George), an Italian of extraordinary parts and learning, was born at Alessandria about 1420. He taught youths at Venice and Milan for forty years, and labored much in restoring and correcting ancient authors. He wrote, and addressed to Louis Sforza, *Antiquitates Vicecomitum*, &c., in ten books, with some other pieces. He died in 1494, unlamented, as he had abused almost all contemporary scholars.

METASTASIO (Abbé Peter Bonaventure), whose real name was Trapassi, was born in Rome in 1698. He began to compose verses at ten years of age, which procured him the patronage of the celebrated Gravina. He lost his patron in 1717; who left him his heir, 'as being a young man of the most promising abilities.' Metastasio being now superior to those wants which repress the exertions of genius, gave full scope to his



MICKLE.



MENANDER.



MEFASASTIO.



MERCATOR.



MERULA.



MERCURIANIS.



MENOS.



MEZERAI.



MEURSIUS.





MILTIADES.



MILTON.



MITHRIDATES.



E. MILLER.



S. H. MIDDLETON.



MILNE.



D. C. MIDDLETON.



MIRABEAU.



MIRIS.

inclination for poetry. He began his dramatic career with the *Didone Abandonnata*, which was acted at Naples in 1724. He soon acquired such celebrity, that, in 1729, he was invited to Vienna by Charles VI.; who appointed him imperial poet, with a pension of 4000 florins. From that time some of his works were presented at every court festival, and the courts of Vienna and Madrid vied with each other in the presents which they conferred upon him. He died on the 12th of April, 1782.

MEURSIUS (John), a writer, born at Losdun, near the Hague, in 1579. He early discovered a fondness for the sciences; and at the age of sixteen he wrote a commentary on Lycophon. In 1619 he was made professor of history at Leyden; and afterwards Greek professor. In 1611 the magistrates of the United Provinces appointed him to write the history of his country: Christian IV. king of Denmark, in 1625, conferred on him the places of historiographer royal and professor of history and politics in the academy of Sorà, where he resided twelve years. He died of a consumption on the 20th of September, 1639. He was the author of many excellent historical, critical, and miscellaneous works.

MEZERAI, or MEZERAY (Francis Eudes de), a French historian, was born in Lower Normandy, in 1610. Going to Paris he applied himself to politics and history, and procured the place of commissary at war, which he held for two campaigns. In 1643 he published the first volume of the *History of France*, in folio; and, some years after, the second and third. He surpassed all who had written the *History of France* before him, and was rewarded by the king with a pension of 4000 livres. In 1668 he published an abridgment of his *History of France*, in 3 vols. 4to. He was elected perpetual secretary to the French Academy, and died in 1683.

MICKLE (William Julius), the translator of the *Lusiad*, was born about 1735, and was educated by his father. After the death of his father he came to Edinburgh to reside with an uncle who was a brewer there, and who admitted him into a share of his business; but disliking the trade he went to London about 1761, with a view to procure a commission in the marine service. The first of his poems which appeared in print was published in one of the Edinburgh magazines. In 1756 he published the poem which first brought him into notice, entitled *Pollio*, an Elegiac Ode. In 1767 he published a poem called *The Concubine*, after the manner of Spenser, 4to.; and in 1769 a Letter to Mr. Harwood, on his *Literal Translation of the New Testament*. In 1770 he published *Mary Queen of Scots*, an elegy; *Hengist and May*, a ballad; and *Knowledge*, an ode; also *Voltaire in the Shades*. About this time Mr. Mickle was a frequent writer in the *Whitehall Evening Post*; but a more important work now engaged his attention. This was the translation of the *Lusiad* of Camoens, which he completed in 1775. Bishop Lowth would have provided for him in the church, but this was not agreeable to our author's disposition; and he was soon after appointed secretary to commodore Johnstone. In 1771 he arrived at Lisbon, and was named by his patron joint agent for the prizes which were taken. In this capital he resided above six months, and during this period he wrote his poem, entitled *Almada Hill*. In June 1782 he married

Miss Tomkins. Having received some fortune with this lady, and having saved some money himself when in the service of commodore Johnstone, he now enjoyed a comfortable independence. He died on the 25th of October 1788, at Wheatly.

MIDDLETON (Sir Hugh), a goldsmith and citizen of London, born at Denbigh; to whom the inhabitants of the metropolis are indebted for the benefit of the New River, which he began February 20th, 1608, and at last happily accomplished in 1613, but at the expense of his whole fortune. King James I., who greatly approved and patronised the plan, and agreed to pay half the expense, rewarded his public spirit by creating him a knight, and afterwards a baronet. Sir Hugh died in the reign of Charles I.

MIDDLETON (Dr. Conyers), an English divine, was born at Richmond in Yorkshire, in 1683. He distinguished himself, while fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, by his controversy with Dr. Bentley his master, and afterwards, by another with the whole body of physicians, on the dignity of the medical profession. Hitherto he had stood well with his clerical brethren; but he drew their resentment on him, in 1729, by writing *A Letter from Rome*, which appeared dangerous to the cause of miracles in general. In 1741 came out his great work, *The Life of Cicero*, 2 vols 4to. In 1748 he published a *Free Enquiry into the Miraculous Powers* which are supposed to have subsisted in the Christian Church from the earliest ages, through several successive centuries. He was now attacked from all quarters; but, before he took any notice of his antagonists, he supplied them with another subject in an examination of the Lord Bishop of London's Discourses concerning the use and extent of Prophecy, &c. He was in 1723 chosen principal librarian of the public library at Cambridge; and, if he rose not to dignities in the church, he was in easy circumstances. He died in 1750, at Hildersham in Cambridgeshire.

MIERIS (Francis), the Old, a painter, born in Leyden in 1635, was at first placed under Abraham Toorne Vliet, and afterwards became a disciple of Gerrard Dow. He soon far surpassed all his companions. His own valuation of his time was a ducat an hour: and for one picture of a lady fainting, with a physician attending her, and applying remedies, he was paid at that ratio, so large a sum as 1500 florins. He died in 1681.

MILLER (Edward), music doctor, was born at Norwich in 1736. Eloping from his father, he went to Lynn, where Dr. Burney first discovered his genius for music. He obtained in 1756 the appointment of organist at Doncaster, and after continuing in this situation thirty years took his doctor's degree at Cambridge. To his skill on the organ, he added that of an excellent flute player. Dr. Miller was the author of *The Elements of Thorough Bass and Composition*; *The Institutes of Music*; and of the *History and Antiquities of Doncaster*. He also arranged and published a set of new melodies for the Psalms. His death took place at Cambridge in 1807.

MILNE (Colin), LL. D., a divine and botanist, was born at Aberdeen, and educated at the Marischal Col-

lege there. Thence he removed to Edinburgh; after which, becoming tutor to Lord Algernon Percy, he took orders in the church of England, and was presented to the rectory of North Chapel, Essex. He was also chosen lecturer of Deptford, and obtained the degree of doctor of laws. He died in 1815. He published a Botanical Dictionary, 8vo.; Linnæi Institutiones Botanice, 4to.; Indigenous Botany, or the Habitats of English Plants; and a volume of sermons, 8vo.

MILTIADES, one of the most illustrious of the Athenian generals, was the nephew of the king of the Dolonci, and seized upon the regal authority in the Chersonesus after the death of Stesagoras, his brother. Having, however, incurred the anger of Darius, the Persian monarch, he took refuge at Athens. He commanded the Grecian troops at the glorious battle of Marathon. Some time after, Miltiades was entrusted with a fleet, and ordered to punish the revolted islands. He was successful at first; but, on a sudden report that the Persian fleet was coming to attack him, as he was besieging Paros, he raised the siege, and returned to Athens. He was accused of treason, and not being able to appear, on account of a wound which he had received before Paros, his enemies became more eager in their accusations. He was condemned to death, but the rigor of his sentence was mitigated on account of his great services to the republic; and he was put in prison till he should pay a fine of fifty talents. His inability to discharge so great a sum detained him in confinement; and, his wounds becoming incurable, he died a prisoner about A. A. C. 489.

MILTON (John), the most illustrious of the English poets, was born December 9th, 1608. At the age of seventeen he was sent to Christ's College, Cambridge, where he made a great progress. In 1628 he proceeded A. B., having performed his exercise for it with great applause. His father designed him for the church; but young Milton's attachment to the muses was so strong that it became impossible to engage him in any other pursuit. In 1632 he took the degree of A. M., and retired to the residence of his parents at Horton, in Bucks, where he wrote his poems of Comus, L'Allegro, Il Penseroso, and Lycidas. About five years afterwards he travelled into France and Italy. Upon his return he set up an academy in Aldersgate Street, London. In 1641 he began to write in defence of the Presbyterian party; and in 1642 he married the daughter of Richard Powel, esq., of Forest Hill, in Oxfordshire; who being a zealous royalist she was soon advised to return to her relations; which so incensed her husband that he resolved never to take her again, and wrote and published several tracts in defence of Divorce. He also paid his addresses to another lady; but this proved the means of a reconciliation with Mrs. Milton, who purposely threw herself in his way at the house of a mutual relation, and on her knees entreated and received his forgiveness. In 1644 he wrote his Tract upon Education; and, the restraint on the liberty of the press being continued by act of parliament, he wrote boldly and nobly against that restraint. In 1645 he published his juvenile poems; and about two years after, on the death of his father, he

took a smaller house in High Holborn. Here he quietly prosecuted his studies till the death of Charles I., on which occasion he published his Tenure of Kings and Magistrates in justification of the fact. He was now taken into the service of the Commonwealth, and made Latin secretary to the council of state. The famous *Εκων Βασιλικη* coming out about the same time, Milton wrote and published his Iconoclastes the same year, and, in 1651; he published his celebrated piece entitled *Pro Populo Anglicano Defensio*, A Defence of the People of England, in answer to Salmasius's Defence of the King. In 1652 he buried his wife, and about the same time lost his eyesight by a gutta serena, which had been growing upon him many years. In 1653 Cromwell took the reins of government into his own hands, but retained Milton in his office. He again ventured upon matrimony; but his wife died in childbed about a year after. On the deposition of Richard Cromwell, and the return of the long parliament, Milton appeared again in print, pleading for a further reformation of the laws relating to religion; and, during the anarchy that ensued, he drew up several schemes for re-establishing the commonwealth, exerting all his abilities to prevent the return of Charles II. On the restoration of Charles, Milton retired to a friend's house in Bartholomew Close. A prosecution was intended against him; but he was included in the general amnesty. This storm over, he married his third wife, Elizabeth; and, not long after, he took a house in the Artillery Walk. He now applied himself to finish his grand work, *Paradise Lost*. It was published in 1667, and his *Paradise Regained* in 1670. This great man died at his house in Bunhill Fields, November 10th, 1674.

In 1825 was published his Treatise on Christian Doctrine, found among the state papers by Mr. Lemon. With it were found corrected copies of Milton's foreign despatches, and several papers relating to the popish trials and Rye-house plots.

MIRABEAU (Gabriel Honore Riquetti, count), was born in Paris, in 1749. He early manifested great abilities; but, having been guilty of some juvenile indiscretions, his father treated him with such severity that in 1769 he took refuge in Holland; where he published a book against despotism both regal and paternal. On his return to France, he was seized on by a *lettre de cachet*, obtained by his father, and shut up in a state prison, where he wrote his much admired work on *Lettres de Cachet*. But, while his literary fame was thus rising, his moral character was sullied by repeated scenes of dissipation, which his father in vain endeavoured to repress by successive imprisonments. While the old count was even meditating how to disinherit him, Gabriel was released from farther persecution by his death. Soon after this, he travelled through Germany, Switzerland, England, and Flanders; and, upon his return, was appointed a kind of private envoy to Berlin, Frederick the Great being then in his decline, and the French court wishing to be acquainted with the genius and capacity of the prince royal. The count fulfilled his mission with success, and disclosed the situation, the views and characters of the Prussian court, in a work entitled *The*



MONTAIGNE.



SPINNOORE.



MONTESQUIEU.



LADY MONTAGU.



MONTMORENCY.



MONBODDO.



MONTFAUCON.



MONNOYER.



MOLIERE.



Secret History of the court of Berlin. M. de Calonne either underrated or envied his abilities; for he neither gave him a new appointment, nor properly rewarded him for what he had done. But Mirabeau was ordained soon to figure in a much more conspicuous situation. At the meeting of the States of Provence, in 1787, he delivered an oration, which procured him the highest applause for his eloquence and patriotism, and occasioned him to be elected a member of the Constituent National Assembly. He soon distinguished himself as the most able advocate that France had seen for the rights of the people. In that assembly Mirabeau was elected president. But his patriotic career was short. In the midst of his glory and of his schemes for the permanent establishment of a free constitution under a limited monarchy, he was seized with a rheumatic gout, and died on the 2d of April, 1791.

MITHRIDATES VII., surnamed Eupator the Great, succeeded to the throne at the age of eleven years, about A. A. C. 123. Having been insulted and injured by the Romans, he contracted a deadly hatred of them. To destroy their power in Asia, he ordered all the Romans in his dominions to be massacred in one night. This called aloud for vengeance. Aquilius, and soon after Sylla, marched against him with a large army. The former was made prisoner; but Sylla obtained a victory over the king's generals; and another decisive engagement rendered him master of all Greece, Macedonia, Ionia, and Asia Minor. This ill fortune was aggravated by the loss of about 200,000 men. Mithridates, weakened by repeated ill success by sea and land, sued for peace; which he obtained on condition of defraying the expenses which the Romans had incurred by the war, and of remaining satisfied with his paternal possessions. But Mithridates not long after took the field with a numerous army, and soon made himself master of the Roman provinces in Asia. But the news of his warlike preparations were no sooner heard than Lucullus marched into Asia, and blocked up the camp of Mithridates, who was then besieging Cyzicus. The Asiatic monarch escaped, and fled into the heart of his kingdom. Lucullus pursued him, and would have taken him prisoner after a battle, had not the avarice of his soldiers prevented. The appointment of Glabrio to the command, instead of Lucullus, was favorable to Mithridates, who recovered the greatest part of his dominions. The sudden arrival of Pompey, however, soon put an end to his victories. A battle was fought near the Euphrates by moon-light, and a universal overthrow ensued. Mithridates fled to Tigranes, but that monarch now refused him an asylum. He however found a safe retreat among the Scythians; and though destitute of power, friends, and resources, yet he still meditated the overthrow of the Roman empire. But his wild projects were rejected by his followers, and he sued for peace. Pompey declared that, to obtain it, Mithridates must ask it in person. Scorning to trust to his enemy, he resolved to conquer or die; but his subjects refused to follow him, and, revolting, made his son Pharnaces king, who, according to some, ordered him to be put to death. This unnatural treatment broke the heart of Mithridates; he obliged his wife to poison herself, and attempted to do

the same. But, the poison failing, he attempted to stab himself. The blow not proving mortal, a Gaul, at his own request, gave him the fatal stroke, about A. A. C. 64.

MOLIERE (John Baptist), a famous French comedian, and comic writer, whose original name was Poquelin, was the son of a valet de chambre, and was born at Paris about 1620. He studied the classics, and was designed for the bar; but became an actor. From his fondness for the drama, he continued till his death to produce and act plays, which were greatly applauded. His last comedy was *Le Malade Imaginaire*, which was first acted in 1673; and Moliere died on the fourth night of its representation; some say in acting the very part of the dead man; but others say he died in his bed that night, from the bursting of a vein in his lungs by coughing.

MONBODDO (James Burnet), lord, a Scottish judge, was born in 1714, and educated at one of the Scotch universities. Having diligently gone through the usual course of studies preparatory to the profession of a lawyer, he was admitted a member of the faculty of advocates in 1737; and, in 1767, was appointed one of the senators of the college of justice. He had the offer of a seat in the court of justiciary, but refused it, as its duties would have detached him too much from his favorite literary studies. The course of these led him to entertain an enthusiastic veneration for the wisdom and learning of the ancients, and a proportional degree of contempt for those of the moderns. The first evidence he gave of this admiration was in his work *Of the Origin and Progress of Language*; the first volume of which was published in 1772. This and the subsequent volumes were perused by critics with sentiments of mingled respect, indignation, and ridicule. During the vacations of the court of session lord Monboddo retired to his seat of Monboddo, where he lived in a style of primitive simplicity, dressed in the habit of a country farmer. Among his tenants he lived familiarly like the kind father of a large family. To vindicate more fully the honor of the ancients, and the principles of the Grecian philosophy, lord Monboddo published another 4to. volume, entitled *Ancient Metaphysics*, which was much more favorably received than the former. He died in Edinburgh on the 26th of May, 1799.

MONK (George), the principal agent in restoring king Charles II., was descended from a very ancient family, and born in Devonshire in 1608. He obtained a pair of colors in the expedition to the Isle of Rhé; he served afterwards with reputation in the Low Countries, and in both king Charles's northern expeditions; and did such service, in quelling the Irish rebellion, that he was appointed governor of Dublin, but was superseded by the parliament. At the siege of Nantwich, he was taken prisoner by Fairfax, and remained confined in the Tower until 1646; when he took the covenant, and accepted a command in the Irish service. He obtained the command in chief of all the parliamentary forces in the north of Ireland, where he did signal service, until he was called to account for a treaty made with the Irish rebels. But he served in Scotland under Oliver Cromwell with such success, that he was left there as commander-in-chief; and he was one of the commissioners

for uniting that kingdom with England. He served at sea also against the Dutch; and was treated so kindly on his return, that Oliver is said to have been jealous of him. He was, however, again sent to Scotland as commander-in-chief, and continued there five years; when he improved circumstances so dexterously, that he restored the king without any disturbance. He was created duke of Albermarle, with a grant of £7000 per annum, beside other emoluments. He died in 1670.

MONNOYER (John Baptist), one of the greatest masters in flower painting, was born at Lisle in 1635; and educated at Antwerp. Going to Paris, in 1663, he was received into the academy with applause; and was employed in the royal palaces. The duke of Montagu brought him to England, where many of his pieces are to be seen at Montagu House, Hampton Court, and Kensington. But his most curious work is a looking-glass at Kensington Palace, which he adorned with flowers for queen Mary II. He died in Pall-mall in 1699.

MONTAGUE (lady Mary Wortley), eldest daughter of the duke of Kingston and lady Mary Fielding. She was born at Thoresby in Nottinghamshire, about 1690. Under bishop Burnet she acquired considerable knowledge of the Greek, Latin, and French Languages. In 1712 she married Edward Wortley Montague, who was sent ambassador to the Porte in 1716, whither she accompanied him. Here she added an acquaintance with the German, Italian, and Turkish languages to her other acquirements. After her return she introduced inoculation for the small-pox into this country, as she had seen it practised with success in the east. Her wit and literature led her to form intimacies with all the eminent poets and scholars of her brilliant era. Her health declining, in 1739, she went to Italy, where she remained till 1761, when her husband died. She then returned to England; but she survived him only till the 21st of August, 1762. In 1763 a surreptitious collection of her letters was published; but her grandson, the marquis of Bute, gave her entire works to the public, in 5 vols. 12mo.

MONTAIGNE (Michael de), a French gentleman, born in Perigord in 1533. His father educated him with great care, and made him learn Latin as other children learn their mother tongue. He was also taught Greek by way of recreation; and was awakened every morning with the sound of music. He was a counsellor in the parliament of Bourdeaux, and afterwards mayor of Bourdeaux. He published his celebrated *Essays* in 1580. He died in 1592.

MONTESQUIEU (Charles Secondat), baron, a French writer, was born at the castle of Brede, near Bourdeaux, in 1689. He showed an early genius, and at the age of twenty had prepared materials for his *Spirit of Laws*. He became a counsellor of the parliament of Bourdeaux in 1714, and in 1716 was received president a mortier. In 1721 he published his *Persian Letters*; in which, under the screen of Oriental manners, he satirized those of France. He was received into the French Academy in 1728; and, having quitted his civil employments, he travelled through Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Holland, and England, in which last country he resided three years. On his return he retired for two years to his

estate at Brede, where he finished his work *On the Causes of the Grandeur and Declension of the Romans*; which appeared in 1734. The reputation acquired by this work cleared the way for his great undertaking, the *Spirit of Laws*, which was printed at Geneva, in 2 vols. 4to., 1750. This was immediately attacked in a multitude of anonymous pamphlets. Montesquieu drew up a defence of it; which for moderation, and elegance of satire, may be regarded as a model. He died in Paris on the 10th of February, 1755. Besides the above works, he wrote several small pieces.

MONTFAUCON (Bernard de), a learned Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, famous for his knowledge of pagan and ecclesiastical antiquities, was born of an ancient and noble family in Languedoc, in 1655. He served for some time in the army; but in 1675 he commenced Benedictine monk and applied himself to study. Though his life was long, healthy, retired, and laborious, his voluminous publications seem sufficient to have employed the whole; exclusive of his greatest undertaking, for which he will be always memorable. This was his *Antiquité expliquée*, written in Latin and French, in 10 vols. folio; to which he added a supplement of 5 vols. He died at the Abbey of St. Germain in 1741.

MONTMORENCI, or MONTMORENCY (Ann de), a peer, marshal, and constable of France, and one of the greatest generals of the sixteenth century. He defended, in 1512, the city of Mezieres against Charles V., and obliged the count of Nassau to raise the siege. In 1513 he was made marshal; and, in 1525, he was taken with Francis I. at the battle of Pavia, which was fought contrary to his advice. The important services he afterwards rendered the state were rewarded by the sword of constable of France, with which he was presented by the king, February 10th, 1538. He afterwards underwent various revolutions of fortune, both at court and in the field. At last, being wounded at the battle of St. Dennis, which he gained on the 10th of November, 1567, he died of his wounds two days after, aged seventy-four.

MOORE (lieutenant-general Sir John), eldest son of Dr. Moore the author, was born at Glasgow on the 13th of November, 1761. At the age of fifteen he entered the army as an ensign, and in 1790 was made a lieutenant-colonel. He afterwards served in Corsica, where he was wounded. He accompanied Sir Ralph Abercrombie in 1796 to the West Indies, as brigadier-general, and was appointed governor of St. Lucia. The following year he was employed in Ireland, where he was promoted to the rank of major-general. In 1799 he went to Holland, where he was severely wounded; and was again wounded in the expedition to Egypt. He was made a knight of the Bath, after his return; and in 1808 commanded a body of troops sent to the assistance of Gustavus IV. of Sweden, but he became involved in a dispute with that prince, who placed him under arrest, from which, however, he extricated himself and returned home. In October this year he landed in Spain, at the head of an English army; but, after advancing some distance, he felt obliged to retreat before the French to Corunna, where was fought the celebrated



MOZART.



ST. MORE.



ST. A. MORE.



MURILLO.



MONK.



MORERI.



MYTENS.



NAPIER.



NANTUEIL.



battle of that name on the 16th of January 1809, when the general was killed by a cannon-ball, and interred on the field of battle.

MORE (Sir Thomas), lord high chancellor of England, son of Sir John More, one of the judges of the King's Bench, was born in 1480 at London; and was educated at Oxford. He studied the law at New Inn, and Lincoln's Inn. In 1503 he was sent to the Tower, and fined, for opposing the king's wishes in parliament; after which he passed several years in privacy. In 1508 he was appointed judge of the sheriff's court in London, and a justice of the peace, and became eminent at the bar. In 1516 he went to Flanders with the envoys who were sent by Henry VIII. to renew the alliance with the archduke of Austria. On his return, Cardinal Wolsey would have engaged him in the service of the crown, and offered him a pension, which he refused. But he soon after accepted the place of master of the requests, was created a knight, and a privy counsellor, and in 1520 made treasurer of the exchequer. In 1523 he was made speaker of the house of commons; and soon after chancellor of Lancaster, and was treated by the king with singular familiarity. In 1526 he was sent with Wolsey and others, on a joint embassy to France, and in 1529 with bishop Tonstal to Cambrai. The king, it seems, was so well pleased with his services on these occasions, that in 1530 he made him chancellor. He, in 1533, resigned the seals, probably to avoid the danger of his refusal to confirm the king's divorce, and retired to his house at Chelsea. His opinion of the legality of the king's marriage with Anne Boleyn was, however, deemed of so much importance that various means were tried to obtain his approbation; but, all persuasion proving ineffectual, he was with some others attainted of misprision of treason, for encouraging the Holy Maid of Kent in her treasonable practices; but he so completely cleared himself from every imputation of crime, that they were obliged to strike his name out of the bill. He was then accused of other crimes, but with the same effect; till, refusing to take the oath enjoined by the act of supremacy, he was committed to the Tower, and, after thirteen months' imprisonment, was tried in the king's bench for high treason, in denying the king's supremacy, and was condemned to suffer as a traitor. He was executed on the 5th of July, 1535, and died with a firmness which has never been exceeded. Sir Thomas was the author of various works, though his *Utopia* is the only performance that has survived, the rest being chiefly of a polemic nature.

MORE (Sir Anthony), an eminent painter, born in Utrecht in 1512, became the disciple of John Schooveil, but studied the manner of Holbein, to which he approached nearer than to that of the great masters at Rome. In 1522 he drew Philip II.; and was recommended by cardinal Granvelle to Charles V., who sent him to Portugal, where he painted king John III., Catherine his queen, and the infanta Mary, first wife of Philip II. He afterwards came to England to paint the portrait of queen Mary, and for that picture received £100, and a gold chain, and was made painter to their majesties, with a pension of £100 per quarter. He remained in England during Mary's reign, and was very

much employed. On the death of that queen, More returned with Philip to Spain, highly favored by the king, whose familiarity with him placed his life in danger; for More ventured to return a slap on the shoulder, which Philip in a playful moment gave him, by rubbing some carmine on his majesty's hand. This the monarch looked on as a jest, but it was hinted to More that the holy tribunal might regard it as a sacrilege, and he fled into Flanders, where he was employed by the duke of Alva, and was made receiver of the revenues of West Flanders; a preferment with which he was so much elated, that he burned his easel and gave away his painting tools. He died at Antwerp in 1568.

MORERI (Lewis), compiler of the *Historical Dictionary*, was born at Barge-mont in Provence, in 1643. He studied rhetoric and philosophy at Aix, and divinity at Lyons. At eighteen years of age he wrote a small piece entitled *Le Pays d'Amour*. He translated out of Spanish the work entitled *La Perfection Chretienne de Rodriguez*. Being ordained priest, he preached at Lyons, and undertook, when thirty years of age, a new *Historical Dictionary*, printed at Lyons in one vol. folio, 1673. But his continual labor impaired his health, and he died in 1680.

MOZART (John Chrysostom Wolfgang Theophilus), a celebrated German musician, was born at Salzburg in 1756, and at the early age of three years displayed signs of musical genius. When only six years old, he had made such a progress as to be able to compose short pieces for the harpsichord, which his father was obliged to commit to paper for him. In 1762 he went with his father and sister to Munich, where he performed a concerto before the elector, which excited the admiration of the whole court; nor was he less applauded at Vienna, where the emperor called him the little sorcerer. His father gave him lessons only on the harpsichord; but he privately taught himself the violin; and his command of the instrument afforded the elder Mozart the utmost surprise, when he one day at a concert took a second violin, and acquitted himself with great address. In 1763 he went with his father to Paris, and thence to London, where he performed before his majesty, and published six sonatas for the harpsichord. In 1766 they returned to Salzburg, and in 1769 young Mozart went to Italy, where the pope conferred on him the order of the Golden Spur, and the Philo-Harmonic Society of Bologna admitted him a member. In 1781 he settled at Vienna, where he composed his principal works, and was much honored by the emperor Joseph II.

His first opera at Vienna was the *Rape of the Seraglio*, in 1782, to German words; which was followed by *Le Nozze di Figaro*; the *Manager at the Playhouse*; *Il Don Giovanni*; *La Clemenza di Tito*; *Così fan tutti*; *Die Zauber Flute*, or *Flauto Magico*; *Idomeneo*, &c. He died in 1791.

MURILLO (Bartholomew-Stephen), a painter, born at Pilas near Seville, in 1613, was instructed by his uncle John del Castillo; but his principal knowledge of the art was derived from Velasquez. He was employed by the king of Spain to execute several historical pictures, which being afterwards sent to Rome, as a present to the pope, the Italians were so much pleased, that they

styled him a second Paul Veronese. He designed and finished several grand altar-pieces, for churches in Spain and Flanders. His favorite subjects were beggar boys, as large as life. His original pictures have great merit. He died in 1685.

MYTENS (Daniel), a native of the Hague, was an admired painter in the reigns of king James I. and Charles I. He remained in great reputation till the arrival of Vandyck, who being appointed the king's prin-

cipal painter, Mytens asked the king's leave to retire to his own country; but the king treated him with much kindness, and told him that he could find sufficient employment both for him and Vandyck. Mytens consented to stay, and even grew intimate with his rival; but we find none of his works here after 1630. Yet he lived many years afterwards. Houbraken quotes a register at the Hague, dated 1656, which says Mytens painted part of the ceiling of the town-hall there.

N.

NANTUEIL (Robert), the celebrated designer and engraver to the cabinet of Louis XIV., was born at Rheims in 1630. His father, a shopkeeper, gave his son a liberal education; who, having a taste for drawing, cultivated it with such success, that he became the admiration of the whole town: but marrying young, and not being able to maintain his family, he took a journey to Paris, where his reputation was quickly established. He took portraits in crayons, which he afterwards engraved for the academical theses; and in this way he took the portrait of the king, and afterwards engraved it as large as the life; a thing never before attempted. The king was so pleased with it, that he created the place of designer and engraver to the cabinet for him, with a pension of 1000 livres. He died in 1678.

NAPIER, or NAPEIR (John), baron of Merchiston, inventor of the logarithms, was the eldest son of Sir Archibald Napier of Merchiston, and born in 1550. After going through the ordinary courses of philosophy at the university of St. Andrews, he made the tour of France, Italy, and Germany. Upon his return his talents soon rendered him conspicuous: but, declining all civil employments, he retired to literary researches. He applied himself chiefly to the study of mathematics, and to the Apocalypse. The result of his theological labors was a treatise entitled *A plaine Discovery of the whole Revelation of Sainte John set doune in two treatises*. In the course of his work he shows that as the last trumpet or vial began in 1541, and as it contains 245 years, it should extend to A. D. 1786.—'Not that I mean,' says the noble author, 'that the world shall continue so long, because it is said that 'for the elect's sake those days shall be shortened,' but that, if the world were to endure, that seventh age should continew to the yeare of Christ 1786.' He also fixed the day of judgment between 1688 and 1700 A. D. But what principally rendered his name famous was his great and fortunate discovery of the logarithms. That he had begun about 1593 the train of enquiry which led him to that achievement in arithmetic appears by a letter to Crugerus from Kepler in 1624. Kepler dedicated his *Ephemerides* to Napier, in 1617; and it appears, from many passages in his letter, that he held Napier to be the greatest man of his age in the department to which he applied his abilities. The last literary exertion of this eminent person was the

publication of his *Rhabdology and Promptuary* in 1617, which he dedicated to the chancellor Seton; and soon after died at Merchiston on the 3rd of April, O. S. 1617.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, emperor of the French, king of Italy, &c., &c. This extraordinary man, at whose name "the world grew pale," was born at Ajaccio, in Corsica, on the 15th of August, 1769, of a noble family, was educated at the military school of Brienne, and entered the artillery service as a second lieutenant, in 1785. He served at the sieges of Lyons and Toulon, to the reduction of which latter city he greatly contributed, and he subsequently displayed high talents in the French army which assailed Piedmont on the side of the Genoese territory. In October, 1795, he was placed at the head of the force which defended the Convention against the revolt of the sections of Paris, and was completely victorious. He now married madame Josephine Beauharnois, the widow of viscount de Beauharnois. Early in 1796 he was placed at the head of the French army of Italy, and here began his career of glory. In the campaigns of 1796 and 1797 he overran the whole of Italy, repeatedly defeated, with inferior numbers, the Austrians and Piedmontese, and reduced all the Italian powers to submission. The emperor was at length under the necessity of signing a peace. On the 19th of May, 1798, Bonaparte sailed with a formidable armament to conquer Egypt, and in his way thither took possession of Malta. Having subjugated Egypt, he invaded Syria; but his career was stopped at St. John of Acre, by Sir Sidney Smith, and he returned to the banks of the Nile. There he learned the reverses which his countrymen had sustained in Europe, and, in consequence, leaving Kleber to command the troops, he embarked for France, and landed in safety at Frejus, on the 9th of October, 1799. On that day two months he overthrew the Directorial authority, but not without having been exposed to imminent peril, and was raised to the supreme power, under the title of First Consul. His first care was to restore internal tranquillity by a system of moderation and order; his next was to restore the military preponderance of his country. Having collected an army on the frontier of Switzerland, he, by dint of almost miraculous exertions, led it over the Alps, and by the battle of Marengo, fought on the 14th of June, 1800, he recovered the whole of Italy: a peace



NERVA.



NAPOLEON.



NERO.



NOLLIKENS.



NEY.



LORD NELSON.



REV. I. NEWTON.



ST. I. NEWTON.



LORD F. NORTH.



ensued with the emperor, and next with England. The latter, however, was broken at the expiration of little more than a year. In the meanwhile, his life was endangered by two conspiracies. In 1804 he was raised to the dignity of emperor, and was crowned by the pope; and, in the following year, he was proclaimed king of Italy. While preparing, at Boulogne, for an invasion of England, a league was formed against him by Austria and Russia, and he hastened to meet those powers in the field. The battle of Austerlitz, on the 2nd of December, 1804, dissolved the coalition, and compelled Austria to accept a humiliating peace. In 1806 Napoleon created several kings, and put himself at the head of the confederation of the Rhine. Prussia declared war against him in 1806; but her army was utterly routed at the battle of Jena; and though, with the aid of Russia, she maintained the contest a while longer, she and her ally were under the necessity of making peace, in July 1807. Spain was attacked by Napoleon in 1808, and this contest, which continued till 1814, was one of the causes of his downfall. In 1809, while he was thus occupied, Austria once more took arms against him. The struggle was an obstinate one, but the decisive victory of Wagram, 5th and 6th of July, again compelled her to submit to the victor. Desirous of having issue, to inherit the crown of France, Napoleon, in 1810, divorced the empress Josephine, and married Maria Louisa, the daughter of the Austrian emperor. A son, born in March, 1811, was the fruit of this union. Disputes now arose between France and Russia, which ended in war. Napoleon invaded the Russian territory with a mighty force, gained several battles, and made himself master of Moscow; but he was at last under the necessity of retreating, and nearly his whole army was destroyed by the sword of the enemy and the inclemency of the winter. Prussia now joined the victorious emperor of Russia. Yet in the following campaign Napoleon defeated the allies at Lutzen, Bautzen, and Wurtzen, and would perhaps have conquered them, had not Austria united with them. The battle of Leipzig compelled Napoleon to retire within the limits of France; and, in 1814, France was invaded on all sides. With a comparatively insignificant force, Napoleon gained several victories over the invaders; but the treason of some of his generals, at length, compelled him to abdicate the throne, and to accept the sovereignty of Elba. At Elba, however, he did not long remain. At the head of only 1200 men he landed at Frejus, on the 1st of March, 1815, and expelled Louis XVIII. from his kingdom. But nearly all Europe once more confederated against him: he was defeated at Waterloo; and was a second time obliged to abdicate. In this emergency, he threw himself on the generosity of the English government; but that government exiled him to St. Helena, where he expired on the 5th of May, 1821, of cancer in the stomach; a disease, the progress of which was doubtless hastened by the climate, and by the vexations to which he was sedulously and incessantly subjected.

NELSON (Horatio), lord viscount, was born in 1758 at Burnham Thorpe in Norfolk, of which parish his father was rector. He was educated at the school of

North Walsham: but left school at the early age of twelve; and, having displayed a strong disposition for the sea service, he was rated a midshipman on board the *Raisonnable* of sixty-four guns. In April, 1773, he went as cockswain to captain Lutwidge on the voyage of discovery to the north pole, under the honorable Constantine John Phipps, afterwards lord Mulgrave. In October, when the ship returned, he sailed for the East Indies. He was passed lieutenant on the 8th of April, 1777, and on the 9th had a commission as second lieutenant of the *Lowestoffe* of thirty-two guns, captain Locker, in which situation he reached Jamaica. When Sir Peter Parker arrived on the Jamaica station, in 1778, he appointed Nelson to be third lieutenant of his own ship the *Bristol*, in which ship he rose to be first lieutenant. On the 11th of June, 1779, he was made post-captain, and was soon after appointed to the command of the *Hinchinbrook*. In January, 1780, it was determined to reduce fort St. Juan, in the gulph of Mexico. To Nelson was entrusted the command of the naval department, and to his gallantry and skill the success of the expedition is chiefly to be attributed. He was afterwards appointed to the *Janus*, on the Jamaica station. He was obliged to return to England on account of bad health, and was appointed to the command of the *Albemarle* in August 1781; which being stationed, in the following winter, in the North seas, was a severe trial to his feeble constitution. In October, 1782, he joined the fleet under Sir Samuel Hood, and was actively employed in the West Indies till the end of the war. In 1784 he was appointed to the command of the *Boreas* frigate, on the Leeward Islands station, where he continued till June 1787. In the month of March that year he married the widow of Dr. Nesbit, of the Island of Nevis. In 1793 he got the command of the *Agamemnon*, of sixty-four guns, stationed in the Mediterranean, under lord Hood. Whatever difficult enterprise lord Hood thought necessary, the conduct of it was entrusted to Nelson, at Toulon, Bastia, and Calvi. At the siege of Calvi he lost the use of his right eye, a quantity of sand having been driven with violence against his face, by a shot striking the battery which he commanded. He eminently distinguished himself in two actions with the French fleet in 1795, and in co-operating with general De Vins. When admiral Hotham was superseded by Sir John Jervis; Nelson received the well merited honor of a pendant of distinction, and quitted the *Agamemnon* for the *Captain* of seventy-four guns, with the title of commodore. In December, 1796, he hoisted his pendant on board the *Minerva* frigate and took a large Spanish frigate of forty guns, after a long and severe action. He contributed essentially to the great victory gained, with a very inferior force, over the Spanish fleet on the 14th of February, 1797; and in April that year was made rear admiral of the blue. In May he shifted his flag to the *Theseus*, and was appointed to command the inner squadron in the blockade of Cadiz. In the attack on the Spanish gun-boats, in July, he was boarded in his barge (having only ten men and the cockswain) by an enemy's boat with thirty men and officers. The conflict was long, terrible, and doubtful: eighteen of the Spaniards were killed; and the remainder, almost all

wounded, at length yielded to a force still numerically inferior. On the 15th of July, in the same year, he made an unsuccessful attack on Santa Cruz in Teneriffe; but such were his conduct and intrepidity, that, though he lost his arm by a cannon shot, he succeeded, where most others would have failed, in compelling the Spaniards to allow him to re-embark without molestation. He was detached by lord St. Vincent, in 1798, with twelve sail of the line and one ship of fifty guns, in pursuit of the French, to the coast of Egypt. He attacked their fleet at sun-set on the first of August, took nine sail of the line, and destroyed two; two only escaped, and they were afterwards taken. He was wounded in the head, but to the great joy of the fleet the wound was found not to be mortal. He had received the red riband in consequence of his conduct off Cape St. Vincent; he was now raised to the peerage with the title of baron Nelson. He was also created duke of Bronte in Sicily by the king of Naples, with an estate of £3000 sterling a year, and received orders of knighthood from the king of Naples, the grand seignor, and the emperor of Russia. On the 2nd of April, 1802, he conducted the attack upon Copenhagen, where, in circumstances of peculiar difficulty, he effectually destroyed that formidable northern confederacy which threatened the ruin of this country. In consequence of this victory he was raised to the rank of viscount.

On the 21st of October, 1805, his last action was fought off Cape Trafalgar, and his most active and useful life closed, with a brilliancy which has never been surpassed. His last signal will, we trust, never be forgotten by his grateful country, 'ENGLAND EXPECTS EVERY MAN TO DO HIS DUTY.' Twenty-one ships of the line were taken or destroyed, and every circumstance combined to confer on this astonishing victory the utmost possible importance. He lived three hours after his fatal wound; and, though he suffered very severely, his heroism continued to the last, and he gave directions respecting the management of the fleet and prizes till within a few instants of his dissolution.

NERO (Claudius Domitius Cæsar), the sixth emperor of Rome, and the last of the family of the Cæsars, was adopted by the emperor Claudius, A. D. 50, and four years after succeeded him. In the beginning of his reign he assumed the appearance of the greatest condescension and humanity. The object of his administration seemed to be the good of his people; but these apparent virtues proved to be evanescent and artificial: Nero soon displayed the real propensities of his nature. He delivered himself from the sway of his mother, and at last ordered her to be murdered. Many of his courtiers shared her unhappy fate; and Nero sacrificed to his fury or caprice all who obstructed his pleasure or inclination. He also turned actor, and appeared publicly on the Roman stage. He next went into Greece, and presented himself a candidate at the Olympic games. These amusements, however, were comparatively innocent; but his conduct soon became abominable. His cruelty was now displayed in a still higher degree; for he sacrificed his wife Octavia Poppæa, and the celebrated writers Seneca, Lucan, Petronius, &c.

Many conspiracies were formed against him; but they were generally discovered, and the conspirators suffered the severest punishments. The conspiracy of Galba proved more successful, and Nero killed himself, A. D. 68, in the thirty-second year of his age, after a reign of thirteen years and eight months.

NERVA (Cocceius), a Roman emperor, who succeeded Domitian, was a native of Narnia in Umbria; but his family was originally of Crete. Nero made him prætor, and erected a statue for him in the palace on account of his poems (for he was one of the best poets of his age), some of which were inscribed to him. He was consul in 71 with Vespasian, and in 90 with Domitian. He narrowly escaped death under Domitian. The Romans unanimously chose him emperor; and they had no cause to repent of their choice. He omitted nothing that might contribute to the restoring of the empire to its former lustre; recalling those who had been banished for religion, and redressing all grievances. Finding his strength failing, he conferred an additional benefit on the Romans by adopting Trajan. He died A. D. 98.

NEWTON (Sir Isaac), one of the greatest philosophers and mathematicians the world has ever produced, was the only child of Mr. John Newton of Colesworth, near Grantham in Lincolnshire, where Isaac was born on Christmas day 1642. His father dying when he was young, his mother's brother, a clergyman, Mr. Ascough, who lived near her, and directed her affairs, put her son to school at Grantham. When he had finished his school education, his mother took him home, intending that he should occupy his own estate. But his uncle happening to find him in a hay-loft at Grantham working a mathematical problem, and having otherwise observed the boy's mind to be uncommonly bent upon learning, he prevailed upon her to send him to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he himself had many friends. It is certain that he had made his great discoveries in geometry, and laid the foundation of his two famous works, the Principia and the Optics, by the time he was twenty-four years of age. In 1664 he took the degree of A. B., and in 1668 that of A. M., being elected fellow the year previous. He had before this time discovered the method of fluxions; and in 1669 he was chosen professor of mathematics in the university of Cambridge, upon the resignation of Dr. Barrow. He published in 1687 *Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy*. In 1696 Mr. Montague, then chancellor of the exchequer, obtained for him of king William the office of warden of the mint; and three years after he was appointed master of the mint, a place of considerable profit. In 1704 he published his *Optics*; which may be considered as a science for which the world is entirely indebted to our author. In 1705 he was knighted by queen Anne. In 1707 he published his *Arithmetica Universalis*. In 1711 his *Analysis per Quantitatum Series, Fluxiones et Differentias, &c.*, was published by William Jones, esq. In 1712 several of his letters were published in the *Commercium Epistolicum*. In 1728 his *Chronology* was published at London in 4to., and was attacked by several persons, and as zealously defended by Sir Isaac's friends. This great man had all along enjoyed a settled





OLIVET.

DUKE OF ORLEANS.

OPIE.

OSTADE.

ORIGEN.

P. OLIVER.

ST. J. OLDCASTLE.

L. OLIVER.

ORNIE.

and equal state of health to the age of eighty, when he began to be afflicted with an incontinence of urine. However, for the five following years he had great intervals of ease, which he procured by the observance of a strict regimen. It was then believed that he had the stone; and, when the paroxysms were so violent that large drops of sweat ran down his face, he is said never to have expressed the smallest degree of impatience; but, as soon as he had a moment's ease, would smile and talk with his usual cheerfulness. Till then he always read and wrote several hours a day. He had the perfect use of his senses and understanding till the day before he died, which was on the 20th of March 1726-7, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. He lay in state in the Jerusalem chamber at Westminster, and on the 28th of March his body was conveyed to Westminster Abbey.

NEWTON (John), D. D., an eminent divine and mathematician, born at Oundle, in Northamptonshire, in 1622. From school he was sent to Oxford in 1637, and took his degree of B. A. in 1641; of M. A. in 1642; and of D. D. in 1661, when he was appointed a king's chaplain, and rector of Ross, in Herefordshire, where he died, December 25th, 1678. He wrote many useful works, among which are *Astronomia Britannica*, *Help to Calculation*; *Trigonometria Britannica*, in two books, one translated from Gellibrand, the other his own; *Chilades centum Logarithmorum*; *Geometrical Trigonometry*; *Mathematical Elements*; *A Perpetual Diary*; *Use of the Carpenter's Rule*; *Ephemerides*; &c., &c.

NEY, MARSHAL, a celebrated general and peer of France, was born at Sarre Louis in 1769, and entered as a private into a regiment of hussars. At the beginning of the revolution he was made a captain, and his address and bravery first attracted the notice of Kleber, under whom he became an adjutant-general. He was next made general of a division, and commanded the French cavalry during the invasion of Switzerland in 1798. The following year he distinguished himself under Massena; and shared, in 1800, in the victories of

Moreau. In 1804 he received the bâton of Marshal; and the following year gained the battle to which he owed the title of duke of Elchingen. He was next employed against the Prussians and Russians, at Friedland, and the British in the peninsula. In 1812 he was present in Russia at the terrible battle of Mojaïsk, and obtained the further title of prince of Moskwa. He contributed to induce the emperor to resign, and to retire to Elba. He was one of the first of the imperial generals who submitted to the Bourbons. In 1815 he joined the standard of Napoleon, and followed his old master to Waterloo; and being afterwards arrested was tried by a commission as a traitor to Louis XVIII., and shot.

NOLLEKINS (Joseph), a modern sculptor of talent, was born in London in 1737; and was placed under Scheemakers; and in 1759 and 1760 gained premiums from the society of Arts. He then repaired to Rome, where he obtained the instructions of the sculptor Cava-
ceppi, under whom he studied so successfully that he soon had the honor of receiving a gold medal from the Roman academy of painting and sculpture. He materially improved at this time his fortune by becoming a dealer in antiques and the productions of Italian art. At Rome he executed the busts of many Englishmen; and returning, in 1770, married soon after the daughter of Mr. Justice Welch, with a handsome fortune, and took the lead in his profession. Nollekins died April 23rd, 1823, in the possession it is said of £200,000.

NORTH (Frederick), earl of Guildford, lord North, &c., was born in 1732, and succeeded his father in 1790. His lordship succeeded the celebrated Mr. Charles Townshend as chancellor of the exchequer; and in 1770, on the resignation of the duke of Grafton, was made first lord of the treasury; in which office he continued until nearly the close of the American war. As a financier he stood high, even in the opinion of opposition: but he was fatally wedded to the destructive plan of subduing the republican spirit of the Americans. He died on the 5th of August 1792.

O

OLDCASTLE (Sir John), called the good lord Cobham, was born in the reign of Edward III., and was the first author, as well as the first martyr, among the English nobility. By his means the famous statute against provisors was revived, and guarded against by severe penalties; he was one of the leaders of the reforming party; and was at great expense in dispersing copies of Wickliffe's writings, as well as maintaining a number of his disciples as itinerant preachers. In the reign of Henry V. he was condemned for heresy; but, escaping from the tower, lay concealed for four years in Wales. He was at last seized, and executed in St. Giles's Fields; being hung alive in chains upon a gallows, and burned by a fire placed underneath.

OLIVER (Isaac), an English painter, born in 1556, eminent both for history and portraits. His drawings are finished to an extraordinary degree of perfection. Rubens and Vandyck painted James I. after a miniature of Oliver's. He died in 1617.

OLIVER (Peter), the son and disciple of Isaac, was born in 1601. He arrived at a degree of perfection, in miniature portraits, superior to his father and all his contemporaries. He died in 1660.

OLIVET (Joseph), a learned French writer, born in 1682. He entered early into the society of the Jesuits, but left it in 1715. He then went to Paris, where he was chosen a member of the French Academy. He published Cicero's works in 9 vols. 4to.; and wrote

l'Histoire de l'Academie Francoise, and several other works. He died in 1678.

OPIE (John), R.A., was born in 1761 in the parish of St. Agnes, Cornwall. His father was a carpenter, and intended him for the same occupation, but his talents when he was very young attracted the notice of Dr. Wolcot (Peter Pindar), who gave him some instructions, and enabled him to travel in the neighbourhood as a portrait painter. When about nineteen he removed to London, but it was not till 1786 that any of his pictures were admitted into Somerset House. He was shortly after nominated an associate, and an academician. He first exercised his literary ability in a life of Reynolds, in Dr. Wolcot's edition of Pilkington's painters. He then published *An Enquiry into the requisite Cultivation of the Arts of Design in England*; and delivered lectures at the Royal Institution. In 1804 he succeeded Mr. Fuseli as professor of painting. He died April the 9th, 1807.

ORIGEN, one of the most celebrated ecclesiastical writers of the primitive church, during the third century, was born at Alexandria, A.D. 185. At eighteen years of age he succeeded St. Clement in the office of catechist, an important employment, which consisted in teaching divinity, and expounding the Scripture. Taking in a too literal sense what Christ says of becoming voluntary eunuchs, he castrated himself, to prevent his deserving or suffering scandal, as he instructed females in the doctrines of the New Testament. After having travelled much, he settled at Alexandria, from which place, however, he was driven, in 231, by the enmity of its bishop. Origen then returned to Cæsarea in Palestine, where he raised a celebrated school. Under the seventh persecution of the Christians, none were used with greater severity than Origen; but he supported with incredible constancy the dreadful torments which his persecutors invented against him. He died at Tyre in 254, aged sixty-nine. He was the author of a great number of excellent works.

ORLEANS (Louis Joseph Philip, duke of), the celebrated Egalité, was born at St. Cloud, April 13th, 1747. In 1777 he went as a volunteer on board the squadron of d'Orvilliers, and was present at the engagement with the English off Ushant. On his return home, the post of colonel-general of the hussars was bestowed on him. On the death of his father, in 1787, he became possessed of the hereditary estates, and from that period adopted various methods to obtain popularity, and gradually drew around him the friends of the rising revolution. He evidently at this period wished to reduce the king to a state of tutelage, and procure for himself the office of lieutenant-general of the kingdom. But he soon became the passive instrument of the Jacobins, and ultimately their victim. Chosen a member of the Convention, in 1792, the commune of Paris authorised him to adopt the appellation of Egalité, and he abandoned the name and title of his family. He voted for the death of the king, and on the seventh of April following he was himself committed to prison at Marseilles; but, being brought before the tribunal of the department, he was declared innocent. The committee of public safety, however, forbade his liberation, and after six months'

detention he was transferred to Paris. On a new trial, he defended himself with considerable address, but was condemned to the guillotine, and executed November the 6th, 1793.

ORME (Robert), an historical writer, was born in 1728, at Anjengo, in the East Indies, where his father was a physician. He was educated at Harrow, after which he obtained a civil appointment in India, and became a member of the council at Fort St. George; and commissary and accomptant-general. In 1758 he returned to England, and wrote *The History of the Military Transactions of the British Nation in Indostan*, 2 vols. 4to. Also a work entitled *Historical Fragments of the Mogul Empire, of the Mahrattas, &c.*, in one volume, 8vo. He died at Ealing in 1801.

OSTADE (Adrian Van), an eminent Dutch painter, born at Lubec, in 1610. He was a disciple of Francis Hals. The subjects of this painter were always of the low kind, having the same ideas as Teniers; but there is so much spirit in his compositions, such truth, nature, life, and delicacy of pencil, that, even while many of his objects are in some respects disgusting, a spectator cannot forbear to admire his genius and execution. He died in 1685.

OTHO (M. Salvius), the eighth emperor of Rome, born A.D. 32, was among the number of Nero's favorites, was raised to the highest offices of the state, and made governor of Pannonia by the interest of Seneca. After Nero's death, Otho conciliated the favor of Galba the new emperor; but, when Galba refused to adopt him as his successor, he procured his assassination, and proclaimed himself emperor. He was acknowledged by the senate, but the sudden revolt of Vitellius in Germany rendered his situation very precarious. Otho obtained three victories; but in a general engagement near Brixellum his forces were defeated, and he stabbed himself when all hopes of success had vanished, in the thirty-seventh year of his age, after a reign of about three months.

OTWAY (Thomas), a tragic poet, the son of the rector of Wolbeding in Sussex, was born at Trottin in that county on the third of March 1651, and was educated at Oxford; but went to London, where he became a player, with but indifferent success. However, the sprightliness of his conversation gained him the favor of Charles Fitz-Charles, earl of Plymouth, who procured him a cornet's commission in one of the regiments sent into Flanders; but he returned in very necessitous circumstances, and applied himself to writing for the theatre. His tragedies of *Venice Preserved*, and *The Orphan*, still retain possession of the stage. He died in great indigence, April 14th, 1685.

OVIDIUS NASO (Publius), a Latin poet of the Augustan age, and a Roman knight, born at Sulmo, A. A. C. 43. He studied rhetoric under Aurelius Fuscus, and for some time frequented the bar. His progress in eloquence was great, but nothing could deter him from pursuing his natural inclination to poetry. Augustus patronised him with the most unbounded liberality. However, he afterwards incurred his displeasure, and was banished to Tomos, a city on the Pontus Euxinus, when he was fifty years of age. The cause of this exile is unknown, but several passages indicate that it was



OVID.



OTWAY.



OTHO.



MR. PARK.



PALEY.



PENNANT.



PARACELSUS.



PARMEGIANO.



PARNELL.

some improper connexion with the family of Augustus. His writings in exile, although full of flattery and impatience, failed to procure him a pardon, and he died in

the seventh or eighth year of his banishment, and in the fifty-seventh year of his age.

P.

PALEY (Dr. William), was born at Peterborough in 1743, and was educated under his father's care until he became a student of Christ College, Cambridge, in 1759. In 1763 he took the degree of B. A., and in the previous examination had the honor of appearing the first man of his year. His studies now being completed, and no other engagement offering, he went to be assistant at Greenwich school. In that situation he remained nearly three years, and then, upon being elected a fellow of Christ College, returned to reside in the university. His election was very soon followed by an appointment to be one of the tutors of the college. After his return to the university, he continued to live in it about ten years. In 1770 Dr. Paley left college, and married. He had at first a small benefice in Cumberland; then the living of Appleby in Westmoreland, and in a short time was promoted to a prebend in the cathedral of Carlisle, together with the living of Dalston. In 1782 he was made arch-deacon of the diocese, and not long afterwards succeeded Dr. Burn, the author of the *Justice of the Peace*, &c., in the chancellorship. It was while his residence was divided between Carlisle and Dalston, that Dr. Paley undertook his *Elements of Moral and Political Philosophy*, which was read with universal admiration. He soon after published his *Horæ Paulinæ*. Not long after this work had made its appearance (in 1789) Dr. James Yorke, bishop of Ely, offered him the mastership of Jesus College, Cambridge, but he declined the offer, after a very long hesitation; and he expressed his gratitude to the bishop in a dedication of the *Evidences of Christianity*. This is one of Dr. Paley's most elaborate and successful performances. He now undertook and proceeded slowly with his last work, the *Natural Theology*, which was not published till the end of the year 1804. He died at Bishop Wearmouth, 25th of May, 1805.

PARACELSUS (Aurelius Philip Theophrastus Bombastus, de Hohenheim), a physician, born at Einsilden, in the canton of Schweitz, was educated with great care by his father, and made a rapid progress in the study of physic. He afterwards travelled into France, Spain, Italy, and Germany. In his return to Switzerland, he stopped at Basle, where he read lectures on physic in the German tongue. He was one of the first who made use of chemical remedies with success, by which he acquired great reputation. It is said that he boasted of being able, by his remedies, to preserve the life of man for several generations; but he himself experienced the vanity of such boasting, by dying at Saltzburg, in 1504, at thirty-seven years of age according to some, or forty-eight according to others.

PARK (Mungo), the celebrated traveller, was born at

Fowlshiels, in the county of Selkirk, on the 10th of September, 1771. His father had the design of educating him for the church; he himself, however, made choice of the medical profession, and was apprenticed to a surgeon. In 1789 he removed to Edinburgh, and attended the lectures delivered at that great seminary of medical learning. Park, having come to London, was introduced to Sir Joseph Banks, through whom he obtained the appointment of assistant surgeon to the Worcester East Indiaman, and made a voyage to Bencoolen. The association for promoting discoveries in Africa had, in the course of a few years, made a number of important researches in the interior of that great continent; and it became at this time their main object to ascertain the course of the Niger, and the present state of the great central emporium, Tombuctoo. Sir Joseph Banks fixed upon Park as the most proper person for entering upon this career of adventure; and he was readily accepted. On the 22nd of May, 1795, he set sail from Portsmouth, and arrived in the Gambia on the 21st of the following month. After an absence from England of two years and seven months, Mr. Park arrived at Falmouth on the 22nd of December, 1797. He now published his *Travels*, married, and resided for six years in Scotland. In 1804 he again sailed to explore the interior of the African continent. In this fatal expedition he is believed to have been drowned in the Niger, near the village of Boussa, in endeavouring to make his escape from the natives, who had attacked him.

PARMIGIANO, a celebrated painter, whose true name was Francis Mazzuoli: but named Parmigiano from Parma, where he was born in 1504. He was an eminent painter when but sixteen years of age. He was celebrated all over Italy at nineteen; and at the age of twenty-three, when the general of Charles V. took Rome by storm, some of the soldiers, having, in sacking the town, broken into his apartments, found him intent upon his work, and were so struck with the beauty of his pieces that they protected him from all manner of violence. Parmigiano had a fine taste for music, and, if he did not invent etching, he was at least the first who practised that art in Italy. He died of a fever in 1540.

PARNELL (Dr. Thomas), a divine and poet, born in Dublin in 1679, was educated at Trinity College, and in 1700 took his degree of M. A. In 1706 he came to England, and was much respected by Gay, Swift, Arbuthnot, &c. He was archdeacon of Clogher, and the intimate friend of Pope; who published his works, with recommendatory verses prefixed. He died in 1718.

PENNANT (Thomas), Esq., LL.D., F.R.S., &c., an English naturalist, born in Flintshire, in 1726, was educated successively at Wrexham, Fulham, and Oxford;

and for some time studied law. About this time a present of Willoughby's Ornithology gave him an attachment to natural history, which continued through life. After making a tour through Wales, Cornwall, and other parts of England, he travelled to the continent, and established a correspondence with several of the greatest men of the age. On his return he married, and had two children; but did not succeed to the family fortune till his thirty-seventh year, when he settled at Downing. He died in 1798. Among his numerous works the most prominent are his *British Zoology*; *Arctic Zoology*; *Tours*; and *London*.

PERCEVAL (Spencer), second son of John, earl of Egmont, was born in 1762, and received his education at Harrow, and Trinity College, Cambridge. On quitting the university he entered of Lincoln's Inn, with the view of following the profession of the law at the Chancery bar. In this pursuit he soon distinguished himself, and obtained a silk gown. In 1796 he represented Northampton in parliament, and, five years after, he obtained the office of solicitor-general. In 1802 he was made attorney-general, and filled that situation till 1807, when, on the death of Mr. Fox, he was appointed chancellor of the exchequer. In this high post he continued till the 11th of May, 1812, when, while approaching the door of the house of commons, a person named Bellingham discharged a pistol at him in the lobby, the bullet of which, entering his breast, deprived him almost instantly of life.

PERCY (Thomas), a prelate, related to the Northumberland family, was born at Bridgenorth in Shropshire in 1728, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and, on entering into orders, was presented to the vicarage of Easton Mauduit in Northamptonshire, which he held with the rectory of Wilby. In 1769 he was made chaplain to the king, in 1778 dean of Carlisle, and in 1782 advanced to the bishopric of Dromore in Ireland, where he died in 1811. Of his works, the most celebrated are, *Reliques of English Poetry*; and the *Hermit of Warkworth*.

PERICLES, one of the greatest men that ever flourished in Greece. He was very brave; and so eloquent that he gained almost as great an authority under the republican government of Athens as if he had been a monarch. His fondness for women was one of his chief vices. He married the celebrated Aspasia, and died in the third year of the Peloponnesian war.

PEROUSE (John Francis Galaup, de la), a French navigator, was born at Albi, in Languedoc, in 1741, and entered at an early age into the naval service. During the American war he had the command of an expedition to Hudson's Bay. In 1785 he was sent with two vessels, on a voyage of discovery. In March, 1788, he sent home an account of his progress; but from that time nothing more was heard of him. Chance, however, has recently brought to light, that both his vessels were unfortunately lost on two different islands of the New Hebrides.

PETER I., styled the Great, czar, and afterwards emperor of Russia, was born in 1672; and was proclaimed czar when but ten years of age. His inclination for military exercises discovered itself in his tenderest

years. He formed a company of fifty men, commanded by foreign officers, clothed and exercised after the German manner; he entered himself into the lowest post, that of a drummer; and never rose otherwise than as a soldier of fortune. The sight of a Dutch vessel, which he had met with on a lake belonging to one of his pleasure-houses, made such an impression on his mind that he conceived the almost impracticable design of forming a navy. In 1698 he sent an embassy to Holland; and went incognito in the retinue, visiting England as well as Holland, to inform himself fully in the art of ship-building. At Amsterdam he worked in the yard as a private slip-carpenter, under the name of Peter Michaelof. In 1700 he had got together a body of standing forces, consisting of 30,000 foot; and now the vast project he had formed displayed itself in all its parts. He opened his dominions to all intelligent travellers, having first sent the chief nobility of his empire into foreign countries to improve themselves in knowledge and learning, and invited into Russia all the foreigners he could meet with, who were capable of instructing his subjects. In 1700 he made war on Charles XII. of Sweden. His first ill success did not deter him; and he afterwards gained considerable advantages; and founded Petersburg in 1703. In 1709 he gained a complete victory over the Swedes at Pultowa. Being in 1712 enclosed by the Turks on the banks of the Pruth, he seemed inevitably lost; and, had not the czarina Catherine bribed the grand vizier, even the czar's prudence could not have effected his deliverance. In 1716 he made a tour through Germany and Holland. He has been branded with various vices, particularly cruelty. He certainly caused his unfortunate son prince Alexis to be executed, and was equally severe to his son's friends. The remainder of the czar's life was a series of grand projects, labors, and exploits. He died of the strangury, in 1725.

PETERS (Hugh), a fanatic in the reign of Charles I., was the son of a merchant of Fowey, Cornwall, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He took the degree of M.A. in 1622; but, it is said, was expelled his college for bad conduct. He then went on the stage, but afterwards took orders, and was lecturer of St. Sepulchre's, in London. Being here prosecuted for an intrigue with a married female, he absconded to Rotterdam, and became pastor of the English church. He subsequently went to America, where he remained seven years, and then returned to England. He was vehement for the execution of Charles, and suffered, after the Restoration, as a regicide.

PETRARCH (Francis), an Italian poet, born at Arezzo in 1304. He studied four years at Carpentras; whence he went to Montpellier. His father and mother dying at Avignon, he returned to that city, when twenty-two years of age, to settle his domestic affairs, and purchased a country house, called Vacluse; there he first saw the beautiful Laura, of whom he became enamoured, and whom he has immortalised in his poems. He travelled into France, the Netherlands, and Germany; and, at his return to Avignon, entered into the service of pope John XXII., who employed him in several important affairs. He then devoted himself to poetry; in which



S. PERCEVAL.



PERCY.



H. PETERS.



PETER THE GREAT.



PERICLES.



PETRARCH.



PHILIP II. K. OF MACEDON.



PROUSE.



PHOClON.



he met with such applause, that in the same day he received letters from Rome and Paris inviting him to receive the poetic crown. He preferred Rome, and received that crown from the senate and people on the 8th of April, 1341. His love of solitude at length induced him to return to Vaucluse; but, after the death of the beautiful Laura, Provence became insupportable to him, and he returned to Italy in 1352. Petrarch spent almost all the rest of his life in travelling to and from the different cities in Italy. He died at Arqua, in 1374. He wrote many works that have rendered his memory immortal; printed in 4 vols. folio.

PHILIP II., king of Macedon, was the fourth son of Amyntas II. He learned the art of war under Epaminondas, and discovered, from his earliest years, that quickness of genius and greatness of courage which afterwards procured him so great a name. On the death of his brother Perdicas III. he ascended the throne as guardian of his nephew Amyntas III., whom he got deposed, and succeeded about A. A. C. 360. At the outset of his reign he was engaged in war with the Illyrians, Pæonians, and Thracians. His next war was with Athens; but this was of short duration. He then formed the project of subjugating all Greece, in which he was opposed by the Athenians, who were roused by the eloquence of Demosthenes. At the battle of Chæronea the independence of Greece was extinguished; and Philip formed new enterprises, and meditated new conquests, being appointed General of the Greeks against the Persians. But he was stopped in the midst of his warlike preparations, being stabbed, about 336 years B. C., by Pausanias, as he entered the theatre at the celebration of the nuptials of his daughter Cleopatra.

PHOCION, a distinguished Athenian general and orator in the time of Philip II. of Macedon. As a soldier, orator, statesman, or general, he was by far the most eminent Athenian of his time. As a most disinterested patriot, he could entertain no affection for Philip; but as he knew the disposition of his countrymen, and how unlikely they were to support measures necessary to humble the Macedonian power, he chose rather to cultivate the esteem which Philip showed for the state of Athens, as a means of preserving her. He was, however, appointed to command the army which was sent to assist the Byzantines against Philip, whom he obliged to return to his own dominions. This truly great man was at length accused by his ungrateful countrymen, and was put to death, A. A. C. 318. The spleen of his enemies was not extinguished with his life; they decreed that his corpse should be banished the Athenian territories. When, however, they began to cool, and remember the many services they had received from him, they voted him a statue of brass, ordered his bones to be brought back at the public expense, and decreed that his accusers should be put to death.

PIOZZI (Mrs. Hester Lynch) was born in 1739. Early in life she was distinguished by her accomplishments, and in 1763 accepted the hand of Mr. Thrale, an opulent brewer of Southwark. Soon after, her acquaintance with Dr. Johnson commenced, of whom she, at a subsequent period, published Anecdotes. Mr. Thrale

dying, in 1781, she retired to Bath, and in 1784 accepted the addresses of signor Piozzi, a Florentine, who taught music in that city. Soon after her marriage she accompanied her husband on a visit to Italy, during her residence in which she contributed to the *Florence Miscellany*. Her other writings are *Three Warnings*, a tale; *A Translation of Boileau's Epistle to his Gardener*; *Observations made in a Journey through France, Italy, and Germany*; *British Synonymy*; and *Retrospection*, or a *Review of the most striking Events*, for the last 1800 years. Mrs. Piozzi became a second time a widow, and died at Clifton, May 2nd, 1821.

PITT (William), earl of Chatham, a celebrated British statesman, was born in November 1708. He was the youngest son of Robert Pitt, esq., of Bocconock in Cornwall. His intellectual faculties and powers of elocution soon became apparent; but at the early age of sixteen he felt the attacks of an hereditary gout, by which he was tormented at times during the rest of his life. His lordship served early in a regiment of dragoons. His first appearance in parliament was as representative of the borough of Old Sarum. He successively represented Seaford, Aldborough, and the city of Bath; where he continued till he was called up to the house of peers in 1766. In 1746 he was appointed vice-treasurer of Ireland, and soon after paymaster-general of the forces, and a privy counsellor. In 1755 he resigned office, on seeing Mr. Fox, afterwards lord Holland, preferred to him. The people were alarmed at this resignation; and, being disgusted with the unsuccessful beginning of the war, complained so loudly, that on the 4th of December, 1756, Mr. Pitt was appointed secretary of state in the room of Mr. Fox, and other promotions were made to second his plans; but in February 1757 he was deprived of the seals. Upon this the complaints of the people again became so violent that on the 29th of June he was once more appointed secretary, and his friends filled other important offices. The war was now conducted with uncommon success; until on the 5th of October, 1761, Mr. Pitt again resigned. He received a pension of £3000 a year; and this gratuity was dignified with the title of baroness of Chatham to his lady, and that of baron to her heirs male. Mr. Pitt at that time declined a title of nobility; but in 1766 accepted of a peerage under the title of baron Pynsent and earl of Chatham, and at the same time was appointed lord privy seal. However, he continued steadfast in his opposition to the measures of administration. His last appearance in the house of lords was on the 2nd of April, 1778. His lordship made a long speech, which overcame his spirits; for, attempting to rise a second time, he fell down in a convulsive fit, and, though he recovered, his disorder continued to increase till the 11th of May, when he died at his seat at Hayes.

PITT (the right honorable William), the second son of the great earl of Chatham, was born at Hayes in Kent, on the 28th of May 1759. His classical education was conducted by a private tutor, Dr. Wilson; while his father took every means in his power to expand his mind and mature his judgment. He was particularly anxious to teach him, while yet very young, to speak with elegance and force, and to argue with precision.

At about fifteen years of age Mr. Pitt was sent to Cambridge, and admitted into Pembroke Hall, under the tuition of Dr. Turner, afterwards master of the college, and dean of Norwich. His private college tutor was the late Dr. Prettyman, afterwards bishop of Lincoln. His conduct at Cambridge was highly exemplary. Having left the university, Mr. Pitt was entered a student of Lincoln's Inn, and, on account of his degree, he was called to the bar in three years. He went the western circuit, we believe, twice, but had little practice, and acquired no celebrity as a lawyer. In 1780 he stood as candidate for Cambridge, but without success; and, in the following year, he was returned for Appleby. He took the side of opposition both on the subject of reform and of the American war, and eminently distinguished himself among the most illustrious speakers of that remarkable period.

In December 1783 William Pitt, not yet twenty-four years of age, was called to fill the important office of prime minister of Great Britain, as first lord of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer. The members of the coalition made the most strenuous efforts to displace him, but were utterly defeated. In 1784, on the dissolution of parliament, he was returned for Cambridge; and, thenceforth, led an overwhelming majority in both houses. After holding his high office for the long period of eighteen years, Mr. Pitt, and all the members of his cabinet, suddenly retired in 1801. The cause of his retreat from office was said to be a promise to the Catholics, connected with the union of Ireland, which he could not fulfil. Mr. Addington became prime minister, and preliminaries were signed at London on the 1st of October, 1801. The definitive treaty was signed at Amiens in March 1802, and was defended by Mr. Pitt in the house of Commons, with all the force of his abilities and influence.

In 1804 he opposed the administration which he had hitherto generally supported; and, after various contests Mr. Addington retired, and Mr. Pitt resumed his former situation; not without being violently accused of deceiving Mr. Fox, by whose influence he succeeded in lessening the minister's majority. He did not long survive his reinstatement in office; his constitution was not strong, and he was subject to an hereditary gout, which he is said to have increased by his too free use of port wine. In 1805 he succeeded in forming a new coalition against France, the effects of which were singularly fatal; the humiliation of Austria being completely sealed by the disastrous battle of Austerlitz. His end was now rapidly approaching; but it was probably hastened by the news of that disaster. He died on the 23rd of January, 1806, in the forty-seventh year of his age. Among the last words which he was heard to utter were 'Oh, my country!' Mr. Pitt was interred at the public expense, and a monument was ordered in Westminster Abbey to his memory.

PLINY THE YOUNGER, nephew and adopted son of the elder Pliny, was born in the ninth year of Nero, A. D. 62, at Novocomum. He showed very early talents, and had the celebrated Virginius for his tutor. He was in his eighteenth year when his uncle died; and he then began to plead in the forum. About a year after, he as-

sumed the military character, and went into Syria as tribune; but returned after a campaign or two. Upon his return, he married, and settled in Rome, in the reign of Domitian. During this most perilous time, he continued to plead in the forum, where he was distinguished no less by his uncommon abilities and eloquence, than by his resolution and courage. He obtained the offices of quæstor and tribune, and fortunately escaped the tyranny of Domitian. He was promoted to the consulate by Trajan in the year 100, when he was thirty-eight years of age. He was then elected augur, and afterwards made proconsul of Bithynia. Antiquity is silent as to the time of his death: but it is supposed that he died about A. D. 116. He wrote and published a great number of works; but nothing has escaped the wreck of time except his Epistles and his panegyric upon Trajan.

PLUTARCH, a celebrated philosopher and historian of antiquity, who lived from the reign of Claudius to that of Adrian, was born at Chæronea, a small city of Bœotia in Greece. Plutarch was placed, at an early age, under the care of Ammonius, an Egyptian. After leaving Ammonius, he travelled into Egypt, and was initiated in the Egyptian mysteries. From Egypt he returned into Greece; and, visiting in his way all the academies and schools of the philosophers, gathered from them many of those observations with which he has enriched his works. Few circumstances of Plutarch's life are known. He was several times in Rome, and his chief object in these journeys was to search the records of the capitol and the public libraries. The desire of visiting his native country prevailed with him at length to leave Italy; and at his return he was unanimously chosen archon of Chæronea, and soon after admitted into the number of the Delphic Apollo's priests. Fabricius says he died in the fifth year of Adrian, aged seventy. His works have been divided into Lives and Morals.

POCOCKE (Edward), D. D., was the eldest son of the Rev. Edward Poccocke; and born at Oxford in 1604. In 1628 he was admitted fellow of his college. In 1629 he was ordained priest, and appointed chaplain to the English at Aleppo, where he continued five or six years; and distinguished himself by his fortitude and humanity during the plague. Returning to England, he was in 1636 appointed reader of the Arabic lectures, founded by archbishop Laud. In 1637 he went back to Constantinople, where he procured many valuable MSS. In 1643 he was made rector of Childrey in Berks. In 1648 king Charles I. nominated him professor of Hebrew, and canon of Christ Church; but in 1650 he was ejected; but upon the petition of several governors of houses, &c., he was suffered to enjoy both. He had previously published his *Specimen Historiæ Arabum*; now appeared his *Porta Mosis*: soon after the English Polyglot Bible, to which he had largely contributed, and Euty chius's Annals, with a Latin version. At the Restoration he was restored to his canonry, and received the degree of D. D. He then published his Arabic version of Grotius on the Truth of the Christian Religion; and an Arabic poem entitled *Lamiato l' Ajam*, with a Latin translation and notes. Soon after appeared Abul Pharajius's *Historia Dynastiarum*. In 1674 he published an Arabic



PLINY THE YOUNGER.

W. PITT, EARL OF CHATHAM.

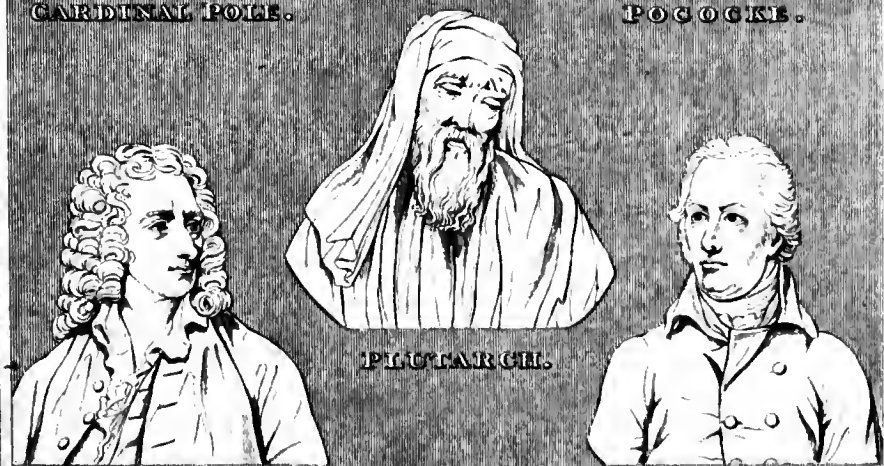
PORSON.



CARDINAL POLE.

PLOZZI.

POCOCKE.



POPE.

PLUTARCH.

W. PITT.







POUSSIN.



M. PRIOR.



PYTHAGORAS.



PYRREUS II.



PRYNNE.



PTOLEMY LAGUS.



PURCEL.



PUFFENDORF.



H. PRIDEAUX.

version of the chief parts of the English Liturgy; and, a few years after, his Commentary on the Prophecies of Micah, Malachi, Hosea, and Joel. He died in 1691, after having been long esteemed the first person in Europe for eastern learning.

POLE (Reginald), cardinal, younger son of Sir Richard Pole, lord Montague, was born at Stoverton Castle, in Staffordshire, in the year 1500, and was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford. When about nineteen, he was sent to finish his studies at Padua in Italy. He returned to England in 1525, where he was graciously received at Court; but, preferring study, he retired to the convent at Sheen, for about two years, when he asked leave to visit Paris and Italy; and his pension was continued. The king, having now divorced Catherine, married Anne Boleyn; and, being resolved to throw off the papal yoke, ordered Dr. Sampson to write a book in justification of his conduct, which he sent to Pole for his opinion. To this Pole wrote an answer, and sent it to the king; who was so offended, that he withdrew his pension and all his preferments, and procured an act of attainder to be passed against him. In the mean time Pole was created a cardinal, and sent nuncio to different parts of Europe. On the accession of queen Mary, in 1553, Pole was sent legate to England, and the day after the execution of Cranmer he was consecrated archbishop of Canterbury. In the same year, 1556, he was elected chancellor of the university of Oxford, and soon after of Cambridge; both which he visited by his commissioners. He died of a double quartan ague in 1558.

POPE (Alexander), a poet, descended from a respectable family, and born the 8th of June, 1688, in London. He discovered an early inclination to poetry. At twelve he retired with his parents to Binfield, in Windsor Forest; where he studied Spenser, Waller, and Dryden. At fifteen, to a proficiency in Latin and Greek, he added a knowledge of the French and Italian languages. His pastorals, begun in 1704, first introduced him to the wits of the time. The same year he wrote the first part of his Windsor Forest, though the whole was not published till 1710. In 1708 he wrote the Essay on Criticism, justly esteemed a masterpiece, though he was not then twenty years old. The Rape of the Lock was first published in 1712. In 1713 he circulated proposals for publishing a translation of the Iliad, by subscription: by which he acquired a considerable sum of money. Our poet's finances being now in good condition, he purchased a house at Twickenham, whither he removed with his father and mother in 1715. In 1717 Pope published a collection of all he had printed separately; and proceeded to give a new edition of Shakspeare. The Iliad being finished, he engaged, upon the like footing, to undertake the Odyssey. This work being finished in 1725, he was afterwards employed with Swift and Arbuthnot in printing some volumes of Miscellanies. In 1727 his Dunciad appeared in Ireland, and in 1728 in England. In 1729, by the advice of lord Bolingbroke, he wrote his Essay on Man. This was followed by his Ethic Epistles; the fourth of which, upon Taste, giving great offence, he next commenced his Satires, which he continued till 1739; and in which he attacked persons of

the highest rank. In 1742 he added a fourth book to the Dunciad. He died on the 30th of May, 1744.

PORSON (Richard), an eminent Greek scholar, was born at East Ruston, in Norfolk, December 25th, 1759, and derived his first classical learning from Mr. Hewitt, the rector of the parish. In August 1774 he went to Eton, with a temporary provision of £80 a year, and was thence removed to Trinity College, Cambridge, in the end of 1777. In 1782 he obtained a gold medal for his classical proficiency. He was soon after elected a fellow of Trinity College, and took his master's degree in 1785. By the statutes he was obliged, in seven years after, either to take orders, and proceed bachelor of divinity, or to lose his fellowship. Having imbibed Socinian opinions, he came to the honorable resolution, in 1791, of resigning. He was, however, recalled in 1792, in the most creditable manner, to succeed W. Cooke, M.A. of King's College, as Greek professor. He was afterwards appointed principal librarian of the London Institution, and resided chiefly at their house in the city, where he died, on the 25th of September, 1808.

POUSSIN (Nicholas), an eminent French painter, was born in 1594, at Andeli, in Normandy. He was instructed for a few months by one Ferdinand Elle, a portrait painter, and spent a month with L'Allemand; after which he went to Italy. He was invited back to Paris by Louis XIII., who assigned him a pension with lodgings in the Thuilleries. Piqued by some insults from the faction of Vouet's school, he returned to Rome, where he died in 1665.

PRIDEAUX (Humphry), D. D., a divine, born at Padstow in Cornwall, in 1648, studied at Westminster under Dr. Busby, and then was removed to Christ Church, Oxford. Here he published, in 1676, his *Marmora Oxoniensia*. This introduced him to the lord chancellor Finch, who, in 1679, presented him to the rectory of St. Clements, near Oxford, and in 1681 bestowed on him a prebend of Norwich. Some years after he was engaged in a controversy with the Papists, concerning the validity of the orders of the church of England, which produced his book upon that subject. In 1688 he was installed in the archdeaconry of Suffolk. In 1691 the Hebrew professorship at Oxford was offered to him, but he declined it. In 1697 he published his *Life of Mahomet*, and in 1702 was installed dean of Norwich. In 1710 he underwent the operation of lithotomy, which interrupted his studies for more than a year. Some time after his return to London he proceeded with his *Connexion of the History of the Old and New Testament*. He died in 1724.

PRIOR (Matthew), an English poet and statesman, born in London in 1664. His father dying while he was very young, an uncle, a vintner, took him from Westminster school, to bring him up to his own trade. However, at his leisure hours, he prosecuted his study of the classics. This introduced him to some polite company, who frequented his uncle's house; among whom the earl of Dorset procured him to be sent to St. John's College in Cambridge, where, in 1680, he took the degree of A. B., and afterwards became fellow. In 1690 he was made secretary to the earl of Berkeley, plenipotentiary at the Hague; as he was afterwards to the ambassador

at the treaty of Ryswick in 1697; and in 1698 to the earl of Portland, ambassador to France. He was in 1697 made secretary of state for Ireland; and in 1700 was appointed one of the lords commissioners of trade and plantations. In 1711 he was made commissioner of the customs: and was sent as plenipotentiary to France, for negotiating a peace. Soon after the accession of George I. he presented a memorial to the court of France, requiring the demolition of the canal and new works at Mardyke. In 1715 he was recalled; taken up by a warrant from the house of commons; and ordered into close custody. In 1717 he was excepted out of the act of grace; at the close of that year, however, he was set at liberty. The remainder of his days he spent in tranquillity; and died in 1721.

PRYNNE (William), an English lawyer, was born at Swainswick, in Somersetshire, in 1600. His *Histriomastix*, written in 1632, containing some reflections that offended the court, he was sentenced by the star-chamber to pay a fine of £5000, to stand in the pillory, to lose his ears, and to perpetual imprisonment. During his confinement, he wrote several more books; particularly, in 1637, one entitled *News from Ipswich*, for which he was again sentenced to another fine of £5000, to lose the remainder of his ears in the pillory, to be branded on both cheeks with S. L., for seditious libeller, and to be perpetually imprisoned. Nothing however could intimidate his stubborn spirit; he continued to write; and in 1640, being freed by the house of commons, he entered London in triumph, was elected for Newport in Cornwall, and was the chief manager of Laud's trial. In the long parliament he was zealous in the Presbyterian cause; but, when the Independents gained the ascendancy, he opposed them warmly, and promoted an agreement with the king. When the army excluded him and his friends from the house, he became a bitter enemy to them, and to Cromwell, and attacked them with his pen so severely that he was again imprisoned: but he was soon enlarged. Being restored to his seat after Cromwell's death, he assisted in promoting the restoration, and was appointed keeper of the Tower records. He died in 1689.

PTOLEMY LAGUS, or **SOTER**, king of Egypt, who established the academy at Alexandria, was the first of the Macedonian race of Egyptian monarchs, being a natural son of Philip II. of Macedon, by Arsinoë. He was one of Alexander's generals, and to his courage Alexander owed the reduction of Aornus. He conquered Coelosyria, Phœnicia, and part of Syria, and carried 100,000 prisoners to Egypt, whom he attached to him by liberal privileges. He wrote a *History of Alexander*, which was much admired, but is lost. He died A. A. C. 284, aged ninety-two.

PUFFENDORF (Samuel de), a German lawyer, was born in 1631 at Fleh, in Upper Saxony. After acquiring the sciences at Leipsic, he studied the public law. He accepted the place of governor to the son of the ambassador from Sweden to Denmark; but, the war being

renewed soon after between Denmark and Sweden, he was seized with the ambassador's family. During his confinement, he amused himself by meditating on what he had read in Grotius's *De Jure Belli*, and on Hobbes's political writings. Out of these he drew up a short system, and published it at the Hague in 1660, under the title of *Elementa Jurisprudentiæ Universalis*. The elector palatine invited him to Heidelberg, where he founded in his favor a professorship of the law of nature and nations, the first of that kind in Germany. Puffendorf remained there till 1673, when Charles XI. of Sweden invited him to be professor at Lunden, which he accepted. Some years after the king sent for him to Stockholm, and made him historiographer, and a counsellor. In 1688 the elector of Brandenburg obtained the king's consent that he should come to Berlin, to write the history of the elector, William the Great; and in 1694 made him a baron. He died in 1694. Of his works, which are numerous, the principal is, *A Treatise on the Law of Nature and Nations*.

PURCELL (Henry), a celebrated master of music. He was made organist to Westminster Abbey in the end of the reign of Charles II. His principal works have been published under the title of *Orpheus Britannicus*. He died in 1695, aged thirty-seven; and was interred in Westminster Abbey.

PYRRHUS II., king of Epirus, the son of Æacides, and Phthia, and a lineal descendant of Pyrrhus I., was celebrated for his war with the Romans. He conquered Antigonus, and reigned some time in Macedonia, but was at last killed at Argos, A. A. C. 272.

PYTHAGORAS, a celebrated philosopher of antiquity, respecting the time and place of whose birth critics are much divided. It is generally believed that he was born in the island of Samos, and that he flourished about A. A. C. 500. Of his childhood and early education we know nothing, except that he was first instructed in his own country by Creophilus, and afterwards in Scyros by Pherecydes. He first distinguished himself in Greece at the Olympic games, and, soon after, he commenced his travels. He visited Egypt, Persia, Chaldea, and India, in which latter country he conversed with the Gymnosophists, and acquired from them a knowledge of the philosophy and literature of the east. After he had spent many years in acquiring information on every subject, he returned to Samos, and twice attempted to institute a school for the instruction of his countrymen; but, failing of success, he retired to Magna Græcia, and settled at Crotona. Here he founded the Italic sect; and soon procured numerous pupils. At length his singular doctrines, and perhaps his strenuously asserting the rights of the people against their tyrannical governors, raised a powerful party against him; which soon obliged him to fly for his life. His friends fled to Rhegium; and he himself, after being refused protection by the Locrians, fled to Metapontum, where he took refuge in the temple of the Muses, and where it is said he died of hunger about A. A. C. 497.

Q.

QUARLES (Francis) was born in 1592, was educated at Cambridge; became a member of Lincoln's Inn; and was for some time cup-bearer to the queen of Bohemia, and chronologer to the city of London. He went to Ireland as secretary to archbishop Usher; but

the troubles in that kingdom forced him to return, and he died in 1644. His works in prose and verse are numerous, and were formerly in great esteem, particularly his *Divine Emblems*.

R.

RABELAIS (Francis), a French writer, was born at Chinon, in Touraine, about 1483. He was first a Franciscan, but quitting his religious habit studied physic at Montpellier, where he took his degree of M.D. Some time after, he went to Rome as physician to cardinal du Bellay. On a second journey to Rome, he obtained a brief to qualify him for holding a benefice; and, by the interest of cardinal du Bellay, was received as a canon in the abbey of St. Maur, near Paris. He published several works; but his chief performance is the *History of Gargantua and Pantagruel*, a satire. He died about 1553.

RACINE (John), a French dramatic writer, was born at Ferté-Milon in 1639. He produced his *Thebaide* when very young; and afterwards other pieces, which met with great success, though they appeared when Corneille was in his highest reputation. He had been admitted a member of the French academy in 1673, and in 1677 he was nominated with Boileau, with whom he was ever in strict friendship, to write the history of Louis XIV. Having drawn up a memorial upon the miseries of the people, and the means of relieving them, he one day lent it to madame de Maintenon, when the king, coming in, commended the zeal of Racine, but disapproved of his meddling with things that did not concern him. The king's displeasure is said to have so mortified the poet that it brought on a fever, of which he died the 22d of April, 1699.

RADCLIFFE (Dr. John), an eminent English physician, was born at Wakefield in Yorkshire in 1650, and educated at Oxford. He began to practice at Oxford in 1675; but never paid any regard to established rules, which he censured with great acrimony; and, as this drew all the old practitioners upon him, he lived in a continual state of hostility with them. Yet his reputation increased so much that, before he had been two years in business, his practice was very extensive among persons of high rank. In 1685 he removed to London, and settled in Bow Street, Covent garden, where in less than a year he had the first practice. In 1684 the princess Anne of Denmark made him her physician. He was often sent for to king William, but incurred censure for his treatment of queen Mary, and soon after lost his

place about the princess Anne by his attachment to the bottle. He also totally lost the favor of king William by his uncourtly freedom. He died in 1714; and, if he never attempted to write any thing himself, has perpetuated his memory by founding a fine library at Oxford.

RALEIGH (Sir Walter), fourth son of Walter Raleigh, esq., of Fardel in Devonshire, was born in 1552. In 1569 he went to France, where he remained for five or six years in the protestant service. He served afterwards in the Low Countries and in Ireland: on his return from the latter country he obtained the favor of Elizabeth, who employed him first as an attendant on the French ambassador Simier, on his return home, and subsequently to escort the duke of Anjou to Antwerp. In 1583 he embarked with his brother, Sir Humphrey, on an expedition to Newfoundland, but was obliged to return on account of an infectious distemper on board. In 1584 he obtained a patent to possess such countries as he should discover. Accordingly he fitted out two ships at his own expense, and discovered a part of the American continent, to which the queen gave the name of Virginia. About this time he was elected member for Devon, knighted, and obtained a patent for a licence on wine throughout the kingdom. In 1586 and 1587 he sent two colonies to Virginia. He also obtained a grant of 12,000 acres of the forfeited land in Cork, was made seneschal of Cornwall, and warden of the stanneries. In 1594 he obtained a grant of the manor of Sherborne in Dorsetshire; but fell under the queen's displeasure on account of an intrigue with one of the maids of honor; he however married the lady. During his disgrace, he projected the conquest of Guiana, and in 1595 sailed for that country. In 1596 he was one of the admirals in the expedition against Cadiz, under the command of Howard, and the Earl of Essex; and in 1597 he sailed with them against the Azores. Queen Elizabeth died in 1603, and with her Raleigh's glory sunk. Upon the accession of James, Sir Walter was stripped of his preferments, and accused of a plot against the king. On his trial he was shamefully insulted by Coke, the attorney-general, whose sophistical vociferations influenced the jury to convict him without the least proof of

guilt. He was however reprieved, and sent to the Tower, his estates being given to Car, earl of Somerset, the king's favorite. During this confinement he wrote many of his most valuable pieces, particularly his *History of the World*. In March 1615, after sixteen years imprisonment, he obtained his liberty, and immediately began to prepare for another voyage to Guiana. In August 1616 the king granted him a very ample commission for that purpose; and in July 1617 he sailed from Plymouth; but the whole scheme was revealed to the Spaniards, and thus rendered abortive. He returned to England in 1618, where he was soon after beheaded, on his former attainder. The truth is, he was sacrificed by the pusillanimous monarch to appease the Spaniards; who, whilst Raleigh lived, thought every part of their dominions in danger.

RAPIN DE THOYRAS (Paul de), an historian, was born at Castres in 1661. He studied the law, and was admitted an advocate: but, reflecting that his being a Protestant would prevent his advancement at the bar, he resolved to quit the law, and apply himself to the sword; but his father would not consent. The revocation of the edict of Nantes, and the death of his father, made him come to England; but he soon after went to Holland, and enlisted in the French volunteers at Utrecht. He attended the prince of Orange to England in 1688; and in 1689 lord Kingstone made him an ensign to his regiment, with which he went to Ireland, where he gained the esteem of his officers at the siege of Carrickfergus, and had soon a lieutenant's commission. He was present at the battle of the Boyne, and was shot through the shoulder at the siege of Limerick. He was soon after made captain; but, in 1693, resigned it, in order to be tutor to the earl of Portland's son. Having finished his employment, he settled at the Hague; and here he continued some years. But, in 1707, he removed to Wesel, where he wrote his *History of England*, and some other pieces. He died in 1725.

RAPHAEL, RAFFAELLE, or RAFFAELLO SANZIO, the most eminent of modern painters, was born at Urbino in 1483, being the son of a painter of no great reputation, who placed him under the care of Carvadini, till he was sufficiently advanced to be received into the school of Pietro Perugino. In 1499, being then only sixteen, Raphael quitted Perugino, and began soon after to execute designs of his own for the churches, and private persons. He painted at Sienna, Perugia, and Florence, at which latter city he remained nearly two years. The reputation of Raphael having reached Rome, he was invited thither by pope Julius II., who was at that time engaged in ornamenting the Vatican. At the beginning of 1508 the young Raphael presented himself to the pontiff, by whom he was cordially received, and immediately employed in painting a superb suite of apartments called *La Segnatura*. He was also employed by the rich banker, Agostino Chigi, for whose family chapel he painted some of his most beautiful pieces. He also found time to study architecture under his uncle Bramante, whom he succeeded, in 1515, as superintendent of the building of St. Peter's church. The same year Raphael accompanied the pope to Florence, where he constructed a design for the façade of the

church of St. Lorenzo: and another of a palace for the bishop of Troja. He also designed the Caffarelli palace and other edifices at Rome. When he had completed the painting of the three principal apartments of the Vatican, his powers were directed to decorate the arcades, known by the name of the Loggie, the architecture of which, though begun by Bramante, was finished by his nephew. About the same period he also designed the celebrated Cartoons for the tapestry hangings of the papal chapel. Besides his works in the Vatican, Raphael executed a number of frescoes. The last, and perhaps the greatest work of this celebrated artist is the Transfiguration of Christ, which he painted for the cardinal de Medici. With this great work the labors and life of the painter terminated; for while engaged upon it he was attacked by a disease, which carried him off on Good Friday, April 7th, 1520.

RAYNAL (William Thomas), a French Historian, was born in 1712, educated among the Jesuits, and had even become a member, but was expelled. He afterwards was employed to furnish the theological articles for the *Encyclopedie*. His most celebrated work is his *Political and Philosophical History of the European Settlements in the East and West Indies*. This work was followed in 1780 by another, entitled *The Revolution of America*. The French government commenced a prosecution against him for the former of these works; upon which he retired to Berlin, where Frederick the Great afforded him an asylum. In May, 1791, he addressed a letter to the Constituent Assembly, in which, after complimenting them upon the great things they had done, he cautioned them against the dangers of going farther. After being stripped of all his property, which was considerable, by the robbers of the revolution, he died in poverty, in March 1796.

REMBRANDT (Van Ryn). This celebrated painter was the son of a miller, and was born near Leyden in 1606. He obtained the name of Van Ryn, from his having spent the youthful part of his life on the borders of the Rhine. He was at first placed under Jacob Van Swanenburg, with whom he continued three years; and after this studied under Peter Lastman, with whom, however, he staid only six months. For the same length of time he was the scholar of Jacob Pinas; from whom he acquired that taste for strong contrasts of light and shadow which he ever after so happily cultivated. He settled at Amsterdam, and his talent soon gained him extensive employment and fame. He excelled in etching no less than in painting. He died at Amsterdam in 1674.

REYNOLDS (Sir Joshua), an eminent painter, was born at Plympton, his father being master of the grammar school of that town. At an early age he evinced a fondness for drawing, which induced his father finally to place him at the age of seventeen with Hudson. He remained with him only three years, and then returned into Devonshire. He now practised at Plymouth Dock, and, while there, became acquainted with captain, afterwards admiral lord Keppel. That officer being about to sail in 1749, for the Mediterranean, offered to take Reynolds thither. While at Minorca he was much employed in painting portraits, by which means he increased



RAPHAEL.



RABELAIS.



ST. J. REYNOLDS.



QUARLES.



ST. W. RALEIGH.



RAYNAL.



RACINE.



RADCLIFFE.



P. RAPIN.





RIDLEY.



ROLLIN.



REMBRANDT.



LORD RODNEY.



ROCHEFOUCAULD.



ROBESPIERRE.



ST. G. ROOKE.



RICHETTI.



RICHARDSON.

his finances sufficiently to enable him to visit Rome, in which capital and in other parts of Italy he remained about three years. At the latter end of 1752 he returned to London. Reynolds quickly rose into high reputation as a portrait painter, and rapidly acquired opulence. On the institution of the Royal Academy, in 1768, the presidentship was unanimously conferred on Reynolds, who, at the same time, received the honor of knighthood. His zeal for the advancement of the fine arts induced him to deliver annual or biennial discourses before the Academy, on the principles and practice of painting. Of these he pronounced fifteen, which were published in two sets, and form a standard work. In the summer of 1781, Sir Joshua, accompanied by a friend, made a tour in Holland and the Netherlands. In 1784 he succeeded Allan Ramsay, as painter to the king. He continued to follow his profession, of which he was enthusiastically fond, till in 1789 he lost the sight of one of his eyes. An unhappy difference soon after arose between him and the members of the Royal Academy, in consequence of which he resigned not only his presidentship, but also his place as a member. He was afterwards however induced by the mediation of the king to resume his post. He was a distinguished member of the celebrated club which contained the names of Johnson, Garrick, Burke, and others of the first rank of literary eminence. In 1791 he partly lost the sight of his remaining eye, which exceedingly depressed him. He was not, however, a prey to lingering illness, being carried off by a disease in the liver in 1792, in his sixtieth year.

RICHARD I., surnamed *Cœur de lion*, king of England, ascended the throne in 1189, on the death of Henry II., his father. In 1190 he sailed in the Crusade to Palestine, and immortalized himself by his daring valor. On his journey homeward, he was made prisoner by the duke of Austria, and given up to the emperor, who kept him in close captivity, till he was ransomed for a large sum. He returned to England in 1194, and began a war with France, which was concluded in 1196. He was mortally wounded in 1199, while besieging the castle of Chalus.

RICHARD II., king of England, was the son of the black prince, and ascended the throne in 1377. When only fifteen, he displayed great courage and presence of mind, in quelling the insurrection of Wat Tyler. But the rest of his reign did not answer the promise of his early years. He was engaged in frequent hostilities with his discontented nobles, and was at length dethroned by Henry, duke of Lancaster, and assassinated in Pontefract Castle, in 1399.

RICHARD III., king of England, was brother of Edward IV., and originally bore the title of duke of Gloucester. He possessed bravery and talents, but is represented as sanguinary and unprincipled. Among other murders, he is accused of those of his nephews Edward V. and the duke of York, on the death of the former of whom, in 1483, he ascended the throne. He, however, held the crown only two years, being defeated and slain at the battle of Bosworth, on the 22nd of August, 1485.

RICHARDSON (Samuel), an English novel writer,

born in 1688, was educated as a printer, and, though he is said to have understood no language but his own, yet he acquired great reputation by his three novels, entitled *Pamela*, *Clarissa*, and *Sir Charles Grandison*. A stroke of the palsy carried him off, after a few days' illness, upon the 4th of July 1761. Besides the works above-mentioned, he is the author of an *Aesop's Fables*, a *Tour through Britain*, 4 vols., and a volume of *Familiar Letters upon business and other subjects*. The most eminent writers, both of our own and of other countries, have paid their tribute to the transcendent talents of Richardson, whose works have been published in almost every language and country of Europe.

RICHÉLIEU (John Armand du Plessis de), cardinal of Richelieu and Fronsac, bishop of Luçon, &c., was born at Paris in 1585. His abilities in the management of affairs advanced him to be secretary of state in 1616; and the king soon gave him the preference to all his other secretaries. On the death of the marquis of Ancre, Richelieu retired to Avignon. The king having recalled him to court, he was made a cardinal in 1622, and two years after first minister of state, and grand master of the navigation. In 1626 the Isle of Rhe was preserved by his care, and Rochelle taken. He accompanied the king to the siege of Casal, and contributed to the raising of it in 1629. He also obliged the Huguenots to the peace of Alets, which proved the ruin of that party. The nobles endeavoured to persuade the king to discard him; but the cardinal, instead of being disgraced, from that moment became more powerful than ever. Resolving to humble the house of Austria, he concluded a treaty with Gustavus Adolphus to carry the war into Germany. He leagued with the duke of Bavaria; secured Lorrain; raised a part of the princes of the empire against the emperor; treated with the Dutch to continue the war against Spain; favored the Catalans and Portuguese till they shook off the Spanish yoke; and, after having carried on the war with success, was about to conclude it by a peace, when he died in Paris on the 4th of December, 1642. This great politician made the arts and sciences flourish; formed the botanical garden at Paris, called the king's garden; founded the French Academy; established the royal printing-house; erected the palace afterwards called *Le Palais Royal*, and rebuilt the Sorbonne with a magnificence that appears truly royal.

RIDLEY (Nicholas), bishop of London, was born in the beginning of the sixteenth century, at Wilmonts-wick, in Northumberland, and educated at Pembroke Hall in Cambridge. In 1527, having taken orders, he went for further improvement to the Sorbonne at Paris, and thence to Louvain. After his return he filled various offices in the university. At this time he was much admired as a preacher and disputant. Archbishop Cramer made him his domestic chaplain, and presented him to the vicarage of Herne in east Kent. In 1540 he was made king's chaplain, and elected master of his new college in Cambridge. Soon after he was collated to a prebend in the church of Canterbury. In 1545 he was made a prebendary of Westminster; in 1547 he was presented to the living of Soham, and was consecrated bishop of Rochester. In 1540 he was translated to the see of London; in which year he was one of the com-

missioners for examining bishop Gardiner, and concurred in his deprivation. In 1552, returning from Cambridge, he unfortunately paid a visit to the princess, afterwards queen Mary; to whom, prompted by his zeal for reformation, he expressed himself with too much freedom; and she was scarcely seated on the throne when Ridley was doomed a victim to her revenge. He was burnt alive with Latimer at Oxford, on the 16th of October, 1555.

ROBESPIERRE (Maximilian Isidore), one of the most cruel of the demagogues of the French Revolution, was born at Arras in 1759, and was taken under the protection of the bishop of Arras, who sent him to the college of Louis le Grand; after which he studied the law, and was admitted an advocate. Early in life he published a Treatise on Electricity, and another on Crimes and Punishments. He was, at the beginning of the revolution, elected a member of the states-general. The Jacobin club raised him to power, when a scene of blood followed, to which hardly a parallel can be found in history. Robespierre and his creatures established the terrible committee of public safety, which spread dismay and death throughout France. At length a confederacy was formed against the tyrant, who was arrested July 9, 1794, but not till his lower jaw was broken by a pistol shot in an abortive attempt at suicide. He suffered the next day under the guillotine, amidst the execrations of the multitude.

ROCHEFOUCAULT (Francis, duke of), prince of Marsillac, governor of Poitou, was born in 1603. He wrote two celebrated works, the one a book of Maxims, and the other, *Memoirs of the Regency of Anne of Austria*. In the civil war he signalised himself at the battle of St. Antoine. After it was ended, his house became the rendezvous of all the literati of Paris and Versailles. He died at Paris in 1680.

RODNEY (George Brydges, lord Rodney), was born in 1718. His father was a naval officer. In 1751 we find him in the rank of a commodore, and in the war which followed he was promoted to the rank of a rear-admiral, and was employed to bombard Havre de Grace. In 1761 he was sent on an expedition against Martinico, which was reduced in the beginning of 1762, and in reward for his services he was created K. B.; but, in consequence of extravagance, his circumstances became so embarrassed, that he was obliged to fly from his country. He was in France when that court took part with America; and the king of France offered him a high command in the French navy, if he would carry arms against his own country; an offer which he rejected with indignation. Lord Sandwich now offered him the chief command off the Leeward Isles, and he hoisted his flag, December 1779, on board the *Sandwich*. His first exploit was in January 1780, when he took nineteen Spanish transports, a sixty-four gun ship, and five frigates. On the 16th of January he fell in with the Spanish fleet, of eleven sail of the line, under Langara; of which one was blown up during the engagement, and five were taken and carried into Gibraltar. In April, 1780, he fell in with the French fleet, under Guichen, at Martinico, whom he engaged; though from the shattered state of his own fleet, and the unwilling-

ness of the enemy to risk another action, he took none of their ships. In 1781, along with general Vaughan, he conquered St. Eustatius. On the 12th of April, 1782, he came to a close action with the French fleet under count de Grasse; during which he sunk one ship, and took five. As a reward for his numerous services he received a pension of £2000 a-year for himself and his two successors. He had long before been created a baronet, and was justly promoted to the peerage, by the title of baron Rodney, and made vice-admiral of Great Britain. His death took place on the 24th of May, 1792.

ROLLIN (Charles), a French writer, was born in 1661, and studied in the college Du Plessis, in which he obtained a bursary. In 1688 he succeeded Horson, his master, as professor of eloquence, in the royal college. In 1694 he was chosen rector, and continued in that office two years. Upon the expiration of the rectorship, cardinal Noailles engaged him to superintend the studies of his nephews, and in this office he was employed, when, in 1699, he was with great reluctance made coadjutor to the principal of the college of Beauvais. In this situation he continued till 1712. His edition of Quintilian with his own notes appeared in 1715. He now composed his treatise upon the *Belles Lettres*, which was published in 2 vols. in 1726, and two more in 1728, 8vo. The work was exceedingly successful, and its success encouraged its author to undertake his *Ancient History*, which he finished in 13 vols. 8vo., and published between 1730 and 1738. He died in 1741.

ROOKE (Sir George), a naval commander, was born in 1650. His merit raised him to be vice-admiral of the blue; in which station he served in the battle of La Hogue, May 1692, and the next day he obtained still more glory by going into La Hogue, and burning the enemy's fleet, under the fire of all the French batteries. For this service king William settled a pension of £1000 per annum on him for life, went on board his ship, dined with him, and then conferred on him the honor of knighthood, he having a little before made him vice-admiral of the red. In 1694 he was made admiral of the blue; towards the close of the next year admiral of the white; and was also appointed admiral and commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean. Upon the accession of queen Anne he was constituted vice-admiral and lieutenant of the admiralty of England, as also lieutenant of the fleets and seas of this kingdom. Upon the declaration of war against France, he was ordered to command a fleet sent against Cadiz. On his passage home, receiving an account that the galleons, under the escort of a strong French squadron, were in the harbour of Vigo, he resolved to attack them: all the ships were destroyed or taken, and prodigious damage was done to the enemy. In spring, 1704, Sir George commanded the ships which conveyed Charles III. to Lisbon. In July he attacked Gibraltar; and the place was taken on the 24th, though the town was extremely strong. Sir George soon after retired to his seat in Kent. He died in 1709.

ROSA (Salvator), a painter, born in Naples in 1614. He was first instructed by Francazano, a kinsman: but the death of his father reduced him to sell drawings





SALVATOR ROSA.



LORD W. RUSSELL.



ROUBILLIAC.



N. ROWE.



RUYTER.



PRINCE RUPERT.



RUBENS.



SCALIGER.



SANGROFT.

sketched upon paper, one of which falling into the hands of Lanfranc, he took him under his protection, and enabled him to enter the school of Spagnoletto, where he was taught by Falcone, a distinguished painter of battles. His pieces are exceedingly scarce and valuable. He died in 1673; and, as his paintings are in few hands, he is more generally known by his prints, of which he etched a great number.

ROUBILLIAC (Louis Francis), a sculptor, a native of France, settled in England in the reign of George I., and long stood at the head of his profession. He executed a statue of Handel for Vanxhall, and another of Sir Isaac Newton for Trinity College, Cambridge; but was chiefly employed on sepulchral monuments, among which may be mentioned that of John duke of Argyle, of George I., and of the duke of Somerset, and his monuments for the duke and duchess of Montagu. He had some talent for poetry, and wrote some tolerable French satires. His death took place January 11, 1762, at his residence in St. Martin's Lane.

ROWE (Nicholas), an eminent English poet, was born at Little Barford, Bedfordshire, in 1673. He was educated under Dr. Busby in Westminster school, and entered as a student in the Middle Temple. He made considerable advances in the law; but the love of the belles lettres and poetry stopped him in his career. His first tragedy, *The Ambitious Stepmother*, meeting with universal applause, he laid aside all thoughts of the law. He afterwards composed several tragedies; but he valued himself most upon his *Tamerlane*. The others are the *Fair Penitent*, *Ulysses*, *The Royal Convert*, *Jane Shore*, and *Lady Jane Gray*. He also wrote a poem called *The Biter*, and several poems upon different subjects. Being a great admirer of Shakspeare, he gave the public an edition of his plays. But the most considerable of Mr. Rowe's performances was a translation of Lucan's *Pharsalia*, which he just lived to finish, but it did not appear in print till 1728. On the accession of George I. he was made poet laureat, one of the land-surveyors of the customs in the port of London, clerk of the prince of Wales's council, and secretary for the presentations. He did not enjoy these promotions long; for he died December 6, 1718.

RUBENS (Sir Peter Paul), the most eminent of the Flemish painters, was born in 1577, at Cologne. His father was a counsellor in the senate at Antwerp. He soon discovered a strong inclination for designing, and his mother, perceiving her son's bias, permitted him to follow it; and he was successively the pupil of Verhaecht, Van Ort, and Otho Venius. He then visited Italy, where he resided for seven years. At length, hearing that his mother was ill, he hastened to Antwerp, but she died before his arrival. His fame now spread over Europe, and he was invited by Mary of Medicis to Paris, where he painted the galleries in the palace of Luxemburg. At Paris he became acquainted with the duke of Buckingham, who employed him to explain to Isabella, the wife of archduke Albert, the cause of the misunderstanding between England and Spain. In this employment Rubens acquitted himself so well, that Isabella appointed him envoy to the king of Spain to propose terms of peace. Philip knighted him, and made

him secretary to his privy council. Rubens passed over into England in 1630 with a commission from the Catholic king to negotiate a peace. He was successful, and a treaty was concluded, and Charles I. treated him with every mark of respect. Having engaged him to paint some of the apartments of Whitehall, he not only gave him a handsome sum of money, but, as an acknowledgment of his merit, created him a knight. He returned to Spain, where he was highly honored and rewarded for his services. He was made a gentleman of the king's bed-chamber, and secretary to the council of state in the Netherlands. Rubens, however, did not lay aside his profession. He died on the 30th of May, 1640.

RUPERT, prince palatine of the Rhine, and grandson of king James I. of England, was born in 1619. King Charles I., his uncle, gave him a command in his army. At Edgehill he charged with incredible bravery, and made a great slaughter of the parliamentarians. In 1643 he seized Cirencester; obliged Litchfield to surrender; and, having joined his brother prince Maurice, reduced Bristol and relieved Newark. In 1644 he marched to relieve York, where he gave the parliamentarians battle, and entirely defeated their right wing; but Cromwell charged the marquis of Newcastle with such irresistible force that the royalists were entirely defeated. After this the prince retired to Bristol, which surrendered to Fairfax after a gallant resistance. The king was so enraged at this loss, so contrary to his expectation, that he recalled all prince Rupert's commissions, and sent him a pass to go out of the kingdom. In 1648 he went to France, and was kindly received by king Charles II., who was there at the time. Afterward he was constituted admiral of the king's navy; took many Dutch ships, and, having engaged with De Ruyter, obliged him to fly. He died in 1682. He took the hint of his discovery of mezzotinto, it is said, from a soldier scraping his rusty fusil.

RUSSELL (Lord William), an illustrious British patriot, the third son of William, first duke of Bedford, was born in 1641. In 1667 he married Rachaël, second daughter of the earl of Southampton, and widow of lord Vaughan, a lady of distinguished talents and piety. Having obtained a seat in the house of commons, he took part with the whigs, and opposed the succession of the duke of York with great zeal. He afterwards entered into various schemes for excluding that prince, for which he was indicted and tried at the Old Bailey, by a venal court, and a packed jury who found him guilty; and he was beheaded at Lincoln's Inn Fields, July 31st, 1683. In 1689 the house of lords passed an act, reversing his attainder.

RUYTER (Michael Adrian), a Dutch naval officer, born at Flushing, in Zealand, in 1607. He entered on a seafaring life when he was only eleven years old, was first a cabin boy, and advanced successively to the rank of mate, master, and captain. He was then promoted to the rank of rear-admiral, and sent to assist the Portuguese against the Spaniards. His gallantry was still more conspicuous before Sallee in Barbary. With one single vessel he sailed through the roads of that place in defiance of five Algerine corsairs. In 1653 a squadron

of seventy vessels was sent against the English under Van Tromp. Ruyter seconded him with great skill and bravery in the three battles which the English so gloriously won. In 1659 he received a commission to join the king of Denmark in his war with the Swedes; and the king of Denmark ennobled him and gave him a pension. His country raised him to the rank of vice-

admiral and commander-in-chief. He obtained a signal victory over the combined fleets of France and Spain in 1672. In 1673 he had three engagements with the fleets of France and England, in which his bravery was more distinguished than ever. But in an engagement with the French fleet, off Sicily, he received a mortal wound, of which he died in a few days.

S.

SANCROFT (William) was born at Fresingfield, in Suffolk, in 1616; and admitted into Emmanuel College, Cambridge, in 1633. In 1642 he was elected a fellow; and, for refusing to take the covenant, was ejected. In 1660 he was chosen one of the university preachers; in 1663 was nominated dean of York; and in 1664 dean of St. Pauls. In 1668 he was admitted archdeacon of Canterbury. In 1677, he was promoted to be archbishop of Canterbury. In 1678 he was committed to the Tower with six other bishops, for presenting a petition to king James against reading the declaration of indulgence. Upon the king withdrawing himself, he concurred with the lords in a declaration to the prince of Orange for a free parliament, and due indulgence to the protestant dissenters. But, when that prince and his consort were declared king and queen, his grace, refusing to take the oaths, was suspended and deprived. He lived privately till his death in 1693.

SCALIGER (Julius Cæsar), a learned critic, born at the castle of Ripa, in the Veronese, in 1484, in his twelfth year was presented to the emperor Maximilian, who made him one of his pages. He served that emperor seventeen years, and gave signal proofs of his valor and conduct. Being reduced to necessitous circumstances, he entered into the order of the Franciscans, and applied himself to study at Bologna; but soon after took arms again. At last the gout determined him, at forty years of age, to abandon a military life. He soon after settled at Agen, where he married, and applied himself seriously to his studies. Meanwhile he supported his family by the practice of physic. He did not publish any of his works till he was forty-seven, when he soon gained a name in the republic of letters. He died in 1558.

SCALIGER (Joseph Justus), one of the most learned critics and writers of his time, the son of the above, was born at Agen in France, in 1540, and studied in the college of Bourdeaux. Before he was seventeen years old he wrote a tragedy upon the subject of Oedipus. He went to Paris in 1550. His writings procured him the reputation of one of the greatest men of the age. He embraced the reformed religion at twenty-two years of age. In 1593 he was offered the place of honorary professor of the university of Leyden, which he accepted. He died of a dropsy in that city in 1609.

SCARRON (Paul), a French burlesque writer, was the son of a counsellor, and was born in Paris about the end of 1610. His father marrying again, he was com-

pelled to assume the ecclesiastical habit. At the age of twenty-four he visited Italy, and after his return to Paris continued a life of dissipation. But in 1638, while attending the carnival at Mans, of which place he was a canon, having dressed himself as a savage, his singular appearance excited the curiosity of the children of the town. They followed him in multitudes, and he was obliged to take shelter in a marsh, and this produced a numbness which totally and for ever deprived him of the use of his limbs. He took up his residence in Paris, and lost his fortune in a law-suit with his step-mother; mademoiselle de Hautefort, compassionating his misfortunes, procured for him an audience of the queen. The poet requested to have the title of valetudinarian to her majesty. The queen smiled, and Scarron considered the smile as the commission to his new office. Mazarine gave him a pension; but, that minister having received disdainfully the dedication of his *Typhon*, the poet immediately wrote a *Mazarinade*, and the pension was withdrawn. He then attached himself to the prince of Condé. He at length formed the extraordinary resolution of marrying, and was accordingly, in 1651, married to madame d'Aubigné, afterwards the celebrated madame de Maintenon. He died in 1660. His works have been collected in 10 vols. 12mo.

SCHILLER (Frederick), was born November 10th, 1759, at Marbach in Wirtemberg, and was sent to the military school at Stuttgart. Schiller was originally destined for the profession of surgery, and prosecuted that study with great zeal, especially anatomy and physiology, which opened an extensive field to his highly inquisitive mind. His first publication was his *Robbers*, which was ordered to be suppressed, and he was obliged to fly to Mannheim. Here he at first had recourse to his surgical attainments for a subsistence. He was appointed surgeon to a regiment, till his friends procured him the post of dramatist to the theatre of Mannheim. Schiller however was not quite contented with his situation; and, accordingly left Mannheim for Mentz, where he had the good fortune to become acquainted with the duke of Weimar, to whom he read the first act of his *Don Carlos*. Soon after this interview he visited Saxony, and during his residency at Dresden, he began to read every thing that related to Philip II.; to which we are indebted for his *Revolt of the Netherlands*. At Leipsic, or rather at Gohlis, a charming village near that city, where he passed a summer, he continued and completed his *Don Carlos*. From Leipsic Schiller removed to Weimar,





SELDON.



SCARRON.



R. B. SHERIDAN



SHAKSPEARE.



SCHÖNERBERG.



SENECA.



DR. W. SHERLOCK.



SCHILLER.



SECKER.

where Weiland, whom he for a time assisted in the publication of the German Mercury, received him with cordiality. Some years afterwards Schiller was appointed professor of history at Jena, and taught that science with almost unexampled applause. At length, however, Goethe invited him back to Weimar, where he composed his *Maid of Orleans*. This distinguished writer died in 1805.

SCHOMBERG (Frederick Armand, duke of), was born in 1608, and, at his entrance upon the military life, served under the prince of Orange; but, in 1650, he passed into the French service, and was made governor of Gravelines and Furnes. In 1661 he was sent to Portugal, where he distinguished himself against the Spaniards, and was created count of Mertola. He was afterwards raised to the rank of marshal of France. The revocation of the edict of Nantz compelled him to leave the French territory; and he went to Prussia, where the elector gave him a high command. When the prince of Orange undertook his expedition to England, Schomberg accompanied him, and was made a duke. He was slain at the battle of the Boyne, in 1689.

SECKER (Thomas), an eminent prelate, was born in 1693, at Sibthorpe, in Nottinghamshire, and was educated with the view of his taking orders among the dissenters. In 1716, however, he went to Leyden, studied physic, and took his degree. In 1721 he entered of Exeter College, Oxford, and obtained the degree of doctor of laws. Having conformed to the church, he took orders, and obtained preferment. After having filled various minor ministries, he was consecrated bishop of Bristol, in 1734. He was translated to Oxford in 1737; and, in 1758, he was advanced to the highest prelatial dignity, by being placed in the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury. He died in 1768.

SELDEN (John), was born at Salvington, in Sussex, in 1584, and was educated at Hart Hall in the university of Oxford, Clifford's Inn, and the Inner Temple. In 1614 he published his *Titles of Honor*; and in 1616 his *Notes on Sir John Fortescue's book De Laudibus Legum Angliæ*. In 1618 he published his *History of Tythes*, which gave great offence to the clergy, and for which he was called before the high commission court. In 1621, being sent for by the parliament, though he was not then a member of the house, and giving his opinion very strongly in favor of their privileges, in opposition to the court, he was committed to the custody of the sheriff of London, but liberated five weeks afterwards. In 1623 he was chosen M. P. for Lancaster; and in 1625 for Great Bedwin in Wiltshire. He declared himself warmly against the duke of Buckingham; and, in 1627 and 1628, he opposed the court party with great vigor. The parliament being prorogued to 1629, he retired to Wrest, in Bedfordshire, where he finished his *Marmora Arundeliana*. The parliament being met, he again distinguished himself by his zeal against the court; when the king ordered him and several other members to be committed to the Tower, whence he was removed to the king's bench prison. He was released in the end of the same year; but fifteen years after the parliament ordered him £5000 for the losses he had sustained on this occasion. In 1634 a dispute arising between the

English and Dutch, concerning the herring fishery on the British coast, he was prevailed upon by archbishop Laud to draw up his *Mare Clausum*, in answer to Grotius's *Mare Liberum*; which greatly recommended him to the favor of the court. In 1640 he was chosen M. P. for the university of Oxford; where he again opposed the court, though he might, by complying, have raised himself very considerably. In 1643 he was appointed one of the lay members in the assembly of divines at Westminster, and keeper of the records in the Tower. In 1645 he was made a commissioner of the admiralty, and elected master of Trinity College, Cambridge; but declined accepting. He died in 1654. He wrote many learned works besides those already mentioned.

SENECA (Lucius Annæus), a celebrated Stoic philosopher, was born at Corduba, about the beginning of the Christian era. He was removed to Rome in his infancy, where he was educated in the most liberal manner, under the best masters. He became quæstor, prætor, and, as Lipsius says, even consul. In the first year of the reign of Claudius, when Julia, the daughter of Germanicus, was accused of adultery by Messalina, and banished, Seneca was banished to Corsica; being charged as one of the adulterers. There he lived eight years. Agrippina being married to Claudius, she prevailed with the emperor to recall Seneca from banishment; and afterwards procured him to be tutor to her son Nero, whom she designed for the empire. By the bounty and generosity of his imperial pupil, Seneca acquired that prodigious wealth which rendered him in a manner equal to kings. How well he acquitted himself, in quality of preceptor to his prince, may be known from the first five years of Nero's reign, which have always been considered as a perfect pattern of good government. But when Poppæa and Tigellinus had got the command of Nero's humor, and hurried him into the most abominable vices, he soon grew weary of his master, whose life must indeed have been a constant rebuke to him. He, therefore, compelled Seneca to become his own executioner, under pretence that he had been concerned in the plot of Piso. Seneca died partly from opening his veins, and partly from suffocation in a hot bath, in the sixty-third or sixty-fourth year of his age.

SHAKSPEARE, or SHAKESPEARE (William), was born at Stratford-upon-Avon, in Warwickshire, on the 23rd of April, 1564. His father, John Shakspeare, enjoyed a small patrimonial estate, and was a considerable dealer in wool. Being designed for the business of his father, a dealer in wool, he received no better education than the master of the free school at Stratford could afford. After applying some time to the study of Latin, he was called home to assist his father, who seems to have been reduced in his circumstances. Before he was nineteen he married the daughter of Mr. Hathaway, a substantial yeoman near Stratford. This lady was eight years older than her husband. Having fallen into bad company, he, with his associates, carried off some deer from the park of Sir Thomas Lucy, of Charlecote; which drew on him a criminal prosecution, and at length forced him to take refuge in the capital, where he was glad to accept a subordinate office in the theatre. It has been said that he was first engaged, while the play was act-

ing, in holding the horses of those who rode to the theatre. It is probable that he was some time employed as an actor; but we are only told that the part which he acted best was that of the Ghost in Hamlet; and that he appeared in the character of Adam in *As You Like It*. But, though not qualified to shine as an actor, he was now in the situation which could most effectually rouse those latent sparks of genius which afterwards burst forth with so resplendent a flame. Among his patrons, the earl of Southampton is particularly honored by him, in the dedication of two poems, *Venus and Adonis*, and *Lucrece*. In the beginning of king James I.'s reign (if not sooner) he was one of the principal managers of the playhouse, and continued in it several years afterwards; till, having acquired such a fortune as satisfied his moderate wishes and views in life, he quitted the stage, and all other business, and passed the remainder of his time in an honorable ease, at his native town of Stratford. He died on the 23rd of April, 1616, and was interred among his ancestors on the north side of the chancel, in the great church of Stratford.

SHERIDAN (Richard Brinsley), esq., the third and youngest son of Thomas Sheridan, was distinguished both as a statesman and a dramatist. He was born in Dorset Street, Dublin, October 30th, 1751, and was educated at Harrow, which seminary he left at the age of eighteen, owing to his father's embarrassments. He entered subsequently as a student of the middle temple; but the close application requisite for success as a lawyer was incompatible with his disposition; and, an early marriage inducing him to look out for some more immediate means of support, he turned his attention to dramatic composition. His first production was the comedy of the *Rivals*, acted at Covent Garden in January 1775; the *Dianna*, a musical entertainment, followed; and his *School for Scandal* gained him the highest reputation as a comic writer. On the retirement of Garrick, Sheridan in conjunction with Dr. Forde and Mr. Linley purchased Garrick's share of the Drury Lane patent. In 1780 he was chosen member for the borough of Stafford. Sheridan joined the opposition, and, at the conclusion of the American war, he was made under secretary of state for the war department. He resigned with his principal, in consequence of a dispute with lord Shelburne. His intimate connexion with Fox brought him again into office on the coalition of that statesman with lord North, when Sheridan held the post of joint secretary of the treasury. The dissolution of that ministry threw him again into the ranks of opposition, where he remained during the whole period of the ministry of Mr. Pitt. He now attained distinguished celebrity as a parliamentary orator: but the grandest display of his eloquence occurred during the progress of the impeachment of Warren Hastings. The political changes consequent to the death of Mr. Pitt, in 1806, occasioned the exaltation of the party with which Sheridan was connected, and he obtained the lucrative post of treasurer of the navy, and the rank of a privy counsellor. On the death of Mr. Fox, new alterations took place, and Sheridan was deprived of office, to which he never returned. At the election in 1806 he obtained a seat for Westminster; but was afterwards nominated for

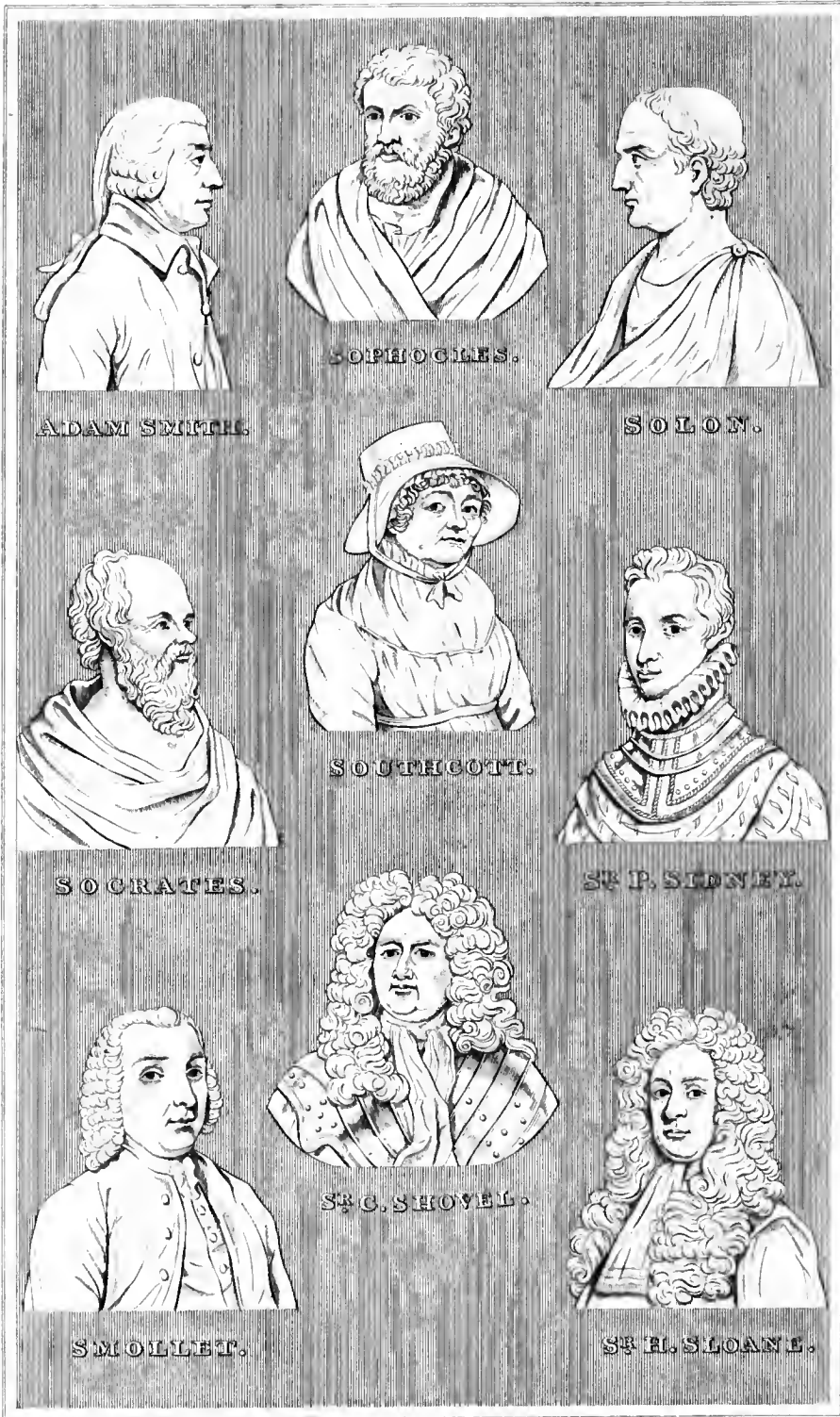
the borough of Ilchester, which he continued to represent during the remainder of his public career. The latter part of his life was embittered by misfortunes, arising principally from his own indolence and mismanagement, the destruction of Drury Lane Theatre by fire, &c. The dissolution of parliament, and his failure in an attempt to obtain a seat for Stafford, the borough he had formerly represented, completed his ruin. His death took place July 7th, 1816.

SHERLOCK (Dr. William) was born in 1641, and educated at Eton School, whence he was removed to Cambridge, where he took his degrees. In 1669 he became rector of the parish of St. George, Botolph Lane; and in 1681 prebendary of Pancras. He was likewise chosen master of the Temple and rector of Therfeld in Hertfordshire. After the Revolution he was suspended for refusing the oaths; but at last he took them, and publicly justified what he had done. In 1691 he was installed dean of St. Paul's. His *Vindication of the Doctrine of the Trinity* engaged him in a warm controversy with Dr. South and others. He died in 1702. His works are very numerous: the most popular of them is a *Practical Treatise on Death*.

SHOVEL (Sir Cloudesly), an admiral, born about 1650, of parents rather in the lower rank of life. He was put apprentice to a shoemaker: but, disliking this profession, he abandoned it and went to sea. The corsairs of Tripoli having committed great outrages on the English, Sir John Narborough was sent in 1674 to reduce them to reason. As he had received orders to try the effects of negotiation before he proceeded to hostilities, he twice fruitlessly sent Mr. Shovel, then a lieutenant in his fleet, to demand satisfaction. Upon Mr. Shovel's return he informed Sir John that it would be possible to burn all the ships in the harbour. The boats were accordingly manned, and the command given to lieutenant Shovel, who seized the guardship and burnt four others, without losing a man. Sir John Narborough gave so favorable an account of this exploit that Mr. Shovel was soon after made captain of the *Sapphire*. In the battle of Bantry Bay, he commanded the *Edgar*, and, for his gallant behaviour was knighted. Next year he was employed in transporting an army into Ireland; a service which he performed with so much diligence that he was made rear admiral of the blue. Soon after, he became rear admiral of the red, and shared the glory of the victory at La Hogue. In 1694 he bombarded Dunkirk. In 1703 he commanded the grand fleet in the Mediterranean. Soon after the battle off Malaga he was presented to queen Anne, who next year employed him as commander-in-chief. In 1705 he commanded the fleet in the Mediterranean; and it was owing to him chiefly that Barcelona was taken. After an unsuccessful attempt upon Toulon, he sailed for Gibraltar, and thence homeward. On the 22nd of October, at night, his ship, with three others, was cast away on the rocks of Scilly, and all on board perished.

SIDNEY (Sir Philip) was born at Penshurst, in Kent, in 1554; his father was Sir Henry Sidney. He was sent when very young to Christ-church College at Oxford, but left the university at seventeen to set out on his travels. He returned to England in 1575, and was





ADAM SMITH.



SOPHOCLES.



SOLON.



SOCRATES.



SOUTHCOTT.



ST. P. SIDNEY.



SMOLLET.



ST. C. SHOVEL.



ST. R. SLOANE.

next year sent by queen Elizabeth as her ambassador to Rodolph II. emperor of Germany. In 1579, when she seemed on the point of concluding her marriage with the duke of Anjou, Sir Philip wrote her a letter, in which he dissuaded her from the match with unusual elegance of expression, as well as force of reasoning. About this time a quarrel with the earl of Oxford occasioned his withdrawing from court; during which retirement he is supposed to have written his celebrated romance, called *Arcadia*. In 1585 he was made governor of Flushing and master of the horse. Here his reputation rose to the highest pitch. He was named, it is said, by the republic of Poland, as one of the competitors for that crown, and might even have been elected, had it not been for the interference of the queen. But his illustrious career was soon terminated; for in 1586 he was wounded at the battle of Zutphen, and carried to Arnhem, where he soon after died. He is described by the writers of that age as the most perfect model of an accomplished gentleman that could be formed, even by the wanton imagination of poetry or fiction. Besides his *Arcadia*, he wrote several smaller pieces both in prose and verse.

SLOANE (Sir Hans), a physician and naturalist, was of Scottish extraction, but was born at Killileagh, in Ireland, April 16th, 1660. At a very early period he displayed a strong inclination for natural history. Resolving to perfect himself in the different branches of medicine, he went to London and became a pupil of the great Stafforth. After studying four years in London, Mr. Sloane determined to visit the continent for improvement. At Paris he attended the hospitals, heard the lectures of Tournefort, De Verney, and other eminent masters, and visited all the literati, who received him with particular marks of esteem. From Paris he went to Montpellier, Toulouse, and Bourdeaux. In 1684 he returned to England. Not long after this he was proposed by Dr. Martin Lister as a candidate to be admitted a member of the Royal Society, and was elected on the 21st of January 1685. On the 12th of April, 1687, he was chosen a fellow of the college of physicians in London. On the 12th of September he embarked at Portsmouth for Jamaica with the duke of Albemarle, who had been appointed governor of that island, in quality of his physician; but his stay at Jamaica was not above fifteen months. On his arrival in London he applied himself to the practice of his profession; and soon became so eminent that he was chosen physician to Christ's Hospital in 1694; and this office he held till 1730. He had been elected secretary to the Royal Society on the 30th of November, 1693; and upon this occasion he revived the publication of the *Philosophical Transactions*, which had been omitted for some time. He continued to be the editor of this work till 1712. In the mean time he published *Catalogus Plantarum quæ in Insula Jamaica sponte proveniunt, &c.* About the same time he formed the plan of a public dispensary, where the poor might be furnished at prime cost with medicines, which he afterwards carried into execution with the assistance of the College of Physicians. About 1706 he became acquainted with the celebrated Sydenham; who contracted so warm an affection for him that

he took him into his house, and recommended him to his patients. In 1707 the first volume of his *Natural History of Jamaica* appeared in folio, though the publication of the second was delayed till 1725. On the accession of George I., that prince, on the 3rd of April 1716, created the doctor a baronet, and made him physician-general to the army, in which station he continued till 1727, when he was appointed physician in ordinary to Geo. II. He was elected president of the College of Physicians in 1719, an office which he held for sixteen years. On the death of Sir Isaac Newton, in 1727, Sir Hans was raised to the presidency of the Royal Society, which he held till 1740, when, at the age of eighty, he resigned it. After an illness of three days he died on the 11th of January 1752.

SMITH (Adam), LL. D., was born at Kirkaldy on the 5th of June, 1723. He received the rudiments of his education in the school of Kirkaldy under David Miller, a teacher of eminence, was sent in 1737 to the university of Glasgow, where he remained till 1740, when he went to Baliol College, Oxford, on Snell's foundation. After seven years' residence at Oxford, he returned to Kirkaldy, and lived two years with his mother. He had been designed for the church of England; but, disliking the ecclesiastical profession, he resolved to limit his ambition to some of those preferments to which literary attainments lead in Scotland. In 1748 he fixed his residence in Edinburgh, and for three years read a course of lectures on rhetoric and belles lettres. In 1751 he was elected professor of logic in the university of Glasgow, and in 1752 was removed to the professorship of moral philosophy. In this situation he remained thirteen years. In 1759 he published his *Theory of Moral Sentiments*; a work which deservedly extended his reputation. Towards the end of 1763 Dr. Smith received an invitation from Mr. Charles Townsend to accompany the duke of Buccleugh on his travels; and the liberal terms on which this proposal was made induced him to resign his office at Glasgow, when he generously returned to his pupils the fees he had received from them. He joined the duke of Buccleugh at London early in 1764, and set out with him for the continent in March. In October 1766 the duke of Buccleugh and the doctor returned to England. Dr. Smith spent the next ten years of his life with his mother at Kirkaldy, occupied habitually in intense study, but unbending his mind at times in the company of some of his old school-fellows. In 1776 he published his *Enquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations*; a book universally known. He spent the next two years in London, where he enjoyed the society of some of the most eminent men of the age; but he removed to Edinburgh in 1778, in consequence of having been appointed, at the request of the duke of Buccleugh, one of the commissioners of the customs in Scotland. Here he spent the last twelve years of his life in affluence, and died in July 1790.

SMOLLET (Tobias), M. D., a Scottish author, was born in 1720, at a village within two miles of Cameron, on the banks of the Leven. He received a classical education, and was bred to the practice of physic and surgery; and in the early part of his life served as a surgeon's mate in the navy. He was present at the siege

of Carthage. His connexion with the sea seems not to have been of long continuance. The first piece he published is a Satire, in two parts, printed first in the years 1746 and 1747. At the age of eighteen he wrote a tragedy entitled *The Regicide*. In the preface to this piece, published by subscription in 1749, he bitterly exclaimed against false patrons, and the duplicity of theatrical managers. The *Adventures of Roderic Random*, published in 1748, first established the doctor's reputation. All the first volume, and the beginning of the second, appear to consist of real incidents and characters, though certainly a good deal heightened and disguised. In the course of a few years, the *Adventures of Peregrine Pickle* appeared; a work of great ingenuity and contrivance in the composition. These were not the only original compositions of this stamp with which the doctor favored the public. Ferdinand Count Fathom and Sir Launcelot Greaves are still in the list of what may be called reading novels, and have gone through several editions. The doctor's last work was of much the same species, but cast into a different form—*The Expedition of Humphry Clinker*. Before he took a house at Chelsea, he attempted to settle as practitioner of physic at Bath; and with that view wrote *A Treatise on the Bath Waters*; but was unsuccessful, chiefly because he could not render himself agreeable to the women. Abandoning physic as a profession, he fixed his residence at Chelsea, and turned his thoughts entirely to writing. Booksellers may be said to have been his only patrons; and from them he had constant employment in translating, compiling, and reviewing. He translated *Gil Blas* and *Don Quixote*, both so happily, that all the former translations of those excellent productions of genius have been almost superseded by his. He was concerned in a great variety of compilations. His *History of England* was the principal work of that kind. In 1755 he set on foot the *Critical Review*, and continued the principal manager of it till he went abroad for the first time in 1763. When lord Bute was called to the chief administration of affairs, he was prevailed upon to write in defence of that nobleman's measures; which he did in a weekly paper called the *Briton*. Besides the *Briton*, Dr. Smollet is supposed to have written other pieces in support of the cause he espoused. The *Adventures of an Atom*, in two volumes, are known to be his production. His constitution being at last greatly impaired by a sedentary life and assiduous application to study, he went abroad for his health in June 1763, and continued in France and Italy two years. He wrote an account of his travels, in a series of letters to some friends, which was afterwards published in two volumes 8vo., 1766. The doctor lived to return to his native country; but his health continuing to decline, and meeting with fresh mortifications and disappointments, he went back to Italy, where he died, October 21st, 1771. He was employed during the last years of his life in abridging the *Modern Universal History*, great part of which he had originally written himself, particularly the histories of France, Italy, and Germany.

SOCRATES, one of the most eminent of ancient philosophers, was born at Athens, and was the son of a sculptor, and followed the profession of his father for

some years, before he entered on the study of philosophy. He also distinguished himself in arms. His philosophical lectures were highly favorable to virtue, and his disciples were numerous and illustrious. His noble character, however, could not shield him from the shafts of satire and slander. Aristophanes held him up to ridicule in his comedy of the *Clouds*, and the infamous Melitus and Anytus preferred an accusation against him as being a contemner of the gods. The Athenians insensibly believed the charge, and condemned him to death by poison. He met his fate with admirable fortitude, B. C. 396, when he was above seventy years of age.

SOLON, one of the seven wise men of Greece, was born at Salamis, and descended from Codrus. He had recourse to merchandise for his subsistence. He had, however, a greater thirst after knowledge and fame than after riches, and made his mercantile voyages subservient to the increase of his intellectual treasures. He very early cultivated poetry, and applied himself to the study of wisdom. His popularity was extended through Greece in consequence of a successful alliance which he formed among the states in defence of the temple at Delphos against the Cirrhæans. When dissensions had arisen at Athens between the rich creditors and the poor debtors, Solon was created archon, with the united powers of supreme legislator and magistrate, and he soon restored harmony between the rich and poor; he made a new distribution of the people, instituted new courts of judicature, and framed a judicious code of laws, which afterwards became the basis of the laws of the XII. Tables in Rome. Solon died in Cyprus, in his eightieth year.

SOPHOCLES, a Greek tragic poet, the son of Sophilus an Athenian, was born at Colonos, in Attica, near Athens. He was, like most of the Athenians, zealously attached to his country, which he served in some embassies, and in high military command with Pericles. He was also remarkable for the inviolable integrity of his life, but his studies were early devoted to the tragic muse; the spirit of *Æschylus* lent a fire to his genius, and excited that noble emulation which led him to contend with and sometimes to bear away the prize from his great master. He wrote forty-three tragedies, of which only seven are extant. Having testified his love of his country by refusing to leave it, though invited by many kings; and having enjoyed the uninterrupted esteem of his fellow citizens, which few of their great men could boast, he died in the ninety-first year of his age, about A. A. C. 406.

SOUTHCOTT (Joanna), a remarkable fanatic of recent times, who attracted numerous converts in London and its vicinity, was born in the west of England, about 1750, of very humble parents, and, being carried away by the fervor of a heated imagination, gave herself out as the woman spoken of in the book of Revelations. In this capacity, although altogether illiterate, she scribbled much mystic nonsense in the way of vision and prophecy, and for a while carried on a lucrative trade in the sale of seals, which were, under certain conditions, to secure salvation. A disorder of rather rare occurrence finally giving her the outward appearance of pregnancy, after she had passed her grand climacteric, she an-

nounced herself as the mother of a promised Shiloh, whose speedy advent she confidently predicted. More than one clergyman of the established church was numbered among her votaries. With regard to this last and most extraordinary attempt at delusion, more than one medical man who examined her attested her pregnancy; and a numerous body of partizans were the dupes of her imposture to the moment of her death, which took place on the 27th of December, 1814. Hopes are even yet cherished, that, although she has been withdrawn for a season, she will one day return with her son, and fulfil the promises.

SPENSER (Edmund), the poet, was born in London in 1553, and admitted a sizar of Pembroke Hall in Cambridge, and matriculated in 1569. In 1576, having completed his degrees in arts, he left the university, as it is said for want of subsistence, and retired to the north of England. Here he had the misfortune to become enamoured of his Rosalind, who, after flattering his passion for a time, at length preferred his happier rival. Spenser continued in the country till 1578, when he removed to London, and was introduced to Mr. Sidney, afterwards Sir Philip. By this universal patron of genius, he was presented to queen Elizabeth, who honored him with the place of poet laureat. About this time he finished his Shepherd's Calendar, which was printed in 1579; and in 1580 he went to Ireland as secretary to the lord Grey of Wilton, then appointed lord-lieutenant. With him Spenser returned to London in 1582, where he continued till after the death of Sir Philip Sidney in 1586. In 1587, having obtained a royal grant of 3000 acres of forfeited lands in the county of Cork, he took possession of his estate, and fixed his residence in the castle of Kilcolman. In this retirement he resumed his great work of the Fairy Queen. Here also he married. On the rebellion of lord Tyrone he was obliged to fly for safety with his family to England, where, in 1599, he died in extreme poverty, according to Camden; but Mr. Malone has discovered from the patent roll, that in February 1590—1, Spenser obtained from Elizabeth an annuity of £50 during life; which was then equal to the value of £200 at present.

STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS (Poniatowski), the last king of Poland, was the son of count Poniatowski, a Polish nobleman, and born in 1732. After receiving a very liberal education, he resided for a considerable time in England; where he became intimate with Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, whom he accompanied in his embassy to Petersburg. Being uncommonly handsome, he attracted the attention of the grand duchess, afterwards Catharine II. To increase his importance he was appointed ambassador from Augustus king of Poland, and invested with the insignia of the white eagle; but, his intrigue with the grand duchess being discovered, the empress Elizabeth was so much offended that she expressed her displeasure to the king of Poland, who immediately recalled him. When Catharine ascended the throne, Poniatowski set out for Petersburg; but, to his surprise and mortification, he received a message, when on the frontiers, advising him to return to Warsaw. However, on the death of king Augustus, Catharine, in 1764, placed her favorite on the throne of Poland.

After a stormy reign, during which his life was once in eminent danger from conspirators, who seized his person, and his kingdom was twice partitioned by Russia, Austria, and Prussia, the unfortunate monarch was obliged to resign his crown in November 1795, and retire to Petersburg; where he died April 11th, 1798. He was one of the most accomplished men of his age.

STEELE (Sir Richard) was born about 1676, in Dublin, in Ireland, and was educated at the Charter House, whence he was removed to Merton College, Oxford. After having entered the army, as a private gentleman in the horse guards, and thereby lost the succession to an estate, he obtained an ensign's commission. In the mean time he indulged in the wildest excesses. Yet his revels did not pass without some cool hours of reflection; in these he drew up his treatise entitled *The Christian Hero*, printed in 1701. The same year he brought out his comedy called *The Funeral*, or *Grief à la Mode*. In the beginning of queen Anne's reign, he was appointed gazetteer, by the friendship of lord Halifax and the earl of Sunderland, to whom he had been recommended by his schoolfellow Mr. Addison. That gentleman also assisted him in promoting the comedy called *The Tender Husband*, which was acted in 1704 with great success. But his next play, *The Lying Lover*, had a very different fate. Upon this rebuff he turned his humorous current into another channel; and, early in 1709, began to publish *The Tatler*. During the course of it, he was made a commissioner of the stamp duties in 1710. He now dropped the *Tatler*, and afterwards, by the assistance chiefly of Addison, he carried on the same plan much improved, under the title of *The Spectator*. The success of this paper was equal to that of the former; which encouraged him, before the close of it, to proceed upon the same design in the character of the *Guardian*. This was opened in the beginning of the year 1713, and was laid down in October the same year. Upon the meeting of the new parliament, Mr. Steele having been returned a member for the borough of Stockbridge, took his seat accordingly in the house of commons; but was expelled a few days after, for writing the close of the paper called the *Engishman*, and one of his political pieces entitled *The Crisis*. He continued publishing in favor of the Whigs till the death of the queen. Immediately after which, as a reward for these services, he was taken into favor by king George I. He was appointed surveyor of the royal stables at Hampton Court, governor of the royal company of comedians, a justice of the peace for Middlesex, and, in 1715, was knighted. In the first parliament of king George he was chosen member for Boroughbridge, in Yorkshire; and, after the suppression of the rebellion in 1715, was appointed one of the commissioners of the forfeited estates in Scotland. The thoughtless vivacity of his spirit, however, involved him in difficulties from which he never emerged, notwithstanding the numerous projects which he formed, and the considerable sums which he occasionally obtained. His celebrated comedy called *The Conscious Lovers* was acted with prodigious success; the receipts must have been very considerable, besides the profits accruing by the sale of the copy, and a purse of £500 given to him by the king, to whom he dedicated it. Yet, notwith-

standing these ample supplies, in 1722, being reduced to the utmost extremity, he sold his share in the theatre; and soon after commenced a law-suit with the managers, which in 1726 was decided against him. Having now again brought his fortune, by the most heedless profusion, into a desperate condition, he was rendered altogether incapable of retrieving the loss, by being seized with a paralytic disorder, which greatly impaired his understanding. In these unhappy circumstances he retired to his seat at Langunnor near Caermarthen, in Wales, where he died the 21st of September, 1729.

STEEVENS (George), one of the most successful of the commentators of Shakspeare, was born in 1735. His parents were in affluent circumstances. George received the rudiments of his education at Kingston-upon-Thames, under the tuition of Dr. Woodeson. From Kingston he went to Eton, whence, after some years, he was admitted a fellow-commoner of King's College, Cambridge. After he left the university, he accepted a commission in the Essex militia on its first establishment; and he spent the latter years of his life at Hampstead in almost total seclusion from the world; seldom mixing with society but in the shops of booksellers, in the Shakspeare Gallery, or in the morning conversations of Sir Joseph Banks. He died January 1800.

STEPHEN, king of England, a grandson of William the Conqueror, was born in 1105; and, in 1135, usurped the English crown, to the prejudice of Maud, daughter of Henry I., the legitimate heir. In 1139 she landed in England: a war ensued, and Stephen was taken prisoner in 1141, at the battle of Lincoln, but was soon exchanged for the earl of Gloucester. The contest was continued till 1153, when a peace was concluded, by which Stephen was allowed to retain the crown during his life. He died in the following year.

STERNE (Laurence), was born at Clonmell, in the south of Ireland, 24th of November, 1713. His father Roger Sterne was the grandson of Sterne archbishop of York. In 1722 he was sent to school at Halifax in Yorkshire, where he continued till 1732, when he was removed to Jesus College in Cambridge. Upon quitting the university he went to York, and, being in orders, was presented to the living of Sutton. In 1741 he married, and was soon afterwards made a prebendary of York. By his wife's means he got the living of Stillington, but remained nearly twenty years at Sutton, doing duty at both places. He was then in very good health, which, however, soon after forsook him; and books, painting, fiddling, and shooting, were, as he tells us, his amusements. In 1760 he published his first two volumes of *Tristram Shandy*; and was that year presented to the curacy of Coxwold. In 1762 he went to France, and two years after to Italy, for the recovery of his health; but his health never was recovered. He languished under consumption, without the slightest depression of spirits, till 1768, when he died.

STILLINGFLEET (Edward) was born at Cranborn in Dorsetshire, in 1635, and educated at St. John's, Cambridge; and was, in 1657, presented to the rectory of Sutton in Nottinghamshire. By publishing his *Origines Sacrae*, he soon acquired such reputation that he was appointed preacher of the Rolls Chapel; and in January 1765 was

presented to the rectory of St. Andrew's, Holborn. He was afterwards chosen lecturer at the Temple, and chaplain in ordinary to king Charles II. In 1668 he became D. D., and was soon after engaged in a dispute with the Catholics, by publishing his *Discourse concerning the Idolatry and Fanaticism of the Church of Rome*. In 1680 he preached a sermon, which he published under the title of the *Mischief of Separation*; and, this being immediately attacked by several writers, he in 1683 published his *Unreasonableness of Separation*. In 1685 appeared his *Origines Britannicae*. During the reign of James II. he wrote several tracts against popery, and was prolocutor of the convocation, as he had likewise been under Charles II. After the Revolution he was made bishop of Worcester, and was engaged in a dispute with the Socinians, and also with Mr. Locke; in which last contest he is generally thought to have been unsuccessful. He died at Westminster in 1699.

STOW (John), the industrious historian, son of a merchant-tailor, in London, was born about 1525. He was bred to his father's business, which in 1560 he relinquished, devoting himself entirely to the study of our ancient chronicles, annals, and records. But, this profession being attended with no present emolument, he was obliged for subsistence to return to his trade. His talents and necessities were, however, made known to Dr. Parker, archbishop of Canterbury, who, being himself an antiquary, encouraged and enabled Mr. Stow to prosecute his darling study. In 1565 he first published his *Summary of the Chronicles of England*. About 1584 he began his *Survey of London*. He was principally concerned in the second edition of Holinshed's chronicle, and also corrected and twice augmented Chaucer's works. His survey of London was first published in 1598. To these laborious works he would have added his large *Chronicle, or History of England*; but he lived only to publish an abstract of it, under the title of *Flores Historiarum*. Having spent his life and fortune in these pursuits, James I. granted him, in 1603, a brief, renewed in 1604, authorizing him to collect benefactions in churches. He died in April 1605.

SULLY (Maximilian de Bethune, duke de) was born at Rosny, December 13th, 1560. He was educated as a Protestant; and his father, possessing but a moderate fortune, presented him at the age of eleven to the queen of Navarre, who educated him with her son, afterwards Henry IV. Accompanying the latter to Paris, he narrowly escaped becoming a victim in the massacre of St. Bartholomew's day, and, when the young king escaped from the court, the baron du Rosny, as Sully was then called, retired with him. In the wars which Henry carried on before he obtained the crown, du Rosny greatly distinguished himself. His abilities as a diplomatist were no less remarkable. In 1597 he was placed at the head of the department of finance. In addition to his other offices he was now appointed grand surveyor of France, grand master of the artillery, governor of the Bastile, and superintendant of fortifications. The revenues of the government, which had been reduced to a state of complete dilapidation by civil anarchy or open warfare, were by his care restored to order and affluence. In 1606 the territory of Sully-sur-Loire was erected into



STILLINGFLEET.



STOW.



G. STEEVENS.



SPENSER.



STERNE.



A. STANISLAUS.



SIR R. STEELE.



SULLY.



SWIFT.



a duchy in his favor. After the murder of Henry IV. he was obliged to retire from court; but after some years he was recalled. In 1634 he received the staff of a marshal in exchange for the office of grand master of the artillery; and died at Villebon, December the 22nd, 1641.

SWEDENBORG (Emanuel), the founder of a sect called The New Jerusalem Church, was a Swede, the son of the bishop of Skara, and was born at Stockholm, in 1689. He early manifested great talents, and published a volume of Latin poems before he was twenty. After having travelled, he was appointed assessor extraordinary to the College of Mines, and in 1719 he was ennobled. On mining he wrote many works; but his great labor is his *Opera Philosophica et Mineralia*, in three folio volumes. In 1743 he imbibed a belief that he was admitted to an intercourse with the spiritual world, and this belief he retained till the close of his existence. In consequence of this he published a number of curious works; the first of which was denominated *Arcania Cœlestia*. He died in London, March the 29th, 1772. Whatever may be thought of Swedenborg's doctrines, there can be no doubt that he was a pious and a learned man.

SWIFT (Dr. Jonathan) was born in Dublin, November 30th, 1667. At the age of six young Swift was sent to the school of Kilkenny, whence he removed in his fifteenth year to Trinity College, Dublin. In 1688, being by the death of his uncle, who had chiefly supported him, left without subsistence, he solicited the advice and patronage of Sir William Temple, his uncle's friend. Temple received him with great kindness, and was so pleased with his conversation that he detained him two years in his house, and recommended him to king William, who offered to make him a captain of horse. This not suiting his disposition, and Temple not having it in his power to provide for him otherwise; Swift left his patron (1694) in discontent. He now resolved to enter into the church, where his first preferment was only £100 a-year, being the prebend of Kilroot; which some time afterwards, upon Sir William Temple's inviting him back to his house at Moorpark, he resigned. In 1699 Swift lost his patron Sir W. Temple, who left him a legacy with the property of his MSS.; and on his death-bed obtained for him a promise from the king, of the first vacant prebend at Westminster or Canterbury. Swift dedicated to the king the posthumous works with which he was entrusted, and for a while attended the court; but soon found it in vain. He was then invited by the earl of Berkeley to accompany him into Ireland, where he obtained the livings of Laracor and Rathbeggin; and soon afterwards invited over the unfortunate Stella, a young woman of the name of Johnson, whose life he contrived to embitter, and whose days, though he certainly loved her, he shortened by his caprice. Accompanied by Mrs. Dingley, whose whole fortune amounted to an annuity of £27 for life, she went, in consequence of Swift's invitation, to Laracor. With these two ladies he passed his hours of relaxation; but they never resided in the same house, nor did he see either without a witness. In 1701 Swift published a discourse of the contests and dissensions in Athens and

Rome. In 1704 he published *The Tale of a Tub*; the levity with which religion was thought to be there treated, raised up enemies to him among all parties, and eventually precluded him from a bishopric. Between 1704 and 1710 he wrote various tracts. He was employed in 1710 by the primate of Ireland to solicit the queen for a remission of the first fruits and twentieth parts. This introduced him to Mr. Harley, afterwards earl of Oxford, who was in great need of an auxiliary so able as Swift, by whose pen he and the other ministers might be supported in pamphlets, poems, and periodical papers. In 1710 was commenced the *Examiner*, of which Swift wrote thirty-three papers. In 1712, ten days before the parliament assembled he published *The Conduct of the Allies*; and soon afterwards, *Reflections on the barrier Treaty*. Though his productions effectually promoted the designs of the ministry, the best preferment which his friends could venture to give him was the deanery of St. Patrick's, which he accepted in 1713. In 1714 an end was put to his power by the death of the queen, and nothing remained for him but to withdraw to his deanery. In the triumph of the Whigs, Swift met with every mortification that a spirit like his could possibly be exposed to. The people of Ireland were irritated against him beyond measure; and every indignity was offered him as he walked the streets of Dublin. In this situation he retired from the world to discharge his duties as a clergyman, and attend to the care of his deanery. Here he completed the *History of the four last years of queen Anne's reign*. In 1716 he was privately married to Mrs. Johnson, by Dr. Ashe, bishop of Clogher; but the marriage made no change in their situation. The dean lived in a private manner, known and regarded only by his friends, till about 1720 that he published his first political pamphlet relative to Ireland, entitled *A Proposal for the Universal Use of Irish Manufactures*; which so roused the indignation of the ministry that they commenced a prosecution against the printer, which at once made its author popular. Whilst he was enjoying the laurels which this work had wreathed for him, his felicity, as well as that of his wife, was interrupted by the death of Mrs. Van Homrigh, and the publication of his poem called *Cadmus and Vanessa*, which brought upon him much merited obloquy. In 1724 his patriotism again burst forth, to obstruct the currency of Wood's halfpence, and his zeal was crowned with success. Swift, imagining that the metal was debased to an enormous degree, wrote letters under the name of M. B. Drapier, to show the folly of giving gold and silver for coin not worth a third part of its nominal value. A prosecution was carried on against the printer; and a proclamation was issued, offering £300 reward for discovering the author of the fourth letter. From this time Swift was considered by the populace as the champion of Ireland. In 1727 he returned to England; where, in conjunction with Pope, he collected three volumes of *Miscellanies*; and the same year he sent into the world his *Gulliver's Travels*. Whilst he enjoyed the reputation of this work, he was suddenly called to a home of sorrow. Poor Stella was sinking into the grave; she died in 1728. With her vanished all his domestic enjoyments; the severity of his temper increased; he drove his acquaintance from

his table, and wondered why he was deserted; and his fits of giddiness and deafness became more frequent and violent. In 1736, while he was writing a satire, called the Legion Club, he was seized with so dreadful a fit of his malady, that he left the poem unfinished. In 1741 he became utterly incapable of conversation; and it was found necessary to appoint legal guardians to his person and his fortune. He now lost all sense of distinction. He at last sunk into a perfect silence, which continued till the 29th of October, 1745, when he expired without a struggle.

SYLLA (Lucius Cornelius) was descended from the family of the Cornelii. He learned the art of war under Marius, whom he attended to Numidia as questor; and soon became the most skilful soldier in the army, while by his obliging behaviour he gained the esteem of all. He served afterwards in the social war, and as a reward he was raised to the prætorship, next elected consul, and soon after declared general of the army against Mithridates. Marius was exasperated that the management of this

war was not committed to him, and a contest ensued between him and his rival. But Sylla obliged Marius to flee, and afterwards marched into the east, and immediately laid siege to Athens, which was at last taken by assault. After burning the Piræus he gained two decisive victories over the generals of Mithridates. Mithridates then sued for peace. Cinna and Marius, meanwhile, had overthrown his party at Rome, and declared him a traitor. These news induced Sylla to conclude a treaty with Mithridates; and march to Rome. A civil war was begun, but Sylla in the end entirely ruined the Marian faction. The remainder of his life was stained with the most abominable cruelties. To carry on these with the appearance of justice, he commanded the people to elect him dictator. He kept this office above two years; and then, to the amazement of all, laid it down. Soon afterwards, he retired into the country, and plunged into every kind of debauchery. He died of the lousy disease, in the sixtieth year of his age.

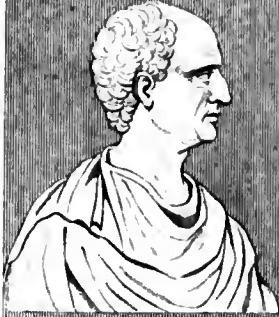
T.

TASSO (Torquato), an Italian poet, was born at Sorrento in Naples, in the year 1549. In his eighteenth year he published his *Rinaldo*. He next went to Bologna, by the invitation of the city and college; but soon returned to Padua at the request of Scipio Gonzago. Here he formed the plan of his *Jerusalem Delivered*. Being pressed by the duke, and his brother cardinal Lewis, to reside with them at Ferrara, he consented, and the duke gave him an apartment in his palace, where he lived in affluence, and prosecuted his work: which he dedicated to the duke. When he was about twenty-seven, he published a pastoral comedy called *Aminta*. In his thirtieth year, he finished his *Jerusalem*. But it was Tasso's fate to become wretched as soon as he gained the summit of reputation. His *Jerusalem* was attacked by invidious critics; and the perfidy of a friend drew upon him greater misfortunes. In consequence of a rencounter, in which he behaved very bravely, the duke put him in prison, under pretence of securing him from any future attacks. Within a year Tasso escaped, and retired to Turin. But, being impatient of exile, he made his peace with the duke, who gave him fresh marks of his esteem. The duke, however, again caused him to be confined in the hospital of St. Anne, as a person deranged. At last, after he had been a prisoner seven years, he procured his liberty by the intercession of the prince of Mantua. At Mantua he lived about a year in great favor with the prince, but he became weary of a state of dependence, and therefore resolved to go to Naples. From Naples he went to Rome, where he continued about a year in high favor with Pope Sixtus V., and then went to Florence, at the invitation of Ferdinand, grand duke of Tuscany. Having spent another year at Florence, he returned to Naples, and published his *Jerusalem Delivered*. From Naples he came back to Rome,

in order to be crowned with laurels in the capitol, but was taken ill, and died April 25th, 1595.

TAYLOR (Dr. Jeremy) was the son of a barber at Cambridge, where he was educated. He became divinity lecturer of St. Paul's; and was elected fellow of All Soul's college, Cambridge, in 1636. In 1638 he became chaplain to Laud, who made him rector of Uppingham. In 1642 he was chaplain to the king; and afterwards attended his army as chaplain. Upon the declining of the royal cause, he retired into Wales, where he officiated as minister, and kept a school. At length lord Conway carried him over into Ireland, and settled him at Portmore. Upon the Restoration he returned to England; soon after which he was advanced to the bishopric of Down and Connor in Ireland, and made a privy-counsellor and vice-chancellor of the university of Dublin. He died of a fever at Lisnegarvy in 1667. He was the author of several works on divinity.

TEMPLE (Sir William) was born in London, in 1628, and educated at Cambridge, under Dr. Cudworth. After acquiring a competency of French and Spanish, he was sent abroad to finish his education. Having resided two years in France, Mr. Temple made a tour through Holland, Flanders, and Germany. In 1654 he returned home. He rejected all offers of employment under Cromwell. In 1665 he was sent with a secret commission to the bishop of Munster, which he executed so much to the satisfaction of Charles II. that on his return to Brussels he appointed him resident there, and created him a baronet. In spring, 1667, a new war breaking out between France and Spain, he was ordered by the king to come over privily to London. Soon after his arrival at the British court, he returned, on the 16th of January, 1668, with the character of envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Holland; where a conference



THEMISTOCLES.



J. THOMSON.



SYLLA.



J. TAYLOR.



TERENTIUS.



TASSO.



ST. W. TEMPLE.



SWEDIAURBERG.



TENIERS.







TRAJAN.



TILLOTSON.



VARRO.



VANDYKE.



VAUBAN.



TIPPOO SAIB.



THUCYDIDES.



LORD THURLOW.



TITIAN.

being opened, he brought that treaty to a conclusion in five days. In September, 1669, while ambassador at the Hague, he was hurried back to England, and pressed to pave the way for a war with Holland. This, however, he refused to have any hand in; which so much provoked the lord treasurer that he refused to pay him an arrear of £2000. Disgusted with Arlington's behaviour, Sir William retired to his house at Sheen. Between this period, however, and 1679, he was often employed in negotiation, and he signed the treaty of Nimeguen. After this last service he was made one of the king's council. In 1680 the council began again to be changed, and the duke of York returned privately to court. In this juncture Sir William met with such treatment as gave him a fresh distaste to the court; so that he withdrew once more to Sheen, whence he removed to Moor Park. He now retired wholly from public business, and died in 1698.

TENIERS (David), the elder, a painter, born at Antwerp in 1582, received the first rudiments of his art from Rubens, finished his studies at Rome, and afterwards attached himself to Adam Elsheimer for six years. His pictures were small; and his subjects usually shops, laboratories, humorous conversations, and rural festivities. He died at Antwerp in 1649.

TERENTIUS AFER (Publius), a comic poet of Rome, born at Carthage, was slave to Terentius Lucanus, who gave him his liberty. Terence then applied himself to the writing of Comedies. He died while on a voyage into Greece, about fifteen years B. C.

THEMISTOCLES, an Athenian admiral, general, and patriot, who gained the battle of Salamis. Being banished his country by his ungrateful fellow citizens, he fled to Artaxerxes; but, to avoid fighting against his country, he slew himself, 464 B. C.

THOMSON (James), a poet, was born in the shire of Roxburgh, in 1700, and educated in the university of Edinburgh, with a view to the ministry. But he relinquished his views of engaging in the sacred function, and repaired to London, where, in 1726, he published his *Winter*. One advantage which it procured him was the acquaintance of Dr. Rundle, who introduced him to the late lord chancellor Talbot; and some years after, when the eldest son of that nobleman was to make his tour on the continent, Mr. Thomson was chosen as his tutor. His tragedy of *Sophonisba* was acted in 1729. With the honorable Charles Talbot our author visited most of the courts in Europe. On his return to England with Mr. Talbot (who soon after died), the chancellor made him his secretary of briefs. From this office, however, he was removed, when death, not long after, deprived him of his patron. He then found himself reduced to a state of precarious dependence. His tragedy of *Agamemnon*, acted in the year 1738, yielded a good sum; but his chief reliance was upon the prince of Wales, who settled on him a handsome allowance. Notwithstanding this, however, he was refused a licence for his tragedy of *Edward and Eleonora*, which he had prepared for the stage in 1736. Thomson's next performance was the *Masque of Alfred*, written in 1740 jointly with Mr. Mallet. The last work he published was the *Castle of Indolence*; his tragedy

of *Coriolanus* being only prepared for the theatre, when he died, August 27, 1748.

THUCYDIDES, a Greek historian, was born at Athens, B. C. 469. He was banished by his countrymen for not relieving Amphipolis, when besieged by the Lacedæmonians. He is supposed to have died B. C. 400.

THURLOW (Edward) was born in 1732, at Ashfield, Norfolk, was called to the bar in 1758, and raised himself to notice by his opposition to Sir Fletcher Norton. In the Douglas cause he displayed such ability as to attract public attention. In 1770 he was appointed solicitor-general, and the next year attorney-general. In June 1778 he was created a peer, and nominated lord chancellor. This office he resigned in 1783, but, on the re-admission of Mr. Pitt into the cabinet, he was again promoted to the seals, and kept them till 1793. After that time he lived in retirement, and died at Brighthelmston, 12th September, 1806.

TILLOTSON (John) was born at Halifax, in 1630, and studied in Clare Hall, Cambridge. In 1663 he was appointed rector of Keyton in Suffolk; in 1664 preacher to Lincoln's Inn. In 1666 he took the degree of D. D.; in 1669 was made prebendary of Canterbury; in 1672 was admitted dean of that cathedral; and three years after was made a prebendary of St. Paul's. In 1689 he was installed dean of St. Paul's; made clerk of the closet to William and Mary; and appointed a commissioner to prepare matters to be laid before the convocation, for a comprehension of all Protestants. In 1691 he was consecrated archbishop of Canterbury. In 1694 he was seized with a palsy, of which he died. His sermons form three volumes in folio.

TIPPOO SAHEB, sovereign of Mysore, was the son and successor of Hyder Ally. When the French Revolution deprived him of his European allies, he had to contend with the English, who defeated him in several battles, until in 1792 he was compelled to sue for peace, which he obtained on exceedingly advantageous terms. His fierce and haughty disposition, however, led to a revival of the war in 1799; it was terminated by the capture of Seringapatam, in the defence of which capital the sultan lost his life.

TITIAN, or **TITIANO** (Vecelli) was born at Cadore, in Friuli, in 1477, or in 1480 according to Vasari and Sandrart. His parents sent him at ten years of age to one of his uncles at Venice, who, finding that he had an inclination to painting, put him to the school of John Bellino. But as soon as Titian had seen the works of Giorgione, he preferred his manner and became his disciple. The reputation of Titian rose rapidly; and he was considered as the principal ornament of the age. Charles V. enriched him by repeated bounties, conferred on him the honor of knighthood, and sat for his portrait several times. He was of so happy a constitution, that he was never ill till 1576, when he died of the plague.

TRAJAN (Marcus Ulpus), a celebrated Roman emperor, who gained many victories over the Parthians and Germans, pushing the empire to its utmost extent on the east and north sides. He died at Selinunte, a city of Cilicia, which from him was called Trajanopolis, A. D. 117.

V.

VANDYCK (Sir Anthony) was born at Antwerp in 1599. After giving several early proofs of his excellent genius, he became the disciple of Rubens. By this celebrated master he was instructed, and also enabled to go to Rome. Having staid a short time there, he removed to Venice, where he attained the beautiful colouring of the Venetian school. After having spent a few years abroad, he returned to Flanders. He then went to England, when his superior genius soon brought him into great reputation, and enriched him. He married a daughter of lord Ruthven. He died in 1641.

VARRO (Marcus Terentius), a Roman writer, who was born B. C. 110, and served under Pompey against the pirates. He wrote a treatise on the Latin language, and another *De Re Rustica*, which are extant, with some fragments of Menippean satires.

VAUBAN (Sebastian le Prestre de), a celebrated engineer, was born in Burgundy, in 1633. He displayed his knowledge of fortification in the course of many sieges, and his services were rewarded with the first military honors. He was made governor of Lisle in 1668, commissary general of the fortifications of France in 1678, governor of the maritime parts of Flanders in 1689, and a marshal of France in 1703. He died in 1707.

VESPUCCI (Amerigo), a native of Florence, born in 1451, was stimulated to discoveries by the success of Columbus, sailed for the first time in 1497, and reached the continent of America. Subsequently he made four other voyages, in one of which he coasted the American shore from Brazil to Patagonia. He died in 1516.

VOLTAIRE (Francis Arouet de), a French author, born at Paris, February 20th, 1694, was an exceedingly weakly child, but in his earliest years he displayed a ready wit and a sprightly imagination. On his quitting college, he was so disgusted with the dryness of the law, that he devoted himself to the muses. For some philippics against the government, he was imprisoned almost a year in the Bastille; but his tragedy of *Œdipus*, which was represented in 1718, so delighted the duke of Or-

leans, that he released him. He began his *Henriade* before he was eighteen. Several copies having got abroad, while it was only a sketch, an edition was published under the title of *The League*. The bigots took fire, and the poet was considered as highly criminal for praising admiral Coligny and queen Elizabeth. Endeavours were even made to get the piece suppressed. His chagrin inspired him with the thought of visiting England. He was right, for king George I., and the princess of Wales raised an immense subscription for him, which laid the foundation of his fortune. His *Lettres Philosophiques*, having been burnt by a decree of the parliament of Paris, and a warrant being issued for apprehending the author in 1733, Voltaire was sheltered in her castle of Cirey, by the marchioness du Chatelet, who entered with him on the study of Leibnitz and Newton. He labored in the mean time on his *Elements of the Newtonian Philosophy*. In the midst of these philosophic pursuits he produced the tragedies of *Alzira*, *Mahomet*, and *Merope*. He now became a favorite at Court, and was appointed a gentleman of the bed chamber, and historiographer of France. He was admitted into the Academy of Sciences, in 1746, when he was the first who broke through the absurd custom of filling an inaugural speech with the fulsome adulation of Richelieu. From the satires occasioned by this innovation he felt so much uneasiness, that he was glad to retire with the marchioness du Chatelet to Luneville. The marchioness dying, in 1749, Voltaire returned to Paris, where his stay was but short. The king of Prussia gave him an invitation to live with him, which he accepted towards the end of August 1750, and he was presented with the order of Merit, the key of chamberlain, and a pension of 20,000 livres. He did not long enjoy them. Maupertius effected his disgrace. Voltaire now settled near Geneva; but afterwards he purchased the castle of Ferney in France, about a league from the lake of Geneva. He died at Paris, May the 30th, 1778.

W.

WASHINGTON (George) was born on the 11th of February, 1732, O. S., in the parish of Washington, Virginia. Before he was twenty he was appointed major in the colonial militia, and soon became lieutenant-colonel. Colonel Washington served in the unfortunate expedition of Braddock, in 1753, but only as a volunteer; but such was the general confidence in his talents that he may be said to have conducted the retreat. After having acted a distinguished part in a subsequent and more successful expedition to the Ohio, he was obliged, by ill health, in 1758, to resign his commission. At the commencement of the differences between Britain and America, Mr. Washington was sent as a delegate from Virginia to the Congress which met at Philadelphia in

1774. He was appointed to the command of the army which had assembled in the New England provinces, to hold in check the British army at Boston, and he took upon himself the command of that army in July, 1775. Within a very short period after the declaration of independence, the affairs of America were in a condition so desperate that perhaps nothing but the peculiar character of Washington's genius could have retrieved them. The issue of the contest is known. The conclusion of the American war permitted Washington to return to those domestic scenes from which no views of ambition seem to have had the power to draw his affections. But he was not allowed long to enjoy this privacy; for, three years afterwards he was elected presi-



F. XIMENES.



WALCOT.



WASHINGTON.



VOLTAIRE.



ZENO ELEATES.



J. WESLEY.



DR. YOUNG.



B. WEST.



J. WATT.

dent of the United States of America under the new constitution. During his chief magistracy the French revolution took place, which convulsed the whole political world, and which tried most severely his moderation and prudence. But no vexation, however galling, could disturb the tranquillity of his mind, or make him deviate from the policy which his situation prescribed. During this turbulent period he was re-elected to the presidency, which he held from April, 1789, till September, 1796, when he resigned it. From his resignation till July, 1798, he lived in retirement at Mount Vernon. At this latter period it was no longer possible to submit to the accumulated insults and injuries America was receiving from France, and the United States resolved to arm by land and sea. The command of the army was given to general Washington. In this office he continued during the short period of his life which still remained. He died December 14th, 1799.

WATT (James) F. R. S., was the son of a tradesman at Greenock, and was born in 1736. Brought up to the occupation of a mathematical instrument maker, he in that capacity became attached to the university of Glasgow, where he resided till 1763. In 1764 he conceived the idea of improving the steam-engine, adopted the profession of a civil engineer, and was frequently employed in making surveys for canals, &c. In 1774 he removed to the vicinity of Birmingham, where he entered into partnership with Mr. Boulton, with whom he carried on his improvements in the steam-engine, which he brought to great perfection. Various other inventions originated from his ingenuity. His death took place August 25th, 1819.

WESLEY (John) was born at Epworth, in the isle of Axholme, in 1703. In 1713 he was entered a scholar at the Charter House. Being elected to Lincoln College, Oxford, he became fellow about 1725. Mr. John Wesley, his brother Charles, and a few of their fellow students, were distinguished by a more than common strictness of religious life. From the exact method in which they disposed of every hour, they acquired the appellation of Methodists; by which their followers have been ever since distinguished. In 1735 he embarked for Georgia; the great object of this voyage was to preach the gospel to the Indian nations. He returned to England in 1737. Of his spiritual labors, he himself has given a very copious account, in a series of Journals printed at different periods. He preached his first field sermon at Bristol, on the 2d of April, 1738, from which time his disciples have continued to increase. In 1741 a serious altercation took place between him and Mr. Whitfield. Although he chiefly resided for the remainder of his life in the metropolis, he occasionally travelled through every part of Great Britain and Ireland, estab-

lishing congregations in each kingdom. He died on the 2d of March, 1791.

WEST (Benjamin), a painter, was born in 1738, near Springfield, in Pennsylvania. His parents were quakers, but, perceiving in their son a propensity for the art of drawing, they allowed him to cultivate his talent. In 1763, after having visited Italy, he arrived in England, where he met with such encouragement that he took up his residence here. One of his first patrons was Dr. Drummond, archbishop of York, who introduced him to his late majesty; and by order of the king he executed his picture of The Departure of Regulus. On the foundation of the Royal Academy, in 1768, he became a member; and in 1791 succeeded to the office of president. He died March the 18th, 1820.

WILLIAM I., king of England, denominated the Conqueror, born in 1024, was a natural son of Robert I. duke of Normandy, and succeeded his father in the dukedom. In 1066, under pretence that the crown had been bequeathed to him by Edward the Confessor, he invaded England; and the decisive victory of Hastings seated him on the throne. He reigned till 1087, when he died in consequence of a fall from his horse.

WILLIAM II., king of England, surnamed Rufus, from his red hair, was the son of William I. and succeeded to the crown on the death of his father. He obtained some successes in Wales, and deprived his brother Robert of the dukedom of Normandy. While hunting in the New Forest he was accidentally slain by an arrow from the bow of Walter Tyrrel.

WILLIAM III., king of England, was the son of William, prince of Orange, and married the princess Mary, daughter of James II., at that time duke of York. In 1672 he was raised to the stadholdership, and in the war between Holland and France he distinguished himself by his firmness and talent. James II. having disgusted the English by his bigotry and arbitrary conduct, the prince of Orange was invited over to England, and on the flight of James was raised to the throne. In 1690 he drove James from Ireland by the victory of the Boyne. He afterwards, with various fortune, contended in the Netherlands against France, till the peace of Ryswick, in 1697. His death in 1702, was occasioned by a fall from his horse.

WOLCOT (John), better known as Peter PiNDAR, was born in 1738, at Dodbrook, in Devonshire, and was brought up by his uncle, an apothecary at Fowey, who left him the chief part of his property. After having attended Sir William Trelawney to Jamaica, and practised as a physician in Cornwall, he came to London in 1780, and continued to reside there till his decease in 1819. From the commencement of his literary career in 1781, his satirical works enjoyed uncommon popularity.

X. Y. Z.

XIMENES (Francis), a justly celebrated cardinal, was born at Torrelaguna, in Old Castile, in 1437, and studied at Alcalá and Salamanca. Queen Isabella of Castile chose him for her confessor, and afterwards nominated him archbishop of Toledo: which, next to the

papacy, is the richest dignity in the church of Rome. He erected a famous university at Alcalá; and in 1499 founded the college of St. Ildephonso. Three years after he undertook the Polyglot Bible. This work is called Ximenes's Polyglot. In 1207 pope Julius II. gave him

a cardinal's hat, and king Ferdinand the Catholic entrusted him with the administration of affairs. Ximenes was from this moment the soul of every thing that passed in Spain. King Ferdinand dying, in 1516, left Ximenes regent; and the archduke Charles, who was afterwards Charles V., confirmed that nomination. The cardinal immediately made a reform of the officers of the supreme council and of the court, and put a stop to the oppression of the grandees. At length, from the repeated intreaties of Ximenes, and the impatient murmurs of the Spanish ministry, Charles V. landed in Spain, accompanied by his favorites. The Flemings and the Spanish grandees now employed all their address to keep Charles at a distance from Aranda, the place to which, in consequence of sudden illness, the cardinal had removed. His advice was now slighted and despised. While his mind was agitated by this unworthy conduct, he received a letter from the king; in which, after a few cold and formal expressions of regard, he was allowed to retire to his diocese; and he expired a few hours after reading it, in 1517.

YOUNG (Dr. Edward) was born about the year 1679, and educated at All Soul's College, Oxford. In this situation he wrote his poem called the Last Day, published in 1704, which was soon after followed by another, entitled The Force of Religion, or Vanquished Love. The turn of his mind leading him to the church, he took orders, was made one of the king's chaplains, and obtained the living of Welwyn in Hertfordshire, worth about £500 per annum, but he never rose to higher preferment. He wrote three tragedies, The Revenge, Bursir, and The Brothers; seven satires, called The Love of Fame the universal Passion; and The Complaint, or Night Thoughts, is esteemed his master piece. As a prose writer, he arraigned the prevailing manners of his time, in The Centaur not Fabulous; and, when he was above eighty years of age, published Conjectures on Original Composition. He died in 1765.

ZENO ELEATES, an eminent Grecian philosopher, was born at Elea, about 504 years B. C. He was a zealous friend of civil liberty, and is celebrated for his courageous and successful opposition to tyrants.

ADDENDA.

BOYLE (Robert), an eminent philosopher, the seventh son of the earl of Cork, was born at Lismore, in Ireland, in 1626, and was educated at Eton and Geneva. After having travelled on the continent, he settled in England, and devoted himself to scientific pursuits. Of the Royal Society he was one of the original members, but he declined the office of president, as he did also the provostship of Eton College. Religion shared his time with philosophy; he gave a part of his leisure to the composition of moral works, and the advancement of Christianity, for which latter object he expended large sums. Among his pious acts was the founding of a lecture for the defence of natural and revealed religion. As an experimental philosopher, he displayed indefatigable ardour and uncommon penetration and skill, and he undoubtedly led the way to many modern discoveries. He died on the 30th of December, 1691. His works have been collected in 5 volumes folio, and also in 6 vols. 4to.

CLEMENT XIV. (Pope), whose family name was Ganganelli, was born in 1705, and educated at Rimini. At the age of eighteen he entered the order of Minor

Conventual Franciscans. In 1759 he was created cardinal by Clement XIII., on the death of whom, in 1744, Ganganelli was chosen his successor. He died on September 22nd, 1775.

EURIPIDES, a celebrated Greek tragic poet, born about A. A. C. 468, in the Isle of Salamis. At eighteen years of age, he abandoned philosophy for dramatic poetry. The scandalous lives of his two wives drew upon him the raillery of Aristophanes, and other comic poets; which occasioned him to retire to the court of Archelaus, king of Macedon. A few years after, as he was walking in a wood, he was torn in pieces by Archelaus's hounds.

HAWKESWORTH (John), LL. D., born in 1715, was brought up a watchmaker. He afterwards devoted himself to literature, and became an eminent author. His Adventurer is his principal work, and it procured him the degree of LL. D. When the design of compiling a narrative of the discoveries in the South Seas was on foot, he was recommended as a proper person to be employed on the occasion: but the performance did not answer the public expectation. He died in 1773.

FINIS.





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Biographical illustrations

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