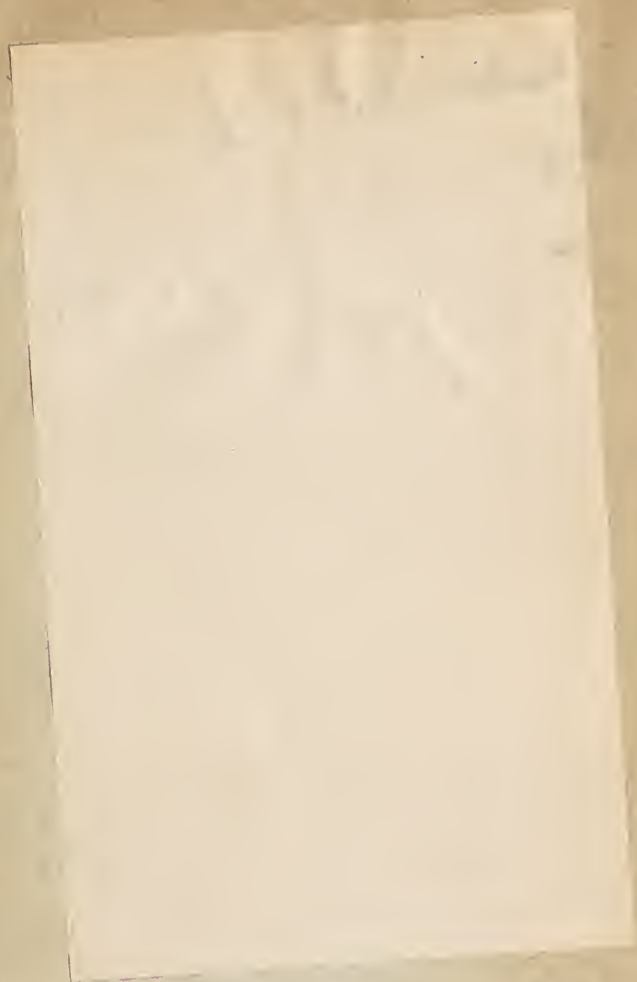


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GENERAL

BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

BY

JOHN GORTON,

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

A NEW EDITION.

TO WHICH IS ADDED A SUPPLEMENTARY VOLUME COMPLETING THE WORK TO THE
PRESENT TIME.

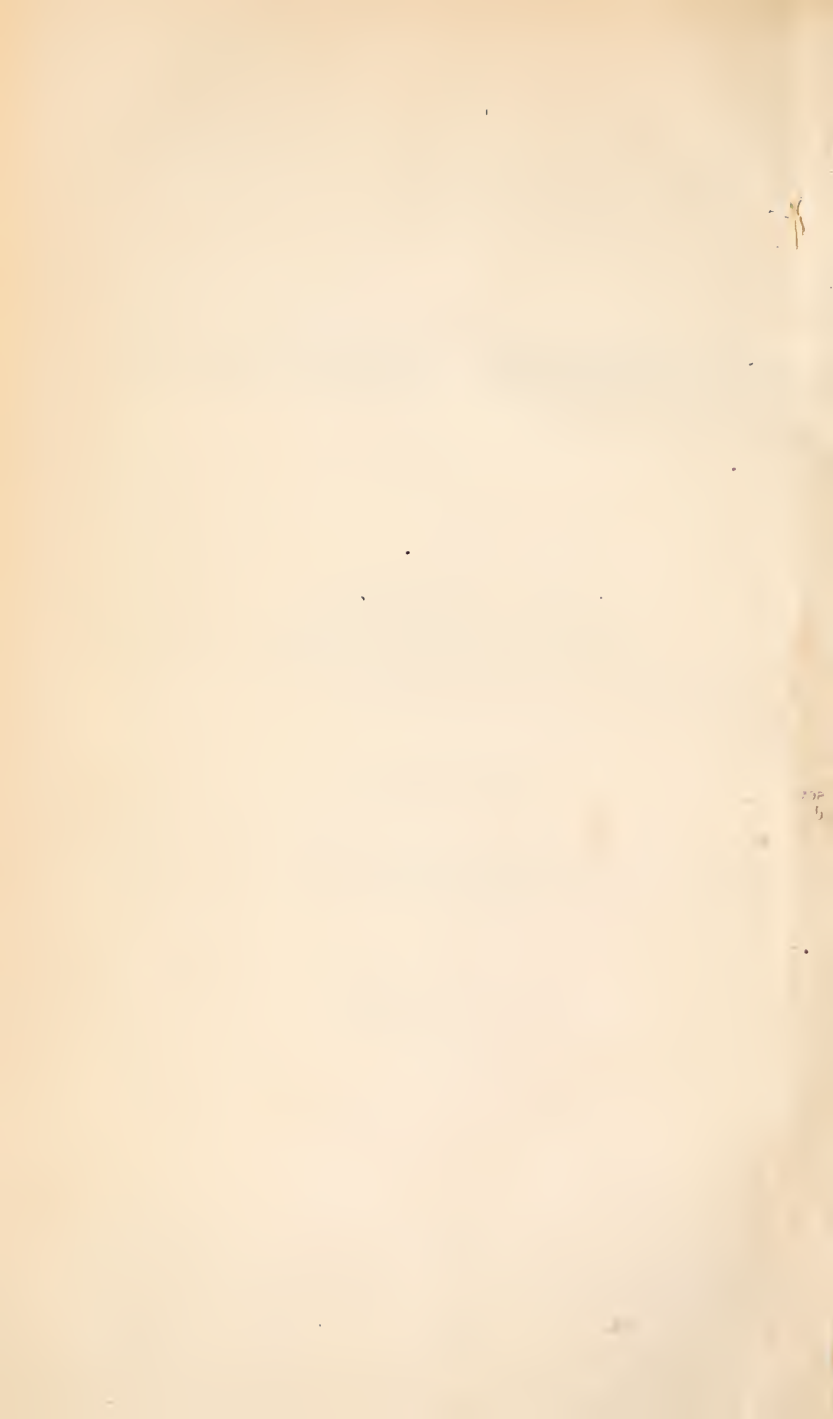
IN FOUR VOLUMES.

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A GENERAL BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

A A

AA (**PETER VAN DER**) a bookseller of Leyden, and a laborious publisher and compiler of voyages, travels, and geographical collections, in the Dutch and French languages. Among these is the "Galerie du Monde," an immense collection of maps and plates in 66 vols. folio. He also continued Grævius' "Thesaurus Antiquitatum Italiae," and carried on an extensive business from 1682 until his death in 1730.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

AAGESEN (**SUEND.**) in Latin, *Sueno Agonis*, a Danish historian, much esteemed for his antiquity and accuracy, who flourished about 1186. He was secretary to Archbishop Absalon, under whose auspices he compiled—1. a history of Denmark, under the title of "Compendiosa Historia regum Daniae, a Skioldo ad Canutum VI;" 2. "Historia legum castrensiu Regis Canuti Magni;" both which works have been often reprinted.—*Biog. Universelle.*

AARON, a presbyter of Alexandria in the seventh century, author of thirty books on medicine in the Syrian language, which he called "Pandects." These works include treatises on the small pox and measles, which diseases were propagated from Arabia.—*Friend's Hist. Med.*

AARON (**BEN ASSER**) a rabbi of the fifth century, author of a Hebrew Grammar, printed at Venice, to whom the invention of Hebrew points is very doubtfully assigned.—*Moreri.*

AARON (**PIETRO**) a Florentine and a canon of Rimini, was one of the composers in the chapel of Leo X, and an elaborate writer on music. The most considerable of his works is, "Il Toscanello della Musica," Venice, 1523, 1529, 1539, an able production. Pietro Aaron wrote in the Italian language, which rendered his labours more widely useful in his own country, almost all the musical writers before him having written in Latin.—*Burney's Hist. Mus.*

AARSSENS (**FRANCIS**) Lord of Someluyk and Spyck, one of the ablest negociators ever produced by the United Provinces, was born at the Hague in 1572. Being early introduced into public life by his father, who was registrar of the States, he first became resident, and subsequently ambassador to the court of France, where he remained fifteen years. Profoundly skilled in the arts of diplomacy, he seems to have occasionally much annoyed the French cabinet by the depth of his penetration; but was, nevertheless, held in high esteem by Cardinal Richelieu. He was also employed in extraor-

Enc. Dict.—No. 1.

A B

inary embassies to England and Venice; that to England was to negotiate the marriage of William Prince of Orange with the daughter of Charles I—the commencement of a family connexion which led to the most important consequences. Aarsens died ennobled, at an advanced age, leaving an only son, the richest man in Holland. A volume of his negotiations has been printed.—*Bayle. Un. Biog.*

ABARIS, a Scythian, the son of Seuthes, priest of the Hyperborean Apollo, and probably a real personage; but the facts recorded of him are so fabulous and contradictory, that the time even of his existence is a subject of dispute. The least absurd of these accounts make him a sort of ambassador from the Scythians to the Athenians, at the time of a general plague, on which mission he is said to have disputed with Pythagoras, in the presence of Phalaris; a story that is contradicted by chronology. He is fabled to have been presented with an arrow by Apollo, astride of which he could fly through the air. This fiction has produced much figurative and humorous allusion to a character, which probably appertains rather to Mythology than to Biography.—*Bayle.*

ABATE (**ANDREA**) a Neapolitan painter, celebrated for his representation of flowers, fruit, and inanimate life. He was employed by Charles II King of Spain, to decorate the Escorial in conjunction with Luca Giordano. He died in 1732.—*Pilkington.*

ABAUZIT (**FIRMIN**) a French writer of great merit, was born at Uzes, in Languedoc, in 1679. He lost his father, who was a French Protestant, at two years of age; and the Edict of Nantes being then revoked, his mother, under all the terrors of that perfidious and merciless persecution, contrived to have him conveyed to Geneva, for which act she was herself confined for two years in the castle of Somieres. On regaining her liberty, she repaired to Geneva, and expended the remains of a small fortune in the education of Abauzit, who made great acquirements in languages, history, antiquities, mathematics, natural history, physics and theology. To finish his education, he subsequently visited Holland and England, where he was introduced to Sir Isaac Newton, who quickly appreciated his great attainments, and sent him his "Commercium Epistolicum," accompanied with the following honorable testimony in writing—"You are well worthy to judge between Leibnitz and me." King William

B

made handsome offers to Abauzit to settle in England, but filial affection opposed his acceptance of them, and he returned to Geneva, where, in 1726, he was made public librarian. The literary labours of Abauzit, in number and importance, are not on a par with his high reputation, which seems to have been founded on his known great acquirements, universal information, great accuracy, and modest and amiable character, rather than on his actual productions. He published an improved edition of Spon's History of Geneva, with dissertation and notes; but his writings are chiefly theological. One of the most celebrated is "An Essay on the Apocalypse," which throws doubt on the canonical authority of that book. This essay was answered, in London, by Dr Twells, to whom the author sent it; and that so much to his satisfaction, that he stopped an intended impression, although this essay is included by the Dutch editors in their collection of his works. Abauzit has been highly eulogised both by Voltaire and Rousseau, being the subject of the only panegyric which the latter ever wrote on a living person. In his religious opinions, this learned man leaned towards Socinianism, or the modern Unitarian doctrine; but he was not distinguished as a partisan. He died, universally lamented, at the advanced age of 87 years.—*Hist. of Geneva. Un. Biog.*

ABBADIE (JAMES) a celebrated Protestant divine, born at Hay in Berne, in 1654, or as one authority asserts, in 1658. He studied at Sedan, and obtained the degree of doctor of divinity; but the wretched policy of Louis XIV towards his Protestant subjects obliged him to repair to Holland, and subsequently to Berlin, where he became pastor of the French church, established under the patronage of the elector of Brandenburg. After the death of this prince, Abbadie returned to Holland with Marshal Schomberg, and accompanying that nobleman in the train of King William to England, was present when he fell at the battle of the Boyne. Rendered thus by connexion a zealous partisan of the English revolution, he wrote warmly in defence of it, in answer to Bayle; and after being for some time pastor of the French church in the Savoy, was promoted to the deanery of Killaloe, a preferment which has not been deemed equal to his theological pretensions. He died in London, in 1727, much esteemed as a man, and admired as a writer and preacher. His works are of course chiefly theological, of which the most celebrated, the "Traité de la Vérité de la Religion Chrétienne," bears a high character, and has been translated into English. His "Défense de la Nation Britannique" has already been noticed; and he is also author of another, at present very scarce, work, entitled "Histoire de la Conspiration dernière de l'Angleterre," which was written by command of William III, and contains all the particulars of the assassination plot. All the writings of this active and zealous, yet occasionally fanciful, divine, are in the French language; but several of them have been translated.—*Niceron. Biog. Brit.*

ABBAS, son of Abdal Mothleb, and uncle of

Mahomet. A man of strong character and determined spirit, he at first waged war against the pretensions of his nephew; but on being taken prisoner, either yielding to the ascendancy of that extraordinary impostor, or perceiving the advantages of compliance, he became one of his most devoted partisans, and saved Mahomet's life at the battle of Hénain. This chieftain was held in exceeding respect by the Caliphs Omar and Othman, who always alighted to salute him. He died in the 32d year of the Hegira; and as his grandson Abul Abbas became Caliph one hundred years after his death, he may be regarded as the progenitor of the Abbasside dynasty.—*D'Herbelot.*

ABBAS (EEN ABBAS ABDALLA) son of the above, and cousin german to Mahomet, was the most considerable of the doctors called "Sahabah," or companions of the prophet. He is author of a commentary on the Koran.—*Ibid.*

ABBAS (HALI, or ALI EBNOL ABBAS) a Persian physician and follower of Zoroaster, of the 10th century. He wrote a book on physic, entitled "Almaleci," or Royal Work, which was translated into Latin by Stephen of Antioch in 1127.—*Friend's Hist. Med.*

ABBAS I (SHAH) the Great. This celebrated Persian sovereign was born about the year 1558, and ascended the throne on the murder of his brother Ismael, in 1585. The character of Abbas was sanguinary, but politic and determined. When he assumed the sovereignty, Persia was divided into satrapcies or governments, the kahns or heads of which were nearly independent. Added to this source of weakness, a body of soldiery existed, similar to the Prætorian guards of Rome and the Janizaries of Turkey—a description of troops always dangerous to the throne they are nominally raised to protect. These, as well as the leading families, were of the race of Kurchi, or Turkmans, whose interests being the same, they formed a party for mutual support, which materially weakened the royal authority. Abbas commenced his reign with a determination to crush this source of weakness, and pursued his object with great ability, but at the same time with all the perfidy and cruelty which have ever characterised Eastern political expediency. In other respects, the life of Abbas was very warlike, and he enlarged his dominions by successful expeditions on every side. It was he who first removed the seat of government to Ispahan. One of the most remarkable exploits of Shah Abbas was the taking of Ormuz, in the Persian gulf, from the Portuguese: in this enterprise he was assisted by an English fleet, to which the place surrendered in 1622. The result of this exploit was a commercial treaty between Abbas and the English, that was very advantageous to the latter. A few years after this transaction, Shah Abbas died, at the advanced age of seventy, and was succeeded by his grandson Shah Sephi. In his family he displayed the same jealous rigour as elsewhere, having three sons by as many wives, the two youngest were deprived of sight, and he put

the eldest to death, in consequence of a conspiracy in his favour, which the dutiful prince had himself assisted to put down. This murder produced a great tumult among the people; and even the Shah, who excused himself on the score of self-preservation, affected or felt great remorse, and never would wear the insignia of royalty afterwards. It was the son of this prince who succeeded him. Notwithstanding the public and domestic rigour of Abbas, he was much esteemed by his subjects, and his memory is held by the Persians in great veneration. This is often the case in despotic governments, where cruelty and tyranny only extend to individuals or a small circle round the court, while the general policy is popular and beneficial. By putting down the independent kalans, the people were benefited, as also by the alliance of their sovereign with European rulers, in furtherance of commercial intercourse. Abbas also patronized a rigid administration of justice between man and man, and adorned his dominions with many magnificent and useful works. As an eastern sovereign, politician, and conqueror, he may therefore merit the name of Great, which has been bestowed upon him. Craft and cruelty have not unfrequently distinguished the dominating sovereigns of Europe, but in Asia they form no small share of the art of government. Shah Abbas was a man of low stature, with a keen aspect, small and grey eyes, a high hooked nose, a pointed beardless chin, and thick mustachoes—a characteristic physiognomy.—*Mod. Un. Hist.*

ABBAS II (SHAH) great grandson of the above, succeeded his father Shah Sephi when only thirteen years of age. This prince has been made known to Europe by Tavernier and other travellers, who, in consequence of his taste for the arts, found access to him. He was humane for an eastern sovereign, and was thought to possess capacity, although obscured by his attachment to wine and women. His reign was signalized by nothing memorable; but a reply of his, when solicited to propagate Islamism by compulsion, deserves recording. "The Almighty alone," said Abbas, "is Lord of men's minds; and for my own part, instead of meddling with private opinion, I feel it my duty to administer justice impartially." This was the observation of a Mahometan prince not many years before Louis XIV revoked the Edict of Nantes.—*Mod. Un. Hist.*

ABBASSA, sister of the Caliph Haroun Al Raschid, who was betrothed by her brother to his celebrated vizier Giaffer, the Barmecide, but under a strict injunction that the marriage should never be consummated. The mutual affection of the lovers soon led to a neglect of this mandate, and a son was born, whom his parents contrived to forward to Mecca, but not with so much secrecy as to escape detection. The death of the unfortunate Giaffer and several of his kindred, was immediately pronounced by the irascible caliph, who also turned his sister, in a state of destitution, from the palace. The unhappy princess is said to have wandered about reciting her own story in verse, and to

have been relieved several years afterwards by a compassionate lady to whom she sang her misfortunes. The romantic nature of these incidents has rendered the loves of Giaffer and Abbassa celebrated throughout the East; and certain amatory poetry exists in the Arabic language, which is said to have been composed by the latter and addressed to Giaffer.—*D'Herbelot.*

ABBE (LOUISA L') wife of a ropemaker of Lyons in the sixteenth century, celebrated for her personal attractions and poetical talent. She was usually denominated "La Belle Cordonnere;" she was the author of several light poems.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ABBO (CERNUUS) a monk of St. Germain-des-Pres, and author, among other things, of "A poetical relation of the Siege of Paris by the Normans and Danes, towards the end of the Ninth Century." Abbo was an eye witness of the events which he describes, a fact that renders his work curious as a narrative, although the poetry is miserable. It is contained in the collection of Duchesne, as well as in the "Nouvelles Annales de Paris," by Duplessis. It has been translated from the original Latin into French.—*Vossius. Cave.*

ABBO (FLORIACENSIS) or Abbot of Fleuri, a Benedictine monk of the tenth century, highly celebrated for his learning. Abbo resided for some time in England, and became a great favourite with King Ethelred. He was subsequently employed by King Robert of France, to negotiate with Pope Gregory V, who had laid France under an interdict; and he was killed on his return, in 1004, in a fray originating in an attempt to restore the discipline of a monastery. He wrote an epitome of the lives of the Popes, a life of St Edmund the Martyr, and various ecclesiastical epistles.—*Cave.*

ABBOT (GEORGE) archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of James I and Charles I, was born at Guildford in Surrey, in October, 1562. He was the second son of Maurice Abbot, a clothworker, who, having suffered persecution for his religious opinions under the reign of Mary, naturally instilled into his children that aversion to popery by which the archbishop was all his life distinguished. The latter having passed through Guildford school, became a student at Baliol college, Oxford, and after a rapid attainment of academical honours, was elected master of University college, and three times vice-chancellor of the University; having in the mean time received the preferment of dean of Winchester. His early advancement has been attributed to his anticatholic zeal, which was a recommendation in the reign of Elizabeth; but his reputation for learning doubtless much assisted his promotion, as he was second in the list of the eight learned men of Oxford to whom the charge of translating the historical parts of the New Testament was intrusted. At Oxford, Dr Abbot displayed great zeal against the Arminian doctrines, and there commenced the hostility between him and Laud, by which their more public life was subsequently distinguished. A new path to ecclesiastical honours was soon after opened to Ab-

hot, who accompanied the Earl of Dunbar to Scotland, in order to effect a union between the churches of England and Scotland, the great wish of James. The success of this commission brought him into great favour with the king; and although, generally speaking, of an unbending character, he at this time stooped to the usage of the court, and fed James with extravagant adulation. The sapient monarch was "zealous as David; learned and wise; the Solomon of the age; religious as Josias; careful of spreading Christ's gospel as Constantine the Great; just as Moses; undefiled in all his ways as a Jehosphat or Hezekias; full of clemency as another Theodosius," &c. &c. In some other respects, Abbot also showed a more slavish spirit at this time than he afterwards displayed: for instance, when asked whether a Protestant king might assist the subjects of a neighbour labouring under tyranny and oppression, he replied—"No: for even tyranny is God's authority." James did not absolutely yield to this reasoning, which was given in reference to the propriety of his interfering as a mediator between the United Provinces and Spain; but the succeeding preferments of Abbot showed that it did not altogether displease him. In rapid succession, he became bishop, first of Lichfield and Coventry, then of London; and in about two years afterwards, archbishop of Canterbury, to the discomfiture of many rivals of the party opposed to him. As primate, Archbishop Abbot showed the rigid Calvinism of his opinions with too much of the tyrannical religious principle and bigotted spirit of the age, especially in asserting the full prerogative of his office, in the court of high commission, against the salutary restrictions which the chief justice, Sir Edward Coke, attempted to put on its oppressive jurisdiction. His Calvinistic zeal also led him to attempt to persuade the king to remonstrate with the states-general against the choice of the Arminian Vorstius for the professor's chair at Leyden. In other respects too he interfered with the religious parties in Holland, which induced the remonstrants to send over the celebrated Grotius to vindicate their conduct and tenets. Such was the prejudice of the archbishop, that he found nothing extraordinary in Grotius, whom he regarded, independently of his Latin eloquence, as a "simple fellow." In the affair of the Lady Frances Howard, so infamously divorced from the Earl of Essex to gratify James's minion Somerset, Archbishop Abbot, in a court of delegates consisting of bishops and civilians, resolutely voted against the divorce, and wrote a vindication of his conduct for so doing; which, although answered by James himself, produced no alteration in his conduct. From this time, it is thought that the king's favour abated towards the archbishop, notwithstanding it was he who had just then introduced to James his future powerful favourite, Buckingham. The latter however, so far from serving his early patron, subsequently became one of his most formidable opponents. The zeal of Archbishop Abbot for the Protestant interest induced him to forward with all his might the

marriage of the Princess Elizabeth with the Elector Palatine; an union which subsequently led to the Hanoverian succession. In the year 1621, an accident happened which occasioned him much trouble and vexation. His constitution requiring much exercise, he occasionally followed the diversion of hunting; and unfortunately discharging an arrow from a cross-bow at a deer, in Lord Zouch's park in Leicestershire, the archbishop shot an attendant game-keeper, who died of the wound. A very odious portion of theological rancour was displayed on this occasion, every attempt being made to misrepresent the affair to the king; who however sensibly maintained, that "an angel might have miscarried in this sort." A formal commission of inquiry was, notwithstanding, instituted; when it was determined that there had been an irregularity, and that it must be obviated, both by a pardon from the king and by a dispensation to reinstate Abbot in his metropolitan authority. Even after this purgation, so much scruple was felt by certain candidates for consecration, that they obtained the king's permission to receive it from the hands of sundry bishops, in lieu of the archbishop. In fact, Laud and the Arminian party sought to connect the misfortune of the archbishop with certain Jewish and Papistical theories relative to homicide or chance-medley by the priesthood, in order, if possible, to set him on the shelf. The zeal and courage of the primate were not however abated by this circumstance, as he strenuously opposed the projected match between Prince Charles and the Infanta of Spain, as unfavourable to the Protestant interest; which conduct did not injure him with James, whom he frequently attended during his last illness, being present when he expired. Under the next reign, the current of court favour changed to the ecclesiastical party to which Archbishop Abbot was directly opposed, and means were soon found to bring him into difficulties. A sermon was preached by a Dr Sibthorpe, the purport of which was to justify a loan that Charles demanded. The archbishop honourably and conscientiously refused to obey the king's command to license the printing of this sermon, which however received the sanction of the Bishop of London. For this refusal, the archbishop was suspended; but it was soon found necessary to recal him. No way daunted, he displayed the same firmness when the Petition of Right was under consideration; he gave it his decided support; and when Dr Mainwaring was brought to the bar of the house of lords, for maintaining, in two sermons, the right of the king to impose taxes without the consent of parliament, he officially reprimanded him, and declared his abhorrence of the doctrine. With similar determination, he acted contrary to various instructions which, through the influence of Laud, were sent to the bishops of the province; and, in short, persisted in the line that he deemed his duty until his death, which took place at his palace at Croydon, in 1633. From the foregoing sketch, it is obvious that, with certain defects, originating in the bigotry and intolerance of the times

Archbishop Abbot was a firm and conscientious character. It may be observed, without partiality to either opinion, that his Calvinistic tendencies were by no means remarkable; for it is obvious that the first hue produced by the Reformation was of that complexion; and, that during the reign of Elizabeth, and a part of that of James, many of the prelacy favoured that more rigid view of the articles; a fact which accounts for the ardent predilection of the bulk of the people, as displayed in the ensuing civil contests. In private life, Archbishop Abbot supported the character of an upright and worthy man; and several instances of his liberality and munificence still exist, particularly an hospital at Guildford, on which he expended considerable sums during his life time. As a general politician, the wisdom of his counsels, as opposed to the headstrong measures of Laud, subsequently so fatal to the king and nation, is exceedingly obvious, and possibly forms the best reply to a recent weak attempt to depress the one and exalt the other. His works are, "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; "A Narrative of the True Cause of his Disgrace and Sequestration at Court," written in 1627. This is printed in Rushworth's collection, as is his "History of the Massacre in the Valteline," in the third volume of Fox's Book of Martyrs. A few other pieces, besides letters and speeches, are also to be found in various collections.—*Biog. Brit.*

ABBOT (ROBERT) elder brother of the archbishop, shared in his good fortune. He was matriculated at the same college, and pursued the same course of education as his brother; and his talents as a popular preacher early produced him the living of Bingham in Nottinghamshire. He was also appointed one of the chaplains in ordinary to King James, who added a commentary of his own to his book "De Antichristo." In 1609, he was elected master of Baliol College, Oxford; which was favourably distinguished by his exertions. Like the archbishop, Dr Robert Abbot was a most zealous opponent of Popery; and in a sermon before the University of Oxford, at which Dr Laud was present, alluded with extreme keenness to the secret methods by which certain persons were attempting to undermine the Reformation; an allusion so personal to Laud, that he was under some doubt whether he ought not to openly resent it. Dr Robert Abbot died in the year 1617, being one of the five bishops who succeeded to the see of Salisbury in the course of six years. He wrote several commentaries on the Scriptures, which are not published; among others, a Latin commentary on the whole Epistle to the Romans, which remains in manuscript in the Bodleian Library. The published works of this prelate are almost altogether controversial. Comparing the two brothers, Fuller observes, that George was the more

plausible preacher; Robert, the greater scholar: George, the abler statesman; Robert, the deeper divine.—*Fuller's Worthies. Biog. Brit.*

ABBOT (MAURICE) youngest brother of the archbishop, was brought up to trade, and became an eminent merchant, and one of the first directors of the East India Company, in which capacity he displayed considerable talent. He was also one of the farmers of the customs, and a member of the council for settling the colony of Virginia. He served the city as sheriff, alderman, mayor, and representative in Parliament; and died in 1640.—*Biog. Br.*

ABBOT (THOMAS) a German writer, was born at Ulm in Swabia, in the year 1738. This extraordinary young man, when at the age of thirteen, wrote an ingenious treatise, entitled "Historia Vitæ Magistra," and studied at the University of Halle, where he applied himself chiefly to history and mathematics. From Halle, in 1760, he removed to the university of Frankfort on the Oder, and in consequence of being appointed extraordinary professor of philosophy, relinquished the study of divinity, for which he had been originally educated. At this place, the very centre of war, he wrote his treatise "On Dying for our Country." The year following he repaired to Berlin, where he formed an intimacy with the Eulers, Nicolai, and Mendelsohn, and accepted the situation of professor of mathematics at Rintelen in Westphalia. At this place he wrote his treatise "On Merit," to which he owed his chief celebrity. This work procured him the friendship and patronage of the Prince of Schaumbourgh Lippe, and a lucrative and honourable employment, which unfortunately he did not long enjoy, as he died at the age of twenty-eight. He was splendidly interred by his liberal patron, who wrote himself the inscription on his tomb. The works of Abbt abound in thought, fancy, and spirit; and it is believed that, had he lived, he would have become a leading German writer. His friend Nicolai published his works in six volumes, after his death.—*Appd. to Life of Mendelsohn.*

ABDALONYMUS, a descendant of the kings of Sidon, reduced to the condition of a husbandman at the time of the capture of that city by Alexander, who promoted him to the throne of his ancestors. A philosophical reply of this prince to his benefactor, has done much more to render him celebrated than his elevation. When Alexander asked him how he had borne his adversity, Abdalonymus answered, "Would to Heaven that I may bear my prosperity so well! I then had no cares, as my own hands supplied me with all that I wanted." This instance of equanimity and moderation increased the bounty of the conqueror, who added other provinces to his government.—*Quintus Curtius.*

ABDAS, a Christian bishop of Persia in the reign of Theodosius the younger, who, inflamed by absurd and intemperate zeal, destroyed the altar which the Persians dedicated to their representative of deity, Fire. This act of frenzy produced his own destruction and a massacre

of the Christians, as also a long and bloody war between the Persians and Theodosius the Younger. Bayle observes, that it is too common, in alluding to this Persian persecution, which lasted thirty years, to omit all advertence to the cause of it.—*Bayle. Moshem.*

ABDERAME, or ABDERAHMAN, a governor of Spain for Ischam, Caliph of the Saracens in the eighth century, who endeavoured to extend the conquest of that people over France as well as Spain. He succeeded so far as to penetrate into the heart of the former country, and took Bourdeaux and other towns; but after several victories, was killed in battle and his army routed by Charles Martel in 732. This seasonable victory, as Gibbon well observes, probably produced a great alteration in the history of Europe, and more especially in that of France and Great Britain.—*Bayle. Gibbon.*

ABDIAS (of Babylon) a Christian writer of the first century, who pretended that he had been one of the companions of Jesus Christ. He compiled a legendary work, entitled "Historia certaminis Apostolici," which is deemed altogether spurious. It is peculiarly severe on St. Paul.—*Cave. Dupin.*

ABDOLLATIPII, a Persian historian, born at Bagdad in the year 1167, who visited Egypt, and was honoured, rewarded, and protected by the Sultan Saladin and his successor. His writings are very numerous, but the only one known in Europe is entitled "Alsigar," or little book, being an abridgment of the history of Egypt. An edition of this treatise was, in 1800, published, with a Latin version and notes by Professor White, from a manuscript preserved in the Bodleian Library, Oxford.—*Month. Review, 1802.*

ABEILLE (LOUIS PAUL) a French writer on agriculture, commerce, and manufacture, who was born in 1719, and died in 1807. He was inspector-general of the manufactures of France before the French revolution. His principle works are—1. "Corps d'Observations d'Agriculture, Commerce, &c. etablie par les Etats de Bretagne;" 2. "Principes sur la liberte du Commerce des Grains."—*Un. Biog.*

ABEL (CHARLES FREDERICK) a German musician, who was appointed chamber-musician to her late majesty Queen Charlotte, in 1759, through the patronage of the then Duke of York. He was the disciple of Sebastian Bach, and celebrated for his performance on the viol di gamba. He died in 1787.—*Burney's Hist. of Mus.*

ABELA (JOHN FRANCIS) commander of the order of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, was the latest descendant of an illustrious family of Malta, and obtained the highest honours of his order. Abela wrote the history of his native island, under the title of "Malta Illustrata," (Malta, 1747) which has been translated from the Italian into the Latin by Seiner, and published both separately and in Grævius' "thesaurus." It embraces the history and topography of Malta, together with the genealogy of the most ancient families.—*Now. Dict. Hist.*

ABELARD or ABAILLARD (PETER) the

son of Berenger, an individual of noble family, was born A.D. 1079, at Palais, near Nantes, in the province of Brittany. His father, in the first instance, designed him for the profession of arms, but his vigorous capacity and predilection for learning altered that determination, and he was allowed to follow his own inclination and dedicate himself to letters. Unhappily, at that dark period, when genius and strength of mind were wasted on trifles, the art of verbal disputation formed the only road to learned eminence. After the usual grammatical preparation therefore, Abelard was placed under the tuition of Roscelinus, the founder of the metaphysical sect of Nominalists. On leaving this master, according to the custom of the times, he visited most of the schools of the neighbouring provinces, and at the age of twenty settled at the university of Paris, and became the pupil of William de Champeaux, the most famous professor of his day. Here he displayed so much eloquence and dialectic skill, that he frequently foiled his master, whose jealousy being excited, a separation ensued, and Abelard gave lectures himself, first at Melun, a town about ten leagues from Paris, and finally in Paris itself; when the rivalry between Abelard and his former teacher was renewed, until the promotion of the latter to a bishopric ended their wordy contest. So much ardent emulation and mental display began to affect his health, and possibly stimulated by a little envy at the elevation of his opponent, Abelard in his turn resolved to study theology, and removed to Laon, to become a pupil to Anselm. Here, as at the university of Paris, by his rapid acquirement, he quickly excited the jealousy of his master. Returning to the metropolis, he was soon as much followed for his theology as his philosophy, and scholars repaired to him, not only from the various parts of France, but from Spain, Italy, Germany, Flanders, and England. By this time Abelard, who possessed a fine person, had attained the age of forty, a period at which, if passions hitherto repressed break out, they obtain a greater mastery, and are possibly less governable than at a more youthful period. Be this as it may, satiated with fame and disputation, the philosopher and theologian suddenly became the votary of love. Among other acquaintances, he highly ingratiated himself with Fulbert, a wealthy canon of Paris, who had a beautiful and accomplished niece named Heloise. With this attractive girl Abelard became deeply enamoured; and, favoured by the avidity with which both uncle and niece seemed disposed for the latter to benefit by his philosophical instructions, he soon inspired her with an ardent passion in return. His subsequent proceeding was highly deceptive and dishonourable, as he premeditatedly exerted his influence over Fulbert, to become a boarder at his house, with the most indefensible views. The speedy consequence of this blameable stratagem soon discovered to the indignant uncle the deception of Abelard, who immediately quitted his abode. He was secretly followed by Heloise; and she

was soon after delivered of a son, who received the curious name of Astrolabius. On the birth of this child, Abelard proposed to Fulbert to marry his niece, provided the marriage might be kept secret. Fulbert consented; when, to his great surprise, Heloise herself objected, partly out of regard to the interest of Abelard, whose profession bound him to celibacy, and partly, it is supposed, from a romantic notion, that love is the strongest and purest when unshackled. These objections were finally removed, and they were privately married. Fulbert, however, who wished to make the affair public, became irritated at their joint refusal to gratify him, and in consequence treated his niece with an asperity so opposed to his former tenderness, that it furnished Abelard with a plea for removing her to an abbey of Benedictine nuns, the same at which she had been first educated. Fulbert, of opinion, and possibly with reason, that Abelard had taken this step with a view to remove an incumbrance to his future clerical prospects, meditated a most atrocious revenge. He employed several ruffians, who broke into the chamber of Abelard in the dead of the night, and inflicted a mutilation on his person, which put an effectual end to any future hopes of conjugal felicity. For this outrage the ruffians were punished according to the *lex talionis*, and Fulbert endured the loss of his benefice and confiscation of his goods. On his recovery, Abelard, with somewhat ungenerous anxiety, prevailed upon Heloise to take the veil in the abbey of Argenteuil, and a few days afterwards he himself took the habit in that of St Denys. It seems that he pointedly insisted on her taking the step first; an instance of distrust for which, in her correspondence, she tenderly reproaches him. "In that one instance," she writes, "I confess your mistrust of me tore my heart, Abelard; I blushed for you." (Epistolæ Helois. 1.) The romantic ardour of Heloise's affection seems indeed to have lasted with her life. After the stormy exhibitions of passion and revenge, Abelard resumed his lectures, and found himself again surrounded with pupils; a popularity which so much excited the jealousy of rival teachers, that they contrived to involve him in ecclesiastical censures for certain passages in his work "On the Unity of God," implying a gradation in the Trinity approaching to something like what is now called Arianism. After a very partial investigation, in which his enemies were triumphant, his book was condemned to be burnt with his own hand, and he was required to read a recantation, and be imprisoned in the convent of St Medard. His confinement was short; but he was soon involved in another persecution, for being so unpatiotic as to deny that St Denys of France was Dionysius the Areopagite. Abelard, for this dire offence, was accused to the king as a calumniator of his order, and an enemy to his country. The clamour was so great, that, apprehensive of danger to his person, he escaped by night, and fled to the convent of St Argent, in Champagne, the prior of

which was his friend. Here he remained until the anger in some degree subsided when he obtained leave to retire to some solitary retreat, on condition that he should never again become a member of a convent. The spot which he selected was a vale near Nogent, in the valley of Champagne, where, in 1122, he erected a small oratory, which he dedicated to the Trinity, and afterwards enlarged and consecrated to the Holy Ghost the Comforter, or Paraclete. Such was his fame, that he was quickly followed, and a rustic college gradually arose around his retreat. Jealousy was in consequence again excited to his discomfort, and he was about to seek another asylum, when the Duke of Bretagne procured his ejection to the vacant abbey of St Gildas. About this time, under a claim of ancient right, the convent of Argenteuil, of which Heloise had become prioress, was united to the abbey of St Denys, a proceeding that left her and her fellow nuns destitute of an habitation. On learning this misfortune, Abelard made over to them the Paraclete, which donation was sanctioned by royal authority in 1127. It was after this removal, that the celebrated correspondence took place, which has been additionally immortalised by the poetical epistle of Pope. Doomed never to remain tranquil, Abelard revised his theological works at the abbey of St Gildas, by which he was quickly involved in a controversy with St Bernard, who accused him of heresy to the pope, to whom, in the coarse controversial language of the period, he describes Abelard as an *infernal dragon*, and one who, in the art of ensnaring souls, was more dangerous than Arius, Pelagius, or Nestorius; in a word, a *persecutor of the faith* and a *precursor of Antichrist*. Abelard, whose only fault seems to have consisted in a foolish attempt to explain the Trinity and other religious mysteries syllogistically, on this representation of the holy Bernard, was at once condemned by the pope, who, without hearing any thing in the way of defence, sentenced him to perpetual silence. With his usual tenacity however, he resolved to set out for Rome to remonstrate against this sentence, but taking Cluni in his way, he was prevailed upon by his friend Peter the abbot to abide there, while the latter tried to reconcile him to the pope and St Bernard. In this kind office the venerable abbot succeeded, not however until Abelard had made a declaration of faith, in which he yielded to a torrent that he found himself unable to oppose. Allowed by the pope to remain at Cluni, he lived there for two years comparatively private, and then, for the benefit of his health, removed to the priory of St Marcellus, where this extraordinary man died in 1142. At the request of Heloise, who survived him twenty-one years, his body was removed, after interment, to the Paraclete, where the widow and abbess daily prayed over his tomb. Heloise died in 1163, and was deposited by the side of Abelard, who, in disinterestedness and devotedness of affection, had been much her inferior. In 1779, the bones of this celebrated pair were taken out of the

result by order of the Abbess Marie de la Rochefoucault, and placed in a leaden coffin, separated into two divisions, that they might not be confounded. They were then conveyed in procession, and deposited beneath the altar, where a monument of black marble, with a Latin inscription, was erected to their memory. When all these convents were destroyed in 1792, the inhabitants of Nogent sur Seine transported the remains of Abelard and Heloise to the vaults of their own church. Thence, in the year 1800, they were brought by the government to Paris, and placed in the museum of French monuments, in a neat sepulchral chapel, built by Lenoir out of the ruins of the Paraclete. In 1817, the museum being destroyed, they were finally removed to the burying ground of Pere la Chaise, where the sepulchral chapel has been re-erected, and is now to be seen. The works of Abelard convey no correspondent idea of his genius or his taste. The greater part, consisting of sermons and theological tracts, while they occasionally display a portion of wit, learning, and imagination, are disfigured with capricious notions, barren subtilities, and gross barbarisms in regard to style. Modern critics indeed go so far as to assert, that at present the fame of this renowned scholar rests almost exclusively on the high notion formed of the beauty, genius, and devotedness of Heloise, whose letters form the principal attraction of the ponderous volume which contains the productions of her lover. Yet Abelard could not have excited so much jealousy and admiration during a long life, unless he had been a man of extraordinary mental vigour. His works, all of which are written in Latin, are—1. "An Address to the Paraclete, on the study of the Scriptures;" 2. "Problems and Solutions;" 3. "A Treatise against Heresies;" 4. "An Exposition of the Lord's Prayer;" 5. "A Commentary on the Romans;" 6. "A System of Theology;" and lastly, his "Letters to Heloise" and others, all of which are collected and edited from the Manuscripts of Francis Anboise, 4to. Paris, 1616. Various false collections of the letters have been published separately, but the best edition of those which are genuine is that of London, 2 vols. 8vo. 1716—*Moreri. Bayle. Berrington's Lives of Abelard and Heloise.*

ABELL (JOHN) an English musician, who belonged to the chapel of Charles II, and was celebrated for a fine counter-tenor voice and for his skill on the lute. Being dismissed as a Papist at the Revolution, he went abroad, and sang in Holland and various parts of Germany. At Warsaw, he was sent for to court by the King of Poland, and refusing to go, was taken there by a guard of soldiers, seated in a chair in a spacious hall, and drawn up to a considerable height, while the king and his suite appeared in a gallery opposite. Several bears were then admitted into the area below him, and he was informed that he might take his choice, either to sing or be let down among the bears. He chose to sing; and, according to his own account, never sang better in his life. He subsequently returned to England

and in 1701 published a book of songs in several languages. In the fourth volume of "Pills to purge Melancholy," are two songs by Abell, who is said to have possessed some secret by which he preserved the tone of his voice to an extreme old age.—*Dictionary of Musicians. Hawkins' History of Music.*

ABEN EZRA (ABRAHAM) a celebrated Jewish rabbi, was born at Toledo in Spain, in 1099, and died at Rhodes in 1174. He obtained considerable reputation in his own time as an able commentator on the Scriptures, and his commentaries have continued to be much esteemed. He was also the author of "Elegantia Grammatica," 8vo., Venice, 1548; and of "Jesud-Mora," an introduction to the Talmud, which is now very scarce.—*Universal Biog.*

ABERCROMBIE (JOHN) author of several esteemed works on gardening, was the son of a gardener near Edinburgh, who, coming young to London, obtained employment in the Royal Gardens. The "Gardeners' Calendar," published under the borrowed name of Mawe, was written by Abercrombie. The "Universal Dictionary of Gardening and Botany," and other works, are published in his own name. He died in 1801.—*Gent. Mag.*

ABERCROMBY (PATRICK) of a good family of Forfar, in the county of Angus, was born in 1656, and took his degrees as a physician at St Andrew's in 1685. After travelling for some time on the continent, he returned to England, and, embracing the Roman Catholic religion, was appointed physician to James II. He compiled "The Martial Achievements of the Scots Nation, and of such Scotsmen as have signalised themselves by the Sword," in 2 vols. fol. 1711 and 1715; "The Campaigns in Scotland in 1548 and 1549." He died, according to some accounts, in 1716, while others say 1726.—*Biog. Brit.*

ABERCROMBY (SIR RALPH) a distinguished British general officer, was born in 1733, at Tillibodie in Clackmannanshire. His first commission was that of cornet in the third regiment of Dragoon Guards in 1756; and he gradually passed through all the grades of the service, until he became a major-general in 1787. On the commencement of the war with France, he was employed in Flanders and Holland with the local rank of lieutenant-general, and in that critical service displayed equal skill and humanity. In 1795, he received the order of the Bath, and was appointed commander-in-chief of the forces in the West Indies. In this expedition he captured the islands of Grenada, St Lucia, St Vincent, and Trinidad, with the settlements of Demerara and Essequibo. On his return, he was appointed commander-in-chief in Ireland, but, for reasons very honourable to himself, was quickly removed to the correspondent command in Scotland. In the attempt upon Holland in 1799, Sir Ralph had the sole command on the first landing, and both his troops and himself greatly distinguished themselves. His royal highness the Duke of York subsequently arrived, under whom Sir Ralph Abercromby

act d. The final fate of the expedition is well known. The next and concluding service of this able and meritorious officer was in the expedition to Egypt, of which he was commander-in-chief. Landing, after a severe contest, at Aboukir, on the 8th March, 1801, on the 21st of the same month was fought the battle of Alexandria, in which Sir Ralph Abercromby was unhorsed and wounded in two places, notwithstanding which he disarmed his antagonist, and gave the sword to Sir Sidney Smith. The general kept the field during the day, and was then conveyed on board the admiral's ship, where he survived about a week, when he expired. His body was conveyed to Malta, and interred beneath the castle of St Elmo, and a monument was voted to him by Parliament, in St Paul's Cathedral. His widow was also created Baroness Abercromby, with remainder to the issue male of her late husband; and a pension of £2000 a year was granted in support of the dignity. Sir Ralph Abercromby left four sons: George, a barrister at law; John, a major-general; James and Alexander.—*Brit. Peevage*.

ABERNETHY (JOHN) an eminent Presbyterian divine of Ireland, who distinguished himself by his zeal for religious liberty, and his resistance to what he deemed oppressive authority on the part of the Irish presbytery. Mr Abernethy, himself the son of a Presbyterian minister of Colerain, in the county of Londonderry, was born in that town on the 19th Oct. 1680. During the troubles occasioned by the insurrection of 1689, he was carried by a relation into Scotland, and finished his education, partly in Glasgow and partly in Edinburgh, with a view to engaging in the ministry. On his return to Ireland, he found the Irish synod, which was formed on the model of those of the kirk of Scotland, exceedingly arbitrary in respect to the destination of the preachers, by using its authority contrary to the wishes both of pastors and congregations, and acting very despotically in that particular. After enduring some inconvenience from its rigour, Abernethy, a close thinking man and of a determined spirit, resolved to resist this injudicious exercise of authority, and publicly declared his determination to accept an invitation from a congregation at Antrim, in opposition to the arrangement of the synod. This was a bold step, as the latter was supported by a powerful party; but Abernethy also possessed friends and adherents, and a society was soon formed to uphold the cause of religious liberty among this class of dissenters. Besides this particular subject of complaint, the new society turned its attention to the question concerning subscription to articles of faith, an attachment to which was so strong among the Irish dissenting clergy, that when, in the year 1715, the benefit of the Toleration Act was proffered them by government, they refused to accept it, unless, as a condition, it should require subscription to the Westminster Confession of Faith. Abernethy, for some years, endeavoured to stem the torrent in this direction, but was at length so far

obliged to yield to it as to quit Antrim, and accept an invitation from a society of Protestant dissenters in Dublin. He subsequently distinguished himself by strenuously joining in the efforts of the Irish dissenters, in 1731 and 1733, to obtain a repeal of the Test Act, a measure which was opposed with much zeal and asperity by Swift. The judgment, temper, facility and eloquence of Abernethy, gave him great weight both as a divine and a leader; which influence was still more confirmed by the steadiness and purity of his general conduct. He died in the year 1740. Besides occasional sermons and pamphlets, produced in his controversy with the synod, he composed "Discourses on the Being and Attributes of God," which are highly esteemed. His controversial tracts have also been collected since his death, and published in London, 1751. This zealous and indefatigable minister left a diary of his life, in six MS. quarto volumes.—*Biog. Brit.*

ABGARUS, a prince of Edessa in Syria. According to Eusebius, he wrote a letter to Jesus Christ, who returned an answer, accompanied by a handkerchief on which he had impressed his portrait—a weak and now universally decried fabrication. Abgarus was a name common to a race of princes of Edessa.—*Eusebius. Mosheim.*

ABGILLUS, son of a king of Friesland, who acquired the surname of Prester John, and was the reputed author of an absurd legendary history of Charlemagne's expedition into the East.—*Suffred. de Script. Fris.*

ABLE or ABEL (THOMAS) a divine of Oxford, who became domestic chaplain to Queen Catharine (of Arragon) on whom, it is said, he bestowed lessons in music and the languages. Able had the courage to write a tract against the legality of the divorce from his patroness so anxiously desired by Henry, entitled "De non dissolvendo Henrici et Catharinae Matrimonio." In 1534, he was attainted of misprision of treason, for taking part in the imposture of Elizabeth Barton, the holy maid of Kent, and sentenced to close imprisonment. Finally, so abundant were the snares in the way of the opponents of Henry, that he was hanged, drawn and quartered, in 1540, for refusing the oath of supremacy.—*Biog. Brit.*

ABNEY (SIR THOMAS) an able and upright alderman of London, chosen mayor and representative in parliament for the city, in the year 1700. He had a principal share in founding the Bank of England, of which he became a director. He is now, however, best known as the steady friend of Isaac Watts, who resided with him for several years at Stoke Newington. Sir Thomas died in 1722, aged 83.—*Hist. of Stoke Newington.*

ABRABANEL (ISAAC) a highly celebrated Jewish rabbi, was born at Lisbon, A. D. 1437, of a family which pretended to trace its descent from King David. He was in great credit at the court of Alphonso V king of Portugal, but experienced a reverse under his successor John, being accused of a plot against the state, which obliged him to take refuge in Castile. Here he commenced his commentary on the

books of the Old Testament after which, he was employed by Ferdinand and Isabella, for eight years, until the Jews were expelled in 1492, when he and his family took their departure with the rest. He retired to Naples, and by his address acquired the good graces of the Kings Ferdinand and Alphonso, until the latter was driven out by Charles VIII of France. He then retired to Corfu, and finally to Venice, where, by his singular prudence and talents, he also obtained protection and public employment. He carried on his literary labours in all these situations, and died at Venice in the year 1508, aged 71, leaving three sons, all of whom became more or less distinguished. Such was the esteem in which this rabbi was held, his funeral was celebrated at Padua with great pomp, not only by the heads of his own tribes, but by Christians, being attended by many noble Venetians. The talents of Abrabanel were of the first order: some critics even rank him before the famous Maimonides. The Jews regard him as a triumphant opponent of Christianity; but setting aside controversy, all esteem him as a subtle, clear, learned, and honest commentator. "His great weakness," says Bayle, "was his sensibility to the persecutions of the Jews, of which he bore a considerable part." This may not justify the arguments which were produced under such an accumulation of indignant feeling; but it may surely excuse them. Moreover, the enmity to Christianity displayed by Abrabanel did not extend to his department, which was mild and obliging. His works are—1. "Commentaries on several Books of the Old Testament;" 2. "A Genealogical History, from Adam;" 3. "On Prophecy and Ezekiel's Vision, against Maimonides;" 4. "A Treatise on the Predictions concerning the Messiah;" 5. "A Treatise on future Rewards and Punishments;" 6. "A Rabbinical History of the Works of the Creation;" with various other productions, which show a profound knowledge of the Hebrew Scripture and great general learning.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

ABRADATES, a King of Susa, rendered memorable by conjugal affection. His wife Panthea being taken prisoner by Cyrus, that conqueror treated her with great courtesy, and returned her to her husband. This generosity so impressed Abradates, that he immediately joined Cyrus with his forces; but unfortunately falling in the first battle in which he engaged in his behalf, his devoted wife slew herself upon his body.—*Curop. Xenophon.*

ABRAHAM (USQUE) a Portuguese Jew, who published, in 1533, a Spanish translation of the Bible, which is exceedingly scarce.—*Moreri.*

ABRAMS (Miss). There were two celebrated English singers of this name, who took distinguished parts in the concerts of ancient music, at their original institution in 1776. The eldest will be long remembered as the composer of the popular air adapted to M. G. Lewis's celebrated ballad of Crazy Jane.

ABRESCH (FRED. LOUIS) an able critic and Greek scholar, was born at Hamburg in

1699, and died rector of the college of Zwol, Overysse, in 1782. His principal works are "Scholia on the Greek Authors," which are much esteemed.—*Univ. Hist. Dictionary.*

ABSTEMIUS (LAWRENCE) born at Macerata, in the territory of Ancona, towards the close of the fifteenth century. He was well versed in the Belles Lettres, of which he was professor at Urbino, as also librarian to Duke Guido Ubaldo. He is chiefly known by his work, entitled "Hecatomythium," or hundred fables, which have been frequently printed with those of Æsop, Phædrus, Babrius, Avienus, &c. He assumes, like La Fontaine, much licence in this collection, as several of his fables attack the clergy, and partake of the nature of the tale. He is also author of a scarce book on some obscure passages in Ovid.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

ABUBEKER, the immediate successor of Mahomet, and the first who bore the name of caliph, signifying both vicar and successor. He was father-in-law to the prophet, who married his daughter Ayesha, whence his subsequent name, Abubeker, or "Father of the Virgin," having been previously called Abdulcaaba. Abubeker, who possessed all the primitive simplicity of the early followers of Mahomet, was by no means anxious for the dignity of succeeding him; but the great service he had done the prophet by his early countenance, added to the fact of having been his sole companion in the celebrated flight to Mecca, very naturally led to his election. Nothing could exceed the simplicity and modesty of Abubeker in his elevation; yet, although no warrior, during the two years of his reign that career of conquest began which was destined to produce such a change of fortune in a large portion of the globe. This caliph was 61 when he assumed the dignity, and died at the age of 63. Abubeker first collected the scattered verses of the koran, and divided them into chapters.—*D'Herbelot.*

ABUDAHER, a leader of the Karmatians, an unbelieving sect of Arabians, which sprang up in the third century of the Hegira, and having gradually become powerful in the early part of the fourth, profaned and laid waste Mecca, and murdered 1700 pilgrims within the very walls of the Caaba. This sacrilege, in the estimation of the devout Moslem, is the greatest misfortune that ever befel his religion. Abudaher carried away the celebrated black stone; but it was subsequently ransomed, or returned.—*D'Herbelot.*

ABULFARAGIUS (GREGORY) a learned physician, and prelate of the Jacobites; a native of Malatia, in Armenia, where he was born in the year 1226. It is doubted by some authors whether he ever acquired any reputation as a physician, as he took orders at the early age of twenty, became bishop of Lacabena in 1247, and some years afterwards, primate of the Jacobites. Although a Christian, his fame was so great, that several Mahometans overcame their scruples to study under him. Abulfaragius was a multifarious writer, but is chiefly known by "An Abridgment of Universal History," from the beginning of the world to his own time, which was published with a Latin

Version by Dr Pococke, in 1663, 2 vols. 4to. Oxford. He died in 1234.—*Un. Biog.*

ABULFAZEL, vizier to the celebrated Mogul emperor Akbar, by whose command he wrote a history of his reign, as also the famous geographical and statistical account of the Mogul empire, intitled "Ayeen Akberry." The latter was translated into English by Francis Gladwin, Esq, in 3 vols. 4to. Calcutta, 1785-6. Abul Fazel was basely assassinated in 1604, at the instigation, as it is said, of the heir apparent, who was jealous of his talents and celebrity.—*Ibid.*

ABULFEDA (ISMAEL) Prince or Emir of Hamah in Syria, and a celebrated Arabian geographer and historian, was born at Damascus in the year 1275, and succeeded his brother A. D. 1320. His principal works are—"Tkvim al Boldaan," or "Geographical Canons;" and "Al Mokhtasser, Fi Akbar Albaschar," or Universal History. The labours of Abulfeda are highly esteemed, and have been abstracted and translated by writers of considerable eminence. His geographical work was translated into Latin by Grævius, and published with notes in London, 1650; and various other parts of his geography have been rendered into Latin by Muratori, Kochler, Michaelis, Eickhorn, and others. Gagnier published that portion of his history which relates to the life of Mahomet, in folio, Oxford, 1725; and the late professor White, in his edition of Pococke's "Specimen Historiæ Arabum," Oxford, 1806, gives likewise several chapters from Abulfeda.—*Moreri. Un. Hist. Dict.*

ABULGAZI (BAYADUR) Kahn of Kharasm, was born in the year 1605. He was the fourth of seven brothers, and was descended, both by father and mother, from Zingis Kahn. He began to reign at the age of forty, and reigned twenty years as a warlike and able prince, with great reputation. He then resigned the sovereignty to his son, and occupied himself in his retirement in writing "A Genealogical History of the Tartars," which, being incomplete at his death, was finished by his successor. The manuscript of this curious work falling into the hands of some Swedish officers during their imprisonment in Siberia, was brought to Europe, and translated first into Russian, and subsequently into German by Count Strahlenberg. A French version was printed at Leyden in 1726.—*Ibid.*

ACACIUS, bishop of Amida, or Constance, who sold the church plate, &c. to redeem and send home the Persian prisoners taken in the war between Theodosius the younger and Varraus's King of Persia. This benevolence so astonished the latter, that he requested to see the worthy bishop; which interview happily led to a peace, and thus a war, kindled by the intemperance of one prelate (see ABDAS) was terminated by the charity of another.—*Du Pin. Moreri.*

ACADEMUS, a citizen of Athens in the time of Theseus, who gave his name to the grove that formed the school of philosophy called after it. Three sects of philosophers sprang out of the academy, at the head of the

first of which was Plato; his successor ANAXILAS is deemed the founder of the second academy, and Carneades the chief of the third. (See their respective articles).—*Plut.*

ACCIUS (LUCIUS) a Latin tragic poet, who was born in the year of Rome, 584. He founded his tragedies on the Greek model, and apparently on the same catastrophes; which led to an opinion that he was chiefly a translator. One of his dramas, however, was on the expulsion of Tarquin, a Roman subject; and he was also the author of two comedies, entitled "The Wedding," and "The Merchant." Some miscellaneous poems and annals in verse are also given to Accius, but of all these there only remain a few fragments collected by Robert Stephens. Horace styles Accius, "altus," elevated; and Ovid, "animosus," spirited: strength and vigour seem to have formed his chief characteristics. Cicero was well acquainted with Accius.—*Vossius. Moreri.*

ACCOLTI (BENEDICT) an Italian lawyer, was born at Florence in 1415, and succeeded Poggio as secretary to that republic, in 1450. He was highly distinguished by the Popes Leo X, Adrian VI, and Clement VII, the latter of whom made him a cardinal. From his proficiency in the Latin tongue, he was entitled the Cicero of the age. He wrote a treatise, "De Præstantiâ Virorum sui Œvi," Parma, 12mo. 1639, in which he compares the ancients with the moderns, and asserts the equality of the latter. He also wrote a valuable work in Latin, "On the War carried on by the Christians against the Barbarians for the recovery of Christ's Sepulchre," 4to. Venice, 1532. This production was very serviceable to Tasso in the composition of his "Jerusalem Delivered." Accolti died in 1549. *Bernard Accolti*, son of the preceding, acquired great celebrity as a poet; his works were published at Florence in 1513. *Francis Accolti*, brother of Benedict, was a lawyer of distinguished eminence, wrote several learned legal commentaries and other treatises, and translated a part of the works of Chrysostom; but his great abilities were tarnished by his excessive parsimony. *Peter Accolti*, another son of Benedict Accolti, first studied law, but subsequently entered the church, and became cardinal, being the same cardinal (of Ancona) who composed the Papal Bull against Luther. He died in 1532.—*Moreri.*

ACCORSO or ACCURSIUS (FRANCIS) an eminent Italian lawyer, was born at Florence in 1182. Accorso is rendered famous by his "Perpetual Commentary," or "Great Gloss," in illustration of the code, the institutes, and the digests, in which all the opinions and decisions of preceding jurists are digested into one body, with the compiler's own annotations. The best edition of this laborious collection is that of Godefroi, in 6 vols. folio, Lyons, 1627. Accorso, who died rich in 1229, had a daughter, who read lectures in the university of Bologna. *Francis Accorso*, son of the above, and also an eminent professor of law, as the invitation of Edward I came to England in

1237, and read lectures at Oxford, but subsequently returned to Italy, where he died in 1321.—*Un. Biog.*

ACCORSO (MARIANGELO) a learned critic, and native of Aquila in Naples, flourished in the sixteenth century, and resided for a considerable time in the court of Charles V, by whom he was much esteemed. To an intimate acquaintance with the Greek and Latin, he added a considerable knowledge of modern languages, which rendered him one of the most erudite and ingenious critics of his day. He particularly distinguished himself by the diligence with which he sought and collated ancient manuscripts. His labours in that department are exhibited to great advantage in the first work which he sent to the press, entitled "Diatribæ in Ausonium, Solinum, et Ovidium." In 1538, he printed at Augsburg an edition of Aemilianus Marcellinus, as also the letters of Cassiodorus, with his treatise on the soul. In the "Corycinia," Rome, 1524, 4to. a poem of Accorso is printed, entitled "Protrepticon ad Corycium." He is also author of a ridicule on the affected antiquated Latin of several of his contemporaries, entitled "Osco, Volco, Romanoque Eloquentia interlocutoribus, dialogus ludis Romanis actus," &c. 1531, 8vo. Accorso has left a curious example of literary jealousy, in consequence of an unmerited accusation of plagiarism. In a fable called "Testudo," at the end of his "Diatribæ," is a formal oath or protestation, that he had not received the smallest assistance from the lucubrations of any other author, but that he had even expunged the thoughts of others from his works, although prior on his own part. Few modern authors will be disposed to follow his example; not to mention that such pure originality is both philosophically impossible, and opposed to the free play of the associative principle in the acquirement and delivery of ideas; a restraint for which mere originality would prove no compensation.—*Univ. Biog.*

ACHERI (LUKE D') a Benedictine of St Maur, born in 1609, who distinguished himself by his taste for antique research and the publication of scarce manuscripts, of which "The Spicelegium," a collection in 13 vols. quarto, 1653-1657, since republished in 3 vols. folio, 1725, forms a curious and prominent example. It contains historical pieces, chronicles, lives of saints, acts, charters, letters, &c. which had never before met the public eye. To the research of Acheri are also owing,—1. "The Epistle attributed to St Barnabas, 4to. 1645;" 2. "The Life and Works of Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, with the Chronicle of the Abbey of Bec, from 1304 to 1457;" 3. "Ascticorum, vulgo spiritualium opusculorum, quæ inter patrum opera reperiantur, Indiculus," quarto, 1648 and 1671; "The Life and Works of Guibert of Nogent," &c. &c. This laborious antiquary died at the abbey of St Germain-des-Près, in 1685, aged 76.—*Biog. Universelle.*

ACIDALIUS (VALLES) a learned German, was born at Wistock in Brandenburg, in

1567. He published Latin poems at the early age of seventeen, and proceeding from the universities of Germany to those of Italy, published an edition of Paterculus at Padua, and embraced the Roman Catholic religion. In 1594, he printed "Animadversions on Quintus Curtius," and died the following year, while his observations on Plautus were in the press. His philosophical remarks on Tacitus, Ausonius, and Quintilian, have also been printed. A dissertation, which made much noise in its time, entitled "Mulieres non esse Homines," a covered satire on the Socinians, was falsely attributed to Acidalius.—*Ibid.*

ACKERMANN (JOHN CHRISTIAN GOITLIEB) a native of Upper Saxony, and professor of medicine at Altdorff in Franconia, was born in 1756, studied under his father, and became an eminent physician and medical writer. His works are—1. "Institutiones Historiæ Medicinæ," 1792, 8vo.; 2. "A Manual of Military Medicine," in German, 2 vols. 8vo. 1794; 3. "The Life of J. C. Dippel," 1781. He also wrote the lives of the ancient Greek physicians, for Harle's new edition of Fabricius' Bibliotheca Græca.—*Ibid.*

ACONZIO or ACONTIUS (JAMES) a native of Trent, a philosopher, mathematician, and divine, originally of the Roman Catholic religion. Embracing the Protestant faith, he forsook his native country, and after passing some time in Switzerland, sought the patronage of Queen Elizabeth. To this sovereign, under the title of *Divæ Elizabethæ*, his principal work, "De Stratagematibus Satanae," (on the Stratagems of Satan) was dedicated. The object of this work was to promote good will and toleration, by reducing the essential dogmas of the Christian religion to a small number, and by establishing a reciprocal toleration among all sects. It is unnecessary to say, that for a plan of this philosophical nature, the religious world of the age of Elizabeth was by no means prepared, and in consequence Acontius and his book were assailed by various Protestant divines, both in England and on the continent, with extraordinary bitterness. He was not however without his supporters even at that time, while his memory and labours have had much justice done them at a later period. The most generally approved work of Acontius is intitled "De Methodo sive recta investigandarum," &c. (Basil, 1558) on the Method of studying the Sciences; which logical work is ably and neatly written. The following passage is a proof at once of good sense and foresight: "I perceive that it is my lot to live in an exceedingly cultivated age; and yet I do not so much fear the decisions of the present race of learned men, as I dread the rising light of a period still more cultivated than the present; for although the present century has produced, and still continues to produce, many eminent men yet I think I perceive before us a degree of knowledge and refinement beyond our present conceptions." This language is worthy the contemporary of Bacon: Bayle speaks very highly of this work. Another treatise by

Acotius, entitled "Ars muniendorum oppidorum," in Italian and Latin, was printed at Geneva in 1585. This calm and philosophical writer was a member of the Dutch congregation in Austin Friars; but being suspected of Arianism, he was called before Bishop Grindall; the result however has not been stated. The exact time of his death is unknown; but it is generally thought to have taken place in 1565. The *Stratagemata* of Acotius was printed at Basil 1563; again in 1610; and at Amsterdam in 1610. A French translation appeared at Delft in 1626.—*Bayle. Tiraboschi.*

ACOSTA (**JOSEPH**) a Spanish jesuit and missionary, was born about the year 1540 at Medina del Campo in Leon. He was several years employed in converting the Indians of South America, and became a provincial in the jesuits' college in Peru. In addition to treatises on the subject of his missionary labours and other subjects, he wrote in Spanish, and published on his return to Spain, "The Natural and Moral History of the Indies," octavo, 1591; which work was translated into French in 1600. Dr Robertson, and other elaborate writers on America, frequently refer to this writer, who died rector of the university of Salamanca in the year 1600.—*Moreri.*

ACOSTA (**URIEL**) a Portuguese, born at Oporto towards the close of the sixteenth century, and the member of a respectable family of Jewish origin, which had been led to embrace Christianity. In the first instance, he appears to have united great simplicity of character with an investigative spirit, and that enthusiastic turn of mind which implicitly follows the result of conviction, whatever the consequences. Brought up a Roman Catholic, in early life he is said to have been a strict observer of the ceremonies of that church; but, struck with what he deemed difficulties and inconsistencies, he gradually indulged doubts both of Roman Catholic authority and the divine origin of Christianity. This disposition to inquiry naturally led him back to a consideration of the religion of his forefathers, which, on a comparison with Christianity, he deemed the most satisfactory, and in consequence, at the age of two-and-twenty, determined to profess himself a Jew. It must be presumed that, from origin and connexion, a secret predilection for Judaism prevailed in the family, as Acosta induced his mother and two brothers to follow his example. The extreme rigour of the Portuguese laws against this species of relapse, and the rigid superintendence exercised over Christians of Jewish descent, rendered this family change exceedingly dangerous; and on this account the whole of them contrived to escape from Portugal, and seek refuge in Holland. This step could not be taken without considerable sacrifices; and among other advantages, Acosta himself forfeited a post of some profit. His sincerity therefore cannot be doubted; but, unfortunately for himself, he carried into the Jewish persuasion the same restless spirit of inquiry which had dissatisfied him with

Christianity. Induced to compare the customs and practices of the modern synagogues by the law of Moses, he ventured to request from the rabbis a dispensation as to certain observances which were not authorised by the law. This indulgence was of course refused; and Acosta braved excommunication, on the presumption that spiritual, unaided by temporal authority, was not very formidable. He soon found out, as various offending Irish Catholics have done since, that it is no trifling punishment to become the object of universal neglect and insult on the part of all with whom a high-spirited individual has been most connected. Acosta was treated with the grossest contumely by the whole tribe of Israel, and even his own brothers dared not address or salute him. This resentment was further excited by a piece which he wrote on the Sadducean theory, denying that the resurrection of the dead is supported by the law of Moses. An exhibition of scepticism so unequivocal enabled his Jewish persecutors to cite him before the civil court of Amsterdam, for the promulgation of an opinion inimical at once both to Judaism and Christianity; and for this offence he was imprisoned eight or ten days, fined 300 gilders, and his book was confiscated. Those who have studied the composition of human character, will not be surprised to hear that the next step of Acosta was to deny the authority of Moses, as he had previously done that of Christ. The resolution of this extraordinary man was however at last worn out; and after enduring the Jewish sentence of excommunication for fifteen years, he sacrificed his conscience to his interest, and signed a confession of his errors in the public synagogue. The result is not uninteresting. Being assiduously watched, he was detected in the inadvertent neglect of some ceremonial, again accused of infidelity, and prosecuted with the utmost rigour. Another sentence of excommunication was then passed upon him, which he endured for seven years, when he submitted to the most humiliating penance ever devised by intolerance and bigotry. Having a second time signed a public confession, his restoration to the synagogue was accompanied with the open infliction of thirty-nine stripes; after which he was laid on his back at the door, in order that all who came out might trample on him. The mortification produced by these indignities, some abatement of which he had probably expected, so worked upon the spirit of Acosta, that after attempting to shoot his principal adversary with a pistol which missed fire, he discharged another at himself, as some accounts say, in 1640, but according to others in 1647. The unhappy career of this unfortunate man shows the inutility of pursuing certain lines of inquiry without steady principles and a calm temperament. Acosta displayed considerable ingenuity against the persecution which he endured from the Jews, in their appeal to a Christian tribunal on account of his indifference to both religions; justly observing, that all their hatred was produced by his aban-

donment of their own, while they meanly sought to injure him through the indignation of others.

Life of Acosta. Bayle.

ACRON or ACRO (HELLENIUS) a scholiast of Horace, who lived in the seventh century. A copy of his notes, which were published in 1474, 4to. was sold at Dr Askew's sale. They were also reprinted at Venice, 1490, folio. His "Scholia" are likewise to be found in the edition of Horace, Basil, 1527, 8vo.—*Biog. Universelle.*

ACROPOLITA (GEO.) a Byzantine historian, who enjoyed the dignity of Logothete, or chancellor, to Michael Palæologus, in the thirteenth century. His "Historia Byzantina" was discovered in the East by Douza, and published in 1614; but the best edition is that of the Louvre, in Latin and Greek, folio, 1651. This work, which is the more valuable as the author describes what passed under his own observation, commences where Nicetas terminates, and comprehends the period from 1205 to the expulsion of the Latin emperors in 1261. Acropolita was a man of merit and an able mathematician. He died in 1233.—*Biog. Universelle.*

ACTUARIUS, a Greek physician of the thirteenth century, who distinguished himself by the analysis and employment of the milder cathartics and simple water. Henry Stephens printed a complete edition of his works, in folio, 1547; and another edition appeared at Leyden, 3 vol. 12mo. 1556.—*Moreri.*

ACUNA (CHRISTOPHER D') born at Burgos in Spain, 1597, became a jesuit in 1612, and subsequently a missionary in America. On his return to Spain, he published "Nuevo Descubrimiento de gran Rio de los Amazones;" A new account of the great river of the Amazons; Madrid, 4to. 1641. Of this work, all the copies were destroyed except two, one of which was translated into French by Gomberville, "Relation de la Riviere des Amazones," 4 vols. 12 mo. 1682. The narrative of Acuna is very curious, and it is accompanied by a dissertation that is not less so.—*Moreri.*

ADAIR (JAMES) serjeant at law, was born in London, and became eminent about the time that John Wilkes so equivocally, yet popularly, enacted the part of patriot. Mr Adair sided with the popular party, and in 1771 was chosen recorder of London, an office which he held for ten years. On the breaking out of the French revolution, Mr Adair, who deserted the whigs, was counsel for the crown in the state trials, and at the time of his death in 1798, chief justice of Chester. He published, anonymously, a pamphlet, intitled "Observations on the Power of Alienation in the Crown." 8vo. 1763.—*Gent. Mag.*

ADAIR (JAMES MARITTRICK) a physician and native of Scotland, who for several years practised at Bath, where he was quite as much distinguished for his querulous disposition as his medical skill, which was however deemed respectable. Among other persons with whom he disputed was the still more eccentric Philip Thicknesse. He was subsequently physician to the commander-in-chief and the colonial

troops in the island of Antigua. Dr Adair was the author of several medical tracts, as also of a pamphlet entitled "Unanswerable Objections against the Abolition of the Slave Trade," which, it need not be added, has been long ago adequately replied to. He died at an advanced age, at Harrowgate, in 1802.—*Un. Biography.*

ADAIR (JAMES) a trader and resident among the North American Indians for more than forty years. This gentleman published a singular work, entitled "The History of the American Indians, particularly those nations adjoining the Mississippi, East and West Florida, South Carolina, Georgia, and Virginia," 4to. 1775. He advances the curious opinion, that the North American Indians are descended from the Hebrews.—*Gent. Mag.*

ADALARD or ADELARD, born about the year 753, was the grandson of Charles Martel, and cousin german of Charlemagne, whose conduct, in regard to a divorce, so wounded his ideas of propriety, that he took the habit of a monk in the abbey of Corbie, of which he was subsequently made abbot. After the death of Charlemagne, he was banished on some unmerited suspicion by Louis the Meek, who however, at the end of five years, recalled him. The disposition of Adelard was peculiarly pious and meditative, and he exercised upon himself all the austerities which in those days assumed the character of devotion. He is however most distinguished for the foundation of a distinct abbey, called New Corbie, as a nursery for missionaries to convert the northern nations. Adalard promoted learning in his monasteries, being himself a distinguished scholar. His principal work was "A Treatise on the French Monarchy," some fragments of which are extant. The ancient statutes of his abbey of Corbie are in the fourth volume of D'Acheri's "Spicilegium."—*Dupin.*

ADALBERON, a celebrated archbishop of Rheims and chancellor of France, who distinguished himself, as a prelate and politician, under Lothaire, Louis V, and Hugh Capet. He was the son of Geoffry, Count of Ardennes, and possessed great firmness of mind and love of learning, which he much encouraged in his diocese. Several of his letters are among those of Gerbert, afterwards Sylvester II. He died in 938.—*Adalberon (Ascelinus)* was ordained Bishop of Laon in 977, by the preceding. He was an ambitious prelate and servile courtier, but is only mentioned here as the author of a satirical poem in 430 hexameter verses, dedicated to King Robert, of which Adrian Valois gave an edition, in 1663, 8vo. It contains some curious points of history. This prelate died in 1030.—*Biog. Universelle.*

ADAM (ALEXANDER) a learned school master and grammarian, was born at Rafford in the county of Moray, 1741, of humble parents, who however contrived to give him a good education. In 1761 he became assistant master of the high school of Edinburgh, and in 1771, head master of the same, when a dispute arose between him and the under masters, in consequence of his endeavours to introduce

a new Latin grammar of his own, instead of that of Ruddiman. The difference being referred to Dr Robertson, principal of the university, he decided in favour of Ruddiman. Dr Adam's work was published in 1772, under the title of "The Principles of Latin and English Grammar." It possesses considerable merit, especially in the estimation of those who are of opinion that the grammars of both languages should be taught at the same time. Dr Adam also compiled a "Summary of Geography and History," 1794, 8vo.; "Roman Antiquities," 1791, 8vo.; "Classical Biography;" and an abridged dictionary, entitled "Lexicon Linguae Latinae Compendiarium," 8vo.; all of which are much esteemed in relation to education. Dr Adam, who loved liberty, incurred some censure at the commencement of the French Revolution for letting his sympathies in favour of Gallic freedom become evident to his scholars. The weight of his character however bore him up. He died of apoplexy in 1809, aged 68, and was honoured with a public funeral.—*Life of Dr Adam, Edin. 3vo. 1810.*

ADAM (of Bremen) canon of the cathedral of Bremen, lived towards the end of the eleventh century. There remains of this author—1. an Ecclesiastical History in four books, which treats of the propagation of the Christian Faith in the North, entitled "Historia Ecclesiastica Ecclesiarum Hamburgensis et Bremensis, ab Anno 783, ad Ann 1072," Copenhagen, 1579, 4to. and Helmstadt, 1670, 8vo.; and 2. "Chronographia Scandinavia," 1615, 8vo. The latter production was reprinted at Leyden under the title of "De Situ Daniæ et reliquarum, trans Daniam Regionum natura." Adam employed his whole life in the functions of his office as a missionary, and in the compilation of his history. The time of his death is unknown.—*Moreri.*

ADAM (LAMBERT SIGEBERT) an eminent French sculptor, born at Nancy, Feb. 10, 1700, was also the son of a sculptor of considerable note. He received his first instructions from his father, and after passing four years at Paris, proceeded as a royal pensionary to perfect himself in Italy, where he remained ten years. He finished, while in Italy, several considerable works, one of which was the restoration of the mutilated group of the family of Lycomedes, discovered by Cardinal Polignac in the ruins of the villa of Marius. He returned to Paris in 1733, and was extensively employed in palaces and gardens, one of the most celebrated of his works being the groupe of the "Seine and Marne," for the cascade of St Cloud. In 1737 he was elected a member of the French academy, and exhibited on his admission a "Neptune calming the Waves." He subsequently executed the groupe of "Neptune and Amphitrite" for Versailles, for which, besides the stipulated price, he obtained a pension of 500 livres. One of his most admired productions is a figure of St Jeromo at St Roch. In all his pieces he exhibits genius, but occasionally alloyed by deficiency in taste, owing to the then prevalent tendency to con-

found the provinces of painting and sculpture. In 1754 he published "Recueil de Sculptures Antiques Grecques et Romaines," folio, for which he made designs. He died of an apoplexy in 1759.—*D'Argenville, Vies de Jam. Sculp.*

ADAM (NICHOLAS SEBASTIAN) brother of the foregoing, was born at Nancy in 1705, and also studied under his father at Paris and at Rome. After a residence of nine years in Italy, he returned to Paris, and was admitted into the academy, on which occasion he exhibited his model of the "Promethens chained," the statue from which was not finished until 1763, when the King of Prussia offered 30,000 francs for it; Adam said that it was executed for the king his master, and no longer his own property. He died in 1778, in his seventy-fifth year, with a reputation not inferior to that of his brother, and highly respected for the integrity and mildness of his character.—A younger brother, *Francis Gaspard*, also attained eminence as a sculptor, but none of his works are recorded.—*Ibid.*

ADAM (MELCHIOR) a German biographer, who lived in the 17th century, was a native of Silesia, and educated in the college of Brieg, where he became a firm Calvinist. In due time he was appointed rector of a college at Heidelberg, where he published his first volume of "Illustrious Men," in the year 1615. This volume consists of poets, philosophers, writers on polite literature, historians, &c. A second, treating of divines, was printed in 1619; a third followed, of lawyers; and a fourth, of physicians: the last two were published in 1620. All the learned men here treated of flourished in the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth centuries, and were either Germans or Flemings; while the divines are exclusively Protestant. An additional volume however, containing the lives of twenty divines of other countries, was subsequently published separately. Bred a Calvinist, he is deemed partial by the Lutheran Germans, who consider his selection of names to be very injudicious and unfair. His biographical labours were collected into one volume folio at Frankfurt, under the title of "Dignorum laude Vidorum, quos musa vetat mori, immortalitas." He wrote several other works, but is chiefly known by his biography, which, although not very ably written, has been much used in every subsequent collection.—*Moreri. Bayle.*

ADAM (NICHOLAS) a French grammarian, born at Paris in 1716, was many years professor in the college of Lisieux. Through the patronage of the Duke of Choiseul, he resided at Venice as charge d'affaires for France nearly twelve years, and on his return published various elementary works on grammar, which procured him considerable reputation:—1. "La vraie manière d'apprendre une langue quelconque, vivante ou morte, par le moyen de la langue Française," 1787, 5 vols. 8vo. This work, which includes a French, Italian, Latin, English, and German grammar, has often been reprinted. 2. "Les quatre chapitres de la Caïson, de l'Amour de Soi; de l'Amour du Prochain, de la Vertu," &c. 8vo. 1780. 11:

died in 1792, with the character of an able and amiable man.—*Biog. Universelle.*

ADAM (ROBERT) architect, was born in 1728 in the town of Kirkaldy, Fifeshire, North Britain: he was the second son of Mr William Adam of Maryburgh, an architect of considerable reputation. Mr Adam was educated at the university of Edinburgh, where he formed distinguished literary connexions, and followed up his studies by all the advantages which a free access to the most approved models of elegance, both at home and on the continent, could ensure to him. As he advanced in life, too, he formed friendships and intimacies of the highest consequence, so that his attainment of eminence in his profession was peculiarly rapid and easy. On his return from Italy, in the year 1762, he was appointed architect to the king; an office which he held for six years, when he resigned it to become a member for Kinrossshire in the British parliament. In 1764 he published the result of his researches at the Emperor Dioclesian's villa at Spalatro in Venetian Dalmatia, in one large volume in folio, entitled "Ruins of the Palace of the Emperor Dioclesian, at Spalatro in Dalmatia," which production is enriched with seventy-one ably executed plates. In conjunction with his brother, James Adam, he now engrossed the business of the nobility and gentry, both in the construction of many modern edifices and in the embellishment of ancient mansions. In 1773 the brothers published "The Works of R. and J. Adam" in numbers. The noble improvement called the Adelphi (brothers) was their work, the name being adopted in reference to their fraternal connexion. So great was the professional lead taken by the subject of this article, that in the space of one year before his death he designed eight great public works, besides twenty-five private buildings; exhibiting so much variety in style and tasteful composition, that his character as an architect might have rested on them alone. Neither was his genius confined to the strict line of his profession; his numerous drawings in landscape have merited and obtained the highest praise. He died at his house in Albemarle-street, March 3, 1792, and was buried on the 10th of the same month in Westminster Abbey; his brother James, who was also very eminent as an architect, and the designer of Portland-place, survived him about two years and a half, dying October 17, 1794. *Un. Biog. Dict.*

ADAMS (JOHN), second President of the United States of America, and a political writer of considerable reputation, was born at Braintree in Massachusetts, October 19, 1735, being a descendant from one of the families which founded that colony. Before the Revolution he had attained great eminence as a lawyer, and published an essay "On Canon and Feudal Law." On the breach with the mother country, Mr Adams, along with most natives of leading reputation and influence, espoused the colonial cause, and employed his pen with great activity. He did not however act an extreme part, and even lost some credit with

the more violent of his party for underta' in the cause of Captain Preston, who was tried for his life for firing on a tumultuous assemblage of people, and—owing in a great measure to the spirit and eloquence of his advocate—acquitted. Being among the first to perceive the impossibility of a cordial reconciliation with Great Britain, he was one of the principal promoters of the memorable resolution passed July 4, 1776, declaring the American States free, sovereign, and independent. He subsequently proceeded with Dr Franklin to the court of France, in order to negotiate that treaty of peace and alliance which the Bourbon family have ever since had so much reason to remember. He was afterwards nominated plenipotentiary to Holland, and materially contributed to hasten a rupture between the United Provinces and Great Britain. Lastly, he was employed in negotiating a general peace at Paris, and was the first ambassador received by this country from America after it was effected. Mr Adams also took a great share, in conjunction with Washington, Hamilton, and other federal leaders, in forming the present constitution of the United States, in 1787, when General Washington was elected president and Mr Adams vice-president. On the breaking out of the French revolution the popular mind in America very naturally sympathised with the feelings which led to it; and in consequence the people exhibited some distaste to the more aristocratical and conservative parts of their own constitution. This manifestation of feeling induced Mr Adams to undertake his work, entitled "A Defence of the Constitution of Government of the United States of America," 1787-8, 3 vols. 8vo. which he afterwards re-published with the title of "History of the Principal Republics." This work exhibits an endeavour to investigate into the most eligible distribution of powers and functions in a state, in order to secure the highest degree of freedom and happiness. With some bias towards a preconceived theory, it is a sensible and able production. On the re-appointment of General Washington to the presidency, Mr Adams was again chosen vice-president; and on the retirement of that eminent character, was elected his successor in preference to Mr Jefferson. At the conclusion of his presidency Mr Adams retired from public life, with the character of an able, active, independent, and upright statesman, even among those whose party views were opposed to his opinions.—[Strange to say, his death was so formally announced as having taken place October 2, 1802, that we had abridged, from the Universal Dictionary, in 32 volumes (1812) the foregoing account, which may as well stand, although Mr Adams is still living in retirement at a very advanced age.]—Since the retreat of Mr Adams, however, the distinction between federalist and democrat has become much less prominent, owing to a considerable relaxation in party spirit on both sides; so that the recent election is not considered as a triumph by either. It may be as well to observe, th-

some American journalists place the date of Mr Adams' birth earlier than 1735, and make him fourteen years older.—*Morse's Geog.*

ADAMS (JOSEPH) a physician, who was brought up by his father, an apothecary in Bread-street, to his own profession; but who, in 1796, obtained a diploma from Aberdeen and proceeded to Madeira, where he practised several years; and on his return in 1805 was elected physician to the Small Pox Hospital. He died in 1818 of an accidental fall, aged 62. He is mentioned as author of "Observations on Morbid Poisons;" "A Tract on the Cancerous Breast;" "An Inquiry into the Laws of Epidemics;" "An Account of Maderia;" "A Treatise on the Hereditary Peculiarities of the Human Race;" "A Manual on Vaccination;" "Life and Doctrines of John Hunter;" "A Treatise on Epilepsy;" and various miscellaneous papers in medical and other journals.—*Gent. Mag.*

ADAMS (WILLIAM) a divine of the Establishment, born at Shrewsbury in 1707, was a prebendary at Gloucester, and in the enjoyment of other preferment. He was the friend of Dr Johnson, and besides a volume of sermons, wrote "An Answer to Hume's Essay on Miracles."—*Univ. Dictionary.*

ADAMSON (PATRICK) a Scottish divine, was born at Perth, in the year 1536, and studied at the university of St Andrews, of which see he subsequently became archbishop. On leaving the university he assumed the humble but useful occupation of a schoolmaster at a village in Fife, and was put into the road of preferment by a neighbouring gentleman, who sent him with his son to France, in the capacity of tutor. On the birth of a son to Mary queen of Scots, Adamson, who happened to be at Paris, thought he could do nothing better than publish a Latin poem on the occasion, in which he styled the infant James "most serene and noble prince of Scotland, England, France, and Ireland." This imprudence gave so much offence, that the author was confined for six months. During the massacre of St Bartholomew, Adamson escaped the general slaughter by lying concealed in a public inn for seven months, the master of which was thrown from the roof of his own house, at the age of seventy, for harbouring a heretic. During his concealment he turned the Book of Job into Latin verse, and in the preface to this work he narrates the foregoing atrocious circumstance. In 1573 he returned to Scotland, took orders, and became minister of Paisley. Being nominated in the commission for settling the jurisdiction and policy of the Scottish church, his zeal for episcopacy was rewarded with the primacy; an exaltation which naturally excited Presbyterian jealousy in the highest degree. The general assembly began by requiring him to submit to an examination, and then forbade the chapter of St Andrews to elect him; a mandate which was not obeyed, although he was not confirmed in his see until the assembly had sanctioned the validity of his election. The animosity to him however still continued, and in consequence of his taking, while suffer-

ing from a painful disease, some remedy from the hands of an old woman, the persecuted prelate was accused of dealing with witches, and to the equal discredit of religion, humanity, and common sense, the poor woman, after an imprisonment of four years, was burnt for witchcraft. From this species of persecution the archbishop was temporarily delivered by the favour of James, who sent him ambassador to the court of Queen Elizabeth, where, by the tenor of his mission and general conduct, he still further exasperated the Presbyterian leaders at home. On his return to Edinburgh, in 1584, he brought forward several acts in favour of episcopacy; but the presbytery proving triumphant, he was first excommunicated and then tried by the general assembly, under various acts of accusation, one of which was that, contrary to a law then existing in Scotland, he had married the earl to the countess of Huntley without requiring a confession of faith. The miserable prelate was now deserted even by James, who granted the revenue of his see to the duke of Lennox; so that, goaded by abject poverty, he wretchedly submitted to deliver to the assembly a formal recantation of his views in regard to church government; a humiliation which produced him nothing, as he was supported to the last by charitable contribution, and terminated his unhappy life in the year 1599. He was an eloquent preacher, but possessed not sufficient intrepidity for the arduous part which he aspired to play, or to enable him to stem the unrelenting rigour with which he was crushed to the earth by the stronger spirits opposed to him. His works were printed in a quarto volume, London, 1619, besides which he wrote several theological tracts, together with what has been deemed a comparatively candid history of his own times, which has never been published.—*Biog. Brit.*

ADANSON (MICHAEL) an eminent French naturalist, of Scottish extraction, was born at Aix in Provence, in April 1727. He was educated at the university of Paris, where he gave proofs of uncommon application; and appearing much younger than he really was in consequence of the smallness of his stature, his success in carrying off the university prizes excited considerable mirth. The celebrated naturalist, Needham, happening to be present at one of these examinations, presented Adanson with a microscope; and to this accident is attributed his first bias towards natural history. His parents intended him for the church, and had even procured him a prebend; but his thirst for general science induced him to resign it, and in 1748 he made a voyage to Senegal, the unhealthy character of which had prevented its being visited by preceding naturalists. Here he made a vast collection of specimens, which he classed in a manner that he deemed an improvement on the systems of Tournefort and Linnæus. He also extended his enquiries to the climate, geography, and manners of the people; and the result of his labours appeared in his "Histoire Naturelle de Senegal," 4to, 1757, of which an ill-executed abridgment was

published in London, 8vo, 1759. Soon after his return from Senegal he was elected a corresponding member of the academy of sciences, and was much esteemed, but might not have been able to persevere in these studies, except by the generous assistance of M. de Bombarde, a liberal patron of science. Thus aided, in 1763 he published his "Familles des Plantes," 2 vols. 8vo. an enlarged and improved edition of which appeared some years after. He subsequently laid down the plan of an immense general work upon natural history, for which undertaking however he failed in securing the expected patronage of Louis XV. Of an active and speculative turn of mind, in 1753 he laid before the French East India Company the plan of a colony on the coast of Africa, where all sorts of colonial produce might be raised without enslaving the negroes. This scheme was not attended to; but in 1760, when the English became possessed of Senegal, they made him a liberal offer to communicate his plan, which he patriotically declined to do. He also refused invitations to Spain and Russia on the part of Charles IV and Catharine II, and being appointed royal censor in 1759, from the emoluments of this place, that of academician, and several successive pensions, he might have rendered himself easy in his circumstances, but for his profuseness in the collection of materials for the great work which was always uppermost in his imagination. By stripping him of his places therefore, the Revolution reduced him to absolute poverty; so that when, on the formation of the Institute, he was invited to become a member, he answered that he could not accept the invitation, as he "had no shoes." The minister of the interior then procured him a pension, on which he subsisted until his death in 1806. He left behind him a great number of manuscripts, and the character of an indefatigable student of Nature, but somewhat over tenacious and self conceited. He considered himself the rival of Linnæus, and Haller thought him worthy to be so.—*Biog. Universelle*.

ADDISON (LANCELOT) an English divine, was born at Crosby Ravensworth in Westmorland, in 1632, and from Appleby school was removed to Queen's College, Oxford. In 1658 he was chosen one of the Terræ Filii; but his attachment to the Stuarts having led him in his oration to satirise the then depositories of power, he was compelled to ask pardon on his knees. He soon after quitted Oxford, and lived retired until the Restoration, when he accepted the chaplaincy of the garrison of Dunkirk, and subsequently that of Tangier. Returning to England, he was made chaplain to the King, and soon after obtained the living of Milston in Wilts, with a prebend in the cathedral of Salisbury. In 1683 he was promoted to the deanery of Lichfield, and died in 1703. Dean Addison is the author of—1. "A Description of West Barbary," 8vo. 1671; 2. "An Account of the Present State of the Jews," 1677; 3. "The Life of Mahomet, 8vo, 1678.—*Biog. Brit.*

ADDISON (JOSEPH.) The bearer of this

name, so highly celebrated in English literature, was the son of Dr Addison, the subject of the foregoing article. He was born May 1, 1672, at his father's rectory, Milston, Wilts. After receiving the rudiments of education at home, at Salisbury, and at Lichfield, he was removed to the charter-house, then under the guidance of Dr Ellis, where he contracted his first intimacy with Mr afterwards Sir Richard Steele. At the age of fifteen he was entered of Queen's College, Oxford, where he soon became distinguished for the ardour with which he cultivated classical literature, and for his skill in Latin poetry. His poems in the latter language he appears to have highly valued, as he himself collected the second volume of "The Musæ Anglicanæ," in which they were inserted. In the lighter of these efforts, a vein of that humour is discernible, for which he afterwards became so celebrated. It was not until his twenty-second year that he published any thing in English, when he sent out a copy of verses addressed to Dryden, which attracted considerable attention. His next production was a version of the fourth *Georgic*, which the same venerable poet highly commended. The able discourse on the *Georgics*, which is prefixed to Dryden's translation, rapidly followed; and various minor pieces continued to flow from his pen, until at length in 1695 he ventured to address a complimentary poem, on one of the campaigns of King William, to the lord keeper Somers, who procured for him a pension from the crown of 300*l.* per annum, to enable him to travel. In 1701 he wrote his epistolary poem from Italy, addressed to lord Halifax, which is by many esteemed the most elegant and finished of his poetical productions. On his return home he published his travels, which he addressed to lord Somers. This work was somewhat neglected in the first instance, but subsequently, as a classical and scholastic tour, became exceedingly popular. The death of king William deprived Mr Addison of the benefit of a small appointment as a confidential resident about the person of prince Eugene, then commanding for the Emperor in Italy, as also of his pension; so that on his return to England he found all his patrons displaced, and himself in a state approaching to indigence. This depression was happily not lasting; for lord Godolphin applying to lord Halifax to recommend to him a poet capable of celebrating the recent splendid victory of Marlborough at Blenheim, the latter named Addison, who produced his celebrated poem, "The Campaign," for which he was rewarded with the place of commissioner of appeals, in succession to Mr Locke. From this time he rapidly increased in consequence in 1705 he attended lord Halifax in his mission to Hanover, and in the succeeding year was made under-secretary of state. These employments did not engross him from the pursuit of literature; for while Steele attributed to him some of the best scenes in the comedy of "The Tender Husband," he composed and published the opera of "Rosamond," in order to discover if English poetry could not be made

compatible with that species of entertainment. Rosamond however failed on the stage, owing it is said to a defect of musical merit in the composer. When the marquis of Wharton was appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland, Mr Addison attended him as secretary, and was made keeper of the records of Birmingham tower, with an increased salary of £300 per annum. During the absence of his friend in Ireland, Steele commenced his *Tatler*, the first number of which appeared April 22, 1709, and it is scarcely necessary to add, that Addison became a distinguished coadjutor. These pleasant papers became the precursors of a body of writing which, although not absolutely English in origin, has become essentially so in tone, spirit, effect, and social adaptation. Neither La Bruyere in France, whose labours were congenial, nor Casa nor Castiglione in Italy, all of whom preceded the *Tatler*, opened a field of observation at once so diversified and comprehensive, so important and yet familiar. The French and Italian writers confine themselves more to manners; the English unite, with an inculcation of decorum and the minor morals, the noblest lessons both for the heart and understanding—and that by a plan admixive of all the piquancy of wit and waywardness of humour. It may indeed be safely asserted, that much of the moral discrimination and practical good sense of the middle ranks of England are attributable to the timely prevalence of these very happy literary vehicles for general instruction and amusement. The assistance of Addison in the *Tatler* was considerable; for Steele, with great modesty, describes himself in the situation of a weak prince, who calls in a powerful auxiliary to his own annihilation. The ascendant character of Addison has induced many critics to credit Sir Richard too literally; for while destitute of the fine tact and eminently rigid keeping of the former, nothing can be more free, spontaneous, and felicitous than the greater part of the humorous sketching of Steele, however inferior in gravity and pathos. Two months after the cessation of the *Tatler* on March 1, 1711, the *Spectator* was undertaken, upon a more regular plan under the same happy auspices, in which memorable production the labours of Addison are distinguished by one of the letters composing the word *Clio*. Of this admirable and highly popular work, twenty thousand numbers were sometimes sold in a day. It ended on the 6th September 1712; and when laid down, another periodical work commenced under the same title, in which Addison took a share; but as the encouragement was not great it soon terminated. “*The Guardian*” followed, to which he also freely contributed. While allying to the share taken by Addison in periodical labours, it may be proper to observe, that he is generally esteemed the author of several numbers of the “*Whig Examiner*,” published in 1710, as a party paper opposed to the famous “*Tory Examiner*.” With kindred political views he also composed a short humorous piece in 1713, in exposure of the French Commerce Bill, entitled “*The late Trial and Conviction of Count Tariff*.” In the

same year was brought out the famous play of “*Cato*,” which he had commenced while on his travels, without any view to performance; but as the subject was deemed favourable to liberty and the principles of the Revolution, which were then much assailed both openly and covertly, he was prevailed upon to adapt it for the stage. The effect was extraordinary: both parties concurred in crying it up to the skies; the Whigs, as congenial with their genuine principles and sentiments; and the Tories as no way liable to the implied censure. To this play Pope wrote an admirable prologue, and Dr Garth a humorous epilogue. *Cato* ran thirty-five nights without interruption, received all sorts of poetical encomium, and the distinction of a furious critique by Dennis. The merit of this celebrated play is now estimated by quite another scale than is furnished either by the praise or the censure of its own days; and while passages are admired as oratorical and impressive, its dramatic pretension is at present altogether denied. After the death of Anne, Addison was again employed, being appointed secretary to the Lords Justices; and he subsequently visited Ireland a second time, as secretary to the earl of Sunderland. On the latter nobleman’s removal, he was made a lord of trade; and on the breaking out of the rebellion of 1715, wrote the most considerable of his political periodical works, entitled “*The Freeholder*,” in which the strife of party is very pleasantly softened by the admirable humour of the delineator of Sir Roger de Coverley. About this time too he published his admired poetical letter to Sir Godfrey Kneller, in which he so ingeniously adapts the heathen mythology to the English sovereigns, from Charles II to George I inclusive. In 1716 he married the countess of Warwick, which, owing to the jealous and tenacious spirit of the lady, proved a very unhappy match. In 1717 he was appointed one of the principal secretaries of state by Geo. I; but after holding the office for some time, resigned it on the plea of ill health, though unfitness for the duties of the situation is now known to have been the real cause. His intention at this time was to compose a “*Defence of the Christian Religion*,” a part of which work was published after his death, and is that known by the title of “*Addison’s Evidences*.” He also purposed to paraphrase the *Psalms of David*; but a long and painful relapse prevented the completion of these pious designs, and terminated his life at Holland House, Kensington, on the 17th June, 1719, in the commencement of the forty-eighth year of his age. When given over, Addison sent for his stepson, the young earl of Warwick, and grasping his hand, exclaimed impressively, “*See how a Christian can die*.” He left an only daughter by the countess of Warwick. Soon after his decease, an edition of his works was published by his intimate friend Tickel, in which, besides the productions already noticed, appeared several translations of *Ovid’s Metamorphoses*, and the admirable “*Dialogues on the Usefulness of Ancient Medals*.” Two papers, enti-

ted "The Old Whig," in defence of the celebrated bill for limiting the number of the peerage, which measure was vehemently attacked by Steele, were not included in this edition, but published separately. It is melancholy to remark that they treat his old friend and associate with very contemptuous asperity. Few men have received more praise than Addison, either as a moral or a literary character; and in both capacities much is due to him. Possessed of the qualities of discretion and self-government in the very highest degree, his career in society exhibits the eminence to which, in conjunction with high talents, they almost certainly conduct the individual who, like Addison, is favourably introduced to the world. His talents as a man of business and practical statesman have, with some appearance of reason, been denied; and indisputably the *caste* of his literary character seems altogether uncongenial with the bustling activity of office—a fact which may be admitted without subscribing to the hacknied notion of the unfitness of men of genius for active pursuits. Yet however the refined taste and bashful temperament of Addison might impede him on special occasions, it is evident that he possessed considerable weight and influence in the way of confidence and advice. It is highly to his honour that his character commanded great respect from opponents as well as confederates, and that he was on terms of friendship with the most eminent men on both sides. That political feelings should occasionally interrupt the cordiality of these intimacies is by no means so surprising as that, under many of the circumstances, they should have existed at all. Literary jealousy and some of the airs of minor patronage, have been attributed to Addison; and ably as Judge Blackstone, in the "Biographia Britannica," has refuted the unqualified statement of Ruffhead, it is to be feared that some jealousy of the rising fame of Pope had to do with the untimely appearance of "Tickel's Iliad." Whether the celebrated character of Atticus was altogether merited, is to be doubted; but the publication of those very severe lines by Pope, after the death of Addison, announces the opinion, if not the generosity, of their author. Addison's treatment of Steele is also liable to animadversion, especially his causing him to be arrested, which however is said to have been done to startle him out of a career of reckless imprudence. It is highly to the honour of Addison that, while fervent and zealous in his own religious views, he was very tolerant towards dissent, and even patronised the learned but eccentric Whiston. In his manners this eminent man was bashful and reserved, except among his more direct intimates, who were chiefly composed of literary men of Whig principles, who sought his friendship and protection, and among whom it is to be feared he indulged a predilection for the bottle, which is said to have latterly much affected his health. As a poet the fame of Addison is now altogether eclipsed, and he is held to amount to little more than a tasteful, ingenious, and elegant versifier. As a critic, too he is thought to exhibit no

great skill in analysis or reduction to principle, although generally unerring in the display of taste. All this however is of minor consequence, as his literary character is firmly supported by the exquisite humour, the chaste imagination, the accurate taste, the correct sentiment, and the graphic power, displayed in the "Spectator," to which merit is also to be added the formation of a style which is evidently the model of the most felicitous that has ever since been prevalent. On these celebrated papers his fame will securely rest while there remains among us sufficient taste to appreciate the skill that created the *De Coverleys*, the *Whimbles*, and the *Honeycombs*, or the pathos and imagination which inspired the noble allegory of *Pain and Pleasure*, the *Vision of Mirza*, the stories of *Marathon* and *Yaratilda*, of *Theodosius* and *Constantia*, of *Abdalla* and *Balsora*, &c. Addison's productions also form a conspicuous instance of the possibility of satire without personality, and of wit without ill-nature; and when it is considered that his literary talents were uniformly exercised in the cause of virtue and of social ease and decorum, it is impossible not to regard him as at once an honour to his country and a benefactor to mankind.—*Biog. Brit.*

ADELARD, a Benedictine monk of Bath in the early part of the 12th century, was a man of considerable learning and science for the period. He travelled for information into Egypt and Arabia, and translated Euclid's Elements from the Arabic into the Latin before any Greek copies had been discovered. He also translated an astronomical work from the Arabic, and was the author of a treatise on the seven liberal arts, and of several mathematical and medical treatises, which are still in MS in Corpus Christi and Trinity Colleges, Oxford.—*Hutton's Math. Dict.*

ADELUNG (JOHN CHRISTOPHER) a learned German grammarian and philologist, was born in 1734 at Spantekow in Pomerania. He finished his education at the University of Halle, and in 1759 was appointed professor of the Academy of Erfurt, which office however he soon relinquished and settled at Leipsic, where he was made librarian to the elector of Saxony in 1787, and where he died in 1806. Adelung executed for Germany what the Academy della Crusca and the French Academy accomplished for Italy and France, and Dr Johnson for England, by the completion of his "Grammatical and Critical Dictionary," Leipsic, 1774-1786, 5 vols. 4to; of which work new editions much enlarged appeared in 1793-1801. He also wrote "Glossarium manuale ad Scriptores mediæ et infimæ Latinitatis," Halle, 1772-1784; three German Grammars; a "Treatise on German Style," 2 vols. 8vo; "Supplements to Jæcher's Dictionary of Literary Men," 2 vols. 4to; "History of Human Folly, or Lives of the most celebrated Necromancers, Alchemists, Exorcists, Diviners," &c., a species of Cyclopædia in four parts, a work of great merit; "Essay on the History of the Civilization of Mankind;" "The History of Philosophy," 3 vols.; "Treatise on German Orthography,"

8vo; "The History of the Teutones, their Language and Literature, before the general Migration," 8vo; "Mithridate, or a Universal Table of Languages, with the Lord's Prayer in one hundred Languages," 8vo. Adelong, notwithstanding the extent and profundity of his literary labours, to which he afforded fourteen hours a day, was of a strong constitution and gay temperament. He was never married, but loved the pleasures of the table, and his cellar contained forty kinds of wine. He is highly esteemed in Germany for the great utility of his researches.—*Biog. Universelle*.

ADHELM, a learned prelate under the Saxon Heptarchy. He was of royal birth, being nephew to Ina king of Wessex, and was author of several poetical as well as polemical writings, an edition of which was published at Mayence in the beginning of the 17th century. William of Malmsbury, who wrote his life, relates that he was the first English author who composed in Latin, and also the first English poet. He died bishop of Sherborne in the year 709.—*Biog. Brit.*

ADLERFELT (GUSTAVUS) a Swedish historian of the time of Charles XII, whom he accompanied throughout his campaigns. He is much esteemed for the minuteness and accuracy with which he details the battles, &c. of his royal master, to whose suite he was personally attached, and of the whole of whose military operations he was an eyewitness till his death, which took place at the battle of Pultowa, so fatal to the Swedes, in 1709. It is not a little singular that his history is continued up to the very day when a cannon ball deprived him of life. A translation of this work into the French language was published by his son, thirty years after his father's death, in four duodecim volumes.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ADOLFATI, an Italian composer, author of several operas. His most effective production was a piece written in imitation of Marcello, in which he united two sorts of time in the same air, one consisting of two notes, the other of three. He was a scholar of Galuppi.—*Burney*.

ADOLPHUS (Count of Cleves) celebrated by the institution of the Order of *Fools* in 1380, which consisted of the principal noblemen of Cleves. Each of the companions wore a silver fool or jester on his mantle; and like other buffooneries of this class, religious ceremonies were mixed up with the mummery. This order has long ceased to exist.—*Biog. Universelle*.

ADRETS (FRANCIS DE BEAUMONT, Baron des) a Huguenot leader, of a cruel, fiery, and enterprising spirit, such as civil commotions bring into activity in all countries. Resentment to the duke of Guise led him to side with the Huguenot party in 1562, and he signalized himself by many able and daring exploits, the skill and bravery of which were soiled with the most detestable cruelty. It formed part of his amusement to devise strange punishments for his Catholic prisoners, some of whom he compelled to leap from the tops of towers on the points of pikes held below to receive them. Like other ruffians of this description, he would occasionally be capricious on the side of mercy:

an anecdote is told of a soldier who, being reproached by him for twice hesitating before he took the leap, replied—"Monsieur le Baron, with all your bravery I defy you to do it in three," which sally saved his life. The chief excuse pleaded for these atrocities was the similarity of barbarities on the other side. In consequence of the odium produced by so much cruelty, he was refused the government of the Lyonnais by Conde and Coligni, and exhibited the strength of his religious principle by turning Catholic, but was seized at Romans, and would have been executed had, not the peace saved him. He afterwards served on the Catholic side, but with little reputation, and lived for the remainder of his life abhorred yet unmolested, affecting the humour of Sylla, by going about carelessly and unarmed. Being informed that a young nobleman spoke injuriously of him, in consequence of the death of the latter's father in a battle against him, he repaired to Grenoble, and in the presence of the duke of Mayenne, to whose suite he belonged, exclaimed that he had left his solitude and had returned into the world to see if any one bore him a grudge, for in that case his sword was not so rusty, nor was he so impaired by age, as to refuse satisfaction to such individual. The hint was not attended to. Bayle suspects that the cruelty of Des Adrets has been much exaggerated by Mainbourgh, Brantome, Moreri, Daniel, and the Catholic writers generally, some of the facts alleged by them being incredible altogether, while others are known to be false. His aspect, like his character, was most forbidding. He had a son of a temper like his own, who took a part in the massacre of St Bartholomew. He died in 1587.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ADRIAN (PUBLIUS ÆLIUS) the Roman emperor, was born at Rome, A. D. 76. His father, who was the cousin german of Trajan, died when Adrian was ten years of age and left him in the guardianship of his illustrious kinsman. He began to serve very young, and was the person chosen by the army of Lower Mæsia to carry the news of Nerva's death to Trajan, whose grand niece and heiress Sabina he married, chiefly through the favour of the empress Plotina. His subsequent rise was rapid, being the companion of Trajan in most of his expeditions. He particularly distinguished himself in the war against the Dacians, and was successively appointed prætor, governor of Pannonia, and consul. After the siege of Atrax in Arabia, Trajan left him in command of the army, and when he found his death approaching, adopted him, although the reality of this adoption is disputed by some authorities, who attribute his elevation to the intrigues and good offices of the empress Plotina. On the death of Trajan he assumed the reins of government, with the concurrence of the Syrian army; and the senate readily ratified the act. The first care of Adrian was to make a peace with the Persians, and to restore all the provinces just taken from them. He had then to turn his attention to certain revolts and insurrections in Egypt, Lybia, and Palestine; and after quickly concluding a peace with the Parthians, he returned to Rome. He

would not accept of a triumph, but sought popularity by a repeal of fifteen years' accumulation of arrears of public debt, by a vast reduction of taxation generally, and by immense largesses to the people. He was less generous to certain senators accused of a plot against him, four of whom, although of consular rank and intimates of Trajan, he caused to be put to death. A year after his return to Rome, Adrian marched against the Alains, the Sarmatians, and the Dacians, but showed a greater desire to make peace with these barbarians than to extend the progress of the Roman arms. This policy has been attributed to envy of the fame of his warlike predecessor; but a due consideration of the subsequent history of the empire will amply justify him against the imputation; it having arrived to an extent which rendered all increase to its limits a source of weakness rather than of strength. Adrian was an active prince and a great traveller, visiting every province in the empire, not simply to indulge his curiosity, but to inspect the administration of government, repress abuses, erect and repair public edifices, and exercise all the vigilance of personal examination. In 120 he passed over from Gaul to Britain, where he caused a wall to be built from the mouth of the Tyne to Solway Frith, in order to secure the Roman provinces from the incursions of the Caledonians. Like Trajan he lived familiarly with his friends, but was much more suspicious, and could not repose in them the same confidence. When at Rome, he cultivated all kinds of literature, conversing with learned men, and giving and receiving information in their society, but not without occasionally displaying a degree of jealousy and caprice altogether unworthy his rank and talent. One of the friends of Favorinus asked the latter, who knew the Emperor's foible, why he improperly yielded to Adrian in an argument: "Wouldst thou not have me yield to the master of thirty legion?" was the reply. Adrian had again to visit the East, to repress the Parthians, who paid little regard to treaties. On his return he passed the winter at Athens, and was initiated in the Eleusinian mysteries. He published no edict against the Christians, yet they nevertheless endured considerable persecution until, upon the remonstrances of Quadratus, bishop of Athens, and of Aristides, an eminent Christian, he ordered the persecution to cease; but no credit is due to the unauthorised assertion of Lampridius, that he thought of building a temple to Christ. Jerusalem was however rebuilt by him, which he named *Ælia Capitolina*; but the Jews soon after revolting under the standard of the pretended messiah Barchochebas, he forbade them to enter Jerusalem, and insulted them by erecting a temple to Jupiter on Mount Calvary, and by causing images of swine to be engraven on the city gates. Adrian died at Baïæ in 138, in the sixty-third year of his age, of the dropsy, from which disease his sufferings were so great as apparently to affect his reason. He had some time before adopted Lucius Verus, who dying before him, he happily selected the virtuous

Titus Antoninus, on condition that he should in his turn adopt Marcus Annius Verus, the son of Lucius Verus. It is difficult to convey a genuine notion of this emperor, in whom virtues and vices, wisdom and weakness, were singularly intermixed. Although generally speaking a just and able ruler, he was often capricious, envious, and cruel, and displayed most disgraceful and discreditable predilections, especially in his attachment to the youth Antinous, who it is said devoted himself to death in pursuance of some magic rite which the excessive superstition of Adrian led him to suppose would benefit himself. The gratitude of the Emperor was boundless, and went so far as to erect images and temples to the deceased, and even to build a town to be called by his name. The credulity of Adrian was very great for a man otherwise so eminently gifted, yet it was accompanied with much scepticism in relation to the nature of a future state, as is evident from his light yet pathetic address to his soul, composed on his death-bed. It was with much difficulty that his successor Antoninus could obtain the compliment of a decree from the senate for allowing him the usual compliment of divine honours, but he finally succeeded. Adrian wrote several books, among others a history of his own life, under the name of Pblegon, one of his freedmen, which is no longer extant.—*Dion. Cassius. Bayle.*

ADRIAN I. There are several popes of this name; the first who bore it was a noble Roman, raised to the papal chair in 772. He had a taste for architecture, which he evinced in the embellishment of St Peter's church. The munificence of his disposition rendered him highly popular during the calamities occasioned by an inundation, from the Tiber overflowing its banks in his pontificate. Besides the damage done at the moment, a scarcity of provision was the consequence, which the pope's exertions and liberality did much to remove. His death took place on the 26th of December, 795.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ADRIAN II succeeded to the pontificate in 867. During the five years in which he filled it, his ambitious and intriguing disposition did much towards the subjection of the European sovereigns to the see of Rome. Threats of excommunication and menaces of utter exclusion from the bosom of the church, were the weapons which he so successfully employed. These designs, and a contest for ecclesiastical superiority with the patriarch of Constantinople, occupied him fully till his death in 872.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ADRIAN III enjoyed his elevation to the papal chair something less than one year, dying in 885, on a journey to Worms, whither he was proceeding to hold a diet.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ADRIAN IV, the only Englishman that ever sat in the papal chair, was born towards the close of the eleventh century at Langley, near St Alban's in Herts. His name was Nicholas Breakspear, and in his childhood he was dependant for his daily subsistence on the charity of the monastery to which his father was a servitor. Unable through poverty to at-

tend the schools, he was refused admission into the monastery for deficiency in learning, and in consequence resolved to visit France, where, after passing through several cities, he became a servitor in the monastery of St Rufus near Avignon. Here his diligence, talents, and handsome person, so recommended him to the monks, that in due time he was admitted of the fraternity, and upon the death of the abbot in 1137, was unanimously chosen to succeed him. For some reason however the brethren became dissatisfied with him, and appealed to Pope Eugenius III, who, upon an examination of the cause of complaint, cleared the abbot, but was induced, by the talent he discovered in him, to take him into his own service, and allow the monks to choose another superior. Eugenius made him a cardinal in 1146, and in 1148 sent him legate into Denmark and Norway, where he made many converts. In 1154 he was chosen pope, and assumed the name of Adrian. When the news of his promotion reached England, Henry II sent the abbot of St Albans and three bishops to Rome, to congratulate him on his election, on which occasion he magnanimously forgave the slight put upon him in his youth, treated the abbot of St Albans with great courtesy, and granted the abbey extraordinary privileges. He also issued in favour of Henry the celebrated bull which sanctioned the conquest of Ireland. Adrian was an active and ambitious prelate, and very resolutely maintained his authority both against the attempts of the Roman municipality and people to recover a portion of their ancient freedom, and against others. He excommunicated the king of Sicily for ravaging the territories of the Church; and Frederic, king of the Romans, having entered Italy with a powerful army, Adrian met him near Sutrium, and concluded a peace with him. At this interview, Frederic held the Pope's stirrup, while he mounted his horse; after which the former was conducted to St Peter's church, where, to the great disgust of the Romans, he received the imperial crown. The next year the king of Sicily submitted; and Adrian, affecting something like a paramount authority over the Emperor, found his ambition at fault, and was obliged to retract. He died September 1159, in the fifth year of his pontificate. Of his private life little is known, except that he complained bitterly of the uneasiness attendant upon greatness. This however in his own case was increased by the restlessness of his personal ambition, which led him to endeavour to increase the temporal power of the papacy with all his might, and in these efforts he partly succeeded. Besides some writings attributed to this pope, which remain in MS, various of his letters and homilies are extant. The letter of licence to Henry II, to conquer Ireland, is in Wilkin's "Concil. Britan.;" and the famous treaty of peace which so concerns the Sicilian monarchy, is inserted in "Baronius' Annals." The death of Adrian was by some attributed to poison; but the general account is, that he was suffocated by the accidental intrusion into his throat of a fly.—*Biog. Brit.*

ADRIAN V, a Genoese. While a cardinal, he had been employed in the delicate office of mediator between Henry III of England and the refractory barons; in the execution of this commission he had made two voyages to England, in the capacity of papal legate, the first in 1254, the second in 1265, when the expulsion of several Italian ecclesiastics from their benefices, by the great nobles, had given as much umbrage to the Pope as pleasure to the nation. He was eventually raised to the pontificate in 1276, but survived his elevation little more than a month.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ADRIAN VI was born of mean parentage in Utrecht, A.D. 1459. He was placed among the poor scholars in the college of Louvain, where his application produced him the patronage and support of Margaret of England, sister of Edward IV, and widow of Charles duke of Burgundy. He became successively canon of St Peter's, dean of the church of Louvain, and vice-chancellor of the university; and recollecting his own commencement, generously founded a college for poor students. Appointed by Maximilian tutor to his grandson Charles V, the foundation of his future fortune was laid; for in 1517 he was made cardinal, and on the death of Leo X, the influence of Charles V obtained him the papal chair. Adrian was an honest and well-meaning man, but too simple and unostentatious in his habits for the sacred college. To his great credit, he refused to use fire and sword against the complaints and exposures of Luther, but sought to reform as many abuses as he was able. This policy, and his natural partiality to Charles V, rendered him a most unacceptable pope to the Italians, and he is therefore very unfavourably represented by the Roman Catholic historians. He enjoyed his dignity for a very short time, dying in 1523, not without a suspicion of poison. Some of his writings are against papal infallibility, and these he honestly reprinted, without alteration, after he became pope.—*Robertson's Reign of Charles V.*

ADRIAN (DE CASTELLO) an Italian of great learning and ability, born at Cornetta in Tuscany. From a very low origin, he raised himself by his talents to the purple, and was employed in repeated legatine missions to England and Scotland. During his stay in the former country he acquired, through his intimacy with Morton archbishop of Canterbury the friendship of Henry VII, who conferred on him the see of Hereford, whence he was afterwards translated to the more lucrative one of Bath and Wells. His English preferment however was not in his eyes of sufficient magnitude to induce him to a residence in that country; he had other and more ambitious views; committing therefore the care of his diocese to Wolsey, as his *locum tenens*, he dwelt almost entirely at Rome, a situation more convenient to the furtherance of his designs upon the papedom. A vague prophecy had gone abroad, that Leo X should be succeeded by an Adrian; and strong as the mind of Castello unquestionably was in other respects, he was so far the slave of superstition as to allow this absurd predic-

tion to influence him in organizing a conspiracy, the object of which was the dethronement of that pontiff and his own elevation to the vacant chair. Before the plot was matured, the vigilance of Leo detected his designs, and a fine of 12,500 ducats was imposed upon him, with a peremptory prohibition against quitting the Roman territories. This order, from the fear probably of ulterior and severer consequences, he was induced to disobey; and his withdrawing was immediately followed by a formal deprivation and confiscation of all his ecclesiastical honours and revenues; a sentence which was carried into execution in the year 1518. Much uncertainty prevails with regard to his subsequent history; by some it has been asserted, that passing over into Asia, he turned renegade and embraced Mahometanism; his friend and dependent, Polydore Virgil, whose opportunities of information from his intimate connexion with him give great weight to his testimony, affirms that he repaired to Riva, in the bishoprick of Trent, and died there. As the friend and patron of learned men his character stood high, both for ability and munificence. His own productions, written in the Latin language, were celebrated for the classical purity of their style, which has even been compared with that of Cicero for chastity and elegance of diction. Literature lost in him a distinguished patron.

—*Biog. Universelle*.

ADRIANI (JOHN BAPTIST) was born at Florence of a noble family, and became secretary to that republic in 1511. He was a man of considerable attainments, but his chief work is entitled "Dell' Istoria de suoi tempi," or history of his own times, Florence, folio, 1583; Venice, 3 vols. 4to, 1567. This production, which forms a continuation of Guicciardini, is highly spoken of by Bayle and others. In 1567, he published "Lettera a Giorgio Vasari, sopra gli Antichi Pittore nominati da Plinio," 4to.

his letter, which is a dissertation on the ancient painters mentioned by Pliny, is inserted by Vasari in his lives of the painters. Adriani died at Florence in 1579.—*Moreri*.

ÆGIDIUS (DE COLUMNA) a general of the Augustines in the thirteenth century, styled *Doctor fundatissimus*. His writings have sunk into merited oblivion, except a treatise entitled "Tractatus brevis et utilis de Originale Peccato," Oxford, 1479, which is sought for as a specimen of early typography, being deemed the second or third book printed there.—*Dupin*.

ÆGINHARD, secretary to Charlemagne, wrote the life of his master, and also annals from 741 to 889, the first edition of which is that of Paris, 2 vols. folio, 1575. This writer is famous for a singular love adventure with the princess Imma, daughter to Charlemaigne, who, carrying him on her back across a courtyard from her chamber, to prevent the traces of his footsteps in the snow, was observed by the Emperor, who generously agreed to their union.—*Moreri*.

ÆLFRIC, son of an earl of Kent, and archbishop of Canterbury in the middle of the tenth century, was a luminary for the dark age in

which he lived. After receiving the usual instruction of the time, he assumed the habit of the Benedictine order of monks in the monastery of Abingdon, over which Athelwold then presided, who, being subsequently made bishop of Winchester, took Ælfric with him to aid in the education of the youth of his diocese. With this view, the latter drew up his "Latin Saxon Vocabulary," and some Latin colloquies, the former of which is published by Somner, under the title of "A Glossary," Oxon, 1659. During his residence in Winchester, Ælfric also translated from the Latin into the Saxon language most of the historical books of the Old Testament, as also "Canons for the Regulation of the Clergy," which are inserted in Spehman's Councils. He subsequently became abbot of St Albans, and composed a liturgy for the service of his abbey, which was used in Leland's time. In 989 he was created bishop of Wilton, and during his continuance in that see, wrote a second volume of "Homilies," and a Grammar as a supplement to them. In 994 he was translated to the see of Canterbury, where he exerted himself with great spirit and prudence in the defence of his see against the incursions of the Danes. This active and able prelate died in 1005.—*Biog. Brit.*

ÆLIAN (CLAUDIUS) an historian and rhetorician, was born at Præneste in Italy, in the year 160. He was surnamed "Honey-tongue" on account of the sweetness of his style; and his writings show him to have been a man of sound principles and strict integrity. His most celebrated works are—"Various History," and "Of Animals." Of the former there have been several editions, but the best are that of Perizonius in 1701, and that of Gronovius 1731. His History of Animals is also an important work, although containing many errors and fables, like the similar labours of Pliny. All these productions are in Greek, which Ælian wrote with the greatest purity, although he never left his native country.—*Fabricius*.

ÆLIUS (SEXTUS POETUS CATUS) a celebrated Roman lawyer, lived in the sixth century of Rome. He was successively ædile, consul, and censor; and while in the former capacity he gained access to the legal formula entitled "Novella," which he published with his name; so that this collection obtained the name of Ælian Laws. He is also author of the "Tripartite," the most ancient treatise on jurisprudence at present known. He was appointed consul at the end of the second Punic war, and was distinguished for his abstemious life, simple manners, and great disinterestedness.—*Biog. Universelle*.

ÆMILIUS (PAULUS) an illustrious Roman general, was born of a patrician family about 228 B.C. He acquired reputation very early, and at the age of forty-six became consul. It was not however until his sixtieth year that he assumed the command in the famous Macedonian war, which ended in the subjugation and captivity of Perses, whom he led to Rome in triumph. The spoil in this warfare was so great that it freed the Romans from taxes

for one hundred and twenty-five years. Æmilius was subsequently chosen censor, and closed a highly patriotic and useful life in the sixty-fourth year of his age, amidst the general lamentations of his countrymen. Æmilius was one of the small band of illustrious Roman patriots, who by their talent, their patriotism, and disinterestedness, did so much to advance the Roman name. His two sons by his first wife, Papyria, were adopted into the families of Scipio Africanus and Fabius Maximus; and of the two by his second wife, which he designed to carry down his own name, the one died a few days before his triumph over Perses, and the other a few days afterwards. Æmilius made a speech to the Romans on this occasion, in which, adopting the notion of the ancients, that in the midst of prosperity misfortune is ever on the watch for a victim, he nobly expressed a hope that the stroke of adversity which had fallen on him would prove a security to the republic. This eminent Roman, who had so much enriched his country, left behind him a very moderate fortune.—*Plutarch*.

ÆMILIUS (PAULUS) an historian of some celebrity, born at Verona. Eighteen (some accounts say thirty) years of his life were employed in writing a history of France, from Pharamond down to the commencement of the reign of Charles VIII. This work was undertaken at the instance of Poncher bishop of Paris, and carried on under the auspices of Lewis XII. The celebrated Lipsius speaks highly of the manner in which it is executed. The style is pure and elegant, but the charge of affectation so generally brought against the authors of this period seems not inapplicable in the present case: a fastidious refinement and excess of euphuism, especially in names, &c., being its principal defect. Æmilius, who, from the testimony of his contemporaries, appears to have been a man of an amiable disposition, in whom integrity of heart was no less conspicuous than learning, died in 1529, and was buried in the cathedral of Paris. A continuation of his history was published by Arnould Ferronius, who brought down the thread of the narrative to the death of Francis I, adding nine books of his own to the original ten.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ÆNEAS SYLVIUS. See PIUS II.

ÆNEAS, or ÆNGUS, an Irish abbot or bishop of the 8th century, who compiled a curious account of Irish saints in five books: the first of which contains 345 bishops, 299 priests, and 78 deacons; the second, entitled the Book of *Homonomies*, comprehends all the saints who have borne the same name; the third and fourth give an account of their families, and particularly the maternal pedigree of 210 Irish saints; while the fifth contains litanies and invocations of saints. He is also said to have written the history of the Old Testament in verse; and a collection in prose and verse, Latin and Irish, concerning the affairs of Ireland. He is thought to have died some time between 819 and 830.

ÆNEAS (TACTICUS) a native of Stymphalus an ancient city of the Peloponnesus, and one of the oldest authors on the art of war. He is

supposed to have lived 361 B. C. and to have commanded at the battle of Mantinea. Casaubon published his work with a Latin translation, along with his edition of Polybius, folio. Paris, 1609. It was republished by Scriverius, Leyden, 1633, 12mo. with Vegetius and other authors on military affairs; and Beaussobre published a French translation, with a learned commentary, Paris, 1757, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Fabricius*.

ÆRSENS (PETER) an eminent painter, whom the Italians called *Pietro Lougo*, in consequence of his tallness, was born at Amsterdam in 1519. He became celebrated at the early age of eighteen for his bold and spirited handling. He commenced with very familiar life, but at length assumed the loftier department of historical painting. His principal pictures in the latter department were, "The Death of the holy Virgin," which he executed for the town of Amsterdam, and "The Crucifixion," which he painted for the grand altar-piece of the new church of the same town. Unfortunately for his fame, the latter was destroyed in an insurrection, notwithstanding that a lady offered 200 crowns to preserve it. Ærsens, with the genuine feelings of an artist, risked his life by his strong expression of resentment for this outrage. Delft also contains two of his pictures, one of "The Nativity," the other of "The Wise Men's Offering," which show his talents to considerable advantage. He died in 1573.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ÆSCHINES, a Socratic philosopher of the fourth century B.C., was an Athenian of mean birth and indigent circumstances. He obtained instruction from Socrates, who honoured his zeal for knowledge and much esteemed him. After living at Athens some time in great poverty, he sought the protection of Dionysius the tyrant of Sicily, who liberally rewarded him for his Socratic dialogues. On his return to Athens he taught philosophy in private and received payment for his instructions, not presuming openly to rival Plato, or Aristippus. His "Socratic Dialogues," on the various virtues, are in number seven, entitled Miltiades, Callias, Rhinon, Aspasia, Alcibiades, Axiochus, and Telauges, of which three only remain. The best edition is by Le Clerc, Amsterdam, 1711, 8vo. There is also an edition with notes by Norræus, 1783.—*Fabricius*.

ÆSCHINES, a celebrated Greek orator, cotemporary with Demosthenes, to whom he was a worthy rival. His birth was respectable, although his opponent endeavoured to depreciate him as the son of a courtesan. His declamation against Philip of Macedon first brought him into notice. Having been vanquished in formal debate by Demosthenes, he repaired to Rhodes, and began his lectures by repeating the two orations which had caused his removal. That of Demosthenes being loudly applauded, Æschines nobly exclaimed, "Had you heard him thunder out the words himself, what would you have thought?" He subsequently removed to Samos, where he died at the age of seventy-five. There are only

three of his orations extant, which however have for their beauty been called the graces. They are against Timarcus, Demosthenes, and Ctesiphon, and were published by Aldus, 1513; by Henry Stephens, with the Greek authors, 1575; and since by Reiske. Twelve epistles are also attributed to Æschines, which Taylor has added to his edition of the Orations of Demosthenes and Æschines. They have also been published at Leipsic, 1772, 8vo, and by Wolfius in his esteemed edition of Demosthenes, with a Latin version and notes, 1604.—*Fabrius. Biog. Universelle.*

ÆSCHYLUS, an Athenian, and one of the most famous tragic writers of Greece. According to some authorities, he was born towards the end of the sixty-fifth Olympiad; but Stanley, who relies on the Arundelian Marbles, dates his birth in the sixty-third Olympiad; about 400 years before Christ. He was the son of Euphorion and brother to Cynegirus and Aminias, who distinguished themselves at the battle of Marathon and the sea-fight of Salamis, at which Æschylus was also present. His mind very early received an impulse from the poetry of Homer, to which he was enthusiastically devoted; and before his twenty-fifth year he composed pieces for public representation. The stage being then in a very rude state, he undertook its improvement by adding the masque, flowing-robe, and buskins, and substituting a stage or platform for the humble cart of Thespis. He also elevated the language of tragedy, exchanged recitation for dialogue, introduced action properly so called, retrenched the chorus, and gave it a connexion with the subject of the drama. So great was his fertility, he wrote seventy tragedies, of which twenty-eight gained the prize. In some of these however certain free expressions were regarded as impious by a party among the Athenians; and being condemned for impiety, he would have been put to death, had not his valiant brother Aminias interceded for him, and dexterously dropping his robe, shown the loss of his own arm at the battle of Salamis. This act of fraternal affection and presence of mind had the desired effect on the quick and impulsive temper of the Athenians, and Æschylus was pardoned. Either on account of this indignity, or as others suppose from jealousy of the rising fame of Sophocles, who obtained the prize from him in his first performance, he quitted Athens and retired to the court of Hiero king of Syracuse, where he soon after died at the age of sixty-nine. The tale of his being killed by an eagle letting a tortoise fall on his bald head is doubtless fabulous, in order to meet a supposed prophecy that he would meet his death from on high. The people of Gela raised a tomb to his memory, the inscription on which alluded only to his military renown. From the seven dramas of Æschylus, which alone have reached us, it appears that force, grandeur, and sublimity are his chief characteristics, and—as might be expected—occasional tumidity and obscurity his greatest defects. The leading characters are in general finely sustained, but his dialogue not unrequently wants interest,

and his plots are rude and artless. His genius was rather for the energetic and terrible than for the gentler emotions, it having been noticed that in his plays even women are never represented as in love, but generally under the influence of some baleful passion, engendering fury and revenge. Longinus highly praises Æschylus for his noble boldness of expression; and for energy of style and sentiment he may vie with the greatest dramatic writers of any age. The merit of this ancient is very skillfully analyzed by Cumberland in Nos. 132, 133, and 134 of "The Observer," as well as by the Abbe Barthelemy in "The Travels of Anacharsis." The editions of Æschylus are very numerous: one of the latest is that of Professor Porson, London, 1805, 2 vols. 8vo. This great father of the Grecian stage has been very ably, although somewhat too poetically, translated into English by Archdeacon Potter.—*Vossius. Bayle. Biog. Universelle.*

ÆSOP. The account of this fabulist is little more than that of a name, since the pretended life of him by Planudes, a monk of the fourteenth century, is universally regarded as a fiction. The imputed facts, which seem most deserving of credit, are, that he was born in Phrygia about 600 B.C., and was sold as a slave to Demarchus an Athenian, by which means he acquired a knowledge of the Greek language; that he afterwards passed successively into the service of Xanthus of Samos, and of Idmon of the same island; and that having obtained his freedom by the kindness of the latter, he travelled in Greece and Asia Minor, inculcating morality by his fables. The accounts of his conversations with Solon, Cræsus, and others, are deemed fabulous. He is said to have been put to death at Delphos for the freedom with which he censured the manners of the inhabitants, an event which Eusebius places 561 years B.C. His personal deformity rests entirely on the legendary account of Plannides, to whom however we owe the first collection of his fables as we now have them, mixed with many others that are more or less ancient. He wrote in prose, and Socrates is said to have amused himself in prison by forming some of his fables into verse; while Plato, who banished the poets from his commonwealth, admits Æsop in the quality of their preceptor. The German, Lessing, in his recent ingenious "Essay on Fable," of which a translation was published, London, 1824, 12mo, considers the Grecian model of Æsop to be decidedly the most pure and genuine. This critic, both as to construction and object, ably analyses the defective pretensions of the more modern and elaborate fabulists, who have departed from Æsop's effective simplicity, or rather that of the fables bearing his name, several of which cannot belong to him, as they exhibit anachronisms and other incongruities. The most genuine are thought to be the former part of those versified by Phædrus; but many are of eastern origin, which has induced some authors to conclude that Lokman, Pilpay, and Æsop were the same person. The best editions of Æsop are those of Milan, folio, 1476;

of Plantin, Antwerp, 1565, 12mo, of Aldus, Venice, folio, 1505; of Barlow, London, 1666; and of Hudson, under the name of "Marianus," Oxford, 1718. They have been translated into all modern languages: those of Croxall and Dodsley are deemed the best English versions.—*Bayle. Fabricius. Un. Biog.*

ÆSOPUS (CLODIUS) a Roman actor, who lived in the seventh century of Rome, and was contemporary with Cicero. His excellence was in tragedy, and he is said to have entered so thoroughly into his part, as occasionally to lose all recollection of his own identity. Plutarch in particular asserts, that once, when performing the character of Atreus, he was so transported with fury as to strike a servant with his sceptre and kill him on the spot. He was much addicted to luxury: according to Pliny the elder, a single dish at his table, composed of the rarest singing birds, cost him eight hundred pounds sterling; and Horace records, that he dissolved in vinegar a precious pearl, and swallowed it. Notwithstanding this ostentatious profusion, so well was he rewarded, that he left a fortune equal to 160,000*l.* sterling behind him, for a son no less capricious and luxurious than his father.—*Bayle. Un. Biog.*

ÆTION, a Grecian painter, celebrated for his pictures, and among others for one representing the nuptials of Alexander the Great and Roxana, which was exhibited at the Olympic Games, and obtained so much applause, that Proxenidas the president bestowed his daughter upon the artist. Lucian saw this picture in Italy, and gives a very accurate description of it, from which Raphael sketched one of his finest compositions.—*Biog. Universelle.*

ÆTIUS, a celebrated Roman general who lived under the third Valentinian. In the early part of his military career he had borne arms against the empire, but subsequently exerted himself nobly in its defence against the invasions of the Franks, Goths, and the Huns under Attila, whom, although at the head of 700,000 barbarians, he forced to repass the Rhine, and saved for a time the tottering throne. Returning to the capital, his popularity excited the jealousy of the Emperor, who, suspecting him of a design to possess himself of the imperial power, stabbed him at an unguarded moment with his own hand. He fell the victim of an ungrateful despot. A.D. 454.—*Nov. Dict. Hist.*

ÆTIUS, a physician of Amida in Mesopotamia, studied at Alexandria towards the close of the fourth century. He is the first Christian physician whose medical writings have come down to us. A work of his, in sixteen books, entitled "Tetrabiblos," was printed in Paris, 1567, and at Lyons in 1549, folio, and 1560, 4 vols. 12mo. Of the Grecian original there are only eight books existing, printed by Aldus, Venice, 1534. It is a collection of the writings of Galen and of others who lived before him; and although but a compilation, he has included many things which are not to be found elsewhere. There have been various Latin versions.—*Biog. Universelle.*

ÆFER (DOMITIUS) a celebrated orator, born

at Nismes about fifteen years B.C. He was one of those despicable characters to be found in all ages—a corrupt and venal lawyer, who scrupled not to perform the part of informer in the detestable reigns of Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, and Nero. Quintilian, who in his youth cultivated the friendship of Æfer, speaks highly of his oratorical abilities; and his reputation, in the meridian of his exertions, was extremely high; but being an improvident man, he lost it by continuing to plead when his faculties were impaired by age. He was once in great danger from an inscription which he put upon a statue erected by him to Caligula. It stated that the Emperor had been twice consul before he attained the age of twenty-seven. Caligula regarded this record as a sarcasm, instituted a prosecution, and pleaded himself against Æfer; when the miserable flatterer, instead of making a defence, repeated a part of the Emperor's speech with the highest marks of admiration, and declared on his knees that he dreaded more from the eloquence of Cæsar than his power. Caligula, equally contentible, upon this adulation, not only pardoned Æfer, but made him consul. He died in the reign of Nero, A.D. 59.—*Bayle.*

ÆFLITTO (MATTHEW) an Italian lawyer, was born at Naples in 1430. He attained great eminence, and published several voluminous works on Sicilian and Neapolitan law, which have been held in great estimation by civilians, having passed through several editions. Two of them, "Codex Justiniani," and "De Consiliaris principum et officialibus eligendis, ad justitiam regendam," are still read.—*Un. Biog.*

ÆFFO (IRENEUS) a native of the duchy of Placentia, author of "Historia di Guastalla," on account of which work he was in 1776 made superintendent of the valuable library of Parma. Writing under the jealous eye of Don Ferdinand, the last infant of Parma, he was obliged to make great suppressions. He is also author of a "Historia di Parma," and left a manuscript history of "Peter Louis Farnese," which the Infant would not allow to be published. He was a diffuse writer, but his researches are deemed valuable and correct.—*Biog. Univ.*

ÆFRANIO, a Ferrarese, said to be the inventor of the bassoon. He lived in the early part of the 16th century.—*Mus. Biog. Dict.*

ÆFRANIUS, a Latin dramatist, who lived about 100 years B.C., and wrote several comedies in imitation of Menander, of which some fragments alone remain that are inserted in the "Corpus Poetarum" of Maittaire, 1713, folio, London.—*Vossius. Moreri.*

ÆFRANIUS (QUINTIANUS) a Roman senator, wrote a cutting satire against Nero, who put him to death for entering into the conspiracy of Piso. He died with great firmness, a species of courage displayed by more than one Epicurean.—*Biog. Universelle.*

ÆFRICANUS (JULIUS) a Christian historian of the third century, was a native of Nicopolis in Palestine. In order to convince the Pagans of the truths of Christianity, he con-

posed a Chronology in five books, which is a scale of universal history from the creation to the days of the emperor Macrinus, of which work a fragment only is extant in the Chronicon of Eusebius. He is also the author of an epistle to Origen, condemning the story of Susannah as spurious, and of another to Aristides with a view to reconcile the genealogical tables of St Matthew and St Luke. At his request the emperor Heliogabalus rebuilt the abbey of Nicopolis on the site of the ancient Emmaus. The remains of this author were printed among the "Mathematici Veteres," Paris, folio, 1693, and were translated into French by M. Guiscard in his "Memoires Militaires des Grecs et des Romains," Paris, 1774. The early part of the Chronology of Africaus is supposed to be an abridgment of the work of the famous ancient Egyptian priest Manetho, who lived 300 years B.C. The exact time of his death is doubtful.—*Lardner*.

AGANDURU (RODERIC MORIZ) a Spanish missionary of the seventeenth century, was a barefooted Augustin, and had a share with his brethren of that order in the rapid but ineffective conversions in Japan. He also assisted to convert the Tagalese, a people of Malayan descent, who inhabited Lucon, one of the Philippine Isles, and who remain Christians to this day. He wrote a "History of Conversions in Japan and the Philippine Isles," and a "General History of the Moluccas and the Philippines.—*Un. Biog.*

AGAPETUS I, pope in 535. This pontiff possessed great firmness of character, but was so poor that, in order to travel to Constantinople, he was obliged to pawn the sacred vessels of the church of St Peter. Some letters of his are in existence.—*Nov. Dict. Hist.*

AGAPETUS, a deacon of the church of Constantinople in the sixth century, who addressed a letter to the emperor Justinian on the duties of a Christian prince. It is to be found in "Bibliotheque des Peres," and has been frequently reprinted.—*Moreri*.

AGARD (ARTHUR) an English antiquary of great learning and research, one of the original founders and most conspicuous members of the Antiquarian Society. He was born in the year 1540 at Toston in Derbyshire. His situation as deputy-chamberlain in the exchequer office afforded him great facilities in his favourite study of the antiquities of his country, by the numerous and valuable documents which it placed within his reach. Domesday Book was a prominent object of his attention, in illustration of which record he composed a treatise entitled, "De usu et obscurioribus verbis libri de Domesday." Several of his inquiries, on subjects connected with the polity and constitution of England, were after his death published by Thomas Hearne among the papers of the Antiquarian Society. Mr Agard was also the author of a work intended exclusively for the use and direction of his successors in office, which was consigned to the care of the officers of the king's receipt. He died in August 1613, bequeathing to his friend and

brother antiquary, Sir Robert Cotton, twenty volumes, the fruits of his ingenuity and research, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.—*Biog. Brit.*

AGASIAS a sculptor of Ephesus, the scholar or son of Dositheus, of whose life no particulars are known, but who is celebrated in the history of the arts as the sculptor of the admired statue usually called the Gladiator, which was found with the Apollo of Belvidere at Nettuno, formerly Antium, where Nero had collected a great number of the best works, brought from Greece by his freedman Acratus. The form of the letters on the inscription marks the high antiquity of the statue, which however is no longer considered that of a gladiator, but one of a groupe. It was perfect with the exception of the right arm, restored by Algar.—*Un. Biog.*

AGATHARCHIDES, geographer and historian, was a native of Gnibus and tutor to Ptolemy Philadelphus, who reigned about the year 104 B.C. The numerous works of this author are all lost, except a few fragments preserved by Diodorus and Photius, which are printed by Henry Stephens, and collected more fully by Hudson in his "Geographi Minores." Among the works of Agatharchides the ancient writers mention the following: "On the Red Sea," in five books; "On Asia," in ten books; and a large work "On Europe." The rhinoceros was first described in the writings of this author.—*Moreri*.

AGATHANGELUS, an Armenian historian of the fourth century, who wrote a history of the introduction of Christianity into Armenia, with a life of the first Christian king Tiridates, to whom he was secretary. This work was published at Constantinople, 1709, 4to, but a much more complete manuscript copy is in the royal library at Paris.—*Hist. Dict.*

AGATHIAS, a Greek historian of the sixth century, who wrote a history of the reign of Justinian. It was printed with a Latin version and notes at Leyden, 1594 4to, and at Paris at the king's printing-house, 1660, folio, to accompany the other Byzantine historians. He is deemed prolix but accurate.—*Fabricius*.

AGATHIARCUS, an ancient painter, was born at Samos, and lived about the 95th Olympiad, or 400 years B.C. Alcibiades employed him to decorate his magnificent house; and according to Demosthenes, in his oration against Midias, he contrived to seduce his mistress while so employed. This offence Alcibiades punished only by confining him until his work was finished, and then dismissed him with handsome presents. Vitruvius speaks of him as the first scene painter under the direction of Æschylus, which is either an anachronism, or two painters have existed of the same name.—*Moreri*.

AGATHEMER, a Greek geographer of little merit, who is placed by Saxius in the third century. His only known work, called "Hypotyposes Geographica," contains several particulars which have escaped Strabo, but is nevertheless in a very confused and imperfect state. It is to be found in Gronovius' edition of

Ancient Geography," as also in Hudson's "Geographi Minores."—*Fabricius*.

AGATHO or AGATHION, a Greek poet of Athens, who wrote several tragedies and comedies. Of these, fragments alone remain, which are to be found in the collection of Grotius. Aristotle speaks of one of his comedies, "The Flower," with great praise. He lived about 435 B.C.—*Vossius*.

AGATHOCLES, tyrant of Syracuse, was the son of a potter, a native of Rhegium, who settled in Sicily and married a Sicilian woman. He rose from a private soldier through all the grades of the military service, until at length he obtained the chief command, when by a series of intrigues and cruelties he contrived to make himself ruler of the Syracusans. Like many other ambitious usurpers, he showed more moderation in the exercise of power than in its attainment. The political and military abilities of Agathocles were very great, which he proved by one of those master-strokes that discover extraordinary genius, by conducting a daring expedition into Africa, while the Carthaginians were laying siege to Syracuse. This bold policy succeeded; and the Carthaginians were obliged to withdraw, in order to succour their own territory, where Agathocles was carrying all before him, and had even invested Carthage itself. While his army lay before this capital, he himself returned to Sicily, where he struck such terror into the powers combined against the Syracusans, that he nearly mastered the whole island. On his return to Africa, he found affairs in great disorder: his African auxiliaries had deserted, and in a mutiny of his soldiers he nearly lost his own life, but escaped to sea in a small vessel, leaving two sons in the power of the mutineers, who cruelly murdered them. Agathocles soon raised forces in Sicily, and took the most signal and atrocious vengeance on the revoltors in the African army, exterminating their very kindred. He again became the master of Sicily, and unable to exist in tranquillity, conducted an expedition into Italy in his old age, and according to several accounts was poisoned on his return in the ninety-fifth year of his age; a statement however which is very doubtful. He affected much humility in his greatness, always having an earthen vessel at his table to remind him of his origin.—*Univ. Hist.*

AGELNOTH, promoted to the see of Canterbury, A.D. 1020. This prelate distinguished himself by great religious zeal, and still more by the firm manner in which he refused, on the death of Canute, to crown Harold, who had seized the throne in the absence of his brother Hardicanute. Agelnoth pleaded his promise to the late king, that he would place the crown on no other head than the issue of queen Emma. Not only was this refusal given at the altar by the Archbishop as to himself, but he uttered imprecations against any other bishop who might perform the ceremony; and it is doubtful whether Harold was ever crowned at all. Agelnoth was author of a panegyric on the Virgin Mary, a letter on St Augustin, and other epistles.—*Biog. Brit.*

AGESANDER, a Rhodian sculptor, who is thought to have lived in the fifth century B.C. He is celebrated by having, in conjunction with his sons, Athenodorus and Polydorus, executed that admirable monument of Grecian art, the Laocoon, which was discovered in the sixteenth century in the baths of Titus, where, according to Pliny, it attracted admiration in his time. Julius II handsomely rewarded the discoverer of this invaluable work, which was carried away from Rome by the French army, but at the final peace restored. Lessing, from the exquisite finishing of this groupe, in comparison with other works of Grecian art, thinks it was executed under the Cæsars; but Borghini and Winkelman deem it a production of the finest era of Grecian art. In either case it has immortalized the names of its sculptors.—*Biog. Universelle*.

AGESILAUS, king of Sparta, one of the most striking characters of ancient Greece, was the son of king Archidamus, and on the death of his brother king Agis, was preferred to his nephew Leotychidas, in consequence of the suspected illegitimacy of the latter. His vigorous and energetic mind, set off as it was by consummate address, made ample amends for the smallness of his stature and his lameness in one leg. So ingratiating were his manners, that the ephori are said to have laid a fine upon him for monopolizing the affections of the Spartans. At the time of the accession of Agesilaus the Peloponnesian war subsisted, and the king of Persia had declared openly against the Lacedæmonians, and was preparing to reduce all the Greek cities under their protection. On this occasion Agesilaus was appointed generalissimo of Greece, and for two years, at the head of the Greek army, exhibited all the talents of a warrior, and all the virtues of a Lacedæmonian, in his endurance of hardship, contempt of luxury, and personal disinterestedness. These qualities prevailed: he obtained many signal advantages in Asia Minor, and might have preceded Alexander as the conqueror of Persia, had not the latter found means to excite enemies against the Lacedæmonians among their neighbours, which rendered the recall of Agesilaus necessary for the defence of his native land. He hesitated not to obey the order, but observed, with the brief and pregnant wit so peculiar to the Spartans, "that he had been driven out of Asia by thirty thousand of the great king's archers," alluding to the impression of an archer on the gold coin called a daric. On his return to Greece, he was met by an order from the ephori to invade Bœotia, with which command he complied, although contrary to his own judgment. A severe engagement ensued at Charonea, in which Agesilaus was victor by the retreat of the Thebans, who however could not be broken. He was next employed against Corinth and the Acarnanians, until the conclusion of that discreditable peace with Persia, negotiated by, and called after, Antalcidas. After this event, the Spartans, with their usual hateful mixture of fraud and force, sought to attack the smaller states of Greece separately; and in a

most unjust manner seized upon the citadel of Thebes, an action abetted by Agesilaus from his hatred to the Thebans and his acquiescence in that detestable policy of Sparta, which seemed every action laudable that might prove beneficial to the state. In the foregoing instance however it turned out quite the reverse, as it led to the memorable war with the Thebans under Epaminondas, in which the victories of Leuctra and Mantinea proved so humiliating to Sparta, in the defence of which however Agesilaus exhibited all his usual bravery and activity. His passion for enterprize was further displayed by his accepting the command of a body of mercenaries in the service of Tachos, a competitor for the throne of Egypt, and engaging at an advanced age in an entirely new scene of action. On his arrival in Egypt, the natives eagerly crowded to behold a leader of whom they had heard so much, and could not conceal their disappointment on discovering a little old man, meanly clad, sitting on the grass by the sea-side. He soon however convinced them of his superiority, but sullied both his own and the Grecian reputation by going over on more advantageous terms to the other competitor, Nectanebis, whom he left firmly seated on the Egyptian throne. Returning with a large sum on the public account for the aid which he had afforded, he was driven by a storm to a place called the haven of Menelaus, on the coast of Africa, where he died in his eighty-fourth year (B.C. 360), after a reign of forty-one years. From this brief account, it will be seen that the virtues and vices of Agesilaus were altogether national, and the fruit of the iron education of his overpraised country, the operation of which his character peculiarly served to illustrate. His most censurable actions and policy seem never to have been produced with a view to mere personal advantage or aggrandizement, a truth which by no means detracts from the odious nature of the system by which they were deemed patriotic. Agesilaus, in other respects, exhibited the peculiar genius of his countrymen, by eking out the lion's skin with the fox's tail, by the extreme simplicity of his manners, by his contempt of luxury and vain-glory, and by the pregnant brevity of his wit. In the collection of apothegms, a number are attributed to this king, which display the genuine Spartan force and smartness. His pleasant reply to a friend, who caught him riding a stick with his children, is well known. "Tell nobody what you have seen" said Agesilaus, "until you are yourself a father."—*Plutarch. Univ. Hist.*

AGGAS (RALPH) a surveyor and engraver of the sixteenth century, who first drew a plan of London, which, although referred to the time of Henry VIII and Edward VI, appears not to have been made on wood until about the year 1560, in the early part of the reign of Elizabeth. It was re-published in 1618, and re-engraved by Vertue in 1748. The plates, which were purchased by the Society of Antiquaries, were published in 1776. He also drew plans of Oxford, Cambridge and Dunwich

in Suffolk. He died in London A.D. 1579, aged about 60.—*Ames. Hist. of Printing.*

AGIS IV, king of Sparta, celebrated by his virtues and his death, was scarcely on the throne before he endeavoured to revive the ancient discipline of his country, and began with a proposition for a division of the land, which was strongly opposed by a party at the head of which was his colleague Leonidas. The latter, being persecuted for a breach of the laws by marrying a stranger, was deposed, and the joint sovereignty devolved to his son Cleombrotus, who entered into the views of Agis. Previously however to a partition of the lands, Agesilaus, who was deeply in debt, proposed the abolition of all debts, which would render the former measure more palatable. This proposal was agreed to, and all bonds and contracts were brought to the marketplace and consigned to what Agesilaus denominated a "glorious flame." This deed accomplished, the industrious and wily Spartan found means to postpone the other equalizing operation until Agis was obliged to march on an expedition. During his absence Agesilaus conducted himself so tyrannically, that a conspiracy was formed to restore the deposed king Leonidas; which succeeding, Agis, on his return, together with his colleague Cleombrotus, took sanctuary in a temple. Cleombrotus was immediately dragged forth and banished, but Agis remained a considerable time in safety, and was occasionally conducted by his supporters to the bath, and thence back again to the temple. At length his friends were bribed to betray him, and he was thrown into prison. When it was known that he was in custody, a crowd of people, with his mother and grandmother, assembled round the prison, and requested that he might have a fair and open trial. This solicitude hastened the fate of Agis, who suffered death with great magnanimity. His grandmother, being afterwards admitted into the prison, shared his fate. His mother followed next, and perceiving the fate of her son and mother, kissed the corpse of Agis and exclaimed, "My son, thy too great moderation and humanity have ruined both us and thee." Being told that, as she approved his actions, she must also die, she immediately prepared for death, exclaiming, "May all this be for the good of Sparta!" The virtues and good intentions of Agis are not to be doubted, but primitive forms and simple institutions can seldom be restored to a gradually corrupted people. These tragical events happened B.C. 241.—*Plutarch.*

AGNELLUS, an archbishop of Ravenna in the ninth century, who wrote the history of his predecessors in that see with little attention to the character or interests of the court of Rome, which had put his grandfather or great-grandfather to death. This biography contains many curious facts, but is erroneous in regard to dates. It was published by Bacchini in 1703, and reprinted by Muratori in his collection of Italian historians.—*Moreri.*

AGNESI (MARIA GAETANA) an Italian lady celebrated for her learning, was born at

Milan in 1718. So profound were her mathematical attainments that, when in 1750 her father, who was a professor in the university of Bologna, was unable to continue his lectures, owing to the infirmity of his health, she obtained permission from the Pope to fill his chair. At the early age of nineteen she had supported one hundred and ninety-one theses, which were published in 1738 under the title of "Propositiones Philosophicæ;" and was also mistress of the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French, German, and Spanish languages. Her principal work, entitled "Istituzioni analitiche," 1748, 2 vols. 4to, was translated in part by Antelmy into French, under the title of "Traité élémentaire du Calcul différentiel, et du Calcul intégral," 1775, 8vo, and into English by the Rev John Colson, Lucasian professor of mathematics in the university of Cambridge. This able mathematician deemed the analytical institutions of Agnesi so excellent, that he learnt Italian in order to translate that work into English, and at his death left the manuscript nearly ready for the press. In that state it remained for some years, until the late Mr Baron Maseres resolved to defray the expense of printing a handsome edition in 2 vols. 4to, 1801. Agnesi retired to the monastery of Blue Nuns, where she died at a very advanced age in 1799.—*Un. Biog.*

AGNESI (MARIA TERESA) sister of the above, a female musician of much genius, born at Milan about the year 1750. She composed three operas, "Sophonisba," "Ciro," and "Nitrocri," all which were successful, besides several *cantatas* and other pieces of great merit.—*Biog. of Mus.*

AGOBARD, archbishop of Lyons in the ninth century, an active and able prelate, who wrote several tracts against the Jews, and other treatises. His works were buried in obscurity until Papirius Masson found a manuscript of them by chance in a bookseller's shop at Lyons. Masso published this manuscript in 1603, but a more correct edition is that of Baluze, Paris, 1666, 2 vols. 8vo, which edition has been reprinted in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*.—*Moreri Cave.*

AGOSTINI (LIONARDO) an eminent antiquary of the seventeenth century, officially employed by pope Alexander VII. He published his works, which are now scarce and much valued, entitled, 1. "La Sicilia di Filippo Paruta, descrittta con Medaglie; con aggiunto di Lionardo Agostini," Rome, 1649, folio; 2. "Le Gemme Antiche figurate di Lionardo Agostini," part 1, Rome, 1636 and 1657, 4to; part II, Rome, 1670. This work was reprinted in 1680, 1702, and 1707; the first edition however is still in the highest esteem, on account of the beauty of the plates.—*Biog. Universelle.*

AGOSTINO (PAUL) of Valerano, an eminent musician, born in 1593, who surprised the world with his productions for four, six, or eight choirs or chorusses, some of which might be sung in four or six parts only, without diminishing or weakening the harmony. Father Martini speaks with great admiration of an

Agnus Dei in eight parts, in which the different canons are carried on at the same time in the most clear and natural manner, both as to melody and harmony. Agostino died in 1629 in the prime of life.—*Burney's Hist. Mus.*

AGOULT (WILLIAM D') a Provençal gentleman of the twelfth century, who was one of the most pleasing poets and amiable persons of his time. He complains that in his days the passion of love had degenerated, and therefore wrote a treatise or poem entitled, "La Maniera d'Amar del temps passat," in which he maintains, with the fantastic sentiment of the period, that no one can be happy unless he is good, no one good unless he is in love, and no one in love who is not careful of the honour of his mistress. Agoult died A.D. 1181. The family still exists in Dauphny and Provence.—*Moreri.*

AGREDA (MARIA D') a Spanish visionary, was born at Agreda in Spain, 1602, and took the veil at the age of eighteen in a convent founded by her father and mother, dedicated to the "Immaculate Conception," of which she was chosen superior. She reported that she had express orders from God and the Holy Virgin to write the life of the latter. She accordingly commenced this legend; but by the advice of her temporary confessor in the absence of her ordinary director, it was consigned to the flames. On the return of the latter, however, he recommended her to begin again, and the fruit of her reveries was a work which she entitled, "The Mystical City of God, Miracle of the Almighty, Abyss of the Grace of God, Divine History and Life of the Most Holy Virgin, Mary, Mother of God; manifested in these last ages by the Holy Virgin to Sister Mary of Jesus, Abbess of the Convent of Immaculate Conception, of the City of Agreda." This piece of absurdity, written in her own hand, with an attestation that it was the offspring of Divine revelation, was translated by Father Crozet, a cordelier, into the French language in 1696, but was suppressed by a sentence of the Sorbonne, which decision however was not allowed to be promulgated in Spain, and the book of the poor crazy fanatic was absolutely republished in Brussels in 1718, in 3 vols. 4to. Although puerile and contemptible in the highest degree, the condemnation of this legend gave offence to certain zealots, who conceived that the worship paid to the Virgin by the Catholic church might be affected by it, in consequence of which a solemn declaration was made by the Sorbonne that such was not the intention. On the death of Mary, great interest was made at Rome to get her canonized, but without success. She died in 1665.—*Moreri. Bayle.*

AGRICOLA (CNEIUS JULIUS) an excellent Roman commander, born A. D. 40, in the reign of Caligula, by whom his father Julius Græcinus was put to death, for nobly refusing to plead against Marcus Silanus. His mother, to whom he owed his excellent education, was Julia Procilla, unhappily murdered on her estate at Liguria by a descent of freebooters from the piratical fleet of Otho. The first military service of Agricola was under Suetonius Paulinus

in Britain; and on his return to Rome he married a lady of rank, and was made quaestor in Asia, where in a rich province, peculiarly open to official exactions, he maintained the strictest integrity. He was chosen tribune of the people and praetor under Nero, and unhappily, in the commotion which followed the accession of Galba, lost his mother, as above mentioned. By Vespasian, whose cause he espoused, he was made a patrician and governor of Aquitania, which post he held for three years. The dignity of consul followed, and in the same year he married his daughter to the historian Tacitus. He was soon afterwards made governor of Britain, where he subjugated North Wales and reduced the Isle of Anglesea or Mona. He adopted the most wise and generous plans to civilize the Britons, by inducing the nobles to assume the Roman habit and have their children instructed in the Latin language. He also gradually adorned the country with magnificent temples, porticos, baths, and public edifices, of a nature to excite the admiration and emulation of the rude people whom he governed. With these cares however he indulged the usual ambition of a Roman commander, to add to the limits of the Roman territory by extending his arms northward; and in the succeeding three years he passed the river Tweed, subdued the country as far as the Frith of Tay, and erected a chain of protective fortresses from the Clyde to the Frith of Forth. He also stationed troops on the coast of Scotland opposite to Ireland, on which island he entertained views of conquest; and in an expedition to the eastern part of Scotland, beyond the Frith of Forth, was accompanied by his fleet, which explored the inlets and harbours, and hemmed in the natives on every side. His seventh summer was passed in the same parts of Scotland, and the Grampian Hills became the site of a decisive engagement with the Caledonians under their most able leader Galgacus. The latter made a noble stand, but was at last obliged to yield to Roman valour and discipline; and having taken hostages, Agricola gradually withdrew his forces into the Roman limits. In the mean time, Domitian had succeeded to the empire, to whose mean and jealous nature the brilliant character and successes of Agricola gave secret uneasiness. Artfully spreading a rumour that he intended to make the latter governor of Syria, he recalled him, received him coldly, and allowed him to descend into private life. The jealousy of this tyrant pursued him for the remainder of his life; and as after he had been induced to resign his pretension to the proconsulship of Asia or Africa, he was soon seized with an illness of which he died; Domitian, possibly without reason, has been suspected of a recourse to poison. Agricola died A. D. 93, in his fifty-fourth year, leaving a widow and one daughter, the wife of Tacitus, who has so admirably written his life and preserved his high character for the respect of posterity.—*Tacitus*.

AGRICOLA (JOHN) a polemical writer of celebrity, born at Isleben in Saxony in 1492.

From being the friend and scholar, he became the antagonist of Martin Luther, against whom, as well as Melancthon, he maintained a spirited controversy, advocating the doctrine of faith in opposition to the works of the law, whence the sect, of which he became the leader, received the name of *Antinomians*. These opinions he inculcated principally at Wittenberg, where he had obtained a professorship. In the early part of his career he had been chaplain to count Mansfeld, in whose train he had accompanied the elector of Saxony to the diets held at Spire and Augsburg in 1526 and 1530. His opinions however soon lost him the favour of both these patrons, which he never afterwards regained. The latter part of his life was spent at Berlin, where he became preacher to the court and acquired considerable reputation. Although of a restless and ambitious temper, his motives seem to have been good, and his conciliatory disposition is evinced by his constant though unavailing efforts to bring about a reconciliation between the Catholics and the Reformed Church. Some of his works possess merit, especially his collection of German proverbs. He also wrote a volume of Commentaries on St. Luke, a folio entitled "Historia Passionis J. C." and in 1548 composed, in conjunction with Heldingus and Philug, the famous *Interim*, which created so great a sensation. He died at Berlin in 1566, in the 74th year of his age.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

AGRICOLA (RODOLPHUS) one of the most learned men of the fifteenth century, was born A. D. 1442, near Groningen in Friesland. He is spoken of both by Erasmus and Bayle with great respect; but two works only of his remain: 1. "De Inventione Dialectica," Louvain, 1516, and Cologne, 1539; 2. An abridgement of history under the title of "R. Agricola Lucubrations," 2 vols. 4to.—*Melchior Adam. Bayle*.

AGRIPPA (HEROD) son of Aristobolus and Berenice, grandson of Herod the Great. He gave great offence to Tiberius, who threw him into prison for too openly expressing his wishes with regard to the succession. On Caligula's becoming emperor, however, he was not only released, but received from the favour of that emperor a golden chain, equal in weight to the iron one which he had worn in his confinement, as also the kingdom of Judea. He commenced a persecution of the Christians, in which the apostle St. James perished, and is the person represented to have been eaten up by worms, on account of his impiety in accepting the adoration of the people.—*Lardner*.

AGRIPPA (H) son and successor of the preceding, seventh and last of the Jewish monarch of the family of Herod the Great. In the war carried on by Vespasian against his own countrymen, he sent a succour of 2000 men to his assistance. It was before him, his sister Berenice, and the Roman governor, that St Paul made his defence and appeal to the Emperor, when in custody at Casarea. Agrippa lived to the year 100 of the Christian era, and died at Rome in the third year of the emperor Trajan.—*Suetonius*.

AGRIPPA (CAMILLE) a celebrated architect of Milan, in the sixteenth century, who, under the pontificate of Gregory XIII, accomplished the removal of a vast obelisk to St Peter's Square; an account of which labour he published. His other works, which are very scarce, are, 1. "Trattano di Scientia d'Arme," Rome, 1533, Venice, 1568-1604, 4to; 2. "Dialogo sopra la generazione de Venti," Rome, 1584, 4to; 3. "Dialogo del modo di mettere in Battaglia," Rome, 1585, 4to; 4. "Nuove invenzione sopra il modo de Navigare," Rome, 1595, 4to.—*Biog. Univer.*

AGRIPPA (HENRY CORNELIUS). This highly gifted but eccentric man of learning was born in the year 1486, at Cologne, of a noble family, which had long been in the service of the house of Austria. In his youth he was employed as secretary to the emperor Maximilian, and subsequently served in the army of Italy seven years, and obtained the honour of knighthood. The particulars of his education are unknown; but he himself relates that he was acquainted with eight languages. On his quitting the army, when he gave himself up to the pursuit of science, he rapidly attained the honours of doctor in law and physic, and began to assume the reputation of an acquaintance with the secrets of nature, which it is difficult to distinguish from intentional quackery. It is now thought, that of his alchemical and kindred pretensions, he had no other object than to excite admiration and court powerful protection. In the twenty-first year of his age he visited France, and the succeeding year passed into Spain, from which however he soon returned, and delivered lectures at the college of Dole in Burgundy, on the mystical work of Reuchlin, "De Verbo Mirifico." In these discourses he hazarded novelties which commenced a warfare with the monks, that lasted for the remainder of his life. In order to court the favour of Margaret of Austria, he wrote a treatise "On the Excellence of Women," which work monkish influence prevented him from publishing; he then went over to England, and wrote a "Commentary on the Epistles of St Paul." On his return he again joined the army of the emperor in Italy, which he left on an invitation to Pisa by the cardinal St Croix. In the year 1515 he read lectures upon Mercurius Trismegistus, at Pavia, from which town he was obliged to make a very hasty retreat, when his friends procured him the honourable employment of syndic and councillor for the city of Metz. Here, with his usual imprudence, he undertook to refute the vulgar notion that St Ann had three husbands, and—what was much more sensible as well as humane—defended and saved the life of a countrywoman accused of witchcraft. Obligated to quit Metz, he returned to Cologne, where he lost his first wife, a very amiable woman; after which he successively resided at Geneva, Fribourg, and Lyons, where he obtained a pension from Francis I, and was appointed physician to the Queen Mother. His latter appointment proved of no advantage to him, because he

did not like to be employed as an astrologer instead of a physician; and he vented his resentment with his usual unguarded impetuosity. He now resolved to remove to the Low Countries, but experienced much delay, owing to the mysterious character which he had so injudiciously assumed, the duke of Vendome refusing to sign the passport of a conjuror. In 1529 Agrippa was again in great request, invitations being transmitted to him from Henry VIII of England, from the chancellor of the emperor, from an Italian marquis, and from Margaret of Austria, governor of the Low Countries. He preferred the offer of the last, and received the appointment of historiographer to the emperor. His eccentric genius however was to be kept in none of the bounds that would allow of repose in the age in which he lived; and in the year 1530 he produced another storm by his celebrated treatise "On the Vanity of the Sciences," which was not an attack upon real learning, but a very caustic satire upon the inefficiency of the common modes of instruction, and upon the monks, theologians, and members of the universities. On the appearance of this work, the bishop of Liege withdrew his pension, and even permitted his imprisonment for debt at Brussels, from which enthrallment he was not released until the death of Margaret of Austria, which happened very opportunely, as the monks had fully succeeded in prejudicing her against him. Soon after his release he sent out another treatise at Antwerp, "On the Occult Philosophy." This was not a work on magic, but a sketch of mystical theology, explaining, on the principles of the emanative system, the harmony of the elementary, celestial, and intellectual worlds. The clergy, although unable to discover magic, detected heresy, and the father inquisitor at Ulm interfered to prevent a third edition. This prohibition was soon disregarded, for in 1533 a new edition appeared in Cologne, which was accompanied by an apology addressed to the senate, so replete with satire and invective, that Agrippa was once more obliged to withdraw from the effects of the resentment excited. He retired to Bonn, where, according to the account of Wier, who had been his domestic servant, he divorced his third wife, having buried his second, who had produced him five children, at Antwerp, in 1529. Resolved once more to try his fortune in France, he repaired to Lyons in 1539, where, instead of patronage, he met with imprisonment for some former satires on the Queen mother. He was however soon released, and returned to Grenoble, where he died in the course of the year, not in an hospital, as affirmed by some authors, but in the house of the receiver-general of the province. To the practised observer, the character of Cornelius Agrippa may be tolerably well estimated from his extraordinary adventures. His genius was striking, but irregular; his spirit was strong and penetrating, but restless and unquiet; and in his quarrels with the monks, what his vigorous understanding prompted him to think, he was

by no means backward in daring to say. Looking at the commencement of his life and his changeable fortune, the extent of his erudition was surprising, and his industry in composition most extraordinary. His reputation for necromancy, his attendant demon in the form of a black dog, and similar imputations, will now only provoke a smile. Ridiculous as it may at present appear, it is however obvious that his presumed skill in occult science, especially alchemy, led to the numerous invitations which he received from royal and exalted personages, and that his inability to answer their absurd expectations produced their subsequent neglect of him. On the other hand, Agrippa only reaped the fruit of his own disingenuousness, by encouraging the notion of his possession of endowments, of which he must have been conscious he was destitute. Yet so singularly constituted is the human mind, he was at the same time partly his own dupe; for it is proved that he belonged to cabalistical and other societies for magical pursuits; and if his assertions may be credited, he had attained that intercourse with the demoniacal natures, which was the boast of Plotinus and Jamblichus. Here the monks might have satirized in their turn; but these silly pretensions they believed, and instead of laughing at, would have burnt him. The works of Agrippa above-mentioned, with all his other productions, have been frequently published entire; but the edition of Lyons, by the Behrings, Leyden, 1550, 8vo, 2 vols., is deemed the best. This edition contains a fourth book of the Occult Philosophy, on magical ceremonies, which is not by Agrippa, but has probably done much to make after-times regard him as a magician. It must not be omitted, that this writer looked with great satisfaction at the bold attacks of Martin Luther upon the corruption of the church of Rome, although the patronage he sought for from Catholic princes would not allow him to quit the pale of the church in which he was educated.—*Moreri. Bayle. Brucker.*

AGRIPPA (MARCUS VIPSANIUS) the celebrated friend and general of Augustus Cæsar, whose life belongs rather to history than biography, in consequence of its complete amalgamation with the public events of an interesting period in Roman history. To the military abilities and faithful services of Agrippa, Augustus owed not only the empire, but the most felicitous portion of his subsequent creditable career. After the battle of Actium, Octavius, then possessed of supreme power, either really or affectedly consulted his friends, Mecænas and Agrippa, whether he should retain his sovereignty, or resign it to the senate. Agrippa, contrary to Mecænas, recommended the more magnanimous part; which it need not be said Octavius declined to adopt, although he was not so ungenerous as to be offended with Agrippa for his dangerous counsel. Gibbon, alluding to Agrippa, observes that he was almost the first model, in the ancient world, of the faithful courtier of the modern one, a character who is supposed to mix up personal devotion with the love of country,

and to unite both in the general term "loyalty." Agrippa married first the daughter of Pomponius Atticus, and afterwards Julia the widow of Marcellus and daughter of Augustus. By the first he had one daughter, married to Tiberius, and by the second three sons and two daughters, of which two of the sons died young, while the latter, Agrippa Posthumus, fell a sacrifice to the jealousy of Tiberius. Of the daughters, Julia was married to Lucius Paulus; and Agrippina, first to Tiberius, and then to the celebrated Germanicus.—*Suetonius. Univ. Hist.*

AGRIPPA (MENENIUS) consul of Rome in the year of Rome 251, B.C. 503, was distinguished for his urbane and well-principled mediation between the patrician and plebeian interests, in that early stage of the republic. Being chosen one of the deputies by the former to conduct a conference with the people, he addressed to them the celebrated political fable of the belly and the members. The latter insisted however on the establishment of the protective magistrates named tribunes, with which demand Menenius advised the senate to comply. Menenius died soon after, at an advanced age, universally esteemed for his wisdom and integrity, but so poor, that the people insisted upon taxing themselves to support the expense of a public funeral, and when the senate issued a sum from the treasury for the purpose, demanded that their money should be given to his children.—*Livy.*

AGRIPPINA, the elder daughter of Marcus Agrippa and of Julia, was married in the first instance to Tiberius, who divorced her; on which she became the wife of Germanicus. On the death of the latter, she returned to Rome with his ashes, and took advantage of the public grief for the death of her husband, to accuse Piso, who was suspected of having hastened it. The latter was so harassed by her persecutions, and the indignation of the people, that he was found dead in his bed. Tiberius, jealous of the affection of the people for Agrippina, banished her to a small island, where he allowed her to die of hunger, A.D. 35. This magnanimous woman, who exhibited the same elevated character in all fortunes, left nine children by Germanicus.—*Nour. Diet. Hist.*

AGRIPPINA (the younger) daughter of the foregoing, and mother of Nero, was at once cruel and licentious. After having two husbands, she married her uncle the emperor Claudius, and having run a career of perfidy and baseness, poisoned him in order to make way for Nero. She however lived bitterly to repent the exaltation of this monster, who soon deprived her of the imperial authority she had obtained under the stupid Claudius, and, resisting all her intrigues and blandishments, put her to death. The centurion employed as her executioner struck her on the head with his sword: "Strike rather at my womb," she exclaimed, "for having brought forth such a monster." Tacitus observes, that Agrippina left memoirs behind her, which had proved very serviceable to him in the compilation of his annals.—*Tacitus.*

AGUESSEAU (HENRY FRANCIS D') a French statesman of great worth and talents, was born at Limoges in 1668. He was the son of Henry d'Aguesseau, intendant of Limosin, a man of high character for integrity and learning, by whom he was educated in every species of knowledge which promised to qualify him for the magistracy. Admitted an advocate in 1690, he was a few months after made advocate-general of the parliament of Paris at the age of twenty-two. He performed the functions of this office with great reputation, and was made procurator-general, which enabled him to show his abilities for the public service, by introducing a great reform in the management of hospitals, and by greatly improving the administration of the criminal code. Towards the end of the reign of Louis XIV, however, he was threatened with disgrace for refusing to register the famous bull *Unigenitus*. He thought that it interfered with the rights of the monarchy, and determined to defend the monarch even against himself. "Is it thus you forge arms against Rome?" exclaimed Quirini, the Pope's nuncio. "They are not arms, but shields," replied D'Aguesseau. At the death of Louis he again became ascendant, and in 1717 succeeded Voisin as chancellor; but before a year expired the Regent deprived him of the seals, for opposing the royal bank and other delusive projects of the celebrated Law. The issue of this famous bubble is well known; and in the hour of embarrassment the Regent thought proper to restore the seals to D'Aguesseau, who immediately began to repair a portion of the mischief done in his absence, by ordering the payment of the notes issued by the bank as far as possible; which measure, although the loss to individuals was great, he deemed less odious than a total bankruptcy. A new storm however awaited him, for the Regent in his turn became solicitous for the registration of the bull *Unigenitus*; and with some modifications D'Aguesseau was finally induced to comply. Through the influence of cardinal Dubois, however, he was once more deprived of the seals, which were not restored to him until 1737, when he resolved to confine himself to his duties as a magistrate, and laboured incessantly to produce a reform in the laws, and uniformity in the administration of justice. So great are the impediments to reform in this grand direction, that he could only procure four or five ordinances that were really effective. Like many other great legal luminaries, it was thought that the habit of viewing things in every light, and formally discussing the arguments on all sides, produced in him a species of indecision, which is very unfavourable to the production of extensive plans of amelioration. His professional sympathies also interfered; for he frankly confessed to the count de Grammont, in a conversation on the great expense of law-suits, that he had begun a plan for reforming it, but was prevented by reflecting on the number of counsellors, attorneys, and inferior officers he should ruin by it; a feeling which might be much corrected by the recollection, that but one generation of these could

suffer, while the ruin of clients is continual. In 1750, having attained his eighty-second year, he tendered his resignation, which the king accepted, but continued to him his official rank, and granted him a pension of 100,000 francs, which he did not long enjoy, as he died February 9, 1751. D'Aguesseau is considered by Voltaire as the most learned magistrate that France ever possessed, as he was eminently versed in both ancient and modern languages, profoundly acquainted with history, and a master of jurisprudence in its most enlarged acceptation. He was also fond of the belles lettres, and even composed verses which passed the critical ordeal of Racine and Boileau, who were the frequent companions of his leisure. To conclude: he was a man of great genius and integrity, and so superior to avarice, that he left no other gains from his long possession of office than his very fine library. The works of D'Aguesseau are published in 13 vols. 4to, Paris, 1759-89. He has the character of thinking in them like a philosopher, and speaking like an orator: his style is deemed chaste and harmonious, but somewhat cold.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

AGUJARI (LUCREZIA) a celebrated singer, wife of Colla the composer. She is said in her youth to have had a voice of most extraordinary compass. At the Pantheon in London her salary was fixed at 100*l.* a night for two songs. She died in 1783 at Parma.—*Mus. Biog. Dict.*

AIDAN, a monk who, by his zeal and preaching, converted a large portion of the northern part of Britain to Christianity. He was afterwards bishop of Lindisfern or Holy Island on the coast of Northumberland, where he died, highly revered, about the year 651. The mildness and benevolence of his disposition and manners appear to have gained him a great ascendancy over the untutored inhabitants of his diocese. Among the miracles attributed to Aidan, is that of calming the sea in a storm, by pouring consecrated oil upon it. Pliny and Franklin mention the operation of oil upon the waves; but the quantity in this case being so small, the alleged miracle stands unimpeached upon that score.—*Biog. Brit.*

AIGNAN (———) a gentleman of some repute in the list of modern French authors. His works, which are not numerous, are characterised rather by their elegance than their solidity. Besides a new translation of Homer, in the execution of which the critics accuse him of having done little more than present the public with a second edition of that of De Rocifort in a more polished form, he early directed his attention to the stage, and his tragedy called "*Brunehaut*" not only met with decided success, but was thought to afford much promise of the future excellence of its author in this particular department of literature. Soon after the coronation of Napoleon M. Aignan, then in the zenith of his reputation, was made choice of to furnish letter-press descriptions explanatory of the magnificent plates engraved to illustrate that ceremony; but the work was never published, the price

demanded for the manuscript (400*l.*) being far too high to produce any bidders. During the latter years of his life, he was known principally as the author of a periodical work, the "Bibliothèque Etrangere," a publication bearing some resemblance in its plan to that of the "Retrospective Review." In the three volumes which have appeared, many scarce and curious tracts in various languages, as well ancient as modern, have been translated by him, and rescued from the oblivion that was fast overtaking them in the obscurity of an immense national collection. Catapult's account of the massacre of St Bartholomew, originally written in Italian, is one of the last and most interesting of these documents. M. Aignan died at Paris in the beginning of 1825.—*New Monthly Magazine.*

AIKIN (JOHN, M. D.) born January 15, 1747, at Kibworth, Leicestershire, youngest child and only son of T. Aikin, D.D. a dissenting minister and schoolmaster. He commenced his education in the dissenters' academy at Warrington in Lancashire, whence he was apprenticed to the late Dr Garthshore, then a surgeon and apothecary at Uppingham in Rutlandshire. In 1764 he became a student in the university of Edinburgh, where he spent two years, and after three more passed as a pupil to Mr White of Manchester, settled in Chester as a surgeon, whence he afterwards removed to Warrington. During his residence in this place, in addition to numerous works on professional subjects, he published several miscellaneous pieces in conjunction with his sister Mrs Barbauld, and gave proof of his scholastic acquirements by an excellent translation of Tacitus' "De moribus Germanorum," and of that author's life of Agricola. Here too he commenced his acquaintance with Dr Priestley and Gilbert Wakefield. In 1784 he proceeded to Leyden, where he graduated, and afterwards had considerable practice as a physician at Yarmouth in Norfolk, till he gave offence to a portion of the inhabitants by two pamphlets on the failure of the dissenters in their attempt to procure the repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts, as also by the freedom of his opinions with respect to the French Revolution; when Dr Girdlestone was encouraged by the high church party to settle in the town, and Dr Aikin escaped the bitterness of impending personal controversy by removing to London in March, 1792. In 1796 he accepted an offer made him by Mr (now Sir Richard) Phillips, of editing the Monthly Magazine, which he superintended from its commencement till 1806, when the connexion was dissolved. In 1799 he published, in conjunction with Dr Enfield, the first volume of a "General Biographical Dictionary" in quarto; but in consequence of the death of his coadjutor, and other circumstances of a pecuniary nature, which materially retarded the progress of the work, the tenth and last volume was not completed till 1815. Dr Aikin died December 7, 1822, in his 75th year, at his residence in Stoke Newington. Dr Aikin is the author of a life of Huet bishop of Avranches, of essays on seve-

ral of the leading poets, and of various miscellaneous works, which unite good sense, an accurate knowledge of life, and considerable critical acumen. He was also a very sensible and entertaining essayist, as the early volumes of the Monthly Magazine will evince, as well as the periodical work entitled the *Athæneum*, and several kindred publications.—*Gent. Mag. Ed.*

AIKMAN (WILLIAM) a painter of eminence, who flourished in what has been termed the Augustan age of England. With most of the wits of queen Anne's time he enjoyed an intimacy, especially with Swift, Pope, Arbuthnot, Gay, Somerville, and his countrymen Thomson, Smollett, and Allan Ramsay. To the four last he is indebted for honourable mention and sundry poetic compliments in their works. Born in Scotland, he was originally intended for the same profession as that followed by his father, the law; but on reaching the age of manhood, his love of the fine arts induced him to relinquish so dry a study for one more congenial to his disposition; a change which the easiness of his circumstances enabled him to execute without detriment to his success in life. John duke of Argyle, and the earl of Burlington, ranked among his earliest friends and patrons. Portrait painting was the branch of his art to which he more particularly directed his attention. Among the best specimens created by his pencil, are portraits of several members of the Buckinghamshire family, and a large picture of the then royal family. The latter is now in the possession of the duke of Devonshire. He died in 1731, in the 49th year of his age, at his house in Leicester-fields.—*Walpole's Anec.*

AILLY (PETER D') a cardinal and legate in the time of Charles VI of France, with which monarch he was in high favour: he received from his munificence the see of Puy and Cambray, with the chancellorship of the university of Paris. Before his elevation to the purple, he presided at the famous council of Constance, which condemned John Huss to the stake. He was the author of several polemical works much patronized by pope John XXIII, an edition of which was printed at Strasburg. He died in August 1419.—*Moreri.*

AILRED, ETHELRED, or EALRED, abbot of Revesby, Lincolnshire, was born in the year 1109, and educated in Scotland. He was fond of study, and refused ecclesiastical preferment. Several of his historical labours in Latin remain: "A History of the War of the Standard in the reign of King Stephen;" "A Genealogy of the English Kings;" "A History of the Life and Morals of Edward the Confessor;" and "A History of the Nun of Walthun," are to be found in Twisden's "Deum Scriptores," London, 1652. Some sermons are also to be found in the "Bibliotheca Patrum."—*Biog. Brit.*

ALMON (of Aquitaine) author of a legendary history of France, is supposed to have lived in the ninth century. The history is brought down to 1165 by another hand; it may be seen in the third volume of the collection of Duchesne.—*Vossius. Moreri.*

AINSWORTH (HENRY) a nonconformist minister of deep reading and research. Having adopted the opinions of the well-known Robert Browne, founder of the sect called after his name, he followed his example in retiring before the arm of power to Holland, where, in conjunction with another divine of the same persuasion, named Johnson, he succeeded in collecting a congregation of Brownists. A quarrel shortly taking place between the two pastors, both were eventually dismissed from their situations, when Ainsworth retired to Ireland. His writings exhibited much learning and acuteness, and excited the attention of Hall, bishop of Exeter, who entered the lists against him. A singular story is told of the manner of his death, which took place at Amsterdam. It is said, that having found a jewel of considerable value, he restored it to its owner, a Dutch Jew, demanding only, as his reward, a conference with the leading men of his synagogue, for the purpose of entering into a disputation on the prophecies respecting the Messiah. This he was very readily promised; but the Jew, having probably over-rated his own influence with the rabbis, and being unable or unwilling to keep his word, smoothed all difficulties by poisoning his new friend rather than disappoint him. The only thing certain is, that he died in Holland, in the early part of the seventeenth century. His most esteemed works are—his Annotations on the Psalms, 4to, 1612; on the Pentateuch, and on Solomon's Song, 1627—1639, folio. His controversial publications are numerous.—*Biog. Br.*

AINSWORTH (ROBERT) a grammarian, and compiler of the celebrated dictionary of the Latin tongue which goes under his name: it was published by him originally in 1736, with a dedication to Dr Mead, in one volume 4to. Ten years afterwards Patrick published an improved edition, which was followed by another, in 1752, under the superintendance of Dr Ward of Gresham college, and the Rev W. Younge. This last is considerably augmented, and is in two folio volumes. Mr Ainsworth was a native of Lancashire, born in 1660, at Woodyeale near Manchester; he received his education at Lever's grammar school in Bolton, to the mastership of which he afterwards succeeded. Subsequently he opened an establishment for the instruction of youth at Bethnal-green, and more than one other place in the vicinity of London, by which having realized a handsome fortune, he retired some time previous to his death, to the enjoyment of literary leisure. His death occurred in London, April 1743, when he was interred at Poplar. A treatise on grammar, and a few specimens of Latin poetry, were also among his productions.—*Biog. Br.*

AITON (WILLIAM) author of the *Hortus Kewensis*, an excellent botanist, born in Lanarkshire in Scotland. He was a great favourite with the late king (George III) who, on the recommendation of Mr Miller, appointed him head gardener to the royal demesne at Kew in 1759. In this situation one of the best collections of rare exotic plants in the known

world was formed under his care, a catalogue of which, bearing the above-mentioned title, he published in 1789. He died of a schirrous fever in 1793, and was succeeded in the situation by his son.—*Ann. Biog.*

AITZEMA (LEO) an historian of Friesland, born A.D. 1600, the author of "History of the United Provinces," in fifteen volumes 4to, and seven folio. As a large collection of authentic pieces, this work is extremely valuable.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

AKBER (Sultan) the third of the descendants of Timour, who reigned in Hindostan. He succeeded his father in 1556, and the first action of his reign was to recover Delhi from the Patans. Akber, a warlike and able monarch, was ambitious that the transactions of his reign should descend to posterity; which desire induced him to employ his celebrated Vizier Abul Fazel to write an account of his life, as well as to compile the geographical, statistical, and constitutional account of the Mogul empire, entitled "Ayeen Akberry." He experienced the usual fate of an Eastern monarch in a rebellious son, whom he however pardoned on his becoming his only one. He died in 1605 by taking a poisoned pill, which he had intended for a courtier who had lost his favour.—*Univ. History.*

AKENSIDE (MARK) M.D. a writer who claims attention as a poet, and not from his professional fame, was born in 1721 at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, where his father was a substantial butcher. He received his early education at a grammar school, and finished his studies at the universities of Edinburgh and Leyden, in the latter of which he took his doctor's degree in 1744. In the same year appeared his most distinguished poem, "On the Pleasures of the Imagination," which raised him at once into poetical eminence. This poem was rapidly followed by the "Epistle to Curio," a warm invective against the political apostasy of the celebrated Pulteney earl of Bath; and in 1745 he published ten odes on various subjects, all of which labours distinguish him as a zealous votary of the Grecian intellectual philosophy, and an ardent lover of liberty. He continued, from time to time, to publish his poetical effusions, although in a more leisurely manner. Most of these appeared in Dodsley's Collection, but especially his celebrated "Hymn to the Naiads." His professional career, which was not eminently successful, presents few incidents worthy recording. He settled for a short time at Northampton, and subsequently in London, and was generously assisted, while his practice was forming, by an allowance of 300*l.* per annum from his friend Mr Dyson. He pursued the regular train to medical advancement, became doctor of physic by mandamus at Cambridge, and fellow of the College of Physicians. He wrote, on medical subjects, "Observations on the Origin and Use of the Lymphatics," and an "Account of a Blow on the Heart and its effects;" but his principal professional work, written in elegant Latin, is a "Treatise on the Epidemic Dysentery of 1764." By these

exertions his reputation and practice increased, and he became physician to the Queen. Dr Akenside was deemed haughty and ostentatious by his brethren of the faculty; and the ridicule cast upon him by Smollett, in the novel of *Peregrine Pickle*, where he figures as the giver of a feast after the manner of the ancients, is well known. He died of a putrid fever in June 1770, in the forty-ninth year of his age; and his books and prints, of which last he was an industrious collector, came into the possession of his friend Mr Dyson. The poetical fame of Akenside doubtless rests on his "Pleasures of the Imagination," which ranks him among those who have given the most finished models of blank verse. He is however sometimes stately even to stiffness, too redundant in ornament, and, from his solicitude to avoid simple and natural expression, occasionally obscure. His odes, which have never been public favourites, possess copiousness and elevation of thought, but are extremely deficient in grace and harmony. His "Hymn to the Naiads" decidedly ranks next to his "Pleasures of the Imagination," and is a beautiful and classical production.—*Biog. Brit.*

AKIBA, a Jew of low origin in the reign of the emperor Hadrian. His devotion to literature, incited it is said originally by the love he felt for his master's daughter, raised him to eminence and to the rank of a rabbi. On the defeat and destruction of the impostor Barcochebas, to whose faction he had joined himself, Akiba was taken prisoner, and put to death by torture, together with his whole family; himself and his son Pappus were flayed alive. A suppositious work, written under the name of the patriarch Abraham, has been ascribed to him, and he is said to have been the original compiler of the Jewish cabalistic traditions. After his execution, which took place in the year 135, he was interred on a mountain in the vicinity of Tiberias: many of his followers and disciples, to the number it is said of 24,000, afterwards chose the same spot for their burial place. His book, called *Jezirah*, was printed at Paris, 8vo, 1552, of which a Latin version with notes was published in 1642 by Rittangel, a converted Jew of Koningsburgh.—*Brucker. Lightfoot.*

ALABASTER (WILLIAM) an English divine of the Protestant church in Elizabeth's time, a native of Hadleigh in Suffolk. He was the author of several polemical tracts, though his confidence even in his own opinions could not be very strong, inasmuch as he found occasion to change them more than once, publicly abjuring the Reformed religion for Catholicism at one time, and subsequently returning to the faith he originally professed. The work which does him most credit is a "Lexicon Pentaglotton," which he published in folio. A Latin tragedy called *Roxana* was also written by him, and acted at Cambridge. In his youth he appears to have had a military turn, and accompanied the Earl of Essex on his expedition to Cadiz. He survived till the reign of Charles I, and died in 1640.

ALAIN: see CHARTIER.

ALAMANNI (LEWIS) a Florentine poet and statesman, born towards the beginning of the 16th century. His commencement in politics was unsuccessful, being engaged in a conspiracy to overthrow the power of the Medici family in his native city: the plot was discovered, one of the parties taken and executed, while Alamanni himself narrowly escaped by flight. The accession to the power of his enemies, by the elevation of Giulio de Medici to the papal chair in 1523, seemed to condemn him to a life of exile. The disgust however felt towards that pontiff by the emperor Charles V, from the part he took in consolidating the "Holy League," between Henry VIII of England and Francis I of France, produced a quarrel which ended in the occupation of Rome by the imperial forces. The popular faction at Florence, taking advantage of the situation of affairs, expelled the Medici, and Alamanni was recalled; but his popularity did not last long. A negotiation, which he set on foot with the Emperor, exposed him to suspicion; he was again compelled to fly, and the power of his rivals, after a short struggle, was re-established. From this time he continued in the service of the French court, by which he was employed in several embassies. His works are, 1. *Opera Toscana*, a collection of poems and a tragedy, 2 vols. 8vo; 2. *La Cultivazione*, an elegant poem, in imitation of the *Georgics*, 4to; 3. An heroic poem, entitled *Girone il Cortesi*, [*Cortesi*] 4to; 4. *L'Avarchide*, an epic poem; 5. *Flora*, a comedy. He died at Amboise, April 18, 1566, aged 66.—*Moreri.*

ALAN OR ALLEN (WILLIAM) a cardinal, was born at Rossal in Lancashire, in the year 1532. Being educated at Oxford by a tutor warmly attached to the Roman Catholic religion, he early exhibited a strong prepossession in its favour, and while very young became principal of St Mary's college and proctor of the university. The accession of Elizabeth not only put a stop to his preferment, but, apprehending himself in danger, he withdrew to Louvain, where many English Catholics had already taken refuge. Here he wrote, in reply to bishop Jewell and others, several controversial treatises; and soon after, for the benefit of his health, privately returned to England, where he remained concealed for three years, disseminating from his retreat publications in favour of the ancient religion. In 1568, with some difficulty, he again escaped into Flanders, where he received several ecclesiastical appointments, and established a seminary for the education of English youth at Douay. He still continued to introduce his polemical tracts into England; and his zeal at length led him so far, that he connected the deposition of Elizabeth with the advancement of religion, and openly espoused the pernicious doctrine, now so honourably disclaimed by the Catholic church, that heresy absolved every natural duty, including allegiance to the sovereign. He had little further to proceed, and he soon went the remainder of the road by doing his best with his party to recommend the invasion

of England by Philip II; and when that gloriously defeated expedition sailed, he transmitted to England many thousand copies of a work which he had written to prove Elizabeth a heretic and schismatic, and to show that her subjects were absolved from the oath of allegiance. For these services, Allen was made a cardinal, and presented to an abbey of great value in Naples; and on the signal failure of that infamous attempt, he lost not his credit, but was appointed archbishop of Meclin, although from this time his residence was at Rome, where he was usually called the Cardinal of England. It is said, that towards the close of his life he repented of the measures which he had recommended against his country, and expressed dissatisfaction at the spirit and conduct of the Jesuits; and letters of his are extant, which advocate a reconciliation on the ground of a simple toleration of the ancient religion. On his death-bed he wished to address the English students at Rome, but was prevented by the attendant Jesuit. He died in the year 1594, and a strong suspicion went abroad that he was poisoned. Whatever charity may be extended to Allen for the sincerity of his convictions, happily in the present day there can be no difference of opinion in respect to his criminal practices against his country. As a writer he was undoubtedly one of the ablest advocates of Rome. His productions are exclusively polemical, the most admired of which is a piece written in answer to a book by lord Burleigh; it is entitled, "A true, sincere, and modest defence of Christian Catholics," and has been called by the learned Bolton, "A princely, grave, and flourishing piece of natural and exquisite English.—*Biog. Brit.*

ALAND (SIR JOHN FORTESCUE) lord Fortescue of the kingdom of Ireland, a baron of the Exchequer, and a puisne judge of the courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas in the reigns of George I and II, was descended from the famous Sir John Fortescue, lord chief justice and lord high chancellor of England in the reign of Henry VI. He was educated at Oxford, and being admitted a member of the Inner Temple, soon became an eminent pleader. In 1714 he was appointed solicitor-general to the prince of Wales, and ran through the usual course of legal promotion. He was appointed first a baron of the Exchequer, and afterwards one of the justices of the court of King's Bench. On the accession of George II his patent was not renewed; but some time after he recovered favour, and was appointed one of the justices of the court of Common Pleas. He resigned this last appointment after a service of thirty years, and was created an Irish peer under the title of Lord Fortescue of Creden. The family is now extinct. The juridical writings of this judge are, "The Difference between an Absolute and a Limited Monarchy, as it more particularly regards the English constitution, written by Sir John Fortescue, Knt. Lord Chief Justice and Lord High Chancellor in the reign of Henry VI, with some remarks by Sir John Fortescue Aland, F. R. S.

London, 1714, 1719." In his preliminary remarks Sir John showed himself a proficient in Saxon learning. He is also the author of a volume of reports published after his death, London, 1743. Lord Fortescue lived in the habits of intimacy with Pope and the other wits of the day, and is author of the pleasant legal burlesque of "Stradling versus Styles."—*Biog. Brit.*

ALARD (FRANCIS) the son of a member of a noble family at Brussels, a zealous convert from the Roman Catholic religion, was born in that town, in the beginning of the sixteenth century. His father obliged him to enter into the Dominican order; but having privately obtained the works of Luther, he clandestinely forsook his convent, and studied divinity at Jena and Wittemberg. Destitute however of resources, he ventured to return to Brussels, and seek assistance from his father, but was discovered in the streets by his mother, a violent bigot, who denounced him to the Inquisition, and when no persuasions could induce him to recant, called for all the rigour of the law, and even offered to furnish wood to burn him. Sentence of death was accordingly pronounced; but by connivance, it is supposed, he contrived to escape, and arrived in safety at Oldenburgh, where he became almoner to the prince. He subsequently returned home to his native country, notwithstanding the persecutions of the duke of Alva, and in the end made a convert of his father. No longer safe in the Netherlands, he had a curacy given him in Holstein, where he died in 1578. His son William became rector of the college of Kremen, and his grandson Lambert compiled a Greek lexicon, together with theological works and Latin poems. The latter was inspector of the public schools of Brunswick, and died in 1672. He had also a great grandson who wrote his life.—*Morevi.*

ALARIC. This celebrated leader of the Visigoths crossed the Danube in 376, with the rest of his countrymen, who were driven forward by the Huns. He fought with great valour against the Romans until the year 382, when with his followers he was allowed by the emperor Theodosius to settle in Thrace, on condition of serving the empire when required. This peace was preserved during the life of Theodosius; but under his weak successor Arcadius, being refused preferment, Alaric revolted, and committed great ravages in Greece. The renowned general Stilicho checked his career in the first instance, but—as it was suspected, by connivance—allowed him to escape. He was soon after made formal master of the provinces he had so mercilessly oppressed, by the timid emperor of the East, and also chosen king by his own tribe. He then turned his arms into Italy, and carried away vast plunder and many captives; and although checked in a second attempt by Stilicho, was, by the advice of that general, taken into the service of the emperor Honorius; but owing to bad faith on both sides, soon broke his engagement, and at length, after a seeming truce, entered Rome in August

310, when a great portion of the wealth of the metropolis became the property of these Gothic spoilers. From Rome he proceeded to the extremity of Italy, with a view to the invasion of Sicily, where a short illness put a period to his life in the vicinity of Rhegium, A. D. 410. Alaric had great qualities and abilities, and his apparent want of faith is thought by some historians to have arisen from the little trust to be placed in the unwilling engagements of the weak emperors with whom he treated.—*Univ. Hist.*

ALASCO (JOHN) a nobleman nearly connected with the royal family of Poland in the sixteenth century. Embracing the doctrines of the Reformed religion, persecution drove him from his native country, to Embden, where he established a congregation, but the same cause still operating, he retired into England about 1551, where the protection of Edward VI, then upon the throne, secured to him a safe asylum. The publication of the famous *Interim* driving more Protestants to the same place of refuge, he collected about 380 of them, who, under his auspices, became naturalized, and obtained a charter of incorporation, with Alasco as superintendent, and four assistant ministers. The accession of Mary drove them back to Embden, where they settled in peace. Alasco, receiving an invitation from king Sigismund, returned after an absence of twenty years to Poland, where he died in 1560. He was in great esteem with most of the learned men of his day, and enjoyed the friendship of many of them, particularly of Erasmus, whose library he is said to have purchased. Two theological tracts of his, written in Latin on the subject of the Eucharist, have come down to posterity.—*Strupe's Memorial of Cranmer.*

ALBAN (St) regarded as the first or protomartyr of Britain, was born towards the end of the third century at Verulam, close to the site of the present town in Hertfordshire which bears his name. In his youth he visited Rome, in company with a monk of Caerleon named Amphibalus, and served seven years as a soldier under the emperor Dioclesian. On his return to Britain, renouncing Paganism, he embraced Christianity, and, it is generally agreed, suffered martyrdom in the great persecution under the above emperor. Bede says A. D. 286; others place it in 296; and Usher in 303. A number of legendary miracles are attributed to this saint, whose history altogether is possibly no more than a legend. The celebrated monastery of St Albans was not founded until between 4 and 500 years after his death, by Offa king of Mercia. In a repair of the church of St Albans, in 1257, a tomb was opened, which, according to an inscription found therein, contained some relics of St Alban.—*Biog. Br.*

ALBANI (ALEXANDER) an eminent virtuoso, was born at Urbino in 1692, and raised to the rank of cardinal by Innocent XIII. He died in 1779, aged 87, very highly esteemed. His house, known by the name of the Villa Albani, was famous for beautiful statues and other treasures of the fine arts. In 1762 his

late majesty purchased for 14,000 crowns the collection of drawings of cardinal Albani, amounting to three hundred volumes, one third of which were original and by the first masters, and the remainder most excellent engravings. This prelate was librarian to the Vatican, and is author of some literary and political works which possess reputation.—*Ann. Reg. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ALBANI (JOHN FRANCIS) also cardinal, and nephew and heir of the subject of the preceding article. He distinguished himself by his opposition to the suppression of the Jesuits, and to all concession on the part of the papacy, in favour of temporal innovation. In other respects, he was chiefly distinguished by his taste for the fine arts and patronage of its professors. He also increased the valuable library of his uncle from twenty-five to thirty thousand volumes; and in the year 1793 it was computed that the Villa Albani contained nearly two hundred thousand works of art and specimens of antiquity, all of which were dispersed or carried away when the French entered Rome. The latter are accused of a peculiar want of generosity in this instance, because the family of Albani had some affinity by marriage with that of Austria. After the election of Pius VII, cardinal Albani returned to Rome, but could never muster sufficient fortitude to visit his dilapidated villa. He died in 1803, with the character of being one of the eloquent, affable, and accomplished persons of the age.—*Athenæum, vol. iii.*

ALBANI (ALOISIA DE STOLBERG, Countess of) wife of Prince Charles Edward Lewis Casimir Stuart, commonly known by the name of the Pretender, was celebrated as the "Mia Donna" of Victor Alfieri, whose muse will hand her down to posterity. The life of this lady appears to have been throughout an unhappy one: in the possession of great beauty, mildness, and accomplishments, she was early in life united to a coarse, licentious, and intemperate character, who was altogether incapable of appreciating her merits. The disgusting habits of her husband, strikingly portrayed by the pen of her admirer, are confirmed by accounts from less questionable sources. She was compelled at length to take refuge from his brutality in a convent, where she remained till his death in 1788 released her from her yoke. Her own took place at Florence, Jan. 29, 1824, in her seventy-second year.—*Gent. Mag.*

ALBANO (FRANCISCO) a Bolognese, bred a silk merchant, which profession he soon quitted for that of a painter, and became the pupil of Denis Calvert, a Flemish artist of eminence, in whose painting-room the celebrated Guido Reni, his countryman, was his fellow-student. Quitting this master, the young men both subsequently placed themselves under the tuition of the Caracci at Rome, where they completed their studies. Albano is celebrated for the grace and elegance of his female figures, and the loveliness of his cupids, whose attitudes and arch expression are much admired. Connoisseurs remark a great same-

ness in his delineation of these subjects, which is accounted for by the fact that his wife Doralice, a woman of extraordinary beauty, was his model in the first case, and the twelve children she bore him, in the second. Several of his landscapes also, and other pieces, are in great estimation, particularly one of the four elements, painted for the king of Sardinia. His works are to be found in most of the princely cabinets in Europe. Charles I of England, a great lover of the art, invited him over to visit him. He died at his native city, in 1660, at the advanced age of eighty-two, having been born in 1578; and was held in such esteem by his fellow citizens, as to be honoured by a general mourning. He had a younger brother, Giovanni Battista, also a landscape painter of some repute, who had profited by his instructions: the latter survived him eight years.—*Pilkington's Dict. of Painters.*

ALBEMARLE, see MONK.

ALBERONI (JULIUS) a Spanish statesman and cardinal, born in 1664, was the son of a gardener near Parma, who at the age of fourteen obtained a petty post in the cathedral of Placentia, and in time became priest and canon. The career of eminence was opened to Alberoni by an accident which happened to the poet Campistron, secretary to the duke of Vendome, who having fallen into the hands of robbers, was hospitably entertained and furnished with money and clothes. Campistron in return introduced Alberoni to the Duke, then commanding in Lombardy, whose good graces he secured by discovering the stores of grain concealed by the country people. By Vendome, when the latter took the command in Spain, he was fixed upon as a proper person to carry on his correspondence with the princess des Ursins, who then took the lead of affairs in that kingdom. Introduced for that purpose in the character of agent to the duke of Parma, he soon obtained a footing in the court of Philip V, and when that prince became a widower, carried into execution the measure of marrying him to the princess of Parma. His fortune was now established; for this princess, who obtained a great ascendancy over her husband, gave him all her confidence, caused him to be created a cardinal in 1717, and made him a grandee of Spain and prime minister. In this situation Alberoni quickly began to display the mixture of intrigue, ability, and restless ambition, for which his name is so celebrated. He aimed at once to excite the Turks to war against the Emperor; to set the Pretender on the throne of Great Britain, by the means of Peter the Great and Charles XII of Sweden; to annihilate the German princes in Italy; and lastly, to dispossess the duke of Orleans of the regency of France, in favour of Philip V, as the eldest representative of the family. This scheme being discovered by the Regent, France and England united, declared war against Spain in 1719, and would not consent to a peace except on condition of the immediate removal and banishment of Alberoni. In 1720 he was accordingly ordered to leave Spain, which he quitted, taking with him immense

riches, and the important will of Charles II, appointing Philip universal heir to the Spanish monarchy. When his abstraction of this celebrated document was discovered, a messenger was sent after him to recover it, and could only obtain it from him by force. On leaving Spain he retired to Genoa, where he was arrested by order of the Pope for his intrigues with the Turks; and proceeding to Rome, a formal inquiry was made into his conduct by the sacred college, the result of which was an order to retire for a year into a college of Jesuits. On his liberation he went to Parma, where he much occupied himself in the establishment of a school for the education of poor scholars: but having added to his own funds some lands which he recovered, as having been usurped from the church, his establishment was never very popular with his countrymen. He soon after went to Rome, and was appointed legate of Romagna by Clement XII, in which employment, at the age of seventy, his inextinguishable passion for political intrigue induced him to plot against the independence of the little republic of San Marino, which ended very ludicrously in the cardinal and his suite being driven out of the church and the territory in the expected moment of success. Alberoni died in 1762, aged eighty-seven, and left behind him the character of a bold and versatile intriguer rather than of a great politician, although he certainly created a strong temporary impulse in the Spanish monarchy and established many regulations which were favourable to arts, agriculture, and commerce. Happily for mankind, the field for politicians of the adventuring class of Alberoni is becoming every day more circumscribed, and able statesmanship is less and less connected in men's minds with the bold and unprincipled schemes of aggression and false aggrandizement by which his policy was distinguished. The temper of Alberoni was extremely haughty; and although lively and pleasant in conversation, he could not bear contradiction even in his advocacy. The publication, called his "Testament Politique," like most of the works under that suspicious title, is of no authority.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ALBERT (of Aix) or Albertus Aquensis, a canon of Aix la Chapelle in the twelfth century. He wrote in Latin what is esteemed an accurate "History of the Expedition to Jerusalem, under Godfrey of Bulloyn and other leaders." It was reprinted by Reineccius in 1662.—*Vossius.*

ALBERT (ERASMUS) a German divine of the sixteenth century, who collected many absurdities from a book entitled, "The Harmony between Jesus Christ and St Francis," and composed a work which he called "The Koran of the Cordeliers," which piece was printed in Latin without place or name of printer in 1531. Several editions have since appeared, the last of which is that of Amsterdam, 12mo. 1734.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ALBERT (LOUIS JOSEPH D') grandson of the constable de Luynes and the ninth child of Louis Charles duke de Luynes, was born

in 1672. After serving very gallantly in the armies of France, he entered into the service of the elector of Bavaria, who, on becoming emperor under the title of Charles VII, created him a prince of the Holy Roman Empire, by the title of Prince of Grimberghen. Amongst all his political and military engagements, he cultivated literature: his works are, "Le Songe d'Alcibiade," Paris, 1735, 12mo; "Timandre instruit par son Genie," and other pieces, published under the title of "Recueil de differentes pieces de litterature," Amsterdam, 12mo, 1759. He died in 1758, aged eighty-seven.—*Biog. Universelle*.

ALBERTET, a mathematician and poet of the thirteenth century, was a native of Provence. He was equally devoted to literature and the fair sex, and wrote several poems in honour of his Platonic mistress, the marchioness of Malespine. He left his poems to a friend in order to be presented to the lady, instead of which he sold them to Faber d'Uzes, who published them as his own. The plagiarism being discovered, D'Uzes was whipped for the appropriation, agreeably to a then existing law upon the subject, which it need not be added is not in force at present in any country.—*Vossius. Moreri*.

ALBERTI. There were two painters of this name, Cherubino and Giovanni, brothers, natives of the Florentine territory, who flourished about the close of the 16th century. Cherubino, who was also an engraver, died in 1615, in the sixty-third year of his age, surviving his brother about fourteen years. Giovanni was much admired for the excellence of his perspective.—*Pilkington's Dict. of Painters*.

ALBERTI (ARISTOTILE) better known by the name of Ridolfi Fioravente, a Bolognese, celebrated in the 15th century for his knowledge of mechanics. Many marvellous stories are told of his skill, such as removing a steeple with all its bells, &c. He emigrated to Hungary and Russia, where he acquired great reputation by the erection of bridges, churches, &c.—*Nour. Dict. Hist.*

ALBERTI (DOMINICO) a Venetian composer and harpsichord player of eminence, who came to England in the suite of the Spanish ambassador early in the last century. Among other pieces, which were much admired at the time, he set to music the Endymion of Metastasio in 1737. He was a pupil of Biffi and Lotti.—*Biog. Dict. Mus.*

ALBERTI (JOHN) a learned professor of divinity at Leyden, who in 1725 published "Observationes Philologicæ, in sacros Novi Fœderis libros," 8vo, which was soon after followed by another, entitled, "Periculum Criticum, in quo loca quædam cum V. ac N.T. tum Hesychie et aliorum," &c." 8vo. The first volume of his edition of Hesychius was published in 1746. He left it incomplete at his death in 1762, but it was perfected by Runkenius, Leyden, 1766.—*Univ. Biog. Dict.*

ALBERTI (JOHN WIDMANSTADTUS) chancellor of Austria, and an oriental scholar of eminence. He edited in 1556 a Syriac version of the New Testament with great care and ex-

pense, the latter being defrayed by the emperor his master. This edition is remarkable for the omission of the Book of Revelations, the second and third epistles of St James, and the second of Peter. One thousand copies of this work were printed, half of which were sent to the East. He was also author of a Commentary on the Koran, which he abridged. He died in 1559.—*Moreri*.

ALBERTI (LEANDER) a Bolognese monk of the 16th century, author of a history of his native city, and another of Italy; the latter, entitled "Descrizione di tutta l'Italia," of which several editions have been published, is replete with curious facts. He also published memoirs of illustrious members of the Dominican order, to which he belonged. He died in 1552, at the age of seventy-four.—*Moreri*.

ALBERTI (LEON BAPTISTA) an eminent Italian architect, was born at Venice in the beginning of the fifteenth century. He was so early and complete a proficient in classical literature, that, at the age of twenty, he composed a Latin comedy under the name of Lepidus, which passed for genuine with the learned Aldus. He took orders, and became abbot of St Ermete at Pisa, but applied principally to the art of design, being a good painter and sculptor as well as architect. He was much employed by pope Nicholas V, as also by Lorenzo Medici, and his principal erections are at Florence, Mantua, and Rimini. This able artist was author of, 1. "Momus de Principe," Rome, 1520; 2. "Trivia sive de Causis Senatoris," 1588, 4to; 3. "Fabies or Apologues;" 4. "Treatise on Scripture;" 5. "De Pictura," Basil, 4to, 1540, and Leyden (Elzevir) 1649; 6. "De Re Edificatoria," 1485. The last work has been translated into Italian by Lauro, and was handsomely published in Italian and English in 3 vols. folio, London, 1726. The invention of the Camera Obscura has been given to Alberti, concerning the time of whose death accounts differ, but the most probable date is 1475.—*Tiraboschi*.

ALBERTI (DI VILANOVA FRANCIS) an able lexicographer, born at Nice in 1737. His principal work is entitled, "Dizionario universale Enciclopedico della lingua Italiana," a new edition of which, in six volumes, was published in the year in which he died at Lucca, 1803.—*Un. Biog. Dict.*

ALBERTINI (FRANCIS) an ecclesiastic of Florence and an able antiquary in the beginning of the 16th century. He wrote, 1. "De Mirabilibus novæ et veteris urbis Romæ," 1505, 4to, and several times reprinted; 2. "Tractatus brevis de laudibus Florentiæ et Saonæ," added to the third edition of the preceding; 3. "Memoriale de molte Statue, e pectore sono nell' inclita cipta di Florentia, &c." Florence, 1510, 4to. These works of Albertini are still esteemed.—*Biog. Universelle*.

ALBERTUS (MAGNUS) one of the most celebrated doctors of the thirteenth century, was born at Lavingen in Swabia, in the year 1193, or as some accounts say in 1205. He was educated at Pavia, where he took the religious habit among the Dominicans, and be-

came provincial of his order. After having for some time taught the scholars of his society, he went to Paris and gave lectures on Aristotle with great applause. He soon became so distinguished for his extensive acquaintance with the subtle philosophy and obscure theology of the times, that in 1248 he was called to Rome by pope Alexander IV, and appointed to the office of master of the holy palace. In 1260, he was elected bishop of Ratisbon; but finding his episcopal duties inconsistent with his love of retirement and study, he resigned his bishopric and returned to Cologne to enjoy the leisure of monastic life. He was however drawn from his retirement by pope Gregory X, who sent him into Germany and Bohemia to preach the crusade. He afterwards attended the council of Lyons, and then returned to Cologne, where he remained until his death in 1280. The celebrity of Albertus is so clouded with the legendary tales related of his acquirements and performances in natural magic and in physics, that it is impossible to say what portion of it is duly merited. Neither is the difficulty lessened by a recourse to his works, as in the huge collection of them, in twenty-one volumes folio, Lyons, 1651, many pieces are inserted, which are now known not to have been composed by him. Many extraordinary things are attributed to him, such as that he framed an "Androïd," or machine in the human form, of different kinds of metal, the various parts of which, being framed under celestial aspects and constellations, could speak and reveal to him the solution of his most difficult questions. It is added, that his famous pupil, Thomas Aquinas, in terror, broke this metallic oracle with his stick. Another tale makes this great magician reproduce the flowers of spring in the midst of winter, for the entertainment of William earl of Holland and king of the Romans, on his passing through Cologne. How far these fables may be connected with the possession of a degree of general knowledge of mechanics, or of chemistry beyond his contemporaries, it is not easy to determine; but in his writings he is for the most part merely a commentator upon Aristotle and a compiler from the Arabian writers. In divinity he followed Peter Lombard, and in philosophy sought to steer between the Nominalists and the Realists: his natural philosophy exhibits little beyond the usual ignorance of the period: astrology is treated as a sublime science, and all sorts of secret virtues are attributed to precious stones and other natural productions, and much labour is lost in accounting for them. At the same time he knew little of the Greek language, and was so ignorant of geography as to place Byzantium in Italy; so that his title to the surname of Great seems to rest more upon the ignorance of his contemporaries than on his own information. It is remarked by Brucker that the second age of scholastic philosophy, in which the metaphysics of Aristotle were obscured from Arabian sources, began with Albertus and ended with Durand. It forms a whimsical contrast in language, to state that Albertus Magnus was a very little man.—*Bayle. Brucker. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ALBINOVANUS (C. PÉDO) a Latin poet in the reign of Augustus. Two elegies under his name are all that have come down to posterity, one on the death of Drusus, and the other on that of Mæcenas.—*Moreri.*

ALBINUS (BERNARD SIFGFRED) son of a celebrated physician of the same name, and one of the most famous anatomists of modern times, was born at Frankfort in 1697. He received his first instructions from Boerhaave and other able professors of Leyden, and in 1721 became himself professor of anatomy in the same university. In 1725 his first publication appeared, under the title of "Index suppellectilis anatomicae Ravianaë." His other works are, 1. "De Ossibus Corporis humani," Leyden, 8vo; 2. "Historia Musculorum Hominis," *ibid.*, 1734, the plates of which are deemed highly accurate and valuable; 3. "Treatises on the Vascular System of the Intestines, on the Bones of the Fœtus," &c; and "Annotationes Academicæ," 4 vols. 4to. He also published very correct editions of Harvey, Vesalius, and other anatomists; and lastly, the very fine plates of Eustachius. This able professor died at Leyden in 1770, after filling the chair for nearly fifty years. His brother, *Christian Bernard*, was professor of anatomy at Utrecht, where he died in 1752. He is author of 1. "Specimen anatomicum exhibens novam tenuium Hominis Intestinorum descriptionem," Leyden, 4to, 1722, 8vo, 1724; 2. "De Anatomie errores detegente in Medicina," Utrecht, 1723.—*Biog. Univ.*

ALBO (JOSEPH) a learned Spanish rabbi, a native of old Castile, who assisted in 1412 at a famous dispute on religion between the Christians and Jews, held in the presence of the Anti-pope Benedict XIII. He wrote, in reference to the foregoing controversy, a work under the title of "Sepher Hikkarim," of which several editions have been published, the more modern of which omit the third book, being particularly pointed against Christianity.—*Biog. Univ.*

ALBOIN, also called ALBOVINUS, a king of Lombardy about the middle of the fourth century. The horde of which he was the chief having overrun Italy, he ascended the throne of that kingdom in 570. Cunimond, a neighbouring chieftain, resisting his arms, was overthrown and slain, when the conqueror compelled his daughter Rosamond to partake his throne and bed. The lady stifled her resentment for a while; but receiving fresh provocation by being, through her husband's orders, presented with wine in a drinking cup formed of her father's skull, she headed a conspiracy against him, and succeeded in putting an end to his life by assassination in his own palace at Pavia, which he had rendered the capital of his dominions.—*Gibbon.*

ALBON (JAQUES D') Mareschal St Andie, a French general, who acquired great reputation about the middle of the sixteenth century. In the campaigns of 1552 and 1554 his skill and valour rendered him conspicuous. Quesnoy, St Quentin, Renti, &c. were the chief scenes of his exploits. Although bred a Calvinist, he joined eventually the Catholic fac-

tion, under Francis duke of Guise, whose party he supported against the house of Condé, but was at length killed in battle at Dreux in the Isle of France in 1562.—*Moreri*.

ALBRET (JEANNE) daughter of Margaret queen of Navarre, married in 1548 to Anthony of Bourbon, duke of Vendome, was delivered in 1553 of Henry of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV of France. A characteristic incident occurred on this occasion: her father, who was present at her labour, promised to deposit his will in her possession, if she would sing him a Bearnoise song, with which request she immediately complied, by singing an old popular air in her native dialect. On her delivery, the King performed his promise, by giving her a golden box, containing his will; and at the same time placing a chain of gold around her neck, he exclaimed, "These are for you, but *this*," taking away the infant, "is mine." On the death of her father, in 1555, she became queen of Navarre, in which she established the Protestant religion. Invited to be present at the nuptials of her son with Margaret of Valois, she expired suddenly in the forty-fourth year of her age, not without suspicion of poison. She was a highly intellectual woman, and left several compositions in prose and verse.—*Bayle*.

ALBUMAZAR, an Arabian philosopher, who, like many others, combined the study of physics with that of judicial astrology and astronomy, an elementary work upon which latter science was printed under his name at Venice in 1489. A treatise on the revolutions of years, published in the same city, in one volume, 8vo, in 1526, is also ascribed to him. He flourished in the ninth century.—*Moreri*.

ALBUQUERQUE (ALPHONSO) the founder of the Portuguese empire in the East, born at Lisbon towards the close of the fourteenth century. In 1503 he headed an expedition sent out by Emanuel king of Portugal, and made a descent on the coast of Cochín, where he established himself. Returning to Europe for supplies, he visited India with increased authority; and after ravaging the coast of Arabia, subdued the whole of Ormuz, a considerable island in the mouth of the Persian gulph. This country being tributary to Persia, the sultan sent, as usual, ambassadors to demand the customary annual remittances, which the conqueror not only declined complying with, but added mockery to his refusal, intimating that gunpowder and bullets were the only coin in which the demand might hereafter be expected to be paid. After this he undertook and completed the subjugation of Goa, notwithstanding the jealousy and dissensions of his principal commanders threw greater difficulties in his way than any which he experienced from the enemy. Malabar, Sumatra, and the Malaccas, next became subjected to his power, and he was meditating still farther conquests, when a period was put to his progress and his life together, by a sudden and violent illness, which carried him off in his sixty-third year. Like Cortez, Columbus, and other enterprising adventurers, he lived long enough to ascertain that gratitude is not the virtue of

princes: an order for his recall had been already issued, and even his successor in the command appointed, when death put an end to his career and mortifications at Goa in 1515. His son, who afterwards rose to high rank and honours in his native country, published a memoir of his father's campaigns, which was printed at Lisbon in 1576.—*Mod. Univ. Hist.*

ALCÆUS, the Lesbian, a lyric poet of antiquity, born at Mitylene, who flourished in the 44th Olympiad, 600 years before the Christian era. Liberty and an unconquerable hatred of tyranny form the principal subject and characteristic of his effusions. Like that of Horace however, his personal prowess in the field was not remarkable. There was also an early Athenian poet of this name, said to have been the author of some tragedies in the infancy of that species of composition.—*Vossius. Bayle*.

ALCIATI (ANDREW) a Milanese lawyer of eminence in the sixteenth century. He was a member of the universities of Pavia and Bologna, and subsequently a professor of jurisprudence at Avignon, whence Francis the First of France, who knew his value, succeeded in drawing him for a time to Bourges. The love of his native country however, seconded by the encouragement held out to him by the reigning grand duke of Milan, influenced him to return to Italy, where his lectures were attended by persons studying the profession, from all parts of Europe, and added much both to his reputation and emolument. De Thou gives him great credit for mixing much of polite literature with the dry study of law, and for his success in getting rid of many of the barbarous technicalities with which the writings upon that science were previously overwhelmed. Besides his professional works, he wrote a commentary upon Tacitus, which exhibits much elegance of diction as well as ingenuity. He died at Pavia, in the month of January 1550, aged 58, leaving the whole of his wealth to a distant relation, Francis Alciati, who afterwards succeeded him in his professor's chair, and sustained the reputation acquired in it by his predecessor. It has been said that Andrew Alciati had originally intended to have bequeathed the whole of his large property towards the foundation of a law college; a design from which he was diverted by a personal affront put upon him by some unthinking young men, students in the profession. His possessions however were not ill bestowed: his heir, rising to great eminence both as a lawyer and a divine, arrived at length, through the favour of Pius the Fourth, to the chancellorship of Rome, with a seat in the conclave. He died in the fiftieth year of his age, April 1580.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ALCIBIADES, a celebrated Athenian general and statesman, the son of Clinias, and descendant of Ajax of Salamis, was born B. C. 450. Possessed of every advantage of rank, fortune, personal beauty, vigorous intellect, commanding talent, and consummate address; he is generally quoted as one of the most striking instances on record of an individual uniting within himself all the gifts and graces both

of nature and fortune. The consequences of so much favourable endowment are not always correspondent; and Alcibiades in particular early began to exhibit strong passions, irregularity of conduct, and that mixture of levity and seriousness which is so often attendant upon lofty qualities and great mental superiority. The anecdotes of his youth, which display the vivacity of his temper and understanding, are very numerous; and as he grew up, his pursuit of pleasure in all its forms was equally conspicuous. Having excited the attention and affection of Socrates, that philosopher took great pains to instruct him, and bend his mind to honourable pursuit; and although not altogether successful, the benefit of his instructions were always traceable. He made his first campaign in the war against Potidæa, in company with Socrates, and, when Alcibiades, after fighting valiantly, fell wounded in the field of battle, he was indebted to the philosopher for the preservation of his life; an obligation which he some years afterwards repaid at the battle of Delium, when in the retreat he covered Socrates, who was on foot, and brought him off safe. In a constitution like that of Athens, it was impossible that a youth of fortune should not early engage in public life; and Alcibiades, who possessed considerable eloquence, and whose quickness of parts peculiarly adapted him for a popular course, soon united the career of ambition to that of pleasure. He began, in opposition to the policy of Nicias, then the most influential man in Athens, to disturb the good understanding which existed between Athens and Lacedæmon. He also promoted an expedition against Sicily, much against the wishes of Nicias; and in conjunction with that leader and Lamachus, he was appointed to command it. At this period however an occurrence took place which strongly illustrates the mixed character of this Athenian. On one night all the Hermæ, or half-statues of Mercury, in Athens, were defaced and mutilated; and information was given that this sacrilege was the work of Alcibiades and his dissolute companions, in one of their frequent moments of revelry and intemperance. A capital charge of impiety was therefore laid against him; but, from fear of the army, not until he had departed on the expedition against Sicily, from which he was ordered home again. He pretended to accompany the messengers back without reluctance, but contrived to escape into the Peloponnesus. He was in consequence condemned for non-appearance, his property confiscated, and all the priests and priestesses pronounced a solemn execration against him. He had now recourse to the Spartans, by whom he was well received, and whom he influenced to send succours to the Syracusans and to declare war against Athens. During his abode at Sparta, with his usual address, he adopted the Lacedæmonian discipline in its utmost rigour, and surpassed the natives themselves in the qualities which they most admired. Passing over into Ionia, he induced several of the cities to revolt from the Athenians, and engaged Tissaphernes, the king of

Persia's lieutenant, in a league with Sparta. A relic of his former manners however nearly proved his ruin; for having engaged in an intrigue with the wife of king Agis, the latter became his implacable enemy when it was discovered, and orders were sent to Ionia to procure his death. Apprised of his danger, Alcibiades took refuge with Tissaphernes, and so ingratiated himself with the satrap, that nothing was done without his advice; and he was so adroit as to make the friendship of the Persians an instrument of his own recal to Athens. He would not however return until he had made himself welcome by his services; and accordingly, in conjunction with the other Athenian commanders, he gained several signal victories over the Lacedæmonians, by which they lost Selybria, Byzantium, and various other towns on the Hellespont. He returned in triumph to Athens the following year, where, with the usual versatility of the Athenians, he was received with universal acclamation, solemnly liberated from all the execrations pronounced against him, and made absolute commander of the forces by sea and land. He did not long remain inactive, but put to sea again with a fleet of a hundred ships for the Hellespont, to assist some cities which still held firm to the Athenians. He first proceeded to the isle of Andria, where he gained a victory over the natives; but deeming it necessary to go in person to Caria to raise money, he left the fleet in charge of Antiochus, with orders by no means to hazard an engagement. The Spartan commander, Lysander contrived however to bring on a battle by superior skill, and the Athenian fleet was entirely defeated. Such discontent arose among the fickle Athenians at this disappointment, that although Alcibiades on his return contrived to recover the superiority at sea, the people stripped him of his command; and as it was a maxim with him rather to escape an accusation than defend himself against it, he collected a band of soldiers of fortune, and employed himself in a war against several of the Thracian tribes, from whom he collected considerable booty. By this prudent distrust, he avoided the fate of the ten new commanders whom the Athenians had appointed, several of whom were put to death for the unexpected defeat. While in Thrace, he warned his countrymen of the danger their fleet incurred at Ægos Potamos, but was not attended to; a neglect the Athenians very soon had most fatal reasons to repent. Athens being soon after taken by Lysander, Alcibiades thought fit to retire to Bithynia, and subsequently to seek the protection of the Persian satrap, Pharnabazus, governor of Phrygia, by whom he was kindly received. In the meantime the sufferings of the Athenians, under the thirty tyrants established by Lysander, induced them to look for deliverance to Alcibiades. This manifestation proved fatal to him; for the tyrants immediately commenced an intrigue with Sparta to procure his death, and orders were accordingly sent from that unprincipled and iron government to open a negotiation with Pharnabazus to effect

ir. The Persian consented, and the house of Alcibiades, who resided in a village of Phrygia, with his mistress Timandra, was surrounded by night and set on fire. He threw out a quantity of wet clothing to damp the flame, and then wrapping his robe about his left hand, with a dagger in his right (his sword having been removed) rushed forth and escaped the fire. The assassins dared not to encounter him hand to hand, but killed him by darts from a distance. When they were gone, Timandra took possession of the body, and buried it in a town named Melissa, where the emperor Adrian long after caused a tomb to be erected to his memory. This event occurred in the fortieth year of his age, B.C. 403. The foregoing account, while it forcibly proves the genius and talents of Alcibiades, goes but partially in support of his patriotism or his virtues. He seems indeed to have been one of those dazzling characters who, with every capability to serve mankind, by the waywardness of their humour and the strength of their passions, often essentially injure them;—meteors who blaze in a transient splendour which excites admiration, but who, calmly regarded, very seldom command respect.—*Plutarch. Diodorus. Xenophon.*

ALCIDAMAS, a Greek rhetorician, a native of Elea, lived about 400 B.C. Two of his orations are extant: "Ulysses contra Palamedem," published by Aldus in his edition of *Æschines, Lysias, &c.*; and "Contra Sophistas," annexed to Aldus's edition of *Isocrates.*—*Fabricius.*

ALCINOUS, a Platonic philosopher of the second century, who wrote an introduction to the philosophy of Plato, which is deemed a good summary. It was published by Aldus in Greek, Venice, 1521-23; and has been translated into English by Stanley.—*Fabricius. Aikin's Biog.*

ALCOCK (JOHN) bishop of Ely, and founder of Jesus college, Cambridge, and of the grammar-school at Kingston upon Hull, was a prelate distinguished for his love of learning and of learned men. He was a native of Yorkshire, being born at Beverley in the East Riding of that county. In 1471 he was raised to the see of Rochester, whence he was afterwards translated, first to that of Worcester, and subsequently to Ely. His temporal honours kept pace with his ecclesiastical dignities, the favour of the king, Edward IV, who highly esteemed him, conferring on him the presidency of Wales and the chancellorship of England. Several of his treatises on subjects connected with divinity are yet extant. After his decease, which took place in 1500, his body was conveyed to Hull, and there buried in a chapel of his own erection, which he had attached to his school with a liberal endowment. Bishop Alcock wrote "Mons Perfectionis," London, 1501, 4to; "Galli Cantus ad Confratres suos Curatos in Synodo apud Barnwell," 1498, 4to, which curious book, to bear out the pun with the bishop's name still more closely, contains a print of his preaching with a cock on each side of him; 3, "Abbatia Spiritus," 4to, &c. &c.—*Biog. Brit.*

ALCOCK (JOHN) Mus. Doct. born at London in 1715, died in 1806 at Lichfield, of which place he was organist. Dr Alcock is known as the composer of many excellent pieces of choral music, as well as of glees, one of which, "Hail, ever-pleasing Solitude," gained a medal at the noblemen's catch-club.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

ALCUINUS (FLACCUS) also called Albinus, a learned prelate of the 8th century, born in Yorkshire, and educated under Egbert, archbishop of that province, and the venerable Bede. His reputation as a polemic procured him an invitation from the emperor Charlemagne, under whose auspices he wrote seven volumes of controversial divinity, levelled principally against the heretical opinions of Felix bishop of Urgel. While on the continent he became a member of the council of Frankfort, but being more devoted to literature than ambition, obtained at length a reluctant consent from the Emperor to pass the remainder of his life in tranquillity at the abbey of St Martin in the city of Tours, which had been presented to him, and where he had founded a school. His writings, most of which are yet extant, are remarkable for their elegance, the liveliness of their style, and the comparative purity of their Latinity. An edition of them was, in 1617, printed at Paris in one volume folio, under the superintendence of Andrew Duchesne.—*Biog. Brit.*

ALDEGRAEF, a Westphalian, born at Zoust, in 1502. He was a good painter, but latterly devoted almost the whole of his attention to the more lucrative profession of engraving. His principal work is a large picture of the Nativity, which is in high esteem. His pen engravings are very fine.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ALDINI (TOBRAS) a physician and botanist of Cesena, in whose name was written a description of the plants in the Farnesian garden: "Descriptio Plantarum Horti Farnesiani, Rome, 1625." This account was composed by Peter Castelli, but published under the name of Aldini, because he was superintendent of the garden.—*Biog. Univ.*

ALDHUN, the first bishop of Durham, A. D. 990. Aldhun was bishop of Lindisfarne, or of the Holy Island, in Northumberland; but in consequence of the ravages of the Danes, he removed to Dunelm with his followers and the body of St Cuthbert, which Dunelm, then scarcely a village, is the present Durham. This prelate educated Etheldred's two sons, Alfred and Edward, and when their father was driven from his throne by Sweno king of Denmark, conducted them, together with their mother Emma, to Richard duke of Normandy, the Queen's brother. Aldhun enjoyed the see of Durham twenty-nine years.—*Biog. Brit.*

ALDRED, an English prelate in the reigns of Edward the Confessor, Harold, and William the Conqueror. With the first of these monarchs he was a great favourite, and was employed by him in his negotiations with Griffith prince of Wales, and Swaine, son of earl

Godwin. His mediation was effectual, and peace crowned his efforts in both instances. For his good services he was raised, in 1046, from his abbey of Tavistock to the see of Worcester, when he undertook a pilgrimage to the holy sepulchre, and is recorded as being the first English bishop who visited Jerusalem from devotional motives. Notwithstanding his piety, however, he seems to have laid himself open to attack on the score of ignorance, as well as the more serious fault of trafficking with his preferment; these charges at least were adduced against him on his return to Europe; and the archbishopric of York, which he was then aspiring to, was refused him by the Pope in consequence. Aldred at length by perseverance found means to overcome the scruples of his Holiness, obtained his wish, and was duly installed. In this capacity he assisted, on the death of the Confessor, at the coronation of his successor; but Harold falling in battle, he was again called on to officiate at that of William, on whose head he placed the crown. With this king, Aldred, who understood thoroughly the arts of a courtier, was in great esteem, and enjoyed an influence which he contrived to employ to the increasing the church revenues. So great indeed was his ascendancy over him, that having received some real or supposed affront from a nobleman in his diocese, and the King delaying to punish the offender, in compliance with his request, Aldred went so far as to imprecate a curse upon the head of the sovereign himself, which, upon the promise of receiving ample satisfaction upon the original offender, he was at length with difficulty induced to revoke, and metamorphose into a benediction. Harold and Canute, the grandsons of Godwin, landing at this period in the north of England, the archbishop again set out for the purpose of trying to induce them to discontinue their ravages, but died on the road, some accounts say of grief, on the 11th of September, 1068.—*Biog. Brit.*

ALDRICH (HENRY) dean of Christ Church, Oxford, 1689: a man of deep erudition, and distinguished also for his love and knowledge of music. To him our cathedrals are indebted for many admirable adaptations of works of the older masters, originally composed for the service of the Romish church, to English words, suited to the Liturgy of the church of England; in addition to which nearly forty original services and anthems of his are still to be found in Tudway's collection. Few pieces are better known in the musical world than his lively round, "Hark, the bonny Christ Church Bells." Independent of his musical abilities, dean Aldrich was a man of high character, great learning, and acknowledged taste in polite literature. His polemical works are remarkable for elegance of style, and acuteness of argument. His system of logic is held in much esteem, and is still the manual consulted in the university of which he was so distinguished a member. At his death, which took place in 1710, he bequeathed to the college over which he had presided upwards of twenty years, a large and valuable collection of music,

of which Dr Burney, in his *History of Music*, speaks very highly, particularly of the specimens contained in it of the choral music of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.—*Biog. Brit.*

ALDHVELM, see ADHELM.

ALDROVANDUS (ULYSSES) a celebrated natural historian, born at Bologna in 1522, where he was professor of philosophy and physics. In the pursuit of his favourite study he became a great traveller, sparing neither trouble nor expense towards its illustration; but although he succeeded in forming a most superb collection of minerals, plants, animals, &c. his finances were eventually so exhausted that, in the latter part of his life, he was forced to take refuge in a public hospital, where he died in blindness and poverty, in 1605, at the age of eighty. Previous to his decease, the result of his labours was published in six folio volumes, a posthumous continuation of which appeared subsequently upon the same scale. The natural history of birds and insects, of which he described an immense variety, was the principal subject of the work.—*Moreri.*

ALDUS, see MANUTIUS.

ALEANDER (JEROME). There were two of this name, the first standing in the relation of great uncle to the second. He was a prelate of great learning and ability, and assisted, in the capacity of papal nuncio, at the Diet of Worms, on which occasion his eloquence did much towards procuring the condemnation of the writings of Luther, which were then sentenced to the flames. His services were rewarded, first with the archbishopric of Brindisi, and afterwards with a cardinal's hat, which latter elevation he obtained from Pius III, whose favour, as well as that of his predecessors Alexander VI, Leo X, and Clement VIII, he had contrived to conciliate. His death in February 1542 was occasioned by taking a medicine in which some poisonous ingredient had been mixed by mistake. His great nephew, who was a favourite with pope Urban VIII, inherited the ability of his ancestor, and was eminent as a scholar and an antiquary. The law was his profession, and poetry his recreation. He died of a surfeit in 1631, and was buried by his connexions, the Barberini family, with great splendour.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

ALEMAN (MATTHEW) author of the once popular history of "Guzman d'Alfarache, the Spanish rogue." He was born in the neighbourhood of Seville, and during the reign of Philip II was much about the court. His novel, which was not composed till towards the latter period of his life, exhibits, with much humour, a curious picture of the manners and morals of the age and country in which he lived. There are few European languages into which it has not been translated. There was another person of the name of Aleman, an archbishop, a cardinal, and eventually a saint, who officiated as president of the council of Basil, and was, for his opposition to Eugenius IV, degraded from the purple, and excommunicated. Nicholas V however reversed the sentence, and after his death in 1450, con-

ferred on him the honours of canonization.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ALEMBERT (JOHN LE ROND D') an eminent French philosopher, born at Paris, Nov. 17, 1717. He was the illegitimate son of Des-touches Canon and Madame Tencin, the last of whom unfeelingly caused him to be exposed as a foundling near the church from which he was named John Le Rond. Informed of this dis-credible fact, his father listened to the voice of nature, took measures for his instruction, and insured for him a suitable independency for life. He received his early education from the Jansenists, in the college of Four Nations, where he showed early marks of genius and capacity; and as he composed in the first year of his philosophical studies a com-mentary on the epistle of St Paul to the Ro-mans, his teachers flattered themselves with the hopes of maturing another Pascal. With this view the attention of the pupil was di-rected both towards the mathematics and theo-logy; but his attachment to the former soon absorbed all his faculties, to the complete dis-appointment of the Jansenist party. The tem-perament of D'Alembert was strictly philoso-phical, in every sense of the term; for on his quitting college, desiring nothing more than a quiet retreat, where he might pursue his stu-dies with tranquillity, he took up his residence in the family of a glazier's wife, his nurse. Here he lived with great simplicity of manners for thirty years, and shared his rising advan-tages with those whose kind attentions had supplied the place of parental affection. With the quiet humour that so often attends great calmness of temper, he concealed from these good people his growing reputation, and amused himself with the compassion his se-dentary occupation excited in his hostess, who told him one day, with infinite pity, that he would never be any thing but a philosopher, whom she went on to describe, as a fool who toils during his life, that people may talk of him after he is dead. In order to enlarge his income, D'Alembert at first turned his thoughts towards the law, and took his degrees. He soon found this profession unsuitable, and next applied to medicine; but his fondness for the mathematics absorbed every other considera-tion, and he finally abandoned himself entirely to that pursuit, the first fruit of which appeared, at the early age of twenty-four, in a masterly correction of the errors in Reyneau's "Analyse Démontrée." In 1741 he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences, and two years afterwards published his celebrated "Treatise on Dynamics," in which he estab-lished the principle of an equality each instant between the changes which the motion of a body has undergone, and the forces which have been employed to produce them. The discovery of this principle was followed by that of a new calculus of partial differences, the first application of which appeared in a "Dis-course on the General Theory of the Winds," a treatise that obtained him the prize medal in the academy of Berlin. In the year 1749 he furnished a method of applying his new prin-

ciple to any given figure, and so'ved the prob-lem of the precession of the equinoxes. In 1752 appeared his treatise on the resistance of fluids; and about the same time he published, in the Memoirs of the Academy of Berlin, his "Researches concerning the Integral Cal-culus," which is greatly indebted to him for its subsequent rapid progress. Other pieces, pub-lished at various times, by the two academies of Paris and Berlin, were afterwards collected under the title of "Opusculs Mathematiques." D'Alembert also wrote "Recherches sur differens points importans du System du Monde;" which numerous and original produc-tions rank him among the most celebrated ma-thematicians of the age. In addition to these particular claims, he is also understood to be the projector of that vast undertaking, the able precursor of many more of the same kind, the "Encyclopedie," which great work was begun, in 1750, by himself, Voltaire, Diderot, and others. To D'Alembert the world is indebted for the excellent preliminary discourse, so dis-tinguished at once for just thinking and fine writing. Uniting with the character of an emi-nent mathematician that of a refined and po-lished scholar, he displayed his talents in many other literary productions, a list of which will conclude this article: one of these, "On the Destruction of the Jesuits," is peculiarly caustic. His "Elements of Philosophy" also produced no small controversy; and the em-ity excited by this work, and the article "Geneva" in the Encyclopedie, was so great, that the king of Prussia, whose flattering no-tice he had previously secured by a dedication to him of his "Theory of the Winds," offered him a retreat at Berlin. This offer he how-ever declined, as he had previously done an invitation from Catharine of Russia to super-intend the education of her son, the grand duke, with a pension of a hundred thousand livres. In 1772 D'Alembert was elected se-cretary to the French academy, and continued its history by Pelisson and Olivet, by writing, in the form of panegyrics, or *eloges*, a history of the members deceased from 1700 to 1771. His influence in the Academy of Sciences, and still more in the French Academy, concurred to give him great importance during the latter part of his life; and although called by his enemies the *Mazarin* of literature, in conse-quence of this influence, it was undeniably ac-quired by real weight of character, as no one courted patronage or countenance throughout life with more disinterestedness. Gratitude indeed induced him to dedicate two of his works to the Messrs d'Argenson, to one of whom he owed the pension of 1200 livres granted him by Louis XV in 1756; but he made no sacrifice of probity or consistency in so doing, while to worthy men in adversity and under persecution he was a firm and constant friend. His sensibility towards those who had guarded his almost unprotected infancy, has already been recorded; and when his growing fame induced Madame Tencin to in-form him of the secret of his birth, he feelingly exclaimed, "Al, Madame, what do you tell

ne? You are but a step-mother; the glazier's wife was my real parent." The death of this distinguished man took place October 29, 1783, in the sixty-sixth year of his age, and in the very zenith of his reputation. D'Alembert exhibited the rare mental combination of mathematical genius with an elegant taste for polite literature and great powers of general application. It is not to be denied, that his aversion to superstition and priestcraft led him into the regions of scepticism; and that in consequence of his labours in the Encyclopedia, and his writings against the Jesuits, he is considered one of the most earnest of the band of philosophers who laboured so potently against priestly influence and monkish domination in France. It is unnecessary to advert to the imputations which, in common with Voltaire and others, he has thereby incurred, of producing the Revolution. The justness of these unqualified censures, as party spirit subsides, begins however to be doubted; and while it is impossible to deny the corruption, misgovernment, and oppression which reigned in France previous to that great convulsion, it is absurd to attribute to philosophical and literary influence a reaction which our Chesterfield clearly foresaw, before such influence had materially operated, and which even Louis XV so far anticipated as to express himself consoled by his conviction, that the disordered national system which he administered would at worst last *his own time*. The profligacy of the court and noblesse, the gross irregularity and baneful influence of the clergy, the disgusting mixture of levity and fanaticism in the provinces, illustrated every now and then by legal murders, like those of Calas and De Barre;—these, with a degree of misgovernment, oppressive even to wretchedness, and productive of financial disorder which had become utterly unmanageable, may sufficiently account for the French revolution, without recourse to the complexion of a literary association which was as much an effect of national disorder as the great event so disproportionately connected with it. Corruption and misrule are too much favoured by theories which pertinaciously ascribe the evils produced by them to contingencies and second causes. What is usually called the French philosophy coloured, but did not create, the revolutionary crisis, which clearly originated in a long course of bad government; an observation that pretends not to settle its speculative claims or demerits in other respects. The following is a list of the principal works of D'Alembert, to which is to be added a great number of interesting papers in the Memoirs of the Academies of Paris and Berlin, and his important share in the Encyclopedia: 1. "Traité de Dynamique," Paris, 1743, 1750, 4to; 2. "Traité de l'Equilibre et du Mouvement des Fluides," Paris, 1744, 1770; 3. "Reflexions sur la cause générale des Vents," Paris, 1747, 4to; 4. "Recherches sur la Precession des Equinoxes, et sur la Mutation de l'Axe de la Terre dans le Systeme Newtonien," Paris, 1749, 4to; 5. "Essais d'une nouvelle Théorie du Mouvement des Fluides," Paris, 1752, 4to; 6. "Recherches sur

différens points importants du Systeme du Monde," Paris, 1745 56, 3 vols 4to; 7. "Elemens de Philosophie," Paris, 1759; 8. "Opuscules Mathematiques, ou Memoires sur différens Sujets de Geometrie, de Mechaniques, d'Optiques, d'Astronomie," Paris, 9 vols. 1761 to 1773; 9. "Elemens de Musique, théorique et pratique, suivant les Principes de M. Rameau," Lyons, 8vo; 10. "De la Destruction des Jesuites," 1765.—*Biog. Univ. Dutton's Math Dict.*

ALER PAUL; a learned French Jesuit, a native of Luxembourg, who died in 1727. His best known work is the "Gradus ad Parnassum," so long in established use in the public schools of Europe.—*Moreri*.

ALEXANDER THE GREAT, (king of Macedon) to whom the lead in ancient warlike heroism is universally ascribed, was the son of Philip king of Macedon, by his wife Olympias, daughter of Neoptolemus king of Epirus. The most authentic accounts place his birth in the 106th Olympiad, B. C. 356. It was the good fortune of Alexander to be contemporary, in his youth with some of the greatest men in Greece, and more especially with Aristotle, who became his tutor, and who in a high degree engaged his esteem. It is presumed that the poems of Homer contributed much to produce his passion for military glory, especially as the character of Achilles seems to have been selected by him for a model. He gave several proofs of manly skill and courage, while very young; one of which, the breaking in of his fiery courser, Bucephalus, which had mastered every other rider, is mentioned by all his historians as an incident which convinced his father Philip of his future unconquerable spirit. Alexander was much attached to his mother Olympias, and sided with her in the disputes which led to her divorce from Philip. The latter however, who had previously intrusted him with great command, in which he had much distinguished himself, especially in the battle of Charonea, was reconciled to him, when in full preparation for his march into Asia, as the generalissimo of Greece, against the Persian monarchy. The assassination of the able and ambitious Philip by Pausanias, at that eventful crisis, excited some suspicion against Alexander and Olympias; but, as it was one of his first acts to execute justice upon the murderer, who had also been actuated by revenge for acknowledged ill treatment on the part of Philip, this imputation rests on little beyond surmise. Alexander, who succeeded without opposition, was at this time in his twentieth year; and his youth, in the first instance, excited several of the states of Greece to endeavour to set aside the Macedonian ascendancy. By a sudden march into Thessaly, he however soon overawed the most active; and when, on a report of his death, chiefly at the instigation of Demosthenes and his party, the various states were excited into great commotion, he punished the open revolt of Thebes with a severity which effectually prevented any imitation of its example. Induced to stand a siege, that unhappy city, after

being mastered with dreadful slaughter, was razed to the ground, with the ostentatious exception of the house of the poet Pindar alone; while the unfortunate surviving inhabitants were stripped of all their possessions and sold indiscriminately into slavery. Intimidating by this cruel policy, the Macedonian party gained the ascendancy in every state throughout Greece, and Athens particularly distinguished itself by the meanness of its submission. Alexander then repaired to Corinth, where, in a general assembly of the states, his office of superior commander was recognized and defined; and in the twenty-second year of his age, leaving Antipater his viceroy in Macedon, he passed the Hellespont to overturn the Persian empire with an army not exceeding 4500 horse and 50,000 foot. The first battle was fought on the Granicus, where the Persians made a spirited resistance, but were unable to withstand the united skill and valour of the Greeks, inspired by the daring personal courage of their leader. The immediate consequence of this victory was the freedom and restoration of all the Greek cities in Asia Minor. The battle of Issus in Cilicia was the next great general advantage obtained by Alexander over the Persians, in which struggle the camp of Darius, with his mother, wife, and children, fell into the hands of the victor. His humane and generous treatment of his illustrious captives has been always highly praised by historians; a panegyric that implies no great compliment to ancient gallantry, which no doubt was sufficiently barbarous to captives of every rank. From Cilicia, Alexander marched to Phœnicia; and all the country surrendered to him except Tyre, which cost him a siege of seven months. This delay so exasperated him, that he put many thousands of the inhabitants to death, and even carried his cruelty so far as to crucify two thousand for the crime of bravely defending their country—an act of atrocity which, with his treatment of Thebes, has incurably darkened the character of Alexander. After the reduction of Tyre, according to Josephus, he went to Jerusalem, where he was received by the high-priest and offered sacrifice in the temple; but as that writer is the only one who mentions the transaction, which at the same time is inconsistent with the accounts of other historians; and as the narrative is otherwise marvellous and contradictory to known facts, the more judicious of the modern critics deem it unworthy of confidence. Alexander next proceeded to Gaza, where he acted with as little credit to his character as at Tyre, sacrificing the inhabitants after its capture, and, in puerile imitation of his chosen hero Achilles, dragging the body of its valiant governor Betlis round the walls of the place. He then visited Egypt, and marked out the plan of the city since so flourishing under the name of Alexandria. His next step was a romantic expedition to the temple of Jupiter Ammon in the desert, where priestly adulation bestowed upon him the title of Son of Jupiter. He subsequently crossed the Euphrates and the Tigris, and after reject-

ing fresh overtures from the humbled Darius, fought the decisive battle of Arbela, which determined the fate of Asia. Babylon was soon entered by the victor, as also Susa and Persepolis, the last of which cities was burnt to gratify the cruel caprice of his courtizan Thais. He then marched into Media, in pursuit of Darius, but was stopped by an account of the execrable assassination of that unfortunate monarch by his own subject Bessus. About this time the army, enriched by spoil and indulgence, began to fall into factions; and a formidable conspiracy against Alexander broke out in his own camp, of which Philotas, and eventually his father, the veteran Parmenio, became the victims. This domestic danger surmounted, he pushed his conquests in the countries north-east of Persia, and captured in a fortress the famous Roxana, daughter of the Sogdian prince Oxyartes, whom he formally espoused. He then marched southward, and about 327 B.C. crossed the Indus, when several petty princes of the country submitted; but a king of greater consequence, named Porus, valiantly withstood the invader; and although conquered and made prisoner, the victor, (with the generosity by which he was occasionally distinguished) pleased with his spirit, restored him his dominions, and made him an ally. The last place that he took was the city of Sangala, after which he was preparing to pass the Hyphasis, now the Beyah, when the discontent of his army obliged him to terminate his progress, and return. He accordingly erected twelve altars of an extraordinary size, to mark the limits of his progress, remnants of which are said to be still in existence. Retreating to the Hydaspes, he built on its banks two cities, Nicæa and Bucpehala, and embarked himself and his light troops on board the fleet commanded by Nearchus, leaving the main army to march by land. After a severe contest with the Malli, in which he was wounded and his whole army nearly lost, he proceeded down the river to Patala, an island formed by the branching of the Indus. Having entered the Indian ocean, and performed some rites in honour of Neptune, he left his fleet; and after ordering Nearchus, as soon as the season would permit, to sail to the Persian gulf, and thence up the Tigris to Mesopotamia, he himself prepared to march to Babylon, towards which capital he proceeded in a kind of triumphal progress. Reaching Susa, he began to give way to a passion for pleasure and joviality; and with the view of uniting his Grecian with his Persian subjects, he himself with eastern licence married Statira, daughter of Darius, and Parasatis, daughter of Ochus, and promoted similar matches among his nobles. Desirous of exploring the maritime parts of his empire, he descended with a fleet into the Persian gulf, and sailed up the Tigris to the camp of Hephæstion, where he quelled a dangerous insurrection among his Macedonian troops with great address and magnanimity. At Ecbatana he lost by disease his favourite Hephæstion, his grief for which event approached to extravagance. At length he reached Babylon, when-

he gave orders and set about inquiries, all indicating future undertakings of great magnitude and importance, when he was seized with a fever in consequence of excess in drinking, and died in the thirteenth year of his eventful reign, and the thirty-third of his life, B. C. 323. When required to name his successor, he is said to have replied, "To the most worthy." By his various wives he left but one son, who, with his mother Roxana, was murdered by Cassander. Pursuant to his own direction, his body was conveyed to Alexandria in a golden coffin, and enclosed in a sarcophagus, which is now said to be in the British Museum. No character in history has afforded matter for more discussion than that of Alexander; and the exact quality of his ambition is to this day a subject of dispute. By some he is regarded as little more than an heroic madman, actuated by the mere desire of personal glory; others give him the honour of vast and enlightened views of policy, embracing the consolidation and establishment of an empire in which commerce, learning, and the arts, should flourish in common with energy and enterprise of every description. Each class of reasoners find facts to countenance their opinion of the mixed character and actions of Alexander. The former quote the wildness of his personal daring, the barren nature of much of his transient mastery, and his remorseless and unnecessary cruelty to the vanquished on some occasions, and capricious magnanimity and lenity on others. The latter advert to facts like the foundation of Alexandria, and other acts indicative of large and prospective views of true policy; and regard his expeditions rather as schemes of discovery and exploration, than mere enterprises for fruitless conquest. The truth appears to embrace a portion of both these opinions. Alexander was too much smitten with military glory and the common self-engrossment of the mere conqueror, to be a great and consistent politician; while such was the strength of his intellect and the light opened to him by success, that a glimpse of the genuine sources of lasting greatness could not but break in upon him. The fate of a not very dissimilar character in our days shows the nature of this mixture of lofty intellect and personal ambition, which has seldom effected much permanent good for mankind in any age. The fine qualities and defects of the man were, in Alexander, very similar to those of the ruler. His treatment of Parmenio and of Clytus, and various acts of capricious cruelty and ingratitude, are contrasted by many instances of extraordinary greatness of mind. The anecdote of the manner in which he swallowed the draught administered by his friend and physician Philip, while he gave the latter the letter to read, informing him it was poison, has been admired in every succeeding age. He was also a lover and favourer of the arts and literature, and carried with him a train of poets, orators, and philosophers, although his choice of his attendants of this description did not always do honour to his judgment. He however encouraged and patronised the artists Praxiteles, Lysippus, and

Apelles; and his munificent presents to Aristotle, to enable him to pursue his inquiries in natural history, were very serviceable to science. Alexander also exhibited that unequivocal test of strong intellect, a disposition to employ and reward men of talents in every department of knowledge. In person this extraordinary conqueror, monarch, and man, was of the middle size, with a neck something awry, but possessed of a fierce and majestic countenance. His death immediately divided his empire; and in one or two generations his successors dwindled into as mere Asiatics and Egyptians as the subjects whom they ruled.—*Q. Curtius. Univ. Hist.*

ALEXANDER (SEVERUS) Roman emperor, was born at Acre in Phœnicia, in the year 205. He was the son of Genesius Marcianus and of Mamæa, niece to the emperor Severus. He was admirably educated by his mother, and was adopted and made Cæsar by his cousin Heliogabalus, then but a few years older than himself, at the prudent instigation of their common grandmother Mæsa. That contemptible emperor however soon grew jealous of his cousin, and would have destroyed him, but for the interference of the prætorian guards, who soon after put Heliogabalus himself to death, and raised Alexander to the imperial dignity in his seventeenth year. Alexander adopted the noble model of Trajan and the Antonines; and the mode in which he administered the affairs of the empire, and otherwise occupied himself in poetry, philosophy, and literature, is eloquently described by Gibbon. On the whole he governed ably, both in peace and war; but whatever he might owe to the good education bestowed by his mother, he allowed her a degree of influence in the government, which threw a cloud over the latter part of his reign, as is usually the case with the indirect exercise of female political influence in all cases. Alexander behaved with great magnanimity in one of the frequent insurrections of the prætorian guards; but either from fear or necessity he allowed many of their seditious mutinies to pass unpunished, although in one of them they murdered their præfect, the learned lawyer Ulpian, and in another compelled Dion Cassius the historian, then consul, to retire into Bithynia. At length, undertaking an expedition into Gaul to repress an incursion of the Germans, he was murdered, with his mother, in an insurrection of his Gallic troops, headed by the brutal and gigantic Thracian Maximin, who took advantage of their discontent at the Emperor's attempts to restore discipline. This event happened in the year 235, after a reign of twelve years. Alexander was favourable to Christianity, following the predilections of his mother Mamæa, and he is said to have placed the statue of Jesus Christ in his private temple, in company with those of Orpheus and Apollonius Tyaneus. In return the Christian writers all speak very favourably of him. Herodian, on the contrary, accuses him of great timidity, weakness, and undue subjection to his mother; but exhibits a disposition to detract from his good character

on all occasions, in a way that renders his evidence very suspicious. He was thrice married, but left no children.—*Gibbon. Crevier.*

ALEXANDER I (pope) succeeded Eoaristus in the see of Rome in the tenth year of Trajan, while the persecution in which Ignatius perished was at its height. He subsequently himself suffered martyrdom in 119, during the fourth persecution under Hadrian. The epistles yet extant under his name, are unquestionably the forgeries of a later age; but the tradition that he first introduced the use of holy water into the Romish church rests on better foundation.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ALEXANDER II (pope) assumed the tiara, and succeeded in establishing himself on the papal throne in 1061, notwithstanding the strenuous opposition of the Emperor, who supported the pretensions of the bishop of Parma, and even recognized him by the title of Honorius II. The faction of Alexander prevailing, his rival was driven into exile. The new pope was a man of a humane and tolerant disposition, though the licentiousness of his life and manners caused great scandal. The better part of his character was evinced in the protection he afforded the persecuted Jews, by whom in particular his death was much lamented. It took place in April 1073, at Rome, in the twelfth year of his pontificate.—*Ibid.*

ALEXANDER III succeeded Adrian IV in the papal throne in 1159. He was a pontiff of great ability, and deservedly popular with his subjects. His elevation was not unattended either with difficulties or dangers, but his perseverance and talents surmounted them all. Two rivals for the popedom were successively started against him by the emperor Frederic; first Victor, appointed at Pavia; and after his decease, cardinal Guy, who assumed the name of Paschal III. Alexander, who was for a while compelled to yield to the storm, having procured the recognition of his pretensions by the courts of France and England, took measures towards asserting them in earnest. The Venetian states were prevailed upon to arm in his cause, and the then powerful weapon of excommunication was also hurled against his imperial antagonist, whose subjects were formally released from their allegiance. This strong measure brought his enemy to terms, and a reconciliation was effected between them, in which the interdicts were mutually removed. Alexander, who was born at Sienna, died at Rome, August 30, 1181.—*Ibid.*

ALEXANDER IV was raised to the papal throne in 1254. He followed the policy adopted by his predecessor, Innocent IV, in opposing the pretensions of Mainfroy to the crown of Sicily, and having failed in a negotiation for that kingdom with Richard earl of Cornwall, finally concluded a bargain with Henry III of England, who advanced him large sums on condition of his securing the Sicilian succession to his second son, Edmund earl of Lancaster. The Pope received the money, but was either unable or unwilling to perform his part of the agreement, Mainfroy maintaining himself in spite of their united

efforts. Alexander died in May 1261 at Verbo.—*Ibid.*

ALEXANDER V was raised to the papal throne in 1409 by the council of Pisa. He was a Milanese of the lowest origin, his parents being so poor, that he himself, while a child, was forced to beg for his subsistence. Having the good fortune to attract the notice of a monk, he was through his interest admitted into his order. Distinguishing himself afterwards by his love for learning, opportunities were afforded him of prosecuting his studies both at Oxford and Paris. On his return to his native country he became, through the favour of the reigning duke, bishop of Vicenza, and subsequently archbishop of Milan. His next step was to the purple, which he attained through the favour of Innocent VII, whose legate he was in Lombardy. Cardinal Cossa, to whom he had committed the reins of government, was suspected of being the cause of his death, which took place abruptly, May 3, 1410, under circumstances inducing a belief that it was occasioned by poison.—*Ibid.*

ALEXANDER VI, one of the greatest monsters of profligacy and debauchery that ever disgraced the papal or any other throne. Through the interest of his uncle, pope Calixtus III, Roderic Borgia, as he was then stiled, obtained a cardinal's hat, with the archbishopric of Valencia. Notwithstanding the notoriety and enormity of his crimes, among which might be ranked incest and murder, his intrigues raised him to the popedom on the death of Innocent VIII in 1492. One of the first acts of his reign was to load his four illegitimate sons with dignities and honours. Of these the infamous Cæsar Borgia was the second, who, like a true descendant of so worthy a sire, not only assassinated his elder brother, Francis duke of Gandia, but is said to have shared with him and with his father the embraces of his own sister Lucretia. As an ecclesiastic, Alexander was in the highest degree ambitious, bigotted, and intolerant. The dissensions he managed to excite among the potentates of Europe, his crooked policy contrived to turn entirely to his own profit; while the execution of Savanarola, whom he burned at the stake in 1498 for denouncing the crimes of the clergy from the pulpit, is a proof of the unrelenting savageness of his disposition. The death of this monster was suitable to his life. At a banquet which he, in conjunction with his favourite son Cæsar, had prepared for Corneto and eight other newly created cardinals, the poison intended to take off one or more of them, for the sake of appropriating their revenues, was by some mistake administered to the contrivers of the plot. The Pope died the next day, August 8, 1503, in great agony; his son, by the timely application of powerful antidotes and his own natural strength of constitution, escaped, but only to perish as miserably four years afterwards at the siege of Vianza. Two accounts of the life of this pope have appeared, the one written in Latin by Burchard, the other in English, published in 1729 by Alexander Gordon.—*Ibid.*

ALEXANDER VII (**FABIO CHIGI**, pope) was born at Sienna in 1599. Through the interest of the Pallavicini family, he was introduced to the notice of Urban VIII, and by him appointed, first, inquisitor at Malta, afterwards vice-legate to Ferrara, and eventually raised to the purple, and sent as nuncio into Germany. cardinal Mazarin, though at first opposed to him, was at length won over to his party, through the mediation of their mutual friend Sacchetti; and, by their joint intrigues, Chigi was, on the death of Innocent X, placed in St Peter's chair by the unanimous vote of the conclave, which consisted of sixty-four cardinals. His disposition was liberal, and even magnificent; to which his patronage of learned men, and the embellishments he lavished on his capital (especially the college Della Sapienza, which he completed and furnished with a noble library,) bear testimony. He was himself an author; and a collection of his poems, in one volume, has come down to us. His death took place in May 1667, in his sixty-eighth year.—*Ibid.*

ALEXANDER VIII, the last pope of that name, succeeded Innocent XI in 1689. He sprang from a Venetian family named Ottoboni, and was in his eightieth year when he exchanged his cardinal's hat and the bishopric of Brescia and Frescati, for the triple crown. The immediate promotion of his nephews to offices of trust and dignity excited much conversation, which is said to have drawn from the pontiff the observation, that "he had no time to lose, it being twenty-three and a half o'clock with him already;" in allusion to the Italian method of counting the hours. The truth of his remark was established by his decease within two years, at the age of eighty-two.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ALEXANDER (DE MEDICI) the natural son of Lorenzo de Medici, became first duke of Florence, by the influence of Charles V, who married him to his natural daughter, Margaret of Austria. He was no sooner installed than he governed with the greatest tyranny, and insulted not only the best families, but the very cloisters of Florence, with the grossness of his unbridled licentiousness. Among the companions of his debauchery was Lorenzo de Medici, a relation, a young man of the age of twenty-two, who allowed himself to be excited by the indignant republican, Philip Strozzi, to undertake the assassination of the Duke. This scheme was accomplished by seducing him into a private chamber, in the expectation of meeting a lady with whom he was enamoured. He had no sooner entered than he was poniarded. This murder took place in the twenty-sixth year of his age, in 1537. Assassination seldom brings about the desired result; and the crime of Lorenzo was useless, for the Florentines did not recover their liberty. The assassin made his escape, first to Venice, and then to Constantinople, but was himself assassinated ten years after by two soldiers who had been guards to the duke, both of whom refused a very considerable sum which had been placed upon the head of the murderer.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ALEXANDER, an abbot in Sicily, who wrote a history of the life and reign of Roger king of Sicily, which is to be found in the collection entitled "Hispania Illustrata." He lived in the 12th century.—*Dupin.*

ALEXANDER, an English abbot, sent to Rome by Henry III, in order to support the rights of the English nation; for which, on his return to England, he was imprisoned and excommunicated by Pandolphus the papal legate. He wrote several works, among which are "Victoria a Proteo; de Potestate Ecclesiæ; de Cessione Papali," &c.—*Biog. Brit.*

ALEXANDER (AB ALEXANDRO) a Neapolitan juriconsult; celebrated, however, more for his attachment to polite literature than for eminence in his profession. He died in the early part of the 16th century. An edition of his principal work, "Dies Geniales," written in imitation of the "Noctes Atticæ" of Gellius, was published in 1587, with notes, by his commentator Tiraqueau.—*Vossius.*

ALEXANDER (NOËL) a French dominican, and a doctor of the Sorbonne, in the seventeenth century. He wrote a treatise on the conformity of the Chinese ceremonies with those of Greece and Rome, and various theological works of more or less magnitude. The production, however, by which he is most known, is "An Ecclesiastical History of the Old and New Testament," in Latin, 8 vols. folio. Having written in defence of the Gallican church, his works were proscribed by the court of Rome, which however much respected him. This very laborious writer died in the year 1724.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ALEXANDER (OF PARIS) a Norman poet of the twelfth century, who removed to Paris, and was esteemed in the court of Philip Augustus. He wrote a metrical poem called "Alexander the Great," in verses of twelve syllables, and gave the first idea of what could be done in that measure in the French language. It is supposed, that from Alexander and his poem, lines of twelve syllables are called Alexandrines.—*Moreri.*

ALEXANDER (NEUSKOR) a grand duke of Russia in the early part of the thirteenth century, whose merits civil, military and religious, procured him, eventually, the honours of canonization, and the institution, by Peter the Great, of an order of knighthood consisting of 135 members, bearing his name, and recognising him as their patron saint. The most celebrated action of his life was a great victory obtained by him over the more northern tribes on the banks of the Neva, where his remains were deposited with great pomp, and a monastery and mausoleum, since become the favourite burial place of the sovereigns of Russia, raised over them by Peter the Great and Catherine II. He was born in 1218, but the date of his decease is uncertain.—*Mod. Un. History. Cox's Travels.*

ALEXANDER (TRALLIANUS) a physician of Tralles, in Lydia, in the sixth century. His works in Greek have come down to us, and in medical estimation they prove him the best

Grecian physician after Hippocrates. They are published both in the original Greek and in Latin. Of the latter version, Haller gave an edition at Lausanne in 1772.—*Friend's Hist. Phys.*

ALEXANDER (sir **WILLIAM**) earl of Stirling, an eminent Scottish statesman and poet, in the reigns of Charles and James I. He first commenced as an amatory poet, with a complaint of his unsuccessful suit to a lady whom he names Aurora, which poem he published in 1604. He then repaired to the court of James, and in 1607 published some dramas which he entitled "Monarchic Tragedies," and dedicated to the king. In 1613, he became gentleman usher to prince Charles, and received the honour of knighthood; and in 1621 king James made a grant to him of Nova Scotia, with a view to colonization. This scheme was further sanctioned by Charles I, who appointed him lord lieutenant of that colony, and founded the order of Nova Scotia baronets in Scotland, the members of which were to contribute to the formation of the settlement. Sir William Alexander was subsequently made secretary of state for Scotland, and created viscount Canada and earl of Stirling. He died in 1640. His poems, which make one volume folio, possess much merit of the graver kind. James I used to call him his philosophic poet.—*Biog. Brit.*

ALEXANDER (**WILLIAM**) an able artist, born at Maidstone in 1768. His father, who was a coachmaker, gave him a good education, and sent him at an early age to study the fine arts in London, which he did with so much success, that he was selected to accompany the embassy of lord Macartney to China. On his return, besides his drawings in illustration of the work of sir George Staunton, he published a splendid one of his own, entitled "The Costume of China," which obtained so much notice that he was induced to publish a second part. At the time of his death, in 1816, he was keeper of the antiquities at the British Museum, where he made drawings of the ancient marbles and terra cotta, published in 3 vols. 4to, by Mr Taylor Combe.—*Gent. Mag.*

ALEXIS, a Greek comic poet, born at Thurium, a colony of the Athenians, in Lucania. He came to Athens when young, and instructed Menander, who was his nephew, in dramatic composition. He flourished in the time of Alexander, B. C. 323. A few fragments of his works alone remain, which are to be found in the "Vetustissimorum Authorum Græcorum Poemata," 1570.—*Vossius.*

ALEXIS (**MICHAELOVITCH**) czar of Russia, was born in 1630, and succeeded his father Michael in 1646. Alexis, who was predecessor and father to Peter the Great, was an able monarch, and the first Russian ruler who acted on the policy of a more intimate connexion with the other states and nations of Europe. He preceded his celebrated son in measures for the civilization and political and commercial improvement of Russia. Alexis, by his diversion of the Turkish arms, much contributed to the celebrated victory of John

Sobieski at Choksim. He died A. D. 1677, aged forty-six. Peter the Great was his son by his second wife Natalia, daughter of a captain of hussars.—*Mod. Univ. Hist.*

ALEXIS (**PETROVITCH**) son of Peter the Great and his first wife Eudoxia. This unhappy prince, unfortunately for himself opposed the new policy of his father, and expressed an unalterable attachment to the ancient barbarous usages and customs of his country. His private habits were as gross and intemperate as his public views were ignorant and bounded; and Peter, having in vain endeavoured to inspire him with his own sentiments and with a more enlightened love of his country, at length resolved to disinherit him, in order to avoid the certain overthrow of all his plans, if followed by such a successor. The Czarovitch appeared to consent; but taking advantage of the absence of his father from Russia, he made his escape to the emperor of Germany, his brother-in-law. The imperial court concealed him some time at Vienna, from which place he retired, first to Inspruck, and subsequently to Naples, until, his retreat being discovered by the Czar, he was induced to return to Moscow. On his arrival, his sword was taken from him; he was conducted as a criminal into the presence of his father; and in an assembly of the clergy and nobility the czar caused him formally to renounce the succession. At the same time, all his confidants were arrested, some of whom were executed; and his mother Eudoxia was transferred to a monastery near the lake of Ladoga. At last the unhappy prince was tried, and by an excess of rigour which it is difficult on any theory to vindicate, condemned to death. His sentence was reported to him, and the next day he died in prison, a victim to his own weakness and the merciless severity of his extraordinary parent. Alexis left a son, who ascended the throne after the death of the empress Catherine. Opinion is much divided as to the motives and necessity for this unnatural sacrifice. It was of course vindicated by Peter, as demanded by the interests of his rising empire. The fate of Alexis forms at once a comparison and contrast with that of Don Carlos of Spain, the immolated son of Philip II. The former suffered for his predilection for ancient institutions and ideas; the latter, for his implied attachment to the new light that was then rising up in Europe.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ALEXIS (**WILLIAM**) a Benedictine monk and prior of Bussi-au-Perche, was living in 1505. He left various pieces of poetry which in his own time were much esteemed. For a monk his subjects are curious, the following being his principal works: 1. "Four Chants royaux, presented at the games du Puy at Rouen," 4to; 2. "Le Passetems de tout Homme et de toute Femme," Paris, 8vo and 4to, which is a grave performance on the misery of man from the cradle to the grave; 3. "Le grand Blason des Fausles Amours," 4to, Paris, 1493, being a dialogue on the evils produced by love. Alexis is very circumspect on these subjects, which, says one of his bio-

graphers, was not always the case with even monkish writers in the age in which he lived.—*Biog. Universelle*.

ALFARABI, an eminent Arabian philosopher in the tenth century, a native of Farab, in Asia Minor. He wrote many treatises on the different parts of the Aristotelean philosophy, which were read not only among the Arabs, but by the eastern Jews, who then began to attend to the works of Aristotle. His treatise "De Intelligentiis" was published with the works of Avicenna, Venice, 1496; another, "De Causis," is in Aristotle's works, accompanied by a commentary by Averroes. His "Opuscula varia" were printed at Paris, 1638; and he obtained much reputation in his day by a species of Encyclopedia, the MS of which is in the Escorial, wherein he gives a brief definition of various branches of science and art. He died at Damascus in 950.—*Biog. Univ.*

ALFENUS VARUS (PUBLIUS) a celebrated Roman lawyer, born in the year of Rome 713. He became consul, and is mentioned by Horace, and with great approbation by Virgil. He first made those collections of the civil law which are termed digests; he is quoted by Aulus Gellius, but none of his works are extant.—*Ibid.*

ALFIERI (VITTORIO) an Italian poet of a noble family, born at Asti in Piedmont, January 17, 1749. He was educated at Turin, where, with great strength of temper, he exhibited very little talent, and still less industry. At the age of sixteen he quitted his studies with the acquirement of no accomplishment but that of riding, and along with it an excessive attachment to horses. His next pursuit was travelling; and in the three or four succeeding years he visited nearly all the Christian countries of Europe. To England he repaired twice in the course of that period, and during the last visit of seven months, distinguished himself merely by affairs of gallantry. On his return to Turin, a passionate attachment to a lady of quality first turned his attention to literature and poetry; and after some imperfect attempts, he completed a tragedy called Cleopatra, which he procured to be acted at Turin in 1773, with a small piece by way of farce, also written by himself, which he named "The Poets." The partial success of these attempts opened a new existence to Alfieri, who with characteristic ardour immediately resolved assiduously to cultivate his own language and the Latin, to study the best authors in both, and to follow up dramatic composition upon certain principles invented by himself. The result of this determination was the production of fourteen dramas in the following seven years, together with several pieces in prose and verse, a translation of Sallust, "A Treatise on Tyranny," "Etruria Avenged," a poem in four cantos, and five odes on the American Revolution. In the course of this time, Alfieri had obtained the hand of the widow of the last miserable Pretender, a princess of the house of Schomberg, usually called the countess of Albany (see ALBANY); and in her company he visited France, in order to print his

theatre to which he continued to add new tragedies. Alfieri beheld the opening of the Revolution with the feelings of a lover of liberty, and even strongly recorded them in an ode on the taking of the Bastille. The horrors produced by the melancholy reaction of centuries of bad government soon however drove him from France, leaving behind him property in the funds, furniture, paper, and books, all which were confiscated. From this time, with more resentment than philosophy, he always expressed the most decided antipathy to the French people, and even disavowed such of his early works as breathed the language of political freedom. At the age of forty-eight he began to study the Greek language, from which he made several translations, and dedicated himself so laboriously to literature, especially satire and the drama, as to produce a disorder of which he died at Florence on the 3d October 1803. He was interred in the church of St Croix in that capital, where his widow erected a splendid monument to his memory, executed by Canova, and had it placed between the tombs of Michael Angelo and Machiavel. Alfieri wrote the somewhat too flattering inscription for his own tomb, &c; also his life, published at Paris, 1809, and in English, at London, 1810. These memoirs, if somewhat too self-complacent, are not without interest, and show, like more recent instances, the mixed operation of early notions of rank, fortune, and self-consequence, on the principles and conduct of men of genius who are born to inherit them. The character of Alfieri was too strong and impulsive to be either philosophical or amiable; and his political opinions followed the bent of his temper, being hastily taken up and as hastily laid down. That mind, however, which can follow up a life of early dissipation by a steady determination to become distinguished in literature, with much of the preparatory attainment to acquire, is one of extraordinary energy; and such was that of Alfieri. His posthumous works were published at Florence in 1804, and his dramas have been translated both into French and English. His tragedies, the dramatic personæ of which are for the most part Greek and Roman, exhibit strength of conception and great occasional energy; but looking to nature, they aim too much at lofty expression and forcible thoughts. They have of late however excited considerable attention; and more than one dramatist has sought after comparative originality by the study of them.—*Biog. Univ. Life by himself.*

ALFORD (MICHAEL) an English Jesuit born in London in 1587, who, after studying at Louvain and residing at Rome, remained in the English metropolis as a missionary from the Society of Jesus for thirty years. He died at St Omers in 1652, and left two books on ecclesiastical history, "Britannia illustrata," 4to, Antwerp, 1641, and "Annales Ecclesiastici Britannorum, Saxonum, Anglorum," *ibid.* 4to.—*Nicolson's Eng. Hist. Lib.*

ALFRED (THE GREAT.) This Anglo-Saxon monarch, one of the most illustrious

rulers on record, was the youngest son of Ethelwulf king of the West Saxons, and born at Wantage, Berks, A. D. 849. At the early age of five years he was sent by his father with a large retinue to Rome, when he was confirmed, or, as some writers assert, royally anointed by pope Leo IV. Soon after his return he accompanied his father again to the same capital; and it is supposed that by this early travelling his dawning faculties received the favourable direction by which they were subsequently so admirably distinguished. Ethelwulf died when Alfred was in his tenth year, and was succeeded successively by his elder sons Ethelbald, Ethelbert, and Ethelred, by the last of whom Alfred was employed as his chief minister and general. In 871 a Danish force, which had successfully invaded England in 866, under the command of Hinguar and Hubba, marched to Reading, and mastered both town and castle. Ethelred and Alfred immediately collected a force, which they led against the Danes, and obtained a victory, but were soon after routed, in return, near Devizes, when Ethelred received a wound which terminated his existence, leaving to Alfred, then in his twenty-second year a crown in defence of which he was called into immediate action. His first conflict with his formidable enemies the Danes, at Wilton, was unsuccessful; but they subsequently agreed to a peace which they violated, and, in consequence of a great naval victory obtained by Alfred, came to terms a second time. - The arrival of new hordes, however, so increased their number in Wiltshire, that the Saxons, in despair, could not be brought to make head against them; and Alfred himself, laying aside all marks of royalty, took shelter in the house of one of his own neatherds. While in this obscure retreat, a little adventure occurred to him of which most of our English historians take notice. The woman of the house having placed some cakes before the fire to toast, as Alfred was sitting by, trimming his bow and arrows, she took it for granted that he would attend to them. Intent on what he was doing, the King suffered the cakes to burn without observation, which so enraged the good woman, that she rated him soundly, and doubted not that he would be ready enough to eat what he was so little inclined to attend to. Soon after, collecting a few faithful followers, he took possession of the small isle of Athelney, formed by the confluence of the Tone and the Parrot, in Somersetshire, whence he sallied out occasionally with profound secrecy, and beat off the unguarded quarters of the Danes in his neighbourhood. At length, understanding that Odun earl of Devonshire had obtained a signal victory over the Danish leader Hubba, and taken the famous magical standard of the raven, he left his retreat, and proceeding towards the camp of Guthrum, the Danish prince, in the disguise of a harper, remained several days making his observations at leisure. He then summoned his nobles with their followers to a general rendezvous on the borders of Selwood Forest, and first defeating the enemy in battle he surrounded their camp and compelled

them to surrender. Such were their numbers, that Alfred, with equal policy and humanity sought to transform them into subjects, and gave them settlements in East Anglia and Northumberland, on condition of allegiance to him, and conversion to Christianity. The expedient succeeded; Alfred himself stood sponsor for Guthrum at the font; and, with the exception of one incursion up the Thames, the country was for a long time free from Danish ravages. On this happy re-establishment, Alfred exerted himself with all the energy of his wise and persevering character to adopt measures to defend his kingdom from future depredations. He erected castles and fortresses in proper situations, formed a militia, and above all got together an armed fleet of one hundred sail of the ships of war of the period, which he manned partly with his own subjects, and partly with Frisians. He also besieged and recovered the city of London from the Danes, which he found in a miserable condition, but repaired and maintained as a fortress. In 893, an interval of some years having elapsed, a Danish fleet, after ravaging the coast of France, disembarked a large force in Kent, which was checked by Alfred. He had then to turn his attention to the rebellious operations of his new subjects in East Anglia and Northumberland, who appeared suddenly with a fleet on the western coast. All these annoyances however were finally put down by the vigour and abilities of the king; and he closed the whole warfare by the capture of some Northumbrian Danes, who were ravaging in the west, and whom, after a legal trial at Winchester, he executed as pirates and enemies of civilized society. The remainder of the life of Alfred was peaceable; for such was now his high character, that the Danish settlers on the east and the north, on his approach, humbly submitted. The Welch also acknowledged his authority; and at the expense of fifty-six battles, in which he had been personally engaged by sea and land, he found himself undisputed king of the island as far as the frontiers of Scotland. Great and active 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. Without entering into the controversy regarding the originality of many of his admirable institutions, or how far they were modifications of laws and usages common to the Saxon and German tribes, he undeniably embodied them into a system, and thereby, according to the antiquary Spelman, laid the foundation of the common law of England. The institution of the trial by jury, attributed to him, Sir William Blackstone conjectures that he only adopted and improved; and 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 Domesday, was compiled by the order of Alfred. Judicial administration

seems to have engaged no small share of the attention of this patriotic monarch; for, in addition to his regulations in favour of general and equal justice, he severely punished delinquency in any of its functionaries. The political constitution of England is also presumed to be indebted to Alfred for the settlement of one of its principal features—a regular convocation of the states. His great council, consisting of bishops, earls, aldermen, and thanes, was by an express law called together twice a year in London, for the better government of the realm. In other circumstances he also showed a most paternal regard for the welfare of his people, dedicating a large portion of his revenues to rebuilding the cities ruined by the Danes, erecting new ones, and rebuilding and restoring the monasteries and other religious foundations. His encouragement of learning was as distinguished as his own proficiency, considering the age in which he lived, when, whatever received the name, was confined to the ecclesiastics, and even of these Alfred complained that there were very few south of the Humber who understood the service of the church, or could translate a single piece of Latin into English. To remedy this defect, he invited men of learning to his court, from all parts, and placed them at the head of seminaries in various parts of his kingdom. He has been called the original 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. However these antiquarian points may be settled, it is 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 into Anglo-Saxon which bear his name. Versions of Orosius, of Bede, of Boëthius, of several pieces of St Gregory, of Æsop's Fables, of various religious works, including the Psalter, together with several collections of legal and historical matters are attributed to the pen of Alfred. In the translation of Orosius is also an account of a voyage, made under his patronage, for the discovery of a north east passage; and he even fitted out an expedition to carry alms to the Christians of St Thomas in the East Indies, in which ships he received back commodities of the country. To accomplish all these things, as the nicest distribution of his time and his revenue was essential, he appears to have entered into the most strict arrangement for the employment of both. To crown his great public character, Alfred is described as one of the most mild and amiable of men in private life; of a temper serene and cheerful, affable, kind, and merciful; and although eminently pure in his own conduct and manners, not averse to society, or to innocent recreation. He was also personally well-favoured, possessing a handsome and vigorous

form, and a dignified and engaging aspect. After reigning twenty-eight years and a half, this illustrious prince died, according to some accounts A.D. 900; others say 901. By his queen Ælswitha he had three sons and three daughters; one of his sons died in his father's lifetime; the second, Edward the Elder, succeeded him. One of his daughters, named Æthelfleda, married to an earl of Mercia, seems to have inherited the greatest portion of his talents. In this age of critical research, some doubts have been thrown on the accuracy of the unmixed panegyric of the monkish authors, from whose writings this history of Alfred is chiefly collected. But however his benefactions to the church and to religious and learned men may be supposed to have influenced them—as if borne away by the strength of a character, it was scarcely in their nature to conceive or consequently to invent—the qualities and actions ascribed to him are of a far higher class than such as usually form themes for monkish praise. Neither is there any contradiction of their general testimony from other quarters; and it would not be well to cavil away the attributes of an exalted character, whose name is associated with the origin of some of the healthiest institutions in the country, in compliment to hypercriticism on the one hand, or a party bias on the other. At present, the history of Alfred, attending to the times in which he lived, presents the picture of the most perfect union of monarch, patriot, and man, on record;—one of those fine examples of a kindly admixture of the elements of greatness and of goodness, which are so seldom witnessed among mankind, but which occasionally exist as blessings in their own age, and models for all succeeding ones.—*Biog. Brit. Hume.*

ALFRED, an English bishop of the tenth century. He possessed great learning for his time, and is author of a treatise "De Naturis Rerum," "Life of Adelmus," and a "History of the Abbey of Malmesbury."—*Biog. Brit.*

ALFRED, an Englishman of the thirteenth century, surnamed "the Philosopher." He was much esteemed by the court of Rome, and attended cardinal Otoboni the legate to England. He is author of five books on the Consolations of Boethius, and others upon portions of the Physics of Aristotle. He died 1170.—*Ibid.*

ALGAROTTI (FRANCIS) an able, critical writer, the son of a rich merchant at Venice, where he was born in 1712. Having finished a learned and liberal education at the university of Bologna, he commenced his travels early, and his visit to England most likely led to his work entitled, "Newtonianismo per le Dame," or Newtonianism for the Ladies, in which the "Plurality of Worlds" of Fontenelle, on the philosophy of Descartes, was doubtless his model. Like that well-known production, it forms, in the way of dialogue, a good popular view of the subject, a little disfigured by an affectation of wit and gallantry, pardonable in an Italian and a young man. He afterwards visited Berlin, where he was much caressed by Frederic the Great, who bestowed on him

the post of chamberlain, the order of merit, and the title of count; and he was afterwards very similarly entertained and noticed by Stanislaus king of Poland. In both these circles he was regarded as a man of letters, a wit, a philosopher, and one of the first connoisseurs of the day in the fine arts. He did much to reform the Italian opera, and wrote verses with sentiment and elegance. He died with philosophical composure at Pisa in 1764, where he erected a mausoleum for himself, on which he directed the inscription of the following words: "Hic Jacet Algarottus, sed non omnis"—"Here lies Algarotti; but not all of him;" an allusion to the vitality of his fame, obviously taken from the *Non omnis moriur* of Horace. His works are collected in four volumes 8vo, Leghorn, 1765. They are literary, critical, and philosophical, and display spirit and depth, but sometimes at the expense of nature and simplicity. They have been translated into French, English, and most of the modern languages.—*Nour. Dict. Hist.*

ALI, the son of Abu Taleb, uncle of Mahomet. When the impostor ascended his kinsmen, and declared his prophetic mission, he asked which among them would be his vizier: "I am the man," exclaimed the youthful Ali, then of the age of fourteen; "whoever rises against thee, I will dash out his teeth, tear out his eyes, break his legs, rip up his belly; O prophet, I will be thy vizier over them." Ali kept his word; distinguished both by eloquence and valour, he became one of the main pillars of the new faith, and obtained the name of the "Lion of God, always victorious." He also received Fatima, the daughter of the prophet, in marriage, by whom he had children, during the life time of their grandfather. He was thus on every account deemed the successor of the prophet, but was notwithstanding preceded by Abubeker, Omar, and Othman; and even when recognized caliph after the death of the last of the three, he had to contend for the dignity with Moawiyah, and finally lost his life by assassination at Kufa, in the sixty-third year of his age. There was something of grandeur in the primitive simplicity and fanatical heroism of the first followers of Mahomet, and Ali formed one of the most conspicuous examples of the conjunction. The Mahometan schism caused by the murder of Ali is well known; and his sect is called Shiites or heretics, by the Sunnites or orthodox. The Persians, a part of the Usbec Tartars, and some of the princes of India, remain followers of Ali to this day. From Ali a numerous posterity has descended, who alone are allowed to wear green turbans, in honour of their descent from the prophet. There is extant, among various writings attributed to Ali, a collection of a hundred maxims or sentences, which have been translated by Gollius and Ockley.—*D'Herbelot.*

ALI (BEY) a man of extraordinary learning and attainments, considering the disadvantages under which he laboured. He is said to have been born in Poland, of Christian parents, but was kidnapped in his infancy by a horde of

roving Tartars, who sold him to the Turks, in whose language and religion he was educated. His skill in languages procured him at length the post of chief dragoman or interpreter to the court, while his leisure hours were employed in translating the Bible into the tongue of his adopted country. Dangerous as the avowal would have been, he had unquestionably a strong bias towards the faith of his ancestors, and but for his death, which took place suddenly in 1675, would have abjured Mahometanism. The work by which he is principally known to Europeans is a very interesting account of the religious ceremonies, pilgrimages, &c. of the Turks. Of this treatise there is a Latin translation by Smith.—*Moreri.*

ALI (BEY) a Greek, son of a Natolian priest, was born in 1728. By his valour and abilities he raised himself from the condition of a slave to supreme power in Egypt. At the age of thirteen he became the prey of robbers, and was sold by them to a subaltern officer of janissaries, who reared and adopted him, and succeeded in gaining his attachment. This he evinced on the murder of his patron by a Circassian named Ibrahim, on whom he retaliated the assassination with his own hand. The Porte sentencing him in consequence to lose his head, Ali avoided the execution of the firman by flight, first to Jerusalem, and subsequently to Jaffa. The well-known mutability of affairs and opinions in that quarter of the globe soon restored him not only to safety but to power. The Circassian faction was destroyed, and Ali obtained the reins of government, which he contrived for a while to render popular; his decisions and actions being marked by far greater humanity and equity than is the usual characteristic of Eastern despotism. In 1768, during the hostilities then raging between the Turks and the Russians, he dispatched an auxiliary force of 12,000 men to the aid of the Ottoman cause, but so little gratitude did his efforts excite, that his death was even at that moment determined upon in the divan. Gaining intimation of this resolution, Ali, as a measure at once of safety and revenge, declared open war against the Porte, and even marched his troops against the Grand Seigneur's dominions in Syria and Arabia; but a Mameluke, to whom he had confided the command of them, by name Abou Dahab, revolting with many of the subordinate beys, in the hope of rising on the ruins of his master, Ali was again forced to fly from Cairo to Gaza. Here he succeeded in organizing a considerable army, which he led into action against his antagonists on the thirteenth of April 1773. Treachery and desertion, however, again pervaded his troops in the moment of battle; and Ali rushing in despair into the thickest of the fight, was at length cut down, after defending himself with a degree of desperate valour that has never perhaps been exceeded. Although disabled, he was not killed upon the spot, but died of the wounds he had received, about a week subsequent to the action, in the hands of his conquerors. He was possessed of a

strong mind and considerable genius, with more generosity of temper and less ferocity than are common among his compatriots. He was slain in the prime of manhood, having just attained his forty-fifth year.—*Volney's Syria*.

ALISON (RICHARD) one of the ten composers who, by command of Elizabeth, adapted the Psalms to music. They were first published in 1594.—*Biog. Dicr. Mus.*

ALKMAAR (HENRY D') a satirical poet of Germany, who flourished in the fifteenth century. His name acquired great reputation on account of a production entitled "The Fable of Reynard," though it has been doubted whether Nicholas Baumann, a native of Friesland, was not the real author of the poem sent into the world under this assumed appellation. Baumann died in 1503. The book, which is ingeniously put together, has since been edited by Coltshed.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ALLAIS (DENIS VAIRASSE D') author of a fictitious history of the Sevarambians, a political romance, published in 1677, and some other pieces which met with a success much inferior to that of the former. He was born in Languedoc, at the place whence he took his surname. Coming to England in 1665 he entered the navy, and served in the fleet commanded by the duke of York, afterwards James II. He subsequently returned to his native country, and gained a livelihood by teaching the English language at Paris, where he died.—*Ibid.*

ALLAN (DAVID) a Scottish portrait and historical painter of the preceding century, born at Edinburgh. After a long study at Rome, where he was honourably distinguished, he was in 1780 appointed master of the academy established in Edinburgh for diffusing a knowledge of the principles of the fine arts. There are several engravings from his pictures, one of which, entitled the "Origin of Painting, or the Corinthian Maid drawing the Shadow of her Lover," is well known. Mr. Allan died in 1796, highly esteemed.—*Supplement to Walpole's Painters*.

ALLAN (GEORGE) a respectable attorney of Darlington in Yorkshire, distinguished by his pursuits and acquisitions as an antiquary. He had a printing-press in his own house, where he superintended the printing of many curious tracts, the first of which was "The Recommendatory Letter of Oliver Cromwell to William Lenthall, Esq. speaker of the House of Commons, for erecting a College and University at Durham," &c. 4to. Being possessed of twenty manuscript volumes, relating to the counties of Durham and Northumberland, bequeathed to him by the compiler, the Rev. Thomas Randale, he published an address to the public relative to the completion of a civil and ecclesiastical history of the county palatine of Durham; and when Mr Hutchinson carried this plan into execution, Mr Allan liberally communicated his MSS and advice. He also presented to the Society of Antiquaries of London twenty-six quarto volumes of MSS chiefly got together by the Rev. Wil-

liam Smith, formerly of University College, and rector of Melsby in Yorkshire. Mr Allan died in 1800.—*Gent. Mag.*

ALLATIUS or ALLACCI (LEO) a Greek physician and man of letters, afterwards librarian of the Vatican at Rome, and a professor in the Greek college there. He was born in the island of Scio in the latter end of the sixteenth century, and attained to much eminence in polite literature as well as in polemical divinity. He died in 1669 at the age of 83. Nothing could exceed the devotion of Allatius to the see of Rome. His talents were considerable and his learning extensive; but his endless digressions and the irrelevancy of many of his arguments to the subject matter on which he is treating, detract much from the value of his writings, which are numerous, and relate principally to theological questions and points of discipline. An anecdote is told of him rather beneath the dignity of a philosopher,—that he used but one pen for upwards of 40 years, and shed tears when it at length became utterly unserviceable. Bayle alludes with some humour to his vacillating disposition and indecision of character, and relates that when the question was put to him by pope Alexander VII, why he declined taking holy orders? his reply was, that he refrained in order that he might not be precluded from marrying. "Why then do you not marry?" was the rejoinder. "That I may not be prevented from taking orders," returned Allatius. The principal works of Allatius are—1. "De Libris ecclesiasticis Græcorum," Paris, 1645; 2. "De Ecclesiæ Occidentalis et Orientalis perpetua consensione," Cologne, 1648; 3. "De Templis Græcorum rectoribus," Cologne, 1645, 4to; 4. "Græciæ Orthodoxæ Scriptores," Rome, 1652 and 1657, 2 vols. 4to; 5. "Eustathius Antiochenus in hexameron et de Engastrimitho," Lyons, 1624, 4to; 6. "Symmicha et symmiha, sive opusculorum Græcorum ac Latinorum Vetusiorum ac recentiorum," Cologne, 1653, fol; 7. "Apes Urbanæ," Rome, 1633, an account of all the learned men who flourished at Rome from 1630 to 1632; 8. "Dramaturgia," an alphabetical collection of all the Italian dramatic works of his time; 9. "Poeti antichi raccolti da Codici manuscritti della biblioteca Vaticana e Barberina," Naples, 1661, 8vo, &c.—*Bayle. Moreri*.

ALLEGRI (ALEXANDER) an Italian satirical and humorous poet, of the latter end of the sixteenth century. He was born at Florence, and served in the army, but afterwards became an ecclesiastic. His principal works in burlesque poetry are—"Rime piacevoli," "Lettere di ser poi Pedante," and "Fantastica Visioni di Parri da Pozzolatico." These productions are published together in a volume, which has become very scarce. Allegri left other poetry in the hands of his family, which has never been published, together with a tragedy called Idomeneus, and several Latin poems of considerable pretension in that species of composition.—*Biog. Univ.*

ALLEGRI, see CORREGGIO.

ALLEGRI (GREGORIO) a celebrated Ro-

man musician, the Miserere of whose composition is still sung during passion week in the papal chapel. Excommunication is the penalty denounced on any who shall copy it: nevertheless it was printed in London, under the superintendance of Dr Burney, in 1771. Mozart is said to have written it down in score correctly from memory, after a second hearing. Allegri, who was of the family of Correggio, died in 1652, and is buried at Rome in the Chiesa Nova.—*Biog. Dict. Mus.*

ALLEIN (JOSEPH) a non-conformist minister in the reign of Charles II, author of a work entitled "An Alarm to unconverted Sinners," which has gone through several editions. His learning, piety, and inoffensive manners could not preserve him from the persecution levelled against all who held similar opinions at the Restoration. He was not only ejected from his benefice of Taunton in Somersetshire, but, persisting in officiating, was amerced by judge Foster in a fine of 100 marks, and committed to Ilchester jail till the payment of the penalty. At the expiration of little more than twelve months he was released, his friends raising the money; but his health being already ruined by confinement, his constitution gave way under it, and after lingering a few months, he died November 1688, at the early age of thirty-six, and was buried in the church at Taunton of which he had been the incumbent. He was born in 1623 at Devizes in Wiltshire, and was educated at Oxford, in which university he was a member, first of Lincoln, afterwards of Corpus Christi college.—*Biog. Brit.*

ALLEN (THOMAS) an eminent scholar of the reign of Elizabeth, considered the first mathematician of his day. His skill in this his favourite pursuit laid him open to the same suspicion among the vulgar which had fixed itself upon Roger Bacon. He was generally reputed to be a dealer in the black art, while his intimacy with Robert Dudley earl of Leicester, who patronized and consulted him, drew down on him the accusation of endeavouring to bring about a marriage between his patron and the Queen, through the force of enchantment. Allen was a native of Staffordshire, born at Uttoxeter, and in the prosecution of his studies went at an early age to Oxford, where he graduated, and obtained a fellowship in Trinity College. In 1570 he removed to Gloucester Hall, where he remained till his death in 1632, although a bishopric was at one time offered in vain to tempt him from his retirement. He is the author of several astronomical treatises written in the Latin language, and he published an edition of Ptolemy's second and third books on Judicial Astrology. He also wrote a commentary on Lilly, and on Bale's account of British Authors.—*Ibid.*

ALLESTREE, or ALLESTRY, was born in 1619, at Uppington, in Shropshire, and was a student of Christ Church, Oxford, under Busby. During the civil wars he joined the Cavaliers, and was present at the battle of Keinton, fought between Sir John Byron and the parliamentary forces. When Charles II was

driven from the kingdom, Allestry was employed as an emissary between him and the royalist party at home, on one of which expeditions he had a narrow escape, being seized at Dover on suspicion, which however he found means to obviate, and after a few weeks' confinement, was restored to liberty. After the Restoration, he took orders, and was made successively canon of Christ Church, king's chaplain, regius professor of divinity, and provost of Eton, from which latter situation he retired in 1678, but survived his resignation only two years. A treatise on the privileges of the university, of which he was so distinguished a member, and some sermons, are all that remain of his writings. He lies buried in Eton Chapel.—*Ibid.*

ALLEYN (EDWARD) a celebrated actor in the reigns of Elizabeth and James; still better known as the founder of Dulwich College. He was born A. D. 1566, in London, in the parish of St Botolph Bishopsgate. His predilection for the stage, for which he was eminently qualified by person and deportment, led him to embrace the theatrical profession very early. According to the testimony of Ben Jonson and the other dramatists of the age, he was the first actor of the day, and of course played leading characters in the plays of Shakespeare and Jonson; although, in consequence of the names not being set against the parts in the old editions of those authors, his particular share in them is not ascertained. The celebrity of Alleyn was such, that he drew crowds of spectators after him wherever he performed, so that, possessing some private patrimony, with a careful and provident disposition, he soon became master of an establishment of his own, called the Fortune playhouse, in Whitecross Street. He was likewise appointed keeper of the royal menagerie and bear garden, which offices are said to have produced, for that age, the considerable income of 500*l.* per annum. He was thrice married, and received portions with his two first wives, who produced him no issue to inherit it. Growing rich from these various sources, he was led to distinguish himself by the foundation of Dulwich College, or hospital of God's gift, for the maintenance of one master, one warden, and four unmarried fellows of the name of Allen, three whereof were to be clergymen, and the fourth a skilful organist; also six poor men and as many women; and twelve poor boys, to be educated until the age of fourteen or sixteen, and then put out to some trade or calling. The credulous gossip Aubrey tells a ridiculous story of the origin of this donation in a fright endured by Alleyn, who saw a real devil on the stage, while himself performing a fictitious one in a drama by Shakespeare. After the college was built, he met with some difficulty in obtaining a charter for a settlement of the lands in mortmain, owing to the opposition of the lord chancellor Bacon, who doubted the utility of the institution, in comparison with others for which a similar favour had been refused. The very rational letter of this great man to the marquess of Buckingham on this subject is extant; and

the interest of Alleyn must have been great to get the better of such an opponent. He was the first master of his own college; and dying in 1626, was buried in the new chapel belonging to it. The lands forming the endowment of this singular institution having now become of great value, with no extension of the charity, a fellowship in it has become a very desirable object. Within these few years it has been brought into great additional notice by the admirable collection of pictures of the best masters, bequeathed by Sir Francis Bourgeois, for which a handsome gallery has been erected and with due precaution, the public are freely admitted all the year round. A diary kept by Alleyn himself is in existence.—*Biog. Brit. Malone's Shakespear.*

ALLIBOND (JOHN) D. D. of Magdalen College, Oxford, and afterwards rector of Bradwell, in Gloucestershire, where he died in 1658. He is chiefly known by a Latin poem of considerable humour, on the visitation to Oxford by the parliamentary visitors, entitled "Rustica Academia Oxoniensis, nuper reformatio descriptio; una cum comitis ibidem, 1648, habitis." A translation in verse was subsequently added, and three editions were printed; but the book is nevertheless very scarce.—*Wood's Fasti.*

ALLIONI (CHARLES) a celebrated physician and professor of botany in the university of Turin, who was born in 1725, and who died in 1804. His works, of which the following are the principal, are much esteemed: 1. "Pedemontii stirpium rariorum specimen primum," Turin, 1755, 4to; 2. "Oryctographiæ Pedemontanæ specimen," Paris, 1757, 8vo, an account of the fossils of Piedmont; 3. A medical treatise entitled "Tractatio de Miliarum origine, progressu, natura, et curatione," Turin, 1758, 8vo; 4. "Stirpium præcipuarum littoris et agri Nicæensis enumeratio methodica," Paris, 1757; 5. "Synopsis methodica horti Taurinensis;" 6. A splendid and useful work, with ninety-two plates, descriptive of 2813 plants, of which many are new, which he found growing wild in Piedmont, entitled "Flora Pedemontana," Turin, 1785, 3 vols, fol, 7. Some correction of and addition to the foregoing, under the title of "Auctuarium ad Flora Pedemontana," Turin, 1789. Haller highly regarded Allioni, whose labours have materially contributed to the advancement of medical and botanical science.—*Biog. Univ.*

ALLIX (PETER) born at Alençon in France, a minister of the Reformed church at Rouen, and afterwards at Charenton. The repeal of the Edict of Nantes drove him to England, where he soon discovered a wonderful aptitude at acquiring the language, and afterwards distinguished himself by some theological disquisitions levelled principally against popery. Among his writings, which are numerous, the most esteemed are his reflections on the Scriptures, dedicated to James II, first published in 1683, and since reprinted among bishop Watson's theological tracts. Bishop Horsley, in his letters to Dr Priestley, speaks highly of his defence of the antient Jewish church against

the objections of the Unitarians, printed in 8vo in 1691. He also published, after the Revolution, a quarto work on the history of the churches of Piedmont, which he inscribed to William III. Allix was held in much esteem for his learning and unaffected piety, which procured him the lucrative situation of treasurer of Salisbury, after he had taken the degree of doctor in divinity at an English university. This he enjoyed to his death, which took place in London on the 21st of February, 1717, at the age of seventy-six.—*Biog. Brit.*

ALLY (VIZIER) ex-nabob of Oude. This unfortunate individual, a striking example of Eastern vicissitude, was the adopted son of Ausuf ad Dowlah, late nabob of Oude. He was born in 1781, being, as it is said, the son of a menial of the lowest description. His reputed father, a wealthy and eccentric prince, who had succeeded to the musnud or throne of Oude, under the protection of the East India Company, was in the habit, whenever he saw a pregnant woman whose appearance pleased him, to invite her to his palace to lie in: one of these women was the mother of vizier Ally, who, being a sprightly child, engrossed the affections of the nabob, and, in conformity with Mahometan custom, was by him finally adopted as his successor. Vizier Ally succeeded accordingly, but was soon deposed by the English government in favour of the brother of the late nabob. A pension of two lacks of rupees, or 25,000*l.* sterling, was settled on the deposed prince, who was ordered to remove from Lucknow to the presidency. He accordingly proceeded to Benares, to which place Mr Cherry the Company's agent was despatched, to make arrangements for his proceeding to his destination. Shortly after his arrival, Mr Cherry having invited him to breakfast, he came attended by an armed retinue, and, after complaining bitterly of the treatment which he had received from the Company, gave a signal, on which his followers rushed in and cut to pieces Mr Cherry and his assistant Mr Graham. They then proceeded to the house of Mr Davis, another European resident, who found means to hold them at bay until succour arrived. On this, vizier Ally made his escape into the territory of the rajah of Behar, who, being pressed by the East India Company, at length agreed to give him up, on condition that his life should be spared. This proposal was acceded to, and the unhappy man was for the remainder of his days, seventeen years and three months, confined in a kind of iron cage, his death taking place in May 1817, at the age of thirty-six. The adoption of any receptacle that might with propriety be called a cage, has been objected to as unbecoming the English name and character.—*Ann. Biog. Forbes' Oriental Memoirs.*

ALMAGRO (DIEGO) a Spaniard of very low origin, one of the original adventurers who accompanied Francis Pizarro in his enterprize against the inhabitants of the New World. In this expedition, his valour, profligacy, and cruelty were pretty equally displayed. In 1525 he took Cusco, the antient capital of the Incas,

by storm; when the barbarity exhibited by him towards the unfortunate Atahualpa, or Atabalipa, as he is sometimes called, the last monarch of the race of Manco Capac, and the horrid death to which he eventually put him, must ever hand down his name to the execration of posterity. Quarrelling with his companion about the division of their spoil and power, a schism ensued; and, both factions taking arms, Almagro was defeated, made a prisoner by his rival, and strangled in 1538, at the age it is said of seventy-five. His son however succeeded in avenging him: the friends of his father rallying round him, assauiated Pizarro in his turn, after an obstinate resistance, in his own palace, on the 26th July 1541. This outrage excited the attention of De Castro, viceroy of Peru; and young Almagro, falling into his power, was, with a considerable number of his party, executed by his orders in the following year.—*Biog. Universelle.*

ALMAMON, caliph of Bagdat, and second son of Haroun Alraschid, succeeded his elder brother Amin in the year 814. Born at a time when a love of science began to gain ground among the Saracens, he was carefully educated, and distinguished his reign by an assiduous encouragement of the cultivation of the sciences. For this purpose, he collected from Greece all the works on science in that language, and procured skilful interpreters to translate them into Arabic. Almamon was himself an able astronomer, and made many observations on the obliquity of the ecliptic. He also caused a degree of the meridian to be measured, and revived the sciences in the East, to the production of many learned men in his own time, and long after him. A strong body of orthodox Mussulmen, in the narrow spirit of a bigotry which has by no means been confined to Mahometanism, opposed the learned and philosophical views of their ruler on the ground of innovation and danger to the true faith; but Almamon, as became his character, after exhibiting some disposition to resentment, wisely adopted the just expedient of universal toleration. The conduct of this learned prince was also honourably exempt from the cruelty and ferocity of the Eastern despot; magnanimously pardoning a rebellious uncle, and showing great generosity to the depressed house of Ali. In all respects indeed he appears to have been a mild, clement, and philosophic character. He unfortunately died at the age of forty-eight or forty-nine, after a reign of twenty years, by partaking too freely of dates and cold water, on his return from an expedition; which catastrophe the zealots, who were offended at his religious liberality, called a judgment. This event took place in 833.—*Univ. Hist. Brucker.*

ALMEIDA. There were two of this name, Francisco and Lorenzo, father and son. In the earlier period of the Portuguese discoveries and conquests in the New World, Francisco the father, who had served with much reputation in the wars of Grenada, was the first that received the appointment of viceroy of India, which was conferred upon him by Emanuel in

1505. After ravaging the coast of Africa in the course of his expedition, he subjected to the Portuguese dominion Quiloa, Onor, Cananor, with other petty states, and in a desperate struggle carried by storm and burnt the strong fortress of Pauama, though defended by a resolute garrison of 4000 men, while his own force scarcely exceeded 700. His son, who accompanied him, being now detached on a separate expedition, subdued the island of Ceylon, carried off 250,000 lbs. weight of cinnamon as the first fruits of his success, and imposed on the country an annual tribute to the same amount. In a subsequent expedition against the combined fleets of the Arabians and Egyptians, he was less fortunate; and his own ship, overwhelmed by the superiority of the force opposed to him, running aground, he and the whole of his crew, with the exception of about twenty who were overpowered and made prisoners, fell in the action. His father bore the intelligence of his death with much firmness, declaring his intention to revenge rather than to lament him; and, neglecting the orders for his recal which arrived about this time from Europe, sailed for Dabul with the full determination of putting his threat into execution. Nor was this menace a vain one: coming up with the enemy's fleet, he engaged and defeated it with a loss of upwards of 4000 men. A difference had for some time existed between him and the rival of his glory, the celebrated Albuquerque: by the interposition of their mutual friend, Coutigna, a reconciliation now took place; and Almeida, resigning his command to the other, sailed for Portugal. Landing however during the voyage on the African coast, in the neighbourhood of the Cape of Good Hope, a dispute arose between his sailors and the natives, which terminated in hostilities; and Almeida, receiving a thrust in the throat from the spear of a native, fell mortally wounded, while some of his companions, in an endeavour to rescue his body, were massacred to a man.—There was also a Portuguese bishop, a Jesuit, called APOLLINARIUS, of the same name and family, who suffered martyrdom in Ethiopia, whither he went out as a missionary in 1568, his companions, two other monks belonging to the same society, suffering with him.—*Mod. Univ. Hist.*

ALMELOVEEN (THEODORE JANSSEN D') born in Holland, where he flourished in the early part of the 18th century. He was a man of deep reading and research, the fruits of which he gave to the world, not only in his learned illustrations of several authors of antiquity, but also in his "Vita Stephanorum," "Fasti Consulares," and other classical works. He was a good Greek scholar, and held a professorship of Greek, history, and physic, at Harderwick. He died at Amsterdam in 1742.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ALMON (JOHN) a political writer and publisher, was born at Liverpool about the year 1738, and educated at Warrington. In 1748 he was apprenticed to a bookseller at Liverpool, but in 1756 went to sea for some time, and on his return in 1758 came to Lou-

tion, where he soon became known as a political writer and pamphleteer, and some time after as a bookseller. Of these labours the most distinguished were—"The Conduct of lord George Sackville Examined;" "A Review of the Reign of his late Majesty," (Geo. II) on his resignation in 1761; "A Review of the Administration of Mr Pitt." He also published "A Letter to the Right Hon. George Grenville;" "A Review of lord Bute's Administration;" "A Letter to the Earl of Bute;" "A Letter to the Right Hon Charles Jenkinson," &c. &c. Most of these pamphlets were sent out anonymously; and it has been thought that he was rather the editor and publisher than the author of them. His best known avowed works are, "Anecdotes of the Life of the Earl of Chatham," 3 vols. 8vo; and "Biographical, Literary, and Political Anecdotes of the most eminent Persons of the present Age," 3 vols. 8vo, 1797. As a compiler he was very industrious, and among other things published a collection of Treaties of Commerce; a Military Dictionary of Battles and Sieges; the New Foundling Hospital for Wit; a collection of pieces by various authors in prose and verse, &c. &c. His last publication was a collection of the pamphlets and letters of Mr Wilkes, to whom he had been a constant partisan, and during whose equivocal popularity, as a writer and a publisher he was much in vogue. In his edition of Junius, he laboured to prove that Mr Hugh Boyd, an undistinguished young man of letters at that time, was the author of those celebrated epistles, and of course was believed by no one. He retired from business in 1782, but subsequently injured his fortune in a newspaper speculation, and died in depressed circumstances in Hertfordshire in 1805.—*Gent. Mag. Public Characters*, 1803.

ALMUYADAD (ISMAEL) an Arabian writer, and author of a narrative of the proceedings of the Saracens in Sicily, from 843 to 940, the original MS of which is in the Escorial, and a Latin version in Muratori's "Rerum Italicarum Scriptores."—*Moreri*.

ALOADIN, prince of the Assassins, or Arsacides, commonly called the Old Man of the Mountains. He was the shiek of a Syrian tribe professing the Mahometan religion, but blindly devoted to the will of their chief, with whose temporal superiority was also mingled a sort of ecclesiastical character. Uniting as it were, in his own person, the pretensions of prince and prophet, the slightest of his commands was always executed, though at the expense of certain loss of life to the emissary; a circumstance which made this chief a most formidable enemy. Many fabulous stories are related of this prince, from whose followers the word assassin has its derivation.—*D'Herbelot*.

ALPHONSO (the Wise) king of Leon and Castile, succeeded his father Ferdinand in 1251. As a ruler he was misguided and unfortunate, but as a patron and encourager of learning, he obtained the reputation which has given him the surname of Wise, being himself no mean proficient in science, for the age in

which he lived. He completed a code of law, began by his father, still known under the title of "Las Partidas," and preceded the other nations of Europe in substituting the vernacular tongue for the Latin in law proceedings. He also caused the Bible to be translated into Spanish, and a history of Spain to be written in the same language. His favourite pursuit however was astronomy, and during his father's time, in 1240, he employed the most celebrated astronomers, Jew, Christian, and Mahometan, to draw up the celebrated tables called after him *Alphonsine*, which were first published at Venice in 1483. Alphonso, like most princes of an inquiring character, who will seek knowledge wherever it is to be found, was attacked by bigotry, and charged with irreligion. In confirmation of the imputation, he is accused of exclaiming, that if he had been consulted in the creation of the world, he would have advised God for the better; an observation rather to be interpreted into a sarcasm upon the absurd system of Ptolemy, which then prevailed, than into irreligion. Alphonso died in 1284 at the age of 81.—*Mod. Univ. Hist.*

ALPINI (PROSPERO) a Venetian physician, the greatest botanist of his day, was born in 1555. He was the first who explained the impregnation and generation of plants by the sexual system, and is the author of many valuable works replete with much curious information on the subject of his favourite pursuit. His principal productions are a Latin treatise, in four books, on the state of medicine in Egypt; and another on the botanical history of that country, to which he accompanied George Hemmi the Venetian consul, and spent three years in the investigation of the natural productions of the banks of the Nile. On his return to Italy, he accepted the appointment of physician to prince Andrew Doria, and took up his temporary residence at Genoa, whence the solicitations of his countrymen, joined to his own secret inclinations, induced him after a short time to withdraw for the purpose of filling the honourable situation of professor of physic in the then celebrated university of Padua. Here his abilities were held in much esteem, and he filled the chair with equal credit to himself and advantage to his pupils, who were numerous. This situation he retained till his death, which took place Feb. 5, 1617, in the twenty-fourth year of his professorship and the sixty-fourth of his age. In addition to his botanical works, he is the author of many valuable tracts on pharmacy, among which are his treatises "De Balsamo," "De Presagienda Vita et Morte Aegrotorum," "De Medicinâ methodicâ," "De Rhapontico Disputatio," &c. &c. all composed in the Latin tongue, which he wrote with great purity and elegance.—*Moreri*.

ALSOP (ANTHONY) an eminent English divine and scholar, who flourished in the early part of the last century. He took the degree of bachelor in divinity at Oxford in 1706, and was subsequently appointed domestic chaplain to bishop Trevelney, who gave him the living of Brightwell, Berks, with a stall in his cathedral; but a prosecution for a breach of promise

of marriage being instituted against him in 1717, the heavy damages which were awarded forced him to a temporary absence from his country. How long he remained abroad is uncertain, but he returned to England some time previous to his death, which took place in 1726. His principal work was a selection from *Æsop*, entitled, "*Fabularum Æsopicarum Delectus*," published in 8vo in 1698. The preface to this book, in which the author espouses the part of Boyle in his controversy with Bentley, made a great sensation at the time, though it is now little known. A quarto volume of his Latin odes, edited by Sir F. Bernard, appeared in 1752; and several of his English poems are to be found in the collections of Dodsley and Pearch.—*Nichol's Life of Bowyer*.

ALSOP (VINCENT) a Northamptonshire clergyman, ejected in 1662 from the living of Welby in that county, for non-conformity. He was a member of St John's College, Cambridge, and at one period of his life acted as assistant in Oakham Grammar School. James II esteemed him much, and at his entreaty pardoned his son, convicted of treasonable practices. A book written by him, in reply to dean Sherlock, and entitled "*Antisozzo*," from the Italian name of Socinus, displays some humour and felicity of diction. At his death, in 1703, he was minister to a dissenting congregation in Westminster.—*Biog. Brit.*

ALSTON (CHARLES) a respectable Scottish physician and botanist, born 1683. In conjunction with Dr Alexander Munro, the first of that name, Dr Alston projected the revival of medical lectures and studies in Edinburgh. For this purpose they associated themselves with Drs Ruthaford, Sinclair, and Plummer, and laid the foundation of that high character which Edinburgh, as a medical school, has so long enjoyed. Dr Alston's department was botany and the materia medica, which he continued to teach until his death in 1760, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. He published several botanical works, the principal of which is "*Tirocinium Botanicum, Ediburgense*," 1753, in which he attempted to overthrow the system of Linnæus. He has also some papers in the Edinburgh Medical Essays, and his "*Lectures on the Materia Medica*," in 2 vols. 4to, were published after his death.—*Pulteney's Prog. of Botany*.

ALSTROEMER (JONAS) the reviver of industry and commerce in Sweden, was born in 1685, of poor parents, in the province of West Gothland. After struggling with poverty for a long time in his native country, he visited London, where he paid particular attention to the commercial and manufacturing sources of British prosperity. Sweden was at this time endeavoring to make some progress in the arts of industry, and, having formed his plan, Alstroemer resolved to return and aid the beneficial impulse. In 1723 he obtained a license to establish manufactures in the town in which he was born, and it soon became the seat of industry and activity which afforded an example to the whole kingdom. In order to collect further information, and obtain able

workmen, he then visited Germany, Holland, and Flanders. He also established a sugar house at Gottenburgh, and traded to the Indies and the Levant. He likewise improved rural economy, cultivated plants proper for dyeing, and extended the culture of the potato, then a novelty in Sweden. He moreover improved the wool trade, by importing sheep from Spain and England, and even the Angora goat. Some of his schemes were deemed too theoretical, and not sufficiently adapted to local circumstances; but his country was not backward in acknowledging the benefits accruing from his patriotism and example. He was made knight of the polar star, received a patent of nobility, and was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences. The states also decreed him a statue, to be placed on the exchange at Stockholm, with an inscription denominating him the reviver of Swedish manufactures. He died in 1761, leaving a considerable fortune, and a name and character honourable for patriotism, energy, activity, and talent; furnishing by his history one of the most inspiring examples on record of the successful union of public spirit and private industry in the useful class to which he belonged.—*Biog. Universelle*.

ALTER (FRANCIS CHARLES) a German Jesuit and laborious scholastic critic, was Greek teacher in the school of St Anne at Vienna, in which capital he died in 1804. He was the author of no less than 250 volumes of dissertations, one of the principal of which is "*Novum Testamentum ad codicem Vindobonensem Græce expressum*," 2 vols. 8vo, the merits of which edition has been learnedly examined by Dr Herbert Marsh, in his preface to Michaelis. Among his other works are "*Various Readings from MSS in the imperial library, used in the editions printed by him at Vienna of Lysias, Lucretius, Homeri Ilias, Cicero's Tusc. Quæst. &c.*" He also published editions of "*Some of Plato's Dialogues*," of "*Thucydides*," and of the "*Greek Chronicle of George Phranza*," never before printed. He is also author of "*Notices (in German) of the Literary History of Georgia*."—*Ibid.*

ALTHUSIUS (JOHN) an eminent German civilian, author of several political treatises, in one of which, "*Politica Methodice digesta*," he lodges the supreme power in the people, and maintains their right to punish or depose their princes. This doctrine created much ill will against him, in 1603, when it appeared. Beside this he published a work on the jurisprudence of the Romans, and another entitled "*De Civili Conversatione*." He held a law professorship at Herborn, and at the time of his death was syndic of Bremen.—*Bayle*.

ALICOZZI (LORENZO) a Jesuit of Cortona, born in the year 1689, author of several polemical treatises, especially one in reply to Beausobre on Manicheism. The work however by which he is most known is the "*Sum of St Augustine*," in six quarto volumes, in which he gives a curious account of the rise and progress of the Pelagian heresy. He died in 1777, at Rome.—*Biog. Universelle*.

ALTILIO (GABRIEL) a native of the king-

lom of Naples, and preceptor of king Ferdinand the younger. He was distinguished for the excellence of his Latin poems, which are printed in the "Deliciae Poetarum Italarum," at the close of the works of Sannazarus. His merit as a poet made him bishop of Polecastro in 1489; and he died in 1501.—*Ib.*

ALTING (HENRY) an eminent German divine, born at Embden in 1583. Having made a very early progress in letters, he became tutor to three young noblemen who studied at Sedan with the electoral Prince Palatine, and subsequently attended the young elector to England, when he came to marry Elizabeth, daughter of James I. He much distinguished himself at the synod of Dort; and after enduring great danger when the savage Tilly took Heidelburgh by storm, he retired with his family to Embden, and soon after became professor of divinity at Groningen, and died in 1644. He was an able and active divine, who did much in advancement of the Protestant interest in Germany by his temperate conduct and abilities as a reasoner. His works are—1. "Notæ in Decadem Problematum Jacobi Behm de glorioso Dei," Heidelbergaë, 1618; 2. "Locî Communes," 3 vols, 1646; 3. "Exegesis Augustanæ confessionis," 1647; 4. "Historia Ecclesiastica Palatina," 1644, 4to, &c.—*Moreri.*

ALTMANN (JOHN GEORGE) a Swiss pastor at Inns in Berne, of which canton he was a native. He assisted Breitingen in the compilation of his "Tempe Helvetica," in 6 vols. 8vo, and published "A Description of the Glaciers," 8vo; a work called "Principia Ethica," in 2 8vo. volumes; and a commentary on the New Testament, entitled "Metelemata philologico-critica." He died in 1753, in the sixty-first year of his age, being, at the time of his decease, professor of Greek and of moral philosophy at Berne.—*Biog. Universelle.*

ALTDORFER (ALBERT) a Bavarian painter, architect, and engraver, of great merit in all those departments of art, born at Altdorf in 1488. Holbein made him not unfrequently his model; and his works, both on wood and copper, are now extremely valuable. He raised himself by his merits to the rank of senator of Ratisbon, which city he adorned with many handsome edifices, and where he died in 1578.—*Strutt's Dict. of Painters.*

ALURED, an ancient English annalist, who flourished in the beginning of the twelfth century, was a canon and treasurer of the church of St John of Beverly, his native town. His annals, which comprise the ancient history of the Britons, Saxons, and Normans, down to his own times in the year 1129, are valuable, both on account of the matter and of the concise and elegant style in which they are written. Some writers have deemed them an abridgment of Jeffery of Monmouth; but, looking to dates, there is reason to believe that the latter wrote subsequently to Alured, who is also supposed to be the author of "The History of St John of Beverly," a collection of records preserved in the Cottonian library which has never been printed.—*Biog. Brit.*

ALVA (FERDINAND ALVAREZ, Duke of) a representative of one of the most illustrious families of Spain, and a famous general under the emperor Charles V and his son Philip II. In 1555 he was made generalissimo of all the Emperor's armies in Italy, and the next year, being ordered to enter the territories of the Pope, made himself master of the Campagna Romagna, after which he repaired to Rome, to beg the haughty pontiff's pardon, such being one of the conditions of the peace which followed. Alva however is far better known to loathing posterity as the merciless executioner of his detestable master Philip, in the Netherlands, where he landed in 1567 with ten thousand men, and immediately began to attempt to crush the rising spirit of religious freedom and of resistance by a series of cruelties as dire as the worst recorded in modern, or indeed in any history. He annihilated every remaining privilege of the people, beheaded the two popular leaders, the counts Egmont and Horn, and filled the whole country with horror and dismay. With a vanity as detestable as his cruelty, on his successful resistance to the noble efforts of the prince of Orange, he placed a statue of himself in Antwerp, in which he was figured trampling on the necks of two statues representing the two estates of the Low Countries. The progress of that war is however an affair of history rather than of biography; it is sufficient therefore to observe that at length, exhausted in his fruitless attempt, in which he had massacred his prisoners in cold blood, put the inhabitants of most of the places which he took by storm to the sword, and, as he himself boasted, consigned 18,000 persons to the executioner, he was obliged from broken health to solicit his recall. He was subsequently employed against Don Antonio, who had assumed the crown of Portugal, and drove him from that kingdom, the whole of which he reduced to Philip's authority. He seized an immense treasure at Lisbon, of which he would never give an account, and suffered his soldiery to treat the inhabitants with the most merciless violence and rapacity. He died soon after in the seventy-fourth year of his age. Spanish inflexibility in this execrable rufian was untempered by the magnanimity and generosity with which it has often in more favourable instances been qualified. He has been praised indeed for the spirit and impartiality of his discipline, as no one punished the *unlicensed* barbarities of his soldiers with more severity; a fact which makes him the direct author of all the enormities in which they so freely indulged. In a word, he was worthy of the master whom he served: two more detestable portraits than Philip and Alva have possibly never been furnished by the page of history.—*Mod. Univ. Hist.*

ALVAREZ (FRANCIS) a Portuguese priest, born at Coimbra towards the end of the fifteenth century, who was sent by Emanuel king of Portugal, to whom he was chaplain, on a mission to David king of Abyssinia. Alvarez continued six years in that country, and when he returned, brought letters to king John the

successor to Emanuel, and to pope Clement VII, to whom he gave an account of his embassy in the presence of the emperor Charles V. He also left behind him a narrative of the same, which was published at Lisbon in 1540, the year in which he died. It is deemed the first accurate account of Abyssinia, and has been much valued for that reason.—*Moreri*.

ALVAREZ (FERDINAND DE ORIENTE) an officer of the Portuguese navy, in which he held the rank of captain under Tellez. He was a native of Goa, and early in life evinced a talent for poetry. The old romance of "Palmerin of England" is indebted to him for its fifth and sixth parts; but his fame rests principally on his "Lusitania Transformada," a poem which appeared at Lisbon in 1607 in one 8vo volume.—*Biog. Universelle*.

ALVENSLEBEN (PHILIP CHARLES, Count d') son of a counsellor of war at Hanover, of which city he was a native. He received his education with the Prince Royal of Prussia (afterwards Frederic William II), with whom he was brought up at Magdeburg, and completed it at Halle. He early distinguished himself as a diplomatist, and in 1791 was placed at the head of the department for foreign affairs. He died in 1802 in the 57th year of his age, leaving behind him a "History of the War from the Peace of Munster to that of Hubertsbourg," published in 1792 in one vol. 8vo.—*Ibid*.

ALXINGER (JOHN BAPTISTE D') a poet of some celebrity in Germany, born in 1755 in the capital of the Austrian dominions. His early studies were directed to the law, in which profession his father had risen to be a counsellor of the consistory to the bishop of Passau. So dry a pursuit however soon disgusted him, and he accordingly relinquished it for the service of the Muses. The productions which established his reputation are—"Doolin of Mentz" and "Bliomberis," written in imitation of Wieland. He died in 1797, having given to the world a collection of his poems, originally published in 1784.—*Ibid*.

ALYPIUS, a geographical writer of antiquity, an edition of whose description of the world was published in 1628 at Geneva. He flourished in the reign of Julian, who employed him in his capacity of an architect. He was subsequently banished on an accusation of practising the black art, and died in exile. Alypius was a native of Antioch in Syria.—*Ibid*.

AMAK, a celebrated poet of Persia, known also by the name of Abulnagie al Bokhari. His principal production is a poetical "History of the Loves of Joseph and Zolcakah." Amak was the first president of the academy of poets instituted in the fifth century by Khedar Khan, who placed him at its head. He lived to a very advanced age.—*D'Herbelot*.

AMARASINGHA a Hindoo author of great antiquity. Part of a dictionary of the Sanscrit language by him (an entire manuscript copy of which still exists in the royal library at Paris), was published in 1798 at Rome. This work was originally written during the century

which preceded the birth of Christ. Amara was of the caste of the Brahmins, and attached to the court of a rajah called Vikramaditeya.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

AMATI, a celebrated violin maker of Cremona, who lived about the year 1600. His two sons, Jerome and Anthony; and his grandson Nicholas, son to the latter, equalled him in skill and reputation. The Amati violins, generally known by the name of Cremonas from the place of their manufacture, are still considered, with the exception perhaps of Stainers, the first in the world, and hence are not unfrequently counterfeited.—*Biog. Dict. Mus.*

AMATUS, a Portuguese Jew, born in 1511, at Castel Bianco. He studied medicine with great success at the university of Salamanca, and afterwards gave lectures on the science at Ferrara, Ancona, and other places, which were much attended. He also published two treatises on subjects connected with his profession; one of which, "Curiationum medicinalium centuriæ septem," was held in great repute, and though originally published in duodecimo, went rapidly through several editions, and was increased eventually to the size of a folio. His other work, which preceded the latter in point of time, is entitled "Exegemata in priores duos Dioscoridis de Materia Medica libros." His religious principles becoming suspected by the "Holy Office," he was compelled to fly first to Pesaro and afterwards to Ragusa, whence, still not thinking himself safe, he finally retired to Thessalonica, and there openly avowed his tenets. When he died is uncertain.—*Moreri*.

AMBERGER (CHRISTOPHER) a pupil of Hans Holbein in the early part of the sixteenth century, a native of Nuremberg. His principal paintings are a series of twelve pictures, the subject of which is the History of Joseph, &c. In these productions he has imitated the style of his master with great success. He also painted a portrait of the emperor Charles V, who esteemed it as fully equal to one taken of him by Titian, and trebled the promised gratuity to the artist, bestowing on him, at the same time, a valuable chain and medal. Amberger united the art of engraving on wood, in which he attained to great eminence, with his other pursuit. His death took place in 1550.—*Pilkington*.

AMBOISE. There were two brothers of this name who flourished at Paris in the latter part of the sixteenth century. The elder, FRANCIS, was the author of several poems in the French and Latin languages, but is now principally known as the collector and editor of the works of the celebrated Abelard. He was bred to the law, and became an advocate in the parliament of Paris and a counsellor of state. JAMES, the younger, practised medicine, and died in 1606, rector of the university of Paris.—*Moreri*.

AMBOISE (GEORGE D'). There were also two cardinals of this name, uncle and nephew, of a noble family in France. The elder acquired great popularity as minister to Louis XII, by his reduction of the taxes, &c. The conquest of the Milanese by that prince was

also undertaken at his suggestion. His attention as cardinal legate in France was much directed towards the monastic houses, in which he effected great reforms. It is recorded however, that on his death bed he regretted the exalted station which he had attained, and exclaimed to the confessor who attended him, "Brother John, ah! why have I not all my life been brother John?" He died in 1510, being succeeded in his archbishoprick of Rouen by his nephew, who also attained to a cardinal's hat, and survived his uncle six-and-thirty years.—*Moreri*.

AMBOISE (MICHAEL D') an illegitimate son of Amboise, admiral of France, born at Naples. He was the author of numerous poems in the French language which are yet in existence, but are better known as the works of the Signior de Chevillon, a name which he assumed. He died in great poverty in 1547.—*Ibid*.

AMBROSE (St) bishop of Milan in the fourth century, and one of the latest and most distinguished of what are denominated the Fathers of the Christian church. He was born at Aules, then the metropolis of Gallia Narbonensis, according to some authorities in 333, and to others in 340. His father was the emperor's lieutenant in that district, and after his death, Ambrose, who was the youngest of three children, returned with the widow and family to Rome. Here, under the instructions of his mother, and his sister Marcellina, who had vowed virginity, he received a highly religious education, and that bias in favour of Catholic orthodoxy by which he was subsequently so much distinguished. It may also be inferred from his writings, that he was early instructed in Greek and Roman learning. Having studied law, he pleaded causes in the court of the pretorian prefect, and was in due time appointed proconsul of Liguria, and took up his residence at Milan, where a circumstance occurred which produced a sudden change in his fortunes, and transformed him from a civil governor into a bishop. Auxentius, bishop of Milan, the Arian leader in the west, died and left that see vacant, when a warm contest for the succession ensued among the Arians and Catholics. In the midst of a tumultuous dispute, Ambrose appeared in the midst of the assembly, and exhorted them to conduct the election peaceably. At the conclusion of his address a child in the crowd exclaimed, "Ambrose is bishop!" and whether accidentally or by management, the result throws a curious light upon the nature of the times; for the superstitious multitude, regarding the exclamation as a providential and miraculous suggestion, by general acclamation declared Ambrose to be elected. The latter expressed great reluctance to accept the office, and adopted expedients to induce a change, which seem singular enough at present; such as acting with unwonted harshness and severity in his magisterial capacity, and receiving women of bad character into his house. The people saw through this artifice and persevered; on which Ambrose secretly left the city by night, in order to retire to Ti-

cinum, but, as we are gravely informed, missed his way and wandered up and down until morning, when he found himself at the gates of the city. He was then detained until his flight could be made known to the Emperor, who peremptorily ordered the election to be carried into effect. After all this and much more in the way of "Nolo episcopari," Ambrose finally acquiesced; and whatever the real character of this transaction, he conducted himself in his new station with great firmness and ability. He began by disposing of his personal property in favour of the church, with the exception of a life interest to his sister, and immediately dedicated himself to a course of theological studies. He was soon called into the exercise of his new acquisitions; for, on the death of the elder Valentinian, his widow, the empress Justina, openly espoused Arianism; and her son, the younger Valentinian, now associated with Gratian in the government of the empire, resisted all the attempts of Ambrose to withdraw him from the opinions of his mother. Although discountenanced by Theodosius in the East, and notwithstanding the election of Ambrose in the West, Arianism had numerous able leaders in both churches. The bishops Palladius and Secundianus, in particular, called for a general council to decide upon the merit of the two systems; but Ambrose managed that the council should consist of western bishops only, and by his influence and popularity succeeded in ejecting the two prelates from the episcopal office. Upon the accession of Valentinian II, the remains of the pagan party, among which were many senators, made a formal attempt to re-establish paganism; and Symmachus, a wealthy senator of talent and eloquence, was in the year 384 employed to prepare and present a petition for the restoration of the altar of Victory in the senate, and for public funds in support of the seven Vestal Virgins. To this petition Ambrose made an eloquent reply, in which, with great reason, he attributed the Roman conquests, devoutly ascribed by the pagan orator to the goddess Victory, to the valour of the Roman warriors; and, in respect to the Vestal Virgins, placed them infinitely beneath the votaries of virginity among Christians. Both the petition and the reply are in existence, and display equal intemperance. Ambrose, at the head of by far the stronger party, soon disposed of the prayer of Symmachus, but found himself much more strongly assailed by the Arians, headed by the Emperor and his mother, who modestly demanded the use of two churches in the city for the exercise of their own worship. Ambrose refused; and although one of them was taken by force, such was the clamour produced by that step, and the popularity of the bishop, there was little disposition to repeat it. In one of these tumults, Ambrose humanely saved an Arian ecclesiastic from the hands of the populace, but himself vituperated against the Empress as a Jezebel, an Herodias, &c.; and when fair means were again resorted to, declared that he would die at the foot of the altar rather than abandon his post: "The tumult of the people I will not

encourage," said the prelate, "but God alone can appease it." Sermons, assuming the absolute authority of the catholic bishops over the churches, followed; and although force was in the end once more resorted to, such was the superstitious terror inspired by the energy of the bishop's character, that a party of Arian Goths were paralysed in the very moment of attack by his threat of excommunication. Ambrose subsequently declined a dispute with the Arian bishop of Milan; and resting principally on his influence with the people, sought assiduously to improve it, and that by no means to the exclusion of the production of what are called pious frauds. Thus, at a moment when he particularly required popular support, he was directed by a dream to the remains of two martyrs, Gervasius and Protasius, which had lain for upwards of 300 years under the pavement of the church. Two perfect skeletons were accordingly found sprinkled with blood, and the head of one severed from the body. A harvest of miracles immediately followed: a blind man was restored to sight on touching the bier, demoniacs were dispossessed, and sick persons cured. Dr Cave, in his "Lives of the Fathers," makes no doubt "but that God suffered these miracles to be wrought at the time to confront the Arian impieties;" but since the publication of Dr Middleton's "Free Inquiry," few Protestant doctors are disposed to such avowals. The strength and ability of Ambrose were such that, although opposed to him on ecclesiastical points, Valentinian and his mother respected his talents, and in moments of political exigency, required his assistance. It is equally to the honour of Ambrose, that on such occasions he never failed to render it; and when Maximus, after the assassination of Gratian, usurped the province of Gaul, and was preparing to cross the Alps, Ambrose accepted an embassy to him, and dissuaded him from his purpose. Although not equally successful, he a second time made the endeavour with great zeal and patriotism; and when Maximus actually entered Milan, and Justina and her son fled to seek the protection of Theodosius emperor of the East, he remained at his post, to assuage the calamities produced by the invading army. His intolerance however never gave way; for when, after reinstating Valentinian, Theodosius, on receiving an account of an act of violence and injustice against the Jews by a Christian bishop who had burnt down their synagogue, ordered it to be rebuilt at his expense, Ambrose threatened the Emperor with exclusion from the altar, unless he reversed the edict; and it was reversed accordingly. His interference was more honourable to him when, in consequence of a tumult at Thessalonica, Theodosius—himself subsequently very near being canonised—sent an order for a general massacre, in consequence of which 7000 persons were slaughtered in cold blood. When the Emperor, in the anguish of self-reproach, was about to enter the great church of Milan, Ambrose met him at the porch, and sternly forbade him to appear in the holy place. The Emperor pleaded the ex-

ample of David. "You have imitated David in his crime, imitate him in his repentance," was the reply; and Theodosius was consigned to a retirement of eight months, and not absolved even then, until he had signed an edict which ordained that an interval of thirty days should pass before any sentence of death or even of confiscation should be executed. After having paid the funeral honours to Theodosius, who died soon after obtaining peaceable possession of the entire Roman empire, the bishop departed from this world with a composure worthy of his firm character, in the year 397. With an equal avoidance of the superstition or indiscriminate contempt with which the characters of the fathers are now regarded or assailed, it is evident that Ambrose was one of those men of great energy of mind and temperament who, in the adoption of a theory or a party, hold no middle course, but act with determination towards the fulfilment of their purposes. Regarded within their own circles, there is generally something in such characters to admire; and beyond that, as certainly much to condemn. Thus, a partizan who regards the object of Ambrose as above all things important and laudable, will be blind to the evident artifice of his election, and trickery of his discovered relics; nay his very intolerance will be sanctified, while his really great qualities will be exalted beyond all comparison. Persons of a more philosophical description will simply admire the force of character, and lament the application of it. In the mean time, it must be conceded, that men resembling Ambrose effected most to advance the Roman Catholic church to the power to which it afterwards attained, and by necessary sequence to the abuse of it which produced the Reformation. The writings of this father are numerous, and the great object of almost all of them was to maintain the faith and discipline of the Catholic church, while some of them are written to recommend celibacy as the summit of Christian perfection. His best work is "De Officiis," intended to explain the duties of Christian ministers. It contains some good morals pointedly expressed; but Gibbon and others think that Ambrose could act much more forcibly than he could write. The most accurate edition of his works is that of the Benedictines, Paris, 2 vols. folio, 1682-90.—*Moreri. Cave. Gibbon.*

AMELOT DE LA HOUSSEY (NICOLAUS) a French historian, born at Orleans in 1634. He was the author of a History of the Government of Venice, in which city he resided some time as secretary to the French embassy. He also translated into his native language the "Prince" of Machiavelli, the "Annals" of Tacitus, the "Courtier" of Gratian, and the "History of the Council of Trent," by father Paul. He died in obscurity at Paris in 1706, in the seventy-second year of his age.—*Moreri.*

AMERICUS, see VESPUTIUS.

AMES (JOSEPH) the historian of British Typography, was born at Yarmouth, 1683-9, and apprenticed by his father, the master of a Yarmouth trading vessel, to a plane-maker in

London. After serving out his time, he became a ship-chandler in Wapping, which business, withstanding his antiquarian pursuits, he carried on until his death. He early discovered a taste for English history and antiquities; and in 1730, the composition of a history of printing in England being suggested to him, after a labour of twenty-five years, he brought out in one vol. 4to, 1749, "Typographical Antiquities, being an historical account of Printing in England, with some memoirs of our ancient Printers, and a register of the books printed by them from 1471 to 1600; with an appendix concerning Printing in Scotland and Ireland to the same time." He inscribed his work to lord chancellor Hardwicke, and was at the same time fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, being chosen secretary to the last of them. Sir Hans Sloane in particular showed him very great countenance, and left him trustee to his will. Mr Ames died in 1739, much esteemed. Besides his great work, he wrote—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. An enlarged edition of the "Typographical Antiquities" was published by the late Mr W. Herbert, vol. 1, 1785, vol. 2, 1786, and vol. 3, 1790. A new and splendid edition of Ames and Herbert has since been presented to the world by the Rev. T. F. Dibdin.—*Gough's Life of Ames.*

AMES (WILLIAM) an English controversial divine in the reigns of James and Charles I. In consequence of his rigid Calvinism, on the ascendancy of the Arminian party of the church he repaired to Holland, and was for many years divinity professor in the university of Franeker. His treatises are very numerous; but he is chiefly known by his "Medulla Theologica," translated into English, and by his "Treatise on Conscience, with the power and cases thereof." He died at Rotterdam, in 1633, aged fifty-seven.—*Biog. Brit.*

AMHERST (JEFFERY lord) a distinguished British general officer, was descended from an ancient Kentish family, and born in 1717. He early devoted himself to the profession of arms, receiving his ensign's commission when only fourteen years of age. At the age of twenty-five he acted as aide-de-camp to lord Ligonier in the battles of Dettingen and Fontenoy, and afterwards served on the staff of the duke of Cumberland at those of Laffeld and Hastenbeck. In 1756 he received the colonelcy of a regiment, and was appointed major-general, and in the summer of 1758 commanded the expedition against Louisburgh which, together with the whole island of Cape Breton, surrendered to his arms. The capture of Fort du Quesne, Niagara, and Ticonderoga, in due time followed; and in 1760, the whole of Canada being reduced, for his share in these exploits, general Amherst received the thanks of the House of Commons and the order of the

Bath. In 1763, he was made governor of Virginia; in 1770, governor of the isle of Jersey; and in 1772, lieutenant-general of the ordnance, and officiating commander-in-chief of the English forces. Besides these and several other military honours, he was in 1776 created a peer by the title of baron Amherst of Holmesdale in the county of Kent. On the breaking up of the North administration, lord Amherst was removed from the commandership-in-chief, and the lieutenancy of the ordnance, and in 1787, received another patent of peerage as baron Amherst of Montreal, with remainder to his nephew, William Pitt Amherst; and on the staff being re-appointed in 1793, he was once more called upon to act as commander-in-chief. In 1795 he resigned the commandership-in-chief to the duke of York, and in 1796 received the rank of field marshal, dying in 1797 in the eighty-first year of his age. He was twice married, but left no issue, being succeeded by his nephew as aforesaid. Lord Amherst was regarded as a man of a collected and temperate mind, without brilliancy or parade; a strict officer, yet the soldier's friend. He had two brothers, one an admiral of the blue, the other a lieutenant general: it is the son of the latter who has succeeded him.—*Gent. Mag.*

AMHURST (NICHOLAS) author of the *Terre Filius*, a satirical work on the University of Oxford, from which he had been expelled for improper conduct, was born at Marden, Kent, in 1701. He was originally brought up at Merchant Taylors' School, of which secondary his grandfather was head master, and proceeded in due course to St John's College, on a scholarship belonging to that foundation. In after life he became celebrated as a political writer, and published, with the assistance of Pulteney and lord Bolingbroke, the work by which he is most known, entitled the "Craftsman." He was much neglected in the sequel, by those who employed him, and died in 1742.—*Biog. Brit.*

AMIOT (father) one of the most learned of the French missionaries to China, was born at Toulon in 1718. This zealous Jesuit, who arrived at Macao in 1750, was invited to Peking in 1751 by the emperor of China, and remained in that capital forty-three years. By continued application he soon became acquainted with the Chinese and Tartar languages, and from time to time remitted to France the result of his labours, which were—1. "A Chinese Poem in Praise of the City of Moukden by the emperor Kien Long," translated into French with plates and notes, Paris, 1770, 8vo; 2. "The Chinese Military Art," 1772, 4to, reprinted in vol. vii. of "Memoires sur les Chinois;" 3. "Letters on the Chinese Characters," inserted in vol. i. of the "Memoires sur les Chinois;" 4. "On the Music of the Chinese," inserted in vol. vi. of the "Memoires;" 5. "A Life of Confucius," with a long account of his ancestors, and a genealogy embracing four centuries; 6. "Dictionnaire Tatar-manchéou, Français." Father Amiot died in Peking in 1794, aged seventy-seven.—*Biog. Univ.*

AMMAN. There were three celebrated physicians of this name. The first, JOHN CONRAD, a native of Schaffhausen, born in 1669, distinguished himself by his success in teaching persons born deaf and dumb to speak. On this subject he published two scarce treatises, called "Surdus loquens," 8vo, Haerlem, 1692, and "De Loquela," 12mo, Amsterdam, 1700. He also published an edition of "Cælius Aurelianus," in quarto, 1709, and died in 1724 at Marmund in the Netherlands. His son JOHN was a fellow of the Royal Society in London, and a member of the Academy of Sciences at Petersburg, where he lectured on botany, a science in which he was eminent. He published a work "Súrpium rariorum in imperio Rutheno Sponte provenientium icones et descriptiones," in 4to, and died in 1740. The third (PAUL) was a native of Breslaw, who settled in 1674 at Leipsic, where he gave lectures on physiology, natural history, and botany. He wrote a treatise on the latter science published in 1676, and entitled "Character naturalis plantarum;" as also of "Irenicum Numæ Pompilii cum Hippocrate," 8vo; "Parænesis ad docentes occupata circa institutum medicarum emendationem," in duodecimo; and "Archeas Synopticus, Eccardi Leichneri." His death took place in his fifty-seventh year in 1691.—*Ibid.*

AMMIANUS (MARCELLINUS) a Roman historian of the fourth century, but of Greek parentage, and, as appears by a letter addressed to him by Libanius, born at Antioch. In his youth he followed the profession of arms, and was enrolled among the "Protectores Domestici," or household guards, consisting chiefly of young men of family. He served in the East, in Gaul, and in the Persian expedition of Julian. In the year 374 he visited Rome, where he wrote his history of Roman affairs, from Nerva to the death of Valens in 378. The whole consisted of thirty-eight books, of which eighteen alone remain, and begin at the seventeenth year of Constantius, 363. The style of Ammianus is deemed rude; which is not extraordinary, considering that he was a Greek who wrote in the Latin language, and one who had passed much of his life in active pursuits. The candid manner in which he speaks of Christianity has induced some writers to deem him a Christian; but the emperor Julian and Paganism are treated of by him in terms which would be still more extraordinary in a Christian. The probability is, that Ammianus was zealous in neither belief, and addressing himself to all parties, spoke with moderation on religious points of difference, which a sensible pagan might readily do. His general accuracy and honesty have received the unqualified suffrage of Gibbon, and indeed of most other writers. There are many editions of his history, but that of Gronovius, Leyden, 1693, is generally preferred.—*Vossius, Gibbon, Lardner.*

AMMIRATO (SCIPIO) an eminent Italian historian, born at Lucca in the kingdom of Naples in 1531. His father designed him for the profession of the law; but he chose the

church, and became a canon in the cathedral of Lucca. Not however meeting with the preferment he expected, he repaired to Venice, and was entertained by Alexander Contarini, who becoming jealous of the pleasure taken by his wife in the conversation of Ammirato, the latter was obliged to quit Venice; and after various vicissitudes in his own country, he finally visited Florence, and was induced by the grand duke to settle in that capital and write its history. Here he was made easy in his circumstances by the presentation of a canonry in the cathedral, and henceforward applied himself vigorously to his studies until his death in 1601, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. His principal works are—1. "Il Decalione dialogo del poeta," Naples, 1560, 8vo; 2. "Istorie Fiorentine," Florence, 1600, 2 volumes folio; 3. "Delle famiglie Nobili Napolitani," Florence, 1580, folio; 4. "Delle famiglie Fiorentini," Florence, 1615, folio; 5. "Opusculi varii," Florence, 1583, 8vo; 6. "Poesi Spirituali," Venice, 1634. He also left a MS. history of his life, which has never been published. His history of Florence is deemed a work of great accuracy and credit.—*Moreri.*

AMMONIUS, an eminent philosopher of the peripatetic school, who flourished at Alexandria in the sixth century. Proclus of Constantinople was a disciple of his, as well as several other eminent scholars. He wrote notes on the works of Porphyry and Aristotle, which have descended to posterity.—*Bayle.*

AMMONIUS SACCAS, a native of Alexandria, where he instituted the eclectic school of philosophy, the object of which was the amalgamation of the doctrines of Aristotle and Plato. The celebrated Longinus, secretary to queen Zenobia, was a disciple of his. Clemens Alexandrinus, Athenagoras, and Pantæus, instructed him early in the tenets of Christianity; a religion he is charged by Porphyry with having subsequently abjured, though, if we are to credit Eusebius, the accusation is without foundation. His death took place about the middle of the third century.—*Fabricius.*

AMORY (THOMAS) a dissenting minister of eminence, was born at Taunton in 1701, and obtained considerable reputation both in his native place and in the metropolis, by his eloquence and practical ability. His opinions were those of the celebrated Dr Samuel Clarke, and in 1770 he became the colleague of Dr Price at Newington-green. The talents and character of Dr Amory gave him a great lead among the dissenting interest, and he was a very efficient member of the Committee for Procuring an Enlargement of the Toleration Act. He died in 1774 in the seventy-fourth year of his age, leaving behind him some volumes of sermons. He also wrote the lives of Groves, Benson, and Chandler, with some minor poetry.—*Biog. Brit.*

AMORY (THOMAS) a very singular character, and the son of counsellor Amory, who, in consequence of becoming secretary to the forfeited estates in Ireland, acquired considerable property in the county of Clare. It is conjectured that the subject of this article was

brought up a physician, but it is not known that he followed that or any other profession. It is ascertained that in 1757 he was married, and resided in a very retired manner in Orchard-street, Westminster; as also that with the appearance of a gentleman, he was a person of peculiar aspect and of singular habits. On the publication of lord Orrery's life of Swift, in 1751, Mr Amory inserted in the Whitehall Evening Post an announcement of a letter to that nobleman, in objection to his praise of Swift's sermon on the Trinity, by which it appears that he was a zealous Unitarian; but whether the letter was ever published is doubtful. In 1755 he published a very peculiar work, entitled "Memoirs, containing the Lives of several Ladies of Great Britain; a History of Antiquities, Productions of Nature, and Monuments of Art; Observations on the Christian Religion, as professed by the Established Church and Dissenters of every Denomination; Remarks on the Writings of the greatest English Divines, and a Review of the Works of the Writers called Infidels, from lord Herbert of Chisbury to the late Lord Viscount Bolingbroke; with a variety of Disquisitions and Opinions relative to Criticism and Manners; and many Extraordinary Actions: in several Letters," 8vo. The ladies celebrated in this extraordinary production are presumed to be the creatures of the author's fancy, being all not only beautiful, learned, ingenious, and religious, but strict of his own persuasion. A second volume was promised, with an account of dean Swift and Mrs Grieson, but it never appeared; although from a sort of originality and raciness in the composition and opinions of the first, as well as for the matter pledged, the public would have received it with satisfaction, as they would do now, if the MS is in existence. In 1756 he published the first volume of the life of John Bunce, and in 1766 the second. This work, in which it is thought that the author intended to sketch his own picture, is in some sort a continuation of the "Memoirs." Both have been reprinted, the latter a second time in the present year (1825). Mr Amory was also author of a letter to the Monthly Reviewers, on the merits of their critique on his "Memoirs," as also of various religious tracts, poems, and songs. From the eccentricity displayed in his writings, a conclusion has been insinuated of his mental derangement; but the truth of the matter seems to be, that while he excluded himself from much actual intercourse, he was very busy in an ideal world of his own, in which the company of visionary hours of a peculiar intellectual and religious caste formed no small part of his enjoyment; and tea and bread and butter, his nectar and ambrosia. Possibly most minds which avoid contact with the general tide of society, receive some peculiar tinge or other; and to predicate insanity in all such instances is neither charitable nor philosophical. Mr Amory died in 1789 at the advanced age of 97.—*Gen. Biog. Gen. Mag.*

AMYN AHMED, a learned Persian of the seventeenth century, author of a geographical

and biographical work under the title of "Hefi Iclym," or "The Seven Climates," containing a description of the principal countries and cities of the East, with biographical notices of eminent persons, which are said to be very correct. There was a very fine copy of it in the royal library at Paris.—*Biog. Universelle.*

AMYOT (JAMES) bishop of Auxerre and grand almoner of France, was born at Melun in 1514, of obscure parents, who nevertheless managed to bestow on him a learned education, so that he was early an industrious student in the university of Paris, where he obtained the degree of master of arts at the age of nineteen. At twenty-three he left Paris, and went to Bourges with the abbot of St Ambrose in that city, at whose recommendation one of the king's ministers took him into his house as a preceptor to his children. The progress of his pupils induced their father to recommend him to Margaret duchess of Berry, sister to Francis I, through whose patronage he was made public professor of Greek and Latin in the university of Bourges. It was during this time that he translated "The Loves of Theagenes and Chariclea," from the Greek of Heliodorus; with which work Francis I was so well pleased that he presented the translator with the abbey of Bellosane. He then accompanied Morvillier to Venice, in his embassy from Henry II to that republic; and then visited Rome, where he was patronised by the bishop of Mirepoix, with whom he resided for two years. Soon after he was recommended by cardinal Tournon to the King, to be preceptor to his two younger sons. While in this employment, he finished his translation of "Plutarch's Lives," which he dedicated to the King, and afterwards undertook a version of the same author's "Morals," which he finished in the reign of Charles IX, and dedicated to that prince. On the accession of this, his elder pupil, honours and emoluments flowed in upon him. He received the abbey of St Cornelius de Compeigne, and was appointed grand almoner, and curator of the university of Paris. By his other pupil he was also made commander of the order of the Holy Ghost; and it is highly to the credit of Amyot that in the midst of these dignities he did not neglect his studies, but revised all his translations with the greatest care. He has been accused of ambition and avarice; and so many preferments, and the great riches which he left behind him, may in some degree countenance the charge. In a literary point of view his merits are conspicuous, as his translations, in the opinion of Vaugelas, did much towards regulating and refining the French language; and although not always faithful to his original, Racine was of opinion that his native style is peculiarly attractive. Not long before his death, which took place in 1573, in the seventy-ninth year of his age, he was requested to write the history of France; but his answer was, "I love my sovereigns too well to write their lives." His works are,—1. "Translation of the Romance of Heliodorus," 1559, folio; 2. Of "Diodorus Siculus," Paris, 1554 and 1587, folio; 3. Of "Daphnis and Chloe," from

Longus, 1559, 8vo, of which there have subsequently been several very splendid editions; 2. Of "Plutarch's Lives and Morals," of which Vascosan's edition of 1574, in 13 vols. 8vo, was held to be the best, until the appearance of one in 1783-7, with the notes of Brotier and Vauvilliers, and another in 1801-6, edited by Clavier; 5. "Lettre à M. Morvillier," containing an account of the author's journey to Trent, printed in Vargas and Dupuy's histories of the council of Trent; 6. "Œuvres Mêlées," Lyons, 1611, 8vo; 7. "Projet de l'Eloquence, composé pour Henri III, roi de France," printed for the first time in 1805, 8vo and 4to.—*Gen. Dict.*

AMYRAUT (MOSES) a learned French theologian, was born at Bourgueil in Touraine in the year 1596. Having gone through a course of philosophy, he was sent to Poitiers to study law, but was subsequently induced to remove to Saumur with a view to divinity, and in due time became the professor of divinity there himself. In 1631 he was sent deputy to the national council at Charenton, and by this assembly was appointed to lay before the King their complaints against the infraction of the edicts; which appointment brought him acquainted with cardinal Richelieu, by whom he was ever after much esteemed. Soon after he published a work upon grace and predestination, which involved him in a controversy with Peter du Moulin and the rigid Calvinists, who accused him of Arrianism; but Mosheim calls his work rather Arminian or Semi-pelagian. Amyraut, by his temper and moderation, produced an honourable cessation of the dispute, and died very generally respected, not only for his moderation and abilities, but for his beneficence and charity, which for the last ten years of his life absorbed his whole salary, and flowed equally on Protestant and Catholic. His works are chiefly theological and very voluminous. He died in 1664.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

ANACHARSIS, a Scythian philosopher, who flourished nearly six centuries B.C. was the son of a Scythian prince, who had married a native of Greece. Early instructed by his mother in the Greek language, he became desirous of acquiring a portion of Greek wisdom, and obtained from the king of Scythia an embassy to Athens, where he arrived in the year 592 before Christ, and was introduced to Solon by his countryman Toxaris. On sending in word that a Scythian was at the door and requested his friendship, Solon replied that friends were best made at home; "Then let Solon, who is at home, make me his friend," was the smart retort of Anacharsis; and, struck by its readiness, Solon not only admitted him, but finding him worthy his confidence, favoured him with his advice and friendship. He accordingly resided for some years at Athens, and was the first stranger whom the Athenians admitted to the honours of citizenship. He then travelled into other countries, and finally returned into his own country, with a view to communicate the information he had received, and introduce the laws and religion of Greece. The attempt was however unsuccessful, for the

Scythians were not only indisposed to receive them, but it is said that Anacharsis was killed by an arrow from the king his brother's own hand, who detected him performing certain rites in a wood, before an image of Cybele. Great respect was however paid to him after his death, which is not unusual. The invention of the potters' wheel has been ascribed to Anacharsis, but it is mentioned in Homer. The apophthegms attributed to him are shrewd, and better worth quoting than many of the ancient saws, which are often indebted for their celebrity much more to their antiquity than to their wisdom. His repartee to an Athenian, who reproached him with the barbarity of his country, is well known: "My country is a disgrace to me, but you are a disgrace to your country." Certain letters published under his name, in Greek and Latin, Paris, 1552, are unequivocally spurious.—*Brucker.*

ANACREON. But little is actually known of the life of this celebrated Greek poet. It is however generally admitted that he was born at Teos, a city in Ionia, in the early part of the sixth century before the Christian era, and that he flourished in the sixtieth Olympiad. Polycrates, the tyrant of Samos, received him at his court, which however he afterwards quitted for Athens, where he remained in great favour with Hipparchus, who then possessed the power which his father Pisistratus had usurped. The death of his patron caused him to return to his native city, whence he retired to Abdera on the breaking out of the disturbances under Histæus. The time and manner of his death are uncertain and variously reported: the most popular opinion is, that he died of suffocation from a grape-stone, while in the act of drinking. The bacchanalian turn of his poetry is however, and not without some appearance of reason, supposed by some to be the sole foundation of this tradition. In the poetry generally attributed to him a great difference as to quality is easily discernible, a circumstance which may perhaps have contributed not a little to strengthen the supposition that the whole is not genuine. Many of the pieces are singularly beautiful and elegant, with a degree of liveliness and delicacy of expression seldom paralleled. To decide from the internal evidence contained in his writings, as well as from the general tenor of the meagre accounts handed down to us, he was himself an amusing voluptuary and an elegant profligate. Few Grecian poets however have obtained greater popularity in modern times, for which in England he is indebted to some excellent translations in part by Cowley, and altogether by Fawkes, not to mention the point and elegance of the more paraphrastic version of Mr T. Moore. Of the editions in the original Greek the most celebrated is the quarto printed at Rome in 1781 by Spalctti. This was followed by another, three years afterwards, scarcely inferior to it, and printed at Padua on vellum by Bodoni. Mat. aire, Baxter, and Barnes, have also published excellent editions of the works of this favourite poet.—*Biog. Univ.*

ANASTATIUS surnamed BIBLIOTHECARIUS a Roman abbot of Greek origin, one of the most learned men of the ninth century. His situation of principal librarian in the Vatican gave him great opportunities for study, of which he eagerly availed himself. The canons of the council of Constantinople, in 865, were translated into the Latin language by him, but the book is now scarce, if extant. His "*Liber Pontificalis*" went through several editions. The best is in 4 vols. folio, printed in 1718.—*Biog. Univ*

ANAXAGORAS of CLAZOMENE one of the most eminent of the ancient philosophers; was born in the first year of the seventieth Olympiad, B.C. 500. He was of noble extraction, and inherited a handsome patrimony, but such was his thirst for knowledge, that he left his estate in the care of a relation, and repaired in the first instance to Athens. Here he cultivated his studies for some time, until led by the fame of the Milesian school to attend the public instruction of Anaximenes. He remained some years at Miletus occupied with intense speculations concerning natural bodies and the origin of things, during which time his estate ran to waste (a loss that he said was his gain), and then returned to Athens, where he taught philosophy in private. Some authors assert, that he numbered not only the tragedian Euripides, and the statesman Pericles, among his pupils, but also Socrates and The-mistocles. As usual, the boldness of his speculations alarmed the bigotry of the multitude; and after being persecuted for some opinion in regard to the substance of the sun, which interfered with the vulgar notion of the divinity of Apollo, he was condemned to death. By the reasonable interference of Pericles, however, his sentence was changed from death to banishment; on which he retired to Lampsacus, where he taught philosophy in the school of his deceased master Anaximenes until B.C. 428, when death terminated his labours. He bore all the vicissitudes of life with philosophical composure, and in reply to a message from the senate of Lampsacus, requesting to be informed in what manner he would wish them to honour his memory, he replied with placid cheerfulness, "Only let the day of my death be annually kept as a holiday by the boys in the schools of Lampsacus;" which request was complied with. Many anecdotes are related of this philosopher which are evidently fabulous; nor is it easy to acquire a due notion of his peculiar doctrines, from the ill-digested fragments collected by Diogenes Laërtius. In natural philosophy, amidst some strange conceptions, he held opinions which show no inconsiderable knowledge of nature; for although he regarded the heavens as a solid vault, and the sun and other luminous bodies as fiery stones, he was so acute as to discover the cause of the rainbow, and that wind is produced by the rarefaction of air. One of his opinions concerning the principles of nature is explicitly alluded to by Lucretius; namely, that the peculiar form of the primary particles of which any body is composed is the same

with that of the composed body itself—an evident absurdity. That part of his system which explains the active principle of nature is less opposed to reason; he being, according to Diogenes Laërtius, the first philosopher who superadded mind to matter. Both Plato and Aristotle testify the same thing; and the latter adds, that he held that of all things the mind alone was pure and uncompounded. Cicero and Plutarch confirm these accounts; so that it may be reasonably concluded, that this philosopher was the first among the Greeks who conceived a primary active principle of pure intelligence existing separately from, but operating upon matter, in the arrangement of all things.—*Bayle. Brucker. Moreri.*

ANAXARCHUS, a Grecian philosopher, was a native of Abdera, and of the Eleatic sect of Leucippus. He was a friend and companion of Alexander the Great, who appears to have admitted him to great freedom. A story is told of his having been pounded to death in an iron mortar, after the decease of Alexander, by Nicocreon king of Cyprus, and of his having borne the torture with invincible patience; but the same tale is also related of Zeno, and it is probably a mere invention in both instances.—*Stanley. Brucker.*

ANAXIMANDER, the friend and disciple of Thales of Miletus, was born in the forty-second Olympiad, B.C. 610. He was the first among the Greeks who taught philosophy in a public school. He also composed a compendium of geography, and first delineated a species of map of the earth, in which he marked the divisions of land and water. His doctrine of the principles of things is too vaguely related to merit detail; but the best authorities identify it with that of his master Thales.—*Brucker.*

ANAXIMENES, a philosopher of Miletus, a disciple of the foregoing, but still better known as the master of Anaxagoras. He held that air is God, and that all souls are air; but whether, as Lactantius supposes, he deemed the air a subtle æther animated by a divine principle, is doubtful. At all events he fell short of that idea of a governing mind which was subsequently entertained by Anaxagoras.—*Ibid.*

ANAXIMENES of Lampsacus. This philosopher was the son of Aristocles, celebrated for his skill in rhetoric, and the disciple both of Zoilus, notorious for his hypercriticisms on Homer, and of Diogenes the cynic. Anaximenes was one of the preceptors of Alexander the Great. He accompanied his illustrious pupil through most of his campaigns, and afterwards wrote the history of his reign, and that of his father Philip. It is recorded that, during the Persian war, his native city having espoused the cause of Darius, Alexander expressed his determination of punishing the inhabitants by laying it in ashes. Anaximenes was deputed by his countrymen as a mediator; but the conqueror, guessing his intention, when he saw him entering the royal tent as a supplicant, cut short his anticipated petition by a declaration, that he was determined

to refuse his request, whatever it might be. Of this hasty expression the philosopher availed himself, and immediately implored that Lamp-facus might be utterly destroyed, and a pardon refused to its citizens. The stratagem was successful; Alexander was unwilling to break his promise, and the presence of mind exhibited by its advocate saved the town. He was also the author of a history of Greece.—*Ibid.*

ANCILLON (DAVID) an eminent scholar, born at Metz in 1617, received the rudiments of his education at the Jesuits' College, which he quitted for Geneva, where he took holy orders. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he retired from Meaux, of which he had been some time the pastor, to Frankfort, where however he not long remained, leaving it in the course of the same year for Hanau. Here he attained to great celebrity by his theological writings and discourses; but differences arising between himself and others joined in the ministry with him, he finally accepted a situation offered him in the French church at Berlin. He was the author of several polemical treatises, the principal of which are—his "Apology for the Lives of Luther, Zuinglius, and Beza;" his "Life of William Farel;" and his "Account of the dispute concerning Traditions." His death took place in 1692.—*Bayle, G. Dict.*

ANCILLON (CHARLES) eldest son of the subject of the last article, published two volumes of "The Conversations" of his father. During his father's ministry at Berlin he obtained through his influence the situation of historiographer to the king of Prussia, and was afterwards made inspector of the French courts of justice. He was a man of much general reading, and wrote "Critical Remarks on the public Edifices of Berlin," "The Life of Soliman the Magnificent," a tract "On the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes," by which his father had suffered, and "Memoirs of the Lives and Writings of the most celebrated modern Characters in the Republic of Letters." He also published a strange book "Upon Eunuchs," in one duodecimo volume. He died in 1715.—*Biog. Univ.*

ANCOURT (FLORENT CARTON D') a celebrated French actor and dramatic writer, was born at Fontainebleau in 1661. He was educated in the Jesuits' College at Paris, and after he had gone through a course of philosophy, was admitted an advocate at the age of seventeen, but falling in love with an actress, he married her and went upon the stage. Being eminently fitted for his new profession, he soon distinguished himself, and began to write for the theatres. His dramatic merit procured him the patronage of Louis XIV, and his sprightly turn and pleasing manners, set off by his superior education, rendered his company agreeable to persons of the first consideration. D'Ancourt was one of several instances of a retirement from the gay existence of a leading actor to a life of almost ascetic devotion, a transition which in Catholic countries may be aided by theological doctrines in regard to theatrical performances. Retiring in 1718

to his estate in Berry, he applied himself almost wholly to religion, and composed a translation of the Psalms in verse, and a sacred tragedy, which have never been printed. He died in 1726. He wrote fifty-two dramatic pieces, of which about one half still keep the stage. They were published in 1710 and 1750, in 9 vols. 12mo, and the best of them under the title of "Chefs d'Œuvres de D'Ancourt," in 3 volumes 12mo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ANDERSON (ADAM and JAMES) two brothers descended of Scottish parents. The former was many years a managing clerk in the South Sea House, a trustee for the settlements in Georgia, and in the court of the Scotch corporation in London. His work on the Historical and Chronological Deduction of Trade and Commerce has gone through two editions, the first being in 2 vols. folio; the second in 4 vols. quarto. He died at the advanced age of seventy-five, in 1765. His brother was a minister of the Kirk of Scotland to a congregation in Swallow-street, and left behind him a treatise on the Con-titutions of Freemasonry, and a folio volume entitled "Royal Genealogies."—*Gent. Mag.*

ANDERSON (ALEXANDER) an eminent scholar of the seventeenth century, born at Aberdeen, and afterwards professor of mathematics at Paris. He was the author of various treatises principally connected with his favourite science. Of these his "Supplementum Apollonii Redivivi," 4to, was published in 1612; "Αιτιολογια, pro Zeteticis Apolloniani problematis," and "Francisci Vietæ de Equationum recognitione," both in 4to, in 1615. He also published "Vietæ Angulares Sectiones," 4to.—*Biog. Dict.*

ANDERSON (SIR EDMUND) an eminent lawyer, lord chief justice of the Common Pleas under queen Elizabeth, to which high situation he was promoted in 1682. He afterwards sat on the trials of the unfortunate Mary queen of Scots, and of Davison for issuing the warrant under which she was executed. Anderson's Reports, folio, 1644, is still a book of authority. His "Resolutions and Judgments in the Westminster Courts" were also published in 1653, fifty-two years after his decease. He was a native of Lincolnshire, and received his education at Oxford in the college which takes its name from that county.—*Biog. Brit.*

ANDERSON (GEORGE) a Buckinghamshire peasant, born in 1760 at Weston in that county. Having the good fortune to attract the notice of the Rev. Mr King of Whichurch by the genius he early displayed in arithmetic, that gentleman not only placed him at a grammar school, but afforded him the means of prosecuting his studies at Wadham college, Oxford, and afterwards, on his declining to take priest's orders, procured him a place under the Board of Control, in 1785, whence he rose to be accomptant general. He published a "General View of the Affairs of the East India Company, since the conclusion of the war in 1784," in quarto; and translated from the Greek of Archimedes "Arenarius or a

Treatise on numbering the Sand." He died in 1796.—*Annual Necrology*.

ANDERSON (GEORGE) a native of Tundern in the duchy of Sleswick. During 1644 and the six following years he spent his time in travelling through the East, and visited the Arabias, Persia, India, China, the Japanese Islands, Tartary, and the Holy Land. The duke of Holstein Gottorp, on his return, having vainly endeavoured to induce him to commit his adventures to writing, employed his librarian Olearius, himself a traveller, to take down the account from his own mouth as he related them to his highness, the scribe being concealed behind the tapestry of the apartment. This work was afterwards published at Sleswick in 1669.—*Biog. Univ.*

ANDERSON (JAMES) an advocate at the Scottish bar, eminent for his learning and antiquarian research. He was born in the metropolis of Scotland in 1662, and graduated at the university there. His first work, an "Essay proving the independence of the Crown of Scotland," published in 1705, gained him great credit, and procured him the thanks of the Scottish parliament, under whose auspices he subsequently produced a series of the "Charters and Seals of the Scottish Monarchs from the earliest Antiquity down to the Union with England in 1707." In 1727 came out his "Collections relating to the History of Mary queen of Scotland," in four quarto volumes, a work which throws great light on the occurrences of the period of which it treats. But the book which gained him the greatest reputation, "Selectus Diplomatum et Numismatum Scotiae Thesaurus," did not appear till twenty-one years after his death, which took place in 1728 by an apoplectic stroke. The celebrated grammarian Ruddiman wrote a preface to this work, which is beautifully illustrated by Sturt's engravings. It is in one volume folio.—*G. Biog. Diet.*

ANDERSON (JAMES) a Scottish miscellaneous writer, was born at Hermiston near Edinburgh in 1739. He was brought up to agriculture, and lost his father at the age of fifteen, and notwithstanding his youth, carried on the farm which had belonged to him with considerable advantage. He was equally successful with a large uncultivated farm in Aberdeenshire, which he brought into excellent condition. Although he had not received a liberal education, such was his application and assiduity, he contrived, in the midst of his agricultural pursuits, to acquire a considerable portion of general learning, and published a series of "Essays on Planting" in the Edinburgh Weekly Magazine. These papers, which were collected in a volume in 1777, produced him considerable reputation as an agriculturist; and in 1780 the university of Aberdeen conferred on him the degree of LL.D. In 1783 he removed to Edinburgh, and projected the establishment of the North British Fisheries, for which purpose he was employed by government to survey the coast of Scotland, and received great commendation for his services. He afterwards undertook a periodical work

called "The Bee;" and in 1797 removed to London, and began another journal called "Recreations in Agriculture," which ended with the sixth volume. He died in 1803, leaving a widow and six children. Dr Anderson wrote several articles for the Encyclopædia Britannica, and was also a monthly reviewer. Of his more formal publications, the following are the principal: 1. "Observations on National Industry," 8vo; 2. "Essays relating to Agriculture and Rural Affairs," 8vo; 3. "The True Interest of Great Britain considered, or a Proposal for establishing North British Fisheries," 8vo; 4. "An Enquiry into the Nature of the Corn Laws," 8vo; 5. "Thoughts on the Privileges and Power of Juries," 8vo; 6. "Remarks on the Poor Laws in Scotland," 4to; 7. "A Practical Treatise on Peat Moss," 8vo; 8. "An Account of the different Breeds of Sheep in the Russian Dominions," 8vo; 9. "Practical Treatise on Draining Bogs and Swampy Grounds," 8vo; 10. "On an Universal Character," 8vo; 11. "Select Correspondence with General Washington," 8vo; 12. "Observations on Negro Slavery," 8vo. The writings of Dr Anderson did much to excite that attention to agriculture, which before his death became so prevalent throughout Great Britain.—*Gent. Mag.*

ANDERSON (JOHN) the son of a rich merchant at Hamburg, of which city he himself became the principal magistrate in 1725. In his youth he had received a liberal education at Halle and Leipsic, which he completed at Leyden. His proficiency in literature gained him early in life the esteem of his fellow citizens, while his acknowledged integrity secured him their confidence. His talents for diplomacy were called into play on various missions which he accepted to different European courts; during his residence there he cultivated an acquaintance with all whom he found distinguished for their literary attainments, and kept up a voluminous correspondence with them after his return. Of his published works the principal are—a Glossary of the antient Teutonic and German Languages, a Commentary on the Bible, and the Natural History of Greenland and other parts of the Arctic Region, in two 8vo vols. Besides these he left behind him a variety of manuscripts, especially one entitled Remarks on the Jurisprudence of Germany. His death took place in 1743, in his seventy-ninth year.—*Gent. Mag.*

ANDERSON (D. D. WALTER) a Scottish clergyman and historian of the last century. The writings by which he is principally known are his history of the reigns of Francis II and Charles IX of France, published in two quarto volumes in 1769, a work which he followed up four years afterwards by a history on a similar plan of France, from the beginning of Henry III's reign to that of Henry IV, down to the period of the Edict of Nantes, one vol. quarto. This in 1783 he again continued in two subsequent volumes, bringing the history down to the peace of Munster. He also produced an essay in quarto, on the Philosophy of Ancient Greece, and a life of Cræsus king of Lydia.

in duodecimo. He died in 1800 at the manse of Churnside, of which parish he had been the incumbent more than half a century.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

ANDRADA (DIEGO DE PAVVA D') a learned Portuguese divine, sent by Sebastian king of Portugal to the council of Trent in 1562. He distinguished himself at the council by his talents and eloquence, and wrote an elaborate defence of it against the attack of Chemnitzius He died in 1575. His brother FRANCIS was author of a "History of John III king of Portugal," Lisbon, 1525; and a second brother, THOMAS, an Augustine friar, attending Don Sebastian in his unfortunate expedition against Muley Moloch emperor of Morocco, was taken prisoner by the Moors, and while in their custody wrote a book called "The Sufferings of Jesus."—*Moreri.*

ANDRE (JOHN) a self-taught musician of Offenbach in Germany, born in the year 1741. Witnessing at an early age the French and Italian operas at Frankfort, he was induced to attempt composition for the theatre. His two first pieces, "The Porter," and "Erwin and Elmira," were so successful, that the author was appointed composer to the theatre at Berlin, where also he followed up his studies under the tuition of the celebrated Marburg. He died in his native place, Offenbach, in 1800, leaving several children, of whom John Anthony, the third son, inheriting the talents of his father, has lately introduced with much success the art of musical lithography.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

ANDRE (JOHN) a major in the British service in the unhappy American war, to him still more unfortunate; for being led to offer his services to negotiate between the noted general Arnold, about to betray the trust reposed in him by his countrymen, and general Sir Henry Clinton, he was taken prisoner by the Americans within their lines; and, owing to his disguise and the nature of his mission, was tried and executed as a spy, Oct. 2, 1780. He was originally a merchant's clerk, and possessed some literary ability, being the author of an ingenious poem entitled "The Cow-chase." A monument is erected to him in Westminster abbey.—*Ann. Register.*

ANDREAS (ONUPHRIUS) a Neapolitan poet who flourished in the early part of the 17th century. Besides his poetical works, which are written principally in the ottava rima, he was the author of several prose essays on moral and philosophical subjects, which were published in 1636 in a quarto volume. His works which remain are—"Italia Liberata," an epic poem, printed at Naples in one volume 12mo, in 1626; and "Aci," in 1628. He was also the author of several lyric effusions afterwards collected and published together, and of two dramatic pieces called "La Vana Gelosia" and "Elpino." He died in 1647, being not quite fifty years old.—*Biog. Universelle.*

ANDREAS (VALERIUS) surnamed Desselius, from the place of his birth, Desschel in the Netherlands. Having gone through a course of study at Antwerp under Hontius,

and at Douay, he obtained the professorships of civil law and Hebrew at Louvain, about the year 1628, and ten years afterwards added to these appointments that of University Librarian. His works are various, in biography, topography, philology, and antiquity. The principal of these are—"Clarorum Catalogus Hispaniæ Scriptorum;" "Bibliotheca Belgica," or memoirs of eminent personages born in the Netherlands, published originally in 1623—of which valuable work Foppens printed an amended edition in 1739, in two quarto volumes; "Imagines doctorum virorum e variis gentibus, elogiis brevibus illustratæ" 12mo; "De initiis ac progressu Collegii Trilinguis Bushidani, deque vita et scriptis professorum ejusdem collegii;" "Topographia Belgica;" "Bibliotheca Lovaniensis primordia," and "Fasti Academici studii generalis Loaniensis," 4to; "Orthographiæ ratio," 12mo; "De Lingua Hebraicæ laudibus," 4to; and a treatise "De Toga et Sago, 8vo. He died in 1656, in the seventy-second year of his age.—*Geni. Biog. Dict.*

ANDREINI (FRANCIS and ISABELLA) a celebrated Italian comedian, and his wife, whose fame both as a performer and a writer was even superior to that of her husband. Francis, in addition to his histrionic talents, was noted for a most retentive memory, and the ease with which he acquired and retained many modern languages, as well as those in common use as the less familiar dialects of the Ottoman empire. In 1611 he gave to the stage two pieces which were afterwards published, the one entitled "L'Ingannata di Proserpina;" the other "L'Alterazza di Narcisso," both in duodecimo. Two years previous to this he had printed a quarto volume at Venice, "Le Bravure del capitano Spavento," and another, "Ragionamenti fantastici posti in forma di dialoghi rappresentativi," soon followed. His merits as an actor were held in much esteem, but, as before mentioned, fell short of those of Isabella, who was by far the finest performer of her day. Her poetic effusions were much admired, especially by cardinal Aldobrandini, whose patronage they procured her, as well as the honour of being admitted a member of the Intenti academy at Pavia. Just before her death she visited Paris, where she attracted great attention, and was favourably received at court, but died on her return at Lyons in 1614. She was a native of Padua, and had just attained her forty-second year at the time of her decease. Her printed works are—"Rime," one vol. 4to; "Lettere," 4to, (not published till three years after her death); "Frammenti d'alcune Scritture," 8vo; and "Mirtilla favola pastorale," also in octavo. Her husband survived her nearly sixteen years. They left a son (GIOVANNI BATTISTA) born at Florence in 1578, who inherited the talents of his parents both in acting and composition. His best piece, "Adamo," produced in 1613, is said to have suggested to Milton the idea of his "Paradise Lost." The time of his death is uncertain.—*Biog. Universelle.*

ANDREA DEL SARTO, an eminent Tus-

can painter, was so called from being the son of a tailor of Florence, where he was born in 1483. He has obtained great credit for his colouring, for the beauty of his heads, the correctness of his design, and the delicacy of his draperies. He was still more distinguished for the extreme accuracy with which he could copy the works of other masters. His copy of the portrait of Leo X by Raphael, was taken for the original by Julio Romano, although the latter had painted the drapery of it himself. He was a very imprudent man; for on visiting France under Francis I, that prince would have had him settle there, and when recalled to Italy by the solicitation of his wife, trusted him with large sums for the purchase of pictures, which he squandered away in worthless pursuits, and could never re-appear at Paris. He died of the plague in his forty-second year, in a state of poverty and destitution.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ANDREW or ANDRE (YVES MARY) a learned French Jesuit, born 1675, was for several years professor of mathematics in the university of Caen. He died at an advanced age in 1764, and is principally known by his "Essai sur le Beau," and his "Traité sur l'Homme," both of which are to be found in his collected works, 5 vols. 12mo, 1766.—*Jb.*

ANDREWS (JAMES PETTIT) a well known miscellaneous English writer, was younger son of Joseph Andrews, esq. of Shaw House, Berks. He was born in the year 1737, and received a private education, but was early distinguished by an attachment to literature and the fine arts, to the former of which he may be said to have been professionally attached until his death, which took place at his house in Brompton in 1797. His principal works are—1. "Anecdotes, ancient and modern, with Observations," 1789, and a supplement, 1790, several editions of which have since appeared; 2. "Continuation of Henry's History of England," 4to, and 2 vols. 8vo; 3. "The History of Great Britain, connected with the Chronology of Europe, with Notes containing Anecdotes of the Times, Lives of the Learned, and Specimens of their Works, from Cæsar's Invasion to the death of Henry VIII," 1794-5. He also wrote several antiquarian papers, which appear in the *Archæologia*. On the new regulation of the police of the metropolis, Mr. Andrews was appointed one of the commissioners of Queen-square, Westminster, which situation he held until his death.—*Gent. Mag.* 1797 and 1801.

ANDREWS (LANCELOT) an eminent English divine, bishop of Winchester in the reigns of James I and Charles I, was born in Londo in 1565, of a respectable family of Suffolk. Having passed with credit through the grammar school, he removed to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, and became much distinguished at that university for his theological acquirement and skill in cases of conscience and casuistry; and his lectures as catechist of the college were very numerously attended. At length his reputation for learning, and talents, as a popular preacher, procured him

the patronage of the earl of Huntingdon and Sir Francis Walsingham; and he passed from one preferment to another, until he became dean of Westminster. His interest was also much advanced by queen Elizabeth herself, to whom he was chaplain in ordinary, and who much delighted in his preaching. Though as a prebendary and residentiary at St Paul's, he lived chiefly in London, he continued master of his college, to which he was a most liberal benefactor. His quaint and pedantic style of composition and preaching being peculiarly adapted to the taste of James I, it is not wonderful that he was chiefly looked up to by that sovereign to withstand the covered attacks of cardinal Bellarmine, who, in reply to James's "Defence of the Rights of Kings," had written a tract under the fictitious name of "Matthew Tortus." This piece Andrews, who had previously been raised to the see of Chester, refuted with considerable animation in a Latin work, in the quibbling spirit of himself and his master, which he entitled "Tortura Torti," (Tortus tortured) 1609. This service was so acceptable to the King, that he was translated to the bishopric of Ely the same year. He was also appointed a privy counsellor first in England and then in Scotland, to which country he accompanied James. In 1618 he was again translated to the rich see of Winchester and to the deanery of the king's chapel, which preferment he held until his death. This prelate was as much esteemed by Charles I as by his father; and lord Clarendon exceedingly laments that he did not succeed to the province of Canterbury, after the death of archbishop Bancroft. He died at Winchester house, Southwark, in the year 1626, in the seventy-first year of his age. The high character of bishop Andrews as a learned, able, and beneficent member of the establishment, is acknowledged on all sides; but the great change which since his time has taken place in the public taste, in regard to pulpit composition, will leave few readers of his sermons, even among those who revere the prelate and the man. Pedantry and tortuous attempts at wit infect all his compositions, to the destruction of the effect of much good sense, sound discrimination, and natural shrewdness. In conversation he was the Dr South of his day, and famous for his readiness in retort and repartee; a pleasant instance of which is afforded in his well-known arch reproof of the servility and adulation of Neale bishop of Durham. The two prelates were standing behind the King's chair, when James asked the bishops "My Lords, cannot I take my subjects' money when I want it, without all this formality in Parliament?" The bishop of Durham immediately replied, "God forbid, sir, but you should; you are the breath of our nostrils." Upon which the King turned to the bishop of Winchester and added, "My lord, what say you?" "Sir," replied the bishop, "I have no skill in parliamentary cases." The King then said, "no put-offs, my lord; answer me presently." "Then, sir," rejoined the bishop, "I think it lawful for you to take my brother

Neale's money, for he offers it;" which answer much diverted the King. The charity of bishop Andrews was very extensive, and his munificence in the encouragement of learning showed a noble sense of the only sound purpose for which revenues like those of the see of Winchester could be bestowed on an individual. Milton at the age of seventeen wrote a Latin elegy on the death of this distinguished prelate, which exhibits his usual richness of fancy. The works of bishop Andrews which are now best known are—1. "A Volume of Sermons," 1628-1631, folio; 2. "The Moral Law expounded, or Lectures on the Ten Commandments," 1642, folio; 3. "Collection of Posthumous and Orphan Lectures delivered at St Paul's and St Giles's, London," 1657, folio. His controversial replies to cardinals Perron and Bellarmine are now little attended to. His speeches in the star-chamber against the judicial opinions of Trashe, were published after his death by Dr Laud in 1629, and dedicated to Charles I.—*Biog. Brit.*

ANDREWS (MILES PETER) was the son of an eminent merchant in the city of London, in whose counting-house he was brought up; but having a strong turn for theatrical amusements, and coming into a considerable fortune by the death of an elder brother, a principal proprietor of the powder-mills at Dartford in Kent, he bade adieu to mercantile pursuits altogether, and amused himself by writing for the stage. In dramatic composition however he cannot be considered very successful, none of his pieces having kept possession of the boards, though one or two of them met with partial and temporary favour. In his prologues and epilogues, of which he wrote several, he was more happy. His acknowledged dramas are nine in number: "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 of Kinkervankotsdarsprackengotchedern," ditto; "Better Late than Never," ditto. Mr Andrews in the late war accepted the lieutenant-colonelcy of the St Martin's volunteers, and maintained in his house-keeping a style of splendid and dignified hospitality, men of letters being ever welcome at his table. His death, which was sudden, took place in 1814.—*Gent. Mag.*

ANDRONICUS of Cyrrestes a Greek architect, celebrated for having constructed at Athens the tower of the winds, an octagonal building, on each side of which was a figure representing one of the winds. On the top of the tower was a small pyramid of marble supporting a brazen triton, which turned on a pivot, and pointed with its rod to the side of the tower on which was represented the wind that was then blowing. As each of the sides had a sort of dial, it is conjectured that it formerly contained a clepsydra or water clock. From the bad style of the sculpture, it is supposed to have been erected posterior to the time of Pericles. Until very recently it served as a mosque to some Turkish dervises.—*Spon. Stuart. Biog. Univ.*

ANDRONICUS (LAVRUS) a dramatic author,

supposed to be the oldest in the Latin language. He composed for the Roman stage B.C. 240. He was a player as well as a writer, but all his pieces are lost, with the exception of a few fragments of verses in the "Comici Latini," the "Corpus Poetarum," and the "Collectio Pisarenis."—*Vossius. Biog. Univ.*

ANDRONICUS of Rhodes, a follower of Aristotle, who lived B.C. 63, and wrote commentaries on that author. He also restored and published the works of that philosopher, which Sylla had brought from Greece.—*Bayle.*

ANDROUET DU CERCEAU (JAMES) an eminent French architect of the 16th century, who commenced the Pont Neuf at Paris by order of Henry III, which however, in consequence of the civil wars, was not finished until the reign of Henry IV, by William Marchand. He was also employed by Henry IV to carry on the gallery of the Louvre, began by Charles IX; but in consequence of his religion, being a zealous Protestant, he was obliged to quit that undertaking and leave France: where he died is unknown. Androuet is as much distinguished for his knowledge of principles as for his practice. He wrote, 1. "Livre d'Architecture," 1559-1611, folio; 2. "Second Livre d'Architecture," 1561, folio; 3. "Les plus excellents Batimens de France," 1576-1607, folio, with several other works of merit. Androuet engraved his own plates in a correct but not in a finished style.—*Moreri. Biog. Universelle.*

ANDRY (NICHOLAS) a physician of Lyons in the 17th century, afterwards dean of the faculty of medicine in the royal college of Paris, where he also filled a professor's chair. Like many other men of genius, Andry, though skilful and eminent in his profession, was haughty, violent and dogmatical; qualities which raised him many enemies amongst his brethren, and led to contests by no means deficient in virulence on either side. His works, all on subjects connected with the study of medicine, are—"Remarques de Medicine sur differents sujets," 12mo; "Le Regime du Careme," 3 vols. 12mo; "Thé de l'Europe ou les proprietes de la veronique," 12mo; "Remarques de Chemie touchant la preparation de certaines remedes," 12mo; "Examen de differents points d'Anatomie," 8vo; "Orthopedie," or the art of preventing and correcting bodily deformities in children, in two duodecimo volumes; "Cleon à Eudoxe," a disquisition on the superiority of medicine over surgery; and "Traite de la generation des vers dans le corps de l'homme," 8vo. This last work was printed at Paris in 1710. Andry, in spite of the vexatious assaults which his own impetuosity drew upon him, attained the advanced age of eighty-four, and died in 1742.—*Biog. Universelle.*

ANELLO (THOMAS) better known as Masaniello, a fisherman at Naples, was born in 1623, at which time Naples was subject to the house of Austria, and governed by a viceroy of its deputation. The Neapolitans behaved with great loyalty and liberality to their foreign rulers, and supported many heavy taxes without murmuring, until the year 1646, when a

new donative was projected, which suddenly roused up a mass of slumbering indignation among the common people. This impost assumed the form of a tax upon all sorts of fruits, dry and green, such as mulberries, grapes, apples, pears, figs, &c. which supplied their chief food to the bulk of the population. The people expressed their sorrow and anger by loud cries and lamentations as the viceroy passed through the market-place; and petitioned him, through the medium of the archbishop, cardinal Filomarino, to remove the tax from fruits. This favour he promised; but the farmers of the revenue contrived to make him break his word, and to treat the discontent as the mere clamour of a rabble. What the result might have been had not a leader started up, it is difficult to say; but at this moment a spark from the combustion ignited one of those energetic minds, which circumstances will sometimes call into activity from the very lowest ranks of society. Thomas Anello, by an Italian familiar mode of abbreviation usually called Massaniello, at that time in his twenty-fourth year, dwelt in a corner of the great market-place of Naples. He was a stout man of good countenance and of the middle stature, whose profession was to buy fish and retail them; and, in conformity with the meanness of his condition, usually appeared in a coarse shirt, a blue waistcoat, a mariner's cap, and with naked feet. Observing the general murmurs of the people, and while in the highest state of exasperation himself, he met a famous bandit called Perone, with one of his companions, who asked him what ailed him. He replied in great wrath, "I will be bound to be hanged but I will right this city." Those whom he addressed of course laughed at him; but he contrived to make them see the possibility of an effective resistance, and they engaged themselves to assist him. He first applied to the owners of the fruit-shops, and recommended them to come the next day to the market, but to decline to purchase from the growers any portion of their taxed fruit; and in the mean time instructed, and to a certain extent enrolled, many hundreds of the more youthful lazzaroni who frequented the market-place, teaching them to utter cries and to clamour in concert as he should direct. Of this militia he made himself the leader; and at a signal being given by a fruiterer in the confederacy throwing his taxed fruit to the ground in a rage, and exclaiming, "God gives plenty and the government dearth," a tumult ensued, and a general cry of "No Tax" burst from the assembled multitude, who pelted the magistrate, sent to appease them, from the market-place. The immediate consequence was a large concourse of people of all descriptions; when Massaniello leaped upon the table of one of the fruiterers and harangued the crowd, comparing himself to Moses, who was sent to deliver the Israelites from the Egyptians, and to Peter, also a fisherman, who had rescued the world from the dominion of Satan. His oratory was completely successful; and, under his direction, the toll-houses for fruit were

first burnt down; thence the people proceeded to the other toll-houses, and lastly assailed the palace of the viceroy, which they entered and rifled, notwithstanding the resistance of the guards. The viceroy got into his coach to make his escape, but the people surrounded it with naked swords, and made him promise to take off the taxes. By distributing money and by fair promises, he at length contrived to get into the church of St Lewis, and ordered the gates to be shut. The populace then applied to the prince of Bisignano, who was much beloved by them, to be their defender and intercessor. He at first complied; but finding himself, after the most strenuous exertions, unable to restrain their outrage and fury, he retired, and the people called out for Massaniello to be their leader, at the same time appointing Genoino, a priest of temper and abilities, and the aforesaid bandit Perone to attend his person. Massaniello at first assumed the part assigned to him with considerable spirit and good sense. A stage was erected in the market-place, where, clothed in white like a mariner, he with his counsellors gave public audience, received petitions, and decided all causes, civil and criminal. At this time he had no less than 150,000 men under his command, besides an incredible number of women, many of whom were also armed. By a formal decree, the houses and goods of sixty farmers of the taxes were burnt, and the punishment of death was inflicted upon those who attempted to purloin or save from the flames the smallest article. At length, convinced of the formidable nature of the confederacy, the viceroy gave the original popular charter of Charles V over to the bishop, who induced Massaniello to assemble the people and their leaders together to effect an accommodation. The design proved abortive in the first instance, owing to an attempt to destroy him by an armed force, brought apparently in honour of the occasion. At last however a treaty was completed, and he went in state to visit the viceroy, habited in cloth of silver, and mounted upon a lofty charger, with 50,000 persons in his train, who attended to his smallest sign with the most devoted obedience. On the following Sunday the capitulation was signed and solemnly sworn to; and had Massaniello now retired, as he had declared his intention to do, he might have presented some claim to the title of a friend to his country; but unhappily he was induced to maintain his authority, and the usual effects of unlimited power began to display themselves in acts of caprice and tyranny, which at length were of so extraordinary a nature that they were attributed to frenzy arising out of that high state of excitement which he had experienced since the commencement of these transactions, during which he supported his unremitting exertions with little either of food or rest. The strong wines, that he drank after his elevation, are also supposed to have produced a species of delirium which unsettled his reason. Be this as it may, he was so capriciously tyrannical, that a scheme was laid for his assassination, and as he fell he only ex-

cizimed, "Ungrateful traitors." His head was thrown into one ditch, and his body into another; but (and the lesson is salutary) the temper excited by these events did not cease until Naples was freed from the yoke of Spain.—*Mod. Univ. Hist.*

ANEURIN, supposed by some authors to be the same with Gildas the historian, a British poet and chieftain of the sixth century. He took a part in the battle of Cattraeth, which he made the subject of a poem; and this, with another poem, entitled the "Odes of the Months," form the whole of his known works. They are to be found in the Welsh Archaeology.—*Owen's Camb. Biog.*

ANFOSSI (PASQUALE) a Neapolitan composer of eminence in the last century, a pupil of Sacchini and Piccini, the latter of whom he completely superseded in the favour of the Roman cognoscenti. After however composing several operas, which met with the most unequalled success, his "L'Olympiade" encountered a reception as unfavourable as unexpected. From this moment the decline of his reputation in Italy seems to have been as rapid as its rise. Anfossi in consequence visited Paris in 1780, where his *Caius Marius* was performed with some success, and afterwards London. He died at Rome in 1795. The opera of *l'Avaro* is considered his chef d'œuvre.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

ANGELI (BUONAVENTURA) a Ferrarese, educated for the law, in which profession he attained to great eminence about the middle of the 16th century, being consulted by the government on all matters of importance, and obtaining for a while a principal share in the administration of public affairs. Circumstances however at length induced him to quit the state of which he was a native, and to settle at Parma, where he compiled his history of that city, printed in one volume quarto, as well as a topographical description of it. He also published memoirs of Ludovico Catti, a distinguished member of his own profession. Angeli died in 1573.—*Moreri.*

ANGELI (PETER) a distinguished modern Latin poet, was born at Barga in Tuscany, in the year 1517. He was a proficient in Latin and Greek at a very early age, and was sent to Bologna to study the law, but neglected it for the belles lettres. Having written some satirical verses to oblige a lady of quality, he thought it prudent to quit Bologna, to avoid consequences, and repaired to Venice, where he employed himself in copying Greek manuscripts for the French ambassador, resident there as the representative of Francis I. He subsequently visited Constantinople, under the protection of another ambassador from the same prince; and made the tour of Greece and Asia Minor. In 1546 he became professor of Greek at Reggio, and subsequently was invited to take the chair of belles lettres at Pisa. In 1575 he was invited to accompany cardinal Ferdinand de Medici to Rome, who entertained him with great liberality, and rewarded him with a gift of 2000 gold crowns for a dedication of his poems. When Ferdi-

mand became grand duke, he also followed him to Florence, and being enriched with additional pensions, passed the remainder of his life with ease and opulence at Pisa, enjoying great reputation until his death in 1596. The principal works of this author are—1. "De ordine legendi scriptores historiae Romanae;" 2. "Poemata Varia;" 3. "Syrias," a Latin poem in twelve books, on the same subject as the "Jerusalem Delivered" of Tasso; 4. "Cynegeticon," or the Chase; 5. "De privatorum publicorumque urbis Romae eversoribus epistola," 4to; 6. "Poesie Toscani," 8vo; 7. "Letters in Latin and Italian," to be found in various collections; 8. "Memoirs of his own Life," &c.—*Moreri.*

ANGELIERI (BONAVENTURE) a Sicilian monk of the rule of St Francis, who became vicar-general of his order at Madrid. He lived at the latter end of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth centuries. He is author of two curious performances, entitled "Lux magica celestium, terrestrium, et inferorum," 1685, 4to, "Lux magica academica, pars secunda," 1687, 4to. These extraordinary treatises were to have been followed by many more. The time of this writer's death is uncertain.—*Nov. Dict. Hist.*

ANGELONI (FRANCESCO) a native of Terni in Italy, of which place he wrote the history, 4to, 1646. He is principally known by an elaborate work published in one folio volume, in 1685, on the history of Rome, which he illustrated by a reference to ancient medals. He died in 1652 at Rome.—*Nov. Dict. Hist.*

ANGELUCCI (THEODORE) a native of Belforte in the march of Ancona. Though a physician, and of great eminence in his profession, he found leisure to apply himself to the cultivation of the belles lettres, and is the author of several poetical effusions, as well as of sundry treatises connected with the art of medicine. Among the former are his "Deus, canzone spirituale di Cælio magno," and a translation of Virgil's *Æneid* into Italian in "verso sciolto," 12mo. He is the author also of a work entitled "Capitolo in code della Pazzia;" of "Sententia quod metaphysica sit eademque physica," 4to; of "Ars Medica," 4to; "Exercitationum cum Patricio;" and of a treatise on the nature and method of curing malignant fevers. He died in 1600.—*Biog. Univ.*

ANGELUS (CHRISTOPHER) a Greek who, being driven from his own country by Turkish persecution, found an asylum in England in 1608. Through the bounty of the bishop of Norwich, he was enabled to enter himself, first of Trinity College, Cambridge, and afterwards of Balliol, Oxford, where he gained a comfortable livelihood by acting as tutor to junior students, especially in his native language. He evinced his gratitude to the English for the protection afforded him, by publishing an encomium on the nation and its two splendid universities, in Greek and Latin, 1619, having previously written an account of the persecutions which drove him from Athens, in the same tongues. He was a man of some learning, and his "*Echiridion de institutis*

Ætæcorum," Greek and Latin, 4to, has been well spoken of. In the year 1624 he published "Latin prophecy on the overthrow of the religion of Mahomet, which is to take place, according to his calculation, in 1876. He died at Oxford in 1638.—*Athen. Ozon.*

ANGERSTEIN (JOHN JULIUS). This distinguished patron of the fine arts was born at St Petersburg in 1735, and came over to England under the patronage of the late Andrew Thompson, Esq, with whom he continued in partnership upwards of fifty years. Mr Angerstein exhibited much public spirit on several occasions, and was the first who proposed a reward of 2000*l.* from the fund at Lloyds to the inventor of the life-boats. 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*l.* as the nucleus of a national gallery. Mr Angerstein died at Woodlands, Blackheath, January 22, 1822, aged eighty-seven.—*Gent. Mag.*

ANGHERA (PETER MARTYR D') better known by the name of Peter Martyr only, an Italian scholar of a noble Milanese family. He was born in 1455, and early patronised by the archbishop of Milan. In 1487 he visited Spain, and was presented to Ferdinand and Isabella, who employed him, after his taking orders, in an errand of considerable delicacy to the sultan of Egypt, during which mission he visited the pyramids. On his return he received various valuable appointments in the church; and on the accession of Charles V, that monarch also presented him with a rich abbey. He died at Grenada in 1526, leaving several historical works which are usually quoted under the name of Peter Martyr. His principal productions are—1. "Opus Epistolarum," 1530 and 1607 (Elzevir) folio. This work, which contains the whole of his political life, is much esteemed for information not to be obtained elsewhere. 2. "De rebus Oceanicis et orbe novo Decades," Paris, 1536, folio, being a history of the discovery of America, from the manuscript of Columbus; 3. "De Insulis nuper inventis et incolarum moribus," Basil, 1521, 4to, 1533, folio; 4. "De Legatione Babylonica," which work contains an account of his embassy to Egypt.—*Biog. Univ.*

ANGILBERT (St) son-in-law to Charlemagne, and afterwards abbot of St Riquier. He had a great taste for poetry, but nothing remains of him except a history of his monastery, inserted by Mabillon in his "Annals of the Order of St Benedict." He died in 814.—*Moreri.*

ANGIOLELLO (JOHN MARIO) a Venetian historian of the fifteenth century. Being taken captive by the Turks, he followed Mahomet II in the dreadful war which, at the head of an army of 200,000 men, he waged against Ussun Cassan. He wrote a history of the Turkish monarch in Turkish and Italian, for which that fierce prince very amply rewarded him. He also wrote "Della vita et fatti di re Persia," Venice, 1553, and "Relatione della vita e dé fatti del Signor Ussun Cassan," inserted in the

second volume of Ramusio's Voyages, 1559, fol. By the latter work it appears, that Angiolello was living in 1524, half a century after the battle of the Euphrates, at which he was present. Some accounts say that he died in 1530.—*Moreri.*

ANGOULEME (CHARLES DE VALOIS, Duke of) was the natural son of Charles IX. Catharine de Medicis bequeathed to him her estates, but the will was set aside in favour of Margaret de Valois. He was however allowed to retain the title of Count d'Auvergne, and was subsequently created Duke of Angouleme. He was twice charged with treason, and the second time was condemned to death, a sentence which was changed into perpetual imprisonment. He was however once more pardoned and employed, both in a military capacity and in various embassies. He wrote his own memoirs, printed in 1662, as also a collection of the speeches delivered in the assembly of the Protestants in Germany, &c. He died in 1650.—*Biog. Universelle.*

ANNA COMNENA, daughter of Alexius Comnenus I, emperor of the East. After his death she endeavoured to secure the succession to her husband, Nicephorus Briennius, but was baffled by his want of energy and ambition. She dedicated herself to learning and literature, and wrote a life of her father Alexius, which, in the midst of much fulsome panegyric and inaccuracy in regard to dates, contains some curious facts, and is very smart upon the pretensions of the see of Rome to a paramount spiritual sovereignty. An edition of the life of Alexius was printed at the Louvre, 1651, folio, with notes by Hoeschelius. The time of her death is unknown.—*Bayle.*

ANNE, queen of Great Britain, second daughter of king James II by his first wife, Anne Hyde, was born in 1664, and married to prince George of Denmark in 1683, by whom she had several children, none of whom lived to maturity. On the death of William III in 1702, she succeeded to the crown; and her reign composes one of the most splendid periods of English history, with little other assistance from her own personal character than what arose from her tendency to yield to the ascendancy of stronger spirits than her own. To the arbitrary influence of the celebrated Sarah duchess of Marlborough may possibly be attributed the steadiness with which, in the earlier part of her reign, she pursued the projects of her predecessor for reducing the power of France; and the celebrated treaty of Utrecht in 1713, which terminated this policy, has uniformly been attributed to a similar influence gained by Mrs Masham, a tool of the opposite faction. The contention of parties during the reign of Anne was extremely violent, in consequence of the hopes entertained by the Jacobites that she would be induced by natural feelings to favour the succession of her brother the Pretender. These expectations after her husband's death were by no means ungrounded; and possibly had her own been much longer delayed, measures would have been taken to defeat the claim of the house of Hanover. The reign of

Anne may be deemed the triumph of the English high church party, owing to the strong and possibly natural predilection of the queen for the principles of government by which it has always been actuated; the only personal bias exhibited by her that tended much to influence the state of affairs. Her private character was amiable and well-intentioned, and it is said that she possessed much passive good sense, which was obscured by indolence and want of energy. It is generally agreed, that she appeared to more advantage during the life-time of her husband than after his death. The known easiness and good nature of her disposition obtained for her the title of "The good queen Anne;" and as she was an excellent wife and mother, and a kind and generous mistress and friend, it was pretty generally bestowed. The reign of Anne was as distinguished for literature as for arms; but although her administrations, both Whig and Tory, contained eminent scholars and patrons, her own taste and opinions had little share in calling forth the literary genius and talent which has obtained for the age the title of Augustan. Anne died in 1714, in her fiftieth year, of a dropsy, rendered incurable by an unfortunate species of self-indulgence. Owing to the good opinion generally entertained of her, she was much lamented by her subjects at large, but more particularly by the partizans of the house of Stuart, possibly at that time the majority of the nation. In person Anne was of the middle size, and she possessed a countenance ruddy and comely, although not handsome, with a very pleasing voice.—*Smollett*.

ANNESLEY (ARTHUR) earl of Anglesea and lord privy seal in the reign of Charles II, was born at Dublin in 1614, and finished his education at Oxford. In 1640 he was chosen knight of the shire for Radnor, but subsequently lost his seat. At the commencement of the civil wars he inclined to the royal cause, but afterwards reconciled himself to the parliament, and was appointed a commissioner for the settlement of Ulster, and also for negotiating with the duke of Ormond for the surrender of Dub.in. After the death of Cromwell he took little share in the confusion that followed; but when events pointed towards the Restoration, he was chosen president of the council of state, and opened a correspondence with Charles II. Soon after that event he was created earl of Anglesea, expressly for his services in bringing it about. In 1667 he was made treasurer of the navy, in 1672 a commissioner for inspecting the settlements in Ireland, and in 1673 lord privy seal. In 1682 this nobleman drew up and presented to the King a smart remonstrance on the danger and inconvenience of the duke of York's being a papist; which step gave great offence but did not remove him from office, although he was soon after dismissed, in consequence of a charge against him by the duke of Ormond. He then retired to a country house, and meddled little with public affairs until the reign of James II, whose favour he so much recovered, that it was generally believed he was about to be made lord chancellor

of England, but for the intervention of death in 1680, being then in the seventy-third year of his age. His works are—1. "A Treatise on Transubstantiation;" 2. "A Letter to the earl of Castehaven, on his Memoirs concerning the Wars in Ireland" 1681, 8vo; 3. "A True Account of the Proceedings between James Duke of Ormond and Arthur earl of Anglesea, before the King in Council," 1682, folio; 4. "A Letter of Remarks on Jovian," 1683, 4to; 5. "The Privileges of the Houses of Lords and Commons argued and stated in two Conferences, April 18 and 22, 1671;" 6. "The King's Right of Indulgence in Spiritual Matters," 1688; 7. "Memoirs, intermixed with Moral, Political, and Historical Observations," 1693, 8vo.—*Biog. Brit.*

ANNETT (PETER) a deistical writer, was a native of the town of Liverpool and educated for a dissenting minister. He first distinguished himself as an opponent of Christianity, by an attack on bishop Sherlock's tract on the Resurrection, but his best known production is "The History of the Man after God's own Heart," occasioned by a comparison made by Dr Chandler between George II, then just deceased, and king David. This piece has received answers from the pens of dean Delany, Dr Chandler, and Dr Porteus. In 1762 he published a paper entitled "The Free Enquirer" for which he was prosecuted and sentenced to the pillory and imprisonment. His spirit was very high; for when Mr Newberry the bookseller, in order to relieve his necessities while in gaol, would have employed him to complete a grammar, he refused because his name was not to appear on the title-page. He died in 1778.—*London Mag.*

ANNIUS of Viterbo, or JOHN NANNI, a Dominican friar, was born at Viterbo in 1432. He was highly distinguished among his brethren for his learning, and was made master of the sacred palace by pope Alexander VI. He died, as was suspected, of poison, at the instigation of Cæsar Borgia in 1502. He is only mentioned here for his ingenuity in the art of forgery and imposture, having employed his learned leisure in the construction of fragments of his own invention, which he afterwards palmed on the world as the remains of several ancient writers, in "Seventeen Books of Antiquities." The first edition of this work, dedicated to Ferdinand and Isabella, was printed at Rome in 1493, and in 1552 republished in 8vo at Antwerp. The imposition passed for some time; and when discovered, the Dominicans, anxious to save the credit of their order, pretended that Annius copied his inventions from a manuscript which they had found in the Colbertine library: but as this manuscript was never produced, the dishonour was inefaceable. The success and magnitude of the forgery render it exceedingly remarkable as an instance of great but unprincipled ability.—*Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

ANQUETIL (LOUIS PIERRE) born in 1728, distinguished himself early in life as a theologian, obtained in 1759 the rank of prior in the Abbey de la Roe in Aujou, and shortly

afterwards became director of the college of Senlis. At the breaking out of the Revolution, being then curé of La Villette near Paris, he in common with many other ecclesiastics was thrown into prison, where he lessened the tedium of confinement by projecting and commencing his universal history, a work he afterwards gave to the world in twelve duodecimo volumes. At the formation of the French Institute, Anquetil became one of the original members, and obtained a situation under the government. His other works are—"L'Esprit de la Ligue," composed at Senlis; "Intrigue du Cabinet sous Henri Quatre et Louis XIII, in 4 vols. 12mo; "Louis XIV, sa cour, et le Regent, 4 vols. 12mo; "Vie du Marshal Villars," 4 vols. 12mo; an 8vo volume, entitled "Motif des guerres et des traites des paix de la France, pendant les regnes de Louis XIV, XV, et XVI," a voluminous history of France in 14 duodecimo volumes; the "Almanac de Rheims;" and the civil and political history of that city in 3 vols. 12mo. He died in 1808.—*Biog. Univ.*

ANQUETIL DU PERRON (ABRAHAM HYACINTH) brother of the subject of the last article, was born in 1731. Smitten with a considerable thirst after Oriental literature, in order to gratify it he quitted all thoughts of the ecclesiastical profession, in which, through his interest with the bishop of Auxerre (de Caylus) he had very fair prospects, and actually joined the expedition fitting out for India in 1754, as a private soldier. At Chandernagore, Pondicherry, and Surat, though interrupted for a time by a serious fit of illness, he employed every moment of his leisure in the study of the Sanscrit, and made sufficient progress in that tongue to translate the "Vendidad Sade," a dictionary of the language. On the taking of Pondicherry by the English, he returned to Europe, visited London and Oxford, and in 1762 succeeded in conveying the various manuscripts he had obtained to Paris. He was then appointed Oriental interpreter in the king's library, with a pension, and devoted himself to the publication of his researches. His works are—"A Life of Zoroaster," prefixed to a translation of the celebrated "Zend Avesta," attributed to that sage, in 3 vols. 4to, 1771; "Legislation Orientale," 4to, 1778; "Recherches Historiques et Geographiques sur l'Inde," 1786; "A Treatise on Commerce," 1789; "L'Inde au rapport avec l'Europe," 1798, 2 vols. 8vo; and "Secrets not to be Revealed," a Latin translation in two 4to volumes from the Persian. Eagerly attached to Oriental literature as this persevering man must have been, still, if we are to believe our own countryman Sir W. Jones, his attainments in that abstruse department of knowledge were rather showy than solid, although his brother, in the memoirs which he published of him, is naturally enough of a very different opinion. Whatever may have been his abilities, his industry at least is unquestioned. He died 1805, three years before his brother.—*Ibid.*

ANSART (ANDREW JOSEPH) a French historian and ecclesiastical writer, born in 1725.

He became a Benedictine monk, and being appointed procurator of one of the houses of that order, disappeared with the funds. How he contrived to avoid the disgraceful consequences of this misconduct is not known; but he attached himself to the order of Malta, became an advocate and doctor of laws of the faculty of Paris, and finally prior of Villanova. His principal works are—1. "Dialogues sur l'utilité des moines rentés," 1768, 12mo; "Exposition sur les Cantiques des Cantiques de Solomon," 1770, 12mo; "The Histories of St Maur, St Reine, d'Alise, St Fiacre," &c.; and the "Bibliotheque Litteraire du Maine," 1784, 8vo. He died in 1790.—*Ibid.*

ANSEGIUS, abbot of Lobies, an old Benedictine monastery in the diocese of Cambrai in France, lived in the ninth century, and was much esteemed for his learning and abilities in his own days. In the year 827 he made a collection of the capitularies of Charlemagne and of Louis his son, entitled "Capitula seu Edita Caroli Magni et Ludovici pii Imperatorum," of which work various editions have been published. He died in 834.—*Moreri.*

ANSELM, archbishop of Canterbury in the reigns of William Rufus and Henry I, was born at Aost in Pedmont in 1033. He took the monastic habit of St Benedict at the abbey of Bec in Normandy, of which, in succession to Lanfranc, removed to the see of Canterbury, he became prior. Visiting England several times during his abbacy, he was called to attend William Rufus in a fit of sickness at Gloucester, which led to his appointment to the primacy. He would not however suffer himself to be invested until William had promised a restitution of the lands which he had abstracted from the see of Canterbury on the death of Lanfranc. No agreement could long subsist between a prelate so tenacious as Anselm and a monarch of the unruly temper of William, who, like his father, asserted his right to supreme ecclesiastical power in his own dominions. Causes of hostility soon arose, which were carried to a high pitch, in relation to the rival candidates for the papacy, Clement and Urban, of whom the King acknowledged the one and the archbishop the other. After an arrangement of this dispute, another quarrel ensued in consequence of the King's levy on the archbishop for a larger quota than he was disposed to furnish for the war against Wales. Anselm treated the demand of the King with contempt, and in opposition to his express prohibition, quitted England to make an appeal to Rome. William instantly confiscated the temporalities of the archbishopric, while Anselm was received by pope Urban as a zealous defender of the rights of the holy see, and a meritorious sufferer in the cause of religion. He attended Urban to the council of Bari, and distinguished himself in defence of the Catholic tenets against the Greek church, in respect to the procession of the Holy Ghost. He also, in allusion to his own case, advocated in the same council the claims of the clergy to the exclusive right of election to church preferment, without doing homage to laymen. On

his return to Rome, he found an ambassador from England, sent by the King to vindicate his conduct, who ably adopted an argument which has seldom been entirely without efficacy at the court of Rome, by bribing his Holiness into an abandonment of his friend. Finding himself deserted even in a public council in which his case was mentioned and discussed, Anselm quitted Rome in disgust, and remained at Lyons until the death of William in 1100. On the seizure of the crown by Henry I, that monarch, who sought every means to establish his authority, aware of the popularity of Anselm, immediately invited him to resume possession of his see, and when he complied with the invitation, received him with the greatest respect. The old disputes however quickly revived between the archbishop and Henry, the latter claiming homage as his brother had done, and the former as positively denying it. In other matters the prelate was very serviceable to the King. He smoothed the way to his popular marriage with Matilda, daughter of the king of Scotland, who through her mother was of the Saxon blood royal, and also used all his eloquence and influence with the barons to support Henry against his brother Robert. When this danger was over however, the King, notwithstanding the peremptory negative of the new pope, Paschal II, upon lay investiture, was determined not to give up the important prerogative of granting church preferment within his own dominions. After a long course of disputation therefore, Anselm once more went to Rome; but the policy of the Pope, who had lately been engaged in a similar contest with the Emperor, rendered him averse to proceed to the extremity of excommunication; and at length the disagreement was terminated by a compromise, in which it was agreed that the see of Rome should retain its spiritual power of investiture, and the King receive homage for the temporal properties and privileges. On this adjustment Anselm embarked for England, and was received with singular demonstrations of joy and respect. The remainder of this prelate's life was taken up in the enforcement of his own religious views; and among other regulations he was the first who rigorously enforced clerical celibacy in England. By a canon of the national synod held at Westminster in 1102, it was provided, "That no archdeacon, priest, deacon, or canon, shall be allowed to marry, or to live with his wife already married." Anselm was also singularly austere in the article of dress, and preached zealously against long hair and curled locks. His private life was pious and exemplary, but he showed his jealousy for the privileges of the clergy and his see in the minutest particulars; and a dispute on the paramount authority of his province over that of York was left undecided at his death, which took place at Canterbury in the year 1109. Anselm is another of those episcopal characters who have devoted considerable talents and strong energies to the advancement of the temporal and spiritual pretensions of the see of Rome; and allowing for the views of the

age in which he lived, we are not hastily to conclude, that he acted not conscientiously in what he supposed to be the cause of religion. The real merit of the disputes in which he was engaged has been settled by the common sense of mankind long ago. Anselm was a learned man for the age in which he lived, and among his metaphysical works is a treatise on the existence of God, which is established by arguments drawn from the abstract idea of Deity, in the manner afterwards adopted by Descartes. His works, which are numerous, were first published at Nuremberg in 1491, folio, and subsequently at Cologne, Lyons, and Paris. The metaphysical portion on truth, free will, predestination, &c. is acute, and contributed much to prepare the way for the scholastic system which soon after universally prevailed; but the devotional pieces abound with austerity and mysticism. Anselm was canonized so long after his death as the reign of Henry VII, at the instigation of cardinal Morton.—*Biog. Brit.*

ANSELME of Paris, a French monk of the Augustine order, was born in 1602. He was the author of a very elaborate work entitled "Histoire genealogique et chronologique de la Maison de France, et des grands Officiers de la couronne," 1673, 2 vols. 4to. This work was continued by the fathers Ange and Simplicien of the same order, which continuation, in 9 vols. folio, first appeared in 1726. Anselme had made preparations for a general history of the sovereign states of Europe, part of which he left in manuscript. He died in 1694.—*Moreri. Bayle.*

ANSELME (GEORGE). There were two of this name; the elder, a mathematician of some eminence in the early part of the 15th century, died in 1440. His grandson, who, from his relationship to the preceding, assumed the name of NEPOS, was a physician at Parma, of which city he was a native. His first work was a commentary on the plays of Plautus, which is to be found in Sessa's edition of that poet, published in 1518. He also wrote a book of epigrams; "Palladis Peplus;" "Eclogæ," 8vo, 1523, and a life of Cavicio. His death took place in 1528.

ANSON (GEORGE Lord) an eminent naval commander, was the third son of William Anson, Esq, a gentleman of an ancient and respectable family in Staffordshire, and was born at his father's seat in the parish of Colwick in that county, on April 23, 1697. He went early into the navy, and passed regularly through the minor grades of the service, until in his 27th year he was raised to the rank of post-captain and to the command of the Scarborough man of war. He was ordered to the South Carolina station, where he remained several years; and while he resided in that province erected a town called Anson Burgh, and gave name to a district which is still called Anson county. On the breaking out of the Spanish war in 1739, he was selected as a proper person to command the fleet destined to attack the Spanish settlements in the Pacific Ocean, which intention gave rise to the memorable expedition

so well described in the very popular book called "Anson's Voyage." He set sail Sept. 18, 1740, with a squadron of five men of war, a sloop, and two victuallers, all very wretchedly fitted out as the sequel proved, for the nature of the service; and after passing along the eastern coast of South America, doubled Cape Horn in the midst of a series of storms and tempests that separated his whole fleet, only a small part of which ever again joined him. After refitting at the island of Juan Fernandez, he proceeded to the coast of Peru, and took the rich town of Païta. On this coast he also captured some valuable prizes, on board of which were passengers of distinction of both sexes. His treatment of these was so generous and honourable, and of the women in particular so delicate and polite, that impressed as the parties had been, in conformity with Spanish policy in those countries, by accounts of the insolence and barbarity of English seamen, they were exceedingly surprised, and expressed their respect and gratitude in the highest terms. He afterwards sailed with the *Centurion* and *Gloucester* to the coast of Mexico, to intercept the annual *Acapulco* ship, but was obliged to unite the crews and abandon his second vessel; and so thinned and weakened were the seamen by the scurvy, it was with difficulty they reached the pleasant uninhabited island of Tinian, one of the *Ladrones*. Here, while the commodore with most of his officers and crew were on shore, the *Centurion* was blown out to sea, and so little prospect was entertained of her reaching the island again, that such labour was employed to lengthen a small vessel found on the shore, the commodore himself taking the axe in hand like a common man. So calm and equable was his deportment in these difficulties, that he never allowed any extraordinary marks of emotion to escape him, until informed that the *Centurion* was in sight again. From Tinian he went to refit at Macao, and was so fortunate as to fall in with and capture the *Manilla* galleon, although greatly superior to his own ship in size and number of men. At the very moment of victory he had another danger to encounter, in consequence of a fire which broke out near the *Centurion's* powder room; but he gave his orders and surmounted the disaster with his usual coolness. He sailed back with his prize to Canton, where he sold it; and having circumnavigated the globe, arrived with great riches at Spithead in June 15, 1744. He was immediately made rear-admiral of the blue, and not long after a commissioner of the admiralty. In May, 1747, he commanded the channel fleet, and captured a French squadron of six men of war, which were convoying a large fleet bound to the East and West Indies. Two of these prizes were called the *Invincible* and the *Glory*, which induced the captain of the first of them to say, on giving up his sword: "Sir, you have conquered the *Invincible*, and *Glory* follows you." For this and other services he was in the June following raised to the peerage, by the title of lord Anson, baron of Soberton in the county of Southampton; on which oc-

casion he took the very appropriate motto or *nil desperandum*. In 1748 he married Elizabeth, daughter of lord chancellor Hardwicke who died without issue in 1760. In 1751 he was made first lord of the admiralty, from which he retired on a change of administration in 1756, but was again appointed in 1757 and remained at the head of the admiralty during the whole of that spirited war. In 1761 he was raised to the principal naval dignity of admiral and commander-in-chief of the fleet, for the purpose of bringing over queen Charlotte. His death took place at Moor Park, Hertfordshire, in June 1762; and having no issue, his entire property devolved upon his brother, Thomas Anson, Esq, of Staffordshire. The foregoing brief sketch will be sufficient to show that lord Anson possessed that cool, steady, and intrepid order of mind which is eminently calculated for the naval service united to general abilities of a highly respectable rank. His private character was also unimpeached, except that it has been asserted he was fond of gaming, which imputation, in its most offensive sense, has however been denied. Among the merits of this able commander was that of having brought up many excellent naval officers, who afterwards effected considerable services for the country.—*Biog Brit.*

ANSTEY (CHRISTOPHER) an ingenious poet of the eighteenth century, was the son of the Rev. Christopher Anstey, D.D. and born in 1724. He was educated at Bury St. Edmunds, whence he removed to Eton, and succeeded in 1742 to a scholarship in King's College, Cambridge, and in due time to a fellowship. In 1754 he succeeded to his patrimonial property, when he resigned his fellowship, and married Ann, daughter of Felix Calvert, Esq, of Albury Hall, Herts, by whom he had thirteen children, eight of whom survived him. He then devoted himself to the life of a country gentleman, with a taste for literary pursuits, but after a while resided for the most part at Bath. He had long cultivated poetry, but most of his early productions were Latin translations of English popular poems, one of which was Gray's elegy. It was not until 1766 that his humorous production, the "New Bath Guide," was published, which at once became highly popular for its pointed and original humour, and as usual led to numerous imitations. He also wrote "An Elegy on the Death of the Marquis of Tavistock," 1767; "The Patriot," 1768; "An Election Ball," 1776; "A. C. W. Bamfylde, Arm. Epistola," 1777; "Envy," 1778; "Charity," 1779; all of which, with many other productions, are collected in a splendid edition of his entire works, edited by his son, with a judicious sketch of his life. He died at Bath in 1805, in his eighty-first year.—*Life by his Son. G. Dict.*

ANSTIS (JOHN) a Cornish man, eminent for his knowledge in the antiquities of his country, born in 1659, at St Neots, originally educated for the bar at Exeter College, Oxon, and afterwards at the Mid-

de Temple. Being of a good family and possessed of an easy fortune, he sat in the Parliament of 1702 as member for St Germans. In 1713 he was appointed Garter king at arms, in which office his son, Dr John Anstis, of Corpus Christi College, Oxon, was afterwards associated with him. He died in 1744, having presided in the Herald's College thirty-one years. He published "A Letter on the Honour of the Earl Marshal," 1706, previous to his appointment, and afterwards the "Form of the Installation of the Garter," in 8vo, 1724. In the same year appeared "The Register of the Order," in two folio volumes, which in 1725 were followed by a quarto volume entitled "Observations introductory to an Historical Essay on the Knighthood of the Bath." His son survived him ten years, having succeeded in 1725 to the office of registrar and genealogist of the order of the Bath.—*Nichols' Bowyer.*

ANTELMI (JOSEPH) canon of Frejus in Provence during the latter moiety of the seventeenth century. He published an investigation into the origin of the Athanasian creed, and an historical account of the cathedral of which he was a member. Antelmi was born in 1650 and died in 1697.—*Dict. Hist.*

ANTHEMIUS, an eminent architect of the sixth century, a native of Tralles in Lydia. The genius of Anthemius produced a monument that will not easily be destroyed, meaning the celebrated church of St Sophia at Constantinople, which he built by order of the emperor Justinian, and completed in somewhat less than six years. Gibbon has given a splendid description of this edifice, now the principal mosque in the Turkish empire. Anthemius is said to have written on mechanics and dioptrics; and in a fragment of his, published by Dupuy, secretary to the French academy of inscriptions in 1777, an endeavour is made to explain the nature of the mirrors employed by Archimedes to burn the Roman fleet.—*Biog. Univ. Gibbon.*

ANTHONY (St) the founder of monastic life, was born in Egypt in the year 251. Understanding the gospel precepts literally, he disposed of a rich inheritance, and after distributing the produce among the poor, retired into the desert, where, agreeably to the legends, he was tempted by the devil in all sorts of forms and guises. It is more a matter of history, that he was after a while so beset with disciples, as to be under the necessity of erecting many monasteries in the neighbourhood of his solitude. Here his followers passed their time in prayer, labour, and acts of the most severe mortification. He only left his retreat, once in order to assist the Christians then under persecution by Maximin, and another time, at the request of Athanasius, to refute the Arians, who had claimed him as one of themselves. His death is fixed in the year 356, in the one hundred and fifth year his age. He corresponded with Constantine at that emperor's request, and seven of his letters are extant in the Bibliotheca Patrum. His life was written by St Athanasius.—*Moreri. Cave.*

ANTHONY (FRANCIS and JOHN) two notorious charlatans, father and son, natives of London, who, in the latter part of the 16th and beginning of the 17th centuries, realized considerable wealth by the pretended discovery of an invaluable elixir which they styled "Aurum potable." Being twice imprisoned and fined for imposture, the father, who had studied at Cambridge, and appears to have been a man of some learning, published in 1610 a defence of himself and his art in the Latin language, under the title of "Medicina Chemica;" this book was printed at Cambridge. The son, who graduated at that university, was also the author of some devotional treatises, and died in 1655, surviving his father thirty-two years.—*Biog. Brit.*

ANTIGENIDES, a celebrated Greek musician, born at Thebes, flute master to Alcibiades, until his pupil, seeing himself in a mirror, discarded the instrument on account of the distortion it produced in his countenance. Antigenides is said to have held the taste of the commonalty in such contempt, that hearing on one occasion a flute-player at a distance saluted with a violent burst of applause, he observed, "There must be something very bad in that man's performance, or those people would not be so lavish of their approbation."—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

ANTIGONUS CARYSTHIUS, a philosopher and historian, who flourished in the reign of the two Ptolemies. He wrote a history of philosophers, which is quoted by Eusebius; and other works are mentioned by Athenæus and Hesychius, but they are all lost, except a collection of not very probable stories, entitled "Historiarum Mirabilium Collectio," printed by Meursius in 1619, and by Backmann, Leipzig, 1791, 4to. Some authors deny this work to Antigonus, and deem it the production of some grammarian of the Lower Empire.—*Vossius.*

ANTIGONUS SOCLEUS, a Jew, and head of the sanhedrim in the third century before Christ. Out of the school of this rabbi rose the sect of the Sadducees, who denied a future state, and who in their tenets generally agreed with the Epicureans.—*Brucker.*

ANTIMACHUS, a poet, a native of Colophon, who is supposed to have lived in the fifth century before Christ. He had so high a reputation as to be ranked next to Homer; and the emperor Adrian, who placed Ennius before Virgil, even preferred him to that great poet, a circumstance which renders the loss of his writings a subject of some regret. The names of two of his works, "The Thebaid" and "The Lydian," are preserved. A fragment of Antimachus is to be found in the *Analecta* of Brunck; and all the rest of his remains were published in 1786 by Schellenburgh, under the title of *Antimachi Colophonii Reliquias.*—*Vossius. Fabricius.*

ANTINE (MAUR FRANÇOIS D') a French Benedictine monk, was born in 1688. He published the first five volumes of the *Glossary of Ducange*, and an *Essay on the art of verifying dates*, 4to, 1750, and folio, 1770. He died in 1746.—*Dict. Hist.*

ANTIPATER, a native of Macedon, the able minister both of Philip and of his son Alexander the Great. The great political talents of Antipater seem to have been unalloyed, from first to last, with mere personal ambition; and in consequence his services were as steady and faithful as they were able. Of this truth Philip was so sensible, that on once coming late to a levee, he said, "I have slept soundly this morning, but I knew that Antipater was awake." On another occasion it was observed to him, that all his ministers wore purple except his prime minister. "Antipater is all purple within," replied that discerning monarch. On the departure of Alexander on his expedition against Persia, Antipater was left to govern Macedon, a task of no small difficulty, on account of the high spirit of Olympias; but notwithstanding his affection for his mother, Alexander very properly supported his minister against her. On the death of Alexander, in the distribution of governments, Greece and the European provinces fell to the share of Antipater; and while he maintained their allegiance to the Macedonian empire, such was the general moderation and sound policy of his conduct, that he even secured the attachment of the virtuous Phocion. To the very last he employed his care for the public; and, passing over his son Cassander, bequeathed his great offices of protector and governor of Macedon to Polysperchon, the senior of Alexander's captains present, on whom he also bestowed a piece of advice, gathered no doubt from his experience with Olympias: "Never on any account to allow a woman to meddle in state affairs." He died, aged eighty, B.C. 381. *Plutarch. Univ. Hist.*

ANTIPATER (**LÆLIUS CÆLIUS**) a Roman historian, who lived in the times of the Gracchi, and wrote an account of the second Punic war, of which an abridgment was made by Brutus. Fragments of Antipater are added to Havercamp's edition of Sallust, 1742, as also to several other editions of the same author.—*Vossius. Moreti.*

ANTIPHILUS, a painter, who was the contemporary and rival of Apelles. Several fine pictures of his are alluded to by different authors, and especially one of a boy blowing a spark of fire, usually quoted as a proof that the ancients were not ignorant of the chiaro scuro.—*Plin. Nat. Hist.*

ANTISTHENES, a Greek philosopher, founder of the sect of the Cynics, was born at Athens, B. C. 423. His first preceptor was Gorgias the sophist, but he subsequently obtained great reputation in the school of Socrates. Laërtius mentions ten volumes of his works, but a collection of apothegms alone remains, some of which are exceedingly pointed. For instance, he recommended the Athenians to elect horses into asses; and when they exclaimed at the absurdity of the proposal, he replied, "And yet you chuse men for your generals who have no other qualifications for the office than your votes." Antisthenes affected great austerity, and often attended Socrates in an old ragged cloak; which that philosopher per-

ceiving, he took great pains to expose, said "Why so ostentatious, Antisthenes? through your rags I discover your vanity." The school of Antisthenes resembled that of Socrates, in being rather an institution of manners than a theory of opinions. Cicero, mentioning his book on physics, cites from it this memorable sentence: "The Gods of the people are many, but the God of nature is one." A long list of books on various topics, written by Antisthenes, is given in Diogenes Laërtius; but nothing remains beyond two orations in the character of Ajax and Ulysses, published in the collection of Ancient Authors by Aldus in 1513, the authenticity of which is much doubted.—*Stanley.*

ANTONIDES, a Dutch apothecary, a native of Goes in Zealand, whence he acquired the designation of Vander Goes, born in 1647. He was a man of much reading and some genius, who studied with avidity the best classical authors, some of whose works he afterwards translated. He is principally known by his poem in honour of the river that flows through Amsterdam, in which city his works were collected and published in 1714, in one quarto volume, just thirty years after his death. They consist of the poem above named, "The Invasion of China," a tragedy, and a poetical effusion on the peace of 1667, entitled, "Bellona chained." For some time previous to his death he enjoyed a post at the Dutch admiralty board.—*Moreti.*

ANTONINUS PIUS (**TITUS AURELIUS FULVIUS BOTONUS**) emperor, was born at Lanuvium in Italy, A.D. 86. His family, which was originally of Nismes, was highly respectable, both his grandfather as well as his own father having been consuls. He was first made proconsul of Asia, then governor of Italy, and in the year 120 consul; in all which employments he displayed the same virtue and moderation as afterwards distinguished him on the imperial throne. When Adrian, after the death of Verus, determined upon the adoption of Antoninus, he found some difficulty in persuading him to accept of so great a charge as the administration of the Roman empire. This reluctance being overcome, his adoption was declared in a council of senators; and in a few months afterwards he succeeded by the death of his benefactor, who had caused him in his turn to adopt the son of Verus, then seven years of age, and Marcus Annius, afterwards Aurelius, a kinsman to Adrian, at that time of the age of seventeen. The tranquillity enjoyed by the Roman empire during the sway of Antoninus affords not many topics for history; and in respect to the Emperor himself, his whole reign was an exhibition of his moderation, talents, and virtues. The first act of his sovereignty was to release a number of persons, whom his predecessor had condemned to die; and though he could not divert the course of justice from the principals in conspiracies against himself, yet he forbid all inquiry after accomplices, and took the son of Atilius, the chief of them under his own protection. The few disturbances which arose in different parts of the empire, were easily subdued by his lieutenants; and in Britain the boundaries of the Roman pro-

vinces were extended by building a new wall to the north of that of Adrian, from the mouth of the Esk to that of the Tweed. On the whole however the reign of Antoninus was uncommonly pacific; and he was left at leisure fully to protect the Roman people and advance their welfare. While he governed the race of informers was altogether abolished, and in consequence condemnation and confiscation were proportionably rare. In all public calamities of fire, earthquake, and inundation, his beneficence was conspicuous, although extremely averse to laying burthens on the community, and frugal and careful in the distribution of the public revenues. With all this economy, he was conscious of the necessity of adequately promoting public works of magnificence and utility; and it is thought that Nismes is indebted to him for the amphitheatre and aqueduct, the remains of which so amply testify their original grandeur. His new decrees were all distinguished for their morality and equity; and if his rescript in favour of the Christians, addressed to the people of Asia Minor, be authentic (and there is much argument in its favour), no better proof of his philosophy and justice, on the great point of religious toleration, can be afforded. No accusations were to be admitted against persons merely for being Christians; and if any such were preferred, the *accuser* was to be punished. The high reputation acquired by Antoninus for virtue and wisdom gave him great influence, even beyond the bounds of the Roman empire; and neighbouring monarchs spontaneously made him the arbiter of their differences. His private life was frugal and modest, and in his mode of living and conversing, he adopted that air of equality and of popular manners, which in men of high station is at once so rare and so attractive. Too much indulgence to an unworthy wife is the only weakness attributed to him, unless we include a small share of ridicule thrown upon his minute exactness, by those who are insensible of its value in complicated business. He died in 161, aged seventy-three, having previously married Marcus Aurelius to his daughter Faustina, and associated him with himself in the cares of government. His ashes were deposited in the tomb of Adrian, and his death was lamented throughout the empire as a public calamity. An undeniable proof, indeed, of the esteem in which his name was held, is to be found in the fact that all succeeding Roman emperors chose to bear the name of Antoninus, as the most popular appellation they could assume. The sculptured pillar erected by Marcus Aurelius and the senate to his memory, under the name of the "Antonine column," is still one of the principal ornaments of Rome.—*Univ. Hist. Gibbon. Crevier.*

ANTONINUS (MARCUS ANNIUS AURELIUS) was born at Rome, A. D. 121. Upon the death of Cæsonius Commodus, the emperor Adrian turned his attention upon Marcus Aurelius; but he being then too young for an early assumption of the cares of empire, Adrian, as already shown, adopted Antoninus on condition

that he in his turn should adopt Marcus Aurelius. His father dying early, the cares of his education devolved on his paternal grandfather, Annus Verus, who had him very generally instructed; but philosophy so early became the object of his ambition, that he assumed the philosophic mantle when only twelve years old. The species of philosophy to which he attached himself was the stoical, as being most connected with morals and the conduct of life, and such was the natural sweetness of his temper, he exhibited none of the pride which sometimes attended the artificial elevation of the stoical character. This was the more remarkable, as all the honour and power that Antoninus could bestow upon him early became his own, having been practically associated with him in the administration of the empire for many years. On his formal succession to the sovereignty, his first act was of a kind which at once proved his great disinterestedness, for he immediately took Lucius Verus as his colleague, who had indeed been associated with him by adoption, but who, owing to his defects and vices, had been excluded by Antoninus from the succession, which, at his instigation, the senate had confined to Marcus Aurelius alone. Notwithstanding their dissimilarity of character, the two emperors reigned conjointly without any disagreement. Verus took the nominal guidance of the war against the Parthians, which was successfully carried on by the lieutenants under him, and during the campaign married Lucilla, the daughter of his colleague. The reign of Marcus Aurelius was more eventful than that of Antoninus. Before the termination of the Parthian war, the Marcomanni and other German tribes began those disturbances which more or less annoyed him for the rest of his life. Against these foes, after the termination of hostilities with Parthia, the two Emperors marched; but what was effected during three years' war and negotiation, until the death of Verus, is little known. The sudden decease of that unsuitable colleague, by an apoplexy, restored to Marcus Aurelius the sole dominion; and for the next five years he carried on the Pannonian war in person without ever returning to Rome. During these fatiguing campaigns he endured all the hardships incident to a rigorous climate and a military life, with a patience and a serenity which did the highest honour to his philosophy. Few of the particular actions of this tedious warfare have been fully described; although, owing to conflicting religious zeal, one of them has been exceedingly celebrated. This was the deliverance of the Emperor and his army from imminent danger by a victory over the Quadi, in consequence of an extraordinary storm of rain, hail, and lightning, which disconcerted the barbarians, and was by the conquerors regarded as miraculous. The Emperor and the Romans attributed the timely event to Jupiter Tonans; but the Christians affirmed that God granted this favour on the supplications of the Christian soldiers in the Roman army, who are said to have composed the twelfth or

Maletine legion; and as a mark of distinction, we are informed by Eusebius that they received from an emperor, who persecuted Christians, the title of the "Thundering Legion." Yet this account, not of a fact, but of the cause of one, and that of such a nature as no human testimony can ever determine, was made the subject of a controversy, in the early part of the last century, between Mr Moyle and the eccentric Whiston, the latter of whom elaborately supported the assumed miracle. The date of this event is fixed by Tillemont in A.D. 174. The general issue of the war was, that the barbarians were repressed, but admitted to settle in the territories of the empire as colonists; and a complete subjugation of the Marcomanni might have followed, had not the Emperor been called off by the conspiracy of Avidius Cassius, who assumed the purple in Syria. This usurper was quickly destroyed by a conspiracy among his own officers; and the clemency shown by the Emperor to his family was most exemplary. Such was his magnanimity, that when, after a concealment of some years, his secretary Manilius was discovered, Marcus would not see him, but ordered his papers to be destroyed. After the suppression of this revolt, he made a progress through the East, in which journey he lost his wife Faustina, daughter of Antoninus Pius, a woman as dissolute as beautiful, but whose irregularities he never seems to have noticed, which blindness or insensibility has subjected him to much ridicule. While on this tour he visited Athens, added greatly to its privileges, and, like Adrian, was initiated in the Eleusinian mysteries. His return to Rome did not take place until after an absence of eight years, and his reception was in the highest degree popular and splendid. After remaining in the capital for nearly two years, and effecting several popular reforms, he was once more called away by the necessity of checking the Marcomanni, and was again successful, but fell ill, at the expiration of two years, at Vindobonum, now Vienna. His illness arose from a pestilential disease which prevailed in the army; and it cut him off in the fifty-ninth year of his age and nineteenth of his reign. His death occasioned universal mourning throughout the empire: without waiting for the usual decree on the occasion, the Roman senate and people voted him a god by acclamation; and his image was long afterwards regarded with peculiar veneration. Marcus Aurelius however was no friend to the Christians, who were persecuted during the greater part of his reign; an anomaly in a character so universally merciful and clement, which may be attributed to an excess of Pagan devotion on his own part, and still more to the influence of the sophists by whom he was surrounded. In all other points of policy or conduct he was one of the most excellent princes on record, both in respect to the salutary nature of his regulations and the temper with which he carried them into practice. Compared with Trajan or Antoninus Pius, he possibly fell short of the manly sense of the one, and the simple and unostentatious virtue

of the other; philosophy and scholarship on a throne always more or less assuming the appearance of pedantry. It was something more than appearance, if it be true as related, that before his last departure from Rome, he listened to a request from the court philosophers, to indulge them before his departure in a course of lectures on his sublime philosophy, with which request he complied. The Emperor was also himself a writer; and his "Meditations," composed in the Greek language, have descended to posterity. They are a collection of maxims and thoughts in the spirit of the stoic philosophy, which, without much connexion or skill in composition, breathe the purest sentiments of piety and benevolence. Several editions of this work have appeared, both in Greek and Latin, the best of which is that of Galatin, Cambridge, 1652. Marcus Aurelius left one son, the brutal Commodus, and three daughters. Among the weaknesses of this good Emperor, his too great consideration for the former is deemed one of the greatest; for although he was unremitting in his endeavours to reclaim him, they were accompanied by much erroneous indulgence, and especially by an early and ill-judged elevation to titles and honours, which uniformly operate injuriously upon a base and dissolute character. Parental indulgence is however a pardonable failing; and the emperor and man, who was tender and regardful of every one else, may be pardoned for extending his too great consideration to an only son. Gibbon delivers some sensible observations on the character of Marcus Aurelius, some of the hypercritical attacks on which he justly decries.—*Crevier. Univ. Hist. Gibbon.*

ANTONINUS, a geographical author, the writer of a valuable Itinerarium, whose age is not to be exactly traced. It is often by the general reader erroneously regarded as a production either of one of the Antonines, or of some writer compiling under their authority. The best edition of this work is that of Gale, London, 1709, 4to. An able commentary upon it, as far as relates to Britain, has been published by Burton, in folio.—*Vossius. Harwood.*

ANTONIO, or ANTONELLO, said to have been the first artist who introduced oil painting into Italy. He was born at Messina in Sicily, whence the name by which he is commonly known, about the year 1426. His master, John Van Eyck, is reported to have accidentally found out that his colours amalgamated better with oil than with water and to have communicated the discovery to his pupil. His own claim to the merit of the invention has been disputed.—*Pilkington. Strutt.*

ANTONIO (NICHOLAS) a native of Seville in Spain, born in the year 1617. After twenty-two years spent at Rome in the capacity of agent-general for Spain, he returned to Madrid and obtained a seat at the council-board. His works are—"Bibliotheca Hispana Vetus," in 2 folio volumes; "De Exilio Lib. iii," folio, published in 1659; "Bibliotheca Hispana Nova," 2 vols. folio, 1672, reprinted in 1783; and "Censura de Historicis Fabulis," folio,

1742. His library was of great value, and at the time of his death, which took place in 1684, is said to have contained upwards of thirty thousand volumes.—*Biog. Universelle*.

ANTONIUS (GODFREY) a celebrated German lawyer, a native of Westphalia, who died in 1618. He wrote a great many treatises on almost every branch of the civil law, the principal of which are—1. “*Disputationes Feudales*,” Marpurgh, 1604, 4to; 2. “*De Camera imperialis jurisdictione*.”—*Moreri*.

ANTONIUS (MARCUS) a Roman orator, and the most truly illustrious of the Antonian family, flourished about the middle of the seventh century of Rome. After rising successively through the various orders of the commonwealth, he was made consul in the year of the republic 655, and then governor of Cilicia, in quality of pro-consul, where he performed so many valorous exploits in the army, that a public triumph was decreed to him. In order to improve his talent for eloquence, he became a scholar to the most able men in Rhodes and Athens. He was one of the greatest orators among the Romans; and according to Cicero, who in the early part of his life was a contemporary, it was owing to him that Rome became a rival in eloquence to Greece. The same great authority has given us the character of his oratory, from which it appears that earnestness, acuteness, copiousness, and variety, formed his distinguishing qualities; and that he excelled as much in action as in language. By his worth and abilities he had rendered himself dear to the most illustrious characters of Rome, when he fell a sacrifice in the midst of the bloody confusion excited by Marius and Cinna. Taking refuge at the house of a friend from their relentless proscription, he was accidentally discovered, and betrayed to Marius, who immediately sent an assassin with a band of soldiers to bring him the orator's head. It was brought accordingly, and that sanguinary leader, after making it the subject of his brutal ridicule, ordered it to be stuck upon a pole before the rostra, and on the whole treated it as Mark Antony the worthless, grandson of Antonius, treated the head of Cicero. This event occurred B. C. 87. He left two sons, Marcus and Caius, both of whom discredited their parentage. The eldest, surnamed in derision Creticus, from the defeat he sustained in an unprincipled and perfidious attack upon Crete, was the father of the triumvir. He never raised himself beyond the pretorship, but enjoyed extraordinary authority in that office, and was guilty of gross extortion. He died soon after his disgraceful defeat. Caius governed Macedonia with such violence and cruelty, that the senate recalled, tried, convicted and banished him.—*Bayle. Cicero de Oratore. Univ. Hist.*

ANTONIUS (MARCUS) the celebrated triumvir, was the son of Marcus Creticus, and of Julia, a lady of the Cæsarian family of distinguished merit. Losing his father when young, he launched early into an excess of riot and debauchery with Curio and Clodius, and had wasted his whole fortune even before he as-

sumed the manly gown. He afterwards visited Greece, where he studied eloquence and arms, and being invited by the proconsul Gabinus, to make a campaign with him in Syria, received the command of the cavalry. Here he displayed his courage and activity against Aristobulus, who headed a revolt in Judea, and subsequently assisted in the restoration of Ptolemy to the throne of Egypt, on which occasion he prevented that monarch from massacring the inhabitants of Pelusium. In this warfare he gained high reputation as a commander, and greatly ingratiated himself with the soldiers by his liberality and the affected grossness and familiarity of his manners. From Egypt, instead of returning home, where his debts much annoyed him, he repaired to Cæsar in Gaul, and being furnished by that general with money and credit, repaired to Rome to obtain the quaestorship, in which suit he succeeded. In due time he was also chosen tribune, and in that capacity he acted so warmly in the party of Cæsar, that he became obnoxious to the senate, and deemed it expedient, with Curio and others, to take refuge in the camp of Cæsar in Gaul. This flight of the tribunes, by furnishing the latter with a pretext to exclaim against the tyranny of the senate, led at once to the civil war and to his celebrated march into Italy. Having made himself master of Rome, Cæsar gave Antony the government of Italy, where he contrived to ingratiate himself with the soldiery, and in several instances acted with so much bravery and skill, that his military abilities were deemed inferior only to those of Cæsar himself. After the defeat of Pompey at Pharsalia, Cæsar made him his master of the horse. In this office he lorded it over the senate, and behaved very oppressively. This conduct, together with his very dissolute life, prevented his patron from immediately admitting him his colleague in the consulship. About this time he married Fulvia, the turbulent widow of Clodius, who long made him feel the weight of her imperious temper. On the return of Cæsar from Spain, Antony sought to recover his slackened favour, by the grossest subserviency and adulation; and being then admitted consul, was guilty of an act of baseness which hastened the fate of the dictator. At the feast of the Lupercalia he thrice offered Cæsar an imperial diadem, which the latter as often refused, with the loud applause of the multitude, who were not yet quite prepared to endure the forms of royalty. This being deemed a concerted scheme to try the inclination of the people, the conspiracy was formed, which terminated in the death of Cæsar, with whom Antony would have been sacrificed, but for the conscientious hesitation of Brutus. The result proved the correctness of those who deemed his death necessary to the success of this ill-fated attempt to preserve a corrupted republic; for by his insincere, temporizing, yet able and artful management, he first obtained a confirmation of Cæsar's acts, and then getting Cæsar's register into his possession, proposed as such whatever suited his own purpose. He also procured a

public funeral for Cæsar, and in addressing the soldiery and people, contrived so to inflame them against the conspirators, that Brutus and Cassius were obliged to quit Rome. Antony then became master of the city, and at first seemed disposed to put himself in Cæsar's place. Having obtained the interest of Lepidus and the army, he treated the young Octavius, the heir of Cæsar, in such a manner as threw him into the arms of the senate. The patriots, with Cicero at their head, espousing the cause of Octavius, in order to destroy Antony, the latter was obliged to change his measures; and after several breaches and reconciliations with his rival, each being desirous of heading the Cæsarian faction, he endeavoured to extort the provinces of Macedonia and Syria from Brutus and Cassius; but not succeeding, he levied forces and retired to Cisalpine Gaul, the government of which had been decreed to him, and besieged Decimus Brutus at Mutina. The senate now declared him a public enemy; and the new consuls, Hortius and Pansa, accompanied by Octavius, were sent against him. Although defeated by superior numbers in the battle that ensued, both the consuls fell in it; an event which left Octavius at the head of the republican army. After this defeat, Antony was obliged to quit Italy; and as it was a part of his mixed character to endure adversity better than prosperity, he sustained with great fortitude the dreadful hardships which he and his troops encountered in crossing the Alps. Arrived in Gaul, he repaired as a suppliant to the camp of Lepidus, and by his influence over the soldiery, quickly obliged the latter to join him, by which event he was enabled to re-enter Italy at the head of a large army. Octavius, who, it became apparent, was acting secretly in concert with him, then threw off the mask; and advancing to meet Antony and Lepidus, they held a conference together in a river island near Bologna, settled a partition of the Roman world; and—what will ever render them detestable in honourable and virtuous estimation—agreed upon the bloody proscription which immediately followed. The life of Cicero was one of the principal sacrifices required by Antony, who in return gave up his own uncle, Lucius Cæsar. They soon filled the capital with rapine and murder in their most odious forms; and Antony, in vile imitation of the similar treatment of his own grandfather, enjoyed the base satisfaction of fixing the head and right hand of Cicero upon the rostra which had so often witnessed the triumph of his eloquence. Upon the defeat of Brutus and Cassius at Philippi, a victory chiefly due to his skill and bravery, Antony showed an instance of that generosity which occasionally broke through the thick veil of his vices, by embracing Lucilius as a friend, who had passed himself off for Brutus, in order to give the latter time to escape; and by the sensibility which he showed on viewing the dead body of that patriotic and virtuous Roman. After the battle of Philippi, Antony went first into Greece, and then into Asia, where he indulged in ex-

traordinary splendour, and held a court which was attended at times by most of the resident Asiatic kings and princes. With great policy, he showed unusual lenity to such of the partisans of Brutus as fell into his hands; but he severely fleeced several of the cities, and divided the spoils of many respectable and peaceable citizens among his panders and buffoons. While in Cilicia, he summoned the famous queen Cleopatra to give an account of some conduct which had displeased the triumvirate; and her presence captivated him in such a manner, that the sequel of his extraordinary career may be solely attributed to her baneful influence on his actions and affections. Chagrined at his open infatuation, the restless Fulvia quarrelled with Octavius, and even levied troops against him, it is supposed with a view to recal Antony into Italy. Octavius had however put an end to the insurrection before his arrival; and the opportune death of Fulvia, who died on her journey to meet her husband, facilitated a reconciliation between Antony and Octavius, which was cemented by a marriage between the former and Octavia, the virtuous sister of his colleague. A new division of the empire now took place, in which the East was assigned to Antony, the West to Octavius, and Africa alone to the insignificant Lepidus. The transactions in which Antony was engaged, until his infatuated attachment to Cleopatra produced an open rupture with the watchful and politic Octavius, are rather historical than biographical. In his attachment to that imperious queen, all prudence and policy seemed to forsake him; and he prepared for a contest for the possession of the world, in the midst of a round of riotous luxury and folly, like any thing but a man who had such an interest at stake. He even carried his neglect of the good opinion of the Romans so far as to divorce the estimable Octavia, and turn her out of her house at Rome. War was at length declared against the Egyptian queen, and Antony was formally deprived of his consulate and government. When affairs had reached this extremity, he began to experience the consequences of his insane conduct in the desertion of his friends, several of whom, of leading consequence, went over to Octavius. The famous battle of Actium ensued, which was fought contrary to the advice of the best officers of Antony, and chiefly through the persuasion of Cleopatra, who was proud of her own naval force. The flight of that very force while victory was still doubtful, decided the fate of the day; and the fascinated Antony meantly followed his mistress in a small vessel, and covered himself with perpetual ignominy. His gallant land forces stood out for several days, unable to believe in his total desertion of them; but at length, abandoned by all their principal officers, they went over to Octavius. For some days Antony was indignant against the author of his ruin, but was then reconciled and proceeded with her to Lybia, where on his arrival he found that a considerable body of troops, on whom he had depended, had gone over to Octavius. He returned to Egypt, and with a

total loss of energy and reason, blindly assumed his former style of festivity, until interrupted by the invasion of Octavius, who refused all offers of accommodation. Some sparks of his former courage were exhibited by Antony before Alexandria, where, at the head of his own cavalry, he routed that of Octavius; but being afterwards abandoned both by the Egyptian fleet and his aid and forces, he fell into utter despair, and deeming himself betrayed by Cleopatra, rushed to her palace in order to take vengeance, which she eluded by flight. Resolved upon death, he then called upon his faithful servant Eros to perform his promise of killing him when he required it. The latter, pretending to comply, requested him to turn away his face, on which he stabbed himself, and fell dead at his master's feet. Affected by this proof of attachment, Antony then inflicted on himself a wound which was not immediately mortal; and desirous of taking a last farewell of Cleopatra, he was carried to the bottom of a tower in which that queen had taken refuge from his fury, and was drawn up to her by ropes, she herself assisting her women in the task. There, after many expressions of tenderness, and expressing joy that he, a Roman, had yielded only to Romans, he expired in her arms in the fifty-sixth year of his age, B.C. 30. The romantic cast of Antony's conduct and adventures has rendered him much more conspicuous in history than the real weight of his character justifies, although he possessed many splendid talents and acquirements. A luxurious sensualist can never be decidedly a great man, and still less a good one; accordingly all such persons, however highly endowed, are usually characterized by transient exhibitions of vigour and ability, rather than by consistent and steady purpose. The ruinous attachment of Antony to Cleopatra is naturally enough quoted as a most extraordinary proof of the force of love; but when his age is taken into consideration, it merits little beyond the name of dotage, and coupled with the abject want of conduct and ability displayed in his final contest with Octavius, may infuse a just suspicion that his various excesses had broken down both body and mind. Few men however have created stronger attachments to themselves than this unprincipled Roman; a very common result of frank and jovial manners, attended with indiscriminate profusion and great occasional generosity. Antony left seven children by his three wives—for he had lawfully married Cleopatra, after his divorce from Octavia. Of these there were two sons by Fulvia, two daughters by Octavia, and a daughter and two sons by Cleopatra. Octavia took the most generous care of her step children, and married the daughter of Cleopatra to Juba king of Mauritania. The eldest son of Antony by Fulvia was raised to the highest honours by Augustus, but being suspected of a conspiracy against him, killed himself. This Antonius is said to have been the author of a poem entitled "Diomedea."—*Plutarch. Univ. Hist.*

ANTONY (St) of Padua, a member of the religious order of St Francis, was born at

Lisbon in the year 1195. He set sail to Africa with the view of obtaining the crown of martyrdom; but being driven by a storm on the coast of Italy, he remained in that country, where he studied theology, and preached with extraordinary reputation. His long stay at Padua obtained him the surname by which he was distinguished. The fraternity of flagellants are said to have partly owed their origin to his sermons. He died in 1231, in the thirty-sixth year of his age, and was canonized the following year by pope Gregory IX. His works, containing sermons, commentary, and a moral concordance to the Bible, were published at the Hague, in 1641.—*Moreri. Cave.*

ANVARI, a Persian poet of the twelfth century. He has the credit of being the first who freed the Persian poetry from licentiousness; and he acquired such renown, that the surname of the king of Khorasan was bestowed upon him. He was much attached to astrology, and in high favour on that account; but having made a false prediction, he retired from court, and wrote a poem in which he renounced astrology and prediction altogether. He died at Balk about 1200.—*D'Herbelot.*

ANVILLE (JEAN BAPTISTE BOURCUIGNON D') a native of Paris, born 1697, died 1782. In the pursuit of his favourite study, geography, he is said to have laboured so incessantly, that for more than half a century he devoted fifteen hours daily to its improvement, while acting in the capacity of principal geographer to the French king. His maps and charts, especially those connected with ancient geography, are in great esteem for their accuracy, and the learning and research evinced in their composition. Of his other works there remain—"Illustrations of ancient Gaul, from the Remains of the Romans;" "Ancient and modern Egypt, with a description of the Arabian Gulf;" a treatise "on the Extent and Topography of ancient Jerusalem;" an Abridgment, in 3 vols. of "Ancient Geography," a companion to his maps; a dissertation on "Ancient and modern Itinerary Measures;" "On the European Governments which arose out of the fall of the Roman Empire;" a "Proposition for the Mensuration of the Globe;" "A Geographical Analysis of Italy;" "Considerations on the Ottoman Empire;" "Memoirs of the Empire of China;" "Treatise on the Caspian Sea," &c. &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ANYSIUS, or ANISO (GIOVANNI) an Italian poet of some celebrity about the close of the fifteenth and beginning of the sixteenth centuries. He is supposed to have been born at Naples about the year 1472, and died there in 1540. His brother Cosmo, who practised physic in their native city, had also a turn for poetry, and published several of his productions there in 1557. The works of Giovanni are written in the Latin language, and consist of "Poems and Satires," in two quarto volumes, printed in 1531 and 1532, and addressed to cardinal P. Colonna; "Protogenos Tragedia," 4to, 1536; "Commentariolus in tragediam;" and "Letters on Religion."—*Ibid*

ANYTUS, an Athenian rhetorician who, in conjunction with Melitus, distinguished himself by the rancour with which he persecuted the philosopher Socrates. His machinations at length succeeded in procuring the condemnation and death of his enemy; but popular opinion soon veering, the persecutor in his turn became the object of its vengeance, was condemned to exile at Heraclea, and, according to some accounts, stoned to death in that city. The ridicule thrown upon Socrates by Aristophanes, in "The Clouds," is said to have originated in his instigation.—*Plutarch*.

APEL (JOHN) called by the schoolmen Apellus, a native of Nuremberg, born in 1486. He was one of the earliest advocates of the doctrines of the Reformed Church, having, like Luther, contracted marriage with a nun while he himself enjoyed a canonry of Wurtzburg. For this offence he was arrested by order of the bishop, but succeeded, through the interference of the troops, in escaping from ecclesiastical vengeance to his native city, where he continued until his death in 1586. Apel had been originally bred to the law, and published a treatise on Roman jurisprudence in 4to, during the year 1555. He also wrote a spirited defence of his marriage, to which Luther himself contributed a preface; this work, which is also in 4to, was printed in 1523.—*Biog. Universelle*.

APELLES, the most celebrated painter of antiquity, was born, according to Pliny, in the island of Cos; or, as Lucian and Strabo say, at Ephesus, in the fourth century, B. C. being contemporary with Alexander the Great. The distinguishing characteristic of Apelles was grace; and his great mastery appeared to consist more in the unison than in the extent of his powers. As he spoke very freely of his own faults, as well as of those of others, he would concede to one painter the superiority in disposition, to another in symmetry, but uniformly decreed the pre-eminence in grace or beauty to himself. His celebrated picture of the "Venus Anadyomene" was considered by the ancients as a most exquisite exemplification of the style in which this great artist excelled. It remained at Cos until the time of Augustus, who purchased it from the inhabitants by a remission of their tribute, and placed it in the temple of Julius Cæsar at Rome. This painter was a great favourite with Alexander the Great, who would be painted by him only. Many stories of the freedoms taken with him by Apelles are on record, but, as Bayle justly remarks, are so coarse and rude as to merit very little attention. Of these tales the most agreeable is related by Pliny, who states, that Alexander, having directed his favourite painter to make a portrait of the most beautiful and beloved of his concubines, Campaspe, on finding that he had fallen violently in love with her, generously gave her up to him. Of the many pictures of Alexander painted by this great artist, the most celebrated was in the temple of Ephesus, in which he was represented as the thundering Jove. Various of the other works of Apelles

representing gods, goddesses, heroes, and graces, formed the chief ornaments of the temples and edifices which they decorated. He is also said to have written several volumes on his art, none of which have been preserved. Apelles was fond of society, agreeable in conversation, and much attached to the fair sex, many anecdotes being told of his gallantries with Lais and others. When and where he died is not known.—*Bayle. Fuseli's Lectures*.

APELLICON, a philosopher of the Peripatetic school, who flourished about ninety years before the Christian æra. He was at great pains in collecting and preserving the works of Aristotle, which he succeeded in doing, not without great expense. These books were afterwards seized by the dictator Sylla, in Athens, and conveyed by him to Rome.—*Strabo. Bayle*.

APER (MARCUS) was a Gaul by birth, and one of the finest orators of the first century. Although considered a foreigner at Rome, he rose to some of the highest offices of the commonwealth. He is most known by his "Dialogue on the corruption of Eloquence," which has been attributed both to Quintilian and to Tacitus, but the proofs, on investigation, appear to be in favour of Aper. A dissertation on this dialogue may be seen in the fourth volume of Murphy's edition of Tacitus.—*Moreri. G. Diet.*

APHTHONIUS of Antioch, a rhetorician of the third century. He wrote a treatise on rhetoric, entitled "Progymnasnata Rhetorica," (Rhetorical Exercises) the best edition of which is that of Elzevirs, Amsterdam, 1645, 12mo. To the same author are attributed fables printed with those of Æsop, Frankfort, 1610.—*Fabricius. Moreri*.

APIAN (PETER) an eminent mathematician and astronomer of Germany, who flourished during the greater part of the fifteenth century. He was born in 1495, in Misnia, and the reputation he acquired by his skill in the sciences obtained him early in life a mathematical professorship at Ingoldstadt, where, in 1540, he published his "Astronomicum Cæsareum," in folio, the work by which he is principally known. He was also the author of a treatise entitled "Inscriptiones Sacrosanctæ vetustatis variæ," folio; and another called "Cosmographia," in 4to; the latter was printed in 1529. Apian was the first who discovered that the tails of comets are always projected in a direction from the sun, and records his observations upon five which appeared in the years 1531, 1532, 1533, 1538, and 1539. He was treated with singular respect by the emperor Charles V, who both enriched and ennobled him. He died in 1552, leaving a son, Philip, also a good mathematical scholar, who gave lectures in that science at Tübingen, and who survived his father thirty-seven years.—*Hutton's Math. Diet.*

APICIUS. There were three patricians of this name at Rome in different æras, all noted for their gluttony, to which the second and most infamous of the three added almost every

other vice. The first lived in the time of the dictator Sylla, the second under the emperors Augustus, Tiberius, and Nero. The whole of his immense property was dedicated to the luxuries of the table, in which he is said to have consumed more than two millions and a half sterling. Seneca, Juvenal, Martial, and other satirists, frequently allude to his epicurism, of which he formed a kind of school, and certain viands of his own inventing were called after his name. Falling at length into comparative poverty and merited contempt, he is reported to have put an end to his life by poison, through fear of ultimate starvation. He was accused of having early in life administered to the infamous pleasures of Sejanus, the favourite of Tiberius. The third of this name is principally known as the inventor of an admirable receipt for pickling oysters. A treatise "De re culinaria," falsely ascribed to Cælius Apicius, is yet extant, having been twice printed in the last century at London in 1705, and again in 1791 at Lubec; both editions are in 8vo. The name is grown into a proverb.—*Bayle. Fabricius.*

APION, a learned grammarian and historian, was born at Oasis in Egypt, during the first century, and was a professor at Rome in the reign of Tiberius. Although unquestionably a man of learning and research, he was in many respects an arrogant boaster, and in others a mere pretender. He is renowned for much trifling on the subject of Homer, in order to trace whose family and country, he had recourse even to magic, asserting that he had successfully invoked the appearance of shades to satisfy his curiosity, whose answers he was not allowed to make public. These pretensions, silly as they were, made him very popular in Greece, although something might be owing to his commentaries on the same great poet, which are mentioned by Eustathius and Hesychius. Pliny makes particular mention of the ostentatious character of this critic, who used to boast that he bestowed immortality on those to whom he dedicated his works, whereas it is only by the mention of others that these works are now known to have existed. One of the chief of them is "On the Antiquity of the Jews," to which people he opposed himself with the hereditary resentment of an Egyptian. The reply of Josephus, "Against Apion," has survived the attack, the author of which showed his enmity to the Jewish people, by other means besides writing against them, he was employed by his fellow citizens of Alexandria to carry a formal complaint of their conduct to Caligula. Apion also wrote an account of the Antiquities of Egypt, in which work he is supposed to have treated largely on the Pyramids, Pliny quoting him as the principal authority on the subject. It is in allusion to Apion that Bayle observes, "how easily the generality of people may be deceived by a man of some learning with a great share of vanity and impudence."—*Vossius. Bayle.*

APOLLODORUS. There were several persons of this designation; so numerous indeed were they, that it gave occasion to a Ne-

apolitan author, Scipio Testi by name, to write a treatise on the lives and actions of the different Apollodori, which he printed at Rome in 1555. Our own countryman, Dr Thomas Gale, in 1675 published a similar account and edited the only three books now extant of the Bibliotheca of one of them—a treatise on the origin of the gods, which originally consisted of twenty-four. This Apollodorus was a celebrated grammarian of Athens, the son of Asclepiades and the pupil of Aristarchus. Several other pieces of his are to be found in the Bibliotheca Græca of Fabricius. He flourished about 104 years before the Christian æra. The next in eminence was a native of Damascus, and an architect of great ability in the reigns of Trajan and Adrian, by the former of whom he was employed in constructing the famous stone bridge over the Ister or Danube, 104. Falling into disgrace with Adrian, he lost his life through that emperor's caprice. The occasion is variously related; by some it has been ascribed to an old grudge which originated in the time of Trajan, when Adrian, giving an ignorant opinion in presence of the then Emperor respecting some architectural designs, his vanity was so seriously mortified by a sarcastic rebuke from Apollodorus, that he never forgave him. Bayle however, from other sources, attributes his ruin to an ill-timed remark upon the design of a recently built temple of Venus, submitted to him by that prince for his approbation; his sincerity, it seems, got the better of his policy, and drew from him an observation, in allusion to the want of proportion between the edifice and the statue it contained, that if "the goddess wished to rise and go out" of her temple it would be impossible for her to accomplish her intention. It is not improbable that both circumstances combined to draw on his destruction. Another **APOLLODORUS** was a celebrated Athenian painter who flourished so early as B. C. 408. Pliny mentions two pictures of this master as existing at Pergamo in his days, the one a priest worshipping, the other an Ajax struck with lightning; and adds that the works of no master before Apollodorus merited critical attention.—*Fabricius. Pliny. Bayle.*

APOLLONIUS COLLATIUS, a monk and poet, a native of Navarre, who in the fifteenth century published an epic the subject of which is the siege of Jerusalem, and other poems. His works were collected and printed at Milan in one octavo volume, A. D. 1692.—*Moreri.*

APOLLONIUS DYSCOLUS, an eminent grammarian, a native of Alexandria. Two editions of a treatise of his on Syntax are yet extant; one printed at Venice in 1495; the other at Frankfort, 1590. A collection of historical curiosities has also been attributed to his pen; this work was published in 1568 at Basle, and again at Leyden in 1620. He flourished in the second century. There was another grammarian of this name, the compiler of a Lexicon Homericum, printed at Paris in 1773, 2 vols. 4to, who lived during the reign of Augustus Cæsar.—*New. Dict. Hist.*

APOLLONIUS of PERGA a celebrated mathematician who studied at Alexandria under the disciples of Euclid, B.C. 240, about thirty years after the death of Archimedes. He composed several curious geometrical works, of which his book on conic sections alone exists. This production, which takes the lead on the subject of conic sections among the ancients, is still much esteemed. The first four books alone reached modern times in the original Greek, the remaining four having been recovered from Arabic versions. A magnificent edition of the whole eight books was published by Dr Halley at Oxford in 1710.—*Hutton's Math. Dict.*

APOLLONIUS RHODIUS, so called from the city of Rhodes, in which he presided over a school of rhetoric. He was a native of Alexandria, where he afterwards became, through the favour of Ptolemy Evergetes, keeper of the celebrated library there, in which situation he remained till his death, which took place about the 137th olympiad, or 240 years before the Christian æra. His poem on the Argonautic expedition has received the praise of both Quintilian and Longinus for a moderate and sustained elevation; the latter in particular, in his treatise on the sublime, speaks of it in terms of great commendation. It is evident also, that Virgil has profited by the story of Jason and Medea, in his loves of Dido and Æneas. It has appeared repeatedly in an English dress, having been translated by Dr Ekins, Mr Fawkes, and Mr Preston. The Oxford edition of the original work, in two vols. 4to, 1777, is considered the best. The ancient scholia upon the poem, yet extant, are highly valuable. Apollonius was a pupil of Callimachus, towards whom he is accused of having acted with much ingratitude.—*Vossius.*

APOLLONIUS TYANEUS, a Pythagorean philosopher, one of the most extraordinary of those pretenders to divinity who have more or less imposed on the common sense of mankind. He was the son of a rich citizen of Tyana in Cappadocia, and was born about the Christian æra. He studied under Pythagorean preceptors from his infancy; but his masters falling short of the rigid austerity of the original school, he forsook them, and took up his residence in the temple of Esculapius at Ægæ. Here he strictly practised all the self-denial of his sect, and encouraged by the priesthood around him, who favoured his pretensions, formally commenced his character of mystic and sage. On the death of his father, he gave up the greater part of his fortune to his brother, and returning to Ægæ, established a school of philosophy; but in order to qualify himself more completely for the office of preceptor in the Pythagorean doctrines, he enjoined himself a strict silence of five years. When the term of his probation expired, he visited Antioch, Ephesus, and other places, associating chiefly with the priests, but holding public assemblies in the evening, in which he addressed the multitude at large, with attic neatness, yet with great force and persuasion. His mysticism increased with his reputation; and

certain religious rites which he performed at sunrise he would disclose to those only who had passed through the discipline of silence. He next resolved to visit Babylon and the Indies, in order to converse with the Brahmins. His disciples, seven in number, refusing to accompany him, he repaired to Ninus with two servants only, and then took for his associate Damis, a native of that city, who kept an account of the events of the journey. At Babylon he conversed with the magi, and by his sage discourses obtained the favour and admiration of the King, who furnished him with camels and provisions for his journey over Caucasus. He was equally patronised by Phraotes, an Indian king, and after four months residence with the Indian sages, returned to Babylon, and thence into Ionia. Various miracles of his performance in the cities of Greece are gravely related. Among other feats, he pretended that he had raised the shade of Achilles. At Athens he is said to have cast out a demon, who at its departure threw down a statue; at the isthmus of Corinth, to have predicted the attempt of Nero to cut through it; and in the island of Crete, during an earthquake, to have exclaimed that the sea was bringing forth land, at the very time that an island was rising out of the sea between Crete and Thera. From Crete he repaired to Rome; but the edict of Nero against professors of magic not allowing him to remain there, he proceeded to Spain, where he staid until the death of that emperor. He then returned to Greece, and soon after to Egypt, where Vespasian was endeavouring to establish his power. That politic prince knew how to make use of a man like Apollonius, and accordingly affected to consult him as a divine oracle; in return for which he was of course oracular in favour of Vespasian. From Egypt he made a journey into Ethiopia, and probably obtained as much from the gymnosophists as the Brahmins. On his return he was very favourably received by Titus, who had succeeded his father Vespasian. Upon the accession of Domitian, he was accused of exciting a sedition in Egypt in favour of Nerva; when he voluntarily repaired to Rome to meet the accusation, and was acquitted. He finally settled at Ephesus, where he established a school, and had many disciples. Here a story is related of him which, if true, implies that he was acquainted with the conspiracy against Domitian. At the moment when that tyrant was cut off at Rome, Apollonius is said to have made a sudden pause in the midst of a public disputation at Ephesus, and, changing his tone, to have exclaimed, "Well done, Stephen! take heart; kill the tyrant—kill him;" and then, after a short pause, to have added, "the tyrant is dead; he is killed this very hour." After this we hear little of him, except that Nerva wrote to him on his accession; but it is probable that he died at Ephesus during the short reign of that emperor, at the very advanced age of ninety-seven. The sources of information concerning this extraordinary man are very uncertain. His life by Philostratus, from which the foregoing

sketch is selected, was compiled 200 years after his death, by the order of the empress Julia, widow of Severus, which prince regarded Apollonius as a divinely inspired personage, and is said to have associated his image in a temple with those of Orpheus, Abraham, and Jesus Christ. Philostratus, a mere sophist, received as materials the journal of Damis, his companion and disciple, who was ignorant and credulous, and a short and imperfect memoir by Maximus of Ægæ, now lost. All sorts of fables and traditinary tales are mixed up with the account of Philostratus, who only merits attention for a mere outline of the facts upon which he must necessarily have formed his marvellous superstructure. The claim of the whole to notice rests chiefly on the disposition of the Pagans, when Christianity began to gain ground, to assimilate the character and merits of Apollonius with those of the founder of the rising religion. Something is also due to a life so singular as that of Apollonius, who certainly contrived to pass for a divinely favoured person, not only in his own days, but as long as Paganism prevailed. The inhabitants of Tyana dedicated a temple to his name; the Ephesians erected a statue to him under the name of Hercules Alexiacus, for delivering them from the plague; Adrian collected his letters; the emperor Severus honoured him, as already described; Caracalla erected a temple to him; and Aurelian, out of regard to his memory, refrained from sacking Tyana; lastly, Ammianus Marcellinus ranks him among the eminent men who, like Socrates and Numa, were visited by a demon. All these prove nothing of the supernatural attributes of Apollonius, but they are decisive of the opinion entertained of him. At the same time Dr Lardner clearly shows that the life by Philostratus was compiled with a reference to the history of Pythagoras rather than to that of Christ. On the whole, as his correct doctrines appear to have been extremely moral and pure, it may be the fairest way to rank him among that less obnoxious class of impostors, who pretend to be divinely gifted, with a view to secure attention and obedience to precepts which, delivered in the usual way, would be generally neglected. Of the writings of Apollonius, there remain only his apology to Domitian, and eighty-four epistles, the brevity of which is in favour of their authenticity. They were edited by Commelin in 8vo. 1601, and by Stephens in his "Epistola," 1577.—*Philostratus. Bayle. Lardner.*

APOXO (PETER ^D) a celebrated physician of the thirteenth century, was born at Apono, or Abano, a village near Padua, in 1250. He studied at the university of Paris, where he was created a doctor in philosophy and medicine. While at Paris, he made himself celebrated by a work entitled "Conciliatorum Differentiarum Philosophorum et precipue Medicorum," in which he attempted to connect philosophy with medicine, and astrology with natural magic. His reputation as a physician became so great that, prompted by a rapacious disposition, he exacted the most enormous fees

for his attendance. His rivals, envious of his celebrity, gave out that he was aided in his cures by evil spirits, and brought him under the notice of the Inquisition, from the fangs of which he escaped by a timely death in the sixty-sixth year of his age. His body would have been consigned to the flames but for the attachment of a female domestic, who had it privately disinterred and secretly re-buried; so that the enlightened holy brotherhood were obliged to rest satisfied with an execution in effigy. His memory however received honours more than adequate to this attempted disgrace, for the duke of Urbino and the senate of Padua afterwards erected statues to his honour. Besides the work already mentioned, which was published at Padua in 1490, and reprinted at Florence and at Venice, this author wrote "De Venenis eorumque Remediis," Marburg, 1517, and Venice, 1550; "De Medicina Omnimoda;" "Questiones de Febribus," and various other works.—*Bayle.*

APPIAN, an eminent historian, a native of Alexandria, who flourished at Rome under the emperors Trajan and Adrian. Here he distinguished himself by his forensic abilities, acquired the post of a procurator of the empire and the government of a province. A part only of his Roman history, written in the Greek language, has come down to us. The work was not originally a continuous narrative, so much as separate accounts of the different nations which submitted to the Roman arms, and the progress of their subjection. His details of the Punic, Syrian, Parthian, Mithridatic, and Spanish wars, of those against Hannibal, the civil wars, and those in Illyricum, are what remain. He is remarkable for the plainness, simplicity, and perspicuity of his style; but his partiality to the Romans renders it necessary to read him with caution. His works have gone through several editions, the principal of which are the folio, Geneva, 1592; one in two vols. 8vo. Amsterdam, 1670; and another, printed at Leipsig in 1784, in three vols. 8vo.—*Fossius. Fabricius.*

APREECE, AP RHYS, or RHESE (JOHN) a native of Wales, eminent for his knowledge of the antiquities of his native country. He was born in the early part of the 16th century, and in 1534 graduated in civil law at Oxford. He was the author of several works connected with his favourite study, one of which, entitled "Fides Historiæ Britannicæ," is preserved in manuscript in the Cottonian collection. His other productions are: "Historiæ Britannicæ Defensio," printed in 1573; "A Description of Wales," in quarto, 1663; a treatise "De Variis Antiquitatibus," and a vindication of the existence and deeds of king Arthur, entitled "Defensio Regis Arthuri." He died in the reign of queen Mary.—*Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

APROSIO (ANGELICO) a learned Italian monk of the order of St Augustin, born at Ventimiglia in the republic of Genoa, 1607. He taught philosophy at Genoa, and lectured on polite literature at Venice. He published an account of the library of the Augustines at

Ventimeglia, which is much sought after by the curious, as also "Bibliotheca Aprosiana," Bologna, 12mo. 1673. He was likewise the author of various satirical and humorous pieces, which were not deemed altogether congenial with his profession, under fictitious names. Aprosio died in 1681.—*Moreri*

APTHORP (EAST) a native of New England, eminent in the last century as a scholar and a theologian. He was born in 1732, received his education at Cambridge, where he graduated as M.A. in 1758, and became fellow of Jesus College in that university. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts sent him out as one of their missionaries to Cambridge in Massachusetts, in which state he resided for a short period; but not being altogether satisfied with his situation, returned to England, and, through the favour of archbishop Secker, obtained the living of Croydon in Surry, about the year 1755. In 1778 he took the degree of doctor of divinity, and obtained the rectory of St Mary-le-Bow in the city of London, both which pieces of preferment however he gave up on being appointed to the valuable stall of Finsbury, in St Paul's cathedral. His printed works are—"A Review of Dr Mayhew's Remarks on Archbishop Secker's Answer to his Observations," 8vo, 1765; "Letters on Christianity, in reply to Gibbon," 8vo; "Select Devotions for Families," 12mo; "Discourses on Prophecy," preached at the Warburtonian Lecture, two vols. 8vo; and several occasional discourses, the principal of which are—"The Constitution of a Christian Church," preached at the opening of the new church at Cambridge in New England, Oct. 9, 1761; "The Felicity of the Times, on the Peace," 1763; "A Fast Sermon," 1777, and one on "The Liturgy," all in 8vo; "The Character and Example of a Christian Woman," 1763; "On Sacred Music and Poetry," 1764, and "The Consecration Sermon for Halifax bishop of Gloucester," all in 4to. Dr Apthorp died at Cambridge in the year 1816.—*Gent. Mag.*

APULEIUS, a Platonic philosopher of the second century, was a native of Madaura, an African city on the borders of Numidia and Gætulia. His family was respectable both in station and property, his father being chief magistrate of Madaura. He received the early part of his education at Carthage, where he imbibed his first knowledge of the Platonic philosophy, and thence moved in succession to Athens and Rome. Apuleius, who inherited a handsome fortune, began life with that contempt for riches, which in the ancient world in particular so frequently distinguished aspirants after learning and philosophy. He liberally rewarded all those who had any share in his instruction, and was otherwise so generous and profuse, that on his return home, after his travels, he found his patrimony exhausted; and being exceedingly desirous to enter into the fraternity of Osiris, was obliged to part with his cloaths to pay the necessary expense of the inaugural ceremonies. He now began to acquire a more prudent estimate of the value of

property, and undertook the profession of a pleader, in which he acquired considerable fame and emolument. Not only so, he embraced an opportunity which offered of improving his condition by marrying Pudentilla, an elderly widow of considerable property, to whom his youth and agreeable qualities had strongly recommended him. This union exceedingly exasperated the relations of the lady; and Emilianus, the brother of her former husband, instituted a very infamous suit against Apuleius before the pro-consul of Africa, for employing magical arts to obtain her love. The apology which he delivered on this occasion is still extant, and it is regarded as a performance of considerable merit. It was of course successful; for it was not very difficult to convince a sensible magistrate, that a widow of thirteen years' standing may be induced to marry a handsome, eloquent, and accomplished young man, without being moved thereto by philters or magic. Of the remainder of the life of Apuleius nothing is known, except that several cities honoured him with statues for his eloquence, and that he wrote much both in prose and verse. Like Apollonius Tyaneus, miracles have been ascribed to him, which have been placed in comparison with those of the gospel. The origin of these reports, which did not circulate until after his death, is by no means ascertained, as, with the exception of the foregoing foolish accusation, he does not appear to have been charged with the practice of magic in his life time; although it is not impossible that his anxiety while on his travels to get initiated in the secret mysteries and religious ceremonies of the different places which he visited, might have laid a foundation for the opinion entertained after his death of his supernatural acquirements. Be this as it may, Marcellinus, in the fifth century, requested of St Augustin to exert his utmost efforts in refuting those who falsely asserted "that Christ did nothing more than what was done by other men, and who produced their Apollonius, Apuleius, and other masters of the magical art, whose miracles they assert to have been greater than his." Perhaps this notion has been grounded on a misapprehension of his story of "The Golden Ass," in which a Milesian fable, invented by Lucius of Patras, and abridged from him by Lucian, is enlarged and embellished. This humorous production was by many believed to be a true history, and among the rest St Augustine entertained his doubts, while bishop Warburton deems it a work written in opposition to Christianity, and with a view to recommend the Pagan religion "as a cure for all vices." The same learned author also explains the beautiful allegory of Cupid and Psyche, which makes a long episode in the "Golden Ass," upon the same principles. Dr Lardner was of a different opinion; and probably Bayle comes nearest the truth, who regards this eccentric production as a mere satire on the frauds of the dealers in magical delusion, and on the tricks of priests, and other crimes, both of a violent and deceptive character, which are so frequently

committed with impunity. While some readers have erred on the supposition of concealed allusion and imaginary signification, others, altogether obtuse to humour, have gravely condemned the "Golden Ass" as a mere nursery tale, like the distinguished person who is said to have entitled the Gulliver of Swift a silly parcel of lies, and without a word of truth from beginning to end. Apuleius indeed appears from the greater part of his writings to have been more of a wit than a philosopher, in the ancient acceptation of the character; his productions, with the exception of his view of the doctrines of Plato, being too florid, oratorical, sportive, and sometimes even wanton, for the gravity of philosophy. His printed works have gone through forty-three editions. The first, which is much mutilated by the Inquisition, is very rare; it was printed at Rome by order of cardinal Bessarion, 1467. Among those which succeeded may be mentioned the editions of Henry Stephens, 8vo, 1585; of Elmenhorst, 8vo, 1621; of Scriverius, 12mo, 1624; and in Usum Delphini, 2 vols. 4to, 1688. The "Golden Ass" has been translated into almost all the modern European languages; and of the episode of Psyche, there have been many separate editions and translations, some of which are superbly ornamented. Moller published a dissertation on the life and writings of Apuleius, Altdorff, 8vo, 1681.—*Atkin's G. Dict. Biog. Universelle. Sæxi Onomasticon.*

AQUAVIVA. There were several eminent men belonging to a noble family of this name in Italy, during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. **ANDREW MATTHEW**, duke of Atri in the kingdom of Naples, born about the year 1456, was celebrated both as a soldier and a scholar. He wrote a treatise on hunting, and another on fowling; the latter of which was first printed in folio at Naples in 1519, and again at Basil in 8vo, 1578. A quarto volume, entitled "Disputationes de virtute morali," is also the production of his pen, as well as a fragment of a projected Encyclopedia. He died at the age of seventy-two in 1528. **CLAUDIO AQUAVIVA**, born in 1542 at Naples, became general of the order of Jesuits, and died in 1615. He wrote a treatise entitled, "Ratio Studiorum," printed in 8vo in 1586, which, from the liberality of its sentiments, came under the censure of the Inquisition, and was in consequence suppressed. He afterwards published "Industria ad curandos animæ morbos," 8vo, 1603. **OCTAVIO AQUAVIVA**, a prelate of great reputed piety and learning, died archbishop of Naples in 1612.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

AQUILA, an architect and eminent mathematician in the time of Adrian, by whom he was employed in the rebuilding Jerusalem. While thus engaged, he was induced by some Christian converts to embrace their religion; but falling into disrepute among his new associates, and being excommunicated by them as a magician, he apostatized to Judaism. A few fragments are yet extant of a translation of the Old Testament by him into the Greek language.—*Fabricius.*

AQUINAS (St THOMAS) a celebrated scholastic divine, descended from the counts of Aquino, in Calabria, in the kingdom of Naples, was born in the year 1224. He acquired the rudiments of education at the school of Mount Cassino, and was thence removed to the university of Naples. At the age of seventeen he entered a convent of Dominicans, much against the will of his mother, who persevering in her wishes to recover him, the monks, anxious to secure so honourable an addition to their fraternity, determined to send him out of the kingdom to Paris. He was however arrested by his two brothers on his way, and refusing to give up his intention, was shut up in a castle belonging to his father for two years. He at last however found means to escape to Naples, and in the year 1244 was conducted by John, master of the Teutonic order, to Paris, whence he soon after departed to Cologne. At Cologne he studied under Albert, an eminent teacher of philosophy, who foresaw his future celebrity. In 1246, he visited Paris in company with Albert, and at the age of twenty-four became a preceptor, at the university of that capital, in dialectics, philosophy, and theology, and acquired the highest reputation. Princes and popes held him in the greatest estimation, and he was invited by St Louis, then reigning in France, to his court and table. On a visit to Rome, Aquinas distinguished himself by a neat repartee: being in a closet with Innocent IV, when an officer brought in a large sum of money produced by the sale of absolutions and indulgences: "You see young man," said the Pope, "the age of the church is past, in which she said 'Silver and gold have I none.'" "True, holy father," replied the angelic doctor, "but the age is also past, when she could say to a paralytic—'Rise up and walk.'" In 1263 he returned to Italy, when Pope Clement IV offered him the archbishopric of Naples, which he refused. A general council being summoned at Lyons in 1274, for the purpose of uniting the Greek and Latin churches, Aquinas was called thither, to present the council with a book which he had written on the subject; but died on the way, near Terracina. After his death, the honours paid to his memory were prodigious: besides the title of angelic doctor, bestowed on him after the absurd fashion of the times, he was called the "Angel of the Schools," the "Eagle of Divines," and the "Fifth Doctor of the Church;" and, at the request of the Dominicans, he was canonized by John XXII, his tomb of course supplying the necessary testimony of miracles. His writings, which were held in the highest estimation in the next century, gave rise to a sect called, after him, Thomists. The celebrity of Aquinas was altogether confined to scholastic divinity, and his talents were exclusively wasted in the useless disputes which in those days were connected with it. His writings, which are exceedingly numerous, make seventeen volumes folio. His principal work, "Summa Theologiae," bears a high reputation in the Romish church; and

whatever may be thought of the value of its metaphysical acuteness in doctrinal points, the second section on morals is universally esteemed. The latest edition of his works at large is that of Antwerp, 1612; but his *Summa Theologiæ* has passed separately through various editions. The resemblance in thinking and writing between Augustin and Aquinas is so marked, that it has been fancifully said, that the soul of the one had passed into the body of the other.—*Cave. Moreri. Brucker.*

AQUINO (CHARLES D') a Neapolitan Jesuit, born 1654. He was eminent for his proficiency in rhetoric, which art he taught at Rome in the college belonging to his order. He was also advantageously known as a poet and historian, having in the former character given to the world three volumes of poems, printed 1702, and in the latter a "History of the War in Hungary," besides a work entitled "Historical Miscellanies." He also published two octavo volumes of Orations in 1704, a Military Lexicon in 1724, 2 vols. folio, and a quarto volume entitled "Nomenclator Agriculturæ." He died in 1740.

AQUINO or **AQUIN** (LEWIS CLAUDE D') a musician of eminence, a native of Paris, born 1694, died 1772. He at a very early age became a pupil of Bernier, and such was the precocity of his talent that, before he attained his ninth year, his master frankly avowed his own incompetency to proceed any further in his instruction. In his twelfth, he obtained a situation as organist to a church in the French metropolis, whither Handel is said to have gone purposely to witness his performance. Two of his compositions only have appeared. His son, **PIERRE LOUIS DE CHATEAU LYON D'AQUIN**, practised physic at Paris with some reputation, and was the author of "Siccle Littéraire de Louis XV," a work printed originally under the name of "Lettres sur les Hommes célèbres dans les Sciences," in two octavo volumes. He also published in 1775 some poetic trifles entitled "Contes mis en vers, par un petit cousin de Rabelais;" "Semaine Littéraire," in four duodecimo volumes; and edited a Literary Almanack. He died in 1797 at Paris.—*Dict. Hist.*

ARABELLA (STUART) commonly called the lady Arabella. This unhappy and innocent victim of reigning jealousies and state policy, was the only child of Charles Stuart earl of Lennox, younger brother to Henry lord Darnley, the husband of Mary queen of Scots. She was therefore cousin-german to James I, to whom, previously to his having issue, she was next in blood for the crown of England, from Henry VII, by the second marriage of his eldest daughter Margaret. James himself had a priority under both marriages; by his mother on the first, and by his father on the second. The earl of Lennox died young; and, as if to add to the mournful peculiarity of her lot, she received an excellent education. Her proximity to the throne was the source of all her misfortunes. Elizabeth, who never lost sight of the claims which might arise out of hereditary pretensions, for some time before

her decease, held the lady Arabella under restraint, and refused the request of the king of Scotland, to give her in marriage to the duke of Lennox, his kinsman, with a view to remove her from England and a party unfavourable to the Scottish succession. The Pope had likewise formed the design of raising her to the English throne, by espousing her to the duke of Savoy; which project is said to have been listened to by Henry IV of France, from a wish to prevent the union of England and Scotland. Whatever jealousies these rumours or intentions might have excited before the accession of James, they would possibly have subsided afterwards, but for the ill-concerted conspiracy of some English noblemen, who, indignant at the Scottish ascendancy, plotted to set aside James in favour of Arabella. The detection of this plot, of which the latter was altogether innocent, ultimately proved her destruction; for although left at liberty for the present, when it was some time after discovered that she was secretly married to the grandson of the earl of Hertford, both husband and wife were committed to the tower. After a year's imprisonment, although under the care of different keepers, they contrived to make their escape at the same time; but missing each other, the unhappy lady, already embarked, was retaken, her husband getting safe to the continent. Remanded to the Tower, the remainder of her life was spent in close and melancholy confinement, which finally deprived her of her reason, in which situation she expired on the 27th September, 1615, aged thirty-eight. While the fate of Mary queen of Scots has procured universal sympathy, that of her more innocent and ill-fated kinswoman has been but little regarded, although sacrificed by James to precisely the same state maxims to which his mother fell a victim; and it may be incidentally remarked, that in Westminster Abbey the coffin of the one rests on that of the other. The lady Arabella possessed talents of a superior order, as is proved by her manuscript productions in the possession of the marquis of Hertford, and by others which have been printed in the Harleian Miscellany. From a picture of her, taken when thirteen years of age, it appears that she was then in person very pleasing, possessing a fair complexion, full grey eyes, and long flaxen hair flowing to her waist. Her husband was subsequently recalled; and adhering to the Stuarts through all their fortunes, was by Charles II restored to his great grandfather's (the Protector's) title of duke of Somerset.—*Biog. Brit. Ballard's Learned Ladies.*

ARAGON (TULLIA D') a poetess of the sixteenth century, descended from an illegitimate branch of the royal family of Spain. Her father, Pietro Tagliava, cardinal d'Aragon, whose natural daughter she was, placed her first at Ferrara and afterwards at Rome, where her fine natural talents received the highest degree of cultivation. Her works which remain are—"Rime," in one 8vo vol. printed in 1547; "Dialogo dell' infinita d'Amore," which appeared in the same year;

and "Il Meschino o il Guerino," 4to, in 1560. Her beauty and accomplishments were the theme of several of the poets of her age, who celebrated them both in prose and verse, as well during her life-time as after her decease, which took place at Florence near the close of the sixteenth century.—*Biog. Universelle*.

ARAJA (FRANCISCO) a Neapolitan musician and composer, who entered the service of the empress Catherine of Russia, and in 1755 produced at St Petersburg "Cephala et Procris," the first opera ever written in the Russian language. Araja afterwards composed several other pieces of merit, and having amassed considerable property, returned to Italy in 1759, and settled at Bologna, where he died.—*Biog. Dict. Mus.*

ARAM (EUGENE) the son of a market gardener at Newby in Yorkshire, of which county he was himself a native, being born at Rams-gill in Netherdale. Possessed of very good natural talents, he so far improved the few opportunities which fell in his way, as to make himself intimately acquainted with the principal Latin authors, and also to acquire a tolerable proficiency in Greek. Through the kindness of a Mr Norton he was in 1734 enabled to set up a school at Knaresborough, where he married. About the year 1745, one Daniel Clarke, a shoemaker of that place, was suddenly missing under suspicious circumstances; but as his affairs were known to be in a deranged state, he was generally supposed to have absconded from his creditors, till full thirteen years afterwards, when an imprudent expression dropped by one Richard Houseman respecting a skeleton then discovered in a cavern called St Robert's cave, caused him to be taken into custody as one concerned in the murder of Clarke. From his confession an order was issued for the apprehension of Aram, who had long since quitted his native county, having been usher, first in a school in London, and afterwards in another at Hayes in Middlesex, and in 1757 at the grammar school at Lynn. During the whole of this period he had prosecuted his studies with great diligence; and besides cultivating a vein for poetry, had obtained a partial acquaintance with Hebrew and several Oriental tongues, as well as with history, botany, and other sciences. In the latter end of 1758, he was arrested and lodged in York castle on the charge above mentioned, brought to trial on the 3d of August 1759, and, notwithstanding a very able, eloquent, argumentative, and pathetic defence, satisfactorily convicted on the testimony of Houseman (who was admitted a witness for the crown) corroborated by strong circumstantial evidence. Before his execution, Aram acknowledged his guilt, and attributed the perpetration of the crime to jealousy; other motives were however supposed to have weighed no less powerfully with him at the moment. On being summoned to his fate, it was discovered that he had contrived to wound the veins of his arm in two places with his razor; life however was not extinct, and being conveyed in a state of stupor to the gallows, he under-

went the sentence of the law, and was afterwards gibbeted in Knaresborough forest. The trial produced at the moment a sensation fully equal to that excited by Thurtell's in later times.—*Gent. Mag. Ed.*

ARATOR, an author of the 6th century, born in Liguria. His principal work, a translation of the Acts of the Apostles into Latin verse, was written under the auspices of pope Vigilius, with whom he was a great favourite. This book has gone through several editions. Arator died in the year 556.—*Moreri*.

ARATUS, a Cilician poet and astronomer, lived about the 124th Olympiad. A poem of his in the Greek language, entitled "Phænomena," which is still extant, was translated into Latin by Cicero, who speaks highly of his versification. An edition, Greek and Latin, was published by Grotius in 4to, at Leyden, in 1600. Another and a better appeared at Leipsic in 1801, 2 vols. 8vo. The work is quoted by St Paul, and gives a favourable idea of the author's knowledge of astronomy, considering the age in which he lived.—*Hutton's Math. Dict.*

ARATUS of Sicyon son of Clinias, was born B. C. 273. His father fell in a tumult excited by Abantidas; and the escape of the young Aratus, then only seven years old, arose from his taking refuge unobserved, and without knowing it, in the house of the tyrant's sister, who, struck with the circumstance, humanely preserved him, and forwarded him secretly to his relatives at Argos. Here he was liberally educated, and as he grew up was regarded by the exiles from Sicyon as their future restorer; nor were they disappointed, for he had scarcely reached his twentieth year, when he formed a scheme for delivering his native city from its then tyrant Nicocles, which he executed with equal art and boldness. Having scaled the walls by night, he made known his presence at day break, by the voice of a herald proclaiming, "that Aratus, the son of Clinias, invited the citizens to resume their ancient liberty." The summons was joyfully obeyed, and the tyrant making his escape from the city, Aratus would not allow the restored liberty of his country to be stained with the blood of a single citizen. He found many difficulties to contend with in the administration of the affairs of Sicyon, owing to the contentions between the restored citizens and those who had obtained possession of their property, as also from Antigonus, king of Macedon, who espoused the party of the deposed Nicocles. Under these circumstances he deemed it expedient to join Sicyon to the Achæan league, the only remaining support of freedom in Greece. By his influence with Ptolemy, king of Egypt, he obtained a sum of money sufficient to settle the various claims of the returned citizens, and being vested with the supreme constitutional power in Sicyon, he governed with equal virtue and moderation. In due time, being made general of the Achæan league, he recovered the almost inaccessible fortress of Corinth from the king of Macedon, by a plan which is one of the most admired

instances of ancient military stratagem. In the end however, owing to a hostile league against the Achæans between the Etolians and Spartans, Aratus, in opposition to his own principles, was obliged to call in the assistance of Antigonus, king of Macedon. This turned the tide of affairs for a while, but on the death of Antigonus, similar difficulties occurring, his successor Philip was in the same manner called to the aid of the Achæans. In the course of this war Philip, who at first much venerated Aratus, was gradually estranged from him by the ill offices of his ministers, and the difference of their characters and designs. The alienation proceeded so far, that when, on the peace, Aratus returned to Sicyon, it was believed that Philip had caused a slow poison to be administered to him; such at least was the opinion of Aratus himself, who, spitting blood in the presence of a friend, exclaimed, "Behold the effect of a friendship with kings." Aratus died in his fifty-seventh year, B. C. 216, and was interred with the highest honours by his countrymen. He is generally regarded as one of the most virtuous and able men that reflected lustre on the declining days of Greece. Polybius speaks in high terms of "Commentaries" written by him on his own actions and the affairs of the Achæans, which it is much to be regretted have not reached posterity.—*Plutarch. Polybius.*

ARBRISEL (ROBERT D') founder of the celebrated abbey of Fontevraud, was born about the year 1047, in the village of Arbrissel in Brittany, and studied and received the degree of doctor of divinity in the university of Paris. The fame of his talents and sanctity having reached the bishop of Rennes, that prelate constituted him archpriest and official in his diocese, where he laboured with much zeal for the reformation of the priesthood. On the death of his patron, the canons, who were by no means pleased with his plans of reform, regarded him with so much ill will, that he retired to teach divinity at Angers. At length, disgusted at the general corruption of manners, he withdrew into a desert, in order to lead a life of solitary austerity; which conduct produced the usual result of similar resolutions in the middle ages, by rapidly surrounding him with disciples and admirers. Moved by one of his sermons, the baron of Craon founded an abbey for him; and his reputation reaching pope Urban II, that prelate appointed him Apostolical Preacher. Holding the latter appointment to be inconsistent with his abbacy, after two or three years he gave it up, and resumed his avocation of promiscuous preaching. The multitude of his followers of both sexes became so great in a short time, that to avoid the disorder of such a moving train, he resolved to fix them in the forest of Fontevraud, where, aided by pious benefactions, he was soon enabled to form an establishment, and to erect the monastery which rapidly became so rich and flourishing. Having effected this object, he once more resumed his itinerant preaching; and of his influence in the conversion of libertine women in particular, the most extraordi-

nary tales are related. The fame of his conversions now produced a bull in favour of his rising institution from pope Paschal II, and convents of the order were founded in most of the provinces of France. The peculiar conduct of Robert in the management of his female converts, produced some extraordinary reports in his own time. Curious letters have come down to these days, addressed to him on this subject by Geoffry abbot of Vendome and Marbodius bishop of Rennes; from which it appears, that he was accused of the vain-glory of frequently passing the night with his female followers, simply in order to evince his strength in the resistance of temptation. The reverend scribes, in expostulating with him on the scandal and imprudence of the practice, are particularly shocked by the rumour that he preferred undergoing mortifications with the most agreeable and handsome of his votaries, to whom he was mild and urbane, although churlish and austere to all the rest. Some very natural disorders arising from the promiscuous intercourse of the sexes, are also hinted at. The production of the letters of prior Geoffry, by father Sirmond in 1610, produced a violent controversy, and the interference of an abess of Fontevraud, of the blood royal, to get the original MS destroyed, only served to confirm its authenticity. The spiritual attachment of Robert to female devotees, was conspicuous in the constitution of his order, both monks and nuns being placed under the supreme authority of an abess; and in 1704 there were no less than fifty-seven priories in France under the sway of the thirty-third abess of the order, a lady of the noble house of Mortemar. The vindication of this arrangement, on the principle of the obedience of Jesus Christ to his mother, and of the influence of the latter in heaven, is whimsically managed by several of the Catholic writers. Robert D'Arbrissel died in 1117, and was buried in his own abbey.—*Bayle.*

ARBUTHNOT (ALEXANDER) a Scottish divine, the son of the baron of Arbuthnot, was born in the year 1538. He was a zealous promoter of the Reformation, and was much employed by the church of Scotland in its tedious disputes with the regency during the minority of James VI. The part taken by Arbuthnot offended James, who took further offence at his editing the publication of Buchanan's History of Scotland; and by an oppressive act of arbitrary power he was confined to his college, a treatment which is supposed to have hastened his death in 1583. His only existing work is an elegant Latin treatise entitled "Orationes de origine et dignitate Juris." Edin. 4to, 1572.—*Biog. Brit. Spottiswoode.*

ARBUTHNOT (DR JOHN) a celebrated physician in the reign of queen Anne, and one of the most conspicuous of the brilliant constellation of wits by which that reign is so honourably distinguished. He was the son of an episcopal clergyman in Scotland, and was born soon after the Restoration, at Arbuthnot, near Montrose. He went through a course of academical studies at Aberdeen, where he also

took the degree of doctor of physic. On repairing to London, with a view to the acquirement of independence, he first occupied himself in teaching the mathematics, in which science he was a great proficient. He soon became known to the learned world by his "Examination of Dr Woodward's Account of the Deluge;" and his reputation was still further increased by an able treatise "On the Advantage of Mathematical Learning." Another curious and instructive dissertation, "On the Regularity of the Births of the two Sexes," communicated to the Royal Society, led to his election into that body in 1704. During this time he was also rising in his profession, and in consequence of a casual attendance on prince George of Denmark, in which his services proved beneficial, was first appointed physician extraordinary, and afterwards in ordinary to the Queen. It was about this time that he became acquainted with Swift, Pope, and Gay, with whom he continued in habits of mutual kindness, friendship, and esteem, for the remainder of his life. In 1714, he engaged with Pope and Swift in the extensive scheme of a satire on the abuses of learning in every branch. This plan was never completed; but the "Memoirs of Martinus Scriblerus," published in Pope's works, is a part of it; and of that the first book is deemed the production of Dr Arbuthnot. The death of queen Anne, which was fatal at once both to his personal and political views, of course removed him from St James's, and thereby rendered a more assiduous general pursuit of his profession necessary. He did not however altogether neglect his literary efforts, although his publications were less frequent. His principal learned work, entitled "Tables of Ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures, explained and exemplified," 4to, appeared in 1727; and two professional treatises—"On the Nature and Choice of Aliments," 1732, and "On the Effects of Air on Human Bodies," 1733, close the list of his serious performances. The productions springing out of that fine feeling of humour which he so largely possessed, are for the greater part so intimately blended with those of his confederates, it is not easy to distinguish them; but the celebrated "History of John Bull," which is attributed to him alone, places him high in the ranks of wit. "A Treatise concerning the Altercation or Scolding of the Ancients," and "The Art of Political Lying," with a few more in the same spirit, are also among his acknowledged pieces. The greater part of two posthumous volumes, published as "The Miscellaneous Works of Dr Arbuthnot," are now known not to be his. The satire of Dr Arbuthnot is pleasant and good humoured, but sometimes strongly tinged with the spirit of party, although seldom embittered with rancour or gall. If author, as asserted, of the "Memorandum of the Six Days preceding the Death of a late Right Reverend," (bishop Burnet) this praise must however, in that instance at least, be qualified. Possibly a writer who embraces party sentiments very strongly, cannot on all occasions treat an oppo-

nent with due candour; nor was the school of Pope and Swift very forbearing in these points. The well-known epitaph on colonel Chartres is a more defensible piece of severity, for nothing could be too bitter upon the infamous subject of it. Dr Arbuthnot failed in verse, and, after an attempt or two, wisely abstained from it. No man was more beloved by his associates: Pope dedicated to him his "Prologue to the Satires," and Swift affectionately adverts to him in more than one of his poems. In alluding to the plan of the satire, of which Martinus Scriblerus is a specimen, bishop Warburton regards its non-completion as a great misfortune to literature; while Dr Johnson deems it a failure in consequence of its wasting ridicule upon follies already exploded. The part executed may appear to countenance the last opinion; but it is to be recollected that it amounts to little beyond a commencement. Sterne possibly borrowed the idea of his Walter Shandy from Cornelius Scriblerus, doubtless the conception of Arbuthnot, the most learned of the associates. For some time before his death, Dr Arbuthnot was afflicted with an incurable dropsy, and prepared for the expected event in a manner altogether becoming his virtuous and respectable character; his latest letters exhibiting his habitual piety and disdain of vice and meanness, with pathetic earnestness. He died at his house in London, in February 1734-5, leaving behind him a son, who was one of the executors of Pope, and two daughters.—*Biog. Brit.*

ARCESILAUS, a Greek philosopher, was born at Pitane in Æolia, B.C. 316. After the death of Crates, he took charge of the academy, and introduced innovations which led to a new school, distinguished by the name of the second or middle academy. It was sceptical in a very high degree, and particularly opposed to that of the Stoics. The gross intemperance of Arcesilaus was very incompatible with the philosophical character; but he was at the same time magnanimous even in his enmities, and exceedingly liberal and humane. The Athenians honoured him with a magnificent funeral. More than one of the Christian fathers have vehemently assailed his doctrines.—*Brucker. Bayle.*

ARCHELAUS, a Greek philosopher, and a disciple of Anaxagoras, whom he succeeded at Lampsacus, but, subsequently removed to Athens, and became the master of Socrates. Like his predecessors, he chiefly applied his attention to physical questions on the origin and nature of things, and of course was equally visionary. In morals he taught, that all actions were indifferent until human institution made them good or evil; an opinion which soon yielded to the wiser doctrines of his disciple Socrates.—*Diog. Laërt. Brucker. Bayle.*

ARCHILOCHUS, a Greek poet, a native of the isle of Paros, who flourished about the 29th Olympiad. The invention of the iambic metre is attributed to him; and so caustic was the tone of his satires, that Lycambes, who had incurred the poet's indignation by breaking a promise to give him the hand of his daughter

In marriage, hanged himself on becoming the object of his attack. So virulent indeed were his verses, that they were at length formally prohibited by the Spartan government. None of them have descended to posterity.—*Vossius. Sarii Onomasticon.*

ARCHIMEDES, the most celebrated mathematician among the ancients, lived about 250 years before Christ, and was a native of Syracuse in Sicily, and related to Hiero, the king of it. Under what masters he studied, or how much of his extraordinary knowledge he acquired from his predecessors, is not known. That he travelled into Egypt, appears certain; but it is probable that, in his scientific acquaintance with that country, he communicated more than he received, and that he owes the great name which he has transmitted to posterity to his own vigorous and inventive intellect. He was equally skilled in the sciences of astronomy, geometry, mechanics, hydrostatics, and optics, in all of which he excelled, to the production of many extraordinary inventions. His ingenuity in solving problems had in Cicero's days become proverbial; and his singular ingenuity in the invention and construction of warlike engines is much dwelt upon by Livy. His knowledge of the doctrine of specific gravities is proved by the well-known story of his discovery of the mixture of silver with gold in king Hiero's crown, which fraud he detected by comparing the quantity of water displaced by equal weights of gold and silver. The thought occurred to him while in the bath, on observing that he displaced a bulk of water equal to his own body; when, at once perceiving a train of consequences, he ran naked out of the bath into the street, exclaiming *Εἰρήκα*, I have found it! To show Hiero the wonderful effect of mechanic power, he is said, by the help of ropes and pulleys, to have drawn towards him, with perfect ease, a galley which lay on the shore manned and loaded. His grandest efforts of mechanic skill were however displayed during the siege of Syracuse by Marcellus, when he contrived engines of annoyance of the most stupendous nature, and among other applications of science, is said to have fired the Roman fleet by means of reflecting mirrors; of which story, long treated as a fable, Buffon has proved the credibility. Eminent as this great mathematician was for his knowledge of mechanics, he was still more so for the rare talent which he possessed of investigating abstract truths, and inventing conclusive demonstrations in the higher branches of pure geometry. According to Plutarch, intellectual speculations of this nature most delighted him; and on his discovery of the ratio between the sphere and the containing cylinder, he requested his friends to place a sphere containing a cylinder on his tomb, with an inscription expressing the proportion between them; a desire that afterwards led to its discovery by Cicero. It is painful to relate, that when Syracuse was taken by storm, to the great regret of Marcellus, who had given orders to spare him, he was killed by a brutal Roman soldier, while in the act of drawing a geome-

trical figure on the sand, so wholly absorbed as to be altogether unconscious of the confusion around him. The Roman general took upon himself the charge of his funeral, and protected and honoured his relations. The discovery of his tomb in Sicily by Cicero, 140 years after, was a striking incident; and on reading the fact, as related by the latter, the fate of both these illustrious ancients will excite many affecting associations. Several valuable remains of this celebrated mathematician are preserved. In abstract geometry there are two books "On the Sphere and the Cylinder;" a treatise "On the Dimensions of the Circle;" two books "On Obtuse Conoids and Spheroids;" a book "On Spiral Lines;" and another "On the Quadrature of the Parabola." Besides these geometrical works, he wrote a treatise entitled "Arenarius," in which he demonstrates, that the sands of the earth might be numbered by a method somewhat similar to that of logarithms. In mechanics he has left a treatise "On Equi-ponderants or Centres of Gravity;" and in hydrostatics, a treatise "On Bodies floating in Fluids." Other works of Archimedes are mentioned by ancient writers, which are now lost. Of those that remain various editions have appeared, the best of which issued in 1792 from the Clarendon Press in Oxford, with a new Latin translation, a preface, notes by Torelli of Verona, purchased of his executor Albertini, and with various readings. An English translation of the "Arenarius," has been furnished by G. Anderson.—*Hutton's Math. Dict. Aikin's G. Dict. Sarii Onomasticon.*

ARCHINTO, the name of a noble family in the Milanese, which boasted several distinguished members during the 16th and 17th centuries. OTTAVIO ARCHINTO, born about the close of the 16th century, published memoirs of the family under the title "Epilogati raconti della antichita e nobilita della famiglia Archinti," printed in folio in 1648, and an account of the antiquities preserved in the family collection, also in folio. He was long in the service of Spain. CHARLES, another eminent scion of the same race, was born in 1669. On his return from his travels in 1700, he enriched his native city by the foundation of an academy for the cultivation of the arts and sciences, endowing it with an excellent library and extensive mathematical apparatus. He was also principally instrumental in the organization of the Palatine Society. Philip IV of Spain, who held him in great esteem, created him a grandee, and conferred on him the order of the Golden Fleece. A posthumous work of his, treating of his favourite studies, and entitled "Tabulae precipua artium et scientiarum capita digesta per ordinem," &c. was printed at Venice.—*Biog. Universelle.*

ARCHON (LEWIS) a native of Riom in Auvergne, born in 1645, died 1717. His history of the Royal Chapel of France, printed in 1711 at Paris in two vols. 4to, evinces much learning and antiquarian research. He was an ecclesiastic, and abbot of St Gilbert Neuffontaines in Clermont.—*Dict. Hist.*

ARCHYTAS of Tarentum, a soldier, and a philosopher of the Pythagorean school, eminent alike for his valour and wisdom. He was repeatedly chosen general of the Tarentines, and was Plato's instructor in geometry. He was one of the first who applied the theory of mathematics to practical purposes; and many marvellous stories are related of his skill in mechanics, such as his constructing a wooden pigeon which could fly, &c. He flourished about 400 years before the birth of Christ, and is said to have been shipwrecked in the Adriatic, and thrown upon the Apulian coast. A treatise on the Universe, ascribed to him, has been twice printed, at Leipsic, 1564, and at Venice, 1571, both in 4to.—*Vossius de Mathem.*

ARCO (PHILIP AUGUSTUS CHEVALIER N') supposed to be the natural son of the count de Thoulouse, was born at Paris. He is the author of—1. "Loisirs," 1755, 8vo; 2. "Le Temple de Silence;" 3. "Lettres d'Osman," 3 vols. 12mo; 4. "General History of Wars," 2 vols. 4to; 5. "History of Commerce and Navigation." He died in 1779.—*Biog. Universelle.*

ARDEN (EDWARD) a Roman Catholic gentleman of an ancient family in Warwickshire, executed for treason in the reign of queen Elizabeth. This unfortunate person is now generally supposed to have fallen a victim to the vengeance and implacable malice of that unworthy favourite of Elizabeth, the insolent and oppressive earl of Leicester. His marriage into the family of the Throckmortons, so inimical to the succession of that queen, doubtless afforded facility to the machinations of the iniquitous enemy who, irritated by his independent spirit in a county which he affected to entirely sway, took advantage of a suspicious and unhappy circumstance to effect his destruction. Mr Arden had married one of his daughters to a young man of ancient family, of the name of Somerville, who is thought to have been a little insane. This unfortunate individual was seduced by a wretched popish priest, in the family of his father-in-law, to undertake the assassination of Elizabeth; but such was his madness that, in his way to London, he drew his sword and wounded several Protestants. Arrested for this outrage, his wife showed her father a treasonable letter from the priest; Hall, which he threw into the fire; and it is only the hearsay of the existence of this letter which produced his destruction. Somerville, Hall, Mrs Somerville, Elizabeth Somerville, a sister, and Mr and Mrs Arden, were all within a few days committed to the Tower for high treason. Hall and Mr Arden were racked; and some sort of disclosure having been produced by these execrable means, Mr and Mrs Arden, Somerville, and Hall, were tried and convicted of high treason. Somerville and Arden being removed to Newgate the night previous to execution, the former destroyed himself, as was given out; but the public thought very differently of the matter. The next day, Dec. 20, 1583, Arden was executed in Smithfield, protesting his innocence, and meeting death with the same high spirit which he had shown during the whole of his life. Hall, the

priest, was pardoned; and Leicester wished Sir Christopher Hatton to send him out of the country; which that statesman refusing to do, the practices of the earl, in making use of this wretched tool to effect the destruction of a personal enemy, began to be generally suspected. Mrs Arden was pardoned; but the queen gave the estates which fell to her by her husband's attainder, to Darcy, a creature of Leicester's. It is pleasant to be able to add, that the son and heir of the ill-fated pair being bred a lawyer, and turning out an influential and able person, subsequently recovered the greater part of these estates by course of law. Hollingshed, Stowe, and other chroniclers speak of Arden as a convicted traitor; but Camden was too honourable to conceal his opinion. Lord Burleigh is not held to be blameless in this affair, as he admits that Somerville was mad; while Camden, who avowedly thought Arden innocent, wrote under his patronage. There is but too much reason indeed to believe, that the high spirit and known opinions of the victim formed the chief grounds of the license in this instance afforded to the base devices of his arrogant enemy.—*Biog. Brit.*

ARDERN (JOHN) an eminent surgeon of the 14th century, said to have mainly contributed to the revival of surgery in this country. He practised at Newark, and besides a manuscript treatise, "De Re Herbaria, Physica, et Chirurgica," is the author of a work on Fistulae, 1588.—*Pulteney's Sketches of Botany.*

ARDERNE (JAMES) dean of Chester, of which palatinate he was a native. He was the author of a learned work entitled, "Conjectura circa *επινομιην* Clementis Romani," and "Directions concerning Sermons." His death took place in 1691.—*Athen. Oxon.*

ARETÆUS, an ancient physician of great eminence. Several editions of his works, which are much valued, have been published, especially one in folio, edited by Wigan at Oxford in 1723, and another by the celebrated Boerhaave in 1731 at Leyden. There is a translation of them by Moffat in 8vo, 1776. He was a Greek by birth, and lived under Vespasian.—*Vossius. Friend.*

ARETINO (GUIDO or GUIDONE) a Benedictine, born at the town whence he took his name. He is said to have first reduced the science of music to a fixed system, and to have been the inventor of the monosyllables of the Solfeggio, ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la, drawn from the words of a line in a Latin hymn. It is far from improbable, that Aretino was merely the restorer of the true principle of the ancient Greek music, with which, in the course of his studies, he became acquainted through sources which have escaped modern research. It is unnecessary to add that the monosyllable *si*, whence the modern scales of the two modes, major and minor, is a later invention.—*Burney's Hist. of Mus.*

ARETINO (LEONARD) a learned Italian historian, born at Arezzo in Tuscany in 1370. At the period of the revival of learning, he was a very distinguished scholar, and being chosen secretary to the republic of Florence, amassed

a large fortune. He died in that capital, highly respected, in the year 1443. He translated Aristotle's Ethics and Politics, and Plutarch's Lives, into elegant Latin. His original works, also in Latin, are—1. "A History of Ancient Greece," Venice, 1543; 2. "An Attempt to supply the Defect of the Second Decad of Livy," 4to, Augsburg, 1537; 3. "A History of the Transactions of his own Times in Italy," 4to, Lyons, 1539; 4. History of Florence," folio, 1476; 5. "On Studies and Letters," 1642; 6. "Epistles," republished in 1741, 8vo, with his life by Melius. The latter publication is deemed of considerable historical value.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ARETINO (PETER) surnamed the Scourge of Princes, born in 1492, was the natural son of a gentleman of Arezzo in Tuscany. His education was neglected, and he was unacquainted with the learned languages; yet few literary characters have excited more notice during their lives. It is no honour to his contemporaries, that this celebrity was chiefly acquired by virulent satire and scandalous indecency. He began, after the manner of Italian wits, with attacks on the clergy, and proceeded to princes and sovereigns, whom he held in such awe, that most of the European potentates, including the emperor Charles V and Francis I, were among his tributaries. When the former returned from his ill-planned expedition into Africa, he sent Aretino a golden chain: "A trifling gift," exclaimed the satirist, "considering the greatness of the folly." As was natural, his success made him vain and insolent in the extreme; and he even went so far as to issue a medal bearing on one side his head, with an inscription, "The divine Aretino," and on the other his figure, seated on a throne, receiving the envoys of princes. Like most of the wretched tribe who praise and censure for money, he was best corrected with a cudgel; a secret discovered by some of the petty princes of his own country, who kept him in greater awe than foreigners. He wrote in a variety of ways, prose and verse, letters, discourses, dialogues, sonnets, cantos, and comedies; in which extravagant conceits, coarse gibes, with a mixture of ingenious turns and forcible expressions, compose the substance of works now sunk into merited oblivion. His name has been rendered particularly infamous by the letters and sonnets accompanying the celebrated "Postures," engraved by Marc Antonio of Bologna, from designs by Julio Romano. Strange to say, while engaged in these licentious productions, he was also writing the lives of St Thomas Aquinas, and of St Catherine of Sienna, and composing penitential hymns and other pieces of devotion. Aretino died at Venice in 1556. In an epitaph written for him by an Italian wit, it is observed, "that he satirized every one except God, whom he spared only because he did not know him."—*Moreri. Bayle. Tiraboschi.*

ARETIUS (BENEDICT) an ecclesiastic of Berne in Switzerland, eminent as a botanist and theologian. In the former science he published an account of Alpine plants, which

is highly spoken of. In divinity, on which he gave lectures at Marburg, his works are—"A Commentary on the New Testament," and "Examen Theologicum," in folio. He also wrote the life of Gentilis, and died in 1574.—*Haller.*

ARGELLATI (PHILIP) a printer of Bologna, of which city he at length became a magistrate, born in 1685, died 1755. His first undertaking of any note was the quarto edition of Bedori's poems, printed in 1715; after which, settling at Milan, he superintended the publication of the "Scriptores Italicarum rerum," by Muratori, under the auspices of the emperor Charles VI, who granted him a pension, and made him one of his secretaries. His editions are in general valuable, especially his "Sigonius," 6 vols. folio.—*Biog. Univ.*

ARGELLATI (FRANCIS) son of the preceding, died the year before his father. He was an able mathematician and a good scholar, and took the degree of doctor of law. He is principally known by his "Decamerone," a work in imitation of that by Boccaccio, which he published at Bologna in 1751.—*Ibid.*

ARGENS (JOHN BAPTIST DE BOYER, Marquis of) a French miscellaneous writer, was son to the solicitor-general of the parliament of Aix, and born in that city in 1704. Against the wishes of his father, he chose the profession of arms, and passed his youth much in the inconsiderate manner of the young French military noblesse of that day. Returning to his family, his father obliged him to enter the bar; but, rapidly disgusted, he quitted it, and returned to the military service, for which he finally became disabled by a fall from his horse. For some time afterwards he lived in Holland on his literary efforts; but, being invited to Prussia by Frederick, was appointed one of his chamberlains. He resided at the court of Berlin for about twenty-five years, during which time he married, and supported the character of a good husband, friend, and master. He was much distinguished among the literati that surrounded Frederic, whom he particularly pleased by the originality and vivacity of his conversation, although occasionally liable to a great depression of spirits. He at last returned to his native city, where he lived in philosophical retirement until 1771, when he unexpectedly died, while on a visit to his sister, the baroness de la Garde, near Toulon. As a writer, the marquis d'Argens sought to establish himself on the model of Bayle, but fell far short of that eminent writer in erudition and profundity. In other respects he is to be ranked among that free and vivacious class of speculators in religion and morals, with whom the continent abounded for nearly the whole of the last century. D'Argens particularly shared in the tendencies of the French division of this class, both in respect to freedom in the articles of morals, and in a disposition to attack fanaticism and priestcraft, with too little reference to general religion, or to due discrimination. His writing display learning and reflection. His acquaintance with languages was extensive and he

possessed no inconsiderable knowledge of anatomy and painting. His various productions, collected under the title of "The Works of the Marquis d'Argens," are in 24 vols. 12mo. These chiefly comprise his "Jewish Letters;" "Chinese Letters;" "Cabalistic Letters;" and "The Philosophy of Good Sense." A number of indifferent romances, and among the rest his own "Memoirs," composed not altogether in the best taste, are separate publications; as are likewise some translations from the Greek of Ocellus Lucanus and Timæus Locrensis, with "The Discourse of the emperor Julian on Christianity," which versions are not deemed altogether accurate. He also wrote "Secret Memoirs of the Republic of Letters," the great attraction of which consists in the word "secret." His Jewish and Chinese Letters have proved the most popular of his labours.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ARGENSOLA (LUPERCIO or LOBERGO, and BARTHOLEMEW D') two brothers, natives of Balbastro in the kingdom of Arragon, the one a poet, the other an historian. The former, born in 1565, is the author of three tragedies; he died in 1613 at Naples. The latter wrote a history of the conquest of the Molucca Islands, and "Annals of the Kingdom of Arragon." He was a monk, and died in 1631 at Saragossa, surviving his brother eighteen years. After his decease, some minor poetical works of both the brothers were collected and printed in one quarto volume at Saragossa in 1634.—*Biog. Universelle.*

ARGENSON (MARC RENE LE VOYER DE PAULMY Marquis d') a distinguished statesman of the reign of Louis XIV, was born in 1652 at Venice, while his father was then ambassador from France. He was brought up to the law, and admitted a counsellor of parliament in 1669. After passing through various offices, he was created, in 1697, lieutenant-general of the police of Paris; and it was his conduct in this office which procured his equivocal celebrity. By a system of regulated espionage, he managed the vast and intricate system of the police of the French capital, so as to render it the admiration of the very showy period in which he acted. This may be some praise to him, as an agent of despotism; but he was no minister for a country of positive or even of comparative freedom. Sheltered by royal authority, he often set aside both the forms and substance of law, to the great displeasure of the parliament of Paris; and to crown his accomplishments as a minister, he introduced the use of lettres de cachet into the French police, the subsequent abuse of which infamous expedient did much to increase the indignation which led to the Revolution. That in the exercise of so much appalling power he occasionally exhibited consideration and humanity, may be conceded; but his chief object at all times was his own interest, which he sought, in the declining years of Louis, by paying his court to the Jesuits, and becoming a willing instrument in their wretched persecutions. It is no great compliment to his sagacity, that he favoured the scheme of the pro-

jector Law, and was in consequence made by the Regent president of finance, and keeper of the seals when taken from D'Aguesseau. He soon however lost both these appointments, and retired under some discredit, in 1721, to a monastery, where he died. He was more a man of business than a statesman; and it was rather to his taste for letters and political consequence, that he owed his seat in the French Academy, than to his general acquirements. He however raised his family to consequence, and left two sons, each of whom occupied high posts under the French government.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ARGENTRE (CHARLES DUPLESSIS D') bishop of Tulle in France, a prelate of the last century, in high estimation for his talents and learning. He is principally known as the compiler of a polemical work entitled "Collectio judiciorum de novis erroribus," in 3 folio volumes. He was king's almoner, and died in 1740.—*Biog. Univ.*

ARGENVILLE (ANTOINE JOSEPH DESALLIER D') a native of Paris, in which city his father was a bookseller. He was one of the members of the French Academy engaged in the compilation of the "Encyclopédie," and a corresponding associate of most of the European literary societies. His other works are—a Treatise on Gardening, 1747, 4to; a Catalogue of French Fossils; and "The Lives of eminent Painters," 1755, 3 vols. 4to. His death took place in the year 1766.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ARGOLI (ANDREW) a mathematician, born at Taghacozzo in the Neapolitan territory in 1579. In his sixty-sixth year he obtained a professor's chair in mathematics at the university of Padua, and received the honour of knighthood. His works are "Ephemerides" and "De Diebus criticis," 1652, 4to. He died in 1653, leaving behind him a son (JOHN) a law professor at Bologna, who survived his father not more than seven or eight years. He published several works, especially one entitled "Endymion."—*Moreri.*

ARGONNE (NOEL, called DOM. BONAVENTURE D') a Carthusian monk, was born at Paris in 1640. In his religious retirement at Gaillon, near Rouen, he kept up an active literary correspondence with many distinguished persons, whose friendship he had acquired by his talents and learning. The work by which he is best known, is published under the name of Vigneul de Marville, and entitled "Melanges d'Histoire et de Littérature." It is a curious and interesting collection of anecdotes, and of poignant and satiric remarks, exhibiting some occasional partiality and incorrectness, but much esteemed by Bayle, who first made known the real name of the author. Dr Warton also pronounced these miscellanies superior in learning to the Menagiana and other kindred works. They were reprinted in 1725, 3 vols. 12mo; the last of which volumes contains some additions by the Abbé Banier. Besides the foregoing publication, he is also author of "Traité de la Lecture des Peres de l'Eglise," 1697, 12mo; and "L'Education Maximes et Re-

ÆLIAS," 1691, 12mo.—*Biog. Universelle. Mœveri.*

ARGYROPYLUS (JOHN) one of the first of the learned persons who sought an asylum in Italy, some time before the taking of Constantinople by Mahomet II in 1454. Under the patronage of the Medici, he materially contributed, by his lectures at Florence, to the revival of Greek learning: he also passed some time in France and at Rome. His personal character appears to have been intemperate and unamiable, although possessed of considerable strength of mind and fortitude. His translations of Aristotle, which are to be found in the more ancient editions of that philosopher, are deemed valuable; and he is also author of "A Commentary on Aristotle's Ethics," Paris, 1541. He died in his seventieth year, of eating a melon.—*Bayle. Fabricius.*

ARI FRODE, a native of Iceland, who lived in the eleventh century. He was one of the most learned men of his age, and the earliest northern historian. All his works are lost, except the *Schedæ* and *Landnamabok*, the latter of which has been continued by other writers.—*Henderson's Iceland.*

ARIOSTI (ARTILIO) a Bolognese composer of eminence. He is said to have given lessons to Handel in his childhood, in conjunction with whom and with the celebrated Bononcini, he afterwards produced the opera of *Muzio Scævola*; Ariosti setting the first act, Bononcini the second, and Handel the third. He likewise composed several other operas in England about the year 1721, at which time the Royal Academy of Music was established; and is said to have introduced into this country for the first time the instrument called the viol d'amour, on which he performed a new symphony at the sixth representation of Handel's *Amadis* on the 12th July, 1716, soon after his arrival in this country. He then went abroad, but again returned in 1720, and composed several operas. He once more left England, after publishing a book of cantatas by subscription; and the place and date of his death are unknown.—*Burney's Hist. of Mus.*

ARIOSTO (LUDOVICO) one of the most celebrated poets of Italy, was born in 1474 at Reggio in Lombardy, of a noble family allied to the dukes of Ferrara. He received an excellent education; and his imagination being excited by a greedy perusal of the Provençal and Spanish romances, his attachment to poetry was early and spontaneous, much against the inclinations of his father, who anxiously wished him to study the law, but who at length, after a long exercise of his influence to no purpose, allowed him to follow his own course. His conversation gave great pleasure to the duke of Ferrara, who invited him to court, and he became a still greater favourite with the cardinal Hippolito d'Este, his brother, in whose service he remained for fifteen years. Being thoroughly versed in the Latin tongue, cardinal Bembo wished him to compose in that language only, which advice, with a judicious anticipation of a more open road to fame, he declined to follow. Although employed by

the house of Este in several critical missions, and even intrusted with the government of an unruly province in the Apennines, and other public business, his reward was by no means lavish. His more immediate patron the cardinal, in particular, exacted a most harassing degree of attention, and is said to have been so ungenerous as to deprive him of a small pension, because, owing to his indifferant health, he declined to accompany him to Hungary. Neither did pope Leo X, although he countenanced him both before and after his advancement to the papacy, treat him with his usual munificence. Upon the whole however, for a man of his studious and contemplative temper, the life of Ariosto was not unfortunate. On his return from his government, he was enabled by the duke of Ferrara to purchase land, and build a small but convenient house, in which, after he had settled certain vexatious family disputes and lawsuits, he lived with philosophic simplicity for the remainder of his days, and completed those works, begun in the midst of active pursuits, which have rendered his name immortal. The character of Ariosto, taken altogether, was peculiarly amiable, mild, benevolent, and humane; he was extremely sensible to all the charities of social life, and his affection and respect for his mother in her old age was most exemplary. It is thought that he was secretly married, in the latter part of his life, to a widow named *Alessandra*; but the anomalous state of society in Italy which confined the views of almost all literary men to church preferment, prevented him from open wedlock. He was however engaged in more than one passionate attachment; but his gallantry was secret, chivalric, and in general accordance with the character of the poet and the man. To the house of Este he was a zealous friend and faithful retainer; and although his eulogy is occasionally too exalted for veracity, much allowance is due to the custom and style of the times. Few poets have enjoyed more of their fame during their lives: soon after its publication, the *Orlando Furioso* became so popular, that it was sung and repeated even by the lowest classes. It is said indeed, that having wandered in a studious mood from the fortress in the Apennines in which he resided as governor, he was surprised by a body of freebooters who, when informed that their prisoner was the author of *Orlando*, immediately reconducted him to the castle, and informed him that they respected the governor for the sake of the poet. The health of Ariosto, which was always delicate, altogether declined as he approached old age, on the verge of which he died with great tranquillity, in his fifty-ninth year. The works of this great poet, one of the modern classics of Europe, consist of satires, comedies, sonnets, songs, small pieces of poetry, and his grand heroic poem of "*Orlando Furioso*." While all the works of Ariosto are much valued, and especially his satires, the great comparative pretensions of the *Orlando* engross the chief attention of modern readers. It was first published at Ferrara, in forty cantos, in 1516, not being

completed in forty-six cantos until 1532. It is scarcely necessary to add, that it is a tissue of chivalric adventures in love and arms, with all the wild accompaniments of enchantment, transformation, supernatural events, and sometimes of even moral and religious allegory. So various and versatile is the genius of the poet, that he steps from tragic to comic scenery and character, from pathos to burlesque, and from the serious and heroic to the most airy and vivacious adventures, with inimitable ease, grace, and sportiveness. So slight however is the connexion, that the various narratives rather form a collection of stories than an epic poem; but while inexhaustible invention, boundless facility, and poetical beauties of the most different kinds, can charm, the "Orlando Furioso" must ever maintain a lofty rank among the productions of human genius. It is not altogether free from the licentiousness of the age, and has some strokes of satire upon subjects in his own days deemed sacred; but modern readers will not be materially shocked at his discovery of the document containing the grant of Rome by Constantine to pope Sylvester in the moon, or with similar palpable hits at priestly frauds and forgeries. Ariosto was about thirty years of age when he commenced his great work, to which he was led by the Orlando innamorato of Boiardo. He had first designed a poem in praise of the house of Este in terza rima, after the model of Dante, but finally adopted the subject of Orlando and the ottava rima. In person Ariosto, as appears from an admirable picture by Titian, was rather above the middle size; with a countenance grave and contemplative; his head partly bald; his hair dark and curling; his forehead high; his eyes black and sparkling; his nose large and aquiline; and his complexion inclining to the olive. It has been said, that he was crowned poet with laurel at Mantua by Charles V, which is however doubtful, although that emperor granted him some exclusive privileges, and other marks of his esteem. The best editions of Ariosto are those of Venice, 1584, folio, and of Molini, 1772, 2 vols. 4to. He has been translated into English with no great felicity by Sir John Harrington and Mr Hoole, but from the great attention recently paid to Italian literature, specimens and notices of other versions have been recently (1825) rendered probable; while one by Mr Stewart Rose has been formally announced. Ariosto left two natural sons.—*Roscoe's Leo X. Saxii Onomasticon. Biog. Universelle.*

ARIOSTO (GABRIEL) brother of the above, was a good Latin poet. His poems were published at Ferrara, in 1582. His son Horace wrote an heroic poem in Italian called "Alphæus," and was also author of some comedies, and of a defence of the Orlando of his great relative against the criticisms of Pellegrino.—*Biog. Univ.*

ARISI (FRANCIS) an eminent advocate of Cremona, born in 1657, author of several works, among which the principal are—a List of the most celebrated musicians of the seven-

teenth century, printed in 1706; "Ia Tirannide Soggiogata," an oratorio, in 4to; "Senatorum Mediolanensium," folio; "Cremona Literata," in 3 folio volumes; and "Rime per le sacre stimate del Santo Patriarca Fraucesco," 4to. He died in 1743.—*Biog. Univ.*

ARISTÆNETUS, a Greek Pagan writer of the fourth century. He was the friend of the rhetorician Libanius, who speaks of him in his orations; and he is also alluded to in respectful terms by Ammianus Marcellinus. He is only known to modern readers by two books of amatory epistles, written with elegance and tenderness, and adorned with quotations from Plato, Lucian, and others. These letters, which assimilate ancient with modern gallantry more than might be imagined, have been partly translated in the works of Tom Brown; and Messrs Halded and Sheridan gave a version of the first book in 1771. Of the original, the first edition was that of Mercer, Paris, 8vo, 1595, which was reprinted in 1600 and 1610.—*Fabricius. Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

ARISTARCHUS, a learned critic and grammarian, a Samothracian by birth, who flourished about 160 years before the Christian era. The severity of his remarks is alluded to by Horace and Cicero, and his name has since become proverbial as a rigid censor. He revised Homer's poems; and having settled at Alexandria, Ptolemy Philometor committed to his care the education of his son. He died in the island of Cyprus at the age of seventy-two, it is said by voluntary starvation.—*Bayle.*

ARISTARCHUS, the Samian, a Greek philosopher, the era of whose existence is not sufficiently ascertained: he is however supposed by some to have lived in the early part of the fourth century which preceded the birth of Christ, and is said to be the first who discovered the rotatory motion of the globe upon its own centre. There is a work of his yet extant on the magnitude and distance of the sun and moon, of which a translation into the Latin language was published by F. Commandine in 1572, with Pappus' annotations. An edition of the same work in Greek and Latin has since been published by Dr Wallis in 1688. He is also spoken of as the inventor of a dial, to which Vitruvius alludes.—*Hutton's Math. Dict.*

ARISTEAS, the name of a Jew, who is said to have taken a prominent part in the Greek translation of the Bible which goes under the name of the Septuagint. He lived in the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus, under whom he served. A history of the translation alluded to, yet extant, is ascribed to him, but on questionable grounds. In 1692, this work was printed at Oxford in 8vo, and reprinted in 1705, in folio, by Dr Hody, who has annexed a confutation of its authenticity.—*Fabricius G. Dict.*

ARISTIDES, a virtuous and patriotic Athenian, from his rigid integrity surnamed "the Just," was the son of Lysimachus, a man of middle rank in that republic. From his youth he exhibited a steady and determined character, and early began to meditate on subjects

or government. Led into an admiration of the laws of Lycurgus, he attached himself rather to the oligarchical than to the popular party of his countrymen, but always evinced the strictest political integrity. Themistocles, on the other hand, headed the more democratic party; and hence these great men were in constant opposition to each other. Aristides perceiving what it has so often been found difficult to avoid in party conflicts, that he was occasionally called upon to oppose the measures of his opponent when even salutary, one day exclaimed, that the Athenians would never prosper until both he and Themistocles were consigned to the *Barathrum* (the dungeon for condemned criminals). His integrity in the administration of the office of public treasurer, by leading to the detection of peculation on the part of Themistocles and his partisans, excited a party spirit against him, which would have ended in a prosecution, but for the interposition of the *Areopagus*; and by a happy stratagem he subsequently contrived to expose the real cause of the enmity against him. At the battle of Marathon, Aristides was second in command to Miltiades, and highly distinguished himself by his valour and integrity. The following year he was archon or chief magistrate; soon after which, Themistocles contrived to alarm the people with his growing influence, and succeeded in obtaining his banishment by the *ostracism*, that singular expedient in Athenian policy to get temporarily rid of an eminent citizen, whose popularity might be deemed dangerous. On this occasion a very characteristic incident occurred. A rustic citizen, unable to write, who came up to vote against him, not being acquainted with his person, asked Aristides himself to write his name on the shell which was to signify a concurrence in the sentence. "Did Aristides ever injure you?" said the patriot. "I do not so much as even know him," returned the man, "but I am tired with hearing him every where called the *Just*." Aristides wrote his name, and returned the shell in silence to the voter. From this banishment he was recalled on the invasion of Xerxes, when he honourably 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 the latter at the battle of Salamis. He was also of the greatest service, before the battle of Plataea, in preserving concord among the confederates; and after that conflict, in which he behaved with the greatest valour and conduct, he terminated a dangerous quarrel concerning the honour of the day, by giving the palm to the Plataeans, and inducing the Lacedaemonians to do the same. The war with Persia continuing, a signal proof of the high character of Aristides throughout Greece for integrity and justice was given, by the unanimous nomination of him to lay a proportionate assessment on all the states for the support of the general war. When Themistocles fell under the displeasure of the ruling party, Aristides refused to concur in sentencing him to a capital punishment; and on his ban-

ishment, instead of triumphing over a fallen enemy, ever after spoke of him with the greatest respect. After having borne the highest offices in peace and war, this virtuous politician died in great poverty. His funeral was conducted at the public expense; and death having silenced party animosity, the Athenians bestowed a pension and an estate in land on his son Lysimachus, and portioned his daughters from the public treasury. This great man died at an advanced age while on public business at Pentus, B. C. 467.—*Plutarch. Vitæ. Hist.*

ARISTIDES (*Ælius*) a native of Adrianum in Mysia, flourished in the latter part of the second century, during the reigns of Antoninus, Aurelius, and Commodus. He was an orator of great skill and ability; and his orations, which were mostly chosen subjects, having little connexion with public business, are written with laboured accuracy, and abound with fine moral sentiments. When Smyrna had been overthrown and almost destroyed by earthquake, Aristides so pathetically described the calamity to Antoninus, that that emperor immediately ordered the city to be rebuilt, for which benevolent service the inhabitants honoured their intercessor with a statue. The fine qualities of this rhetorician were sullied in a small degree by vanity, but he was a good and able man. The entire works of Aristides were published in two quarto volumes by Jebb, Oxford, 1722.—*Fabricius. Aikin's G. Dict.*

ARISTIDES, a Christian philosopher of Athens, who lived in the second century. He presented an "Apology for the Christian Faith," to the emperor Adrian, which is praised by Jerome; but nothing from the pen of this writer has reached modern times.—*Eusebius. Lardner's Credibility.*

ARISTIDES, a Theban painter, contemporary with Apelles, flourished B. C. 240. He is said to be the first who distinguished himself by exhibiting the emotions of mind, and the operation of the affections and passions. A famous picture of this kind is spoken of by Pliny, representing a mother in a captured town, mortally wounded, with an infant sucking at her breast, whom she is apprehensive will suck blood instead of milk: it became the property of Alexander the Great. Several other very famous pictures of his are also mentioned, for one of which Attalus king of Pergamus is said to have given one hundred talents. Expression seems to have been the great excellence of this ancient artist.—*Pliny Nat. Hist.—Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

ARISTIDES (*QUINTILIANUS*) an ancient Greek musician, who flourished about the year 130. He was the author of a treatise upon the music of his country in three books, which has come down to posterity, and may be found with a Latin translation in the "Antiquæ Musicæ Auctores," printed by Meibomius at Amsterdam in 4to, 1652.

ARISTIPPUS, a Grecian philosopher, founder of the Cyrenaic sect, was born at Cyrene in Africa, and flourished about 400 B. C. Attending the Olympic games when

young, he heard so much of the fame of Socrates, that he was induced to quit his native city, where he held large possessions, and take up his residence at Athens, in order to attend the school of that philosopher. At first he was a docile pupil; but his constitutional temperament, which disposed him to pleasure and enjoyment, soon led him to deem the moral system of his new master too severe, while his luxurious and effeminate manner of living equally displeased Socrates, who was thereby induced to compose the excellent lecture on Pleasure, preserved by Xenophon (*Memorabilia* lib. 11.) The expensive manner of living of Aristippus induced him to open a school of rhetoric, with a view to gain, being the first of the Socratic school who took money for teaching. His doctrine, like his practice, proving seductive, he soon acquired great emolument, and would have given part of it to Socrates; but, instructed by his *demon*, the latter declined it. The avowed partizan of pleasure, Aristippus now visited the Isle of Egina, where, meeting the celebrated courtesan Lais at the games of Neptune, he declared himself her admirer, and accompanied her to Corinth, where he lived with great voluptuousness. At the time that the court of Dionysius of Syracuse was the resort of philosophers, Aristippus appeared in the train of the tyrant, and by the ease of his manners and graceful sportiveness of his repartee, was in higher favour than most of his brethren. When he quitted Syracuse is not known; but the last incident concerning him, which deserves credit, is that he was teaching at Athens about 366 B. C. The number of jests and witticisms, good and bad, which have been assigned to Aristippus, are very great; some of them being very pointed and characteristic. Being asked why philosophers frequented the houses of the great, while the great disregarded those of the philosophers, he replied, "because the former know what they want, and the latter do not." A wealthy citizen complained, that in demanding 500 pieces for the instruction of his son, he required as much as would purchase a slave. "Purchase one with the money then," replied Aristippus, "and you will possess two." The following anecdote exhibits his amenity of manners to most advantage. In the midst of a dispute with Æschines, when both were growing warm—"Let us give over," he said, "before we make ourselves the talk of servants: we have quarrelled, it is true; but I, as your senior, have a right to make the first motion to a reconciliation." Of the school founded by Aristippus at Cyrene, very little is really known, but that it was continued in succession by his daughter Arete, Hegesias, Anaxeris, Theodorus, and Bion; and expired about a hundred years after its foundation, or probably rather merged into the more formal sect of Epicurus. The doctrine of Aristippus, according to the scanty information acquired of it, made pleasure the ultimate object of human pursuit, but palliated the licence of the theory by rendering virtuous emotions and praiseworthy actions essential to pleasure. Looking

to the practice of the founder himself, he appears to have been the Chesterfield of the ancient world; and the system of the latter, it taught in the Grecian manner, would possibly appear very similar to that of Aristippus. It is unnecessary to observe on the danger of a theory which prescribes enjoyment in lieu of forbearance, and formally dispensing with moral restraint, places a mere visionary barrier between virtue and sensuality.—*Stanley Brucker.*

ARISTO of Chios a stoic philosopher, who flourished about 260 years B. C. He dismissed from his plan of study both logic and physics; the former as useless, and the latter as above our comprehension. There was also another philosopher of the name, a native of Ceos, who filled the Aristotelean chair B. C. 230, and was the author of a book entitled "Amatory Similes," cited by Athenæus.—*Stanley.*

ARISTOGITON, a citizen of Athens, whose name is rendered famous by a conspiracy formed in conjunction with his friend Harmodius, against the tyrants Hippias and Hipparchus, the sons of Pisistratus. They succeeded in killing Hipparchus; but not being seconded by the people, Harmodius was despatched by the guards, and Aristogiton secured. Hippias, instituted a severe inquisition into the plot, and tortured Aristogiton to discover his accomplices, who naming all the best friends of the tyrant in succession, they were immediately put to death. On being asked by Hippias if there were any more? "There now remains," said Aristogiton with a smile, "only thyself, worthy of death." Hippias being expelled three years after, the Athenians, from motives of policy, paid the most unbounded honours to the two friends Harmodius and Aristogiton, placing in the forum their statues by Praxiteles, singing hymns to their praise at the Panathenæa, and decreeing that no slave should ever bear their names. These events took place B. C. 516.—*Plutarch. Thucydides.*

ARISTOMENES, a celebrated Greek hero and patriot, was the son of Nicomedes, a descendant from the royal family of Messene. Indignant at the grievous servitude in which the Messenians were held by the Spartans, he excited them to take up arms in conjunction with the Argives and Arcadians, and commenced the second Messenian war, B. C. 685. After a struggle of the most arduous nature, rendered more than commonly interesting by the heroic deeds and extraordinary personal adventures of Aristomenes, the Messenians, under the conduct of his son and another leader, passed over to Sicily, where they founded the city of Messina. He himself however remained in Greece, and was planning new exertions against the Spartans, when death freed them from their inveterate and able enemy; and the independence of his country expired with him. Such was the high character of Aristomenes, that a person at the head of the state at Rhodes, being directed by the oracle of Delphos to pay his addresses to the daughter of the most worthy of the Greeks,

espoused, by way of obedience, the daughter of Aristomenes. He died at Rhodes, while on a visit to this son-in-law, who erected for him a magnificent monument in that island.—*Diod. Sic. Pausanias.*

ARISTOPHANES, a celebrated comic poet of Athens, and most likely an Athenian by birth, although his enemies sought to represent him as a stranger. He was contemporary with Socrates, Plato, Sophocles, Euripides, and some of the greatest men in Greece; and wrote most of his comedies during the Peloponnesian war. His imagination was quick and lively, and his talent for satire and railery unrivalled. He commenced his career by an exposure on the stage of those whom he deemed the enemies of the commonwealth; and such was his wit and severity, that his attacks were formidable to the most powerful, especially as the licence of the Athenian drama then allowed him to be undisguisedly personal. So agreeable was his exercise of this freedom to the temper of the Athenians, that they led him through the city, and decreed that he should be honoured by a crown of the sacred olive tree in the citadel, the greatest honour a citizen could receive. His descriptions of the sentiments and manners of the Athenians were deemed so accurate, that when Dionysius of Syracuse desired to learn the manners and language of Athens, Plato forwarded to him the comedies of Aristophanes, as the most faithful representation of them. In the employment of his extraordinary gift of comic railery, he appears in the first instance to have been patriotic and judicious, exercising it in general against the ambitious and corrupt; but, as usual with party satirists, he was seduced into indefensible personalities, and especially into a malignant attack upon the reputation and morals of Socrates. His comedy of "The Clouds" was expressly written in derision of that philosopher, whom he endeavours not only to ridicule by his buffoonery, but to load with the most serious accusations. The Athenians had sufficient sense and feeling to be displeased with this license in the first instance; but it is nevertheless supposed to have operated in the end towards preparing the people for that unjust decree which deprived Athens of its greatest ornament in Socrates. His calumnious attacks at length induced Alcibiades to procure a law against representing any character by name in comic personation; a regulation that led to what was called the "middle comedy," in which satire was obliged to assume the decent veil of fiction. Aristophanes is said to have written fifty-four comedies, but eleven only remain, of which "The Clouds" is one. Of these "Plutus" is deemed the best; and whatever his merit in other respects, his wit frequently degenerates into scurrility, his humour into mere buffoonery, while common decency is often very grossly violated. Nor are these faults to be deemed the result of the different criterion of judgment afforded by modern manners, being often censured by the ancients themselves. Latterly however even his almost universally

decried attack upon Socrates has been palliated by certain party writers in this country, for no other reason that can be discovered than a sort of sympathy with the champions of Athenian orthodoxy, with whose administration and interests the independent exertions of Socrates, as a reformer, might be presumed to interfere. It is more in favour of Aristophanes to remark that, in ages much better qualified to judge of his merits than any modern times can be, he has been thought to unite all the peculiar elegancies of the Attic muse with an inimitable talent for wit and humour. The most eloquent of the Greek fathers, St Chrysostom, thought so highly of his style, that he always slept with his works under his pillow; and the learned Madame Dacier was scarcely less enthusiastic. The exact time of his death is not known; but it is ascertained that he survived the expulsion of the thirty tyrants by Thrasybulus. The best editions of Aristophanes are those of Kuster, Amsterdam, 1710, folio; Bergler, 1760, 2 vols. 4to; Brunck, Strasburg, 1783, 3 vols. 8vo; Invernizi, Leipzig, 2 vols. 8vo, 1794. An English version of "The Clouds" has been published by Cumberland, and of some of his other comedies more recently by Mitchell.—*Vossius. Nouv. Dict. Hist. Ed.*

ARISTOTLE, one of the most celebrated philosophers of Greece, and the founder of the Peripatetic sect, was born at Stagyra, a town of Thrace, B.C. 384, being the son of Nicomachus, physician to Amyntas king of Macedon. His parents dying during his childhood, he was brought up by Proxenus of Atarna in Mysia, and at the age of seventeen became the disciple of Plato, who used to call him "the mind" of his school. Upon the insufficient evidence of Aristoxenus, who regarded him with personal enmity, Aristotle is said to have treated his aged master with disrespect and ingratitude, by setting up a rival school during his life-time. The accusation is however refuted by other authorities, and is further discountenanced by the fact of his honouring Plato by a funeral eulogy, and erecting a monument to his memory. On the election of Speusippus to the vacant chair of the academy, Aristotle retired from Athens, and went to reside with his friend Hermias, king or governor of Atarna; and when in the sequel that ruler was taken prisoner and put to death by Artaxerxes king of Persia, he gratefully married his sister Pythia, then reduced to poverty by his ruin, and took up his residence at Mitylene. A short time after these events, Philip of Macedon, impressed by his great fame, respectfully invited him to superintend the education of his son Alexander, which office he accepted, and fulfilled in such a manner as to acquire the friendship of both father and son. According to Plutarch and Aulus Gellius, Alexander was not only instructed by his great preceptor in eloquence, physics, ethics, and politics, but even in the more abstruse or esoteric doctrines of his philosophy, including metaphysics. In recompense of the merits of Aristotle, who attended to the instruction of Alexander for five years, king Philip rebuilt

the town of Stagira, which he had dismantled, and restored the inhabitants to their former privileges. Upon the accession of Alexander to the throne of Macedon, Aristotle declined to accompany him on his grand expedition into Asia, but left with him his kinsman Callisthenes, and returned after a long absence to Athens. This separation did not produce any coolness between them; but on the contrary, in order to furnish Aristotle with materials for his Natural History, Alexander supplied him with a great variety of animals, collected at a vast expense from different countries. On the subsequent disgrace of Callisthenes, a mutual alienation indeed took place, but appears not to have led to any actual ill offices. At Athens, Aristotle found the academy occupied by Xenocrates, but obtained leave from the magistrates to occupy the Lyceum, a large open building in the suburbs of the city, previously used for military exercises. Here, about 355 B. C. he opened a school, and founded a new sect of philosophers; and as he usually walked as he lectured, his followers were called Peripatetics, and his system the Peripatetic philosophy. The superiority of Aristotle's abilities, and the novelty of his doctrines, as usual, created him rivals and enemies; and after having taught for thirteen years in the Lyceum with the highest reputation, he was accused by Eurymedon, a priest, of impiety. The express nature of this accusation is not known; but, according to Diogenes Laërtius, it consisted in some alleged prostitution of divine honours to his deceased friend Hermias. Whatever the nature of the charge, perceiving that his situation resembled that of Socrates, he withdrew with a few of his friends to Chalcis, after delivering, according to Ælian, this pithy remark: "I am not willing to give the Athenians an occasion of being a second time guilty of injustice against philosophy." He remained at Chalcis until his death, the manner of which is variously reported; but nothing seems certain except the fact that he expired in that city in the 114th Olympiad, or B. C. 323, in the sixty-third year of his age. Aristotle was twice married; first, as before observed, to Pythia, the sister of Hermias, and afterwards to Herpilis, a native of Stagira, by whom he had a son called Nicomachus. In his person he was slender and of middle stature; he had a shrill voice, small eyes, and—if the bust found at Rome by Ursinus be authentic—a prominent nose. His constitution was delicate, but he corrected the natural weakness of his stomach by temperance. As the enemies of this great man appear to have been able to muster up nothing against him beyond vague and suspicious imputations of impiety, it is fair to conclude that nothing more specific could be supplied. His services to his country and gratitude to his early friends and benefactors are on record; and his love of truth is emphatically expressed by the adage commonly ascribed to him, "Amicus Plato, amicus Socrates, magis tamen amica veritas." Of the vast extent of his intellect, his writings remain an indubitable

testimony: they may be classed under the several heads of rhetoric, poetry, politics, ethics, physics, mathematics, logic, and metaphysics. On rhetoric he has written three books, in which the principles of eloquence are investigated with so much depth of thought and accuracy of arrangement, as to form the basis of all that has been since afforded by Quintilian, Cicero, and later writers. On poetry he furnishes a correct analysis of the constituent parts of the drama and the epic, the chief excellence of which consists in the scholastic precision and philosophical closeness with which the subject is handled, without any address to the passions or imagination. On politics, although the opinions of Aristotle may not very closely apply to modern theories and forms of government, they still possess a general value. The leading doctrine of his "ethics" is, that virtue consists in an avoidance of two extremes, the one of which is vicious through excess, the other through defect. His morality is less fanciful than that of Plato, and less pure than that of Socrates, receiving a worldly tincture from his residence in the court of Philip. Of logic Aristotle may be almost deemed the inventor—of the art of syllogistic reasoning especially: and whatever may now be thought of its absolute utility, it was in itself a great effort of ingenuity. The mathematical pieces of Aristotle which have reached us are deemed imperfect, and less valuable than his other labours. His "physics" partake of the defects of all the ancient schools, but yet contain, especially in the history of animals, many useful descriptions, the result of much accurate observation. With respect to the seat or principle of animal and rational life, he wisely chose to employ himself in defining its faculties rather than in explaining its specific nature; and whether he deemed it immortal or otherwise does not appear. Under the title of "metaphysics," which he calls the "First Philosophy," he treats of ontology, or the doctrine of Being, and speaks of a "First Cause or Mover," which he conceives to be simple intelligence or God, that by the exertion of its energy originates motion, and is perpetually and necessarily occupied in doing so. Attending to the general claims of the philosopher, he is doubtless the first in the class of eminent inquirers who, previous to the introduction of the inductive philosophy, sought, by an acute and elaborate exertion of pure intellect, to elicit results and discoveries to which mind alone, without experiment, can never be adequate. It follows that, in those branches of inquiry which are in their nature more reflex, meditative, and critical, he most excels, possessing a profound and penetrating genius and a wonderful power of classification, definition, and analysis. Neither can it be denied that he possessed an extensive acquaintance with natural objects, and was a far more diligent observer of physical and moral phenomena than most of the philosophers who preceded him: thus, while the subtleties of his metaphysics and of his logic are of little value, his descriptions in natural phi-

osophy, and his observations on political, moral, and critical subjects, form a valuable treasure. After all therefore, the comparative solidity of his labours, as compared with those of his predecessors, is exceedingly conspicuous; and he was a sort of Bacon in his own day, who, strange to say, was called a dangerous innovator by a similar class of religious and pedantic alarmists to that by which the decline of his philosophy was so long resisted. As to the extravagant admiration of him during the long twilight of the middle ages, it is to be principally attributed to the weapons furnished by his dialectics for attack and defence, in those airy disputes concerning the Trinity, the relation of its three persons to each other, the procession of the Holy Ghost, the intricacies of grace, predestination, and free-will, together with a thousand other points, heretical and orthodox, in regard to which men can never think alike, and yet can seldom with patience differ. So intimate an union was established between the Peripatetic philosophy and the Christian religion, that Aristotle became the interpreter, and even the judge of Paul, and second only to Jesus Christ. All this has been a stage in the history of civilization, although difficult to be regarded as a necessary one. His fame was also doubtless very great in the ancient world, although his writings appear to have been soon neglected; and when, having been buried in a cave by Theophrastus, his heir and successor, they were recovered by Apellicon, and sent by Sylla to Rome, few persons attached themselves to his sect, although Cicero undertook to explain a portion of his labours. Under the Cæsars his philosophy revived, and was kept alive until seized with so much avidity as a weapon of Christian warfare. His school, notwithstanding certain attempts to restore it under other names, is now however to all practical purposes defunct; and men no longer neglect substantial knowledge in pursuit of the phantoms and abstractions of the Peripatetics; which however, like all other established errors, were long tenaciously maintained and defended by persecution and bloodshed. The principal writings of Aristotle have separately passed through various editions. Of his entire works the principal are—"Editio Princeps," in Greek, Aldus, 6 vols. folio, 1495; of Casaubon, Lugd. 1590, 1646, 2 vols. folio; and of Duval, Paris, 1629, 1654. An English version of Aristotle's "Ethics and Politics" has been supplied by Dr Gillies, 2 vols. 4to, 1791; of his treatise "On Government," by Mr Ellis, 4to, 1778; and of his "Poetics," by Mr Pye, in 1788, and Mr Twining, in 1789. A translation of his "Metaphysics," by Mr Thomas Taylor, was also published in 1801. As to the commentators on Aristotle, they are innumerable; a fact which, combined with the distortion of his philosophy to purposes which he could never have contemplated, furnished Swift with a neat piece of satire in his Gulliver. The shade of Aristotle is first made to appear by the governor of Glubbubrib, and then those of his various commentators, who were regarded

by him as *utter strangers*.—*Brucker. Stanley. Aikin's G. Dict.*

ARISTOXENUS. There were two ancient musicians of this name, the one, whose name SELINUNTIUS, flourished in the 28th Olympiad, and is quoted by Eusebius; the second, and most celebrated of the two, was born at Tarentum, three hundred years later, and about 350 before the Christian æra. He was a philosopher as well as a musician, and a pupil of Aristotle. Although he has the credit of having composed 453 volumes on different subjects, only three of them, his "Harmonic Elements," (considered the oldest musical treatise in the world) are now extant. Meursius printed an edition of it at Leyden in 1616, 4to. In the works of Aristoxenus, in the midst of much repetition and apparent corruption of the text, there is to be traced an Aristotelian precision and accuracy, not to be found in musical writers of a much later date. *Moreri. Burney's Hist. of Mus.*

ARIUS, a presbyter of the church of Alexandria in the fourth century, was, according to Epiphanius, a native of Lybia, and to Photius, of Alexandria. Of his early life few particulars are known; but in the preface of Alexander, in contradiction to an harangue from that bishop, affirming that the Father and the Son were of the same essence, he maintained that the Son was essentially distinct, and did not exist from all eternity, but was created out of nothing by the will of the Father. This being an age of controversy, the doctrine of Arius soon found partisans; and Alexander, observing with displeasure the growth of opinions which he deemed heretical, called a council in Alexandria of the bishops of Egypt and Lybia, in which the tenet of Arius was condemned, while Arius himself, and the clergy who adhered to him, were excommunicated from the church, and expelled the city. He withdrew into Palestine, where, supported by numerous and respectable followers, among which were several of the bishops of Asia, he exhibited considerable fortitude. The clergy being divided, the contest was carried to such a ridiculous excess, as to furnish matter for ludicrous exposure in the public theatres. The emperor Constantine, struck with the absurdity of the conflict, assumed the office of moderator, and—possibly in the first place following his own unbiassed judgment—called such distinctions cobwebs, which however useful as exercises of ingenuity for the learned, ought not to be made a subject of popular contention. His priestly advisers however gradually found means to convince him of the importance of the subject; and in the year 325 he assembled three hundred bishops at the celebrated Council of Nice, in order to settle it. Here, it being decided that Christ was *consubstantial* with the father, the Nicene Creed was signed as the established formulary of orthodox belief, and the doctrine of Arius was condemned, and himself banished into the remote province of Illyricum. An angry edict followed, in which his adherent were

stigmatized with the name of Porphyrians, and his writings were ordered to be burnt. So little however did Constantine know his own mind in this matter, that Eusebius of Nicomedia, by means of a presbyter who enjoyed the confidence of the Emperor's sister, convinced him that the conduct and faith of Arius had been misrepresented. Upon this information, the Emperor recalled him from banishment, and recommended the bishops then assembled at Jerusalem, who were for the most part concealed Arians, to re-admit him into the community of the church. Nothing now remained to complete the triumph of Arius, but that he should be restored to the church of Alexandria, from which he had been ejected; but Athanasius, who by the death of Alexander had become bishop of that see, steadily refused. At Constantinople however, a day was appointed, by the express command of the Emperor, for the solemn re-admission of Arius into the communion, when, according to the historian Socrates and to Athanasius, on that same day, as he was walking in the city, on retiring to obey a sudden call of nature, he discharged his entrails, and died on the spot. This detail of the affair of course is doubted; and, as Mr Gibbon observes, "Those who press the literal narrative of the death of Arius must make their option between poison and miracle." The tenets of Arius call for no remark here: the credit of considerable talents and learning has not been denied him, and the incidents of his life afford no presumption that he was not a firm and conscientious adherent of what he deemed the truth. It does not appear that he wrote much beyond small pieces in verse, for the instruction of the more ignorant, one of which, entitled "Thalia," is spoken of by Athanasius as abounding in coarseness and buffoonery. Two epistles of his are now alone extant. The theory of Arius did not expire with him, but in succeeding ages gradually yielded to the power and influence of the Catholic church on one side, and to Socinianism on the other. Among those who still profess this system, his opinions are also much modified; and it is evident that the doctrinal extremes of the express divinity or humanity of Christ will sooner or later divide the religious world, to the exclusion of the less perceptible distinctions either of Arius himself or of those who are still called after him.—*Bayle. Lardner. Mosheim. Gibbon.*

ARKENHOLZ (JOHN) a native of Helfingfors in Sweden, born 1695, died 1777. While on his travels, he wrote a sharp attack on cardinal Fleury, then at the head of affairs in France, in a publication entitled "Considérations sur la France par rapport à la Suede;" on which that minister lodged a complaint against him with the Swedish government. He was appointed to the post of secretary of finance in 1743, and three years afterwards put in charge of the cabinet of curiosities collected at Cassel. A History of Gustavus Adolphus, written by him, appeared some time after his decease, in 2 vols. 8vo. He also published *Memoirs of Christina queen of Sweden, with*

the letters addressed to her by the celebrated Grotius.—*Biog. Universelle.*

ARKWRIGHT (SIR RICHARD) an English manufacturer, the contriver of that wonderful piece of mechanism, used by cotton manufacturers, called the spinning frame, which, when put in motion, performs the whole process of spinning, leaving to man the office only of supplying the material, and of joining or piecing the thread when it happens to break. The extraordinary person to whom we owe the compilation and completion into a connected whole of the different parts of this invention, was born at Preston in Lancashire, in the year 1732. In the year 1760, he lived at Bolton-le-Moors in the same county. At this time he was a barber, but soon after he travelled through the country, buying human hair. Living in a manufacturing district, his attention was drawn to the operations carrying on around him; and hearing from every one complaints of the deficient supply of cotton yarn, assisted by the ingenuity of one John Kay, a clock maker of Warrington, he set about contriving a plan for changing the mode of spinning. He had great difficulty in giving his ideas a practical form, from his total want of mechanical skill and experience; and his important discovery was likely to have been lost to the world, from his not being able to find any person willing to embark the capital that was necessary to give the undertaking a fair trial. At last, he however prevailed on Mr Snalley of Preston to afford him pecuniary assistance, to enable him to build a factory, but being driven from Lancashire by the fear of violence from those who earned their subsistence by the old mode of spinning, he removed in 1768 to Nottingham, where he built a mill and used horses. While at Nottingham, he prevailed upon the Messrs Wrights, bankers, to advance him the sums of money necessary to enable him to go on with his experiments; but as these gentlemen found the amount required larger than they had expected, Mr Arkwright applied to Mr Need of Nottingham, as a person likely, from his being already engaged in other patent discoveries, and acquainted with such undertakings, to take a share in the advantage in lieu of them. Mr Need desired him to carry the model of his machine to Mr Strutt of Derby, his partner in the stocking patent, by whose report he would be guided. Mr Strutt, a man of great mechanical skill, seeing at a glance the merit of the invention, and how little was required to render it complete, told Mr Need that he might with great safety close with Mr Arkwright; the only thing wanting to his model being an adaptation of some of the wheels to each other, which, from a want of skill, the inventor, with all his powers of contrivance, had not been able to accomplish. In the year 1769, therefore, Mr Arkwright obtained his patent for spinning with rollers; and Mr Need and Mr Strutt became his partners in the concerns to be carried on under it. He erected his first mill at Nottingham, which he worked

by a horse power; but this mode of giving motion to the machinery being expensive, he in the year 1771 built another mill at Cromford, in the parish of Wirksworth, in the county of Derby, which was turned by a water wheel, after the manner of Messrs Lombe's silk mill at Derby. At this time the jenny spinners were earnestly employed in improving the machines used for carding and roving; and many ingenious contrivances were found out to shorten those operations. Mr Arkwright kept an attentive eye on these contrivances, and by combining a number of them into a series of engines, he formed a complete system of carding and roving by machinery, for which he took out a second patent, dated December 16, 1775, and in 1781 he commenced actions against a number of persons for invading it. Only one cause was tried, that against Colonel Mordaunt in the court of King's Bench, in July, 1781. Colonel Mordaunt's defence was, that Mr Arkwright had not fully communicated his inventions in the specification as required by law, and that therefore the patent was invalid. Several witnesses proved to the satisfaction of the judge and the jury, that, instead of disclosing his inventions in the specification, he had described them in a confused and unintelligible manner; and a verdict was in consequence given against him. In February, 1785, nearly four years after the first trial, which overturned the patent, a second action was tried in the court of Common Pleas, in which Mr Arkwright brought a number of artists to prove, that they could make machines from his specification; in consequence of which he obtained a verdict. This verdict producing great alarm among many who had at a great expense erected machines for cotton-spinning, from whom an acknowledgment of so much a spindle was demanded, in order to settle the dispute, a process on *scire facias* was brought against Mr Arkwright in the court of King's Bench, in which the whole question was brought to issue, not only on the point of the unintelligibility of his specification, but on the less technical and more important ground of his not being himself the inventor of the machines for which he had obtained a patent. The ablest lawyers of the time, amongst whom were Mr Bearcroft, Mr Serjeant Adair, Mr Baron Wood, the late Mr Justice Chambre, and Lord Erskine, all then leading counsel, were arrayed on each side. After a long, minute, and ably conducted trial, a verdict was given against Mr Arkwright, which, upon a subsequent motion for a new trial, being held by the court to be perfectly satisfactory, judgment was finally given against him in November, 1785, and the patent cancelled. On the attempted assassination of his late majesty George III by Margaret Nicholson, Mr Arkwright presented an address from the hundred of Wirksworth, and was knighted. In the following year, 1787, he was high sheriff of Derbyshire. The habits of thinking of this able and extraordinary man were intense, he seldom allowed himself time

for recreation, and never gave up the pursuit of what he deemed useful. The originality and comprehension of his mind were perhaps marked by nothing more strongly than the judgment with which, although new to business, he conducted the great concerns his assiduity gave rise to, and the systematic order and arrangement which he introduced into every department of his extensive works. His plans of management, which must have been entirely his own, as no establishment of a similar nature then existed, were universally adopted by others; and after long experience, they have not yet, in any material point, been altered or improved. To conclude, he deserved well of his country, and was one great means of forwarding her manufactures. To combine, to arrange, to put in execution, though secondary to the merits of original invention—to which he probably had a much better claim than the jealousy of his contemporaries would concede to him—are nevertheless necessary to the perfection of art. Without him, the water-frame would probably have had a slow and tedious introduction, or might have perished with its author, and been lost to the world. Sir Richard Arkwright died at Cromford in Derbyshire, in August, 1792, aged fifty-nine.—*Original Communication. Ed.*

ARLAUD (JAMES ANTONY) a native of Geneva, born in 1668, died 1743. He attained to great perfection in the art of painting. A copy of his chef d'œuvre, the subject of which is Jupiter's amour with Leda, sold for six hundred guineas, in London, in his life time; but no offers could tempt him to part with the original, which, in a fit of enthusiasm, he at length anatomically cut to pieces. He taught the Regent duke of Orleans drawing, and was much esteemed by that prince, who assigned him apartments at St Cloud.—*Pilkington.*

ARLOTTO, an Italian droll of the clerical profession, was born at Mugello near Florence in 1395. His natural talent of diverting in conversation by humour and repartee, not only obtained him church preferment, but rendered him acceptable to such men as Lorenzo and Giuliano de Medici. He filled Italy and other countries with stories of his pleasantries and singularities, which anecdotes partake of the coarseness of the age. After his death, a collection of his jests, adventures, and witticisms, was made under the title of "Facetie, Fabuli, et Motti, del Piovano Arlotto, Prete Fiorentino," which has been often reprinted. He died in 1483.—*Taraboschi. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ARMELLINI (MARIANO) a learned Benedictine of Ancona, born in the latter part of the 17th century, died 1737. His works are, "The Life of Saint Margaret Corradi," published in 1726, 12mo; "Bibliotheca Benedictino Casinensis," in two parts, folio, 1731; "Three Catalogues of eminent Monks, Bishops, Reformers," &c. folio, 1733; and a list of Addenda et Corrigenenda to his former work the Bibliotheca Benedictino Casinensis, folio, 1735.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ARMINIUS, called the Deliverer of Ger-

many, was the son of Sigimer, a powerful chieftain of the Catti. He served with great reputation among the Roman troops, and was rewarded by Augustus with the citizenship and knightly of Rome; which did not prevent him from fomenting the discontent prevailing among the German nations, and producing a wide confederacy for revolt. By a train of artful suggestions, he drew Varus, the Roman commander on the Rhine, into an ambuscade, where he perished with almost all his forces, A.D. 10. Germanicus marched with a powerful army to revenge the slaughter of Varus; but it required more than one campaign, and several battles, before he obtained any decided advantage; and at last Arminius fell a sacrifice only to the civil feuds in which he was involved with his own countrymen and kindred, by whom he was assassinated in the thirty-seventh year of his age. It is observed by Tacitus, that this chief headed the armies of his country for twelve years, and contended, not like other kings, with the juvenile force of Rome, but with its mature strength. He was long celebrated in the rude songs of his countrymen, and even received divine honours under the title of the god Irmin.—*Taciti Annal. Aikin's G. Diet.*

ARMINIUS or HARMENSEN (JAMES) a Christian divine and leader of the sect of Arminians or Remonstrants, was born at Oudewater in Holland, in the year 1560. He lost his father in his infancy, and was secretly educated by a priest favourable to the Reformed Religion, through whose liberality he became a student at Utrecht. On the death of his patron he repaired to Marburg, but had scarcely arrived there, when he received intelligence that his native town had been pillaged by the Spaniards. Distressed at this intelligence, he immediately repaired to Holland, and found that his mother, sister, brothers, and other relations, had been put to the sword. In all the anguish of grief, he returned on foot to Marburg, and soon afterwards renewed his studies in the university of Leyden. Here he obtained so much reputation, and was thought so deserving of encouragement by the magistrates of Amsterdam, that they sent him, at the public expense, to finish his studies at Geneva, where his chief preceptor in theology was Theodore Beza. Adopting in philosophy the new doctrines of Peter Ramus, he privately taught them, which innovation gave so much offence, that he was obliged to quit Geneva. He then took up his residence in Basil, where his talents for disputation were highly admired, and after a while again returned to Geneva, and acted with greater caution. Anxious to attend a celebrated lecture at Padua, he next visited Italy; which journey produced many false reports against him at Amsterdam of a predilection for popery. These being gradually dissipated by his zeal for the Reformed Religion, and talents as a preacher of its doctrines, he was chosen by Lydius, professor of divinity at Franeker, to undertake the refutation of a work written against Beza's doctrine of predestination. Unfortunately for his employer,

Arminius was converted by the work which he had undertaken to refute. He honestly avowed his change of opinion, and renouncing the Calvinistic doctrine concerning the decrees of God and divine grace, maintained that the merits of Christ extended to all mankind, and that the grace necessary to salvation is attainable by every one. As this was dissenting from the established doctrine, he would have been involved in much trouble, had not the magistracy protected him. After having exercised the ministry in Amsterdam for fifteen years, notwithstanding his new convictions, he was elected professor of divinity at Leyden where he openly declared his opinions, which rapidly spread both among the clergy and laity. The adherents to the Calvinistic system, however, caused him much vexation: he was several times summoned to the Hague to give an account of his doctrines, and his colleague Gomarus was among the most violent of his enemies. These contests, with the continual attacks on his reputation, at length impaired his health, and brought on a complicated disease, of which he died in 1609. The character of Arminius with posterity has been little affected by the calumny which assailed him while living, it being now generally admitted, that he was candid, amiable, sincere, and possessed of great integrity. He was also a friend to universal toleration, and established it as a fundamental principle, that Christians are accountable to God alone for their religious sentiments. His followers, who obtained the name of Remonstrants from a petition which they addressed to the states of Holland in 1610, rapidly increased after the decease of their leader, both in number and consequence, and included some of the first men in Holland, as Barneveldt, Hoogerbeets, and Grotius, the latter of whom visited England to remove the prejudices of archbishop Abbot and James I.—(see article *ABBOT*). The subsequent condemnation of them by the synod of Dort, and persecution under prince Maurice, are a very disgraceful portion of Dutch history. The Arminians still remain a distinct sect in Holland; and it is scarcely necessary to add that, particularly from the time of Laud, the opinions of Arminius have been espoused by the predominant party in the church of England. Editions of the whole of the writings of this divine were published in one volume, 4to, Leyden, 1629; Frankfurt, 1631, 1634; and often afterwards. The principal piece in this collection, entitled "Dissertationes de Diversis Christianæ Religionis Capitibus," will afford the best specimen both of the doctrine and style of this eminent controversialist.—*Brandt Hist. Vet. Armin. Mosheim.*

ARMSTRONG M.D. (JOHN) a poet and physician, was born about 1709, at Castleton in Roxburghshire, where his father was minister. He studied for the medical profession at Edinburgh, and took his degree in 1732. He settled in London, where he appeared in the capacity both of author and physician, a conjunction which is seldom favourable to much progress in the latter character. His first pub-

lication was a humorous attack upon empiric, in the manner of Lucian, entitled "An Essay for abridging the Study of Physic." He followed this, in 1737, with a serious professional essay on a prevalent disorder, and soon after appeared his well-known poem entitled "The Economy of Love," which met with a success that in the sequel was possibly more injurious to the author than otherwise. Regarded in a literary point of view, it is an elegant and vigorous performance; but although pruned of much of its luxuriance in a second edition, a license, inseparable from the author's mode of considering the subject, has excluded it from the more reputable collections of poetry. In 1744 he published his leading work, a didactic poem entitled "The Art of preserving Health," and at once established a literary reputation that his subsequent efforts were scarcely sufficient to sustain. His next productions, a poem "On Benevolence," and "Taste, an Epistle to a Young Critic," were little noticed; but greater success attended a prose volume, displaying considerable humour and knowledge of the world, called "Sketches or Essays on various Subjects, by Lancelot Temple, Esq." 1758. The celebrated John Wilkes was supposed to have had some share in this production. In 1760 Dr Armstrong was appointed physician to the army in Germany, from which country he wrote "Day," a poem, and an "Epistle to John Wilkes, Esq." A reflection upon Churchill, in this letter, drew from the latter a severe retort in his "Journey." Party and national animosity now ran so high, that a native of Scotland could scarcely remain on terms of intimacy with an opponent of the court; and in consequence the intercourse terminated between Wilkes and Dr Armstrong. At the peace of 1763 he returned to London, and resumed the practice of physic; but his indolent, reserved, and independent temper proved an insurmountable obstacle to his success. In 1771 he made the tour of Italy in company with the late Mr Fuseli, of which tour he gave a short account under the name of Lancelot Temple. His last publication was "Medical Essays," in which he accounts for his limited practice, and complains of the critics. He died in 1779, leaving considerable savings from a very limited income. The poetical reputation of Armstrong rests almost exclusively on his "Art of preserving Health," one of the best didactic poems in the English language, in which he thinks boldly, feels strongly, and expresses himself poetically. The fact must not be omitted, that he contributed to Thomson's admirable poem of "The Castle of Indolence," the fine stanzas describing the diseases to which the votaries of indolence become martyrs. He is also himself depicted there in the sombre personage who "thanks heaven the day is done," a sketch which but too correctly portrayed the morbid sensibility that preyed on his temper, obscured his goodness of heart, and cramped his intellectual energies.—*Biog. Brit. Aikin's G. Plog.*

ARMYNE (Lady MARY) a lady eminent for her learning and piety, as well as rank, in

the 17th century. She was the wife of S. William Armyne, and daughter to Henry, fourth son of George Talbot earl of Shrewsbury. She was well read both in the ancient and modern languages, and left behind her several monuments of her munificence in hospitals and other charitable foundations. Her death took place in 1675.—*Ballard's British Ladies.*

ARNALD (RICHARD) a clergyman of the church of England and a native of London. He was brought up at Bishop Stortford grammar-school, whence he proceeded, in 1714, to Bene't college, Cambridge, but quitted it for a fellowship at Emanuel in 1720. He was the author of a very learned "Commentary on the Apocryphal Books," and died in 1756.—*Nichols' Hist. of Leicestershire.*

ARNALL (WILLIAM) a political writer during the administration of Sir Robert Walpole. He was bred an attorney; but began, at the early age of twenty, to write political papers, and succeeded Coocanen in the "British Journal." His principal paper was the "Free Briton," in defence of the measures of Sir Robert Walpole; and, according to the report of the secret committee, he received no less than 11,000*l.* in four years from the treasury. Dr Warton thought that he possessed considerable talents, although vain and careless; but Mr Coxe is of opinion that, in common with all Walpole's writers, he was altogether inadequate to the task of combating Pulteney, Bolingbroke, and Chesterfield. Falling into want from his extravagance, this young man terminated his life in 1741, aged only twenty-six.—*Coxe's Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole. Maty's Chesterfield.*

ARNAUD de Mereuil a Provençal poet of the thirteenth century, who entered into the service of the viscount of Beziers, and fell violently in love with the countess of Burlas his consort. After the Platonic manner of this species of poetical attachment in the middle ages, he displayed his passions only in songs and sonnets, which he published in a book entitled, "Las Recastenas de sa Contessa." He died in 1220.—*Biog. Universelle.*

ARNAUD (FRANCIS) abbé of Grand Champ, a French miscellaneous writer, was born at Aubignan near Carpentras, in 1721. He possessed considerable learning and taste, but was too much a man of the world for the complete development of his talents as a man of letters. He was employed in the "Journal Etranger," the "Gazette Littéraire de l'Europe," and contributed to various other journals and collections. He was elected a member of the French Academy in 1771, and died in 1784.—*Ibid.*

ARNAUD (FRANCIS THOMAS MARIE BACULARD D') a miscellaneous French writer, of a noble family, was born at Paris in 1716. He was educated among the Jesuits, and in his youth composed three tragedies, one of which, on the subject of the murder of admiral Coligni on St Bartholomew's day, recommended him to Voltaire, who gave him advice and pecuniary assistance. Some of his early productions were also favourably noticed by Fre-

deric of Prussia, who invited him to Berlin, and in some verses styled him his Ovid, to the excitement of much ridicule among the other wits of the same circle. From Berlin he went to Dresden, and then returned to Paris. His writings, which are very numerous, consist of novels, poems and plays, of which there are two editions, one in 24 vols. 12mo, and another in 12 vols. 8vo.—*Ibid.*

ARNAUD (GEORGE D') a learned critic, was born at Franeker in 1718, of a family of French refugees. At the early age of twelve he wrote Latin and Greek poems, which were much admired, and went afterwards to study at the university of Franeker. By the advice of his master, the celebrated Hemsterhuis, he published, in 1728, "Specimen Animad. Criticarum ad aliquot Scriptores Græcos," &c. 8vo, Harling, which in two years afterwards was followed by another volume. In 1732 appeared his learned dissertation "De Diis adsectoribus et conjunctis," 8vo, Hague. Being recommended to study the law, he discovered so much ability in defending a thesis, "De Jura servorum apud Romanos," that he was appointed law reader. In 1738 he published a volume of disquisitions on civil law, entitled "Variæ conjecturæ," Franeker, 4to. and Leuwarden, 1744. On Weiling's quitting the university of Franeker for that of Leyden, Arnaud was appointed to succeed him, but died in his twenty-ninth year, before he could take possession. Various lesser pieces by this extraordinary young man appeared in the "Miscellanæ Observat.," of Amsterdam, and he also left behind him a dissertation on the family of Scævola, published by Arntzenius, Utrecht, 1767.—*Ibid.* *Saxii Onomasticon.*

ARNAUD (ANTOY) a French lawyer, born at Paris in 1550, was attorney-general to Catherine de Medici. He obtained great reputation by his pleadings against the Jesuits in 1594. He wrote "Anti Espagnol," printed in a collection of discourses on the present state of France, 1646, 12mo; "La Fleur de Lys," 1593, 8vo; "Avis au Roi Louis XIII pour bien regner," 1615, 8vo, &c. He died in 1619, leaving ten children out of twenty-two which he had by his one wife Catharine.—*Ib.*

ARNAUD D'ANDILLI (ROBERT) the eldest son of the preceding, was born at Paris in 1589. After holding some honourable offices, which he filled with great reputation, he retired, at the age of fifty-five, to the convent of Port Royal, and there occupied himself with study and rural amusements, until his death in 1674, aged eighty-six. He translated the "Confessions of St Augustin;" the "Lives of the Saints;" "Josephus;" and the "Works of St Theresa;" and also wrote "Memoirs of his Times," and several other works.—*Bayle. Biog. Universelle.*

ARNAUD (ANTOY) doctor of the Sorbonne, was the twentieth child of Antony Arnaud the advocate. He was born in 1612, and studied at the college of Calvi, on the ruins of which the Sorbonne was built, and in 1641 took his doctor's degree. In 1643 he published his treatise "On Frequent Commu-

nion," which highly displeased the Jesuits, and the controversy between them and the Jansenists being at its height, he took part very zealously with the latter. For his writings on this side the question he was expelled the Sorbonne, and he went into a retirement, that lasted twenty-five years, during which time he composed his various works on grammar, geometry, logic, metaphysics, and theology. When the controversy of the Jansenists was ended, he left his retreat, was presented to the King, kindly received by the pope's nuncio, and still more so by the public. He now resolved to combat with the Calvinists, and published his book, entitled "La Perpetuité de la Foi," which gave rise to the grand controversy between him and the minister Claude. The Jesuits however still remained his implacable enemies; and in 1679 their intrigues again rendered it prudent for him to retire into the Netherlands, whence he attacked them with great acrimony. He died in 1694; and his heart, at his own request, was deposited in the Port Royal. A catalogue of his works may be seen in Moreri, and a complete collection of them was published at Lausanne, 1777, 1783, in 45 quarto volumes, no small proof of the adventurous spirit of modern booksellers. They consist of belles lettres and philosophy; his controversial writings respecting grace; his writings against the Jesuits, and the Calvinists; and his theological works.—*Moreri. Bayle.*

ARNAULD (HENRY) brother of Robert and Antony, was born at Paris in 1597, and in 1649 he was made bishop of Angers. He was an excellent prelate, a father to the poor, and a comforter of the afflicted; who attended to all his duties with the most unremitting attention. One of his intimates observing to him that he ought to take one day in the week for recreation—"Tell me the day on which I am lot a bishop, and I will do so," replied Arnauld. His negotiations at the court of Rome, where he was sent to quiet the disputes between pope Innocent X and Barberini, were published so lately as 1748, Paris, 5 vols. 12mo, possibly in consequence of their abounding with curious anecdotes, related in the peculiar style which distinguished all the Arnaulds.—*Biog. Univ.*

ARNOLD. There were two brothers of this name, (CHRISTIAN and JOSHUA) who successively filled the chair of logical professor at Rostock in Germany. CHRISTIAN, the eldest, was born in 1623. The works by which he is principally known are—"Observations on the true use of Logic in Divinity," 1650, 4to; "A Dissertation on the Philosophy of the Antients," also in quarto, printed in the same year; and a political treatise, "De principiis constituentibus et conservantibus rempublicam," 4to, 1651. He died in 1683. JOSHUA, his brother, was born at Gustrow in 1626, and died in 1685, being, in addition to his professorship, chaplain to the duke of Mecklenburg. He is the author of a pedigree of the Scaliger family, 1648; "A Dictionary of Ecclesiastical Antiquities," 4to; a volume of Sacred Miscellanies 8vo: & treatise entitled "Trutina

Statuum Europæ Ducis de Rohau," 8vo; "Laniena Sabaudica," 4to, 1655; and remarks on Vavasseur's work "De forma Christi," 8vo.—*Morevi. Biog. Universelle.*

ARNDT (CHARLES) son of Joshua, born 1673, was a man of considerable learning, and at the time of his death (1721) Hebrew professor at Rostock. He published a life of his father in 4to, and several other learned works, among which are—"Schediasma de Phalaride," 4to, 1702; "Schediasmata Bibliothecæ Græcæ difficilioris;" "Bibliotheca politico-heraldica," 8vo; "Systema Literarium," 4to; and a quarto volume of Philological Discourses.—*Ibid.*

ARNDT (JOHN) a native of Ballenstadt in Anhalt, born 1555. Having officiated as a pastor, at Quedlinburg, Brunswick and Isleben, he at length, through the favour of the duke of Brunswick Lunenburg, became in 1611 superintendent of all the churches in his duchy, with the valuable benefice of Zell. He is the author of a work on "True Christianity," published in parts, the first in 1605, the remainder in 1608. Mr Boehm printed an English translation of this treatise, which went through two editions, dated in 1712 and 1720, both in three octavo volumes. John Arndt died in 1621.—*Ibid. Sævi Onomasticon.*

ARNE (THOMAS AUGUSTINE) Dr of music, was born in King-street, Covent-garden, where his father was an upholsterer. Young Arne's musical propensities very early developed themselves, much to the annoyance of his father, who designed him for the law, and with this view, after a short course of education at Eton, removed him to an attorney's office. By mere accident however, the old gentleman calling on a friend one evening, then engaged with a musical party at home, to his astonishment discovered his own son as the principal violin player. The interference of this friend, and the encomium passed upon the young man's abilities as a performer, finally drew from the father a reluctant consent to his following music as a profession, in which he soon made rapid progress. Dr Arne's compositions are at once so numerous and so well known, that it would be equally difficult and unnecessary to recapitulate them all. Those which appear to have gained him the greatest reputation are—his conversion of Fielding's "Tragedy of Tragedies, or the Life and Death of Tom Thumb the Great," into a burletta, in which form it still keeps the stage; the admirable manner in which he set Milton's masque of Comus; and, above all, his Artaxerxes, an opera paraphrased rather than translated from Metastasio. Miss Brent, the original Mandane, was his pupil; and into this part especially he contrived to introduce all the divisions and difficulties of the Italian school, so that the character has ever since been considered as the touchstone of the pretensions of every female singer that aspires to the first rank in English opera. The copy-right of this opera was sold for sixty guineas, the largest sum which had ever been given at that period for a piece of a similar description.

The style of Dr. Arne's melodies cannot be said to be either Italian, English, or Scotch, but rather a happy amalgamation of the three. A modern critic of eminence has pronounced that Arne's compositions exhibit a natural ease and elegance, a flow of melody which steals upon the sense, and a fulness and variety which satisfy without surprising by any new, affected, or extraneous modulation. He has not, it is true, the vigour of Purcell, but in secular music he must be allowed to have surpassed him in ease, grace and fertility. He apparently aimed only at pleasing, and he succeeded. Dr Arne died in 1778, having arranged for the stage upwards of thirty musical pieces.—*Burney's Hist. of Music.*

ARNE (MICHAEL) son of the preceding, and, like his father, a precocious musician; but although many of his compositions are still favourites, he never attained the same eminence. In 1764, he produced "Alcmena," an opera, at Drury Lane, written in conjunction with Mr Battishall, but with indifferent success. His "Cymon," subsequently brought out at the King's Theatre, added more both to his reputation and profits. He is said to have had a strong turn towards alchemy, and to have wasted much time and money in the search after the "grand secret," which unprofitable pursuit he had afterwards the good sense to renounce.—*Biog. Dict. of Music.*

ARNGRIM, see JONAS.

ARNIGIO (BARTHOLOMEW) the son of a blacksmith of Brescia in Lombardy, born 1523, died 1577. Having a turn for literature, he at the age of eighteen abandoned the humble business of his father, to which he was brought up, and succeeded so well in his studies, as at length to obtain a doctor's degree, which was conferred on him by the university of Padua. The study of medicine, to which he applied himself, proved however less congenial to his disposition than the service of the Muses, nor did he ever obtain half the reputation as a physician which he acquired as a poet. He is the author of "Lettere, Rime, e Orazione," in 4to; "Meteoria," 4to; "Lettura letta pubblicamente sopra il sonetto del Petrarca," 8vo; "La Medicina d'Amore;" "Dieci Veglie degli ammenitati costumi dell' umana vita," 4to; and "Le Rime," the last published in one 8vo volume in 1555.—*Biog. Universelle.*

ARNOBIUS, an African professor of rhetoric at Sicca in Numidia, in the third century. He embraced the Christian religion while under persecution, and his work "Adversus Gentes," which is a formal defence of it, has been frequently reprinted.—*Mosheim. Larciner.*

ARNOLD, a monk and a reformer, born at Brescia in Lombardy in the early part of the twelfth century. He was a pupil of the celebrated Peter Abelard, and on his return from France promulgated the unpalatable doctrine, that temporalities were inconsistent with ecclesiastical vows and duties, and that all clerical persons enjoying such were of necessity excluded from salvation. These opinions were in 1159 pronounced "heretical and damnable," in a council held at the church of St

John Lateran, at which near a thousand prelates attended, pope Innocent II presiding in person. Arnold on this fled to Switzerland, where he remained until the death of that pontiff favoured his return to Italy. Adrian IV, who succeeded to the papal chair, was not however more disposed to tolerate the Arnolds than his predecessor; and taking advantage of some popular ferment in which they were said to be implicated, he laid the whole city of Rome under an interdict till the obnoxious sect was expelled. Their leader retired into Tuscany; but after a while returned again to Rome, and perished there by the hands of the executioner in 1155.—*Mosheim. Berington's Life of Abelard. Gibbon.*

ARNOLD (CHRISTOPHER) a native of Nuremberg, professor of history, rhetoric, and poetry, at Altorf, born 1627, died 1686. He was a man of great reading and information, having travelled much in England and other parts of Europe. He published—"Oratio de Jano et Januario;" "Ornatus Lingue Latinæ;" "De Parasitis;" "A Treatise on the Testimony of Josephus respecting Christ;" "Epistolæ ad Nicolaum Heinsium;" "Notæ ad Joh. Ep. Wageneslii commentarium in Sotam;" and "Catonis Grammatici dicta cum commentario perpetuo," Leyden, 1652.—*Biog. Universelle.*

ARNOLD (JOHN) an ingenious watchmaker of London, born 1744, author of several tracts illustrative of the principles and recent improvements in his trade. The Board of Longitude voted him several premiums for repeated inventions, calculated to facilitate the more perfect mensuration of time. He died at Eltham in Kent, in 1799.—*Gent. Mag.*

ARNOLD (DR SAMUEL) a composer of celebrity, born at London in 1739. His opera of the Maid of the Mill was long a favourite with the public, and is still occasionally performed. In his oratorios, of which he wrote several, he was still more successful; the "Prodigal Son," especially, being selected to form part of the ceremony at the installation of Lord North as chancellor of the university of Oxford, in 1773, on which occasion an honorary degree was offered and refused by him till he had gone through the usual academical course. Ten years afterwards, Dr Arnold was appointed to succeed Dr Nares as organist to the chapel royal at St James's; and in 1786 he gave to the world an edition of Handel's works, as well as four volumes of Services and Anthems in Score. His death took place October 22, 1802, in Duke Street, Westminster, at the age of sixty-three.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

ARNOLD (THOMAS) an eminent physician of Leicester, born 1742. He was celebrated for his skill in administering to patients afflicted with mental hallucination, and presided for many years over an establishment dedicated to their reception. He was a member of the colleges of London and Edinburgh, from the latter of which he received his first diploma. He is the author of several treatises on medical subjects; among others, a "Dissertation on Pleurisy," 1766, 8vo; "Observations on Æmunity," in two 8vo volumes, 1782; "A

Case of Hydrophobia successfully treated," 1793; and "Observations on the Management of the Insane," 8vo, 1809. He died in 1816.—*Gent. Mag.*

ARNOLDE (RICHARD) an ancient English chronicler, was citizen of London, and lived about the year 1519. From his own book it appears that he was a merchant trading to Flanders. This work, which has been sometimes called "The Customes of London," and sometimes "Arnolde's Chronicle," contains information respecting the magistrates, charters, municipal regulations, assizes of bread, &c. of the metropolis, and is mostly taken from a work of the same kind still among the Cottonian MSS. It was printed at Antwerp, as supposed, in 1502, but the latest edition is that of London, 1811, forming part of a series of English Chronicles, undertaken by the leading booksellers.—*Preface to London Edition of Arnolde's Chronicle.*

ARNOUL, bishop of Liseux, an eminent prelate in the twelfth century. He was present at the coronation of Henry II in England, and travelled there a second time to effect a reconciliation between that king and Becket, in which effort he was unsuccessful. He wrote several works and verses, which may be seen in the Bibliotheca Patrum and in the Spicelegium of D'Acheri. Among these is a volume of letters, which are valuable for the views they afford of the history and manners of the times.—*Dupin. Saxii Onomasticon.*

ARNOULT (JEAN BAPTISTE) a French ecclesiastic, a member of the Jesuits' College, born in 1639. He is principally known as the author, or rather compiler, of a work entitled "Le Precepteur," on the model of which Dodsley's "Preceptor" was afterwards constructed. Arnoul's work was published in 4to, 1747. Previous to this he had published an amusing collection of the proverbs in general use among the Italians, Spaniards, and his own countrymen, which first appeared in 1733, and was reprinted in 1738, in one volume 12mo. He also wrote a "Dissertation on Grace," under the fictitious appellation of Dumont, a name which he also prefixed to his "Proverbs." He died in 1753 at Besançon.—*Biog. Universelle.*

ARNTZENIUS. There were several learned men of this name, nearly connected with each other in point of consanguinity, during the last century. HENRY, the father, was director of the schools at Utrecht, Wesel, and Arnheim, and died in 1728. His eldest son, JOHN, was born in 1702 at Wesel, and after completing his education at Utrecht, became first director of the schools, and eventually professor of history and rhetoric at Nimeguen, which latter situation he obtained in 1723. From this place he, in 1742, removed to Franeker, as successor to the learned Barmann, and died there in 1759. He published in 1726 a treatise "De nuptiis inter fratrem et sororem," originally composed as an exercise for his doctor's degree. His other writings are—"Dissertationes de colore et tinctura comarum, et de visitate Romanæ Apostoli Pauli,"

870; "An Oration on the Causes of the Corruption of Eloquence," 4to; and another "On the Selection of Authors for the Instruction of Youth in Schools." These, together with some Latin poems, were, after his death, collected and published by his eldest son. He also edited the works of Aurelius Victor, and the Panegyrics of Pliny and Pacatus. He left one son (JOHN HENRY), born at Nimeguen in 1734. The latter published in 1765 sundry orations, collected under the title of "Miscellanies," and a work on the jurisprudence of the Netherlands. He also edited the works of Seditius and of Arator, 8vo; and the "Panegyrici Veteres," 2 vols. 12mo; and died in 1797, professor of law at Utrecht, having previously held the same appointment at Groningen. OTTO ARNTZENIUS, his paternal uncle (brother to John) was a native of Arnheim, born 1703, and held successively the professorship of the belles lettres at Utrecht, Gouda, and Amsterdam. He published an edition of Cato's *Distichis cum notis variorum*, a few orations, and a dissertation "De Milliaro Aureo." His death took place in 1763.—*Biog. Univ. Savii Onomasticon*.

ARNULPH, or ERNULPHUS, a monk of Beauvais, afterwards bishop of Rochester in the reign of Henry I, to which see he was raised in 1115, through the patronage of Lanfranc archbishop of Canterbury. He collected and digested an account of the various endowments, charters, statutes, &c. connected with the cathedral over which he presided, a work well known to antiquaries as the "Textus Roffensis." Sterne has made use of a curious form of excommunication, extracted from this book, in his *Tristram Shandy*. An edition of it was printed by Mr Thorpe in folio, 1769. Ernulfus died in his 84th year, A.D. 1124.—*Biog. Brit.*

AROMATRI (JOSEPH) a native of Assisi in Italy, born in 1586, took the degree of doctor of medicine at Padua, and practised physic more than half a century at Venice. He was the author of a botanical treatise, published in 1625, 4to, reprinted by Richt in his select epistles in 1662 at Nuremberg. A translation of it may be found in the two hundred and eleventh number of the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London. He also entered into a literary controversy with Tasso, who replied to a work of his, entitled "Riposte alle considerazioni di Alessandro Tassoni sopra le rime del Petrarca," 8vo. 1611. He died in 1660.—*Huller. Bibl. Med.*

ARPINO (JOSEPH D') a native of Rome, born 1560. The precocity of his talent for painting caused him to be employed, at a very early age, in ornamenting the Vatican, as assistant to the artists engaged in that design; when luckily attracting the attention of pope Gregory XIII, that pontiff not only made him a handsome allowance, but gave him every opportunity of perfecting himself in his favourite art. He afterwards rose to great eminence in the profession, and became a member of an order of knighthood. His death took

place in his native city in 1640, in his eightieth year.—*Moreri. Pilkington*.

ARRIA, a Roman lady, immortalized by her elevated courage and conjugal affection, was the wife of Cæcina Pætus, a man of consular dignity, who joined Scribonianus in a rebellion against the emperor Claudius. When her husband, who was taken and carried prisoner to Rome, received orders to put himself to death, Arria perceiving him hesitate, took a dagger, and plunging it into her bosom, drew forth the bloody weapon, and presented it to her husband with these words, which have extorted admiration from all antiquity: "Pætus, it is not painful." Martial has made this scene the subject of an epigram, but has destroyed the noble simplicity of the original exclamation by an ingenious turn, implying that her own wound was not painful to Arria, but that only which Pætus would soon inflict on himself.—*Pliny. Secund. Tacitus*.

ARRIAN, a Greek historian, a native of Nicomedia, flourished in the second century under the emperors Adrian and Antoninus. In his own country he was a priest of Ceres and of Proserpine; but taking up his residence at Rome, he became a disciple of Epictetus. He was honoured with the citizenship of Rome, and appointed prefect of Cappadocia by the emperor Adrian, who patronised him on account of his learning and his talents. In this capacity he distinguished himself by his prudence and valour in the war against the Massagætæ, and was afterwards advanced to the senatorial, and even consular dignities. Like Xenophon, he united the literary with the military character, was conversant with philosophy and learning, and intimate with those who cultivated them. No less than seven of the epistles of Pliny the younger are addressed to Arrian. His historical writings are numerous; but of these, with the exception of some fragments in Photius, only two remain. The first is composed of seven books on the expedition of Alexander, which being principally compiled from the memoirs of Ptolemy Lagus and Aristobulus, who both served under that king, are deemed proportionably valuable. Arrian, himself a soldier and a politician, possessed a sounder judgment than Quintus Curtius, and indulged less in the marvellous. To this work is added a book on the affairs of India, which pursues the history of Alexander, but is not deemed of equal authority with the former. An epistle from Arrian to Adrian is also extant, entitled "Periplus Ponti Euxini," probably written while he was prefect of Cappadocia. There are besides, under the name of Arrian, a Treatise on Tactics; a Periplus of the Red Sea, of which the authority is doubtful; and his "Enchiridion," an excellent moral treatise, containing the discourses of Epictetus. The best editions of Arrian are that of Gronovius, Greek and Latin, 1704, folio; of Raphelius, Greek and Latin, Amsterdam, 1750, 8vo; and of Schneider, Leipsic, 1798. Of his "Enchiridion," the most valuable edition is that of Upton, London, 2 vols. 4to, 1739. The Expedition of Alex-

nder has been translated into English by Rooke, in 2 vols. 8vo, London, 1729; and Dr Vincent, in his able work on Oriental Geography, has ably demonstrated the authenticity of the voyage of Nearchus.—*Vossius de Hist. Græc. Aikin's G. Dict.*

ARRIGHETTI (PHILIP) a learned ecclesiastic of Florence, son of an eminent mathematician of that city, born 1532. He translated into Italian the Rhetoric and Poetics of Aristotle, and published a treatise on prayer, as well as four academic discourses. He was also the author of a life of St Francis. He died in 1662, surviving his father twenty-three years. A philosophical work on the "Theory of Fire" was published in 1750, in 4to, by a Jesuit of this name, who died in 1767.—*Dict. Hist.*

ARRIGHETTO, sometimes called Arrigo, a Florentine poet of the twelfth century. He was in holy orders, and possessed of the benefice of Calvazo, which he lost from some irregularity. He made his misfortunes the subject of his poems, printed first in 1684, which are still popular for the elegance of their style, and the pensive melody of their versification.—*Ibid.*

ARROWSMITH (AARON) hydrographer to his Majesty, an individual of high celebrity for his productions in that peculiar branch of science which he cultivated. As a constructor of maps and charts, his learning and skill have been generally acknowledged, both at home and abroad; and his many valuable works, which are frequently adverted to as standards for comparison and reference, sufficiently attest the extent of his researches and the general accuracy of his observations. He published "A new General Atlas," 4to, 1817, to accompany the Edinburgh Gazetteer, besides a vast number of maps and charts of the world and of various regions, many of which are noticed with approbation in the catalogue at the end of Pinkerton's Geography. He was also the author of a pamphlet, entitled "A Companion to a Map of the World," containing much useful information. Mr Arrowsmith resided in Soho-square; and while engaged in constant study and application, was a man universally esteemed and respected in the society in which he moved. His death happened April 23, 1823, at the age of seventy-three. *Literary Gazette*, No. 328.

ARSILLI (FRANCESCO) an Italian physician, born at Sinigaglia, in the beginning of the sixteenth century. He graduated at Padua, and afterwards settled at Rome, but is principally known by a poem dedicated to Paulus Jovius, and entitled "De Poetis Urbani." A copy of this work may be found in "Roscoe's Life of Leo X;" the first edition was printed at Rome in 1524, 4to, in the Coryciana. He died in 1540.—*Biog. Universelle.*

ARFALIS (JOSEPH) a Sicilian, knighted for his valour at the memorable siege of Candia, born 1628 died 1679. He was a good poet, as well as a gallant soldier, and besides sundry minor pieces, left behind him an opera entitled "La Pas fe;" "La Bellezza atterata;"

and a work in two parts, entitled "Dell' Encyclopædia Poetica," all in 12mo.—*Moreri.*

ARTEAGA (STEPHEN) a learned Jesuit, a native of Spain, born about the year 1711, and died in 1799. He was the author of several treatises written in the Spanish and Italian tongues; and a work of his on Ideal Beauty has been published in both those languages. He printed in 1785 an account of the revolutions in the style of the theatrical music of the Italians, from its origin down to that period, in three 8vo volumes, and left behind him several valuable manuscripts on the poetry of the ancients.—*Dict. Hist.*

ARTEDI (PETER) A Swedish physician, the friend of Linnaeus, equally eminent for his knowledge of chemistry and natural history. He was born in 1705, and received his education at Upsal. Linnaeus profited by his discoveries in the classification of umbelliferous plants, to the consideration of which, as well as to the study of ichthyology, he more particularly directed his attention. He visited various parts of Europe in the pursuit of his favourite study, and was at length accidentally drowned in 1735, by falling into a canal at Amsterdam. Three years after his death two works of his, entitled "Bibliotheca Ichthyologica," and "Philosophia Ichthyologica," were edited by his friend Linnaeus.—*Nouv. Hist. Dict.*

ARTEMIDORUS. There were two of this name, natives of Ephesus. The most celebrated is also sometimes called DALDIANUS, from Daldis, the birth-place of his mother. He lived in the reign of Antoninus Pius, and was the author of a curious treatise on dreams, first printed in 8vo, 1513, at the Aldine press. The other lived about a century before the Christian era, and wrote a geographical work, of which a few fragments only have come down to posterity.—*Vossius de Hist. Græc.*

ARTEMISIA, a queen of Caria, who was one of the allies of Xerxes in the sea-fight of Salamis. She commanded her gallees in person, and behaved with so much bravery, being among the last to fly, that Xerxes exclaimed, that the women behaved like men, and the men like women. There was also another Artemisia, queen of Caria, still more famous for her affection to her husband Mausolus, to whom she erected a monument of so much magnificence that it has given a name to all future structures erected in honour of the dead. She died B.C. 351.—*Pliny Nat. Hist.*

ARTHUR, a British prince, whose history is so mingled with the most extravagant fiction, that little can be extracted with any certainty. According to these accounts, he was the son of Uther, the pendragon or dictator of the Britons, whom he succeeded A.D. 516. He was immediately engaged in warfare against the Saxons, in which he was successful; as also against the Scots and the Picts, whom he subdued. He is likewise said to have conquered Ireland and the western isles of Scotland, and then to have reigned twelve years in glory and peace. These latter conquests are however altogether improbable.

and much more that is related of his invasions of Norway, Denmark, and France, is unequivocally fabulous. He received his death-wound in a contest with his rebellious nephew Mordred, A. D. 542. Arthur is rendered immortal by romance rather than by history; but the ingenious antiquary Whitaker believes in his institution of the celebrated order of the round table, as also that it was the origin of all others of the like kind on the continent of Europe.—*Biog. Brit.*

ARTUSI (GIOVANNI MARIA) an ecclesiastic of Bologna, author of a musical treatise called the "Art of Counterpoint," printed at Venice, 1598, in which he reduces Zerlino's directions into tables. This work he continued in 1603. He endeavoured to prove from Plato, that counterpoint was not unknown to the ancient Greeks. He also wrote on the imperfection of modern music.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

ARUNDEL (MARY, countess of) a lady eminent in the sixteenth century for her learning and accomplishments. Being left in 1566 a young widow by the death of her first husband Robert Ratcliffe, she remarried with Henry Howard earl of Arundel. She made a Latin translation of the Apothegms of the Seven Wise Philosophers from the original Greek, and rendered the Wise Sayings and Deeds of the emperor Alexander Severus into English.—*Bullard's Brit. Ladies.*

ARUNDEL (THOMAS) archbishop of Canterbury in the reigns of Richard II, Henry IV, and Henry V. He was the second son of Robert Fitzalan, earl of Arundel and Warren, and born in the year 1353. By a kind of feudal authority, claimed by the pope in England, he not only assumed the right of bestowing benefices, but even of nominating them by provision or anticipation, before they became actually void. This usurpation was taken away by 25 Edw III; but the Pope still continued to exercise the power, and by an extraordinary exertion of it, Arundel became bishop of Ely at the age of twenty-two. Thence by the same patronage he was in due time advanced to the see of York, and finally to the primacy of Canterbury. For ten years previous to his last translation, he also acted as chancellor, and was exceedingly active and busy in the civil affairs of his time. Having taken a leading part in the first attempt to deliver the nation from the oppression of Richard II, he was banished both from his see and the kingdom. Pope Boniface IX, in resentment of the attempt to deprive him of his "provisional" patronage, received the exiled prelate kindly, gave him the archbishopric of St Andrews, which however he never enjoyed, and declared his intention of gracing him with English preferments. On the king's strenuous remonstrance, however, he desisted from his intention, and Arundel, leaving Rome for Brittany, became the medium through which the invitation of the discontented nobles reached Henry, duke of Lancaster. The revolution which followed restored to him all his honours; and he distinguished himself during the entire reign of Henry IV by his zealous defence of the tem-

poralities of the church, and his rigorous persecutions of the Lollards or Wickliffites. This intolercant prelate even went so far as to request a bull from the Pope to dig up the bones of Wickliffe, which however was wisely refused him; but it is to be presumed that his influence much contributed to pass the horrid act for burning heretics, which degraded this reign. The first sufferer, William Sawtre, was executed in 1410; and the commencement of the reign of Henry V was signalized by the condemnation and execution of Sir John Oldcastle, lord Cobham. Soon after passing the sentence of excommunication upon that nobleman, the archbishop was seized with an inflammation in the throat, which speedily put an end to his life, in 1413. This incident, with a pardonable degree of superstition, considering the times, the Lollards transformed into a special judgment. Arundel possessed strong talents and a courageous spirit, and supported the exclusive doctrines of the church of Rome in all the plenitude of the most lofty ecclesiastic pretension. His resistance to Richard II was popular, but scarcely patriotic in a pr late at once so personally arrogant and ambitious. He was very munificent to his various cathedrals; he rebuilt the archiepiscopal palace at York, and was otherwise a considerable benefactor to the church. It must not be omitted, that this prelate passed a synodical decree which forbade the translation of the Scriptures into the vulgar tongue.—*Biog. Brit.*

ARUNDEL (BLANCHE, lady) daughter of the earl of Worcester, and wife of Lord Arundel, bravely defended Wardour castle against the parliamentary army commanded by Sir Edward Hungerford. The besiegers consisted of 1300, and the little garrison of only 45; yet she maintained the place for six days, and then capitulated upon terms which it is said were not adhered to. She died in 1649, aged sixty-six.—*Seward's Anecdotes.*

ARUNDEL (Earl of) see HOWARD, Thomas.

ASAPH (St) a British monk, who flourished about the year 500, and gave name to the see of St Asaph in Wales. He wrote the "Ordinances of his Church," and the life of Kentigern, a Scottish bishop, who presided in the convent of Llan Elvy; which afterwards came under the care of St Asaph, and took his name.—*Bayle. Biog. Brit.*

ASCHAM (ROGER) a learned Englishman of considerable reputation in the sixteenth century. He was a native of Yorkshire, and the third son of respectable parents, who had interest sufficient to get him educated in the family of Sir Anthony Winston, in company with the sons of that gentleman. His progress under a private tutor was so great, that his patron sent him to Cambridge, where he acquired high reputation, and became Greek professor. He turned out many distinguished pupils, among others Grindal subsequently preceptor to the lady Elizabeth. While at Cambridge, he composed his treatise on archery, entitled "Toxophilus," which book materially contributed to the improvement of

English prose, and has the merit of being written expressly for that purpose, as declared by the author in a letter to bishop Gardiner. This production procured from Henry VIII a yearly pension of 10*l.*, equal to 100*l.* at the present time, which allowance was for some time discontinued under Edward VI, renewed again by that monarch, and doubled by Mary. The name of Ascham having by this time obtained considerable celebrity, upon the death of his pupil Grindal, the lady Elizabeth, to whom he had already taught writing, called him from his college to direct her studies. He remained in this office for two years, when some cause of offence arose, which induced him to take an abrupt leave of the princess; but he was not long in disfavour, being appointed secretary to Sir Richard Morison, then about to depart on an embassy to Charles V. In this capacity he spent three years abroad in Germany and Italy. On the death of Edward VI, Ascham returned to his college with little support but his fellowship; but although known to be a Protestant and attached to Elizabeth, as he behaved with great circumspection, Gardiner had him appointed Latin secretary to Mary. The uncommon elegance and facility of his Latin composition is supposed to have led to this preference. On the accession of his pupil Elizabeth, he was of course continued in his employment, and was moreover daily admitted into the presence of the Queen, to read with her in the learned languages; and of her diligence and proficiency he has borne a very emphatic testimony. The remuneration of Elizabeth however never went beyond his salary of 20*l.* per annum and a prebend in the church of York. Careless and irregular habits, and especially a fondness for cock-fighting, very singular in such a person, are pleaded in defence of the Queen's parsimony. In 1563, an accidental conversation among certain learned persons and statesmen in the chamber of Sir William Cecil, induced Ascham to compose his excellent treatise, entitled "The Schoolmaster," a work strongly expressive of the author's good sense and extensive and accurate erudition. This treatise, which was not published until after his death in 1571, was reprinted in 1711 by Upton. London, 8vo. He died in his fifty-third year, in December 1568. His "Epistles," which contain valuable historical matter conveyed with great classical elegance, were published after his death by Grant, and dedicated to Elizabeth. Various writings, and other memorials of Ascham, make him a very amiable and benevolent man: somewhat careless and indiscreet in worldly matters, but highly to be honoured as a scholar and a promoter of correct taste and sound learning. His works were collected and published by Bennet in one volume, 4to, 1769, enriched with a life by Dr Johnson.—*Biog. Brit.*

ASCLEPIADES, a Greek physician, born at Prusa in Bithynia, who went to Rome and attained eminence in his profession, in the time of Pompey. He was at first a rhetorician, which pursuit he relinquished for the study of medicine, and made such innovations in the

practice of his art, that he was considered as the founder of a new sect. It is said that he displayed his skill by preserving his health to extreme old age; and he was at last killed by a fall, subsequently to the year 63 B.C. He had many followers, and was the author of several treatises, some fragments of which are preserved in the works of Celsus, Galen, Ætius, &c. His commentaries on Hippocrates were esteemed very valuable.—*Le Clerc Hist. de la Medicine.*

ASCOLI (CECCO DI) a professor of mathematics at Bologna in the fourteenth century. He was author of a commentary on the sphere of John Holywood, and of a poem on the system of Empedocles, for which he was accused of heresy, and with merciless cruelty burned alive at Florence in 1323, aged seventy.—*Moreri.*

ASELLI or ASELIUS (CASPAR) an Italian anatomist of the 17th century. He was born at Cremona, and studied medicine and became professor of anatomy in the university of Pavia, where he highly distinguished himself by discovering the lacteals, a system of vessels, the office of which is to absorb the chyle formed in the intestines, and thus contribute to the support of animal life. Aselli first observed these vessels in dissecting a living dog. He drew up a Latin dissertation, containing the result of his investigations, illustrated with coloured engravings, which was published after his death at Milan in 1627.—*Haller. Bibliot. Anatom.*

ASGILL (Sir CHARLES, bart.) a general in the army and colonel of the 11th regiment of foot, entered the army in 1778 as an ensign in the 1st foot guards. While a captain in that regiment, he was taken prisoner at the siege of York Town in Virginia; and the captains being ordered by Washington to draw lots, that one might be selected to suffer death by way of retaliation for the death of captain Hardy, the lot fell upon Asgill, who was in consequence conveyed to the place intended for his execution in the Jerseys, where he remained nearly half a year, expecting daily that his sentence would be put in force. At length, through the intercession of the French queen, to whom his mother had made a most pathetic appeal, Sir Charles was released by act of congress, and returned to England on his parole. Sir Charles passed through a great variety of staff situations, and every intermediate grade of the army, till in June 1814 he obtained the rank of general, having seen in the course of his life much service, particularly in America and during the Irish rebellion. He died in the summer of 1823, at an advanced age.—*Gent. Mag.*

ASGILL (JOHN) an English barrister and very singular writer and humourist, was born about the middle of the seventeenth century. In 1698 he published a work entitled "Several Assertions proved, in order to create another Species of Money than Gold and Silver," and "An Essay on a Registry for Titles of Lands." These productions, in the year 1700, were followed by a singularly fanciful and enthusiastic

work, entitled "An Argument proving that, according to the Covenant of Eternal Life, revealed in the Scriptures, Man may be translated from hence without passing through Death, although the Human Nature of Christ himself could not be thus translated until he had passed death." This publication raised an outcry against the author as an infidel and a blasphemer; and after he had gained an estate in Ireland, and a seat in the Irish house, by the successful practice of his profession, he was expelled from it on account of this work when he had taken his seat only four days. He then returned to England, and obtained a seat in the British parliament in 1705; but owing to a great neglect of economy, having got into debt, he was imprisoned in the Fleet during a cessation of privilege. On the opening of the next Session, he was demanded out of custody by the serjeant-at-arms, but this being the first parliament after the Union, some of the new Scottish members thought themselves disgraced by the proceeding, and made the unfortunate book of Asgill a second time a ground for his expulsion. A committee was appointed, who declared it blasphemous; and, after a spirited and able defence, the author was expelled. From this time he became more deeply involved in debt, and soon took up his residence in the King's Bench prison, where he remained for thirty years, supporting himself by writing political pamphlets against the Pretender, and other works, and by practising his profession. His high spirits and vivacity never forsook him, and he exhibited the most entertaining powers of conversation until his death, in the rules of the above-mentioned prison, in 1738, aged upwards of fourscore, or, as some accounts say, near a hundred. After all, his book was rather absurd than impious, and a mere piece of singular enthusiasm, unworthy of all serious notice on the part either of divine or legislator.—*Biog. Brit.*

ASH LL.D.(JOHN) an Anabaptist divine, born in 1724. He was at one period coadjutor with Dr Caleb Evans in the management of an academy at Bristol, for the education of theological students of his own persuasion; and he subsequently became pastor of a congregation at Pershore, where he died in 1779. Besides some religious publications, he was the author of a Dictionary of the English language, in the compilation of which he displayed more industry than judgment; and he also wrote an Introduction to Lowth's Grammar, which has passed through a vast number of editions.—*Gent. Mag.*

ASHLEY (ROBERT) an English writer of the 17th century. He was educated at Oxford, travelled in France, &c. and became a member of the legal profession; but he is only known at present as the translator or compiler of "A Relation of the Kingdom of Cochin China," and the "Life of Almanzor, King of Spain." He died in 1641.—*Biog. Brit. Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

ASHMOLE (ELIAS) a celebrated English antiquary and virtuoso. He was born at Lichfield, A.D. 1617, of respectable parents, and

after a common education, was sent to London at the age of sixteen, where he was received into the family of his kinsman, Mr Paget, a baron of the Exchequer. Under this favourable protection, he not only studied law but various other branches of knowledge; and in 1638 married and practised as a Chancery solicitor. On the breaking out of the civil wars he retired to Oxford, and entered himself of Brazenose college, where he engaged in the studies of natural philosophy, mathematics, and astronomy, and also served the King in the ordnance department, both at Oxford and Worcester. On the ruin of the King's affairs, he came to London, and formed a close intimacy with the celebrated astrologers, Moore, Lilly, and Booker, but shared only in their absurdity, not in their roguery. He subsequently so ingratiated himself with lady Mainwaring, a rich widow, that she first conveyed to him an estate, and in 1649 married him. On this accession of fortune, he gave up his profession, and his house in London became a resort of all the proficients and professors in the pretended sciences called occult. Encouraged by this delusive tribe, Ashmole about this time published, under another name, a treatise on alchemy, by the celebrated Dr Dee, and undertook to prepare for the press a complete collection of the manuscript writings of English chemists. This work appeared in 1652, under the title of "Theatrum Chymicum Britannicum," when all the chemistry turned out to be alchemy, which did not prevent it from adding considerably to his reputation among certain learned classes of adepts. His wealthy marriage now began to involve him in legal disputes; until at length an attack was made upon him in chancery by the lady herself, from which however he honourably extricated himself, his conduct being acquitted of all blame, and the bill dismissed. Having for some time attached himself to the study of antiquity and the perusal of records, he took a civil leave of the Hermetic philosophy in the preface to a treatise on the philosopher's stone, which he edited, and began to collect for his celebrated "History of the Order of the Garter." His love for botany having induced him to lodge with the celebrated gardener of Lambeth, John Tradescant, he obtained by purchase or otherwise the curious collection of rarities got together by that person and his father. On the Restoration, Ashmole was very graciously received, both as a loyalist and man of learning, and gratified with the post of Windsor herald. He was also made a commissioner of excise, and received other appointments both honourable and lucrative, being called to the bar, admitted a fellow of the Royal Society, and—why is not known—favoured with the diploma of a doctor of physic from the university of Oxford. His second wife dying, he took for a third the daughter of his friend, Sir William Dugdale. In 1672 he presented to the King his work on the "Order of the Garter," and in 1675 resigned his office of Windsor herald in favour of his brother-in-law, Mr Dugdale declining the proffered office of Garter-

king-at arms, which was given to Sir William Dugdale. His ambition was to be appointed historiographer to the order; but some objection was made, which he could not surmount. An accidental fire in the Temple destroyed a library which he had been upwards of thirty years collecting, with a cabinet of 9000 coins, and other valuable antiquities. In 1683 he presented to the university of Oxford his Tradescantian Collection of rarities, to which he afterwards added his books and MSS, thereby commencing the Museum Ashmoleanum at Oxford. He died in May 1692, aged seventy-six. Besides the work already mentioned, he left behind him a number of MSS, several of which have been printed, and a "Diary of his Life," which has afforded copious materials for his biographer. By writers possessing similar predilections to his own, he has been called one of the greatest men in the seventeenth century, which praise he merited neither by the strength of his understanding nor the nature of his studies. He was however endued with perseverance, curiosity, and exactness in a high degree, and admirably meets the idea at present attached to the word *Virtuoso*, under which class indeed he is ranked by Anthony Wood. Of all his works, his "History of the Order of the Garter," which procured him so much honour and emolument during his life-time, has been alone much attended to since his death.—*Biog. Brit.* *Aikin's G. Biog.* *Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

ASHTON (CHARLES) a learned critic and divine, who was master of Jesus college, Cambridge, in the beginning of the 18th century. He was chaplain to Dr Patrick, bishop of Ely, through whose interest he obtained preferment in the church; and in 1702 he held the office of vice-chancellor of the university to which he belonged. He died in 1752, aged eighty-seven. His acquaintance with classical and ecclesiastical archæology was accurate and extensive, as appears from his unpublished manuscripts. The only distinct works of this writer were—"Origen de Oratione," 4to, and "Hieroclis in Aurea Carmina Pythagorea Comment," 1742, 8vo. He also published some criticisms in the *Bibliotheca Literaria*.—*Aikin's G. Biog.*

ASHWELL (GEORGE) an English divine, born in 1612. He was educated at Wadham college, Oxford, and became rector of Hamwell in Oxfordshire. His literary productions consist of several treatises in defence of the doctrines and rites of the church of England; and "The Self-taught Philosopher, or the Life of Hai Ebn Yokdan," an Arabian philosophical romance, which he translated from the Latin version of Dr Edward Pocock.—*Wood's Athen. Oxon. Biog. Brit.*

ASKEW (ANNE) daughter of Sir William Askew, knr, of Kelsey in Lincolnshire, was born in 1529. She was married to Mr Kyme, a wealthy and bigotted Roman Catholic, who was so exasperated by her conversion to the opinions of the reformers, that he turned her out of doors. Conceiving herself at liberty to sue for a separation, she came to London, and was favourably received by the queen (Katharine Parr)

and some leaders of the court, who secretly favoured the Reformation. At last, being accused by her husband and the priests, she was apprehended, and repeatedly examined by the lord mayor, bishops, the chancellor, and others, to whose questions she replied in a firm and unconstrained manner, and even with some degree of wit and ridicule. She was for a short time admitted to bail, but was soon apprehended again, and committed first to Newgate, and then to the Tower, where she was inhumanly put to the rack, in order to discover the ladies with whom she held correspondence at court. On this occasion, Wriothesley the chancellor devoted his name to eternal execration by applying his own hands to the rack when the lieutenant of the Tower refused to strain it with more violence. By this atrocious act of unmanly rage, all the limbs of the innocent victim were dislocated, yet she maintained her heroic fidelity, and when recovered from her swoon, sat for two hours on the ground, calmly reasoning with her persecutors. Pardon was afterwards offered if she would recant, but she steadily rejected every offer of the kind, and was in consequence condemned to the stake, which punishment she endured with extraordinary courage and constancy, July 16, 1646.—*Ballard's Brit. Ladies.*

ASKEW (ANTHONY) a physician distinguished as a classical scholar and patron of learning in the last century. He was born at Kendal in Westmoreland in 1722, and was educated at Cambridge and Leyden. About 1746 he went to Constantinople with the English ambassador; and on his return home he took the degree of M.D. at Cambridge. He was admitted a fellow of the College of Physicians and also of the Royal Society. Being possessed of an ample fortune, he indulged his taste in studying the writings of the Greek and Roman classics, and collecting the best editions and most valuable manuscripts of their works. After his death, which happened in 1774, his library was sold by auction, and produced more than 5000*l.* An Appendix to the Greek Lexicon of Scapula was published from the manuscripts of Dr Askew in 1789, 8vo; and he had meditated an edition of the Tragedies of Æschylus, of which nothing was ever made public but a small specimen of the work, printed in 1746. In the Life of Reiske, professor of Arabic at Leipsic, are published some letters of Askew to that learned critic, from one of which it appears that the subject of this article entertained a mean jealousy of Toup, the editor of Longinus, as he offers to get any thing which Reiske might think proper to publish anonymously against Toup printed in London.—*Dibdin's Bibliomania. Nichols' Literary Anec. of the 18th Cent.*

ASPASIA, a Grecian courtesan, celebrated for her beauty, talents, and influence, was the daughter of Axiochus, a native of Miletus. She appears to have excited as much admiration by her intellect and accomplishments as by her beauty, being a proficient in philosophy and well versed in politics. She even numbered Socrates among her acquaintance, and

Pericles was so much attached to her, that he divorced his wife and married her. Over the policy of this statesman she was supposed to exercise considerable influence, and even the Peloponnesian war has been indirectly attributed to her resentment of an affront from the Megarians. After the death of Pericles, she attached herself to a man of mean condition, whom, by her interest, she raised to the first offices of the state. The name of Aspasia became so famous throughout Asia that Cyrus, brother of Artaxerxes Mnemon, gave it to his beautiful Grecian mistress Milto, whose accomplishments and attractions were of a kindred nature. If Xenophon and Plutarch are to be relied upon, the history of the second Aspasia was full as extraordinary as that of the first; for, falling into the hands of Artaxerxes, on the defeat and death of his brother, she assumed the same power over him as over the deceased, and after all inspired his son Darius with a passion equally great. Time however sets much of the latter part of this tale at defiance, which possibly is no more than a mere love story, exalted into matter of fact.—*Plutarch. Xenoph. Bayle.*

ASSELYN (JOHN) a Dutch painter of the 17th century. He was a pupil of Isaiah Vanderveelde, and afterwards improved himself by studying at Rome. On his return to Holland, he stayed some time at Lyons, where he married the daughter of a merchant of Antwerp. Settling at Amsterdam in 1645, he obtained great reputation by the productions of his pencil, which consist principally of historical paintings, battle-pieces, and landscapes with ruins, and are distinguished for their adherence to nature and correct style of colouring. A set of his landscapes (twenty-four in number) has been engraved by Perelle. He died in 1650, aged about forty.—*D'Argenville—Vies des Peint. Gen. Biog.*

ASSEMANI (JOSEPH SIMON) a learned Maronite, archbishop of Tyre, librarian of the Vatican, &c. He was born in 1687, and died at Rome, January 14, 1768. He was deeply skilled in the Oriental languages, and devoted his life to literary pursuits, the fruits of which were the following works—"Bibliotheca Orientalis Clementino-Vaticana," Romæ, 1719-28, 4 vols. folio. This, which was printed at the Propaganda press, was his principal work, and affords ample proof of his learning and industry, in the numerous notices it contains of Syriac, Arabic, and Persian manuscripts, with lives of their authors. Assemani also published—"S. Ephræm, Syri, Opera omnia, quæ extant, Græce, Syriace, et Latine," Romæ, 1732-34, 6 vols. folio; "Italicæ Historiæ Scriptorum ex Bibl. Vat." Romæ, 1751-53, 4 vols. 4to; "Kalendaria Ecclesiæ Universæ, &c." Romæ, 1755-57, 6 vols. 4to.—*Biog. Un.*

ASSEMANI (STEPHEN EVODIUS) archbishop of Apamea, nephew of the foregoing, whom he succeeded as keeper of the Vatican library. He likewise distinguished himself by his knowledge of the Oriental tongues, and the learned works which he produced, among which are—"Bibliotheca Mediceo-Lauren-

tianæ et Palatinæ Codd. MSS. Orientalium Catalogus," Florentiæ, 1742, 2 vols. folio "Acta Sanctorum Martyrum Oriental et Occidental." Romæ, 1748, 2 vols. folio.—*Ibid.*

ASSER, or ASCE, a Jewish rabbin of the fifth century, who, in conjunction with others, compiled the collection of Hebrew traditions called the Babylonian Talmud. This work was printed at Leyden, 1630, in 4to; but the most complete edition of the Talmud is one published in 1744, at Amsterdam, 12 vols. folio with ample commentaries. Asser died in 427, aged 74.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Godwini. Moses et Aaron, lib. iv. cap. 8.*

ASSER, or ASSERIUS MENEVENSIS, a learned British ecclesiastic, distinguished as the instructor, companion, and biographer of Alfred the Great. He was probably a native of Wales, and was educated at St David's, of which see he at length became archbishop. About the year 880, king Alfred invited Asser to his court; and on his objecting to quit his situation, it was proposed that he should reside half the year with the King, and the other half at St David's, to which arrangement he acceded. He is said to have assisted Alfred in founding an university at Oxford, and to have been professor of grammar at that place. But though it is uncertain whether such an establishment was formed, there can be no doubt that Asser materially aided the efforts of his royal patron for the diffusion of knowledge among his subjects. The services of this learned man were rewarded with the donation of two rich monasteries, and other valuable presents. He was afterwards promoted to the bishopric of Sherborne, a situation probably of greater importance and emolument than his Welsh archbishopric. Mr Cassan, in his "Lives and Memoirs of the Bishops of Sherborne and Salisbury," 8vo, 1824, places this promotion of Asser in 885. He survived Alfred, and is mentioned in his will as bishop of Sherborne. His death took place in 909. To this ecclesiastic we are indebted for the most interesting and authentic account of the life and reign of Alfred. The "Annals" of Asser were first published by archbishop Parker, at the end of his edition of Walsingham's History, London, 1574; and afterwards in Camden's Historical Collection at Frankfort. A separate edition of the Annals, with the life of Asser prefixed, by Francis Wise, A.M. was published at Oxford in 1722. Several other works are ascribed to this writer, and among them the Chronicle of St. Neot; but apparently without sufficient authority. Leland has misled some later authors into an opinion that there were two Assers, and that the archbishop of St David's and the bishop of Sherborne were different persons. Sir John Spelman has fallen into this error, which is satisfactorily refuted by Dr Smith, the editor of Bede, and by Mr Cassan, in the work above cited.—*Nicolson's English Historical Library. Cave Historia Literaria.*

ASTELL (MARY) an English lady who attained considerable eminence as a public writer in the early part of the last century.

She was born at Newcastle on Tyne in 1668, and instructed by her uncle, a clergyman, in Latin, French, philosophy, mathematics, and logic. When about twenty, she removed to London, where and at Chelsea she spent the remainder of her life, devoting her leisure to literary composition. Her first production was "A Serious Proposal to the Ladies, wherein a Method is offered for the Improvement of their Minds," London, 1697, 12mo. The establishment of a seminary for female education on a large scale was the object of this work, which attracted much notice. The rest of her works relate chiefly to the religious controversies of the times. She advocated high church principles, attacked the writings of Locke and archbishop Tillotson, and was complimented by Dr Waterland. To the partizans of the cause which she supported, she probably owed her celebrity, as neither her talents nor her learning were such as to entitle her to much distinction. She died in 1731, of a cancer in the breast.—*Ballard's Memoirs of British Ladies*, 1775.

ASTLE (THOMAS) an eminent writer on archaeology. He was a native of Yoxall, in Staffordshire, and was educated for the legal profession, which he followed for some time, and in the course of his practice acquired a strong taste for the study of antiquities, and a peculiar facility in deciphering ancient records. His talents recommended him to government, and he was appointed one of the keepers of the paper office. In 1783, he was made keeper of the rolls and records in the Tower, and in 1787 chosen a trustee of the British Museum. He was elected a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies of London, and of several learned societies abroad, and was much esteemed among his contemporaries for his profound and accurate acquaintance with historical and antiquarian literature, especially that of his native country. Mr Astle contributed several papers to the *Archæologia*, and published some valuable works. His most important production was a treatise "On the Origin and Progress of Writing, as well Hieroglyphic as Elementary," 1784, 4to, illustrated with engravings. Of this work an improved edition in folio was published a short time previous to his death, which took place at Battersea, December 1, 1803, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. Mr Astle owed his first official situation to the patronage of Mr George Grenville, who about 1763 employed him in a commission instituted for the regulation of the records at Westminster; and he was afterwards engaged in other similar undertakings. After his death, his library was purchased as a foundation for that of the Royal Institution.—*Gent. Mag.*

ASTLEY (JOHN) a native of Wem in Shropshire, who adopted the profession of a portrait painter, and was a pupil of Hudson, the master of Sir Joshua Reynolds. Astley also studied at Rome, and afterwards settled at Dublin; but on marrying the widow of Sir William Daniel, who brought him a large estate, he relinquished his profession, in which

he never attained much eminence, though he is said to have possessed considerable talents. He died in 1787, at his seat at Duckenfield in Cheshire. This gentleman, who displayed a lively temper and manners, was known among his acquaintance by the title of beau Astley.—*Edwards's Anecdotes of Painting*.

ASTLEY (PHILIP) the founder of the royal amphitheatre near Westminster Bridge, and the author of some ingenious literary productions. He was born at Newcastle-under-Line in 1742, and bred a cabinet maker. In 1759 he enlisted in Eliot's Light Horse, and served seven years in Germany, where he acquired the reputation of a good soldier, and an adept in the art of horsemanship. On his return home, he began to exhibit equestrian performances; and in 1780 he erected a building which he called the amphitheatre riding house, and for which he subsequently procured a license, under the act of 25th George II, through the influence of lord Thurlow. In 1794 Mr Astley went to the Continent as a volunteer in the army. This campaign led to the publication of his "Descriptive and Historical Account of the places now the theatre of war in the Low Countries," with plans of fortifications, London, 1794, 8vo; and "Remarks on the Profession and Duty of a Soldier." Besides the original structure already mentioned, Mr Astley built amphitheatres at Dublin and at Paris, and the Olympic Pavilion near the Strand. He closed an active and diversified life at Paris, October 20th, 1814, at the age of seventy-two. He published a useful work entitled "A System of Equestrian Education, exhibiting the Beauties and Defects of the Horse," 1800, 4to.—*Britton's Illustrations of the Public Buildings of London*, vol. i, 1825. *Watt's Bibliot Britan.*

ASTORI (JOHN ANTHONY) born at Venice in 1672. He attached himself particularly to the study of classical literature, and refused some advantageous posts which were offered to him, that he might not be interrupted in his literary occupations. He was secretary of the academy of the Animosi at Venice, and also of that of the Arcades at Rome; and he carried on an extensive epistolary correspondence with the most celebrated scholars in Italy. Astori entered into orders, and became canon of the church of St Mark. His death took place June 23, 1743. He published a great number of letters and dissertations on Greek and Roman literature and antiquities.—*Biog. Universelle*.

ASTORINI (ELIAS) a native of Cosenza in the kingdom of Naples, who entered into the order of Carmelites, and was made professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Cosenza. He died in 1702, having published a Dissertation on the Life of the Fœtus, 1686 a Translation of Euclid's Elements; and another of Apollonius Pergæus on Conic Sections.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ASTRONOME (L') appears to have been the title of an anonymous writer of the ninth century, who held some office at the court of Louis le Debonnaire. He wrote the "Life"

of that prince, which is published, in the original Latin, in the second volume of Du Chesne's historical collection; and there is a French translation by the president Cousin.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ASTRUC (JOHN) a French physician, born at Sauve in Languedoc, in 1684. He studied at Montpellier, and became very eminent in his profession. Such was his reputation, that the King made him one of his consulting physicians, and appointed him professor in the Royal College at Paris. He subsequently accepted the post of first physician to Augustus king of Poland, which, after a few years, he quitted, and retired to Paris, where he died in 1766. His writings are very numerous. In 1735 he published "*Libri sex de Morbis Venereis*," a work much esteemed, and hardly yet become obsolete. It was afterwards enlarged, several times reprinted, and has been translated into French, English, and other European languages. He also wrote on the natural history of Languedoc, and two tracts on theological subjects; but most of his works relate to medicine.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Haller. Bibliot. Med. tom. iv. Gen. Biog.*

ATAHUALPA or ATABALIPA, last Inca of Peru. He had usurped his authority by the deposition of his elder brother Huescar; and he sought to secure it by the murder of all the Children of the Sun whom he could get into his power. During the course of this civil war, the Spanish adventurer Pizarro arrived in Peru, and was suffered without opposition to penetrate to the neighbourhood of the camp of Atahualpa. Confiding in the friendly professions of the Spanish leader, the unhappy Peruvian, with a splendid and numerous train of followers, was induced to visit the Spanish quarters. Here it was with much modesty at once proposed to him to embrace the Christian religion, and acknowledge himself a vassal of the king of Castile. The astonished prince demanded where was the authority on which all this was required of him. "In this book," replied the friar Valverde, reaching him his breviary. The Inca took the book, turned over the leaves, put it to his ear, and saying, "This is silent, it tells me nothing," threw it to the ground. "To arms!" exclaimed the execrable Valverde, "and revenge the profanation of our holy religion." All this having been concerted, a prepared band of Spaniards attacked and massacred the innocent Peruvians, and secured the person of the Inca. For some time they kept him in respectful custody, to issue such orders as they dictated, all which his subjects implicitly obeyed; but at length, to prevent contention about the division of his ransom, between those who had seized him and the newly arrived forces under Almagro, his death was resolved upon. The expedient adopted was agreeable to the rest of their conduct: the unfortunate prince being accused of treachery, was brought to trial on a number of mock charges, and sentenced to be burned. He was instantly led to the place of execution, where, in order to mitigate the punishment, he consented to be baptised; and as soon as

Biog. Dict.—No. IX.

the ceremony was ended, was strangled at the stake, A. D. 1533.—*Robertson's Hist. of America.*

ATANAGI (DENIS) a native of the duchy of Urbino, who was one of the most celebrated Italian literati towards the middle of the 16th century. He went to Rome about 1532, and devoted himself to study. After spending there twenty-five years without obtaining the patronage he expected, he returned to his native country in 1557, and was almost immediately invited to court, to review the *Amadis*, a poem written by the father of the celebrated Tasso. He then went to Venice, where *Amadis* was printed; and in that city he passed the remainder of his life, employed as an editor and corrector of the press. The year of his death is uncertain, but it happened between 1567 and 1574. Among his publications are an edition of Aristotle's *Rhetoric*, and of the *Letters and Poems* of several Italian writers; a treatise on the *Excellence and Perfection of History*, Venice, 1558, 8vo; and an Italian translation of the "*Lives of Illustrious Men*," which has been ascribed to Pliny the younger, but is now generally acknowledged to have been written by Aurelius Victor. The publication of this last work is said to have drawn upon Atanagi personal chastisement from a student who claimed the translation as his own, and published a violent diatribe against the unfortunate Atanagi, representing him as a barefaced plagiarist.—*Biog. Universelle.*

ATHANASIUS (St) a celebrated Christian bishop of the fourth century. He was a native of Egypt, and a deacon of the church of Alexandria, under Alexander the bishop, whom he succeeded in the dignity A. D. 326. During the life of his predecessor, he had entered with great vehemence into the dispute by which the Christians were then agitated, concerning the nature of Christ; and at the council of Nice had distinguished himself by a violent speech against Arius. On his advancement to the prelate, he dedicated all his time and talents to the defence of the doctrine of the Trinity, and resolutely refused the request of Constantine for the restoration of Arius to the Catholic communion. In revenge for this refusal, the Arian party brought several accusations against him before the Emperor. Of these he was acquitted in the first instance; but on a new charge of having detained ships at Alexandria, laden with corn for Constantinople, either from conviction or policy, he was found guilty, and banished into Gaul. Here he remained an exile eighteen months, or, as some accounts say, upwards of two years, his see in the mean time being occupied. On the death of Constantine, he was recalled, and restored to his functions by Constantius; but the Arian party again acquiring ascendancy, he was once more deposed, and a new prelate chosen in his place, whom the Emperor directed his authorities to support. On this occasion, Athanasius fled to Julius bishop of Rome, who, disapproving of the conduct and doctrine of the Eastern churches, gave him welcome protection. He resided three

years at Rome, and was then summoned by the Western emperor Constans, who favoured the Catholic party, to Milan, in order to concert the measure of another general council, to settle the disputes which had not been terminated by the council of Nice. Sardica, in Illyrium, was the place fixed upon, where the bishops of the Eastern and Western churches accordingly met; but the former requiring that Athanasius should be excluded from the assembly, the Western bishops refused, and the parties separated. Constans was however so intent upon his restoration, that he threatened Constantius with war in case of refusal, and that timid emperor accordingly recalled him. On this occasion the latter ruler requested the use of one church in Alexandria for the Arians, to which Athanasius consented, but stipulated that the Catholics might be favoured in the same manner where Arianism prevailed. This proposal however the partisans of the Arian doctrine being now ascendant, coldly declined—a striking proof of the general intolerance of the times. On his restoration, Athanasius continued to exhibit his wonted zeal for the admission of the word “ consubstantial,” and enjoyed a short period of repose, until the death of his faithful friends, the emperor Constans and pope Julius, again exposed him to persecution. Liberius, the successor of Julius, being induced to call councils at Arles and Milan, Arian influence prevailed in both instances; and the bishops, refusing to sign the sentence of his condemnation, were banished, the bishop of Rome among the rest, who however in the sequel purchased his return by compliance. So great however was the popularity of Athanasius, it was only by the aid of soldiery he could be safely ejected, and, after evincing the most calm intrepidity in the midst of blood and slaughter, he prevailed upon to retire. At length, a price being fixed upon his head, he suddenly disappeared altogether, and took refuge in the deserts of Thebais, among the disciples of the monk Anthony, where he was lost to the world for upwards of six years, during which time his see was occupied by George of Cappadocia. In this retreat however he was not inactive, but frequently assailed his enemies and consoled his friends by his writings and in an “ Apology for his Flight,” addressed to the Emperor, loaded the latter with the most vehement invectives. On the death of Constantius and accession of Julian, George of Cappadocia being killed in a popular tumult, Athanasius boldly returned to Alexandria, and re-assumed his episcopal functions amidst a crowd of devoted adherents. Not only so, but with unabated zeal he summoned a council, and settled the terms upon which the Arian party might be readmitted into the church. When informed of these steps, Julian expressed the utmost astonishment at his return without waiting for an imperial edict; and as he regarded him with the greatest aversion, not only ordered him to depart instantly, but when the prefect, through caution or negligence, delayed the execution of the order, expressed the utmost anger. Athanasius, who understood the character of

his new enemy, after narrowly escaping seizure in his way to the desert, returned and lay concealed in Alexandria until the death of Julian, A. D. 363. His successor Jovian, being a Christian, not only restored all the exiled bishops to their sees, but being at the same time a favourer of the Catholic faith, requested from Athanasius an orthodox statement of it, which the latter presented in a synodical letter, and the Nicene Creed again became the general formula of the churches. Under Jovian, the intrepid and zealous prelate enjoyed ten years of unmolested authority; but on the accession of the emperor Valens, an Arian, all the bishops restored by Jovian were again banished, Athanasius included, who is said to have lain concealed for four months in the monument of his family. The Emperor however, either from policy or respect, soon gave up the contest; and the prelate, returned from what has been termed his fifth exile. He passed the remainder of his days with tranquillity, terminating a life not easily paralleled, in the forty-sixth or forty-eighth year of his prelacy, at the age, as it is supposed, of nearly eighty, A. D. 373. The character of Athanasius is sufficiently manifested by the course of his experience, and affords one of numerous instances of a firm and conscientious adherence to principle, which is respectable, whatever the quality of the principle itself. In the shadowy dispute concerning the divine nature, between Athanasius and Arius, similar zeal, tenacity, and intolerance, were displayed on both sides; and it is difficult to bestow the praise of steadiness and consistency on the one party, and deny it to a precisely similar exhibition of qualities by the other; which observation may possibly be extended to zealous doctrinal religious disputants of all creeds and ages. With respect to Athanasius, he would evidently have evinced an ascendant mind in any situation; his patience of labour, jealousy of fame, fearlessness of danger, and extraordinary intrepidity, could under no circumstances have been lost on society. Uniting to religious zeal a personal conduct, regular, discreet, and generous, his canonization by the church, the opinion of which he did so much to render triumphant, is not so offensive to common sense as the majority of the prostitutions of that posthumous honour. With more enlarged views, he might not have been a saint, but probably somewhat more of a great and good man. He wrote many books, which are chiefly defences of himself and invectives against his enemies, in a style which is not destitute of dignity and ornament. “ The Life of Saint Antony,” and “ The Abridgment of the Scriptures,” are among the most valued of his performances. It may be as well to observe here, that the celebrated creed, called the Athanasian, is ascribed by all later and sounder critics to Vigilius, an African bishop of the fifth century, who published several things under the name of Athanasius. The best edition of the works of Athanasius is that of Montfaucon, Paris, 1698, 3 vols. folio, and that of Padua, 1777, 4 vols. folio.—*Dupin. Mosheim. Milner.*

ATHELSTAN, king of England, succeeded his father Edward the Elder in 925. Although of illegitimate birth, his mature age and acknowledged capacity caused him to be preferred to the lawful children of Edward, at a season which required considerable political talents and warlike experience. He answered the expectations of his supporters by repressing the Danes of Northumberland, and defeating a considerable combination of that people, with the Scots and the Welch, who united in a league against England. After this event, he enjoyed his crown in peace, and governed with great ability. A remarkable law was passed in his reign for the encouragement of commerce: every merchant who made three voyages to sea on his own account was deemed a thane or noble. Athelstan died after a reign of sixteen years, and was succeeded by his brother Edmund.—*Hume. Turner's Hist. of the Anglo Saxons.*

ATHENAGORAS, an Athenian philosopher of the second century. From Athens he went to Alexandria, where he was converted to Christianity, and became master of the Christian catechetical school in that city. Clement of Alexandria and Pantanus were among his scholars. The writings of Athenagoras consist of "An Apology for the Christians," addressed to the emperor Marcus Aurelius and his son Commodus, and therefore probably composed about A.D. 177 or 178; and a treatise "On the Resurrection of the Dead." These pieces have been several times printed together. The best edition is that of Dechair, with the notes of various critics, Oxford, 1706, 8vo. The time and circumstances of his death are not known.—*Lardner. Fabricii Bibliot. Græc.*

ATHENÆUS, a Greek grammarian, a native of Naucratis in Egypt, flourished in the third century. He was one of the most learned men of his time, and has been called the Varro and the Pliny of the Greeks. The only work of this author which has reached modern times is entitled "The Deipnosophists, or the Table Conversation of the Sophists." It is a collection of facts, anecdotes, and observations, which are valuable chiefly in consequence of the loss of the original authors from which they are taken. It consisted of fifteen books, but the two first and the beginning of the third are wanting; which however, with other hiatuses, have been partly supplied by an extant abridgment. The best editions are—that of Casaubon, Leyden, 1657, 1664, 2 vols. folio, and that of Schweighæusen, Strasburgh, 1801, 1807, 14 vols. 8vo.—*Biog. Universelle. Dindin's Classics.*

ATHENÆUS of Byzantium, an engineer under the emperor Gallienus, and the reputed author of a treatise on "The Machines of War," printed in the collection of the works of the ancient mathematicians, Paris, 1693, folio, Greek and Latin.—*Fabricius.*

ATHIAS (JOSEPH) a Jewish printer of Amsterdam, who edited and published a Hebrew Bible, the text of which was formed from collections of ancient MSS, and the best previous editions. He printed it first in 1661, 2 vols. 8vo, and again in 1667. Both impressions are scarce and valuable. The states of

Holland rewarded his editorial labours with a medal and gold chain. Athias also printed the Bible in English, Spanish, and German.—*Moreri.*

ATKINS or **ATKYNS** (SIR ROBERT) an English gentleman of an ancient family in Gloucestershire, who distinguished himself as a lawyer and a patriot in the reigns of Charles II and his successors. After an academical education at Oxford, he entered at one of the inns of court, and, the usual probation undergone, was called to the bar. He soon attained eminence in his profession; and on the restoration of Charles II he was created K. B. In 1672 he was raised to the bench, becoming one of the judges of the Common Pleas, which post he kept till 1679; when, disgusted at the arbitrary measures pursued by the king's ministers, he gave in his resignation and retired into the country. In the busy scenes of the eventful period which followed, Sir Robert acted with firmness and consistency as a constitutional lawyer, without however committing himself as a decided opponent of government. In 1683, he was applied to for advice by the friends of lord William Russel, and readily gave his opinion. He subsequently published remarks on the trial of that personage, in which he inculcates the position, that "there is not, nor ought to be, any such thing as constructive treason, as it defeats the very scope and design of the statute of the 25th of Edward III, which is to make a plain declaration on what shall be adjudged treason by the ordinary courts of justice." He also defended Sir W. Williams, speaker of the House of Commons, who was prosecuted by the crown for signing the order for printing Dangerfield's narrative of the Popish Plot. In the reign of James II he published two tracts against the dispensing power assumed by that monarch, one of which involved him in a controversy with the chief justice, Sir Edward Herbert. When the Revolution took place, the principles and conduct of Sir R. Atkyns recommended him to the new King, who made him lord chief baron of the Exchequer. The same year, 1689, he was chosen speaker of the House of Lords, and held that office till 1693. He resigned his judicial situation in 1695, and retreated entirely from public life, residing chiefly at his seat at Sapperton in Gloucestershire, where he died in 1709-10, aged eighty-eight. The private character of this gentleman was very respectable. The only circumstance recorded at all discreditable to him, is a report that his last resignation of office was the effect of pique at being disappointed of the lucrative post of Master of the Rolls. His law "Tracts," which have been collected and published in one volume, are much esteemed. He is said to have written against the exorbitant power of the court of Chancery.—*Biog. Brit.*

ATKYNS (SIR ROBERT, jun.) the only son of the subject of the preceding article. The state of his health, or his natural disposition, probably prevented him from taking such an active part in public affairs as might have been expected from a man of his rank and con-

nexions. He spent nearly the whole of a long life as a retired country gentleman, devoting his time to the composition of a work of considerable value, which has preserved his name from oblivion. It relates to the history and topography of his native county, and was completed, but not published, a short time previous to his death, which took place in 1711, at the age of sixty-five. He was assisted in this undertaking by Dr Parsons, chancellor of the diocese of Gloucester; and in 1712 the work appeared in one volume folio, entitled "The Ancient and Present State of Gloucestershire." It was reprinted in 1768; and in 1779 Mr Rudder, a printer of Gloucester, compiled, partly from the materials afforded by Sir R. Atkyns's book, "A New History of Gloucestershire," folio, in the preface to which he acknowledges the general accuracy of his predecessor, particularly in recording the descent of landed property. Sir Robert derived his accounts from the escheators' books, original fines, and other records, to which he had free access, and, excepting a few mistakes, which might happen in transcribing, he abstracts them very faithfully.—*Rudder's Pref. Noble's Continuation of Granger's Biog. Hist. of England, vol. ii.*

ATKYNs (RICHARD) a writer on bibliography in the seventeenth century. He was of the same family with the foregoing, and was a native of Gloucestershire. He was educated as a lawyer, and appears at one time to have been a man of property; but engaging imprudently in a law suit which involved some questions relative to the royal prerogative, and being unsuccessful, his affairs became deranged, and he was arrested and thrown into the Marshalsea prison, where he died September 14, 1677. He was buried at St George's church, Southwark, at the expense of his relative, judge Atkyns. His book, entitled "The Original and Growth of Printing, collected out of history and the records of this kingdom; wherein it is demonstrated that printing appertaineth to the prerogative royal, and is a flower of the crown of England," Lond. 1664, 4to,—was intended to support the now exploded hypothesis, that the art of printing was introduced into this country prior to the time of Caxton.—*Wood's Athen. Oxon. Dibdin's Edit. of Ames's Typographical Antiquities, vol. i.*

ATRATUS (HUGO) or Hugh the black, an English cardinal of the thirteenth century, famous for his acquaintance with philosophy, mathematics, and medicine. He was so skilful in the last-mentioned branch of knowledge, that he was termed the phoenix of his age. He was invited to Rome by pope Nicholas III, and made a cardinal by Martin II in 1281. He died of the plague in 1287. Several works are ascribed to Atratus, among which are—"De Genealogiis Humanis;" "Problemata;" "Canones Medicinales."—*Pitseus de Scriptore Anglican. Moreri.*

ATTAIGNANT (GABRIEL CHARLES de l') a French poet of the eighteenth century. He was educated for the church, and became canon of Rheims; but the gaiety of his manners,

and the character of his compositions, savoured little of the ecclesiastical profession. His principal works are—"Pieces derobées à un Ami," 2 vols. 12mo, published by another person, with a dedication to the author; and "Poesies de l'Abbe l'Attaignant," in 4 vols. 12mo, to which a fifth was afterwards added. He died in 1779, aged eighty-two; and he is said, towards the close of his long life to have become a penitent.—*Biog. Univ.*

ATTARDI (BONAVENTURE) a native of Sicily, an Augustine friar, who was made provincial of the order in Sicily and Malta. He was professor of ecclesiastical history at Catania, and his writings relate to that branch of literature. In 1738 he published "Bilancia della Verita," in support of the common opinion, that Malta was the island called Melita, where St Paul was shipwrecked; which had been controverted by F. Georgi, a Benedictine. He also wrote against Muratori's assertion—"that it was not necessary to defend the immaculate conception by force of arms."—*Biog. Univ.*

ATTENDOLO (DARIUS) a Neapolitan soldier and poet of the sixteenth century, who was for some time in the service of the emperor Charles V. He was the author of a History of Duelling, 1560; a Discourse concerning Honour, 1562; and some Italian poems.—*Ibid.*

ATTENDOLO (JOHN BAPTIST) a native of Capua in the kingdom of Naples, who became a secular priest, and distinguished himself as a critic and a poet. He lost his life owing to the overturning of a carriage in 1592. He published a volume of Poems, with an Essay on Epic Poetry; and Observations on the Odes and other Poetical Works of Petrarch, whose productions he held in high estimation.—*Ibid.*

ATTERBURY (FRANCIS) a celebrated English prelate, was the son of Lewis Atterbury, rector of Milton, Bucks, a churchman who, both under the Protectorate and the Restoration, secured his preferments by a compliance with the times. He was born at his father's rectory in 1662, and received his education at Westminster, where he was elected a student of Christ's Church College, Oxon. He rapidly distinguished himself at the university as a classical scholar, and gave some proofs of an elegant taste for poetry. In 1687 he took his degree of M. A., and for the first time appeared as a controversialist in a defence of the character of Luther, entitled "Considerations on the Spirit of Martin Luther," &c. He was also thought to have assisted his pupil, the hon. Mr Boyle, in his famous controversy with Bentley on the epistles of Phalaris. He continued some time longer at college, exceedingly discontented, feeling with truth, that he was adapted to act on a wider theatre, and possessing all the ambition and restlessness by which his subsequent career was so much distinguished. His father, to whom he made these complaints, advised him very characteristically to marry into some family of interest, "bishop's, or archbishop's, or some court-

tier's, which may be done with accomplishments and portion too." To this parental council the future bishop duly attended, for he soon after married Miss Osborn, related to the duke of Leeds, a lady distinguished for beauty, and possessed of a fortune of 7000*l.* Having taken orders in 1691, he settled in London, where he became chaplain to William and Mary, preacher of Bridewell, and lecturer of St Bride's. In the fulfilment of these duties he soon became distinguished by the spirit and elegance of his pulpit compositions, but not without incurring opposition on the score of their tendency and doctrine, from Hoadly and others. Controversy however was altogether congenial to the disposition of Atterbury, who in 1706 commenced one with Dr Wake, which lasted four years, on the rights, privileges, and powers of convocations. In this dispute he took the side of high ecclesiastical authority, and with a fierce and contentious spirit, if his opponents are to be at all credited, discovered infinitely more address and dexterity than candour and adherence to fact. For these services however, which possibly hastened the extinction of the very assemblies they were intended to support, he received the thanks of the lower house of Convocation, and the degree of doctor of divinity from Oxford. The reign of Anne was eminently calculated for the advance of a divine of Atterbury's principles, who, soon after the accession, was made dean of Carlisle. Other preferments quickly followed; nor was his activity confined to the pulpit, for besides his dispute with Hoadly on the subject of passive obedience, he aided the defence of the famous Sacheverell, and in his character of prolocutor to the lower house of Convocation, wrote "A Representation of the present State of Religion," which was deemed too violent to be presented to the Queen, although privately circulated. In 1712 he was made dean of Christchurch, and in 1713, by the recommendation of the earl of Oxford, bishop of Rochester and dean of Westminster. The death of the Queen in 1714, put an end to all further 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 worthy 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, in favour of the dispossessed family; 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 can scarcely be defended, and which indeed was supported chiefly on the ur-

gency of the particular 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 this species of churchman, 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. He left England in June 1723, and went first to Brussels, and afterwards to Paris, where he chiefly occupied himself in study, and in correspondence with men of letters. But even here, while he professed resignation, retirement, and a love for the existing constitution, in his letters to Pope and others, it has been incontestably proved, that in 1725 he was actively engaged in fermenting discontent in the Highlands of Scotland, with a view to another rebellion. In 1729 he lost his favourite daughter, Mrs Morice, who died in his arms, by which event he was deeply affected. His own death took place in 1731, and his body was allowed to be privately interred in Westminster Abbey. The character of this restless and aspiring prelate unhappily can find many parallels in the history of most churches; yet few of equal ambition and daring have been able to disguise their contentious spirit by so much amenity and moderation in their epistolary correspondence and personal address. From his intimacy with those who, in his day, were the chief dispensers of literary celebrity, his character in that respect has possibly been too much exalted; although as a composer of sermons, he still retains a great portion of his original reputation. His letters also are extremely easy and elegant; but as a critic and a controversialist, he is deemed rather dexterous and popular, than accurate and profound. If an anecdote told by Pope to Chesterfield be correct, he was a sceptic early in life; but the same authority also states, that he ceased to be so. Attending to his anxiety to restore a Catholic family, the strength of his Protestantism may be called in question; but it is scarcely necessary to remark, that in the career of interest and ambition, modes of faith are often rendered extremely subservient; and the general character of this eminent prelate by no means exempts him from the application of the general rule. Of four children born to bishop Atterbury, his son Osborn, rector of Oxluil in Warwickshire, alone survived him. Mrs Atterbury died in 1722, just before the prosecution of her husband.

Bio. Brit.

ATTERBURY (LEWIS, LL.D.) the elder brother of the above, was born in 1656, was educated at Westminster, and was elected to Christ's Church, Oxon, in the same manner. He early took orders, and became preacher of Highgate chapel, and rector of Shepperton and

of Hornsey in Middlesex, which livings formed the extent of his rise in the church. He was a plain, practical, and benevolent divine, and much attached to his brother, although thinking he had some reason to complain of neglect from him. He founded a female school at Newport-Pagnell, and published two volumes of sermons, and some writings against popery. He died in 1731.—*Ibid.*

ATTICUS (HERODES) or TIBERIUS CLAUDIUS ATTICUS HERODES, an Athenian philosopher and statesman of the age of the Antonines. His father, Julius Atticus, descended from the family of Miltiades, was raised from indigence to wealth, by the discovery of a hidden treasure. Herodes received an education suitable to the condition to which his father had been advanced by the fortunate accession to his property. Scholastic rhetoric, or the art of declamation, then esteemed a most fashionable accomplishment, became his principal study; and he prosecuted it under the first masters of the age, with such success as to acquire great reputation as an orator. After travelling abroad, he settled at Athens, and gave public lectures on eloquence, which were attended by sophists and rhetoricians, whose admiration of his talents was perhaps not altogether disinterested, as his hospitality and munificence were lavishly extended to his followers. The fame of Herodes reached from Athens to Rome; and he was invited by the emperor Titus Antoninus to become rhetorical tutor to Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus, the adopted sons and destined successors of Antoninus. This promotion led to his being created consul A.D. 143. He was also made prefect of the free cities of Asia Minor, and president of the Panhellenic and Panathenian games, at which he was crowned. He testified his sense of this honour by building a marble stadium, or course for running matches, one of the grandest works ever executed by a private individual. He also erected a theatre at Athens, and repaired and embellished the Odeon of Pericles. These and other splendid monuments of his wealth and liberality have perpetuated his name, while his literary productions have perished. The latter part of the life of Herodes was embittered by the ingratitude of his fellow-citizens, who preferred accusations against him in his public capacity; but they were quashed by the friendship of his pupil Marcus Aurelius, then emperor. He passed his latter days at Marathon, his birth-place, where he died about A.D. 185, aged seventy-five; and his remains were interred at Athens, with public honours.—*Aulus Gellius. Gibbon.*

ATTICUS (TITUS POMPONIUS) an eminent Roman knight in the decline of the republic, who has acquired great celebrity from the peculiar benevolence and amenity of his private character. Descended from an ancient family, he inherited vast wealth from his father and uncle, and being liberally educated, devoted himself with enthusiasm to the cultivation of literature and philosophy. It may be gathered from the general conduct of Atticus, that with

a due study of his own taste and the factious state of the expiring commonwealth, he early formed the plan of a general line of conduct, which he pursued with admirable address and prudence during the whole of a long life. Avoiding public business altogether, he as studiously evaded official dignities and aggrandisement, as others sought them; and without joining any party himself, enjoyed the intimacy of the leading men of all parties. He had scarcely reached manhood, when the bloody factions of Marius and Cinna began to rage; to avoid which, he retired to Athens, whither he conveyed the greatest part of his property, and where he drank deeply of Grecian literature, and lived in the most liberal exercise of public and private benevolence. His retirement from the scene of political contention did not however make him indifferent to the welfare of the actors in it, or timid in serving his friends of the distressed party. He supplied young Marius with money to escape from his foes; and when Cicero, to whom he was strongly attached, was banished, accommodated him also with a large sum of money. He returned to reside at Rome, when affairs were settled, but steadily pursued his original plan of avoiding public business; and being sixty years of age when the war broke out between Cæsar and Pompey, he gladly availed himself of the pretext of age, to avoid engaging on either side. On the death of Cæsar, although upon the most intimate terms with Brutus, he opposed the establishment of a private treasury for the use of that party; yet he largely assisted that highly esteemed Roman, when obliged to leave Italy. He also extended his services to Antony, when that leader was compelled to quit Rome with no prospect of a restoration of his affairs. Even in the bad times of the triumvirate, he caused all the proscribed who fled to Epirus to be liberally relieved from his estates in that country, and by his interest recovered the forfeited property of several of them. Such was his credit with Octavius, that his daughter was preferred to all the great matches of Rome, as a wife for his friend Agrippa. Octavius himself cultivated the closest intimacy with Atticus, who at the same time maintained an equally intimate correspondence with Antony. The mode of living of Atticus was that of a man of great fortune, whose mind was devotedly attached to literary and philosophical pursuits. His domestics were not numerous, but choice; his table was elegant, but not costly; and he delighted in what would now be called literary suppers. He was extremely studious, much attached to inquiries relative to the antiquities of his country, its laws, customs, and treaties, and wrote several works on these subjects, which appear to have been much valued. The conclusion of his life was conformable to the principles of the Epicurean philosophy, by which it had been all along governed. Having reached the age of seventy-seven with little assistance from medicine, he was seized by a disorder in the intestines, which terminated in an ulcer deemed incurable.

ble. Convinced of the nature of his case, he ordered his son-in-law Agrippa, and other friends to be sent for, and declared his intention to terminate his life by abstaining from food. When, in spite of their affectionate entreaties, he had persisted in this resolution for two days, some of the unfavourable symptoms of his complaint abated; but not thinking it worth while to take the chance of a cure, he persevered, and the fifth day closed his existence B. C. 33. In modern times the character of Atticus has been the subject of much curious discussion, and his neutrality in the midst of civil contentions has by some politicians been termed selfish and criminal. From the fearless generosity which he exhibited to the unfortunate on all sides, it may however be presumed, that looking on the state of the commonwealth without passion, he was convinced of the inutility of attempting to stop an inevitable career. Certain it is that, as a medium of friendship, a reconciler of differences, and a protector against the ferocity of party hatred, he was eminently serviceable in the calamitous times in which he lived; and possibly, with his cast of temper and talents, could scarcely have acted more beneficently for his country as well as for himself. His line of conduct has been attributed to his Epicurean philosophy; but native disposition and temper, must have formed his peculiar character much more than speculative principles. The correspondence between Cicero and Atticus, whose sister became the wife of Quintus Cicero, the orator's brother, is highly honourable to both parties, especially as the latter was also intimate with his rival Hortensius, and a mediator between them. According to Cicero, Atticus wrote annals of great value, comprising a sort of universal history for 700 years.—*Aikin's Gen. Dict. Corn. Nepos.*

ATTILA, king of the Huns, surnamed the Scourge of God, deduced his lineage from the ancient Huns, who dwelt on the confines of China. At the death of their uncle Rugilas, who reigned in modern Hungary, the brothers Attila and Bleda succeeded to the throne of the Huns. After they had forced the emperor Theodosius the younger to purchase an inglorious peace, Attila caused Bleda to be assassinated, and reigned alone over the whole nation and its subject territories, including the extensive kingdoms of Germany and Scythia, taken in their largest signification. Able to bring into the field from 5 to 700,000 men, his great passion was war; and, in addition to his real power, he sought to add the influence of superstition, by boasting the possession of a sword said to have belonged to the Scythian Mars, the possession of which was supposed to convey a title to the whole earth. His portrait, as described by Jornandes, was that of a modern Calmuc, with a large head, swarthy complexion, flat nose, small sunken eyes, and a short square body. His looks were fierce, his gait proud, and his deportment stern and haughty; yet he was merciful to a suppliant foe, and ruled his own people with justice and lenity. A scheme was laid in the court of

Theodosius to assassinate him under the cover of a solemn embassy, which intention he discovered, and without violating the laws of hospitality, in the persons of the ambassadors, wisely preferred a heavy ransom for the principal agent in the plot and a renewed treaty at the expense of fresh payments. On the accession of Marcian, he demanded tribute, which was refused; and although much exasperated, he resolved first to turn his arms against the Western emperor Valentinian, whose licentious sister Honoria, in revenge for being banished for an intrigue with her chamberlain, sent an offer of herself to Attila. The Hun, perceiving the pretence this proposal supplied, preceded his eruptions into Gaul by demanding Honoria in marriage, with a share of the imperial patrimony. Being of course refused, he affected to be satisfied, and pretended he was only about to enter Gaul to make war upon Theodoric king of the Ostrogoths. He accordingly crossed the Rhine, A.D. 450, with a prodigious host, and marked his way through Gaul with pillage and desolation, until gloriously defeated by Theodoric and the famous Ætius in the bloody battle of Chalons. He was however allowed to retreat; and having recruited his forces, he passed the Alps the next year, and invaded Italy, spreading his ravages all over Lombardy. This visitation was the origin of the famous republic of Venice, which was founded by the fugitives who fled at the terror of his name. Valentinian, unable to avert the storm, repaired from Ravenna to Rome, whence he sent the prelate Leo with a solemn deputation, to avert the wrath of Attila, who consented to quit Italy, on receiving a vast sum as the dowry of Honoria, and an annual tribute. He did not much longer survive these transactions, and his death was singular, being found dead in consequence of suffocation from a broken blood-vessel, on his marriage-night with a beautiful young virgin named Ildico. This event took place in 453. With Attila ended the brief and bloody empire of the Huns; for his sons, by their divisions and civil wars, mutually destroyed each other, or were dispossessed by the arms of other chieftains of the barbarian races.—*Univ. Hist. Gibbon.*

ATTIRET (JOHN FRANCIS) a French Jesuit and painter. He was born in 1207, and practised painting with great reputation until the age of thirty, when he entered the Society of Jesus. In 1737 he was appointed missionary to Pekin, where he acquired great favour with the emperor Kien Long, who made him a mandarin. He died in that capital in 1768, and his pictures are highly esteemed by the Chinese. Attiret wrote a very amusing account of the emperor of China's gardens, of which a translation by Spence, under the name of Sir Harry Beaumont, was published in 1752.—*Biog. Universelle.*

ATWOOD (GEORGE, F.R.S.) an eminent mathematician, who was educated at Westminster school, and afterwards at the university of Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. He was for some time a tutor and many years a fellow of Trinity college, in which si-

tuation he became much distinguished for his acquaintance with mathematics and natural philosophy. In 1784 he published, in one volume 8vo, "A Treatise on the Rectilinear Motion and Rotation of Bodies; with a Description of Original Experiments relative to that Subject;" a work remarkable for its perspicuity, and the extensive information which it affords. About the same time he made public an "Analysis of a Course of Lectures on the Principles of Natural Philosophy, read at the University of Cambridge," which is not less valuable than the preceding. The late Mr Pitt, having attended Mr Atwood's university lectures, conceived such an opinion of his talents and scientific information, that he engaged him to devote a considerable part of his time to financial calculations; and that he might be enabled to do so without injury to his fortune, bestowed on him a sinecure office, the income of which he retained from 1784 till his death in 1807, at the age of sixty-two, when the office which he had held was abolished. Mr Atwood published "A Dissertation on the Construction and Properties of Arches," 1801, 4to, and several other valuable treatises relating to mathematics and mechanical science.—*Month. Mag.*

AVALOS (FERDINAND FRANCIS D') marquis of Pescara, descended from one of the first houses of Naples, was a distinguished captain under Charles V. He married Vittoria Colonna, so celebrated for her beauty and accomplishments, with whom he lived in perfect harmony, so that being taken prisoner at the battle of Ravenna, he employed the hours of captivity in composing a "Dialogue on Love," dedicated to his wife. On recovering his liberty, he was of great service to the Emperor at the battles of Biquoqui and Pavia, and died at Milan at the age of thirty-six, without issue, in 1525. He was a patron both of letters and of science.—*Moreri.*

AUBAIS (CHARLES DE BASCHI, marquis of) an ingenious Frenchman, distinguished as the patron as well as the cultivator of literature. He published a work of reputation on historical geography, and furnished the materials for Menard's collection, entitled "Pieces fugitives pour l'Histoire de France," 3 vols. 4to. He died in 1777, at the age of ninety-one.—*Dict. Hist.*

AUBENTON, see DAUBENTON.

AUBERT (WILLIAM) sieur de Massouignes, a native of Poitiers, who embraced the legal profession, and became an advocate of the parliament of Paris. He died in 1601, aged sixty-seven. He published "Histoire des Guerres des Chrétiens contre les Turcs, sous Godefroy de Bouillon," 4to, and some pieces of minor importance.—*Ibid.*

AUBERT DU BAYET (—) a native of Louisiana, who entered into the French army, and served in America during the war between Great Britain and the United States. He was in France at the commencement of the Revolution, and soon began to take an active part in public affairs. In 1789 he published a pamphlet against admitting the Jews to the

rights of citizenship. He afterwards became one of the principal advocates for innovation and in 1791 was chosen a member of the Legislative Assembly. In 1793, he resumed his military profession, and was made governor of Mayence, which, after an obstinate defence, he was obliged to surrender to the king of Prussia. Aubert then commanded in La Vendée, and being defeated at Clisson, he became the object of denunciations, against which he successfully defended himself. Employed again at Cherbourg, he was called by the Directory to the post of minister of war, which he held only three months, when he was appointed ambassador of the republic at Constantinople, where he closed a life of active service, December 17th, 1797, at the age of thirty-seven.—*Nov. Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

AUBERY (ANTHONY) an industrious French historian, born in 1617. He was educated to the law, but preferred the pursuit of literature. He wrote 1. "History of Cardinals," 5 vols. 4to; 2. "History of cardinal Richelieu," 2 vols. folio; 3. History of cardinal Mazarine, 4 vols. 12mo; 4. "On the Pre-eminence of the kings of France;" 5. "On the Pretensions of the kings of France to the Empire." Of these works, the life of Richelieu, having been written under the patronage of his niece, the duchess of Aiguillon, is deemed a flattering production. For his treatise on the empire he was imprisoned in the Bastille, in order to allay the anger of the German princes, who imputed his sentiments to the king: he was however treated with kindness, and soon released. Aubery was a mean writer, but his industry was great, and his works are not deficient in authentic anecdote and useful information.—*Moreri. Hist. Dict.*

AUBERY (LOUIS DE MAURIER) a French historian of the seventeenth century. When young, he accompanied his father, who was sent ambassador to Holland, which residence led to the production of two historical works still held in some esteem, entitled, "Memoirs for the History of Holland;" and "Memoirs for the History of Hamburg, Lubeck, Helstein, &c." These productions were printed together at Amsterdam in 1736.—*Nov. Dict. Hist.*

AUBIGNE (THEODORE AGRIPPA D') a Calvinist gentleman, much attached to Henry IV of France, was born at St Maury in 1550, and distinguished himself by his early progress in literature. Being left very young with little or no inheritance, he quitted letters for arms, and entered into the service of Henry, then king of Navarre, whose favours he enjoyed in a high degree, being appointed a gentleman of his bedchamber, and holding various other places. D'Aubigne did not acquire this countenance by meanness or subserviency, being one of the most frank, and at the same time the most inflexible of courtiers. The necessity felt by Henry of conciliating the Catholic lords by courtesies and appointments, to the exclusion of his faithful adherents in adversity, naturally appeared ungrateful to the latter; and D'Aubigne never hesitated to speak his mind on the occasion. At length however,

although he always treated him with the external respect due to a tried and zealous friend, the blunt sincerity of his manners became distasteful even to this best of the French kings; and D'Aubigne finally quitted the court and kingdom, and retired to Geneva. Here he spent the remainder of his life in lettered freedom, and died highly honoured and respected in 1630, having reached the advanced age of eighty. He left several children, one of whom, Constant d'Aubigne, a very worthless character, was father of the famous Madame Maintenon. He wrote several works, the principal of which is "An Universal History from 1550 to 1601, with an abridged account of the death of Henry IV," 3 vols, folio, 1616-1626. This book is written with much dignity of sentiment, but is deemed partial and defective in style. In many respects however it conveys a due notion of the peculiar humour of the author, which is still further displayed in "The Confessions of Sancy," and "The Baron of Foneste" two satirical pieces which evince considerable powers of raillery and ridicule. He is also author of miscellaneous pieces, tragedies, poems, &c, with "Memoirs of his own Life," not published until 1731. The latter, which has been translated into English, abounds with free and curious anecdotes, affording a lively picture of the man.—*Moreri. Nour. Dict. Hist.*

AUBLET (JOHN BAPTIST CHRISTOPHER FUYE) a French botanist, born in 1720. He evinced an early predilection for the study of natural history; and after passing some time at Montpellier, he went to the Spanish colonies of America, where he practised pharmacy, and continued his favourite pursuits. Returning home, he was sent in 1752 to the isle of France, to establish a botanic garden. He continued there nine years, and in 1762 he was employed to make botanical collections at Guiana, whence in 1764 he passed to the island of St Domingo. In the following year he returned to France, and, with the assistance of the celebrated botanist Bernard de Jussieu, he arranged the materials which he had collected in the course of his travels, and in 1775 laid them before the public under the title of "Histoire des Plantes de la Guiane Française," 4 vols. 4to, two of which consist of plates. Out of about eight hundred plants described in this work, nearly half were new discoveries. The herbarium of Aublet was sold to Sir Joseph Banks. He died at Paris, May 6th, 1778. Linæus commemorated this botanist by naming a species of vervain, *Verbena Aubletia*; and M. Richard has since given the name of *Aubletia* to a new genus of tropical plants.—*Biog. Universelle.*

AUBREY (JOHN) an English antiquary and topographer of eminence in the 17th century. He was born about 1626, at Easton Piers in Wiltshire, and was the eldest son of a gentleman possessed of considerable landed property in that county. He studied at Oxford, entered in 1646 at the Middle Temple, and resided there and at the university alternately, till the death of his father, which took

place in October, 1652. On this event he succeeded to the possession of estates in the counties of Wilts, Surrey, Hereford, Brecknock, and Monmouth; but his inheritance was burthened with mortgages, and involved him in law-suits, which his legal education had by no means qualified him to manage. While at Oxford, he devoted his time to historical and archæological researches, and was engaged in collecting materials for "Sir William Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum." He afterwards afforded very important assistance to Wood, the Oxford antiquary, who acknowledges his extensive obligations to Aubrey; though, on a subsequent quarrel taking place, Wood aspersed his coadjutor as a mere pretender to antiquarian science, "who was so credulous that he stuffed his letters with fooleries and misinformati- ons." After the death of his father, Aubrey lived for some years on his Wiltshire estates, making visits to London in term time, probably on account of his law-suits. He purposed a journey to Italy, which seems to have been prevented by the state of his affairs. However, he visited Ireland in 1660, and France in 1664; having, in the interval between these tours, become a Fellow of the Royal Society, then newly established. The remaining part of his life was passed in a state of indigence, protected from the miseries of want only by the benevolence of friends, residing principally at the house of lady Long, of Draycot, in Wiltshire, who did herself honour by her patronage of the improvident antiquary. The time and circumstances of his death are not precisely known, but it is probable that he died while on a visit at Oxford, in the year 1700. Few men of letters ever published less than Aubrey; for the only work which he printed was a small volume intitled "Miscellanies," a collection of popular superstitions relative to dreams, portents, ghosts, witchcraft, &c. It would be doing him great injustice to appreciate his character and abilities from this production only. His manuscripts, preserved in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, in the library of the Royal Society, and in some private repositories, furnish abundant proof of the extent of his researches and he by no means deserves the harsh censure of Gifford, who in his life of Ben Jonson, says "Whoever expects a rational account of any fact, however trite, from Aubrey, will meet with disappointment." "Aubrey thought little, believed much, and confused everything." In opposition to these remarks, it may be stated that a considerable part of the papers of our antiquary consists of collections of matter, much of which would probably have been rejected had the author prepared his manuscripts for the press. Sir Richard Hoare made considerable use of the manuscripts of Aubrey in his splendid work on the antiquities of Wiltshire, particularly in his account of the curious ancient monument at Abury. Among the manuscript collections of Aubrey was a topographical treatise on the county of Surrey, published with additions by Dr Rawlinson in 1718, 5 vols. 8vo. In 1813 appeared "Letters written by eminent Persons

in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, &c. with Lives of eminent Men, by John Aubrey," 3 vols. 8vo; and in 1821 was printed, in a thin 4to volume, "Aubrey's Collections for Wilts." It may safely be asserted, that much valuable intelligence might still be gleaned from the unpublished remains of this writer, whose talents and learning, if they did not place him on a level with Spelman and Dugdale, at least rendered him equal to Ashmole, Wood, or Hearne.—*Biog. Brit. Ed.*

AUBRIET (CLAUDE) an ingenious French painter of subjects belonging to natural history. He went with the celebrated Tournefort to the Levant, and exercised his talents in illustrating the works of that traveller. After his return home, he was appointed painter at the Jardin du Roi, at Paris. He died at a very advanced age in 1740. His works are extremely numerous.—*Nov. Dict. Hist.*

AUBRIOT (HUGH) a French merchant, who became superintendent of finances to Charles V, and mayor of Paris. He erected several buildings in Paris for use and ornament, and among the rest the famous Bastille, as a fortress against the English. Being accused of heresy, he was tried and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment, but was released by the insurgents against the taxes, termed Maillotins, who broke open his prison and placed him at their head; he however immediately quitted them and fled into Burgundy, where he soon after died. From Hugh Aubriot the French reformers received the name of Hugonots.—*Nov. Dict. Hist.*

AUBRY (JOHN BAPTIST) a French writer on metaphysics and morals, was born in 1736. He was a Benedictine monk, and became prior of the convent of Commercy, of which situation he was deprived, in consequence of the suppression of monastic establishments at the revolution. He died in 1809, aged seventy-three. Among his works are "Questions philosophiques sur la Religion Naturelle;" "Theorie de l'Amé des Bêtes;" and "Questions metaphysiques sur l'existence et la nature de Dieu."—*Dict. Hist.*

AUBRY (JOHN FRANCIS) a French physician, known as the author of an ingenious work entitled "Les Oracles de Cos," published at Paris in 1775, and reprinted with additions in 1781. This book exhibits a review of the practice of Hippocrates and other physicians of antiquity.—*Dict. Hist.*

AUCHMUTY (SIR SAMUEL) lieut.-gen. G.C.B. col. of the 78th regt. of foot. This distinguished officer entered the army, August, 1776, as a volunteer in the 45th regt. of infantry, then with Sir W. Howe in North America, where he served the three following campaigns. In 1783 he held a company in the 75th foot in the East Indies, and was present at the first siege of Seringapatam, under lord Cornwallis. In 1801 he joined the expedition to Egypt, when he was appointed adjutant-general. Returning to England in 1803, he was ordered out to South America in 1806, where he assumed the command of the troops, with the rank of brigadier-general, and in

February, 1807, took by assault, after a most determined resistance, the fortress and city of Monte Video, for which he received the thanks of Parliament. In 1809 he was appointed commander in chief of the Carnatic, and in 1811 reduced the valuable settlements of Java and Batavia under the dominion of Great Britain, for which he again obtained the thanks of both houses. On his return to Europe Sir Samuel succeeded Sir D. Baird, as chief of the staff in Ireland. His death was sudden, being occasioned by apoplexy, Aug. 11, 1822, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. His remains, after lying in state at Kilmalsham Hospital, were interred on the 21st of the same month in the royal vault in Christ Church cathedral, Dublin.—*Gent. Mag.*

AUCKLAND (WILLIAM EDEN, LORD) was the third son of Sir Robert Eden, Bart., of West Auckland, in the county of Durham. He was educated at Eton and Oxford, and called to the bar by the Society of the Middle Temple in 1769. He accompanied the earl of Carlisle in 1778, to negotiate terms with the revolted colonies of America, and was chief secretary during the same nobleman's viceroyalty in Ireland. In 1785 he was sent ambassador extraordinary to negotiate a commercial treaty with France, and in 1788 performed a similar service with Spain. In 1789 he was sent to the Hague, where he concluded a treaty between Great Britain, the Emperor, and the king of Prussia, in settlement of the affairs of the Netherlands. In the same year he was created baron Auckland, in the kingdom of Ireland, and in 1793 was advanced to the English peerage by the same title. He was an able diplomatist, and is the author of the following political and other works: "The Principles of Penal Law," 8vo, 1771; "Five Letters to the earl of Carlisle," 8vo; "On the Population of England, in Answer to Dr Price," 8vo; "View of the Treaty of Commerce with France," 8vo; "The History of New Holland," 8vo; "Remarks on the War," 8vo, 1795; and various speeches in the House of Lords. He died in 1814.—*Brit. Peerage.*

AUDEBERT (GERMAIN) a French lawyer and writer of Latin poetry, in the sixteenth century. His works are, "Roma, poema," Paris, 1555, 4to; "Venetia, poema," Venet. 1583, 4to; and "Partenope, poema," Paris, 1585; published together in 1603. The Venetian government conferred on him the order of St Mark, as a reward for his panegyric poem on the republic. He died in 1598, aged about eighty.—*Moreri.*

AUDEBERT (JOHN BAPTIST) a native of Rochefort, who became an engraver. He studied natural history, and distinguished himself by the beauty and accuracy with which he represented subjects of the animal kingdom. His principal productions were—"Histoire Naturelle des Singes et des Makis, suivie de celle des Galeopithiques," Paris, 1800, folio; and "Histoire Naturelle des Colibris, Oiseaux Mouches, Jacamars, et Promeros, aussi des Grimpereaux et des Oiseaux de Paradis."

1802, 2 vols., folio, both with coloured plates of the most splendid description. This last work was executed in conjunction with L. P. Viellot, and was not published till after the death of Audebert, which happened in 1800, at the age of forty-one.—*Dict. Hist.*

AUDIFREDI (JOHN BAPTIST) an eminent mathematician and bibliographer, born near Nice in Provence, in 1714. He entered at an early age into the Dominican order, and, amidst the shades of monastic life, devoted himself to the cultivation of science. His earlier works consist of tracts published at different times, containing the results of astronomical observations. But he is chiefly known in England as the author of "Catalogus Historico-criticus Romanarum editionum Sæculi XV.," Romæ, 1783, 4to; and "Specimen Historico-criticum editionum Italicarum Sæculi XV.," Romæ, 1794, 4to. He also published a catalogue, in four volumes folio, of curious books in the Casanatensian library, of which he was keeper for many years previous to his death, which took place July 3, 1794. "Audifredi," says Dibdin, in his *Bibliomania*, "has left behind him a most enviable reputation; that of having examined libraries with a curious eye, and described the various books which he saw with scrupulous fidelity." His catalogue of the earliest productions of the Roman press, is one of the best bibliographical works extant.—*Dict. Hist.*

AUDIGUIER (VITAL D') a French nobleman, who united literary studies with the profession of arms. His adventures and his writings were numerous. Among the latter is "A Treatise on the true and ancient Usage of Duels," Paris, 1617, 8vo; in which he recommends the revival of the old judicial combats, as a means of suppressing duelling. He also wrote poems and romances. He lived to be upwards of sixty, and is said to have been assassinated about the year 1630.—*Moreri. G. Biog.*

AUDLEY or AWDELY (THOMAS) chancellor of England under Henry VIII. He was born of a noble Essex family, in 1483, and possessed considerable learning and abilities, and a large fortune. With all these advantages however he was, for the whole of his public life, one of the most base and servile tools of his imperious master. After long acting as a mere instrument, in the capacity of speaker of the parliament so significantly termed the "Black Parliament," he was selected to succeed Sir Thomas More as chancellor; and he subsequently sat in judgment, both on his predecessor and bishop Fisher, as also on queen Anne Boleyn, although she had been in some respects his patroness. He was likewise made serviceable in the affairs of Anne of Cleves and Catharine Howard, and in short refused no task, however miserable and contradictory, which the wayward Henry imposed on him. For these base compliances he was created lord Audley of Walden, and received the order of the garter. He was a great benefactor to Magdalen College, Oxford, and died in 1544.—*Biog. Brit.*

AUDRAN, the name of a celebrated family of French artists. The first of the name who is mentioned in this capacity, is CLAUDE Audran, who was born in 1592, and died in 1677. He acquired no great distinction by his works, and is chiefly known as the father of Germain, Claude, and Gerard Audran. CHARLES, generally supposed to be the brother of the foregoing, was born at Paris in 1594. He applied himself to the art of engraving, and went to Italy to perfect himself. He was a laborious and excellent artist; and in order to distinguish his works from those of his brother Claude, whose style was inferior, he marked them with the letter K., whence he is often called Karles. He died in 1674. GERMAIN, the eldest son of Claude, was born in 1631 at Lyons, where his parents resided. He studied under his uncle Charles, and became an engraver of considerable eminence. He died in 1710. CLAUDE, the second son of the elder Claude, was born in 1639, and devoted himself to historical painting, of which he became professor at the Royal Academy of Paris. He entered under Le Brun at the Gobelins, and was employed by him in several pieces for the staircase at Versailles, especially in the four great pictures of the battles of Alexander. He died in 1684. GERARD, brother to the preceding, and the most famous of the family, was born at Lyons in 1640, and also studied under Le Brun. He entirely devoted himself to the art of engraving, and, visiting Italy, acquired so high a character, that Louis XIV. recalled him to Paris, where he engraved Le Brun's pictures of Alexander's battles in so noble a style, that he was immediately placed at the head of his profession. He has also engraved many pictures from the principal masters of France and Italy. He is distinguished for the correctness of his outlines, and the strength and grandeur of his manner of working. He died in 1703, aged sixty-three. CLAUDE, the third of the name, the son of Germain, was born at Lyons 1658, and became celebrated as a painter of grotesques and arabesques, in which his invention was admirable. One of his principal works was the twelve months of the year, represented as goddesses, with their proper attributes, intended to be copied in tapestry for the queen of France. He was head painter to the king, and died in 1734, aged seventy-four. JOHN, another son of Germain, was born at Lyons in 1667. He learnt the art of engraving from his uncle Gerard, and practised with great reputation for sixty seven years. His stroke was distinguished for delicacy; and among his leading works are engravings of the lesser battles of Alexander, as well as several admired portraits. He died at Paris, much esteemed both as an artist and a man of worth, in his ninetyeth year. BENOIT, likewise son to Germain, also attained considerable eminence, and the dictionaries mention several more members of this extraordinary family, who obtained more or less distinction in the arts of painting and engraving, to which they so peculiarly devoted themselves.—*Strutt's Dict. of Eng. Morcri.*

AVENTINE (Joun) an historian, born at Abersperg in Bavaria, in 1466. He studied at Ingoldstadt and at Paris, and afterwards gave lectures himself at Vienna, Cracow, and Ingoldstadt. In 1512 he was appointed tutor to two Bavarian princes, with one of whom he visited foreign countries. Towards the end of the reign of the emperor Maximilian I, he began, under the patronage of the count of Bavaria, to compose his great work—"Annales Boiorum," "The Annals of Bavaria," in seven books, which was not published till after his death. Aventine severely censures the Romish clergy, and was introduced into his history some curious facts, which his first editor Ziegler thought proper to suppress; but the work was published entire by Nicholas Cisner at Basil, in 1580. Aventine also was the author of a curious book on counting and conversing by the fingers, entitled "*Numerandi per digitos manusque*," &c. Ratisb. 1532. He died in 1534.—*Vossius de Hist. Lat. Bayle. Moreri.*

AVENZOAR, or EBN ZOHAR, an Arabian physician of the twelfth century, born at Seville in Spain, where his father practised medicine. He became extremely eminent in his profession, travelled much, and passed through many adventures, among which was a long imprisonment by the governor of Seville. He had the care of an hospital, and he composed a work entitled "*Al Theiser*," containing a compendium of medical practice, and including many facts and observations not found in preceding writers, which were probably the result of his own experience. He died at Morocco in 1169. The report of his having lived to the age of 135 is probably an error, arising from his having been confounded with his son, of the same name and profession, who lived at Morocco, and was the author of a treatise on the regimen of health.—*Friend's Hist. of Physic. vol. ii. Halleri Bibliot. Med. Pract. t. i.*

AVERDY (CLEMENT CHARLES de l') a French financier of the eighteenth century. After having been a counsellor of the parliament of Paris, he was made comptroller-general. His administration proving unfortunate, he retired from the management of public affairs, to employ his time in literary studies. He published "*Code Penal*;" "*Traite de la pleine souveraineté du Roi sur la Province de Bretagne*," 8vo; "*Memoire sur le Procès criminel de Robert d'Artois, Pair de France*;" and "*Experiments on the Disease called the Smut in Wheat*." He was guillotined at Paris in 1794, in consequence of an absurd charge of having caused a scarcity of grain.—*Dict. Hist.*

AVELLANEDA (ALPHONSUS FERNANDES de) a Spanish writer, a native of Tordesillas, principally known as the author of a continuation of the first part of *Don Quixote*. The anger which this liberty excited in Cervantes is pleasantly exhibited in more than one passage of his own subsequent volumes. The production of Avellaneda, without being contemptible, will bear no comparison with the great work of Cervantes. A correct translation of this

book appeared in 1807; a previous version, through the medium of the French of Le Sage, gives no competent notion of the original.—*Antono. Bibl. Hispan.*

AVERROES, or AVEN ROSCH, a celebrated Arabian philosopher, was born about the middle of the twelfth century, of a respectable family at Corduba, the capital of the Saracenic dominions in Spain. He was early instructed in Mahometan law, to which, in the manner of the Arabian schools of the period, he united the study of the Aristotelian philosophy. He also studied medicine and the mathematics, and thus educated was, upon his father's demise, chosen chief magistrate of Corduba. The fame of his talents induced the caliph Jacob Al-Mansor, king of Mauritania, to appoint him chief priest and magistrate of Morocco, in order to settle a plan of administration of law throughout his dominions. This rapid advancement of Averroes, as usual, excited the jealousy and enmity of rivals; and a base plan was laid to accuse him of an heretical desertion of the true Mahometan faith. As he was very speculative in his religious opinions, this plot succeeded; he was as rapidly disgraced as he had been advanced, and ordered never to appear out of the precincts of the Jews. In this state of depression he was so insulted, that he fled to Fez, where he was rapidly discovered and imprisoned. The news of his flight being carried to the King, a council was called to determine upon his treatment. Some of the members would have condemned him to death; others, on account of his popularity with a large population of unbelievers, thought it would be more politic to rest satisfied with recantation and penance. The latter opinion prevailing, Averroes was brought out of prison, and placed on the upper step of the mosque, with his head bare; and every one passing in to prayer was allowed to spit upon him. After suffering this indignity, and pronouncing his recantation, he was dismissed, and returned to Corduba, where he resided for some years in poverty and disgrace. At length however, the people of Corduba being dissatisfied with the governor who had succeeded him, petitioned for the appointment of Averroes a second time. Alnanzor demurred, and called a second council, who deciding in favour of the penitent, he again experienced one of those rapid transitions of fortune so common in Mahometan governments, and was restored by royal mandate to all his former honours. He died at Morocco, according to some accounts. A. D. 1195, and to others in 1206. Averroes was a man of the greatest temperance and self-command, many striking instances of his urbanity and singular forbearance being recorded: he was also extremely liberal, especially to learned men, and made no distinction between friends and enemies. Much has been asserted of his impiety, but, in Brucker's opinion, without adequate proof. Partaking of the enthusiasm of the times in regard to Aristotle, he seems to have maintained with that philosopher the eternity of the world, and the existence of one universal intellect;

which opinion, in the estimation of both Mahometan and Christian, was doubtless heretical, but can scarcely be called impious. He wrote a commentary on Aristotle, although he did not understand the Greek, and could only read the wretched Arabic translations of it from the Syriac and Latin. He also wrote "A Paraphrase of Plato's Republic," a treatise on medicine, and many other works, which were particularly valued by the Jews. An edition of his works was published in quarto, Lyons, 1537; and two in folio at Venice, 1552 and 1608.—*Bayle. Brucker. Saxii Onomasticon.*

AVESBURY (ROBERT of) an English historian of the fourteenth century, of whose personal history little is known, except that from the title of his works it appears that he was registrar to the court of the archbishop of Canterbury. His history is entitled "Mirabilia Gesta Magnifici Regis Angliæ Domini Edwardi Tertii," &c.; or a history of Edward III, from his birth to the year 1356; when the author was probably interrupted by death. This valuable piece of English history is a plain narrative of facts, authenticated by exact copies of public papers, and exceedingly accurate in regard to dates. It lay long buried in obscurity, but was at length published by Hearne, from a MS. in the possession of Sir Thomas Sebright, 1720, 8vo.—*Biog. Brit.*

AUGE (DANIEL AUGENTIUS) a native of the diocese of Sens in France, in the 16th century, who cultivated the belles lettres, and became regius professor of the Greek language at Paris. He died in 1595. His chief works are dialogues on poetical invention, oratory, and fictitious narrative, and translations from the Greek of Synesius and St Macarius. He was also the author of a discourse relative to the case of a man accused of being a *werewolf*, or of taking the shape of a wolf, and feeding on human flesh. Such a superstition is mentioned by Petronius, and it seems formerly to have been as prevalent in many parts of Europe as the belief of witchcraft.—*Moreri.*

AUGER (ATHANASIUS) a learned classical scholar, professor of rhetoric at Rouen, and vicar-general of Lescar, who died at Paris in 1792. He published a splendid edition of the works of Isocrates from the press of Didot, Paris, 3 vols. 4to, 1782, and the works of Lysias in 1783 in 2 vols. 4to, afterwards reprinted together in 5 vols. 8vo. He also published translations of the discourses of the Greek orators in general, of the orations of Cicero, and of harangues taken from the histories of Herodotus, Thucydides, and Xenophon. He was intimately acquainted with the Greek language and literature, and his translations are considered as very correct, but his style is deficient in ease and elegance.—*Saxii Onomasticon. Dict. Hist.*

AUGUSTIN (St) bishop of Hippo, and one of the most celebrated Fathers of the Christian church, was born A.D. 354, at Tagaste in Africa. His father, Patricius, was a citizen of mean rank; and his mother, Monica, was distinguished for her parental affec-

tion and piety. By the latter he was brought up very religiously; but, according to his own account of himself, his childhood and adolescence were marked with great carelessness, and at a very early age he indulged himself in licentious pleasures without restraint. He studied classical learning, first in his native place, and then at Madaura and Carthage. At the latter place he paid great attention to Cicero, and even studied the scriptures; but not finding in them the kind of eloquence which so much pleased him in the Pagan writers, he quickly threw them aside. About this time he united himself to the sect of Manichæans, and to the doctrine of the two principles, of which he remained a constant and zealous supporter until his twenty-ninth year. At length his mother, who was much afflicted by his licentious conduct and religious wanderings, prevailed upon him to return to Tagaste, where he opened a school of grammar and rhetoric, and became very popular. Wishing however for a wider field for his talents, in 379 he transferred his school to Carthage, and not only retained his own attachment to the Manichæan system, but laboured earnestly to propagate it. Notwithstanding his occupation and zeal, his personal conduct remained very free; and a son was born to him by a favourite mistress, which he chose to distinguish by the name of *Adeodatus*. At length, displeased with the department of his scholars at Carthage, he took shipping with his mistress, sailed for Italy, and settled for some time at Rome, whence he removed to Milan, where he was made professor of rhetoric. Here, owing to the zeal and eloquence of Ambrose, aided by a miraculous interference, at least as he himself asserts, he forsook his long cherished heresy and licentious conduct, and declared himself of the Catholic church. He also sent his mistress back to Carthage, and resolved to marry; but unhappily, in waiting for a young virgin not yet marriageable, he discredited his conversion by taking a second mistress. At length, having formed an intimate acquaintance with Ambrose, he was persuaded by that ardent prelate to study theology and embrace the ministry. Following this advice, he dismissed his new mistress, forsook his intended wife, and with his illegitimate son and his friend Alypius dedicated the remainder of his days to religion. The next year he returned to Africa, and at the recommendation of Valerius, bishop of Hippo, was chosen presbyter of that church. His reputation for zeal and sanctity increasing, in consequence of his institution of a monastery, he was next chosen coadjutor to the bishop, and on his death his successor. Of his private life, after he ascended the episcopal chair, little is recorded; but in his public character he opposed with great zeal, by his preachings and writings, the various sects which the Catholic church classed under the general term of heretics; and Manichæans, Donatists, Circumcellions, and Pelagians, by turns fell under his censure. His zeal against the last of these procured him the title of "The Doctor of Grace;" and the history of councils during the period of his

prelacy, exhibits him as a zealous champion of the Catholic faith on all occasions. In his last days he had the mortification to witness the invasion of his country by the Vandals, and died during the siege of Hippo, in his seventy-sixth year. The Vandals respected his library, his writings, and his body, the last of which was conveyed by the now exiled Catholic bishops to Sardinia, whence it was, 200 years afterwards, removed by Liutprand king of the Lombards, to Pavia. The personal character of Augustin may be tolerably well estimated by the foregoing particulars, the most singular of which are established from his own honest book of "Confessions," which vies with that of Rousseau in its character of unblushing frankness. As a minister and prelate, he evinced the common intolerance of the age, although in the first instance he spoke of heretics with mildness and charity. In changing his opinion, he asserted that he yielded to experience; and Voltaire, observing this inconsistency, treats it with his usual witty sarcasm. By Le Clerc, Augustin is charged with being the first who advanced two doctrines which take away goodness and justice both from God and man; the one representing the Deity as dooming human beings to eternal torments for sins which they cannot avoid; and the other, stirring up the civil magistrate to persecute those who differ from them in religion. Of the Christian writers called the Fathers, Augustin is one of the most voluminous; his works in the Benedictine edition of Antwerp, 1700-3, fill 12 folio volumes. The first of these contains the works which he wrote before he was a priest, and his retractations and confessions;—the former a critical review of his own writings, and the latter a curious and interesting picture of his life. The remainder of these volumes consist of a treatise "On the City of God;" commentaries on Scripture; epistles on a great variety of subjects, doctrinal, moral, and personal; sermons and homilies; treatises on various points of discipline; and elaborate arguments against heretics. With the exception of Aristotle, no writings contributed more than Augustin's to encourage the spirit of subtle disputation which distinguished the scholastic ages. They exhibit much facility of invention and strength of reasoning, with more argument than eloquence, and more wit than learning. Erasmus calls Augustin a writer of obscure subtlety, who requires in the reader acute penetration, close attention, and quick recollection, and by no means repays him for the application of all these requisites. His works are now altogether neglected; and we are only left to wonder that, not much more than a century ago, they could indirectly set the whole kingdom of France in an uproar, and secure for so long a time a large share of the attention of mankind.—*Augustin's Confess.* Bayle. Moreri. Dupin.

AUGUSTIN or AUSTIN (St.) sometimes called the Apostle of the English, flourished at the close of the sixth century. Pope Gregory I, having formed the design of converting the Anglo-Saxons, selected Augustin, then a

monk of the order of St Andrew at Rome, to lead a mission, consisting of forty other monks of the same order, into England. He accordingly landed with his associates in the Isle of Thanet, in the year 597, and sent interpreters to Ethelbert king of Kent (who, although himself a Pagan, had a Christian wife in his queen Bertha, a descendant from Clovis) in order to declare the object of their mission. Ethelbert admitted them to a conference, gave them a candid hearing, and although he would not immediately give up the faith of his ancestors, he allowed them to settle at Dorovernum, since called Canterbury, and make as many converts among his subjects as they were able. At first their success was very bounded; but when, after a short interval, the King himself submitted to baptism, great numbers of the Kentish men followed his example; and Augustin is said to have superintended the baptism of ten thousand persons in one day, in the river Swale. The rapid success which attended his mission excited in him the desire of possessing, under the sanction of the Pope, the supreme authority over the English church as archbishop of Canterbury. He accordingly received from Rome the pall, a piece of white woollen cloth to be worn over the shoulders as a badge of archiepiscopal dignity, together with a solution to some curious queries in relation to points of discipline and conscience, and a caution against being elated with vanity on account of his power to work miracles. Having fixed his see at Canterbury, his attachment to the see of Rome induced him to make an attempt to bring the British bishops in Wales under the authority of the papacy. Several conferences accordingly took place with these prelates, and the monks of Bangor; which ended in an express rejection of the Pope's authority on the part of the British priesthood. This assertion of their independence exceedingly disappointed Augustin, who, in taking leave of the assembly, angrily exclaimed, "If ye will not accept of peace from your brethren, receive war from your enemies: if ye will not preach the way of life to the English, receive death from their hands." The event corresponded with the denunciation, for Ethelfrid king of Northumberland soon after marched with a large army to Caerleon, and put near 1,200 monks of Bangor to the sword. Bishop Godwin, on the authority of a French MS, accuses Augustin of the infamy of having stirred up and even assisted in this merciless expedition; but in a passage of Bede, which is supposed to be an interpolation, because omitted in the Saxon version of Alfred, it is said not to have taken place until a year after his death. Whether he actually saw or assisted in the war in Wales, cannot therefore be decided; but that he promoted the hostilities which proved so destructive to the monks, corresponds at once with his declaration and with probability. After nominating Laurentius to succeed him, Augustin died at Canterbury, according to some accounts in 604, and to others in 608 or 614. The number of miracles attributed to

this prelate by the legends is very great, and too stupidly ridiculous to merit further notice. It is more difficult to decently dispose of such as this holy person himself reported to the pope. He must have known whether he miraculously restored a blind man to sight or not; and he either performed that and many other wonderful things, or amused the Holy Father with gross inventions. It is to be presumed that the words "pious frauds," will best apply to these asserted miracles, and that the great end of converting a barbarous and ignorant people was supposed to justify a little trickery in the means. For the rest, it is clear that, whatever the other merits of this prelate, he was strongly actuated by ambition and the love of temporal power; and that he at least meditated revenge, simply for a conduct on the part of the British churches, which was spirited, national, and honourable. No writings of his remain, so that his character can be judged of only by his imperfectly recorded actions.—*Bede, Godwin Presul. Angl. Biog. Brit.*

AUGUSTUS (CAIUS JULIUS CÆSAR OCTAVIANUS AUGUSTUS) originally called Caius Octavius, was the son of a father of the same name, and of Accia, daughter of Julia, the sister of Julius Cæsar. He was born during the consulate of Cicero, B. C. 62, and losing his father in his infancy, was educated by his mother and her second husband, Lucius Philippus. His early maturity and discretion made him a great favourite with his great uncle Julius Cæsar, who declared his design of adopting him, should he have no children of his own. He was studying eloquence at Apollonia in Epirus, when the news reached him of his uncle's death, and of his own adoption. Contrary to the timid advice of his friends, he immediately set sail for Italy; and on landing at a small port near Brundisium, was immediately waited upon by a deputation from the soldiers of his uncle, who hailed him as his heir and avenger. His conduct was very able and decided for a youth just entering into his nineteenth year, and gave earnest of his future successful career. First solemnly declaring his adoption, and assuming the name of his uncle, with the addition of that of Octavianus, he placed himself at the head of the veterans, intercepted for his own use the tribute which was passing from the trans-marine provinces to the capital, and immediately took his route through Campania for Rome. On his arrival, he found Cæsar's avengers triumphant, and Antony, as consul, ruling with almost sovereign sway. His first step was to procure the legal ratification of his adoption; after which he waited on Antony, and proposing a mutual friendship, demanded of him the money left by Cæsar, in order that he might pay his legacies. Antony, jealous of his spirit and ambition, treated him with great haughtiness; and an open difference ensued, which at length extended to an enmity so confirmed, that Octavius was accused, not without some probable ground, of an attempt to assassinate his rival. Besides collecting a body of Cæsar's veterans from Campania, Octavius, who perceived the

Senatorian party to be very powerful, artfully affected to be governed entirely by the advice of Cicero (whom, notwithstanding his age and experience, he appears to have completely deluded), and when Antony was declared a public enemy, accepted a command against him. He accordingly accompanied the armies of the two consuls, Hirtius and Pansa, to the relief of Decimus Brutus, and by their death in battle, was most critically left master of the victorious army. Some jealousy and impolitic neglect of him on the part of the senators, while they accumulated honours on Decimus Brutus soon after, determined him to follow the reported dying advice of the consul Pansa, and reconcile himself to Antony, who, driven out of Italy, had artfully seduced the whole army of Lepidus in Gaul, and was preparing to return at the head of it. Alarmed at this intelligence, the senate decreed the management of the war to Octavius and Decimus Brutus; but the former had already made a treaty with Antony, and employed the legal command given him, to march an army to Rome and get himself declared consul. One of his first acts in that capacity was to procure the legal condemnation of all who had been concerned in the death of Cæsar; after which he caused the decrees against Antony and Lepidus to be revoked, and invited them into Italy. The result of the meeting with these leaders, and the bloody and atrocious proscription agreed upon between them, has been already detailed in the life of Antony; as also the issue of the war against Brutus and Cassius. In those transactions the character of Octavius appears to no great advantage, either as a leader or a man. The army which he commanded at the battle of Philippi, was twice defeated by Brutus; and, unlike Antony, he meanly revenged himself on the dead body of that virtuous Roman, by causing the head to be cut off and thrown before Cæsar's statue. So base and detestable indeed was his cruelty at this time, that it would be scarcely credible, but for the apologies of his friends, who attributed it to a state of mind participating in the sickness of the body; his health being at that time most precarious. He was equally cruel in a short civil contest which, after his return to Rome, was caused by the violence of Antony's wife Fulvia and brother Lucius. On the capitulation of the town of Perusia, he punished its fidelity to Lucius by giving it up to plunder, and coldly and mercilessly delivering up its three hundred senators to the executioner; which butchery was a pious offering at an altar erected to the manes of Julius. The famous partition of the Roman world, between Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus, followed, which agreement was cemented by the union of Octavia with Antony. Having stated the rise of Octavius, it is unnecessary to pursue the details of his public career, which is rather the province of history. On his return from a campaign to Gaul, an accident occurred in his private life which forcibly exhibited the approaching despotism to which Rome would soon be subjected. Although already married

to Scribonia, Octavius divorced that lady; and so little was his delicacy, and so imperious his tyranny, that having fallen in love with Livia, the wife of Claudius Tiberius Nero, he made her husband divorce her, and immediately married her himself, although then so far advanced in pregnancy, that only three months afterwards she was delivered of Tiberius Nero, subsequently emperor. The conduct of Octavius, in the war with Antony, was as measured and prudent as that of his rival was wild and infatuated; and although on its conclusion he sacrificed to his own security the eldest son of Antony, and Cæsarion, the supposed son of Cleopatra and Julius Cæsar, he used his victory in other respects with moderation. On his return from the East, he seems to have been perplexed in determining upon the mode of his future authority; and it is said, that on applying for advice to his friends Agrippa and Mæcenas, the former generously advised him to reinstate the republic, and the latter to retain the sovereignty under some form which would not shock the feelings of the people. The advice of Mæcenas, it need not be said, was followed by Octavius; and he accordingly proceeded with great art and address. After remodelling the senate, and repealing many of the severe laws of the triumvirate, in his seventh consulate and in the thirty-sixth year of his age, he went to the senate house, and in a studied speech proposed to abdicate his authority. He was interrupted by the unanimous entreaties of the assembly not to abandon the guidance of the commonwealth; with which request, after a decent affectation of reluctance, he graciously complied. It was on this occasion that, on the motion of Munatius Plancus, he received the name of Augustus, under which appellation he was gradually allowed to unite the power of *imperator* or *emperor*, which rendered him the uncontrolled head of the executive and soldiery; of *proconsul*, which gave him the supremacy in any province he might visit; of *tribune*, rendering his person sacred, and giving him a *veto* in all public proceedings; of *censor*, or superintendent of manners; of *supreme pontiff*, or the head of religion; and lastly, he was endowed with a dispensing power, from observing the laws whenever he thought proper. It was the policy of Augustus to accept the possession of all this authority for only ten years, well knowing, as it proved, that he would never be deprived of it. He also retained ancient names and forms, as much as possible, in order that affairs might appear to proceed in the usual train; nor during his sway were the senate, the people, and the great officers, without a portion of real authority; by which arrangement he wisely perceived his own power was rather strengthened than otherwise. It is unnecessary to enter into any detail of the events of the subsequent long reign of Augustus, which was distinguished by a course of prosperous and prudent government which has seldom been exceeded. The usual vicissitudes of war occasionally occurred; but the surprise of Varus and his legions by the Germans under Arminius, was the only

great public calamity that occurred during the whole course of it. In domestic government, as his authority became confirmed, his equity and moderation increased; and it gradually became difficult to recognize the bloody and merciless Octavius in the mild and clement Augustus. He filled Rome and all Italy with improvements of every kind, constructed harbours, raised edifices for use and commerce, and could boast that he received a capital of brick and left one of marble. From his encouragement of learning, one of the greatest of human literary excellence takes its name from him; but it must at the same time be recollected, that most of the illustrious writers in his days were formed in the school of the republic, and that he rather distinguished and selected than created them. Of their gratitude it is unnecessary to say that they have been profuse, and frequently with an excess of servility which does very little honour to the Roman muse, although the panegyric of Horace in particular is often very judiciously applied. In private life, Augustus retained to an advanced age too great a disposition for gallantry to merit the encomium of morality; but in other respects he had many excellent qualities, being simple and abstemious in his habits, affectionate to his family and friends, and indulgent without weakness to his dependents and domestics. In short, the great—probably the dangerous—phenomenon in his history, is the exhibition of the same man as a candidate for power and the head of a party, crafty, dissembling and unrelenting; and as an unresisted sovereign, generous, humane, forgiving, and in most respects the model of a wise and equitable governor. As contrasted with the turbulence of the last years of the republic, the government of Augustus has had a tendency to establish the superiority of policy which it in this case superseded; but a brief glance at the fate of the Roman empire, in a few generations after him, will shew, that if the Roman republic possessed within itself the germ of its own destruction, imperial despotism implied a still more certain degradation. Augustus died in August, the month called after him, A. D. 14, in the 76th year of Rome, and the seventy-sixth of his age. Afflicted with a weakness of his stomach and bowels, he sought relief by a tour to Naples, Beneventum, and the beautiful coast of Campania; but on his return was obliged to stop at Nola, where he patiently waited the approach of death. This last scene was highly characteristic, and significant of the artificial and premeditated complexion of his whole life. After calling for a mirror, and ordering his attendants to adjust his hair and otherwise improve his appearance, he desired his friends to be summoned, and asked them “if he had tolerably acted in the pantomime of life?” When they signified their assent, “Then,” added he, using the form with which players left the stage, “farewell and clap your hands;” (*valet et plaudite*). They then retired, and he breathed his last in the arms of Livia. Augustus had but one daughter, by

Scarbonia, named Julia, who was married first to Marcellus, then to Agrippa, and finally to Tiberius, afterwards emperor. This princess, whose character for gallantry was notorious, had issue by Agrippa—Caius and Lucius, adopted by Augustus, but who both died before him; Julia of a character similar to her own, in whose subsequent disgrace the poet Ovid was implicated; and Agrippina, married to Germanicus, by whom she had Agrippina the younger and Caligula. The younger Agrippina, by her first husband, Domitius Enobarbus, was mother of Nero, in whose person ended the natural posterity of Augustus. By his adoption of the children of Livia, by her first husband, Tiberius Nero, he became father to Drusus and to Tiberius his successor. Drusus was the parent of Germanicus and Claudius; and, as already shewn, Germanicus was the father of Agrippina the younger, the mother of Nero; so that both the natural and the adopted family of Augustus ended in the last mentioned emperor. Augustus endured much uneasiness, as he advanced in life, from the irregularity of the female branches of his family, and the restless ambition of his grandsons and expectants; and the result shewed that it was not without reason. He bequeathed to his successors the important advice not to extend the limits of an empire already overgrown; which policy however Adrian was the first to attend to.—*Suetonius. Dion. Cassius. Tacitus.*

AUGURELLO (GIOVANNI AURELIO) a native of Rimini, who distinguished himself as a writer of Latin poetry. He was born about 1441, and was educated at Padua. After being disappointed of an establishment at Venice, he settled at Treviso, where he obtained a canonry, and was public professor of polite literature. He died there in 1524. Augurello is best known as the author of a poem entitled "Chrysopoeia," which has brought on him the imputation of being a believer in the transmutation of metals, a doctrine which he expressly disclaims. Besides many other Latin poems, he wrote some in Italian, which remained unpublished till 1765.—*Tiraboschi. Gen. Biog.*

AVICENNA, or EBN-SINA, an Arabian philosopher and physician, was born at Assena, near Bochara, A.D. 980. He possessed a ready genius and a strong memory, and after going through a course of study with various masters, entered himself of the school of Bagdat, where he exhibited indefatigable industry and no inconsiderable portion of fanaticism. According to his own account, he read the metaphysics of Aristotle forty times without understanding them, yet completed his studies at the early age of eighteen, and began to practise as a physician. He soon acquired a degree of reputation which reached the ears of the various Eastern princes, all of whom were desirous of retaining him in their service; but he finally went into that of the sultan Nedjmeddevle, who appointed him his physician and grand vizier. His great love of pleasure soon however lost him his post and his master's favour; and the remainder of his life was spent in great adversity, being

charged with the crime of heresy in addition to other accusations. He died at Hamadan in abject circumstances, A.D. 1036, aged fifty-eight. Avicenna left many writings behind him; but notwithstanding his reputation for genius and learning, they are of very little value, being but imperfect and obscure representations of the doctrine of Aristotle. They consist of twenty books "On the Utility of the Sciences;" "The Heads of Logic;" and various pieces in metaphysics and morals. Of his medical works, the principal is called "Canon Medicinæ," which is thought very lightly of by Haller and Freind. The works of Avicenna were printed in the original Arabic at Rome in 1497, more than one Latin version of which has been translated, the latest being that of Vopucius Fortunatus' Louvain, 1651.—*Pococke. Bayle. Freind's Hist. Phys.*

AVIENUS (RUFUS FESTUS) a Latin poet of the fourth century. The works attributed to him are, Latin versions of the "Phenomena of Aratus," and "Periegesis of Dionysius;" a description, in Iambic verse, of the "Maritime Coasts;" of "Æsop's Fables," in elegiac verse; and the "Allegory of the Syrens," the "History of Livy, and the "Fables of Virgil," in Iambic verse. Some of these strange productions still remain, and show him to have been a tolerable versifier. The best edition of his works is that of Cannegetier, 1731. Very little is known of his history.—*Vossius de Poet. Græc.*

AVILA, see D'AVILA.

AVISON (CHARLES) an English musician, born probably at Newcastle, where he practised the whole of his life. In 1752 he published an "Essay on Musical Expression," in which he treats of musical composition as consisting of harmony, air, and expression. This work was vourably received, and reached a second edition in 1763, when it produced published remarks from Dr Hayes, professor of music at Oxford, in which it is treated very lightly; especially in regard to the music of Handel, whom Avison rated below his own master, Geminiani. He quickly retorted in a similar uncourtly style, which reply is appended to the third edition of the original essay. Avison died at Newcastle in 1770. He left five concertos for the violin and other compositions, which are esteemed light and elegant, but defective in originality from his exclusive attachment to the style of Geminiani.—*Biog. Brit. Sir J. Hawkin's Hist. of Mus.*

AULISIO (DOMINIC) a Neapolitan lawyer of celebrity, born 1639, died 1717. He published, in 1700, "A History of the Rise and Progress of Medicine," and was also the author of three 4to volumes of "Commentaries on Civil Law;" a treatise, "De Gymnasii Constructione, De Mausolei Architectura, De Harmonia Timaica et numeris Medicis," originally printed in 1694 in 4to; and of another entitled "Delle Scuole Sacre," 4to.—*Moreri.*

AULUS GELLIUS, see GELLIUS.

AUNGERVILLE (RICHARD) also called Richard de Bury from the place of his birth, St Edmundsbury in Suffolk, born 1281. He

was one of the most learned men of the 14th century, and a great patron of learning in others, for the encouragement of which he founded a library at Oxford, and furnished it with the choicest books then extant. Edward III, to whom he had been tutor, employed him in two several embassies to the court of Rome, and made him successively lord keeper of the Privy Seal, bishop of Durham in 1333, lord high chancellor in 1334, and lord high treasurer of England in 1336. He also appointed him one of the commissioners for arranging the treaty of peace between this country and France. His death took place in 1345. He wrote a treatise entitled "Philobiblon, seu de amore Librorum et Institutione Bibliotheca," containing regulations for the management of his library. This book was first printed at Spire in 1483, and afterwards republished by Dr James in 4to, 1599; but Durham college, which contained his collection, being dissolved with other religious houses, the books were afterwards dispersed. He lies buried in the cathedral of his diocese.—*Biog. Brit.*

AUNOY (MARIA CATHERINE, countess d') a French lady, wife to the count d'Aunoy, and celebrated as the author of "Fairy Tales," "Hippolito, Earl of Douglas," the "Prince of Carenay," and other romances of gallantry and fiction. She wrote with the negligent ease of a woman of quality, but not without spirit and vivacity. Her memoirs of what passed in Europe between 1672 and 1679, and of the Court of Spain, where she for some time resided with her mother, contain many curious particulars, which are however deteriorated by an ill-judged mixture of doubtful amorous adventure and romance. Her Spanish portraiture is very unfavourable, but singularly arch and lively. She died in 1705.—*Moreri. Dict. Hist.*

AURELIAN, emperor of Rome, distinguished for his military abilities and stern severity of character, was the son of a peasant of Illyricum. He gradually arose, under Valerian II, to the highest honours in his profession, and even to the consulate; which good fortune was further favoured by a wealthy marriage. Claudius II on his death-bed recommended Aurelian to the choice of the troops of Illyricum, who readily attended to his wishes. He delivered Italy from the barbarians, reduced Tetricus, who had been unwillingly made to assume the purple in Gaul, and, after a campaign of considerable exertion, conquered the famous Zenobia, queen of Palmyra, who formed a part of the procession, as a captive, in a splendid triumph at Rome. Owing to the ungenerous excuse of the Queen, that she had waged war by the advice of her ministers, her secretary, the celebrated Longinus, was put to death by the victor; but after having graced his triumphal entry, Zenobia herself was presented with a villa on the Tiber, and allowed to spend the remainder of her days as a Roman matron. Aurelian followed up his victories by the reformation of abuses, and the restoration throughout the empire of order and regularity, but tarnished his good intentions by the general severity of his measures, and light sacrifice of

the Senatorian order to his least suspicion. He had planned a great expedition against Persia, and was waiting at Thrace for an opportunity to cross the straits, when he lost his life, A.D. 275, by assassination, the result of a conspiracy, excited by a secretary whom he intended to call to account for peculation. Aurelian was a wise, able, and active prince, and very useful in the declining state of the empire; but the austerity of his character caused him to be very little regretted. It is said that he meditated a severe persecution of the Christians, when he was so suddenly cut off, after a distinguished and eventful reign of only five years.—*Crevier Gibbon.*

AURELIUS VICTOR, see VICTOR.

AURENG-ZEBE, great mogul, the third son of shah Jehan, was born in 1618. His natural disposition was serious and thoughtful, and, with the most profound hypocrisy, he covered his ardent ambition under the affected garb of religious austerity. By this deportment he much gained upon his father; but his elder brother Dara penetrated the mask, and used to say, "Of all my brothers, I fear none but this teller of beads." The dangerous sickness of shah Jehan, by setting all his sons in motion, quickly exposed the ultimate views of Aureng-zebe, who, gaining to his party his younger brother Morad, defeated Dara, who in his turn had overcome another brother called Syah. The use which he made of his victory was to depose his father, to behead Morad, poison Dara and his son, and then impose upon himself a rigorous penance, eating only barley-bread, herbs, and fruits, and drinking pure water. His treatment of his deposed father was however so apparently respectful and submissive, that the old monarch ostensibly forgave him, but of course was never restored to power. Aureng-zebe showed great abilities when in full possession of the sovereignty. He subdued Visapour, Golconda, and the Carnatic, on the south, overran the kingdom of Azen on the north, reduced Bengal, and cleared the mouth of the Ganges from the Portuguese pirates. His wealth and power induced all the neighbouring nations to send embassies to him; and, with a view to commercial advantages, many of the European sovereigns did the same. 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 endeavour. He died in 1707, in his eighty-ninth year; and notwithstanding his many atrocities, his religious zeal had infused such an opinion of his sanctity among his subjects, that many of them made a pilgrimage to his tomb! Like Augustus indeed, having obtained power, he was mild in the exercise of it, although it is very equivocal praise to say, that by his indulgence towards his omrahs and governors, his meaner subjects were oppressed with impunity. "God," he observed, in his usual sanctimonious maunder, "would punish them, if they did evil." The real state of the case was, that he shared in the fruits of their oppression. The personal

appearance of a character so able, smooth, and factitious, cannot be unwelcome: it is thus described by the traveller Carrari, who saw him at the age of seventy-seven. "He was of a low stature, with a large nose, a white beard, and olive complexion. He was slender and stooping with age, and supported himself on a staff; yet he endorsed petitions without spectacles, and seemed pleased with doing business at a public audience."—*Mod. Univ. Hist.*

AURELIO (LEWIS) a monk of the seventeenth century, a native of Rome, where he died in 1637. He wrote an account of the Bohemian rebellion, and abridged the *Annalia* of Baronius, the *Ecclesiastical History* of Bzovius, and the *Universal History* of Turcellin.—*Moreri*.

AURIA (VINCENTIO) a native of Palermo in Sicily, born 1625. He wrote the *Lives of the Sicilian Viceroy*s, which appeared in 1697 in folio, and in 1704 a history of the most eminent men among his own countrymen. His death took place in 1710.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

AURIGNI (GILLES DE) a French lawyer and poet, born at Beauvais in the latter part of the fifteenth century. He published in 1516 a quarto volume, intitled, "Aureus de utraque potestate libellus." &c. "Le cinquante-deuxieme arret d'Amour," 8vo, 1528; "La Genealogie des dieux poetiques," 1545; and a poem, entitled "Tuteur d'Amour." He was an advocate of the parliament, and a man of some genius.—*Moreri*.

AVRIGNI (HYACINTHE RICHARD) a French jesuit, a native of Caen in Normandy, born 1675. His works are "Memoires pour servir a l'Histoire universelle de l'Europe," and "Memoires chronologiques et dogmatiques pour servir a l'Histoire Ecclesiastique," each work being severally contained in four 12mo volumes. He died in 1719.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

AUSONIUS (DECIVS or DECIMVS MAGNVS) a distinguished Roman poet of the fourth century. He was born at Bourdeaux, where his father, Julius Ausonius, was an eminent physician. He was educated with great care, and was chosen professor of grammar and rhetoric in his native city. So high was his reputation, that the emperor Valentinian made him preceptor to his son Gratian. In this capacity he gave great satisfaction; and he was afterwards raised by his pupil to the office of Prætorian prefect of Gaul and Italy, and finally to the consulate in 379. He was also much esteemed by the emperor Theodosius, and is by some writers claimed as a Christian, while others doubt the circumstance, in consequence of the extreme licentiousness of some of his productions. He was alive in 392, but the exact time of his death is uncertain. The poems of Ausonius consist of a variety of pieces on different topics, and, with a display of learning and ingenuity, contain several fine passages. The poem on the "Moselle," and that on "Illustrious Cities," are the most valuable, from the local information which they contain. The best edition of Ausonius is the "Variorum" of 1671. The Delphin edition, Paris, 1730, 4to, is imperfect, the

best decent passages being omitted in their proper places, but inserted at the end of the work. This practice has been adopted by some editors of Martial and of others of the ancients who were not very scrupulous as to the moral purity of their language. Lord Byron (see Don Juan, Canto I, Stanza 44) very fairly censures this awkward contrivance, as likely to produce an effect contrary to what was intended. The edition of Tollius, "cum notis variorum," Amst. 1671, 8vo, contains the entire text; as also does the more correct and convenient Bipontine edition, 1785, 8vo.—*Bayle. Vossius. Ed.*

AUTREAU (JACQUES D') a French dramatic writer of the last century, whose comedies have procured him considerable celebrity. He did not begin to write for the stage till he had attained his sixtieth year, having previously supported himself by his profession as a painter; but he never attained to any excellence in his art. He died in the Hospital of Incurables at Paris, in 1745. His works, which are still popular, were printed in four 12mo vols. in 1749.—*Dict. Hist.*

AUVERGNE (ANTOY D') a French musician of considerable eminence, director of the Opera, or Royal Academy of Music, and principal musician to Louis XVI. In 1753 he composed the music of the first comic opera ever performed in France. He afterwards produced many much-admired pieces for the theatre, as well as some of a more serious description, among the latter of which are his *Te Deum*, *De Profundis*, and *Miserere*. Towards the close of his life he was unfortunate, having suffered in his circumstances during the political commotions of the French revolution. He found an asylum with some relatives at Lyons, where he died in 1797, aged eighty-three. D'Auvergne left in manuscript the music of two tragic dramas, which have never been performed.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Biog. Univer.*

AUZOUT (ADRIAN) an eminent mathematician of the seventeenth century, at Rouen in Normandy. His countrymen claim for him the credit of having invented the micrometer, as well as that of being the first who adapted the telescope to the quadrant for astronomical purposes. His pretensions however in both these instances are disputed by an English astronomer of the name of Gascoigne, said to have been slain in the civil wars. Auzout died in 1691.—*Hutton's Math. Dict.*

AYALA (GABRIEL) a native of Antwerp, but of Spanish origin, who practised with great reputation at Brussels, as a physician, in the sixteenth century. He took his degrees at Louvaine about the year 1556, and united the study of poetry with that of medicine. His writings were collected in 1562, and published at Antwerp in one quarto volume; they consist of a Treatise on the Plague, a book of Elegies, "Popularia Epigrammata Medica," and "Carmen pro vera Medicina."—*Dict. Hist.*

AYESHA the daughter of Abubeker and favourite wife of Mahomet, whom he mar-

ried when she was only nine years of age. She produced Mahomet no offspring, but was much beloved by him until his death, which took place in her arms. She did not however pass through the nuptial state with unsuspected fidelity; and on a particular occasion appearances were so much against her, that even the prophet himself was staggered; but as absolute proof was wanting, he politically produced a timely revelation from heaven declaratory of her innocence. Ayesha was always much respected by the Moslems, who styled her the "Mother of the Faithful"; and her influence, which she on many occasions exercised very mischievously, was considerable. On the accession of Ali, she raised a revolt; and being carried on a litter, at the head of the army which marched against him, in the first battle that ensued, she was exposed to much personal danger. According to an Arabian writer, the hands of seventy men were cut off, who successively held the bridle of her camel. At length being taken prisoner, Ali, after some mutual reproaches had passed between them, caused her to be respectfully conveyed to Medina, only requiring her to live peaceably at home and no longer interfere in public affairs. She regained a portion of influence under his successor Moawiyah, but died soon after, in the 58th year of the Hegira, A. D. 677, aged sixty-seven.—*Mod. Univ. Hist.*

AYLMER (JOHN) bishop of London, was born at Aylmer Hall in Suffolk, the seat of his family, in the year 1521. He was educated at Cambridge under the patronage of Henry Grey, marquis of Dorset, and became tutor to his children, and more especially to lady Jane Grey. In 1553 he was appointed archdeacon of Stowe, and, being a zealous friend to the Reformation, was so active against Popery, that on the accession of Mary he deemed it necessary to quit the country and seek a temporary retreat at Zurich. Towards the conclusion of his exile, with a view to the favour of Elizabeth, he wrote an answer to Knox's book "Against the monstrous Regimen of Women." In this work he exhorts the bishops to be content with moderate revenues—"priestlike, not princelike"; and on being taxed with the passage, when by various preferments and a somewhat grasping disposition he had accumulated a large fortune, he very frankly replied, "When I was a child, I spoke as a child and thought as a child," &c. On the accession of Elizabeth, he was immediately placed in the road to eminence, and obtained one clerical distinction after another, until in 1576 he succeeded Dr Sandys as bishop of London. Bishop Aylmer was rather a man of business than a theologian, and being exceedingly tenacious in every thing which regarded his authority and temporalities, was involved in a variety of disputes in respect to his see, which he conducted with great spirit and perseverance. He was very rigid against both Papists and Puritans, but particularly against the latter; so that the executive was occasionally impelled to moderate his rigour. Two curious instances of the intrepidity and strong

temper of this active prelate are recorded; one of which mentions his sitting down to have a tooth drawn, to encourage queen Elizabeth to undergo a similar operation; while the other states that he sent for his son-in-law, with whom he had a difference, and gave him a sound cudgelling in his closet. Bishop Aylmer died at Fulham in 1594, aged seventy-three. A liberal passage in his book against Knox has been quoted, to prove the constitutional notions even then entertained in respect to the limited nature of the English monarchy; but there is too much reason to believe that, if subsequently questioned on the point, the bishop would again have found out that he had "thought as a child." This strong tempered and thriving prelate died very rich.—*Strype's Life. Biog. Brit.*

AYLOFFE (Sir JOSEPH) a baronet of a respectable family in Sussex, born at Framfield in that county, about the year 1703. From Westminster school, in which he received the rudiments of education, he was removed in his seventeenth year to St John's College, Oxford, his name being at the same time entered as a member of the Society of Lincoln's Inn. The study of antiquities soon became his favourite pursuit; and as to other requisites, natural and acquired, he added the most indefatigable research, he eventually became one of the most learned and sagacious antiquarians of his time. He acted as secretary to the commission appointed for building the bridge over the Thames at Westminster, and held a situation in the State Paper office, as one of the record keepers. He was the author of several curious papers to be found in the *Archæologia*, as well as of other interesting publications. Among the latter are his Catalogue of ancient Charters and royal Grants contained in the Record Office at the Tower, printed in 4to, in 1772; and an 8vo volume entitled, "The Universal Librarian." He also superintended the publication of new editions of the "Liber Niger Scacarii," 8vo, 2 vols; the "Collectanea" of Leland, in 9 vols. 8vo; the "Curious Discourses" of Thomas Hearne, 2 vols. 8vo; and Thorpe's "Registrum Roffense," in folio. He had at one time projected a translation of the French "Encyclopedie;" but not meeting with the encouragement he expected, the design was abandoned, only one number of the work being printed, which appeared in 1747. He died in 1781, having been for more than half a century a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies.—*Biog. Brit.*

AYMON (JONAS) an ecclesiastic, born in Piedmont in the latter part of the seventeenth century. He was at one time chaplain to the bishop of Maurienne, but abjured Popery, and retired into Holland, adopting the discipline and opinions of Calvin. His attachment to the reformed church did not however long continue; and the cardinal de Noailles settled a pension on him, upon his reading his recantation, and returning within the Romish pale. Being intimately acquainted with Clement, then librarian to the royal collection at Paris

(who had indeed been the means of introducing him to his new patron) Aymon availed himself of the opportunities afforded him by their intimacy, to purloin from the books under his friend's care several valuable volumes, as well printed as manuscript; one of the most curious of these, containing the original minutes of the synod held at Jerusalem in 1672, with the letters of Cyril Lucer annexed, he afterwards thought proper to publish in Holland. This work, which is in one 4to volume, appeared in 1718. He also translated the *Memoirs and Correspondence of the nuncio Viscouti*, in two 12mo volumes, and is the author of an *Account of the National Synods of the Reformed Churches of France*, in two vols. 4to, and of a "Picture of the Court of Rome," in one 12mo volume.—*Moreri*.

AYRAULT (PETER) a French lawyer, was born at Angers in 1536. He studied Latin and philosophy at Paris, and law at Toulouse, and became one of the most famous advocates of the parliament of Paris. In 1563, he published the "Declamations of Quintilian," with notes, and in 1567, "Decretorum rerumve apud diversos Populos, et omnes Antiquitate Judicatarum, libri duo," which work he much enlarged in subsequent editions. He was soon after made Lieutenant Criminel at Angers, where he was called "the Rock of the Accused." His son being seduced by the Jesuits, who were entrusted with his education, to enter their order, although he had been entrusted to them with an understanding that no such attempt should be made, Ayrault wrote a treatise on the power of fathers, entitled "De Patrio Jure," which the young man himself answered, although the Jesuits were ashamed to publish his reply. Both the Pope and the king of France interested themselves in favour of the father on this occasion; but the son was never recovered from the order. Ayrault died in 1601, after having been reconciled to his son, who died in 1644.—*Bayle. Moreri*.

AYRTON (EDMUND) mus. doct., born at Ripon, Yorkshire, in the year 1734; an excellent composer of cathedral music. At the age of thirty he became one of the gentlemen of the Chapel Royal, St James's, and subsequently a vicar choral of St Paul's and Westminster abbey. In 1784 he took his degree of doctor of music in the university of Cambridge, on which occasion he composed his celebrated grand anthem for a full orchestra, afterwards performed at St Paul's cathedral with a full band, on the day appointed for the general thanksgiving for peace in the year 1784. Dr Ayrtton took a leading part in the commemoration of Handel in Westminster abbey, on which occasion he was one of the directors. His death took place in 1808, and his remains were deposited in the cloisters belonging to Westminster abbey.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

AYSCUE (Sir GEORGE) an eminent English admiral, who entered the naval service under Charles I, and was honoured by that prince with the order of knighthood. He however subsequently adhered to the parlia-

ment; and when in 1648 the greater part of the fleet went over to the prince of Wales, he secured the ship which he himself commanded for the parliamentary service, and subsequently acted in conjunction with Blake. In 1651 he reduced Barbadoes by stratagem, which was followed by the surrender of all the Leeward Islands. When he returned to England, he commanded in the Downs, defeated the attempts of Van Tromp to enter the Thames, and soon after engaged that famous admiral off the isle of Wight, with no decisive advantage on either side. He had a share in the great naval engagement between Blake and Van Tromp, but, being disgusted on that occasion, resigned his commission and obtained a pension. He then went to Sweden, with the view of being appointed high admiral, but was prevented by the death of the king. He returned home on the Restoration, when he was made rear-admiral of the blue, and fought in the great battle under the earl of Sandwich, in which the Dutch admiral Opdam was blown up. He was also vice-admiral under the duke of Albemarle in the memorable engagement near Dunkirk. On this occasion Sir George Ayscue's ship struck upon the Galloper sand, and he was captured. The Dutch made a great parade with so able a captain; and he remained in confinement, it is believed, until the end of the war. He returned home, but the time of his death is uncertain.—*Biog. Brit.*

AYSCOUGH (SAMUEL) the son of a reduced tradesman of Nottingham, whom, subsequently to his losses, he assisted for a while in the cultivation of a small farm. He was born in 1745, and coming to London about the year 1770, first obtained employment from a paviour in the capacity of superintendent over his workmen. This situation he soon quitted for one in the shop of Mr Rivington, the bookseller in St Paul's church-yard. This he again left, and became one of the servants in the British Museum, where the education which he had received previous to the distresses of his family, proved eventually of such use to him, that in 1785 he obtained the place of assistant librarian on that establishment. The opportunities he now enjoyed were not lost, and his studies were continued with unwearied diligence. Having been ordained to the curacy of St Giles-in-the-Fields, he in 1790 obtained the Fairchild lectureship at Shoreditch, and held it till his death, which took place October 30, 1804. Besides compiling indexes to the works of Shakespeare, the Gentleman's Magazine, the British Critic, the Monthly Review, &c., he published "Remarks on the Letters of an American Farmer," and an account of the parish of Cudham (a living in Kent, given him a short time previous to his death by the lord chancellor Eldon) which appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine. He was also employed in arranging the archives in the record office of the Tower of London, and the manuscripts in the British Museum, of which latter he completed a catalogue in two quarto volumes.—*Chalmer's G. Biog. Dict.*

AZARA (JOSEPH NICHOLAS d') born of a

noble family at Babanales in Arragon, in the year 1731. He was an eminent politician and diplomatist, as well as an author, and the intimate friend of Andrew Raphael Mengs the painter, on whose works he wrote a treatise in two 4to vols. His other writings are—"Introduzione all' Istoria Naturale e alla Geografia fisica di Spagna," and a translation of Middleton's Life of M. T. Cicero into the Spanish language. He died in 1797 at Rome.—*Diet. Hist.*

AZARA (FELIX d') a distinguished Spanish traveller and naturalist of the last century. He was born in 1746, and educated partly at the military academy of Barcelona. Entering into the army, he served in an expedition against Algiers, in which he was wounded. In 1766 he was raised to the rank of a captain. The year following a treaty was concluded between Spain and Portugal, one object of which was to determine the boundaries of the Spanish and Portuguese territories in South America. Don Felix d'Azara was appointed commissioner on the part of Spain to fulfil this article of the treaty; and he was also made lieutenant-colonel of engineers. In 1781 he embarked at Lisbon for America, to execute his commission. The colonial limits were soon fixed; but the intrigues of interested persons on the spot prevented the conclusion of the disputes on the subject between the two governments, in consequence of which Azara was detained in America several years.

He determined to devote his time to the formation of correct maps of the country, which he accomplished with vast labour at his own expense, and in spite of the most persevering illiberality on the part of the Spanish authorities in the colonies. He also examined the natural history of Paraguay, read all the works on the subject he could procure, and collected materials for future publication. At length, after repeated solicitation, he obtained his recall home in 1801. His first care was to print his "Natural History of the Quadrupeds of Paraguay," which he dedicated to his brother Don Nicholas d'Azara, then ambassador in France. This work was immediately translated into French, by M. Moreau de St Mery, and published in two vols. 8vo. Azara went to Paris to visit his brother, who possessed considerable talents as a diplomatist, and who died during his embassy, in January 1803. Don Felix, while in France, formed an intimacy with several men of science, one of whom, M. Walkenaer, subsequently published a translation from the author's manuscripts of the travels of Azara in South America, from 1781 to 1801, with notes by the celebrated naturalist Cuvier, in 4 vols. 8vo, Paris, 1809. Prefixed to the first volume is a sketch of the life of the author, from which the foregoing facts are taken. After he left Paris, M. Walkenaer corresponded with him till September 1806. How long he survived that period is uncertain.—*Original. Biog. Univ.*

BAART (PETER) a Dutch poet of the eighteenth century. In his Georgics he has described the rural pleasures and occupations of his countrymen in an agreeable manner, and he was also the author of a poem entitled the "Triton of Friesland."—*Biog. Univ.*

BABER, or BABOUR (sultan) the founder of the Mogul dynasty in Hindostan. He was descended from the great Tatar prince Timour, usually called Tamerlane, and was sovereign of Cabul. He attempted the conquest of Samarcand, and while engaged in an expedition against it, was deprived of his hereditary dominions, and reduced to the utmost extremities, by an invasion of the Usbecks. After more than once recovering his fortunes, when they seemed to be almost desperate, he invaded Hindostan, and in 1525 overthrew and killed sultan Ibrahim, the last Hindoo emperor of the Patan or Afghan race. Another emperor was chosen to oppose Baber, who however overcame the combination against him, and firmly established himself on the throne. After an active and glorious reign, he died in 1530. Ferishta, the Persian historian of Hindostan, informs us that this prince wrote an elegant history of his own life. He is said to have been of a voluptuous disposition; and he is noted as the first Indian sovereign, who had

the road by which he travelled measured after him.—*Dow's History of Indostan.*

BABEUF (FRANCIS NOEL) one of the numerous individuals of more talent than principle, who distinguished themselves during the French revolution. He was born at St Quentin of poor parents, and passed his youth in menial service. Having been imprisoned in the citadel of Arras for forgery, he made his escape, and went to Paris, where in concealment he published a pamphlet against the Jacobins, entitled—"Du Système de Dépopulation, ou la Vie et les Crimes du Carrier," 8vo. Soon after, changing his plan, he started an incendiary journal, called "Le Tribun du Peuple, par Gracchus Babeuf." He then wrote alternately for and against the Jacobins, as best suited his purpose; and was repeatedly arrested for reviling the national representatives. After the fall of Robespierre, Babeuf was regarded as the head of that party, which was opposed to all moderate government. Returning to the capital after the organization of the constitution in 1795, he resumed his journal, and advocated in it the most pernicious principles, with such insane violence, as to bring on him the vengeance of the ruling powers. He was accused of a conspiracy against the directorial government, tried at Vendôme, with

some accomplices, convicted, and condemned to death, in 1797. He endeavoured to destroy himself, but was prevented, and fell by the hand of the public executioner. The debates on his trial were published in 6 vols. 8vo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

BABINGTON (ANTHONY) a Catholic gentleman of Derbyshire, who associate with others of his own persuasion to assassinate queen Elizabeth and deliver Mary queen of Scots. The plot being discovered by Walsingham, the conspirators were executed in 1586. Babington seems to have been principally induced to this rash conspiracy by a romantic hope that Mary in gratitude would accept of him as a husband.—*Rapin. Camden.*

BABRIAS or BABRIUS, a Greek poet, supposed to have lived a short time before the beginning of the Christian æra. He turned the fables of Æsop into verse, of which work some fragments have been published in "Fabulæ, Gr. Lat. cum Notis Neveleti," Francfort, 1660, 8vo. Mr Tyrwhitt printed in 1776, "Dissertatio de Babrio. Fabularum Æsopæarum Scriptore," containing all the information he could collect concerning this ancient writer.—*Fabricii Bibliot. Græc.*

BACCALAR Y SANNA (VINCENT) a Sardinian nobleman of Spanish origin, created marquis of San Filippo by Philip V of Spain, under whom and his predecessor Charles II he filled several high situations both civil and military. He was the author of a History of the Jewish Monarchy, in two 4to volumes, and of Memoirs of the Reign of Philip V, from 1699 to 1725, bringing up his history to the year preceding his own decease.—*Biog. Univ.*

BACCIO della PORTA, a Florentine painter of eminence, whose proper name is not known. He was called Della Porta, from his having a study near the city gate; and on his entering into the Dominican order he assumed the appellation of Frà Bartolommeo di S. Marco. He studied under Cosimo Roselli, but derived much of his skill from imitating the works of Leonardo da Vinci. He became the instructor of Raphael in colouring, who in return gave him lessons in perspective. He chiefly painted sacred subjects. His St Sebastian, a naked figure, was so admirably designed and so naturally and beautifully coloured, as to obtain the general commendations of artists and critics: the monks of the convent of St Mark at Florence, however, thought proper to remove this picture from the chapel to a more private place, and afterwards to sell and send it to France; because, as they alledged, it attracted too much attention from the female devotees. To this artist is ascribed the invention of the machine called a *Layman*, for hanging drapery on, while designing it. He died in 1517, aged 48.—*Pilkington.*

BACCHINI (BENEDICT) a learned Italian monk of the seventeenth century. He was a native of the duchy of Parma, and at the age of sixteen entered into the Benedictine monastery of Mount Cassino, where he studied so closely as to injure his health. He afterwards visited several parts of Italy as secretary to the

abbot of Ferrara. At length he settled at Parma, and established a periodical journal of literature, which he conducted for some years with learning and judgment; but his criticisms created enemies who procured his banishment from Parma. He retreated to Modena, and under the patronage of the duke of Modena (who made him his librarian) he resumed his journal. He was also historiographer to the duke, and collected materials for the history and genealogy of the family of Este. He subsequently became abbot of a Benedictine monastery, and he was also chosen professor of ecclesiastical history at Bologna, where he died in 1721, aged seventy. Bacchini was one of the most learned men of his time. His knowledge was various and extensive, and his acquaintance with ecclesiastical antiquities very profound. His literary journal extends to nine vols. 4to; besides which he published treatises "De Sistrorum Figuris ac Differentiis," Bononiæ, 1691, 4to; "De Ecclesiasticæ Hierarchiæ Originibus," Modenæ, 1703; and other learned works.—*Niceron Mem. Gen. Biog.*

BACCHYLIDES, a Greek lyric poet, who was a native of the island of Cos, and nephew of Simonides. His works consisted of odes, hymns, and epigrams, of which there are only some fragments remaining, published in the first volume of Brunck's "Analecta Veterum Poetarum Græcorum," and in some editions of Pindar. Bacchylides lived about 480 B. C. His poems were highly esteemed by some of the ancients; and it is no mean testimony to his merit, that he has been imitated by Horace, particularly in the fifteenth ode of his first book.—*Vossius de Poetis Græcis. Elton's Specimens of the Classic Poets.*

BACCI, or BACCIO (ANDREAS) a medical writer of the sixteenth century. He was a native of Ancona, became professor of medicine at Rome, and was first physician to pope Sixtus V. His works relate to poisons and antidotes, gems and precious stones, baths, and the natural history of wines. They were once much esteemed, but the progress of science has long since rendered them nearly obsolete. He died about 1600.—*Moreri.*

BACHELIER (JOHN JAMES) a French history and flower painter, of the eighteenth century. Though his claims to notice as an artist were very slight, he deserves to be commemorated on account of his schemes for the improvement of the arts. In 1763 he devoted a fortune of about 60,000 francs to the establishment of a gratuitous school of design, of which he became director. He was also the inventor of a kind of encaustic composition to preserve marble statues from being injured by the atmosphere. Being appointed director of the porcelain manufactory of Sevres, he introduced a more correct and tasteful mode of decoration than had previously prevailed. Bachelier died in 1805, aged eighty-one. He wrote "Le Conseil de Famille," a dramatic proverb in one act, 1774; and "Memoire sur l'Education de Filles," 1789, 8vo, which he presented to the National Assen-

ly.—*Heinacken Dict. des Artistes. Biog. Univ.*

BACHSTROM (JOHN FREDERIC) a literary man, whose life was singularly varied and unsettled. He was born in Silesia about the end of the seventeenth century, and was the son of a peruke-maker. At the age of twenty he went to Halle, and got admitted into the university as a theological student. His sentiments as a pietist prevented his obtaining a settlement on his return to Silesia. In 1717 he was professor at the Gymnasium at Thorn, whence he was banished on account of a heterodox sermon. After other adventures he studied medicine, and going to England was admitted a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1729 he was at Constantinople, where he set up a printing-press, circulated religious tracts among the Turks, and undertook a translation of the Bible into the Turkish language. This scheme was frustrated by the intrigues of the Mahometan copyists. Of the remainder of the life of this extraordinary man there are no authentic accounts. Among his works are, "De Plica Polonica," Copenh. 1723; "Nova æstus marini Theoria," &c. Leyd. 1734, 8vo; "Art de Nager, ou Invention à l'aide de laquelle on peut toujours se sauver du naufrage," Amst. 1741, 8vo; a tract entitled, "Democritus redivivus," has also been attributed to him.—*Biog. Univ.*

BACH (JOHN SEBASTIAN) a celebrated German composer for the organ and harpsichord, and a first rate musician, born at Eisenach, where his father was musician to the court, on the 21st March, 1685. Being left an orphan before he was ten years old, he obtained a situation in the choir of St Michael's school at Luneburg, where the instructions he had received from an elder brother were of much service to him. Hence he proceeded to Weimar, which he quitted in its turn for Darmstadt, where he procured the place of organist. In this situation it was that his incessant application to the study of his profession, and the familiarity he acquired with the works of the best masters, laid the foundation of his future fame. Handel's master, the celebrated Zachan, dying in 1717 at Halle, Bach was invited to succeed him; but, for what reason is not known, though he exhibited his qualifications in that city, he subsequently declined the office. Shortly afterwards he became chapel-master to prince Leopold of Anhalt-Cohen, and in 1723 director of music to St Thomas's school at Leipsic, where he remained till his death. His second son, Charles Philip Emanuel, being in the service of Frederick the Great, the pressing invitations of that monarch, conveyed through this channel, at length induced Bach to take a journey to Potsdam, where the King, on hearing of his arrival, quitted a concert abruptly to receive him, and in order to try his skill, gave him the subject of an extemporaneous fugue, which he handled so scientifically as to elicit the greatest admiration. This piece he afterwards published under the title of "Musicaleshes Opfer" (Musical Offering) with a dedication to the king. His indefatigable atten-

tion to his art had by this time contributed much to the injury of his eyes; and the use of improper medicines, together with an unsuccessful operation which he was induced to submit to, eventually deprived him entirely of sight. He lingered in this melancholy state about six months, when he expired July 30, 1750, in his sixty-sixth year. It is recorded, that ten days before his death his eye-sight partially returned; but a few hours afterwards an apoplectic fit, followed by an inflammatory fever, carried him off. His works, which are numerous, are all of a very superior description. He left behind him four sons and five daughters, all the former being excellent musicians in their day.—*Burney's Hist. Mus.*

BACHER (GEORGE FREDERIC) a German physician, of great reputation for his treatment of dropsical complaints, relative to which he published several works. He was a native of Thau in Alsace, and practised much at Paris, where he died in 1807. Besides his professional writings, he printed, in 1794, the first and fifth volumes of a course of public law, on a new plan. These two volumes were never published, and are exceedingly rare.—*Biog. Univ.*

BACHIUS (JOHN AUGUSTUS) an eminent civilian, the pupil of Gesner of Ernest, born at Hohendorf in Germany, 1721. He graduated as doctor of laws at Leipsic in 1750, of which science he subsequently became professor. He published a Dissertation on the Eleusinian Mysteries, in 4to; a History of the Jurisprudence of the Romans, 8vo; a treatise entitled "Divus Trajanus", 8vo; "Xenophontis Aconomicum", 8vo; "Bergeri Economica juris", 4to; "Opuscula ad Historiam et Jurisprudentiam spectantia", printed at Halle, in 8vo, 1767, by C. A. Klotz; and "Brissonius de formulis", in folio. He died in 1756, in the thirty-fifth year of his age.—*Ibid.*

BACKHOUSE (WILLIAM) a writer on astrology and alchemy in the seventeenth century. He was a native of Berkshire, and was educated at Oxford. After leaving the university, he lived on his estate, occupying himself in the absurd and ridiculous pursuits so deservedly satirized by his contemporary, Ben Jonson, in his "Alchemist." Backhouse's studies however were not altogether of a frivolous nature, if he was, as is asserted, the inventor of that useful instrument, the pedometer or waywiser. He died in 1662.—*Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

BACKHUYSEN, a celebrated painter of sea-pieces and storms, born at Embden in 1631. He had been intended for the mercantile profession at Amsterdam, but his time was more occupied in the company of painters than in the counting-house. His fondness for shipping led him frequently to copy the vessels in the port, which he executed so admirably with a pen, that collectors were eager to purchase them at liberal prices. This encouragement induced him to attempt similar objects in painting, and he was at once successful. He frequently hired fishermen to take him out to sea in stormy weather, in consequence of which

He has represented that fearful element in its most tremendous agitation with striking fidelity. He also practised etching, and published a set of sea views executed in that manner. He died in 1709, aged seventy-eight.—*Bryan's Biog. and Crit. Hist. of Painters.*

BACON (ROBERT) an English divine of the thirteenth century, memorable for having preached a sermon at Oxford, in 1233, before Henry III, reproving that prince for his ill-judged partiality to foreigners, and recommending their dismissal from his service, which remonstrance had at least a temporary effect on the King. Bacon was patronized by Edmund Rich, archbishop of Canterbury; and after the decease of that prelate in 1240, he wrote his life. His other works are—“*Scripture Commentaries, Sermons, and Lectures.*” He died in 1248, at an advanced age.—*Pitts de Illustr. Angl. Scriptor. Biog. Brit.*

BACON (ROGER) a celebrated English monk of the Franciscan order, was born in the year 1214 at Ilchester in Somersetshire. He received his early education at the university of Oxford, where he was much countenanced by several eminent men, and among others Grosseteste, bishop of Lincoln, and Rich, archbishop of Canterbury. From Oxford Bacon proceeded to Paris, which was then much celebrated, where he received the degree of doctor of theology. Either while he was in France, or soon after his return to England, he assumed the monastic habit of St Francis, and took up his residence at Oxford, where he applied himself chiefly to useful researches into the properties of natural bodies, and was assisted with very liberal subscriptions to construct instruments, collect books, and make experiments. The new discoveries and extraordinary performances of Bacon, by exciting universal admiration, produced much envy and ill-will among the monks of his fraternity, who circulated a report that he practised magical arts and held converse with evil spirits. The Pope's legate then in England admired his genius and merit, and to this prelate, when afterwards raised to the pontifical dignity under the name of Clement IV, Bacon transmitted his principal writings, collected into a volume entitled “*Opus Magus.*” This learned work produced both favour and encouragement from Clement; but unhappily, on the accession of Nicholas III, the general of the Franciscans, not only prohibited the reading of his works, and sentenced him, then in his sixty-fourth year, to imprisonment, but to prevent appeal, obtained from Nicholas a confirmation of his sentence in the first instance. The pretence for this injustice is attributed by some writers to certain tracts on necromancy, astrology, and alchemy; but the real cause of his persecution was probably the dread of innovation on the parts of bigoted and interested men who, however blind to the benefits of science, in other respects possess an intuitive perception of its ultimate operation on interests, which are fostered by ignorance and superstitution. After remaining in custody for ten years, upon the advancement of his persecutor,

the general of the Franciscans, Jerome de Ascoli, to the papal chair, under the name of Nicholas IV, Bacon, with a view to conciliation, addressed to him a treatise “*On the Means of avoiding the Infirmities of Old Age.*” No effect however was produced by this step; and it was not until the close of this pontificate, that the intercession of some English noblemen procured his liberty. He returned to Oxford, where he wrote his “*Compendium of Theology,*” and spent the remainder of his days, dying, according to some accounts, in 1294, and to others in 1292, at the advanced age of seventy-eight or eighty. Bacon received from his contemporaries the name of “*the wonderful doctor,*” and was certainly the most extraordinary man of the age. He was so well versed in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, that his acquirements in this way would have secured him a high character, had he never otherwise distinguished himself. He was skilled in every branch of mathematical and physical science; and in mechanics Dr Freind is of opinion that no greater genius had arisen since the days of Archimides. He largely contributed to the improvement of optics, and from a passage in his “*Opus Magus,*” he may be considered, with every appearance of probability, as the inventor of the telescope: he also mentions therein the camera obscura and burning glass. He was at the same time intimately acquainted with geography, and gave an eminent proof of his skill in astronomy, by discovering and demonstrating the errors which then existed in the calendar, and, with an exactness approaching to truth, pointing out the proper method of correcting them. In chemistry, with an almost unavoidable portion of the superstitious and visionary spirit of the alchemic school, he made great discoveries, and went through many processes which led him to an intimate knowledge of the properties of natural bodies. Among other secrets, he speaks of a fire made by art, which was probably a species of phosphorous, and alludes distinctly to the composition of gunpowder, the secret of which he wrapped up in a Latin anagram. Nor is the medical science displayed in his treatise on old age contemptible, although injured by his partial confidence in judicial astrology. No calumny could be greater than that which described him addicted to necromancy and magic, as he wrote several pieces expressly to expose their fallacy. Even in ethics and moral philosophy, Bacon has laid down some excellent precepts for the conduct of human life; and he is on every account entitled to lasting remembrance as a great philosopher and a wonderful man. The “*Opus Magus*” of Bacon was published by Dr Jebb in 1773; his chemical tracts are in the “*Thesaurus Chemicus,*” Frankfort, 8vo, 1620; and his treatise “*On avoiding the Infirmities of Old Age*” was printed at Oxford in 1590, and an English version of it by Dr Richard Brown in 1683. Several tracts of Roger Bacon yet remain in MS, unpublished: a piece bearing the title of “*Liber Naturalium*”; a chronological work, entitled “*Com-*

ptus Rogeri Baconis," and the "Compendium of Theology," are to be found in the King's Library; and two other works, called by the author "Opus Minus" and "Opus Tertium," among the Cottonian MSS. Tradition long preserved at Oxford the remembrance of Friar Bacon's study, a small retirement to which he often withdrew when he was harassed by his enemies.—*Bale. Leland. Jebb's Preface to Opus Magus.*

BACON (Sir NICHOLAS) an eminent English lawyer in the reign of queen Elizabeth. He was born at Chislehurst in Kent in 1510, and was educated at Cambridge, after which he travelled in France. On his return, he studied at Gray's Inn; and acquiring the favour of Henry VIII, he appointed him attorney of the court of Wards. On the accession of Elizabeth he was knighted, and in 1553 made keeper of the great seal and a member of the privy council. He behaved with great prudence in this important post, fulfilling the duties which devolved on him with wisdom and propriety, and maintaining the almost uninterrupted favour of the Queen for more than twenty years, till the time of his death, which took place after a short illness in February, 1579. Sir Nicholas Bacon left behind him in manuscript some discourses on law and politics, and a commentary on the twelve minor prophets, none of which have been printed. He was twice married, and by his second wife was the father of the great Francis Bacon.—*Biog. Brit.*

BACON (ANNE) one of the four learned daughters of Sir Anthony Cooke, who was preceptor to king Edward VI. She appears to have been well acquainted with classical literature, and left, as monuments of her abilities, a translation of bishop Jewel's Apology for the Church of England from the Latin, and of the sermons of Bernard Ochino from the Italian. She was married to Sir Nicholas Bacon, whom she long survived, dying about 1600, when she was upwards of seventy.—*Ballard's Mem. of Brit. Ladies.*

BACON (FRANCIS) baron of Verulam, viscount of St Albans, and, in the reign of James I, lord high chaucellor of England. This most illustrious ornament of his age, and reformer of modern philosophy, was born in London on the 22d of January, 1561. He was the son of the above-mentioned, Sir Nicholas Bacon, and Ann, daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke, tutor to Edward VI. From his childhood he displayed a vigour of intellect above the common level, and when quite a boy, was much noticed for his sprightliness by queen Elizabeth, who pleasantly called him her young lord keeper. When qualified for academical studies, he was sent to the university of Cambridge, where he was entered of Trinity college under Dr Whitgift, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. Such was the vigour of his intellect, that even before he had completed his sixteenth year, he was impressed with the futility of the Aristotelean philosophy and led into that train of thought which produced so much fruit in due season. At sixteen he was

sent by his father to France with Sir Amias Paulet, ambassador to that court, who intrusted him with a secret and important message to the queen, which he executed in such a manner as to receive the thanks of Elizabeth. He then returned to France and travelled through the provinces; and indubitable proofs of the industry with which he collected political information, and of the sagacity and penetration with which he pursued his inquiries and reflections, remain in a work written when he was only nineteen, entitled "On the State of Europe." The sudden death of Sir Nicholas Bacon, who left his son Francis the youngest of five brothers, obliged him to return abruptly from France, in order to engage in some lucrative profession. He chose the law, and applied his vigorous intellect so industriously, that at the age of twenty-eight he was appointed counsel extraordinary to the queen. Professional studies however could not fill up the capacious mind of Bacon, who in his twenty-sixth year formed the first sketch of the great philosophical work which has distinguished his name with such superior honour. The narrowness of his fortune affording him no other alternative than a pursuit of his speculations in retirement or a close attendance on the court, unfortunately for his happiness and reputation he chose the latter. Though allied to the lord treasurer Burleigh, and to his son Sir Robert Cecil, his friendship to the earl of Essex, proved an insuperable bar to his success, beyond a gift of the reversion of the place of registrar of the star-chamber, which office he did not enjoy until twenty years after. In 1594 that nobleman used all his interest to obtain for him the post of solicitor-general, but failed, Cecil representing Bacon as a man so devoted to speculation as to be wholly unfit for public business. The generous Essex, on this refusal, presented his friend with an estate in land, which he sold at an underprice for 1800*l.*, as he himself acknowledged. It is melancholy to relate that, notwithstanding this act of friendship, rather than relinquish his honorary appointment and court views, Bacon forsook the imprudent Essex in his adversity, acted against him as a crown lawyer, and even undertook the task of vindicating the conduct of the administration in an appeal to the public published under the title of "A Declaration of the Treason of Robert earl of Essex." He no doubt drew up this paper with great tenderness to the Earl; but so general was the disgust entertained at his conduct, that he addressed a long and elaborate apology to the earl of Devonshire, in which he endeavoured to mitigate the odium that he had incurred, but by no means wholly removed it. In parliament he acted for some time with more spirit and independence; but, oppressed with poverty and twice arrested, he gave way in the latter part of Elizabeth's reign, supporting her ministers in all things, and strenuously opposing the proceedings of the Commons against monopolies. On the accession of James I, fortune began to smile upon him; for, moved by the

intreaties of his many friends, and possibly still more by his literary reputation, the new sovereign quickly received him into favour, and in 1603 conferred on him the honour of knighthood. Having been nominated to the difficult service of making a solemn representation to the throne, of the injuries and oppression arising from the exactions of the royal purveyors, he executed the task with so much address as to please both the king and the Commons, and received from the former a patent of king's counsel, with a pension of 40*l.* per annum, and from the latter a vote of thanks. Cecil however was still his enemy; and he found a new and powerful-opponent in Sir Edward Coke, attorney-general, who affected to slight his professional learning, while he envied his reputation as a philosopher. Bacon however assiduously persevered; and by his admirable work "On the Advancement of Learning," published in 1605, which may be deemed the opening part of his grand plan, so effectually recommended himself to James, that he was at length appointed solicitor-general. His private practice also became extensive, and he improved his fortune by his marriage with Alice Barnham, daughter to a wealthy alderman of London. In parliament, as well as in court, his great talents were now universally displayed; but, however occupied by public business and his profession, his philosophical speculations and pursuits were by no means neglected. About this time he circulated copies of an outline of his great intended work among the learned, in order to receive their animadversions; and in 1610 he published his treatise "On the Wisdom of the Ancients." In 1611 he became judge of the Marshalsea court and registrar of the star-chamber, and in 1613 attorney-general, in which office, it is to be lamented, that he supported much of the arbitrary power then claimed by the crown in relation to constructive treason, although on many other occasions he acted very meritoriously. His fortune was now good, and with moderation and economy might have rendered him wholly independent; but a careless and reckless expenditure rendered him still a needy man, and he sought, by an assiduous court to the new favourite Buckingham, and by the most servile pleading to the King himself, to obtain the office of lord keeper. His address to James on the subject is still extant, in which he deprecates the qualities of his opponents, and exalts his own with very little delicacy; nor is it much to his credit, that he forms his chief plea on his implicit obedience, and useful influence in the House of Commons. Unfortunately for himself, by the assistance of Buckingham, he succeeded; and on the resignation of lord Brackley in 1617, received the seals as lord keeper. In 1619 he was created lord high chancellor of England, and baron Verulam, and the year following viscount St Alban's. In his new post he soon began to endure the usual perplexity and vexation of high official station. He offended James by thinking ill of the projected marriage between the prince of Wales

and the infant of Spain, and endured much uneasiness at the prospect of an union between the brother of Buckingham and a daughter of his enemy, Sir Edward Coke. The displeasure of the King soon passed away; and he procured from James the farm of the alienation office, by which he was chiefly supported during his disgrace. In many instances he not only acted beneficially for the country, but even refused to put the seals to some of the improvident grants of Buckingham himself. About this time an abortive attempt was made against him by one Wrenham, a defeated suitor of chancery, by means of a petition to the King, which, although apparently unmerited, was much remembered on his subsequent exposure. In the midst of all these cares and duties, this extraordinary man was so far from neglecting his philosophical studies, that in 1620 he sent to the King his great work, "The Novum Organon," the second part of his grand "Instauration of the Sciences," the design of which was to advance a more perfect exercise of the rational faculties in the improvement of the understanding, and in the interpretation and study of nature. This work James received very graciously, and addressed a letter to the chancellor on the occasion, which does both of them much honour: nor was its general reception by the learned less gratifying. The political life of Bacon was now however drawing to a close. A committee of the Commons, in March 1620-1, appointed to inquire into abuses in courts of justice, reported that two charges of corruption had been brought against the lord chancellor. A further inquiry being ordered by the Commons, still stronger circumstances were produced, and the complaint was sent up to the House of Lords. In the first instance, the chancellor, by a letter presented by Buckingham, intimated a design to resist the accusation, but in a few days the Lords' own committee reported more than twenty similar instances of misconduct, on which in a second letter he relinquished his intended defence; and in a full and explicit confession, admitted the twenty-three articles of corruption with which he was charged, and threw himself on the mercy of his peers. A deputation of lords then waited on him, to inquire if the confession which they read was signed with his own hand. "It is my act, my hand, my heart," he replied; "I beseech your lordships to be merciful to a broken reed." The chancellor's delinquency was however deemed so heinous that a severe sentence was resolved upon; nor is there any reason to believe, that party feeling, personal animosity, or any thing but the nature of the case, had a share in producing it. He was sentenced to pay a fine of 40,000*l.*; to be imprisoned in the Tower during the king's pleasure; to be forever incapable of place or employment; and never again to sit in parliament or appear within the verge of the court. It is not clearly understood that the chancellor was bribed into the committing of absolute injustice; but the acceptance of money is certainly not the way

to ensure equitable and unbiassed decrees. The fate of this great man was attributable, in a great measure, to an ostentatious love of state, and an utter indisposition to superintend his own expenditure. Of his easiness with his domestics, and the rapacious use they made of his favour and neglect, he became sensible when too late. "Sit down, my masters, your rise has been my fall," he exclaimed to them sarcastically, on their rising to salute him, as he passed them one day in the midst of his trouble. He was soon released from the Tower; by degrees the rest of his sentence was mitigated, and he even regained some portion of favour with the King, who consulted him on the proper methods of reforming the courts of justice. Other marks of favour and indulgence were likewise shown him: he received a pension of 1,200*l.* per annum, in addition to the grant which he had obtained from the Alienation-office of 600*l.* a-year; and 700*l.* a-year was granted to him from his own estate. Thus he was still enabled to live at a considerable expense, and he gradually resumed his philosophical studies with his usual ardour. In the spring of 1622, he published his "History of Henry VII.," which has met with less favour than his other works, and soon after received a full pardon, removing all his disabilities; in consequence of which he was summoned to the second parliament in the succeeding reign of Charles I.; but his infirmities did not allow him to take his seat. He pursued his philosophical researches to the last; and in the spring of 1626 was proceeding, in a weakly state of health, on a short journey into the country, to try some experiments in natural philosophy, when he was taken so ill upon the way, that he was obliged to stop at the earl of Arundel's house at Highgate, where he expired, after a week's illness, in April 1626. He was privately buried in the chapel of St Michael's Church in Old Verulam, where a monument was erected to his memory by his faithful friend and servant in all his troubles, Sir Thomas Meautys. In order to judge of the elevated genius of Bacon, it is necessary to recollect, that although the fields of natural knowledge had been cultivated by Roger Bacon, Galileo, Copernicus, and others, he came into the world at a period when Aristotle had obtained supreme authority in the schools, and men lost in a labyrinth of definitions, distinctions, and disputations, wasted their time in speculations altogether barren and useless. There still therefore wanted a comprehensive mind, which could survey the whole region of science; examine the foundation of systems of philosophy that evidently palsied the natural progress of society; and suggest a more sure and advantageous mode of cultivating knowledge. Such a commanding genius was Bacon, and such the grand plan which he in a great measure executed in his "Instauration of the Sciences;" a scheme which has entitled him to the appellation of the "Father of experimental Philosophy." The eternally increasing pile of natural knowledge which philosophers, following his method of experi-

mental investigation, have been enabled to raise, is an imperishable monument to his memory; and it is a singular example of the confidence with which original genius reposes upon futurity, that he confidently anticipated the respect and admiration of posterity, as appears by the following passage in his will: "My name and memory I leave to foreign nations, and to mine own countrymen, after some time be passed over." The great fame obtained by lord Bacon in this high philosophical department, obscures by its very brightness much of the credit which is due to him for his "Moral Essays," and other more popular and miscellaneous productions, which however have all merited and secured a due share of the world's attention. The moral defects which were interwoven with his intellectual superiority may be palliated, but certainly can never be excused. Servility, ingratitude, and corruption, are not to be lightly stigmatised even in a Bacon; and although certain sources of error may be less odious than others, society is equally injured by the errors themselves. This great man however has, upon the whole, proved so conspicuous a benefactor to his species, it is a sort of moral justice on the part of society to follow the example of James I, and to pardon him in consideration of "the profitable employment of his time and great services," provided the boundaries between virtue and vice be unequivocally preserved. Such in fact is the involuntary feeling of most reflective minds, on contemplation of his history, and human nature would scarcely be improved were the tendency otherwise. Pope quotes the example of Bacon in order to undervalue the possession of superior intellect, which did not prevent the brightest from being at the same time "the meanest of mankind." It would possibly be more to the purpose to illustrate, by so striking an example, the distinction between clearness of perception and the government of conduct, and to infer that habits and passions require to be regulated by discipline and self-control in the most gifted as well as in the most uninformed of mankind. The works of Bacon are collected in folio, in quarto, and in 8vo. The latest and best printed editions are in 5 vols. 4to, and 10 vols. 8vo. They have also been repeatedly reprinted on the continent in Latin.—The family of the lord-keeper, Sir N. Bacon, seems to have been distinguished for talent. Sir NATHANIEL BACON, one of his sons by his first wife, studied painting, travelled in Italy, and left some portraits and other works of merit. He died about 1615.—*Walpole's Anec. of Painting.* ANTHONY BACON, uterine brother of lord St Albans, was also patronized by the unfortunate earl of Essex. He is said to have been eminent for his political sagacity; and though the state of his health kept him in retirement, he was sometimes employed on affairs of state, as he received a pension from the crown in the reign of James I on account of some special services.—*Rouley and Mallet's Lives of Lord Bacon. Biog. Brit.*

BACON (PHANUEL) an Oxford divine, *cc*

lebrated for his wit and humour. He was of Magdalen college, took his doctor's degree in 1735, and afterwards was rector of Balden, Oxfordshire, holding the vicarage of Bramber, Sussex, in commendam. The well-known ballad of "The Snipe," which may be found in the collection entitled the "Oxford Sausage," is of his composition, as well as "The Insignificant," "The Taxes," "The Oculist," "The Moral Quack," and "The Trial of the Time-keeper," dramatic effusions of less celebrity, and a poem called the "Artificial Kite." He died in 1783.—*Biog. Dram.*

BACON (JOHN) a sculptor of great eminence, born 1740 in the borough of Southwark. In 1754 he was apprenticed to a Mr Crispe, proprietor of a porcelain manufactory at Lambeth, where, observing the models furnished by various artists, he imbibed a strong predilection for the art in which he afterwards rose to so high a rank, and even before the expiration of his apprenticeship, conceived the idea of constructing statues in the artificial compost which has since been brought to such perfection in the Lambeth manufactory. It was not however till he had attained his twenty-third year that he commenced his operations upon marble, and soon after invented the machine, now in general use in the profession, for "getting out the points" of the model upon the stone. In 1769, having previously received several honorary distinctions from the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, he obtained the first gold medal given by the Royal Academy, of which he became an associate in 1770. A handsome compliment paid him by George III has been preserved. The artist was employed in executing a bust of that monarch for Christchurch, Oxford, when the King enquired if he had ever been out of the kingdom, and being answered in the negative, replied, "I am not sorry to hear it; you will do it the greater credit." Besides this bust, he executed another of the same monarch for the university of Gottingen. Among the most celebrated of the productions of his chisel, which are very numerous, are the monuments to lord Chatham in Westminster abbey and Guildhall; another to Mrs Draper in the cathedral at Bristol; the statues of Howard the philanthropist, and Johnson the lexicographer, in St Paul's cathedral; and that of Sir William Blackstone at All Souls' college, Oxford. He died August 7, 1799.—*Life by Cecil.*

BADALOCCHIO (Sisto) an eminent painter, was born at Parma in 1581, and educated under Annibale Caracci, whom he attended to Rome, and assisted in some of his celebrated works in that city. He died early, or it was thought that he would have proved a great ornament of the distinguished school in which he studied. His principal works were the two pictures which he painted in the Verospi Palace at Rome, representing Polyphemus seated on a rock with Galatea and her nymphs on the sea, and Polyphemus hurling a rock at Acis and Galatea.—*Bryan's Biog. and Crit. Dict. of Painters.*

BADCOCK (SAMUEL) an English divine,

was born at South Molton in Devon in the year 1747. He received his education at the Calvinistic dissenting academy of St Mary Ottery in the same county, and at the age of nineteen became pastor of a small dissenting congregation at Winborne in Dorsetshire. He was subsequently invited to become minister of a larger independent congregation at Barnstaple, which he quitted on some charge against his character, which however he appears to have satisfactorily refuted. It is conjectured, that some suspected leaning to the opinions of Dr Priestley increased the coolness between himself and flock, which ultimately led to his removal to South Molton, where he presided over a small congregation, and dedicated his views to miscellaneous literature. He wrote in the London Review, London Magazine, General Evening Post, St James Chronicle, and other journals; but the great scene of his literary labour was the Monthly Review, for which he wrote several distinguished criticisms, particularly one on Dr Priestley's "History of the Corruptions of Christianity," and another on Madan's "Thelyphthora." He also gave Dr White great assistance in his Bampton "Lectures." In 1787 he took a step which naturally brought upon him much obloquy from his dissenting connexions—that of joining the establishment. His intimacy with Dr Ross, bishop of Exeter, is supposed to have led to this resolution; and such was the respect paid to him as a man of talents and learning, that he was ordained deacon one week, and priest the next. He afterwards became assistant preacher at the Octagon chapel, Bath, but died in May 1788, while on a visit to Sir John Chichester, bart. Besides his very able articles in the Monthly Review and various essays and poems in the magazines and publications before-mentioned, he printed a pamphlet, entitled "A slight Sketch of the Controversy between Dr Priestley and his Opponents on Matter and Spirit." He also undertook a history of Devonshire, some materials of which fell into the possession of Sir Lawrence Palk; but he had made very little progress in the work.—*Gent. Mag.*

BADEN (JAMES) professor of eloquence in the university of Copenhagen, and one of the revivors of Danish literature in the eighteenth century. He was born in Zealand in 1735, and studied at Gottingen under the celebrated Heyne. On his return to Copenhagen in 1760 he commenced giving lectures on the belles lettres, in the Danish language. In 1767 he was nominated a member of the Academy of Belles Lettres; and in 1780 he obtained the honourable and lucrative place of professor in ordinary, which he held till his death in 1804. His principal works are—a Critical Journal, commenced in 1761 and terminated in 1779; the Journal of the University, from 1793 to 1799; translations of some of the works of Tacitus, Horace, Quintilian, Xenophon, &c.; and a German and Danish Dictionary.—*Biog. Univer.*

BADIA (DOMINGO) a Spanish traveller who, under singular circumstances, visited in

1803, and the four following years, the Mahometan countries bordering on the Mediterranean. During the whole of his tour he professed to be a Musselman; but this was an assumed character, which he had qualified himself to support by submitting to a distinguishing rite, practised by the votaries of the Arabian prophet. He travelled under the denomination of Ali Bey el Abbassi, which style he also assumed in his "Travels," published in French, at Paris, by Didot, in 1814, 2 vols., 8vo; and about the same time in English, at London. It is now known that this person was employed as a political agent by the Prince of Peace, at the instigation of Buonaparte. His peculiar situation and religious profession gave him opportunities for making many observations which could not occur to other travellers; and his volumes are curious and interesting, though rather tinctured with an air of exaggeration, somewhat excusable in a person placed in such extraordinary circumstances. Burkhardt, another oriental traveller, who heard of Ali Bey at Aleppo, gives the following account of him. "He called himself Aly Bey, and professed to be born of Tunisian parents in Spain, and to have received his education in that country. Spanish appears to be his native language, besides which he spoke French, a little Italian, and the Mograbeyan dialect of Arabic, but badly. He came to Aleppo by the way of Cairo, Yaffa, and Damascus, with the strongest letters of recommendation from the Spanish government to all its agents, and an open credit upon them. He seemed to be a particular friend of the Prince of Peace, for whom he was collecting antiques: and from the manner in which it was known that he was afterwards received by the Spanish ambassador at his arrival at Constantinople, he must have been a man of distinction. The description of his figure and what is related of his travels, called to my recollection the Spaniard Badia, and his miniature in your library. He was a man of middling size, long thin head, black eyes, large nose, long black beard, and feet that indicated the former wearing of tight shoes. He professed to have travelled in Barbary, to have crossed the Lybian Desert, between Barbary and Egypt, and from Cairo to have gone to Mekka and back. He travelled with eastern magnificence, but here he was rather shy of showing himself out of doors: he never walked out but on Fridays, to the prayers of noon in the great mosque. One of the before-mentioned dervishes told me that there had been a great deal of talking about this Aly Bey, at Damascus and Hamar: they suspected him of being a Christian, but his great liberality and the pressing letters which he brought to all people of consequence, stopped all further inquiry. He was busily employed in arranging and putting in order his journal during the two months of his stay at Aleppo." This traveller died in his native country sometime after his return to Europe.

BADIUS (JODOCUS or JOSSE) surnamed ACCASIUS, from the place of his nativity

Asche, near Brussels, where he was born in 1462. Having received a liberal education in the Italian states, he became connected with Freschel, then an eminent printer at Paris, whom he succeeded in his business, having previously married his daughter. His death took place in 1536. One of his daughters, a lady famed for her learning and classical attainments, became the wife of the celebrated Robert Stephens; another married Michael Vascosan, also a printer. Conrad Badius, his son, settled at Geneva, where he embraced the doctrines of the reformed religion.—*Hist. Dict.*

BAFFIN (WILLIAM) an English navigator of the seventeenth century, famous for his discoveries in the Arctic regions. He visited West Greenland in 1612, again in 1615, and made a voyage to Spitzbergen in 1614. He subsequently went out as commander of a vessel, in which he is said to have sailed as far as 81½ degrees of north latitude; and in this expedition, which took place in 1623 and 1624, he is supposed to have ascertained the limits of the vast inlet of the sea since distinguished in our maps by the appellation of Baffin's Bay.—*Rees's Cyclopæd. Purchas's Pilgrimage.*

BAGE (ROBERT) an English writer of the last century, who was the author of several very ingenious novels. He was born at Derby in 1728, and brought up to the same occupation as his father, who was a paper-maker. Having a taste for literature, he by his voluntary application gained a knowledge of some branches of the mathematics, and of the French and Italian languages. Though regularly employed in business through the greater part of his life, his published works amount to a considerable number of volumes. The first production of his pen was a novel intitled "Mount Henneth", two vols. 1781. He afterwards published "Barham Downs"; "The Fair Syrian"; "James Wallace"; "Man as he is"; and "Hermesprong, or Man as he is not". The last two, which appeared, when the author was nearly seventy years of age, were decidedly superior to the preceding. He died at Tamworth in 1801. Three of the earlier novels of this writer have been republished in the ninth volume of *Ballantyne's Novelist's Library*, edited, with biographical prefaces, by Sir Walter Scott, who remarks that "The general object of Robert Bage's compositions is rather to exhibit character, than to compose a narrative; rather to extend and infuse his own political and philosophical opinions, in which a man of his character was no doubt sincere, than merely to amuse the reader with the wonders, or melt him with the sorrows of a fictitious tale. In this respect he resembled Voltaire and Diderot, who made their most formidable assaults on the system of religion and politics which they assailed, by embodying their objections in popular narratives." Bage was sceptical in his religious, and free in his political notions; and the spirit and originality of manner which animate his productions, render them generally pleasing to

the lovers of the lighter kinds of literature.—*Gent. Mag.*

BAGFORD (JOHN) an industrious antiquary, was originally a shoemaker in London, but afterwards a bookseller, printer, and collector of curiosities. He was employed by the first Harley earl of Oxford, and Dr Moore, bishop of Norwich, to enrich their libraries with scarce books and manuscripts; and he was presented by the latter with a small place in the Charter-house. In 1709 he published, in the Philosophical Transactions, "Proposals for a History of Printing," &c. for which he made numerous collections that were subsequently purchased for lord Oxford's library by Wanley, and accompanied the Harleian Miscellany to the British Museum. He died in 1716.—*Nichol's Anecdotes of Literature.*

BAGLIONE (GIOVANNI) a Roman painter of the seventeenth century, who distinguished himself by his works in fresco. He was employed at the age of fifteen in ornamenting the Vatican library; and he afterwards executed a vast number of paintings, principally of sacred subjects, on the walls and ceilings of the Roman churches. He was also an author, having published "Le Vite dei Pittori, Scultori, ed Architetti," Roma, 1642, 4to. Baglione died December 23, 1644; and to a posthumous edition of his "Lives" was added an account of the author. He produced another work describing the new churches of Rome—"Ritratti di alcuni celebri Pittori del Sec. xvii. disegni. dal Ottav. Lioni, con le Vite de medesimi. Rom. 1731, 4to.

BAGOT (LEWIS) son of Sir Walter Bagot, bart. He was born in 1740, and educated at Westminster school, whence he proceeded to Christ-church, Oxford, of which cathedral he became a canon in 1771, and dean in 1777. In 1782 he was raised to the bench, becoming bishop successively of Bristol, Norwich (1783) and St Asaph (1790). In this latter diocese he rebuilt the episcopal palace, and, dying in 1802, was buried in the cathedral. He published his Warburtonian Lecture preached in Lincoln's Inn chapel; a Letter to Dr Bell on the Eucharist; and sundry devotional tracts, poems and sermons.—*Gent. Mag.*

BAGLIVI (GEORGE) an eminent physician and physiologist, born at Ragusa about 1668, and educated at Naples and Padua. He became professor of anatomy at Rome, where he died in 1707. He distinguished himself in the early part of the last century as the author of a new medical theory, which for a time attracted much attention. Baglivi rejected what has been termed the humoral pathology, or the doctrine which ascribes diseases exclusively to changes taking place in the blood and other fluids of animal bodies; instead of which he placed the cause of disease in the altered tone of the solids. He supposed the existence of an alternate motion of the heart and the *dura mater*, by which the whole animal machine was actuated; a theory founded on the discoveries of Pacchioni. His principal works are—"Praxis Medica," Romæ, 1696; and "De Fibra motrice et morbosa," 1700. There have

been several collective editions of his writings, one of which, by Pinel, was published in 1788, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Haller. Bibl. Med. Pract.*

BAHRDT (CHARLES FREDERIC) a German literary adventurer of singular character. He was born in Saxony in 1741, and was educated at Leipsic. Early in life he published several theological works, which attracted much notice, and displayed more talent than orthodoxy. In 1771 he became professor of divinity at Giessen in Hesse, which place he was obliged to quit on account of the freedom of his religious sentiments. He then attempted to establish seminaries for the education of youth, on the plan of Basedow. He was patronized by the count of Leiningen-Dachsburg, but his own imprudence frustrated his undertaking; and after several adventures, on being suspended from his office of ecclesiastical superintendent of the county of Leiningen, by the judgment of the Aulic council of Vienna, he finally became keeper of a cabaret or inn near Halle. He died in 1792. He was a man of considerable learning and abilities, but of a turbulent disposition and profligate manners. By his levity and imprudence he brought upon himself many persecutions, which drew towards him the attention of all Germany. Bahrdt was the author of several works on theology, which are much esteemed: the most celebrated of these is his translation of the New Testament, which he published under the singular title of "The last Revelations of God." By his method of interpretation, he endeavoured to give a natural explanation of the marvellous occurrences in the history of Jesus Christ. Among the numerous productions of this versatile writer is, the "History of his own Life," a strange performance, disclosing many circumstances regarding himself, which any man of common delicacy would rather have withheld from the public.—*Aikin's G. Biog.*

BAILEY (NATHAN) an English lexicographer and classical scholar, who kept a school at Stepney, where he died June 27, 1742. He published "Dictionarium Domesticum, or a Household Dictionary," 8vo; "The Antiquities of London and Westminster," 12mo; and several school books: but his principal work was an "Etymological English Dictionary," which first appeared in octavo, and was gradually enlarged to a folio volume. It has been often reprinted, but is chiefly deserving of notice as having been the basis of Dr Johnson's more celebrated compilation.—*Gent. Mag.*

BAILLET (ADRIAN) an eminent French critic and ecclesiastic of the 17th century. He was born of poor parents in 1649, at a village near Beauvais in Picardy, and educated at the college in that city. In 1676 he entered into holy orders, and accepted a cure; but he soon resigned it, to devote himself wholly to study. The president Lamoignon made him his librarian, an office well suited to his talents and disposition; and in that situation he continued till his death, which took place at Paris, Jan. 21, 1706. He was a most industrious scholar; and, being interrupted by no extraneous occupations, he acquired an accurate and intimate

acquaintance with a vast multitude of authors, and became a kind of living library. His published works are extremely numerous, and several of them were much esteemed by his contemporaries, particularly his *Lives of the Saints*, in which he freely criticised some of the legendary tales of preceding writers. But the literary reputation of Baillet must rest on his grand work, "*Jugement des Savans sur les principaux Ouvrages des Auteurs.*" The first volume or introduction contains rules for judging of authors and their works; the three next, published in 1685, treat of painters, critics, translators, authors of dictionaries, &c.; the five following of poets; and these would have been followed by others, continuing the work according to a plan published by the author, but his design was interrupted by the sarcastic criticisms of Menage in his *Anti-Baillet*, and other writers. M. de la Monnoye republished the *Jugemens des Savans* with the *Anti-Baillet* in 7 vols. 4to, Paris, 1722, and in 8 vols. 4to, Amsterdam, 1725, both which editions are much esteemed.—*Moreri. Niceron Memoires. Aikin's G. Biog.*

BAILLIE (ROBERT) a Scotch divine of the 17th century, noted for his zeal against episcopacy. He was born at Glasgow in 1599, and educated in the university there. He took orders in the Scotch episcopal church, and was presented to the living of Kilwinning. But on the attempt of archbishop Laud to establish the use of the common prayer in Scotland, Baillie distinguished himself by his opposition to that measure, and joined the Presbyterian party, of which he became an active and zealous member. In 1610 he was sent to London by the Scotch Covenanters, to prefer charges against archbishop Laud; and in 1613 he was chosen a member of the Assembly of Divines at Westminster. Though an enemy to episcopacy, he seems to have been loyally disposed towards the house of Stuart; for in 1649, being sent by the general assembly of Scotland on an embassy to Charles II at the Hague, he, in a discourse to that prince, reprobated in the severest terms the execution of the late king. At the Restoration, Baillie was made principal of the university of Glasgow, and was offered a bishopric, which he refused. He died in 1652. He was the author of a work entitled "*Opus Historicum et Chronologicum,*" which is praised by Spottiswood. His "*Letters and Journals,*" 2 vols. 8vo, published in 1755, contain some curious details of contemporary history.—*Life prefixed to his Letters. Biog. Brit.*

BAILLIE (MATTHEW) an eminent physician and anatomist. He was the son of the Rev. James Baillie, professor of divinity at Glasgow, by the sister of Dr William Hunter. After some preparatory studies at Glasgow and Baliol College, Oxford, he became the pupil of his uncle Dr Hunter. Through his influence he was made physician to St George's hospital, and he succeeded him as lecturer on anatomy, in conjunction with Mr Cruickshank. Dr Hunter, having had an unfortunate misunderstanding with his brother John Hunter, left at his death a small family estate which he

had possessed to his nephew, who, highly to his honour, restored it to his surviving uncle. Dr Baillie continued a public lecturer till 1799, from which time till within a few years of his death he devoted himself to the more immediate duties of his profession. He was one of his Majesty's physicians in ordinary, and long stood in the first rank among his medical contemporaries. He died in 1823, in the sixty-third year of his age; leaving by his wife, daughter of Dr Denman, a son and a daughter. Dr Baillie published in 1793 a very valuable work intitled "*The Morbid Anatomy of the most important parts of the Human Body,*" 8vo; subsequently enlarged and improved. This was followed by "*A Series of Engravings tending to illustrate Morbid Anatomy.*" He also gave a description of the Gravid Uterus, and contributed many important papers to the *Philosophical Transactions* and the medical collections of his time. Dr Baillie formed a valuable museum of morbid anatomical specimens, which he presented to the College of Physicians, with a sum of money to be expended in keeping them in order.—*New Monthly Magazine.*

BAILLY (JOHN SYLVANUS) a learned French astronomer, one of those literary and scientific men who became the victims of the Revolution. He was born at Paris in 1736, and bred to the profession of painting, in which he made some progress, but forsook it for pursuits more congenial to his inclination. He first attached himself to poetry; but becoming acquainted with La Caille and other men of science, he was persuaded to devote himself to the study of astronomy, which was the means of his acquiring great reputation. The theory of the satellites of Jupiter formed a particular object of his researches; relative to which he communicated a number of memoirs to the Royal Academy of Sciences, and afterwards published a distinct work, in 1766. Such was his reputation that he was received as an adjunct of the academy in January 1763; and chosen associate in 1770. His great work, the "*History of ancient Astronomy*" made its appearance a few years after, the first volume being published in 1775. "*The History of modern Astronomy,*" from the foundation of the Alexandrian school to the present age, was printed in 1779: and in 1787 came out the "*History of Indian and Oriental Astronomy,*" forming a sequel to the *History of Ancient Astronomy*. All these publications are highly interesting, from the accurate details they contain relative to the origin and progress of astronomical science, and the lives, writings, and discoveries of astronomers. Some remarks having been made on this work by Voltaire, a correspondence took place between M. Bailly and him, which was made public under the title of "*Letters on the Origin of the Sciences and of the People of Asia.*" This was followed by "*Letters on the Atlantis of Plato, and the ancient History of Asia.*" These publications, amidst an imposing mass of learned authority, contain some fanciful notions concerning the original seat of civilization and

science, which the author places in the centre of Asia, in the region of Siberian Tartary, a country for many ages past inhabited by barbarians surpassing in ignorance and stupidity most of the other nations of the old world. In 1784 M. Bailly was nominated by the academy one of the commissioners directed to examine and make a report concerning animal magnetism, as practised by Deslon, a disciple of the famous Mesmer. The report drawn up on this occasion by M. Bailly was highly creditable to his talents and discrimination. In 1785 he was chosen a member of the academy of inscriptions and belles lettres; and at this period his literary reputation was nearly at its zenith. The contrast which this part of his life forms with his subsequent political career is melancholy but instructive. At the opening of the Revolution, M. Bailly was elected a deputy of the *tiers etat*, on the assembling of the States-General of France; and he was president of the first National Assembly, when the king's proclamation was issued ordering them to disperse. He resisted this mandate, and dictated to the members of the assembly an oath—"never to separate till they had obtained a free constitution." On the 14th of July, 1789, the very day the Bastille was taken, M. Bailly was appointed mayor of Paris. In this critical situation he seems to have acted consistently with his own notions, as the friend of liberty and the enemy of anarchy and oppression. Several measures however which he thought it right to adopt gave offence to the people, particularly his ordering the soldiery to fire on the mob in the Champ de Mars, on the 17th of July, 1791. At the close of that year the Constituent Assembly was dissolved; and M. Bailly at the same time resigned his office and retired to the rank of a private citizen. He had however acted too conspicuous a part to be allowed to remain in peaceful obscurity. The violent republicans, or rather anarchists, who considered his whole public life as a censure on their proceedings, were determined to sacrifice him to their vengeance. He was denounced, arrested, and committed to prison; and after the mockery of such a trial as was usual in the case of the prejudged victims of the demagogues who then governed in France, he was guillotined, November 11th, 1793, with circumstances of insult and barbarity disgraceful only to the misguided wretches who surrounded the scaffold. In private life the character of M. Bailly was amiable, and his integrity was irreproachable. In person he was tall, of a sedate but striking countenance, and his temper, though firm, was joined to much sensibility. His disinterestedness appeared frequently, and in a very peculiar manner towards his relations; and during his magistracy he expended a considerable part of his income in administering to the necessities of the poor. He left a widow, whom he married in 1787, when she was the relict of his intimate friend Raymond Gaye.—*Aikin's C. Biog.*

BAILZIE, or BAILLIE (WILLIAM) a physician of the fifteenth century, was a native of Scotland. After being educated in his native

country, he went to Italy, where he studied medicine with such reputation as to be made rector, and afterwards professor of medicine in the university of Bologna, about the year 1484. In his theory he adopted the Galenic system in preference to the Empiric, and wrote "Apologia pro Galeni doctrina contra Empiricos," Lyons, 1552, 8vo. Mackenzie thinks that he also wrote a book entitled, "De Quantitate Syllabarum Græcarum, et de Dialecticis," 1600, 8vo.—*Mackenzie's Scot. Writers. Tanner.*

BAINBRIDGE (JOHN) an eminent astronomer and mathematician, born at Ashby-de-la-Zouch in Leicestershire, in 1582. He studied at Cambridge, whence, having taken the degree of M.A., he returned to his native place, set up a grammar school, and at the same time practised physic, devoting his leisure to the science of mathematics. He at length removed to London, and was admitted a fellow of the College of Physicians. "A description of the Comet of 1618," which he published, was the means of introducing him to Sir Henry Savile, who had founded an astronomical lecture at Oxford, and who in 1619 appointed Dr Bainbridge to the professorship. He then entered as a master commoner at Merton College, where in 1631 he was nominated reader of Linacre's medical lecture. When above forty years of age he began the study of Arabic, that he might make himself acquainted with the discoveries of the Arabian astronomers. He died in 1643, while engaged in publishing corrected editions of the works of the ancient astronomers, an undertaking which was one of the duties enjoined on him as Savilian professor. His only published works, besides that already mentioned, are—"Procli Sphæra, Ptolemæi de Hypothesibus Planetarum Lib. sing." together with "Ptolemæi Canon Regnorum," 1620, 4to; and "A Treatise on the Dog Star," 1648. He left prepared for the press some astronomical dissertations, and a considerable quantity of other manuscripts, which are preserved in the library of Trinity College, Dublin.—*Wood's Athen. Oxon. Biog. Brit. Martin's Biog. Philosophica.*

BAIUS, or DE BAY (MICHAEL) professor of divinity at Louvain about the middle of the 16th century. He was one of those Roman Catholic divines who, without separating from the church of Rome, adopted some of the tenets of the Reformers. He was charged with teaching doctrines, concerning grace and free-will, contrary to the established faith, and similar to those broached by Luther on the authority of St Augustin. Baius was accused of heresy by the Franciscan friars and the doctors of the Sorbonne, and his opinions were condemned by pope Pius V, and subsequently, at the solicitation of the Jesuits, by Gregory XIII. He appears to have formally retracted his obnoxious tenets, and was allowed to retain his preferment. In 1563 he was commissioned to attend the council of Trent; and he afterwards was made chancellor of the university of Louvain. He died in 1589, aged seventy seven. His works, consisting of tracts on con-

roversial divinity, were published entire at Cologne in 1696, 4to.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

BAKER (Sir GEORGE) an eminent physician of the last century. He was the son of a Devonshire clergyman, was born in 1722, and educated at Eton and Cambridge. Having taken the degree of M.D. in 1756, he commenced the practice of his profession at Stamford, whence he soon removed to London, and speedily attained considerable reputation. He was appointed physician in ordinary to the king, and physician to the queen; and he was also chosen fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian societies. In 1776 he was created a baronet, and in 1797 he was placed at the head of his profession, by being elected president of the College of Physicians. He died June fifteenth, 1809. Sir George Baker had the reputation of being an elegant classical scholar and critic in the dead languages, as well as a learned and skilful physician. His published works are neither numerous nor considerable. They consist principally of essays and dissertations on medical subjects, many of which were published in periodical works. "An Essay on the Cause of the Endemical Colic of Devonshire," which appeared about 1767, gave rise to a professional controversy relative to the origin of that malady, which he attributed to the use of cider impregnated with lead derived from the vessels used in making it. Of his Latin style Sir G. Baker has left a specimen highly creditable to his taste and talents, in the preface to a late edition of the pharmacopœia of the Medical College.—*Chalmer's Biog. Dict. Watt's Bibliot. Brit.*

BAKER (HENRY) a poet and naturalist of the 18th century. He is said, according to one authority, to have been brought up a bookseller, though another states that he was articled to an attorney. However, he engaged in neither occupation, but devoted himself to the instruction of persons born deaf and dumb, by which he acquired a handsome fortune. In 1725 and 1726 he published "Original Poems, serious and humorous," in two parts. He was also the author of "The Universe," a poem, and an "Invocation to Health." He afterwards employed himself much in experimental philosophy and making microscopical observations. In 1740 he was chosen a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian societies, and in 1744 he obtained the Copleian gold medal, for his microscopical discoveries on crystallization. He contributed many papers to the Philosophical Transactions; and he was an active member of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, to which he for some time acted gratuitously as secretary. He died in 1774. By his will he left 100*l.* to the Royal Society, for an annual lecture on chemistry or natural philosophy. Besides the works already noticed, he published "The Microscope made easy," and "Employment for the Microscope;" both illustrated by plates, and containing much curious information. Mr Baker married a daughter of Daniel Defoe, by whom he had two sons. The elder, David Erskine

Baker, who died in 1767, was the author of "The Companion to the Playhouse," 2 vols. 12mo; since enlarged by Isaac Reed and Stephen Jones. Henry Baker, the younger son, who was an attorney, had some talent for poetry, and in 1756 published "Essays Pastoral and Elegiac," 2 vols. 8vo.—*Biog. Brit.*

BAKER (Sir RICHARD) an English historian of the 17th century. He was born of a good family in Kent in 1568, and became a gentleman commoner at Oxford, whence he removed to one of the inns of court, and afterwards travelled on the Continent. Returning home, he was knighted in 1603 by James I, and in 1620 he served the office of high sheriff of Oxfordshire, having estates in that county. An unfortunate marriage with the daughter of Sir George Mainwaring, of Ightfield in Oxfordshire, occasioned his ruin; for, giving security for the debts contracted by that family, he became insolvent, and was obliged to take refuge in the Fleet prison, where, after continuing some years, he died in 1645. He lightened his tedious confinement by turning author. Some religious pieces which he published have been long since consigned to oblivion; but his "Chronicle of the Kings of England," first published in 1641, and afterwards continued by Edward Phillips, the nephew of Milton, and others, went through a great number of editions. Addison, in "The Spectator," represents it as the favourite manual of Sir Roger de Coverley; as it seems to have been, in fact, of country gentlemen in general at the beginning of the last century.—*Biog. Brit. Aikin's G. Biography. Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

BAKER (THOMAS) an English mathematician of the 17th century. He was a native of Somersetshire, and was educated at Oxford. In 1645, being a scholar of Wadham college, he served in the garrison of Oxford for king Charles I. Leaving the university, he obtained the vicarage of Bishop's Nymmet in Devonshire, and spent the remainder of his time in mathematical researches. In 1684 he published a work entitled "The Geometrical Key, or the Gate of Equations unlocked; or a new Discovery of the construction of all Equations, howsoever affected, not exceeding the fourth degree, viz. of Linears, Quadratics, Cubics, Biquadratics, and the finding of all their roots, as well false as true, without the use of Mesolabe, Trisection of Angles, Reduction, Depression, or any other previous Preparations of Equations, by a Circle, and any (and that one only) Parabole," 4to. This verbose title will give the reader an idea of the merit of Mr. Baker's discoveries, which recommended him to the notice of the Royal Society, by whom he was presented with an honorary medal. He died in 1690 at Bishop's Nymmet, where he was buried.—*Wood's Athen. Oxon. Biog. Brit.*

BAKER (THOMAS) a learned antiquary, born at Lanchester in Durham in 1656. He became a student of St. John's college, Cambridge, of which he was afterwards fellow.—Entering into orders, he obtained a living which he resigned in consequence of having

embraced the principles of the Nonjurors. On the accession of George I, his refusal to take the oaths required by government obliged him to give up his fellowship; but being much esteemed in the university, he was allowed to retain his chambers; and Prior the poet most generously made up his loss of income by giving him the emoluments of his own fellowship, his motives for keeping possession of which were not generally known. Baker died in 1740, leaving behind him vast manuscript collections relating to the history and antiquities of Cambridge university, and other subjects; part of which are in the Harleian library in the British Museum, and part in the public library at Canbridge. In 1699 Mr Baker published anonymously a volume entitled "Reflections upon Learning," which became exceedingly popular, and passed through many editions. The object of this piece was to show the uncertainty and insufficiency of all human learning, and evince to the necessity of revelation. Neither in its plan or execution is the work entitled to the unqualified praise which has sometimes been bestowed on it. The author printed nothing else but a preface to a sermon of bishop Fisher.—*Biog. Brit. Aikin's G. Biog.*

BAKEWELL (ROBERT) an English gentleman in the last century, who acquired some celebrity by his schemes for improving the breeds of sheep and oxen. He possessed an estate at Dishley Grange in Leicestershire, where his grazing and feeding schemes were put in execution; and he is said to have travelled over various parts of England, Ireland, and Holland, in search of information. In some respects he was very successful; for he found out a method of fattening animals to a prodigious degree for the table; and he sold his stock at a most enormous price. It may be questioned however whether his projects were productive of any real advantage to himself or to the public: for it has been stated that he failed in business more than once; and, with regard to the ultimate effect of his improvements, it has been sarcastically, but justly remarked, that they had enabled him to make meat too fat for any body to eat, and too dear for any body to purchase. He was however, like many other speculators, an intelligent and ingenious man; and he is said to have been distinguished for his humanity to the animals under his care. He died at Dishley, October 1st, 1795.—*Gent. Mag.*

BALBI (JOHN) a Dominican friar of the 15th century, author of a famous grammatical work entitled "Catholicon seu summa grammaticalis," finished as he himself states in 1286. It was first printed at Mentz, 1460, folio; which edition is extremely valuable, merely as a specimen of early typography.—*Marchand, Histoire de l'Imprimerie. Tiraboschi.*

BALBOA (VASCO NUNEZ DE) a Spanish officer in the 16th century, who distinguished himself by his Transatlantic discoveries. He was a native of Castile, and went early in life, as an adventurer, to the West Indies. He is said to have been the first European who as-

certained Cuba to be an island. After having been settled in Hispaniola, he sailed to the river Darien, and established a colony on the isthmus of Panama, where he built the first town on the continent of South America. Having cultivated a correspondence with the caciques or Indian chiefs of the country, Balboa in 1513 set off on an expedition across the isthmus, and discovered the Pacific Ocean. Returning back, he sent to Spain an account of his discoveries. His merits however were neglected, and Pedrarias Davila was sent out with a fleet and troops, as governor of Darien. Balboa was afterwards made lieutenant-governor, with independent authority. But disputes arising between him and Pedrarias, the latter accused him of disloyalty, and a design to revolt against the governor; on which charge he was tried and convicted, and in spite of the entreaties of the judges themselves and of the whole colony, he was publicly beheaded in 1517, at the age of 42, leaving the character of an active and enterprising adventurer, inferior to none of the Spanish leaders in America in courage or abilities.—*Robertson's Hist. of America.*

BALBUENA (BERNARDO DE) a native of Valdepeguas, near Toledo in Spain, who flourished in the 16th century. Having completed his studies at Salamanca, he assumed the cowl, and died in 1627, bishop of Porto Rico in the West Indies. He is principally known by his epic poem, the subject of which is the defeat and death of the Paladins at Roncesvalles, first printed in 4to, in 1624. He also published an account of "The Grandeur of Mexico," 8vo; and a work entitled "Siecle d'or dans les bois d'Eriphile," also in 8vo.—*Moreri.*

BALCANQUAL (WALTER) chaplain to James I, whom he accompanied to England, and graduated at Oxford. He afterwards, while master of the Savoy, represented the Scotch kirk at the synod of Dordt; his letters concerning which assembly may be found in Hales's "Golden Remains." On his return he obtained the deanry of Rochester, and afterwards that of Durham; but, being obnoxious to the Puritans during the troubles in the following reign, was driven from his cathedral and underwent much persecution. He composed the declaration issued by Charles I concerning the disturbances in the northern parts of his dominions, printed in folio in 1339; and died at Chirk castle, Denbighshire, just after the battle of Naseby in 1645.—*Wood's Athen. Oxen.*

BALD, an Anglo-Saxon, supposed to have written on medicine about the end of the ninth century. In Wanley's catalogue of Saxon MSS. is mentioned a medical treatise, containing numerous remedies against various diseases. It is divided into three parts; and from some lines between the second and third parts, Wanley infers that the name of the author was Bald. There is however some ambiguity in the expression, which, according to Mr S. Turner, implies rather possession than authorship.—*Turner's Hist. of the Anglo-Saxons.*

BALDERIC, a French historian of the 12th century. He was abbot of Bourgueil in 1089, and bishop of Dol in Brittany in 1114, and assisted at the council of Clermont, held upon account of the crusades, of which he wrote a history, from the commencement to the taking of Jerusalem by Godfrey of Bouillon in 1099. He wrote various other works in prose and verse, among the rest, the life of Robert Arbrissel, founder of the order of Fontevraud. A life of Balderic is extant, with very curious notes; and his poems appear in the fourth volume of Duchesne's collection. He died in 1136.—*Dupin. Moreri.*

BALDI or **BALDUS** (**BERNARDINO**) a learned Italian ecclesiastic of the 16th century, remarkable for his profound and various literature. On leaving the university of Padua, he was taken into the service of the duke of Guastalla as his mathematician, and ruled the church of Guastalla, as abbot, for many years with great reputation. Baldi was one of the few who united elegance with scientific pursuits; and he stood as high among the Italian poets as among the scholars and metaphysicians. His labours on mechanics and mathematics were very numerous; several of them are to be seen in the Vitruvius of Amsterdam, 1649, 4to; and a work which he left behind, entitled "*Cronica de Mathematici*," was printed in 1707. The blank verse of his poetry is much admired; and of his fables Crescembino gave a version in Italian verse, Rome, 1702, 12mo. He died in 1617.—*Moreri. Sarii Onomasticon.*

BALDI DE UBALDIS, a famous lawyer of the 14th century. He was the son of a physician at Perugia, where he studied law under Bartoli. He passed through most of the universities of Italy, gaining great celebrity; and at length he became the rival of Bartoli, whose opinions he openly contradicted. John Galeazzo duke of Milan patronized him; and pope Urban VI, who held the pontifical chair at Rome, while Clement VII ruled at Avignon, rewarded Baldi liberally for pleading his cause against his rival. He died at Pavia in 1400, at the age of seventy-six. His works, consisting of numerous juridical treatises, have been published in 3 vols. folio.—*Bayle. Tiraboschi.*

BALDINI. There were two learned Italians of this name: the first, **JOHN ANTHONY**, was born of a noble family at Placentia in 1654, and was employed on various diplomatic missions, especially on one to the congress at Utrecht. He was an eminent virtuoso and collector, and died in 1725. The second, **JOHN FRANCIS**, a native of Brescia, and a celebrated antiquary, was born in 1677. He was the author of several tracts on philosophical and other subjects. Among them are a treatise "*Sopra le forze moventi*," "*Dissertazione sopra un' antica piastra di bronzo*," and "*Relazione dell' Aurora Boreale*," 1737. He also published "*Remarks on the Lives of the Popes*," by Anastasius Bibliothecarius; and edited Vailhant's "*Numismata*." His death took place in 1765 at Tivoli.—*Moreri. Dict. Hist.*

BALDINI (**BACCIO**) a goldsmith of Flo-

rence, who, according to Vasari, was instructed in the art of engraving by Maso Finiguerra, who is said to have been the inventor. Baldini appears to have engraved nineteen plates for Dante's *Inferno*, from designs by Alessandro Botticelli, printed at Florence in 1431. His other works cannot be accurately ascertained. He died in 1515, aged seventy-nine.—*Strutt's Dict. of Engravers. Bryan's Dict. of Painters and Engravers.*

BALDINUCCI (**PHILIP**) a Florentine, noted for his acquaintance with the fine arts, and his researches concerning the history of their professors. He wrote the life of Bernini, at the request of Christina the ex-queen of Sweden, which work was published in 1682. He afterwards undertook a general history of the professors of the arts of design, from Cimabue to his own time, in six volumes, three of which were published during his life, and the remainder by his son. This valuable work has been repeatedly reprinted. Baldinucci also wrote a "*Vocabulary of Design*," and "*The Origin and Progress of the Art of Engraving on Copper*," 1686, 4to. He died in 1696.—*Tiraboschi. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BALDOCK (**RALPH**) a learned prelate, bishop of London and lord high chancellor of England in the reign of Edward I. The former of these dignities he acquired in 1501, the second three years afterwards. Leland speaks of having seen a History of British Affairs by this prelate: no such work however is now extant. He died in 1307. Another of this name, **ROBERT DE BALDOCK**, an ecclesiastic, shared the sufferings and captivity of his master, Edward II, who was much attached to him. He died in prison.—*Biog. Brit.*

BALDUINUS or **BAUDOIN** (**FRANCIS**) a learned French critic and civilian of the sixteenth century. He studied at Louvain, and was patronized by the emperor Charles V and other princes. He became professor of law at Bourges and at Strasburg, and was afterwards in the service of Anthony de Bourbon, king of Navarre, who engaged him in an abortive attempt to reconcile the Catholic and Protestant churches. He died in 1573, aged about fifty-two. Besides several works on civil law, he published editions of "*Optatus de Schismate Donatistarum*," and of the *Octavius* of Minucius Felix.—*Moreri.*

BALDUINUS or **BAUDOIN** (**BENEDICT**) a French ecclesiastic of the seventeenth century, who distinguished himself by a critical treatise entitled—"*Calceus antiquus et mysticus*," 1615, 8vo. He is said to have written this work, which relates to the kinds of shoes worn by the ancients, in consequence of some ridicule which he incurred as having been the son of a shoemaker, and himself a professor of the gentle craft. He translated the tragedies of Seneca into French, was principal of the college of Troyes, and afterwards master of a hospital at Amiens where he died in 1632.—*Moreri.*

BALDWIN, archbishop of Canterbury in the twelfth century, was a native of Exeter, who, embracing an ecclesiastical life, was made

archdeacon of Exeter. He afterwards became a Cistercian monk, in the monastery of Ford in Devonshire, of which in a few years he was made abbot. In 1180 he was consecrated bishop of Worcester, and in 1184 was promoted to the see of Canterbury. His attempt to found a college of secular priests at Hackington near Canterbury, involved him in a dispute with the monks of St Austin's abbey, and he was obliged to desist from his design; but he afterwards laid the foundation of a similar institution at Lambeth. In 1189 he crowned king Richard I, whom he followed in his subsequent expedition to the Holy Land; where Baldwin died in 1191, or according to some accounts in 1193. His works, chiefly theological tracts, were collected by father Tissier, and were published in the fifth volume of the *Bibliotheca Cisterciensis*.—*Biog. Brit. Aikin's G. Biog.*

BALDWIN I, emperor of Constantinople, a prince memorable not only on account of his talents, but as having been the founder of the short-lived dynasty of Latin sovereigns of the Eastern empire. He was born in 1172, and was hereditary count of Flanders and Hainault. Having joined in the fourth crusade, he distinguished himself by his courage and conduct in several actions which ensued; and when Constantinople in 1201 was taken by the French and Venetians, Baldwin was unanimously elected emperor of the East. His new subjects revolted against him, being excited by Joannices king of Bulgaria, whom he had offended by rejecting his proffered alliance. The insurgents seized Adrianople, in besieging which city Baldwin was taken prisoner by the king of Bulgaria, and probably soon after put to death with circumstances of great cruelty in 1205. The uncertainty of his fate gave rise to a remarkable deception. Twenty years after his disappearance, a hermit exhibited himself in Flanders, professing to be the long-lost prince, and was at first gladly received as such by his former subjects. He was however taken to the French court, where he was completely detected, and perished as an impostor.—*Moreri. Gibbon.*

BALDWIN (WILLIAM) an English writer about the time of the Reformation, chiefly known as a principal author of the "Mirror for Magistrates," a series of tragical stories of persons of rank and note, said to have been projected by Thomas Sackville first earl of Dorset, who wrote the poetical preface or introduction, and the legend of Henry Stafford duke of Buckingham, and left the work to be carried on by Baldwin and others. It was first published in 1559, and reprinted with a second part in 1563. Ritson says, the legends of Henry Percy earl of Northumberland, Richard earl of Cambridge, Thomas Montagu earl of Salisbury, king James I of Scotland, William Delapole duke of Suffolk, Jack Cade, Richard Platagenet duke of York, lord Clifford, John Tiptoft earl of Worcester, Richard Nevil earl of Warwick, king Henry VI, and George duke of Clarence, in the first part, and those of Sir Anthony Woodville and Collingbourne in the

second, appear to be the composition of Baldwin. He was at different times a schoolmaster, a printer, and a clergyman. He published verses on the death of Edward VI, and other poems. The time of his death is not known; but he seems to have lived some years after the accession of queen Elizabeth.—*Ritson's Biblio. Poetica. Chalmers's Biog. Dict*

BALE (JOHN) in Latin Balæus, an English ecclesiastic, and bishop of Ossory in Ireland, was born at Cove, near Dunwich, Suffolk, in 1495. His parents, having a large family, eutered him at twelve years of age in the monastery of the Carmelites at Norwich, whence he was sent to Jesus college, Cambridge. Although educated a Roman Catholic, the Reformation having now found its way into England, he became a Protestant, according to his own account, at the instigation of Lord Wentworth, but possibly impelled by a still stronger incentive, as he immediately afterwards married. In early life he enjoyed the protection of lord Cromwell; but after that nobleman's execution, his own warmth of temper, and the intolerance of the Popish party, rendered it necessary for him to retire into the Netherlands. On the accession of Edward VI, he returned to England, and was in the first instance presented to the living of Bishop's Stoke, Southampton, and soon after nominated bishop of Ossory in Ireland. Here, on his preaching the reformed religion, his clergy either oppressed or forsook him; and so violent was the popular fury against him, that in one tumult five of his domestics were murdered in his presence. The death of Edward VI, and accession of Mary, necessarily added to his danger; and quitting his diocese, he lay some time concealed in Dublin. After enduring many hardships and much danger from the treachery and avarice of the captain and pilot of a Dutch ship of war, which captured the trading vessel in which he had sought to escape to Holland, he at length reached that country a prisoner. After enduring some confinement, by the sacrifice of a sum of money he was enabled to reach Switzerland, where he abode until the death of Mary. On his return to England, he made no attempt to recover his Irish diocese, but contented himself with the calm enjoyment of a prebendal stall at Canterbury, where he closed his stormy life in 1563, in the sixty-eight year of his age. Bale wrote several small pieces while he was a Romanist; and after he renounced Popery, his productions, both in Latin and English, were still more numerous. Most of his English writings were attacks upon the religion which he had abandoned, to which he was a bitter and in many respects, it is to be feared, an uncandid and disingenuous enemy. His "Brief Chronicle concerning Sir John Oldcastle," was republished in 1729; and he is also the author of many strange productions in English metre, among which are several plays on sacred subjects, a specimen of which may be seen in the Harleian Miscellany. To modern readers they appear extravagant burlesques; but, as

the author himself informs us, they were gravely and piously represented in his own days by young men at the market-cross of Kilkenny. The only work of bishop Bale which has given him distinction among authors, and is now at all attended to, is his "Scriptorum Illustrum Majoris Britanniae Catalogus;" or "An Account of the Lives of eminent Writers of Britain." This account, which, according to the title, commences with Japhet the son of Noah, reaches to the year 1557, at which time the author was an exile in Germany. It is compiled from various writers, but chiefly from the antiquary Leland. With considerable allowances for the strong bias of party zeal, this work may still be read with advantage, although not without errors in regard to dates, and the needless multiplication of the titles of books. That his invectives against Popery were too indiscriminately vehement, and his exposures of the vices and corruption of the Catholic clergy overcharged, is now very generally admitted, although not to the extent which the party attacked would insinuate. With every abatement however on the score of the warmth of a decided partizan and great personal sufferer, the principal work of Bale must ever be considered valuable as the foundation of English biography.—*Biog. Brit.*

BALE (ROBERT) an English divine of the fifteenth century. He was a native of Norfolk, and became prior of the Carmelites in the city of Norwich. He is the author of "Annales perbreves ordinis Carmelitarum;" of "Historia Heliae, Prophetæ;" and of "Officium Simonis Angli." He died in 1503.—*Pits. Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

BALES (PETER) a famous professor of the art of calligraphy or penmanship, in the sixteenth century. He resided some time at Gloucester-hall, Oxford, where he probably taught the art of writing, as he did afterwards in London. Holingshed in his chronicle mentions the wonderful skill of Bales in what may be termed micrography; and Evelyn more particularly states that he wrote the Lord's prayer, creed, decalogue, two short Latin prayers, his own name, motto, day of the month, year of our Lord, and of the reign of queen Elizabeth, to whom he presented it at Hampton Court, all within the circle of a silver penny, enched in a ring and border of gold, and covered with a crystal, so accurately done as to be plainly legible; to the great admiration of her majesty, the whole privy-council, and several ambassadors then at court. He was very dexterous in imitating the hand-writing of others, on which account he was employed by Sir Francis Walsingham, the Queen's secretary of state; but he seems to have cancelled the merit of his services to government by involving himself in the conspiracy of the earl of Essex, for which he suffered imprisonment. He died about 1610. From a book which he published in 1590, entitled the "Writing Schoolmaster, in three parts, the first teaching swift writing, the second true writing,

the third fair writing,"—it appears that he was acquainted with stenography, and made some improvements in it.—*Biog. Brit.*

BALGUY (JOHN) an English divine, born in 1686 at Sheffield in Yorkshire, where his father was master of a free grammar school. After his death he became a pupil of the Rev. Charles Daubuz, author of a commentary on the Revelations, and afterwards studied at Cambridge, where in 1726 he took the degree of M. A. He had previously entered into orders and obtained a small living in Lincolnshire. In 1718 he engaged in what was termed the Bangorian controversy, occasioned by a sermon preached by Hoadley, then bishop of Bangor, on the text, "My kingdom is not of this world." Balguy became the champion of liberal principles, and of the bishop, in whose defence he published three pamphlets, and who in 1727 rewarded his services with a prebend in Salisbury cathedral. In 1729 he was presented to the vicarage of Northallerton in Yorkshire, which was his principal preferment. He died in 1748. He was the author of tracts on the "Beauty and Excellence of Moral Virtue;" on "Divine Rectitude, or a brief Inquiry concerning the Moral Perfections of the Deity;" of an "Essay on Redeemtion;" and of "Sermons on several occasions."—*Biog. Brit.*

BALIOL or BALLIOL (JOHN de) founder of Baliol college, Oxford, was the son of Hugh de Baliol, a rich and leading baron in the reign of Henry III, to whose cause he strongly attached himself in his struggles with the barons. In 1263 he laid the foundation of Baliol college, which was completed by his widow. This chieftain received a great accession of wealth and influence by his marriage with Devorgille, one of the co-heiresses of Allan of Galloway, a great baron of Scotland, by Margaret, the eldest sister of John Scott earl of Chester, one of the descendants of David earl of Huntingdon. It was on the strength of this genealogy that his son John Baliol, under the influence of Edward I, became temporary king of Scotland.—*Biog. Brit.*

BALL (JOHN) an eminent Puritan divine, was born at Cassington in Oxfordshire, in 1585. Although educated at Oxford, he attached himself to the Puritan party, and having obtained ordination from an Irish bishop without subscription, settled upon a curacy in Staffordshire of 20*l.* a-year, upon which, aided by a small school, and the friendly countenance of the lord of the manor, he lived contentedly, and distinguished himself by his writings. His principal work was "A short Treatise on the principal Grounds of the Christian Religion," which passed through fourteen editions, and was translated into the Turkish language. Although disinclined to ceremonies, he wrote against those who deemed them a sufficient ground for separation. He died in 1640, with the character of a laborious preacher and an able writer.—*Biog. Brit.*

BALLARD (GEORGE) an English antiquary and biographer. He was a native of Campden in Gloucestershire, and was brought

up to the employment of a tailor or habita-maker. Having a taste for literature, he contrived to make himself acquainted with the Saxon language. This circumstance coming to the knowledge of lord Chedworth and some neighbouring gentlemen, they offered the modest student an annuity of 100*l.*, to enable him to prosecute his researches without interruption. He was so moderate in his wishes, that he accepted of only 60*l.* a-year, with which income he retired from Campden to Oxford, that he might avail himself of the literary treasures of the Bodleian library. He was appointed one of the eight clerks of Magdalen college, and afterwards chosen one of the university beadles. He died in 1755, leaving behind him a large collection of epistolary correspondence, and other valuable manuscripts. The only work which he published was the "Memoirs of British Ladies who have been celebrated for their writings or skill in the learned languages, arts, or sciences," 1752, 4to; republished, 1775, 8vo.—*Nichols's Liter. Anecd.*

BALLANTYNE (JOHN) a native of Kelso in Roxburghshire. At an early age he entered into business as a printer, and distinguished himself by the great improvement which the art obtained under his superintendance, evinced in the extensive publications which have of late years issued from the border press. He was at one time a proprietor of the Kelso Mail, a journal originally set on foot by his brother; and he subsequently ushered into the world the publications known as the Waverly novels. He died in 1821.—*Gent. Mag.*

BALLENDEEN or BELLENDEEN (Sir JOHN) a Scottish poet of eminence in the 16th century. He was descended from an ancient family, and when young had some employment at the court of James V, with whom he was a favourite. Having taken orders, and being made a doctor of the Sorbonne at Paris, he was appointed canon of Ross and archdeacon of Murray. He also obtained the place of clerk registrar, which he lost in consequence of the religious commotions in Scotland after the death of king James. Ballenden, who was a zealous Catholic, recovered his office in the reign of the unfortunate Mary, when he was also one of the lords of session. The progress of the Reformation, which he opposed, obliged him at length to quit his native country. He went to Rome, where he died in 1550. He has been esteemed one of the best among the early Scottish poets. He wrote a topography of Scotland, with a poetical proem; Epistles to king James V; Poems, part of which only have been published; and a translation, with additions and corrections, of the "History of Chronicles of Scotland," from the Latin of Hector Boëthius, Edinb. 1536.—*Mackenzie's Lives of Scottish Writers. Berkenhout's Biog. Lit.*

BALLËXSERD, a citizen of Geneva, who was born in 1726, and died in 1774. He is creditably known as the author of a very useful work, entitled "L'Education Physique des Enfants," 8vo, 1764. In this production,

which abounds with judicious reflections and physical information, the author takes up the child from his birth, and conducts it to the age of adolescence. He also wrote another treatise, scarcely less interesting, on the question—"What are the principal causes of the numerous deaths of children?"—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BALLIN (CLAUDE) a skilful artist of chased work in gold and silver. He was born at Paris in 1615, and brought up to the occupation of a goldsmith under his father, who exercised that art. He studied drawing, and improved his taste as a designer by copying the pictures of Poussin. When only nineteen, he made four silver basins, decorated with figures representing the four ages of the world. These were purchased by cardinal Richelieu. He was subsequently employed in making plate services for Lewis XIV, of which it is said the workmanship added ten times to the value of the material. He was at length made director of the mint for casts and medals. Ballin was scarcely ever absent from Paris, where he died in 1678.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BALSAMON (THEODORE) a Greek ecclesiastic of the 12th century. He was nominated to the Patriarchate of Antioch, of which he never obtained possession, as that city was held by the Latin or Roman Catholic Christians. He was a man of considerable learning, and was the author of "Commentaries on the Apostolical Canons, the general and particular Councils, and the Canonical Letters of the Greek Fathers," published in bishop Beveridge's Synodicon in 1672, and other works relating to church history.—*Moreri. Fabricii Bib. Græc.*

BALSIIAM (HUGH DE) bishop of Ely and founder of St Peter's college or Peter-house in the university of Cambridge. He was born at Balsham, Cambridgeshire, early in the 13th century, and, being their sub-prior, was nominated by the monks of the Benedictine monastery of Ely to the see of Ely in 1247. Henry III refusing to confirm his election, he appealed to the Pope, who claimed a right of disposing of the vacant bishoprics of England by anticipation or provision. The King contested this right, and the point remained for ten years undecided. At last however the Pope and monks prevailed; and being settled in his see, Balsham distinguished himself by his public spirited plans to educate poor scholars. In accomplishment of this object he founded Peter-house, Cambridge, to which by his will he left many books, and 300 marks for erecting new buildings. He died in 1286.—*Biog. Brit.*

BALTHAZARINI or BALTAZAR DE BEAUJOYEUX, a famous Italian musician, and one of the most extraordinary performers on the violin ever known. He was employed at the court of Henry III of France. In 1581 he composed a ballet in honour of the marriage of the duke de Joyeuse, which was published at Paris in 1582, under the title of "Balet Comique de la Reyne." Balthazarini however only contrived the plan and devices of this piece, which is supposed by Dr Burney to

have been the origin of the French heroic ballets.—*Burney's Hist. of Mus.*

BALTUS (**JOHN FRANCIS**) a learned French Jesuit, born at Mentz in 1677. He wrote several books in illustration of the sentiments of the fathers, and in defence of the scriptural prophecies, but is chiefly known by his "Answer to Fontenelle's History of Oracles," Strassburgh, 8vo, 1707. Fontenelle, whose book was a popular and polished version of a portion of the Latin work of Anthony Van Dale on the same subject, maintained the opinion of the learned and ingenious Dutchman, that the Pagan oracles were merely the quackish contrivances of Heathen priests, and that their silence was the natural result of the destruction of their temples, and not of the coming of Christ. Baltus, in his answer, defended the opinion of the fathers, that these oracles were the work of demons. Fontenelle remained silent, not because he thought the argument of his opponent decisive, but—to use his own words—because "he chose rather to let the devil pass for a prophet, than occupy his time with such fruitless discussion." Le Clerc however continued the controversy, and Baltus rejoined; and both his answer and the continuation were translated into English by Dr Hickey in 1708 and 1709. Baltus possessed considerable learning and talents, which he wholly employed in defence of Roman Catholic orthodoxy.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BALUZE (**STEPHEN**) a learned French clergyman, distinguished for his researches concerning ecclesiastical and literary history. He was born in 1630, and educated at Thoulouse. In 1652 he published a small tract entitled "Anti-Frizonius," which was a critique on the Gallia Purpurata of father Frizon. The archbishop of Thoulouse extended his patronage to Baluze, who, after the death of that prelate, became librarian to the celebrated Colbert, minister of state. The king made him professor of canon law in the royal college, appointing him also inspector of the college, with a pension. He was subsequently deprived of these offices, and sent into exile, for writing "Histoire genealogique de la Maison d'Auvergne," containing something offensive to the French court, in relation to the disputes with the cardinal de Bouillon. After residing at Rouen, Tours, and Orleans, he was recalled to Paris. He died July 23, 1713, leaving behind him the character of an erudite scholar and amiable man. Among his works not already mentioned are, a volume in continuation of father Labbe's great collection of Ecclesiastical Councils; the Capitularies of the French Kings, with Historical and Critical Notes; and the Lives of the Popes who were residents at Avignon.—*Ibid.*

BALZAC (**JOHN LOUIS GUEZ DE**) a celebrated French writer, was the son of a gentleman of Languedoc, and born at Angouleme in 1595. When young, he attached himself to the duke of Epemon and cardinal la Valette, the latter of whom employed him for two years at Rome, and on his return introduced him to court. Here he was much noticed for his wit

and eloquence, and obtained the good opinion of the bishop of Luçon, afterwards cardinal Richelieu, who granted him a pension of 2000 livres, with the brevets of counsellor of state and royal historiographer. He first distinguished himself by his letters, a collection of which appeared in 1624, and met with an extraordinarily good reception, the author, with genuine French vivacity, being exalted for eloquence beyond all other authors, ancient and modern. With much striking thought and fine sentiment, they are in the highest degree pompous and inflated, and depart altogether from the ease and familiarity of genuine epistolary composition. Such however was the reputation he acquired, that every gentleman in France, who wished to be deemed a man of wit and letters, wrote to him for the sole purpose of obtaining a reply, to exhibit as an epistle from the eloquent Balzac. At length, distinguished foreigners, and even crowned heads, paid him similar flattering compliments; a circumstance that naturally enough accounts for the artificial and studied style of his replies, which he was aware would be shown to all the world. When this enthusiasm was in some degree abated, he paid the usual penalty of literary eminence, in becoming the object of critical attack. A young feullant led the way in a piece entitled "The Uniformity of M. Balzac's Eloquence with that of the greatest Men in the past and present Times," in which he is placed below all of them. Balzac defended himself under the name of the abbe Ogier, which reply drew a still more acrimonious attack from Goulu, the chief of the feullants. He bore these strictures for some time with indifference, but at length withdrew to his pleasant estate of Balzac, where he employed himself in study, composition, and letter-writing to his numerous correspondents. Towards the close of his life he became devout, and built two chambers in the Capuchin convent of Angouleme, to which he occasionally retired for religious contemplation. He also gave 8000 crowns in his life time to the hospital of Angouleme, besides a considerable sum at his death, and ordered himself to be buried at the feet of the poor interred there. Balzac was a good classical scholar, and wrote Latin verses with elegance and facility. His conversation was altogether free from the affectation that prevailed in his writings, which however in the opinion of Voltaire first gave number and harmony to French prose. The principle that guided his composition—as well remarked by Boileau—was peculiarly unfit for letter writing, in which all should be free and spontaneous, whereas it was the practice of Balzac to form a collection of fine thoughts, and then pre-meditatedly introduced them wherever he could create an opportunity. Dr Warton considers him much superior to Voiture, to whom his name is directly opposed; and like most authors who are too highly exalted in the first instance, he has been latterly too much decried. His principal works are—his letters printed at different times: "Le Prince;" "Le

Socrate Chretien;" "L'Aristippe;" "Entretiens," Latin verses in three books, which, with various other pieces are collected in three volumes folio, Paris, 1665. Balzac left an estate of 100 francs per annum for a gold medal, to be distributed every second year by the French Academy to the author of the best moral essay. He died in 1654, aged sixty.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Voltaire's Siecle de Louis xiv.*

BAMBOCCHIO. See LAER (Peter Van).

BAMPFYLDE (Sir CHARLES WARWICK) a baronet descended from one of the oldest and most distinguished families in Devonshire. He was the fifth baronet of his family, and had sat in seven parliaments for the city of Exeter. Sir Charles was well known upon the turf and moved in the first circles of fashion. He received his death from an assassin named Morland, whose wife had lived in his service. The act was perpetrated almost at his own door in Montague-square, in the vicinity of which the murderer waited his approach, and after a short conversation, discharged one pistol at his victim, and with a second blew out his own brains on the spot. Sir Charles lingered several days, but it being found impossible to extract the ball, which had entered his body on the left side, he expired April 19, 1823, in his seventy-first year.—*Gent. Mag.*

BANTI (SIGNORA BRIGIDA GEORGIS) a female singer of great note in her time. She is said to have been the daughter of an Italian gondolier, and even to have made her debut in the still humbler occupation of an itinerant ballad singer. While exercising her vocation in the streets of Georgi, the town whence she derived her birth and one of her appellations, she had the good fortune to attract the attention of a nobleman, by whose liberality she was enabled to cultivate the brilliant powers which she had received from nature. At Paris however she seems to have raised herself scarcely more than a single grade in her profession; for when in 1788 M. de Visnes, the then manager of the Parisian opera, encountered her, she was amusing the company of a coffee-house on the Boulevards with the display of her talents. Struck by the melody of her tones, De Visnes offered her an engagement for the comic opera, where her debut was eminently successful, though limited to the singing a single air between the acts of the performance. Shortly afterwards she appeared in London at the Pantheon in Oxford Street: the managers of this then flourishing institution entertained however a much higher opinion of the quality of her voice than of her skill in its management, as appears from the fact of their deducting a considerable sum from her salary, in order to procure her the benefit of able tuition. Her want of industry, and the caprice which seems almost inherent in female singers of a certain pretension, are said to have completely exhausted the patience of her masters, among whom Sacchini quitted her in disgust. Abel was more enduring; and to his instructions is unquestionably owing much of the favour she subsequently acquired. After a protracted absence, spent principally in exercising

her art at the different German Courts, in all of which she was enthusiastically received, Madame Banti returned to England in 1790, and gained new laurels as well by her execution of the principal airs in Gluck's 'Alceste,' as by her performance in Bianchi's opera of Inez de Castro, then produced for the first time. She continued on the English stage till 1802, when she returned to her native country, and died at Bologna in 1806, in the fifty-sixth year of her age.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

BANCHI (SERAPHIN) a native of Florence, and a Dominican. He was sent by Ferdinand I, duke of Tuscany, into France; and being at Lyons in 1593, Peter Barriere, a young fanatic of the age of twenty-seven years, communicated to him his intention of assassinating Henry IV. Banchi, unlike two priests and a Capuchin, who had received the same information, gave notice of the horrible project to a lord of the court, who, instantly repairing to the King at Melun, encountered Barriere preparing to effect his execrable intention. The King, by way of acknowledgment, nominated Banchi bishop of Angouleme, which he resigned for the monastic life in the monastery of St James at Paris. It forms a singular feature of the times, that he was obliged to defend himself from the imputation of having betrayed the confession of Barriere, on the ground, not of its atrocity, but that his disclosure was a consultation, not a confession. He wrote an account of the affair of Barriere, as also a work against the "rash" opinions of those who held that the Roman Catholic religion might be defended by regicide. He died about 1624.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BANCK (LAWRENCE) a Swedish lawyer, who was professor of civil law for fifteen years in the university of Franeker. In 1669 he wrote a work in Latin "On the Tyranny of the Pope over Christian Kings and Princes;" and in 1656 "Rome triumphant, or the Inauguration of Innocent X." His principal publication however was his edition of his "Taxa Cancellariæ Romanæ," or book of the "Taxes of the Roman Chancery," Franeker 1652, 8vo; which fixes the price of absolution for all sorts of enormities. This work, which he carefully collected from the most ancient and authentic copies, was soon placed in the list of prohibited books by the Inquisition, on the ground of incorrectness; but enough remains in editions not controverted, to establish its general accuracy. It was translated into English under the title of "The Book of Rates now used in the Sin Custom-house of Rome, 4to, 1673." Banck died in 1662.—*Bayle. Saxii Onom.*

BANCROFT (RICHARD) archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of James I. He was a native of Farnworth in Lancashire, where he was born of respectable parents in 1544. He studied at Christchurch, Cambridge, after which he became chaplain to Dr Cox, bishop of Ely, who gave him the rectory of Teversham in Cambridgeshire. In 1584 he obtained the living of St Andrew, Holborn, and was also appointed treasurer of St Paul's ca-

thedral. He subsequently obtained various other preferments, and was at once prebendary of St Paul's, of St Peter's Westminster, of Canterbury, and, according to one authority, of Durham. Such being the case, it will not surprise the reader to learn, that the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh contains an original letter from this prelate to King James in defence of pluralities. In 1589 he displayed his zeal for the church of England, by a famous sermon delivered at St Paul's Cross against the Puritans, in which he accused them, not only of an intention to seize the church revenues, but to dissolve the bonds of property, and introduce a community of goods. With consistent temper and argument, he at the same time maintained the divine right of bishops in terms; which, in the opinion of Sir Francis Knollys, one of Elizabeth's council, was inimical to the supremacy of the crown. It was supposed that he was put on this duty by archbishop Whitgift, to whom he was then chaplain. He also pursued the most rigorous measures against heresy and schism, as one of the commissioners for ecclesiastical causes, and stood forward on all occasions as a most vehement champion of church domination. In 1597 he was advanced to the see of London, and, owing to the increasing infirmities of the archbishop of Canterbury, the ecclesiastical business of the primacy was also entrusted chiefly to his active management. In the celebrated controversy between the bishops and the Presbyterian ministers, held at Hampton Court in 1603, Bancroft particularly distinguished himself, and would have terminated the dispute at once, by the interference of authority, if James would have been induced to listen to him. In the course of this debate, the subject of non-residence being started, the lord chancellor took occasion to argue against pluralities, and expressed a wish that some clergymen should have single coats, before others obtained doublets; adding, that in the distribution of the king's benefices he was careful in that particular. "I commend your honourable care; but a doublet is necessary in cold weather," replied the bishop of London. Upon the death of Whitgift, Bancroft succeeded him in the see of Canterbury, and as primate acted with a high hand against the Puritans. Clarendon thinks, that if he had lived, "he would have extinguished all that fire in England which had been kindled in Geneva, and would easily have kept out that infection which could not afterwards be so easily expelled." By this opinion lord Clarendon seems to indicate that the church of England had been irreparably injured by the appointment of archbishop Abbot, who patronized the Low Church. This presumption might be pardonable in Clarendon; but upon what principle the author of the "Book of the Church" professes to be at present of the same opinion, in the face of the progress of Calvinistic conformity and dissent since the days of that respectable writer, it is impossible to determine. Of archbishop Bancroft's jealousy of the rights

of the church, a memorable example is afforded in his contest with the judges; against whom he exhibited articles to the lords in council, complaining of their encroachments on the ecclesiastical courts in granting prohibitions. This complaint was overruled by the unanimous opinion of the judges; which, according to Coke, is the highest authority of the law. His administration of the affairs of the church displayed similar tenacity; he insisted upon the most rigid adherence to the rubric and canons; and several ministers who had formerly subscribed to the articles with an admitted latitude, were now required to signify their strict conformity in the most rigid and unevasive terms. Lastly, in order to increase the revenues of the church, he presented to Parliament, in 1610, a plan for better providing a maintenance for the clergy; the leading objects of which were to improve the tithes, to redeem lay impropriations, and to restore the practice of mortuaries by repealing the statute of mortmain. This extravagant proposal, which the Parliament wisely rejected, was the last public act of the archbishop, who in the same year died of the stone at his palace of Lambeth, aged sixty-seven. As an author, archbishop Bancroft is only known by the sermon before mentioned, and by two tracts against the Nonconformists, entitled "Dangerous Positions," and "Survey of the pretended Holy Discipline." With intolerant principles and a rough temper, he indisputably possessed a strong understanding and great talents for business, which enabled him to occupy his eminent station with considerable reputation. Whether the choice of a successor, in an equally able man of a directly opposite religious tendency, originated in personal favouritism, or in the policy of James I, does not clearly appear; but the circumstance is singular, and looks as if that monarch, who did not want a portion of political sagacity, foresaw that a succession of prelates of the disposition of Bancroft might precipitate that state of civil disorder which was certainly hastened in the following reign by the similar principles and counsels of Laud.—*Biog. Brit. Aikin's G. Dict.*

BANDELLO (MATTHEW) bishop of Agen, and a celebrated Italian novelist, was born at Castenuovo in the Milanese, towards the close of the fifteenth century. He remained for some years under the patronage of his uncle, Vincent Bandello, general of the order of Dominicans, after whose death he passed a considerable part of his time at the court of Milan, where he instructed the celebrated Lucretia Gonzaga, in whose praise he wrote a poem. Having early entered in the order of the Dominicans, he was deeply involved in the ecclesiastical and political affairs of the times, and in the war carried on in the Milanese between the French and the Spaniards, suffered considerably, and only preserved his life by escaping in disguise. After various vicissitudes of fortune, he obtained the bishopric of Agen in France from Henry II, to hold until James Fregosa should attain his

twenty-seventh year; and after an almost nominal occupation for five years, he gave it up accordingly. The exact time of his death is unknown, but he was living in 1561. His collection [of novels or tales, by which he is chiefly known, was first printed in Lucca in 1554, in 3 vols. 4to; to which a fourth was afterwards added, printed at Lyons in 1573. This edition, to which that of London, 1740, is conformable, is scarce and dear. Bandello in his manner imitates Boccaccio, to whom however in point of composition he is much inferior. His tales, according to Mr Roscoe, bear the peculiar character which in general distinguished the literary productions of the ecclesiastics of that age from those of the laity, and are as remarkable for the ease of many of the incidents as for the vivacity and simplicity with which they are related. Shakespeare took his Romeo and Juliet from one of these volumes, which story is accordingly translated in "Shakespeare Illustrated." Bandello was also author of a Latin version of Boccaccio's story of "Tito et Gisippo," and of several other works.—*Tiraboschi. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BANDINELLI (BACCIO) a Florentine sculptor, painter, and architect, who was the contemporary and rival of Michael Angelo. His father was a goldsmith, and he instructed Baccio in drawing and working in metal; but a taste for sculpture displaying itself, he received instruction in that art. When he was but nine years old, he is said to have modelled a statue of snow, which was admired for the correctness of its proportions. He subsequently exhibited extraordinary talents, and obtained the patronage of popes and princes. As a sculptor he was particularly eminent, and produced several works of distinguished excellence, especially a copy of the Laocoon; but the ambitious, or rather envious temper of this artist, induced him to engage in other undertakings, in which he was less successful. Michael Angelo was the peculiar object of his spleen; but though his productions are manifestly inferior to those of that master-genius in the arts of design, he perhaps excelled as a sculptor all the rest of his contemporaries. He died in 1559, aged sixty-two.—*Vasari. D'Argenville, Vies des Sculpteurs.*

BANDINI (ANGELO MARIA) an Italian antiquary and bibliographer of the 18th century. He was a native of Florence, and received his education among the Jesuits. He entered into orders, and was recommended to the patronage of the emperor of Germany, Francis I, who gave him a prebend at Florence, where he was also made keeper of the Laurentian Library. He died in 1800, aged seventy-four. Bandini was the author of several works on archaeology and literary history, among which are—"Catalogus codicum MSS. Græc. Lat. et Ital. Bibliothecæ Laurentianæ," 3 vols. fol, 1765—1770; and "De Florentini Juntarum Typographia," 2 vols. 8vo.—*Biog. Univ.*

BANDURI (ANSELM) an archaeologist of the 18th century, a native of Dalmatia, and a Benedictine monk. He studied at Florence,

where, about 1700, he was employed by father Montfaucon to examine the manuscripts of the works of St Chrysostom. He afterwards went to Paris, and there published his principal work, "Imperium Orientale, sive Antiquitates Constantinopolitanae," 1711, 2 vols. folio. He also published in 1718, a treatise on the medals of the Roman emperors. In 1724 Banduri was appointed librarian to the duke of Orleans. He died at Paris in 1743.—*Moreri. Aikin's G. Biog.*

BANIER (ANTOY) a French abbé and writer of the 18th century, was a native of Clermont, in Auvergne, where he pursued his first studies. Repairing to Paris to finish his education, he soon attracted notice; and his talents supplied him with resources which he could not have obtained from his family. He was received into the house of M. du Metz, president of the chamber of accounts, who intrusted him with the care of his sons; and the exercises which he composed for these young gentlemen gave birth to his "Historical Explanation of the Fables of Antiquity;" which publication made him known as a writer of taste and erudition, and procured him admission into the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres. The object of this work is to trace up mythology to historical facts; and such a hold did inquiries of this nature obtain over the mind of Banier, that almost all his literary labours were more or less connected with them. Besides the foregoing work, he published a "Translation of the Metamorphoses of Ovid," 3 vols. 12mo, with historical remarks and explanations exhibiting great erudition. Of this production there is likewise an edition in Latin and French, 1732, folio, with the plates of Picart. He also gave a new edition of Marville's "Melanges d'histoire et de Littérature;" and had a share in a new and improved edition of Picart's "Religious Ceremonies" in 7 vols. folio, 1741. In his explanation of mythology by history, the abbe Banier, with great judgment, kept clear of tracing affinities with the scriptural accounts, by which he avoided a rock that had wrecked Bochart, Huet, and others. It may be questioned, however, whether his or any other single theory can disentangle the twisted web of ancient mythology. He died in Paris in 1741 in the sixty-ninth year of his age. An English translation of his "Mythology," &c. was published in London, 4 vols. 8vo, 1741.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BANISTER (JOHN) a celebrated English physician of the 16th century, was educated at Oxford, where he graduated in 1573. He afterwards settled at Nottingham, and obtained great practice, especially in surgery. He wrote various professional treatises, the principal of which are—1, "A Treatise of Chirurgery;" 2, "Certain Experiments;" 3, "History of Man;" 4, "Compendious Chirurgery;" 5, "Antidotary Chirurgical;" all of which were collected and published in London, 4to, 1643. There was another physician named RICHARD BANISTER, that lived much about the same period, who wrote "A Treatise on one hum-

dred diseases of the Eyes and Eyelids," which was reprinted in 1662. He died in 1624.—*Biog. Brit.*

BANISTER (JOHN) the first violinist of any note, leader of king Charles's band of 24 violins. He set to music Davenant's opera of *Circe*, performed in 1676, and was the first who established benefit concerts in London. He died in 1679, leaving a son of the same name and profession, who was in king William's band, and the original leader of the orchestra at Drury-Lane, when operas were first produced at that theatre, and who died in 1726.—*Ibid.*

BANKS (JOHN) an English dramatic writer of the eighteenth century, was bred an attorney-at-law, which profession he quitted for the pursuit of the tragic department of the drama. He produced several pieces which were popular in their day, but of which none has been performed of late years, except "The Unhappy Favourite, or the Earl of Essex." His blank verse is exceedingly defective, but he succeeded where superior writers have failed, by a happy choice of subjects, abounding in incidents productive of stage effect. The time of his death is unknown, but his remains lie interred in the church of St James Westminster.—*Biog. Dram.*

BANKS (SIR JOSEPH) a distinguished English naturalist. He was the son of William Banks, Esq. of Revesby Abbey in Lincolnshire, where he was born in 1743. He received a classical education at Eton, and afterwards went to Oxford, where he continued till the death of his father, which happened in 1761. Having acquired a particular taste for natural history, he made a voyage to Newfoundland and Labrador in 1765, for the purpose of making researches relative to his favourite science. In 1763 he embarked, together with his friend Dr Solander, in the first voyage round the world made by lieutenant (afterwards captain) Cook. In the course of this expedition he narrowly escaped perishing from intense cold, in traversing the frozen rocks of the volcanic island of Terra del Fuego. On his return to England, he was complimented by the university of Oxford with the degree of doctor of laws. Another expedition to the Pacific Ocean being planned, under the command of captain Cook, it was intended that Mr Banks, Dr Solander, Dr Lind, and Mr Zoffani the painter, should engage in it, with the view to making discoveries and improvements in natural history and geography, and more especially to ascertain the existence or non-existence of a southern circum-polar continent. The expedition sailed in 1772; but in consequence of some opposition on the part of the commander to the arrangements made by Mr Banks for the accommodation of himself and his associates, none of those gentlemen engaged in the undertaking. After this disappointment, Mr Banks in 1772 undertook a voyage to the Western Isles of Scotland, and to Iceland, in the course of which he made great additions to our knowledge of the history of those northern regions. In 1778 he was

made a baronet and was elected president of the Royal Society, of which he had for some time been an active and distinguished member. Some unpleasant dissections, which arose in this learned corporation not long after, were almost the only circumstances which occurred to interrupt the tranquillity of the president. These however subsided, and the remainder of his long life was passed in the society of his scientific associates, and the prosecution of researches connected with natural history. He died June 19th, 1820, at his seat at Spring Grove, Middlesex. His published writings are neither very numerous nor important. They consist of papers in the Philosophical Transactions, the *Archæologia*, the Transactions of the Horticultural Society, and other periodical works; and a small tract entitled, "A Short Account of the Causes of the Diseases in Corn called by Farmers the Blight, the Mildew, and the Rust," with plates, London, 1803, 4to. This first impression was only for private distribution; but an edition in 8vo was published in 1805. Sir Joseph Banks possessed a noble library of works on natural history, of which an admirable catalogue, in 5 vols. 8vo, was compiled by his librarian Mr Dryander.—*Journal of the Royal Institution. Gent. Mag.*

BANKS (THOMAS) an eminent English sculptor, was born in 1735, being the son of Mr William Banks, steward to the duke of Beaufort. Evincing a strong predilection for the arts, he was placed with Kent, the well-known architect of that period; but afterwards shewing a preference for sculpture, he studied it with great success in the Royal Academy, and was elected to be sent as one of its students to Italy. Here he executed several excellent pieces, particularly a basso relievo, representing Caractacus brought prisoner to Rome, in the possession of the duke of Buckingham; and a Cupid catching a butterfly, which was afterwards purchased by the empress Catharine. From Italy he repaired to Russia, where he staid for two years without meeting with any adequate encouragement; when he returned to his own country, where he soon acquired both fame and emolument. Among other works executed by him, was a colossal statue exhibiting Achilles mourning the loss of Briseis, now in the hall of the British Institution; and he is also the sculptor of the admired 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 a life of arduous exertion in February 1805.—*Gent. Mag.* vol. LXXXI.

BARANZANO (REDEMPTUS) a learned ecclesiastic of Piedmont, the friend and correspondent of lord Bacon, born about the year 1590. He wrote a folio work entitled "*Uranoscopia, seu Universa Doctrina de Cælo*;" another called "*Novæ Opiniones Physicæ*;" and "*Campus Philosophicus*," both these last in 8vo. He died in 1622 at Anneci, where he filled a professor's chair in mathematics and moral philosophy.—*Biog. Univ.*

BARATIER (JOHN PHILIP) a German student of the last century, who excited much interest by his precocious talents and extraordinary acquirement. He was born near Nuremberg in 1721, and was the son of a Calvinistic minister, who had emigrated from France on account of his religion. When only five years old, he is said to have been acquainted with the Greek, Latin, French, and German languages; and in three years after, to have known enough of Hebrew to be able to translate the Hebrew Bible into Latin or French. In 1731 he was admitted a student in the university of Altdorf; and the same year he published a paper on Hebrew literature in the *Bibliothèque Germanique*. In 1734 the margrave of Anspach gave him a pension of 50 florins a year, with permission to use the books in his library. He now published a translation from the Hebrew of the travels of Benjamin of Tudela, a Jew of the twelfth century, with historical and critical notes and dissertations, 2 vols. 8vo. Though ecclesiastical history and antiquities seem to have been his favourite studies, he did not confine his researches to those branches of knowledge; for he was acquainted with mathematics, and in January 1735 he laid before the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin, a plan for the discovery of the longitude at sea, which manifested so much ingenuity, that he was chosen a member of that academy. Subsequently he devoted fifteen months to the study of law, in which he attained such proficiency as to be able to support a thesis on public law with great credit. The intense application requisite for these various acquirements, proved extremely prejudicial to his health, and at length brought on a lingering disease, of which he died in 1740, when only nineteen years and eight months old. The more recent instances of our countryman Henry Kirke White, and of other youths of premature genius, render the case of Baratier less singular and less surprising to us at present than it was to his contemporaries. There is one circumstance however respecting the nature of his studies, which is sufficiently remarkable; and that is, that he was not, like the gifted youth just mentioned, peculiarly devoted to poetry, eloquence, or any branch of imaginative science, but his inclination rather led him to cultivate an acquaintance with the uninviting details of obsolete philology, dogmatic divinity, and ecclesiastical history. Hence it may be inferred, that he was indebted to nature more on the score of memory than of imagination: it must at the same time be conceded, that he possessed talents such as fall to the lot of few, and that he cultivated them with unremitting industry. An account of his life was written in French by M. Formey of Berlin, and in English by Dr Johnson.—*Now. Dict. Hist. Aikin's 3. Biog.*

BARBARO or BARBARUS. There was a noble Venetian family of this name, several members of which were highly distinguished by their learning and talents in the 15th and 16th centuries. FRANCIS BARBARO,

who was born 1398, and who died 1454, held various high appointments under the government. He is however principally known by a partial translation of Plutarch's works, and a treatise, "De Re Uxoriam." The latter was printed in 1515 at Paris. Some familiar epistles of his were also published as late as 1743. He left a nephew and a grandson, each known by the name of HERMO LAUS. The former filled successively the bishoprics of Treviso and Verona, having enjoyed great reputation for learning from his earliest years. He is said to have translated part of Æsop into the Latin language, when only twelve years old, and died at Verona in 1470. The latter, born in 1454 at Venice, was a pupil of Theodore Gaza, and lectured on philosophy in the university of Padua. When only twenty years of age, he was selected to pronounce a funeral oration for the doge Marcello, having previously distinguished himself by his translation of Themistius's "Paraphrasis." In 1477 he obtained the degree of doctor of Civil Law, and being raised to the rank of a senator of Venice, was employed by the republic in several diplomatic missions, especially one in 1485 to the emperor Maximilian, who knighted him, and another to pope Innocent VIII. While at Rome, in violation of a specific law forbidding a Venetian minister to accept a benefice, he was persuaded by the pontiff to receive the dignity of patriarch of Aquileia, without receiving the consent of the senate; an imprudence which not only drew down a sentence of banishment upon his own head, but also brought ruin upon his family. He published a learned commentary and illustration of Pliny's Natural History, under the title of "Castigationes Plinianæ" in folio. In this work, he corrected his author in above 5000 passages. It went through two editions in 1491 and 1493, and was reprinted at Basil in 1534. He also translated Aristotle's *Dialectics*, and the works of Dioscorides. His death took place in 1493. DANIEL BARBARO, patriarch of Aquileia in the sixteenth century, translated the works of Vitruvius into the Italian language, printed in 4to, and wrote a treatise entitled, "Pratica della Perspectiva," folio, and another on Eloquence in 4to. He on one occasion was employed on an embassy from Venice to England, and died in 1570.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

BARBAROSSA (ARUCU) the son of a renegado of Lemnos, and a noted pirate. Having, by his success in piracy on the coast of Barbary, made himself master of twelve gallees stoutly manned with Turks, he rendered himself so formidable, that Selim Entemü, king of the country about Algiers, called in his assistance against the Spaniards. Being admitted into Algiers with his men, he caused Selim to be strangled in a bath, and himself to be proclaimed king. He acted with the greatest tyranny, which produced a revolt among the Arabs, who sought the aid of the king of Tunis. This confederacy was defeated, and Tunis itself taken, of which Barbarossa also declared himself the sovereign

He then marched to Tremecen, the prince of which he also defeated, and was admitted into their capital by the people, who first beheaded their fugitive king. The next heir of Tremecen then applied for aid to Gomares, governor of Oran for Charles V, who marched with a powerful army towards Tremecen. Barbarossa leaving the town with his Turks to meet this new enemy, the people shut the gates; on which he endeavoured to fly, but being overtaken, fought like a lion in the toils, and was cut to pieces with all his Turks, in the forty-fourth year of his age, A. D. 1518.—*Univ. Hist.*

BARBAROSSA (HAYRADIN) younger brother of the preceding. He was left by Aruch to secure Algiers, when he marched against Tunis, and on his death was proclaimed king in his place. Finding his authority insecure, he made application to the Ottoman sultan Selim, offering to recognise his superiority and become tributary, provided a force was sent to him, sufficient to maintain him in his usurpation. Selim agreed to his proposals, and ordering him a reinforcement of 2000 Janizaries, invested him with the dignity of viceroy or pacha over the kingdom of Algiers. Thus reinforced, Hayradin built a wall for the improvement of the harbour, strengthened it with fortifications, and may be deemed the founder of that mischievous seat of piracy, as it has ever since existed. Such was his reputation for naval and military talents, that Soliman II made him his capitan pacha. In this capacity he signalled himself by a long course of exploits against the Venetians and Genoese; and in 1543, when Francis I made a league with Soliman, Barbarossa left Constantinople, and with a powerful fleet, having the French ambassador on board, took Reggio, and sacked the coast of Italy. In conjunction with the French, he also besieged and took Nice, and refitting during the winter at Toulon, again ravaged the coasts and islands of Italy in the ensuing spring, and returned with many prisoners and much spoil to Constantinople. From this time he seems to have declined active service, and to have given himself up to a voluptuous life among his female captives, until the age of eighty, when he died, and left his son Hassan in possession both of his authority and riches. With the ferocity of a Turk and a corsair, he possessed some generous sentiments, and obtained a character for honour and fidelity in his engagements.—*Univ. Hist.*

BARBAULD (ANNA LETITIA) daughter of the Rev. John Aikin, born at Kibworth in Leicestershire, June 20, 1743, one of the most distinguished female writers of her age. She received from her father, who in the early part of her life presided over a dissenting academy at Warrington in Lancashire, an excellent literary and classical education, to which she was indebted for the full development of her great natural talents, and of a vein of poetry at once elegant and imaginative. Her earliest production was a small volume of miscellaneous poetry, printed in 1772, which in the year fol-

lowing was succeeded by a collection of pieces in prose, published in conjunction with her brother, Doctor John Aikin of Stoke Newington. In 1774 she accepted the hand of the Rev. Rochemont Barbauld, with whom she took up her residence at Palgrave in Suffolk, and there composed the works on which the durability of her reputation is most securely founded, viz. "Early Lessons and Hymns for Children," pieces which are justly considered as of standard merit, in conveying the first rudiments of instruction to the infant mind. In 1785, she accompanied her husband on a tour to the Continent, and on their return, resided for several years at Hampstead, but in 1802 again removed to Stoke Newington, in order the more constantly to enjoy her brother's society. In 1812 appeared the last of her separate publications, entitled "Eighteen Hundred and Eleven," a poem of considerable merit; previous to which she had amused herself by selecting and editing a collection of English novels with critical and biographical notices. A similar selection followed from the best British Essayists of the reign of Anne, and another from Richardson's manuscript correspondence, with a memoir and critical essay on his life and writings. Mrs Barbauld died at Stoke Newington, March 9, 1825, in her eighty-second year, leaving behind her many unpublished manuscripts both in prose and verse.—*Gent. Mag.*

BARBAZAN (ETIENNE) a French author and antiquary, born 1696. He reprinted several scarce books relating to the manners and customs of the feudal ages. Among these are—"L'Ordene de Chivalrie," 1759; "Le Castoietment, ou Instructions d'un pere a son fils;" and "Tales and Fables of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries," in 3 vols, 1760; all in 12mo. Another edition of these works was printed at Paris in 4 vols. 8vo, in 1808. Barbazan died in 1770.—*Biog. Univ.*

BARBARINO (FRANCIS DA) an early Italian poet. He was born at Barbarino in Tuscany, in 1264, and studied jurisprudence at Padua and Bologna. He was employed as an ecclesiastical lawyer, and had the degree of doctor of laws conferred on him by pope Clement V. He is reckoned among the founders of Italian literature, on account of his poem entitled "Documenti d'Amore," which relates to moral philosophy. It was first printed at Rome in 1640. Barbarino died of the plague at Florence in 1348.—*Traboschi.*

BARBEU (JOHN LOUIS DE LA BRUYERE) a native of Paris, in which metropolis his father exercised the humble calling of a woodmonger, born 1710. He was well skilled in geography, in which science he published several useful works, especially a map of the globe, combining chronology and history with geography. He assisted in the composition of the two last volumes of the "Bibliothèque de France," La Croix's "Modern Geography," and Lenglet's "Chronological Tables," which last he edited. He also wrote an account of the life and supposed miracles of the deacon Paris, and translated into the French language Strah-

enberg's Russia. He died suddenly in 1781, by an apoplectic stroke.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BARBEYRAC (CHARLES) a physician and philosopher of Montpellier, the friend of our great countryman Locke, born in 1629, at Cereste in Provence. He wrote two treatises on medical subjects, entitled "Traites de Medicin," 12mo, 1654; and "Questiones Medicæ duodecim," 1658, 4to. He died in 1699.—*Moreri. Biog. Univ.*

BARBEYRAC (JOHN) nephew of the preceding, was born at Beziers in 1674, but withdrew with his father to Lausanne in 1686. He was designed for the profession of theology, but his inclination led him to the study of jurisprudence, especially that branch of it which relates to the law of nature and nations. He first taught the belles lettres in the French college at Berlin, but in 1710 accepted the invitation of the Swiss magistracy to occupy the new professorship of law and history founded at Berne, whence in 1717 he removed to the chair of public and private law at Groningen. He displayed his industry and erudition in various labours of great value. He gave a French translation of the "Law of Nature and Nations," and of the treatise "On the Duties of Man," by Puffendorf; as also of "The Rights of War and Peace" by Grotius; to all which he added learned notes. He likewise translated the most able works of various other celebrated civilians, including Cumberland's Latin treatise "On Natural Laws," his notes appended to which are very highly estimated. Barbeyrac was also the author of several original works, of which the most noted is his "Treatise on the Morality of the Fathers," 4to, 1723, intended as a reply to the Benedictine Cellier's "Apology for the Fathers," written in consequence of Barbeyrac's free strictures on them in the preface to his translation of Puffendorf. Investigating in this treatise the eloquence, the logic, the casuistry, and the miserable puerilities, of many of the writers so termed, with the freedom of unfettered intellect, nothing more was necessary to ensure him in certain quarters the name of an infidel. Among his original works are also a "Treatise on Gaming," 2 vols. 8vo, and a "History of Ancient Treaties," folio. He likewise inserted literary and critical remarks in various journals, and published some academical discourses. This able writer, who also possessed an estimable private character, died in 1747.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BARBIER (MARIANNE) a native of Orleans, celebrated for her dramatic productions. She cultivated taste and literature at Paris, and wrote *Arria and Pætus*, *Cornelia*, *Tomyris*, and *The Death of Cæsar*, tragedies; and *The Falcon*, a comedy. She was also the author of three operas, and a compilation termed "Les Saisons Litteraires." Racine and Quinault were her models; but her tragedy, in the delineation of male character in particular, wants energy and force. She died at an advanced age in Paris, in 1745.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BARBIERI, see GUERCINO

BARBOUR (JOHN) an ancient Scottish poet, of whose personal history but few particulars are recorded. He appears to have been born about 1316, and was brought up to the church, being styled, in the year 1357, archdeacon of Aberdeen. In that year he was appointed, by the bishop of his diocese, a commissioner to treat for the ransom of the captive king David II. About 1375 he was engaged in composing his celebrated poem of "The Bruce, or the History of Robert I king of Scotland," which work was first published in 1616, and of which the most valuable of many editions is that of 1790, 3 vols. 12mo, edited by Pinkerton, from a MS. in the Advocate's Library dated 1489. It is a work of considerable merit; and it is remarkable that Barbour, who was contemporary with Gower and Chaucer, is more intelligible to a modern reader than either of them. He died at an advanced age in 1396.—*Pinkerton's edition Mackenzie's Scotch Writers.*

BARCLAY (ALEXANDER) an English poet of the 16th century. Very little is known concerning him, except what we learn from his writings, which inform us, that he was a priest and chaplain of St Mary Ottery in Devonshire, and afterwards a Benedictine monk of Ely. He survived the Reformation, and obtained preferment in the church. His death took place in 1552, a short time after he had been presented to the living of Allhallows, Lombard-street. The principal work of this poet is a satire entitled "The Ship of Fools," a translation or imitation of a German composition. (See BRANDT, Sebastian). Barclay also wrote Eclogues, which, according to Warton the historian of English poetry, are the earliest compositions of the kind in our language. They are curious and interesting for the descriptions they afford of the character and manners of the age in which they were written.—*Biog. Brit. Berkenhout's Biog. Lit.*

BARCLAY (WILLIAM) a native of Scotland, who was patronized by queen Mary, and, after the dethronement of that princess, went to France, and engaged in the study of civil law at Bourges under the famous Cujacius. He afterwards became professor of that faculty in the university of Pont-à-Mousson, founded by the duke of Lorraine, who also made him counsellor of state and master of requests. Having embroiled himself with the Jesuits, they contrived to ruin him in the opinion of the duke his patron. He then went to England; and, returning to France in 1604, he was appointed professor of law at Angers, where he died soon after. He wrote commentaries on the Pandects, a treatise on Regal Power, another on the Power of the Pope, and a commentary on the Life of Agricola by Tacitus.—*Mackenzie's Scottish Writers. Berkenhout's Biog. Lit.*

BARCLAY (JOHN) son of the preceding, was born at Pont-à-Mousson, and educated in the Jesuits' college at that place. The abilities which he displayed occasioned his being solicited to enter into the order of Jesus. But he rejected these overtures, in consequence of

which both he and his father experienced some persecution from the members of that institution. He accompanied his father to England, where he was much noticed by James I, to whom he dedicated one of his principal works, a politico-satirical romance, entitled "Euphormio." This piece, which is written in elegant Latin, and interspersed with poetry, seems to have been chiefly intended to expose the Jesuits, against whom the author adduces some very serious accusations. In 1615 he went to Rome, where he died in 1621, aged thirty-nine. John Barclay wrote a Narrative of the Gunpowder Treason; a defence of his father's book on the Power of the Pope, against Bel-larmine; "Perænesis, or an exhortation to Sectarians;" "Icon Animarum;" and a singular romance in elegant Latin entitled "Argenis," which celebrated production first appeared at Paris in 1621. It is a political allegory, of a similar character to that of Euphormio, and alludes to the political state of Europe, and especially France, during the League. Like the Euphormio, it has been several times reprinted, and has also been translated into several of the modern languages, including English, (see REEVE, Clara). A singular story of romantic chivalry has been quoted from the Euphormio by Sir Walter Scott, in the notes to his Marmion.—*Life by Lord Hailes. Ed.*

BARCLAY (ROBERT) the celebrated apologist of the Quakers, was born in the year 1648, at Gordonstown in the shire of Moray, of an ancient and honourable family, being the son of colonel David Barclay of Mathers, by his wife Catharine Gordon, a descendant from the house of Huntley. The troubles of the country induced his father to send him when young to Paris, to be educated under the care of his uncle, who was principal of the Scots college in that capital. Under this influence he was easily induced to become a convert to the Roman Catholic religion, which when known to his father, he was sent for home; and colonel Barclay soon after becoming a Quaker, his son followed his example. Uniting all the advantages of a learned education to great natural abilities, he soon distinguished himself by his talents and zeal in the support of his new opinions. His first treatise in support of his adopted principles, was published at Aberdeen in the year 1670, under the title of "Truth cleared of Calumnies," &c. being an answer to an attack on the Quakers by a Scotch minister of the name of Mitchell. It is written with great vigour, and with his subsequent writings against the same opponent, tended materially to rectify public sentiment in regard to the Quakers, as also to procure them greater indulgence from government. To propagate the doctrines, as well as to maintain the credit he had gained for his sect, he published in 1675 a regular treatise in order to explain and defend the system of the Quakers, which production was also very favourably received. These and similar labours necessarily brought him into close controversial encounter with the leading mem-

bers of the university of Aberdeen, and others; but notwithstanding so much engrossment, his mind was at the same time busy with his great work, entitled "An Apology for the true Christian Divinity, as the same is preached and held forth by the people in scorn called Quakers." The address to Charles II, prefixed to this able production, is in the highest degree characteristic. His argument in it for toleration, as addressed to that fearless prince, is peculiarly emphatic: "Thou hast tasted of prosperity and adversity; thou knowest what it is to be banished from thy native country, to be over-ruled as well as to rule, and to sit upon the throne; and being oppressed, thou hast reason to know how hateful the oppressor is to God and man." He sent two copies of his apology, which he wrote in the Latin language, to each of the public ministers then assembled, at the famous congress of Nimeguen, where it was received with the courtesy due to the now established fame of the author. It was soon reprinted at Amsterdam, and quickly translated into the German, Dutch, French, and Spanish languages, and by the author himself into English. It met of course with many answers; but although several of them were from able and learned pens, they attracted very little comparative notice. His fame was now widely diffused; and in his travels with the famous William Penn through the greater part of England, Holland, and Germany, to advance Quaker opinions, he was received every where with the highest marks of respect. The strength of his understanding rendered this extraordinary man equally adequate to what is considered most important in the business of the world, as appears from an excellent letter addressed by him on public affairs to the assembled ministers of the various powers of Europe at Nimeguen. The last of his productions in defence of the theory of the Quakers, was a long Latin letter addressed in 1676 to Adam de Paets, "On the Possibility of an Inward and Immediate Revelation." It was not published in England until 1686; from which time Mr Barclay, who had endured his share of persecution, and been more than once imprisoned, spent the remaining part of his life, in the bosom of a large family, in quiet and peace. He died after a short illness at his own house in Uri, A. D. 1690, in the forty-second year of his age. With few exceptions, both partisans and opponents unite in the profession of great respect for the character and talents of Robert Barclay. In reference to the mainspring of the Quaker theory, "inward and immediate revelation," he has been most successfully controverted; and now that time has in some degree softened the glare produced by great reputation, it is thought that in many instances he has exhibited more of the dexterity of the advocate in concealing and modifying defects, than in explicitly proving them to be otherwise. Whatever sentence however be finally passed upon the opinions and talents of this singular and amiable man, he will ever remain a conspicuous instance of the effect to be pro-

duced by a strong understanding, when excited into activity and energy by conscientious enthusiasm. Besides the works already mentioned or alluded to, he wrote a treatise "On Universal Love," and various replies to the most able opponents of his Apology. He left seven children, all of whom were living fifty years after the death of their father. The last of them, Mr David Barclay, a mercer in Cheapside, successively entertained the three monarchs, George I, II, and III, when they visited the city on Lord Mayor's Day.—*Biog. Brit.*

BARCHOCHEBAS or **BARCOCHAB**, a Jewish impostor, who involved his nation in a dreadful calamity under the emperor Adrian. This prince having settled a colony near Jerusalem, established Paganism in that city, which was deemed by the Jews an insupportable abomination. Taking advantage of their indignation, Barchochebas, in proclaiming himself Messiah, by the aid of the famous rabbi Akibah, in order to accommodate himself to the anger and prejudices of the people, spoke of nothing but wars, battles, and triumphs; the first lesson of his gospel being the necessity of a general rise against the Romans. He accordingly fortified himself, with his deluded followers, in various places; and chusing the city of Bitter for his seat of empire, committed dreadful ravages and great barbarities, particularly directing his rage against the Christians, whom he massacred in great numbers. Adrian ordered Rufus, the governor of Judea, to quell these disturbances; but that officer, although he committed great cruelties, not being able to succeed immediately, Julius Severus, the greatest general of the time, took the conduct of the war against the Jews. This commander adopted the policy of attacking and cutting them off separately, until at length the whole war was reduced to the siege of Bitter, where Barchochebas fell. It is supposed that fifty thousand Jews perished in consequence of the arts of this impostor.—*Moreri. Mosheim. Brucker.*

BARCOS (**MARTIN DE**) a learned Jansenist of the 17th century, confidential secretary and afterwards successor to the abbot of St Cyran, in conjunction with whom he produced a work bearing the title of "Petrus Aurelius." His other writings are—"A Censure on the Predestinatus of Sirmond," in 8vo; "A Treatise on the Authority of the Apostles St Peter and St Paul; and another on "La Grandeur de l'Eglise Romaine;" "A Reply to certain objections raised against La Grandeur," all in 4to: a work in two 12mo vols. "On Faith, Hope, and Charity;" and an "Exposition of the Faith of the Romish Church, as regards the Doctrines of Grace and Predestination," 8vo. Barcos enjoyed his preferment thirty-four years, and died in 1678.—*Biog. Univ.*

BARDE (**JOHN DE LA**) better known as the Marquis de Marolles sur Seine, an historian and diplomatist in the reign of Louis le Grand, by whom he was deputed ambassador to the Swiss. He was born in 1602, and died 1693. A history of France, from the death of

Louis XIII to the year 1652, was published by him in 1671, written in the Latin language.—*Ibid.*

BARDON (**MICHAEL FRANCIS D'ANDRE**) professor of the fine arts at Aix in Provence, and the author of some valuable publications, among which are—"L'Histoire Universelle, traitée relativement aux Arts de Peindre et de Sculpter," 3 vols. 12mo; "Elements de l'Art de Dessigner;" and "Costumes des Anciens Peuples," 4 vols. 4to. He died in 1783.—*Heineken Dict. des Artistes. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BARETTI (**JOSEPH**) an Italian writer, was the son of an architect of Turin, where he was born in the year 1716. He received a good education and some paternal property, which, according to his own confession, he soon gained away. Of his early life very little is known; but in 1743 he was employed in teaching Italian to some English gentlemen at Venice; whence, at the recommendation, as it is said, of lord Charlemont, he repaired to England. Here he rapidly became distinguished as a teacher of Italian; and such was his own happy facility in the acquirement of languages, that in 1753 he published in English "A Defence of the Poetry of Italy against the Censures of M. Voltaire." About this time he was introduced to Dr Johnson, then engaged in the compilation of his dictionary, of which Baretti, who by his works on Italian literature had then acquired considerable reputation, availed himself to compile an Italian and English Dictionary, much more complete than any which had before appeared. In 1760 he re-visited his native country, and published at Venice a journal under the title of "Frustra Literaria," which met with great success, but, owing to the severity of its criticisms, subjected the author to unpleasant if not dangerous consequences. After an absence of six years, he therefore returned through Spain and Portugal to England, and in 1768 published "An Account of the Manners and Customs of Italy," principally intended as a reply to some querulous strictures on that country in the "Letters from Italy" by surgeon Sharp, which this work effectually put down, with no small portion both of humour and argument. Dr Johnson, whose friendship to him was always warm and cordial, soon after introduced him to the Thrale family, a connexion useful to him both as a teacher and a guest. Not long after his return from Italy, an incident occurred to him of the most distressing nature. Accosted in the Haymarket by a woman of the town, he repulsed her with a degree of roughness which produced an attack from some of her male confederates, and in the scuffle, he struck one of the assailants with a French pocket desert knife. On this the man pursued and collared him; when Baretti, still more alarmed, stabbed him repeatedly with the knife, of which wounds he died on the following day. He was immediately taken into custody, and was tried for murder at the Old Bailey, but acquitted on a verdict of self-defence. On this occasion

Johnson, Burke, Goldsmith, Garrick, Reynolds, and Beauclerk gave testimony to his good character; and although he did not escape censure for his too ready resort to a knife, his acquittal was generally approved. In 1770 he published his "Journey from London to Genoa, through England, Portugal, Spain, and France," a work replete with information and entertainment. He also continued to publish introductory works, for the use of students in the Italian and other modern languages, and superintended a complete edition of the works of Machiavel. Being domesticated in the Thrale family, in 1775 he accompanied them and Dr Johnson in a trip to Paris, but in a fit of unreasonable disgust, quitted them the next year; and it is to be regretted that the latter part of his life was harassed with pecuniary difficulties, which were very little alleviated by his honorary post of foreign secretary to the Royal Academy, and an ill-paid pension of 80*l.* per annum under the North administration. In 1786 he published a work with the singular title of "Tolendron: speeches to John Bowles about his edition of Don Quixote, together with some account of Spanish literature." This was his last production; his constitution being broken by uneasiness of mind and frequent attacks of the gout, he died in May 1789. Baretta, although rough and cynical in his appearance, was notwithstanding a pleasant companion; and of his powers in conversation Dr Johnson thought very highly. He was deemed a latitudinarian in respect to religion; but his integrity was unimpeached, his morals pure, and his manners correct. He had also a high sense of the value of independence, and often refused pecuniary assistance when he most needed it. His principal works have been mentioned in the course of this account; to them may be added various elementary books introductory to a knowledge of the Italian language and literature, and other miscellaneous publications, which, although hastily composed, and much undervalued by himself, exhibited talents and acquirements of no common order. He gave several of Dr Johnson's letters to the European Magazine, and intended to publish several more; but, like many other men of letters, his writings fell into the hands of ignorant executors, who barbarously committed them to the flames.—*Gent. and European Mag. Boswell's Life of Johnson.*

BÄRKER. There were two of this name. The elder, SAMUEL, was a scholar and a gentleman, possessed of considerable property in the vicinity of Lyndon, Rutlandshire. He wrote several learned tracts, which were collected and published in one quarto volume the year after his decease, which took place in 1760. They consist of "Poesis vetus Hebraica restituta;" "Accedunt quædam de Carmine Anacreontis;" "de Accentibus Græcis;" "de Scripturâ veterè Ionicâ; de literis Consonantibus et Vocalibus; et de pronunciatione Lingvæ Hebraicæ." He was son-in-law to the learned but eccentric William Whiston; and besides the writings above-named, he left behind him in manuscript a Hebrew Grammar, which he

had long been engaged in drawing up, but in a very unfinished state. His son, THOMAS BÄRKER, who succeeded him in the estate, was a fellow of the Royal Society, and among the philosophical Transactions are to be found several ingenious papers from his pen on meteorological, astronomical, and other subjects. He also wrote an account of the parish of Lyndon, for Wright's History of Rutlandshire; an Essay on the Demoniacs described in Scripture; a treatise on Comets; another on the Sacrament of Baptism; and a work entitled "The Messial, being the Prophecies concerning him methodized with their accomplishment;" all in 8vo. He died in 1809, having subsisted from infancy to the age of eighty-eight on a vegetable diet. There was also a Rev. WILLIAM HIGGS BÄRKER, of the same family, vicar of Carnarthen, and master of the grammar-school there, who published a grammar and lexicon of the Hebrew tongue.—*Nichol's Life of Bowyer.*

BÄRKER (ROBERT) an artist of great ingenuity, and pateutee of the exhibition called a panorama, in which bird's-eye views are painted in distemper round the wall of a circular building, so as to produce a striking resemblance to reality. The first picture of the kind was a view of Edinburgh, exhibited by Mr Barker in that city in 1788. He then adopted the name of "Panorama" to attract, and commenced similar exhibitions in London, being ultimately enabled to build a commodious house for that purpose in Leicester-square. Mr Barker died in April 1806, leaving two sons, one of whom has continued the same species of exhibition.—*Lyson's Env. of London, supp. vol.*

BÄRKHAM or **BÄRCHAM** (JOHN) an English divine of the 17th century. He was educated at Oxford; and after taking the degree of B. D. in 1603, he became chaplain to the archbishop of Canterbury. He subsequently was made dean of Bocking and D.D., and died in 1642. He was a collector of coins and medals, and is said to have written the lives of King John and Henry III in Speed's History of England. His literary fame however is founded on his being supposed to have been the author of "The Display of Heraldry," published as the work of John Gwillim. See Gwillim.—*Biog. Brit.*

BÄRKSDALE (CLEMENT) a native of Winchcombe, Gloucestershire, born about the year 1609. He graduated at Oxford, and succeeded to the head-mastership of Hereford grammar-school, in which situation he continued till the surrender of that city to the Parliament troops in the civil wars, when he retired to Hawling in his native county. On the return of Charles II, he obtained the benefice of Naunton. His works are a "Life of Hugo Grotius," in 12mo; "Memoirs of Worthy Persons," 12mo, printed in 1661; "The Cotswold Muse," 8vo; and "Monumenta Literaria, sive obitus et elogia doctorum virorum," 4to. He died in 1687.—*Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

BÄRLAAM, a native of Calabria, who went when young to Greece, for the purpose of studying the language of that country. He

became a monk of the order of St Basil; and obtaining the favour of the emperor Andronicus the younger and his minister John Cantacuzenus, he was in 1339 commissioned to treat with pope Benedict XII, concerning a reconciliation of the Greek and Latin churches. At Avignon, where the Pope then kept his court, Barlaam became acquainted with the celebrated Petrarch, whom he instructed in Greek; and to him may be attributed the revival of a taste for Grecian literature in the west of Europe. He failed in the object of his negociation; and returning to Constantinople, he renewed a dispute in which he had engaged with the monks of Mount Athos, relative to the miraculous light of Mount Thabor. This ended in his being censured by an ecclesiastical council, which induced him to return to Italy, and join the Latin church. He was made bishop of Gerace in Calabria, where he died about 1348. As an author he has been accused of inconsistency, in having at different periods written against and in favour of the pope's supremacy. His other works are—a treatise on Morals; another on Arithmetic; and some Letters and Orations.—*Mosheim. Gibbon. Tiraboschi.*

BARLOW (JOEL) an American poet, politician, and miscellaneous writer, was born in the state of Connecticut in 1756. He was educated in the college of Newhaven, and became in the first instance a Presbyterian minister, but soon abandoned that profession and became sceptical. Before this change of opinion, he translated the Psalms into English metre; which version is still used in New England. At the breaking out of the French Revolution, Barlow was in London, and went as one of the deputies from the Constitutional society, to address the National Convention. He subsequently returned to America, and after different changes of situation, was in 1811 appointed minister plenipotentiary from the United States to the court of Napoleon. He followed the latter in his expedition against Russia as far as Wilna, where he fell a martyr to fatigue, and was buried at an obscure village in Poland. The principal work of Barlow was his "Vision of Columbus," a poem, which he afterwards enlarged and published under the title of "The Columbiad." It is not without merit, although disfigured by some American idioms and peculiarities of language. He also wrote—2. "Advice to Privileged Orders." 3. "The Conspiracy of Kings." 4. "Letter to the National Convention." 5. "Royal Pecollections." 6. "A Letter to the People of Piedmont.—*Supp. to Ency. Brit.*

BARLOW (THOMAS) a learned English prelate, who was educated at Queen's college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. In 1635 he was appointed reader of metaphysics to the university, and his lectures were published. His principles seem to have been very fluctuating, as he held offices in the university before and after the restoration of Charles II, during whose reign he was made bishop of Lincoln; and though he shewed his zeal

against popery before James II succeeded to the throne, he afterwards composed an elaborate defence of the power of dispensing with the penal laws claimed by that prince; and he ultimately deserted his interests, and took the oath of allegiance to William and Mary. This time-serving divine died in 1691, in the 85th year of his age. Though so versatile in his conduct, bishop Barlow was a man of ability; and he deserves approbation as the constant advocate of toleration during a period distinguished for the prevalence of a spirit of bigotry and persecution. His writings on casuistical theology were formerly much esteemed; but the only one of his works which retains any interest at present is an account of the Catholic conspiracy called the "Gunpowder Treason.—*Biog. Brit.*

BARLOWE (WILLIAM) a distinguished philosopher in the early part of the seventeenth century. He was the son of William Barlowe, successively bishop of St Asaph, St David's, Bath and Wells, and Chichester. The subject of this article entered into holy orders, and obtained preferment in the church; but his claims to notice arise from his researches concerning the properties of the magnet, relative to which he is said to have been the earliest English writer. Barlowe was chaplain to prince Henry, son of James I, and in 1614 was made archdeacon of Salisbury. He died in 1625.—*Biog. Brit. Hutton's Math. Dict.*

BARNARD (SIR JOHN) an eminent citizen and magistrate of London, was born at Reading in Berkshire, of parents belonging to the Society of Friends. At the age of fifteen, his father, who was in the wine trade, introduced him into his business, and soon entrusted him with the principal management of his concerns. He quitted the Society of Friends in his nineteenth year, and declared himself a member of the Established Church, but although highly respected by his connexions, was unknown as a public character until appointed by the body of wine-merchants to state to the house of Lords their objections to a bill affecting their trade, which had already passed the Commons. The abilities which he displayed on this occasion attracted so much attention, that in 1721 he was nominated, without solicitation, a candidate for the representation of the city of London, and after a warm contest duly returned. During a period of forty years, his parliamentary career was in the highest degree independent and respectable; and his personal weight in the opposition to Sir Robert Walpole; was very considerable. In particular, the defeat of the famous scheme of that minister to extend the excise was materially produced by his intellectual vigour and assiduity. He did not however fear to incur temporary odium, by supporting unpopular measures, when he deemed them beneficial; as appeared from his attempt to reduce the four to three per cents, for which he was violently assailed, even by the multitude to whom the reduction could be no other than serviceable. In 1732 he was knighted by

George II, and in 1737 raised to the chief magistracy; which office he served with unwonted vigilance, justice, and humanity. In 1745 his name appeared at the head of the bankers, merchants, and tradesmen, who signed an agreement to take bank-notes in payment as cash, to prevent danger to public credit during the final attempt of the House of Stuart. In 1749 he became father of the city, when, much against his will, the merchants of London erected a statue of him in the Royal Exchange. He died at Clapham in 1764, leaving behind him one son and two daughters. Sir John Barnard was in all respects the model of an able, patriotic, and virtuous citizen; modest in deportment and appearance; firm and undaunted in the discharge of duties; clear, concise, and unaffected in his eloquence; and possessed of a portion of wisdom and knowledge which secured the esteem of the most leading of his contemporaries. He was frequently visited by Pulteney; and Lord Chatham, when Mr Pitt, sometimes styled him the great Commoner. It is also said that George II pressed him to accept the post of Chancellor of the Exchequer.—*Biog. Brit.*

BARNES (JOHN) an English Roman Catholic, who lived in the commencement of the seventeenth century. He studied at Oxford, and subsequently in Spain, where his orthodoxy was much distrusted by his superiors. A spirit of thinking for himself, totally ungenial with the principles and practice of the Roman Catholic Church, subjected him to great danger; and while still young he entered among the English Benedictines near Douay, to escape the snares of the Inquisition, but from the same causes was soon obliged to quit them. He then took shelter at Paris, where he obtained the protection of some persons of distinction, and in 1625 published a work against mental reservation, entitled "*Dissertatio contra equivocaciones*;" which highly displeased the Catholic priesthood, and made considerable noise. His next work, called "*Catholico-Romanus Pacificus*," gave still more offence; and the Pope wrote to Cardinal Richelieu to have him arrested and sent to Rome. This act of tyranny accordingly took place; and he was confined in the dungeons of the Inquisition, where he died after thirty years confinement, during part of which time his sufferings brought on insanity. His "*Catholico-Romanus Pacificus*" was printed at Oxford, 1680, 8vo.—*Moreri. Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

BARNES (JOSHUA) a divine and classical scholar of eminence, who was a native of London, and received the first part of his education at Christ's Hospital, where he distinguished himself as a proficient in the Greek language. In 1671 he was admitted a servitor of Emanuel College, Cambridge, of which he was afterwards a fellow. He soon became known as the author of various works, chiefly relating to history and philosophy. His memory was extremely good, and he was hence enabled to acquire such an intimate knowledge of Greek, as to be capable of speaking

or writing it with great facility. The celebrated Dr Bentley, with whom he was no favourite, sarcastically observed "that Barnes knew as much Greek as an Athenian cobbler." In 1695 he was chosen professor of Greek in the university of Cambridge. There are few events of his life to be noticed, except the appearance of his various publications. The most important of these is—"The History of King Edward III," 1688, folio, a work in which the faults rather than the beauties of the ancient historians are imitated. In 1694 he published an edition of the Greek tragedies of Euripides; in 1705 the poems of Anacreon; and in 1710 Homer's Iliad and Odyssey. These editions of Greek classics exhibit much more industry than taste or judgment, and have been superseded by the labours of more recent critics. In 1700 he married a widow lady named Mason, possessed of considerable property at Hemingford in Huntingdonshire, where he afterwards resided. He died in 1712, and was interred in Hemingford church, in which a monument was erected for him by his widow, with a singular inscription, partly in Latin and partly in Greek anacronics. The private character of Barnes was respectable, but marked by some peculiarities of behaviour, bordering on the ridiculous: thus he had so high an opinion of the merit of alms-giving, that he has been known to give away his only coat to a beggar at his door.—*Biog. Brit.*

BARNEVELDT (JOHN OLDEN) an able and patriotic statesman of Holland, was born in 1547. He was early employed by the States-general in various negotiations with France, England, and the neighbouring powers; and the States of Holland made him their Grand Pensionary. Firmly attached to the liberty of his country, the great power of the house of Orange, headed by the aspiring and warlike prince Maurice, gave him uneasiness; and as the authority of the latter greatly depended upon the continuation of the war against Spain, Barneveldt used his utmost endeavours to conclude it. He finally succeeded in obtaining the memorable truce of twelve years, in the first article of which the independency of the United Provinces was finally acknowledged. Soon after this event, the religious disputes commenced between the Arminians and Calvinists, in which he took part with the former, and sought to obtain for them the liberty of conscience, which was all they claimed. Prince Maurice, finding the other party strongest in zeal and number, put himself at their head; and by means of the famous synod of Dordrecht, finally contrived to effect the destruction of his patriotic and illustrious opponent. The Arminians, on being cited to appear before an assembly resolved to condemn them, refused to appear; on which, the plot being ripe for the destruction of the Anti-Orange party, Barneveldt, Grotius, and others were arrested. Barneveldt however was the great destined victim; and a mock tribunal being formed by his enemies, he was tried for harbouring designs against public liberty, and

capitally convicted. Great interest was made with the vindictive and iniquitous Maurice to save him; but he coldly refused, unless the family and himself would acknowledge his being guilty, which they steadfastly refused to do; and this virtuous man, whose deportment in all respects became his great character, after addressing himself to the people and declaring his innocence, calmly resigned himself to the axe of the executioner on May 13, 1619, at the age of seventy-two. The popular hatred to him soon subsided; and his death has left a stain on the character of prince Maurice, which all his great qualities and services have never been able to efface. Barneveldt left two sons in considerable employments, who formed a conspiracy against the life of his enemy, which was detected. William, the most culpable, escaped, but Reinier was taken and executed. His mother, after his condemnation, threw herself at the feet of Maurice to request his mercy; on which that prince expressed his surprise; that she would condescend to such a step for a son, after refusing it for a husband. Her answer has immortalized her memory, and still more stained that of the inexorable person to whom it was made—"I did not ask pardon for my husband, because he was innocent: I ask it for my son, because he is guilty."—*Univ. Hist. Moreri.*

BAROCCIO (FREDERIGO) an eminent painter, born at Urbino in 1598. He was the son of a sculptor of eminence, and placed under the instruction of Battista Venetiano, until of the age of twenty. After passing five years at Rome, he returned to Urbino, where he obtained great celebrity by a picture of St Margaret, and was invited by pope Pius IV to assist in the decoration of the Belvidere palace, which he accordingly enriched with several fine pictures, and a ceiling in fresco representing the annunciation. He again visited Rome during the pontificate of Gregory XIII, when he painted two pictures, the Visitation of the Virgin to Elizabeth, and the Presentation in the Temple, which are esteemed his master pieces. Baroccio adopted the style of Corregio; but although graceful in his figures, and harmonious in his colouring, he cannot vie with that great master. He was afflicted with very delicate health, yet reached his eighty-fourth year, when he died in 1612. Baroccio engraved four of his own pieces in a spirited manner, and more than thirty others have been published by different engravers.—*Bryan's Dict. of Painters.*

BARON (MICHAEL) a celebrated French actor. He was the son of a shopkeeper of Issoudun, who went himself on the stage, and was born at Paris in 1662. He entered young into a company of comedians, and rapidly became the hero of that of the celebrated Moliere. He succeeded equally in tragedy and comedy, but obtained his chief celebrity in the former. Possessing all the requisites of voice, person, genius, and judgment, he felt himself above rules, and usually abandoned himself to a natural expression of the passions as they arose. Preachers frequently came to the

grated box, in order to study his action; "and thence (says Voltaire) went to declaim against the theatre." He was censored by the great, and lived with them, as is frequently the case with numbers of his profession, on a footing of conversational familiarity. As he was sufficiently sensible of his own merit, it is probable that the repulses which he occasionally encountered in this precarious kind of intercourse, induced him unexpectedly to quit the stage, with a pension from the King in 1691. To the still greater surprise of the public, he returned to a theatrical life in 1720, after an interval of twenty-nine years, and at the age of sixty-eight was as much applauded as ever. He continued to act until 1729, when his infirmities obliged him to retire, and in two months afterwards he quitted the stage of life also. Baron composed several comic pieces himself for the stage, as also some very middling poems. His works are collected in 3 vols. 12mo, Paris, 1736.—*Voltaire's Siecle de Louis XIV. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BARON (RICHARD) a political writer, a native of Yorkshire, who was educated at Glasgow, and in 1753 became minister of a congregation of Dissenters in London. This situation he relinquished after some years, and was employed by Mr Thomas Hollis in collecting and publishing the political tracts of Milton, James Harrington, and others of a similar tendency. "The Pillars of Priestcraft and Orthodoxy shaken," 2 vols, 12mo, partly written by Gordon, the translator of Tacitus, was also published by Baron, who died in 1768.—*Chalmers's G. Biog. Dict.*

BARONIUS (CÆSAR) a learned cardinal, distinguished as an ecclesiastical historian. He was born at Sora in the kingdom of Naples in 1538, and educated first at Veroli, and then at Naples. Going to Rome, he in 1560 entered into the congregation of the Oratory, then newly founded by St Philip Neri. He was made a priest; and on the resignation of the founder of his order in 1583, he was chosen superior-general. Pope Clement VIII appointed him his confessor, made him apostolical prothonotary, and in 1596 gave him a cardinal's hat. On the death of that pontiff, he might have been his successor, but for the opposition of the Spanish party in the conclave, whom he had offended by his writings. He died in 1607, leaving an estimable private character, and the reputation of extensive erudition. The principal work of Baronius, which engaged his attention during the greater part of his life, is his "Ecclesiastical Annals," of which he published 12 volumes in folio, the first in 1588, and the last in 1607, containing the history of the Christian church to the year 1198. The chief object of Baronius in this great undertaking was to furnish an antidote to the Protestant compilation on the same subject, by the Centuriators of Magdeburg. Writing thus avowedly as a partizan of the Catholic church, it is by no means surprising that he has fallen into many errors, for which he has been censured by Protestant writers. His mistakes have likewise engaged

the attention of critics of his own communion, among whom are Pagi, Norris, and Tillemont, whose corrections are appended to the later editions of the *Annals*. Henry de Sponde, bishop of Pamiers, who died in 1643, wrote an abridgment, and also a continuation of the *Annals* of Baronius, which is much esteemed; and similar works have been executed by other writers.—*Moreri. Tiraboschi. Mosheim.*

BAROZZI, see VIGNOLA.

BARRALL (PETER) a French writer, who was the author of several useful publications. He was a native of Grenoble, and embraced the ecclesiastical profession, but devoted himself to the cultivation of literature. He died at Paris in 1772. His principal works are "Dictionnaire Historique, Litteraire et Critique," 6 vols, 8vo; "Dictionnaire des Antiquités Romaines," 2 vols, 8vo; and "Dictionnaire historique, géographique, et morale, de la Bible," 2 vols, 8vo.—*Dict. Hist.*

BARRE (JOSEPH) a learned and industrious writer, born in 1692. He entered into the church, became canon of St Genevieve, and afterwards chancellor of the university of Paris. He died in 1764. His chief works are, "Vindiciæ librorum deutero-canoniorum veteris Testamenti," 1730, 12mo; "A General History of Germany," 1748, 11 vols, 4to, reckoned the best work in French on the subject; "The Life of Marshal Fabert," 1752, 2 vols, 12mo; and "History of the Laws and Tribunals of Justice," 1755, 4to. *Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BARRE (LUKE de) a Norman poet of the twelfth century, celebrated as the author of political satires, which proved the cause of his destruction. In 1124 an insurrection took place in Normandy against the usurped authority of Henry I, king of England. Barré joined the enemies of that prince, assisting them both with his sword and his pen. Being taken prisoner in battle, he was condemned to lose his eyes; and when a great foreign potentate interceded in his favour, his irritated enemy made the following reply: "No, sir, no! for this man being forsooth a wit, a bard, and a minstrel, hath composed many indecent songs against me, and moreover hath sung them openly, to the great entertainment of my enemies; now since it hath pleased God to deliver him into my hands, he shall be punished, in order to deter others from the like impertinence." The sentence consequently took place; and the imprudent satirist died of the wounds he received in struggling with the executioners.—*Orderic. Vital. Hist. Eccles.*

BARRE (ISAAC) an English gentleman, who distinguished himself as a politician during the American war. In the earlier part of his life he was in the army, in which he attained the rank of colonel. Becoming connected with the first marquis of Lansdown, he obtained a seat in the House of Commons, and was an active member of the Opposition, and a frequent speaker, during the ministry of Lord North. He was afflicted with blindness for several years previous to his death, which

took place July 1st, 1802, at the age of seventy-five. Some have supposed that colonel Barré wrote the celebrated Letters of JUNIUS, in conjunction with his friend the marquis of Lansdown and counsellor Dunning, afterwards Lord Ashburton; but this is a bare conjecture, unsupported by any probable arguments.—*Gent. Mag. New Ann. Reg.*

BARRETT (GEORGE) an eminent painter of landscapes, was born in Dublin in 1728. He was early introduced by Mr Burke to the patronage of the earl of Powerscourt; and he passed a great part of his youth in sketching the fine scenery round Powerscourt-park. In 1762 he came to England, and greatly contributed to the establishment of the Royal Academy, of which he was one of the earliest members. He was a faithful delineator of the genuine English landscape, the dewy verdure of which he perfectly represented. His works are to be found in several of the collections of the nobility, but principally in those of the dukes of Portland and Buccleugh. He died at Paddington in 1784, aged fifty-four.—*Bryan's Dict. of Painting.*

BARRETT (JOHN, D.D.) vice-provost of Trinity college, Dublin. His fame as an antiquary is established by the publication of an edition of Saint Matthew's gospel, transcribed from an ancient manuscript discovered by him in the college library, the writing of which had been partially erased, and a second written across the remains of the first. This is the only copy in the ancient Greek character which contains the two first chapters of this gospel; and, as the second writing has been deemed 800 years old, may be considered of great antiquity. This work, containing a fac-simile of the fragments, was published at the expense of the university. Many amusing stories are told of the penurious habits of this learned divine, who is reported to have refused sending for medical advice till nearly the last day of his life, on the ground of the expense, and at length to have consented only on its being suggested to him, that as his situation was worth thirteen guineas a day, if a physician could but prolong his life twenty-four hours, he would yet be a gainer of a dozen. He died Nov. 15, 1821, leaving behind him upwards of 80,000*l.* the whole of which he bequeathed to charitable uses.—*Gent. Mag.*

BARRETT (WILLIAM) a surgeon of Bristol, who attracted notice in consequence of his connexion with Chatterton, in the early part of the literary career of that extraordinary youth, whose professions relating to the originality and authenticity of the Rowley poems obtained his confidence and support. Barrett, at the period of his first acquaintance with Chatterton about 1768, was engaged in collecting materials for a history of Bristol; and in this work, published in a quarto volume in 1783, are given fac-similes of the few fragments produced as the genuine manuscripts of Rowley. Mr Barrett died in 1789.—*Ibid.*

BARRINGTON (JOHN SHUTE, viscount) a nobleman distinguished for theological learning, was the youngest son of Benjamin Shute,

merchant. He was born in 1678, and received part of his education at the university of Utrecht. On his return to London, he studied law in the Inner Temple, and in 1701 distinguished himself as a writer in favour of the civil rights of the Protestant dissenters, to which body he belonged. Being employed by lord Somers to engage the Presbyterians of Scotland to favour the projected union between the two kingdoms, he was in 1708 rewarded for his services by the place of commissioner of the customs, from which he was removed by the Tory ministry of Anne. This deprivation however was of little consequence, his fortune having been secured by the bequest of two considerable estates from different persons, one of which was left him by Francis Barrington of Tofts, Esq. whose name he assumed by act of parliament. On the accession of George I, he was chosen member of parliament for Berwick-upon-Tweed, and in 1720 was raised to the peerage by the title of viscount Barrington of Ardglass. Unfortunately for himself, he became connected with one of the bubbles of that time, called the Harburgh Lottery; and when the delusion became apparent, he was in consequence expelled the house of Commons; a censure which he scarcely merited, as the misconduct seems to have rested principally with the ministry of the electorate of Hanover. His opposition to Sir Robert Walpole is thought to have produced this severity; although, according to a passage in the correspondence of lord Orford, that minister by no means exposed his personal misconduct in the transaction so much as he might have done. In 1725 lord Barrington published his principal work, entitled "Miscellanea Sacra," 2 vols. 8vo, since reprinted by his son, afterwards bishop of Durham, in 3 vols. 8vo, 1770. This work traces the methods taken by the apostles to propagate Christianity, of which it has been deemed a judicious defence. In the same year he published "An Essay on the several Dispensations of God to Mankind," 8vo, and was also the author of various other tracts relative to toleration in matters of religion. He died in 1734, leaving several children, of whom five sons had the uncommon fortune of each rising to high stations respectively in the state, the church, the law, the army, and the navy; the youngest of them is the present bishop of Durham, still surviving (1825) aged upwards of ninety. Lord Barrington was the friend and disciple of Locke, whose sentiments on civil and religious liberty he strictly adopted. Although bred a Dissenter, and a leader of that body, he was also a frequenter and communicant of the church of England.—*Biog. Brit.*

BARRINGTON (DAINES) fourth son of the first viscount Barrington, distinguished as a lawyer, antiquary, and naturalist. He was born in 1727, and, after preparatory studies at Oxford and the Inner Temple, was called to the bar. He held several offices previous to his being appointed a Welch judge in 1757; and he was subsequently second justice of Chester till 1785, when he resigned that post,

and thenceforward lived in retirement, chiefly at his chambers in the Inner Temple, where he died in March 1800. The works of this writer are numerous, consisting of papers in the Transactions of the Royal and Antiquarian societies, of both which learned bodies he was a fellow; "Observations on the Statutes, chiefly the more Ancient," &c. 1766, 4to; an edition of Orosius, with the Anglo-Saxon version of king Alfred, and an English translation and notes, 1773; "Tracts on the Probability of reaching the North Pole," 1775, 4to, occasioned by the arctic expedition of captain Phipps, afterwards lord Mulgrave.—*Gent. Mag. Nichol's Lit. Anec. of the 18th century.*

BARROS (JOHN DE) a Portuguese historian, born at Viseo in 1496, and educated at the court of king Emanuel. He was patronized by the infant John, who, succeeding his father in 1521, appointed Barros governor of St George de Mina on the coast of Guinea, and afterwards made him treasurer of the Indies. He subsequently gave him the lordship of Paraiba in the Brazils, on condition of his peopling the country with Portuguese settlers, which he attempted to do, but the fleet which he fitted out for that purpose was destroyed. He died in 1570. Barros is known as the author of a "History of Asia and the Indies," in four decads, three of which were published during his life, and the fourth after his decease. This work has been continued by other writers: the most complete edition is that of Lisbon, 1736, 3 vols. folio.—*Teissier, Eloges des Hommes Savans*, b. iii. *Moreri.*

BARROW (ISAAC) an eminent mathematician and divine, was the son of Mr Thomas Barrow, a respectable citizen and linen-draper of London, in which city he was born in 1630. His childhood gave no presage of his future celebrity; for at the Charter-house, where he was educated, he was chiefly remarkable for fighting and neglect of study. Being removed to a school at Felsted in Essex, he began to shew some earnest of his future great reputation. He was subsequently entered a pensioner of Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he was chosen a scholar in 1647. The ejection of his uncle, the bishop of St Asaph, from his fellowship of Peterhouse, in consequence of his adherence to the royal party, and the great losses sustained by his father in the same cause, left him in a very unprovided condition. His good disposition and great attainments however so won upon his superiors, that although he refused to subscribe to the covenant, he was very highly regarded. In 1649 he was elected fellow of his college, and finding that opinions in church and state opposite to his own now prevailed, proceeded some length in the study of anatomy, botany, and chemistry, with a view to the medical profession. He however changed his mind, and to the study of divinity joined that of mathematics and astronomy, unbending his mind by the cultivation of poetry, to which he was always much attached. In 1652 he graduated M.A. at Oxford, and being disappointed in his endeavour to obtain the Greek professor

ship at Cambridge, engaged in a scheme of foreign travel. He set out in 1655; and during his absence his first work, an edition of Euclid's Elements, was published at Cambridge. He visited France and Italy, where he embarked for Smyrna; and the ship in which he sailed being attacked by an Algerine corsair, he stood manfully to the guns until the enemy was beaten off. From Smyrna he proceeded to Constantinople, returned in 1659 by way of Germany and Holland, and was soon after episcopally ordained by bishop Brownrigg. In 1660 he was elected Greek professor at the university of Cambridge, without a competitor. At the recommendation of Dr Wilkins, afterwards bishop of Chester, he was in 1662 chosen geometry professor of Gresham college, and in 1663 the Royal Society elected him a member of that body, in the first choice after their incorporation. The same year he was appointed the first Lucasian professor of mathematics at Cambridge, on which occasion he delivered an excellent prefatory lecture, on the utility of mathematical science. In 1669, on a conscientious principle of duty, he determined to give up mathematics, and adhere exclusively to divinity: accordingly, after publishing his celebrated "*Lectiones Opticæ*," he resigned his chair to a successor worthy of him, the great Newton. In 1670 he was created D.D. by mandate, and in 1672 the king nominated him to the mastership of Trinity college, observing, that he had bestowed it on the best scholar in England. He had before this refused a living, given him with a view to secure his services as a tutor to the son of the gentleman who had it to bestow, because he deemed such a contract simoniacal; and he now, with similar conscientiousness, had a clause in his patent of master, allowing him to marry, erased, because incompatible with the intentions of the founder. In 1675 he was chosen vice-chancellor of the university of Cambridge; but the credit and utility expected from his labours were frustrated by an untimely death, from a violent fever in May, 1677, in the forty-seventh year of his age. The works of Dr Barrow are of the highest class, both as a mathematician and a divine. Of the former, the following are the principal: 1. *Euclidis Elementa*," Cantab. 1655, 8vo; 2. "*Euclidis Data*," Cantab. 1657, 8vo; 3. "*Lectiones Opticæ*," Lond. 1669, 4to; 4. "*Lectiones Geometricæ*," Lond. 1670, 4to; 5. *Archimedis Opera*, Apollonii Conicorum, lib. iv; Theodosii Sphericorum, lib. iii; nova methodo illustrata et succincte Demonstrata," Lond. 1675, 4to; 6. "*Lectio in qua theoremata Archimedis de sphaera et cylindro per methodum indivisibilium investigata*," &c. Lond. 1678, 12mo; 7. "*Mathematicæ Lectiones*," Lond. 1683, which latter two works were not published till after his death; 8. All his English works, which are exclusively theological: they were left in M.S., and published by Dr Tillotson, in 3 vols. folio, Lond. 1683; 9. "*Isaaci Barrow Opuscula*," Lond. 1687, folio. As a mathematician, espe-

cially in the higher geometry, Barrow had been deemed inferior only to Newton: as divine he was singularly distinguished for depth and copiousness of thought, and he exhausted the subjects on which he treated in his sermons, that Charles II used to call him an *unfair* preacher, for leaving nothing to be said after him. Le Clerc speaks of his sermons as exact dissertations, rather than addresses to the people; and although unusually long, they so abound in matter, that his language sometimes labours in the expression of it, whence his style is occasionally involved and parenthetical. Passages of sublime and simple eloquence however not unfrequently abound; and although his divinity is less read now than formerly, it is not unfrequently resorted to as a mine of excellent thoughts and arguments. A fine specimen of his characteristic copiousness is quoted by Addison from his sermon on "*Vain and idle Talking*," in which the various forms and guises of wit are enumerated with a felicity of expression which it would be difficult to parallel. Dr Barrow was indeed celebrated for his own wit, and still more for his personal courage, which was always remarkable. In external appearance he exhibited more of the scholar than the man of the world; being short in his person, meagre in his countenance, and unnecessarily slovenly in his habits. These however were but small defects in a man otherwise so highly gifted, and so modest, conscientious, and amiable. Charitable even in bounded circumstances, altogether disinterested in prosperity, and serene and contented in all fortunes, he was at once the divine and philosopher, leaving little property other than his books, and the reputation of being one of the greatest ornaments to his country.—*Biog. Brit. Aikin's G. Biog.*

BARRUEL (AUGUSTIN) a French ecclesiastic and man of letters, of some eminence during the French Revolution. He commenced his literary career in 1774 with an ode on the accession of Louis XVI, and soon after associated himself with Freron in the composition of the "*Année Littéraire*." In 1788 he became editor of "*Le Journal Ecclesiastique*," which he carried on till July 1792. As the principles he advocated were opposed to the Revolution and the alterations made in the ecclesiastical establishment, he rendered himself obnoxious to the ruling powers; and, after a temporary concealment in Paris, he made his escape to England. Here in 1794 he published his "*History of the French Clergy during the Revolution*;" and in 1796 appeared the first two volumes of the work by which he is best known, "*Memoirs for a History of Jacobinism, Impiety, and Anarchy*," the remaining part of which followed some years after. It is an exaggerated and highly coloured production, excusable possibly on account of the author's education, profession, and party, but upon which little reliance can be placed for facts not otherwise substantiated. He returned to France in 1802, and died there, Oct. 5, 1820, at the age of seventy-nine.—*Monthly Mag.*

BARRY (**GIRALD**) usually styled Giraldus Cambrensis, was born at Pembroke in South Wales, about 1146, being descended from a family allied to the princes of the country. After an early education at home, he was sent to France for improvement, and on his return Lome obtained various ecclesiastical preferments. At thirty years of age he was chosen bishop of St David's, in succession to his uncle; but, satisfied that king Henry II would not confirm the election of a native Welshman, he declined the preferment. He then returned to Paris, in order to study civil and canon law, and returning in 1180, was entrusted with the administration of the see of St David's for three or four years, on the tumultuary expulsion of the bishop. In 1184, Henry II appointed him his chaplain, and attended much to his advice on Welsh affairs. The next year he accompanied prince John to Ireland, and was offered the united sees of Ferns and Leighlin; but disapproving of the measures of John, he again declined the preferment, and chiefly occupied himself in collecting materials for his "Topography of Ireland." Returning to Wales in 1187, he assiduously employed himself in writing that work, and when it was finished, went to Oxford, and publicly recited it for three days running, during which he sumptuously feasted the members of the university, the citizens, soldiers, inhabitants, and poor. In 1188 he accompanied the primate Baldwin in a tour through Wales, to preach up the crusade; the best result of which journey was his "Itinerary of Wales." During the expedition of Richard I, he was of much assistance to William Longchamp, bishop of Ely, in the management of Wales, but upon some disgust he retired from court, and spent six years at Lincoln in study and in writing. He was afterwards much engaged in an endeavour to become bishop of St David's, always the chief object of his ambition; but he was defeated after much anxiety and vexation. In 1215 he might have been nominated to that see, but refused it on the proffered terms, and soon after retired into a monastery, where he died about 1220. His printed works are, 1. "Topographia Hiberniæ," 1602; 2. "Historia Vaticinalis de expugnatione Hiberniæ," 1602, which two works are in Hollinshed and Camden; 3. "Itinerarum Cambriæ," 1585, 8vo, of which a translation was published by Sir R. Colt Hoare, 2 vols, 4to, 1806; 4. "De Laudibus Cambrorum," 8vo, 1585; 5. "Gemma Ecclesiastica," 1549, 8vo; 6. "Liber secundus de descriptione Walliæ," published by Wharton in his "Anglia Sacra." Besides these works, there are many of his MSS. in the various public libraries, one of which, in exposure of the views of the monks, whom he detested, is very remarkable. Giraldus Cambrensis deserves credit for his literary industry, and the variety of his writings; but although some of his descriptions are not void of a degree of eloquence, his general style is puerile, affected, and full of quibbles and conceits. His judgment was also exceedingly

weak, his credulity being extreme, and his accounts stuffed with all sorts of prophecies and fables of Merlin and similar impostors. Many errors and falsehoods have been detected in his two works on Ireland; and it is to be lamented that so much industry and perseverance was not accompanied with a more powerful understanding.—*Biog. Brit.*

BARRY (**JAMES T.**) This eccentric and celebrated artist was born at Cork in 1741 being the son of a shipmaster who traded from that port to England. It was the intention of his father that he should succeed him in his calling; but his decided inclination for drawing induced his parents to allow him to follow the bent of his inclinations, and he was educated at the academy of Mr West of Dublin. Where, at the age of twenty-two, he gained the prize for the best historical work, by his picture of St Patrick landing in Ireland. By the kindness of Mr Burke, he was enabled to visit Italy, where he studied four years, and was made a member of the Clementini academy of Bologna. He returned to England in 1770: the next year he exhibited at the Royal Academy his Adam and Eve, and in 1772 his Venus Anadyomene, a picture which has been the most admired of all his works. In 1775 he published "An Inquiry into the real and imaginary obstructions to the increase of the Arts in England," in answer to abbe Winckelman, who deemed the English incapable of any great progress in art, from their "natural deficiency in genius, and the unfavourable temperature of their climate." He soon after made his celebrated proposal to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, to paint gratuitously a series of pictures allegorically illustrative of the culture and progress of human knowledge. This work he accomplished in three years, without assistance, and while enduring no small anxiety from the narrowness of his circumstances, which however were produced in a great degree by his singular waywardness and eccentricity. In 1777 he was made a Royal Academician, and in 1780 professor of painting, which situation he lost in 1799, in consequence of his extreme anxiety to induce the Academy to appropriate the receipt of the exhibitions to the formation of a gallery of old masters for the use of the pupils. This public spirited plan suited neither the interests or views of an influential body of the Academicians; nor was the intemperate manner of Mr Barry of a nature to remove their objections. The division ended by his expulsion from the professor's chair, and ultimately from the Academy itself; which proceedings were laid before king George III, and approved of by him. Soon after, the ear of Buchan set on foot a subscription for him which amounted to about 1,000*l.* With this sum it was intended to purchase an annuity when the object of the bounty was seized with a pleuritic fever, which carried him off on the 22d Feb. 1806, aged sixty-five. He was a painter of unquestionable talents and of original genius, but was never able either to accomplish what he projected, or to prac-

tice what he professed; added to which, his enthusiasm was marked by peculiarities which sometimes assumed the appearance of unsoundness of mind. Towards the close of life he was doubtless occasionally deranged. His works are collected in 2 vols. 4to, 1809, of which his lectures are deemed the most honourable to his abilities.—*Life prefixed to his Works. Bryan's Dict. of Painters.*

BARRY (SPRANGER) an English actor of distinguished eminence, the contemporary and rival of Garrick. His peculiar merits as a hero of the buskin were derived in a great measure from the natural endowments of a fine person, melodious voice, and most pleasing address. When Garrick was in the height of his fame, Barry appeared on the stage of Covent Garden. The tragedy of Romeo and Juliet was acted at that theatre and at Drury Lane, for a vast number of nights successively; Barry performed the principal character at Covent Garden, and Garrick at Drury Lane. The public at first crowded to see the rival actors; but were so satiated by the repetition of the piece, that both houses were at length almost deserted. The following epigram was made on this occasion:

“What Play to-night,” says angry Ned,

As from his bed he rouses,—

“Romeo, again!” and scratch'd his head—
“A plague on both your houses.”

Barry, who was a native of Dublin, afterwards became proprietor of a theatre in that city; in which situation he lost a great deal of property. Returning to London, he died in January 1777, aged fifty-eight. See *CRAWFORD*.—*Davis's Life of Garrick.*

BARSANTI (FRANCESCO) a native of Lucca, born in 1690. Having early attained to a considerable proficiency in music, he accompanied his countryman Geminiani to London in 1714. While on this side the channel, he visited Scotland, and gave great effect to much of its national music by adapting bases to popular airs. Several of his earlier compositions evince considerable knowledge of his art.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

BARTAS (WILLIAM de SALUSTE, sieur du) a famous French poet of the sixteenth century. He was a soldier by profession, and, according to De Thou, an amiable man, of distinguished honour and probity, who wrote merely for his own amusement those works which obtained for him a very high degree of temporary celebrity. The principal production of Du Bartas is entitled, “Divine Weeks and Works.” It is a kind of general survey of nature, and abounds in far-fetched thoughts, absurd metaphors, and bombastic phraseology: the poem is however occasionally illuminated by sparks of genius, which only serve to render more visible the bad taste which predominates in the composition. Joshua Sylvester in the reign of James I published an English translation of this poem, in a style and manner well adapted to afford a notion of the prominent features of the original. The work of Du Bartas appeared in most European languages, and within the space of six years

passed through more than thirty editions, affording a striking instance of the transitory triumph of false taste. Du Bartas was in the service of Henry IV, who employed him in several embassies. He died in 1591.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BARTH (JOHN) a celebrated sea-captain in the service of France, was born at Dunkirk in 1651, being the son of a fisherman, and himself brought up to the same humble calling. He was entirely uneducated, and rough in his manners and appearance, but signalized himself by so many daring and singular acts, in privateering against the Dutch and English, that he made himself the terror of the narrow seas. He was at length taken into the French navy, and by degrees raised higher in command, until in 1692 he was made commodore of a squadron of seven frigates and a fire-ship. With this force he passed through an English and Dutch fleet which was blocking the harbour of Dunkirk; took and destroyed a great number of merchantmen; and making a descent near Newcastle, burnt 200 houses, and returned triumphantly to port with prizes to a great amount. Various other distinguished services followed; but his greatest action was in 1694, when, being sent with six ships of war to escort home a fleet of corn vessels, he found them captured by a Dutch squadron of eight ships of war, which he attacked without hesitation, took the admiral's ship and two more, and recovered all the prizes. For this action he was ennobled, but always remained a rough and uncultivated tar. When taken to court by the chevalier Forbin, the head of the marine, whom the courtiers on this occasion called a bear-leader, John is said to have worn breeches of cloth of gold, most uncomfortably lined with cloth of silver. “John Barth,” said the King, “I have made you a commodore.” “You have done right, sire,” replied John. This answer exciting the mirth of those around, Louis, whose presence of mind in the way of dignity and good manners seldom forsook him, calmly observed, that the reply of Barth was that of a man who felt his own value, and intended to give new proofs of it. His talent was for prompt and daring enterprises, rather than for extensive and complicated command; and he was employed accordingly. He died in 1702, aged fifty-one.—*Ibid.*

BARTHE (NICHOLAS THOMAS) a French dramatist, born at Marseilles in 1733. He was educated under the fathers of the Oratory, and on leaving college, obtained a prize from the academy of Marseilles, of which he subsequently was chosen a member. He was intended for the legal profession; but giving way to his inclination, he went to Paris, and commenced a writer for the theatre. In 1764 he produced an afterpiece called “L'Amateur,” which was well received, as likewise was another drama, entitled “Fausses Infidélités.” He wrote two other pieces, which were less successful, and afterwards translated Ovid's “Art of Love,” and published poetical epistles, and other works in verse. He died in 1785.—*Ibid.*

BARTHELEMI (JOHN JAMES, abbe) a distinguished literary character, was born in 1716 at Cassis, a sea-port in Provence, of a family settled at Aubagne in that neighbourhood, and much respected. At twelve years of age he was sent to school at Marseilles, from which he was transferred to the seminary of the Jesuits, where he ultimately received the tonsure. Not being satisfied with the course of application in this establishment, he formed to himself an additional plan of private study, comprehending the Greek, Chaldean, and Hebrew languages, which he pursued with a degree of ardour that brought on a dangerous illness. While thus engaged, he became acquainted with a young Maronite then resident at Marseilles, by whose assistance he learned the Arabic language; and such was his proficiency, that he enabled himself to commit to memory and deliver several Arabic sermons to a body of Arabian and Armenian catholics at Marseilles. Having finished his studies, he retired to his family at Aubagne, but passed a great part of his time with M. Cary, who possessed a choice cabinet of medals, and in whose society he seems to have imbibed that predilection for the study of ancient history and literature, by which he was afterwards so much distinguished. In 1744 he went to Paris with a letter of recommendation to M. Boze, keeper of the royal medals, with whom he was soon formally associated in the care and arrangement of the cabinet. In 1747 he was elected associate of the Academy of Inscriptions, and on the death of M. de Boze succeeded him as keeper of the king's medals. In the succeeding year M. de Stainville, afterwards duke de Choiseul, being appointed ambassador to Rome, invited the abbe to accompany him. His engagement would not allow him to attend the ambassador in his journey, but he joined him at Rome in the autumn, and after being presented to pope Benedict XIV, made the tour of Naples. Here he viewed the subterranean treasures of Herculaneum and Pompeii, and distinguished himself on his return to Rome by a new and ably supported explanation of the famous Mosaic at Palestrina, which he was of opinion related not to Sylla, but to the emperor Adrian. When M. de Stainville, then duke of Choiseul, became minister in 1758, one of his first cares was to provide for the abbe, whose moderation was more than gratified by several successive pensions and the place of secretary-general of the Swiss. When in 1771 Choiseul was banished to his seat at Chanteloup, to make way for Aiguillon, Barthelemi followed him; and on the duke's dismissal, resolved to resign his place of secretary. Advised by the duke to go to court and give it up in person, on his unalterable resolution to retreat with his patron, he was allowed to retain a pension of 10,000 livres on the appointment. At this time his income was 35,000 livres per annum, which he expended in kindness to men of literature, in the advantageous settlement of his nephews, and in the increase of his library. After thus spending nearly twenty years of his life, he

found himself, by the suppression of places and pensions, suddenly reduced to strict necessities, at a time when old age had brought with it the usual accession of infirmities. Possessed of that calm constitutional temperament, which is far beyond riches, he bore this change without complaint, and even with gaiety. In 1788 appeared his celebrated work, "The Travels of the Younger Anacharsis," which had occupied him for a period of thirty years. It was received with universal applause, and procured him an entrance into the French Academy by acclamation. In 1790 he was offered the vacant post of king's librarian, which he declined, deeming himself inadequate to the requisite duties; but he still continued to employ himself in the cabinet of medals, which under his superintendance had increased in number from 20,000 to 40,000. In 1792 the failure of his strength became manifest, and it was at this moment that himself, his nephews, and several other persons, were denounced as aristocrats by one of the miserable wretches of that gloomy period, called Duby, a clerk belonging to the library, whom the abbe had never even seen. Being arrested at the house of Madame de Choiseul in September 1793, he was conducted to the prison of Les Magdelonettes, and submitted to this indignity with his usual serenity, and a cell being prepared for him, retired quietly to repose. Madame de Choiseul and her friends so rapidly interested themselves to get the order reversed, that he was released the same evening by the Committee, who, ashamed of the transaction, asserted that the arrest had taken place without their knowledge. Soon after, by way of reparation, he was offered the place of librarian in chief, but successfully pleaded his age and infirmities. He lived on however until April 30, 1795, on which day he was reading Horace, until the book fell from his cold hands, and, apparently yielding to sleep, he expired unobserved in the commencement of his eightieth year. The person of Barthelemi was large and well proportioned; and his features, according to an excellent bust of him by Houdon, admirably expressed the antique simplicity and candour of his character. In many respects he resembled the best of the philosophical characters of that Greece which he so much admired. The works of the abbe Barthelemi published separately are—1. "Les Amours de Carite et de Polydore," 1760 and 1796; 2. "Lettre sur quelques monumens Pheniciens," 1766, 4to; 3. "Entretiens sur l'Etat de la Musique Grecque, au quatrieme Siecle," 1777, 8vo; 4. "Voyage du Jeune Anacharsis," 3 vols. 4to—7 vols. 8vo, 1788; 5. A portion of a vast metallic history, under the title of "Paleographie Numismatique," 3 vols. folio; 6. "Discours prononcé à l'Academie Française," 1789, 4to; "7. Voyage en Italie;" 8. "Dissertation sur une Inscription Grecque," 1792, 8vo; 9. "Œuvres diverses," published by St Croix, 1795, 2 vols. 8vo. To these are to be added many papers on subjects of classical antiquity, in the Memoirs of the Academy.—*Life by the Duke de Nivernois.*

BARTHELEMON (FRANCIS HIPPOLITE) a celebrated musical composer and violin-player, born at Bordeaux in 1741, author of "Le Fleuve Scamandre," "Pelopida," and other operas. Coming to London in 1765, this last-named production of his was so well received that Garrick engaged him immediately to set several dramatic pieces for his theatre. Among others, the "Peep behind the Curtain," which had a run of a hundred and eight nights in one season, and general Burgoyne's "Maid of the Oaks," brought out in 1774, are indebted to him for their music. An anecdote is told of the commencement of this engagement, singularly illustrative of the rapidity with which he was in the habit of composing. At their first interview, Garrick, having questioned him as to his ability in setting English words, took a pen and wrote down the words of a song to be introduced in the "Country Girl." Barthelmon in the meanwhile, looking over his shoulder, wrote down the notes as fast as the other composed his verses. "There, Sir, is my song," at length cried the manager. "And there, Sir, is the music to it," returned the composer. An invitation to dinner was the consequence of this unexpected display of talent, at which Dr Johnson was present, and commenced an acquaintance of long duration with the musician. The illiberality of the manager however soon disgusted him with the stage, for which he wrote no more. He was afterwards engaged as leader at the Operahouse for several seasons, where his execution and taste were much admired, especially in his adagio movements, and as a performer of Corelli's solos. His wife (Miss Young) was also possessed of much musical talent. She composed an anthem and a set of hymns for the Magdalen and Asylum chapels. M Barthelmon died in London in 1803, at an advanced age.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

BARTHOLINE. There were several members of this family, whose medical celebrity commenced with CASPAR BARTHOLINE, who filled the medical chair at Copenhagen eleven years; when, in consequence of a vow made during a severe illness, he dedicated himself exclusively to divinity, and was appointed professor of theology in the same university. He had been much distinguished as an anatomist, and wrote "Institutiones Anatomicae," and other works. He died in 1629. THOMAS BARTHOLINE, son of the preceding, was born at Copenhagen in 1616, and took his doctor's degree in medicine at Basil in 1645. Returning to Copenhagen, he was first made professor of mathematics, but in 1648 obtained the anatomical chair, which he filled with much reputation. The first knowledge of the lymphatics ascribed by most English writers to Joliffe; but as he wrote nothing on the subject, anatomists generally divide the honour between Rudbeck and Thomas Bartholine, the former of whom first saw and demonstrated the vessels, while Bartholine first clearly understood their course, and named and described them. His earliest work on this subject, entitled "Vasa Lymphatica nuper in animantibus inventa et

hepatis exsequia," appeared in 1653, and involved him in much controversy. He pursued his anatomical studies very assiduously, and published a variety of works on the science, of which the principal is, "Historiæ Anatomicae" in six centuries, printed from 1654 to 1661. Thomas Bartholine was among the first who received and defended the Harveian doctrine of the circulation of the blood. The fruits of his correspondence, entitled "Epistolarum Medicinalium," abound with curious and interesting matter. He died in 1680, leaving four sons and three daughters. All the sons were brought up to literature, and obtained professorships. CASPAR, the eldest, was his successor in the anatomical chair; THOMAS, another son, wrote several pieces on Danish history and antiquities; and MARGARET, one of the daughters, acquired great reputation in the Danish language by her poetry. There were also other members of this family who more or less distinguished themselves by their talents and writings.—*Moreri. Haller, Bib. Anat.*

BARTHOLOMÆUS, an ancient English author, who wrote a treatise on music as early as the year 1366. Sir J. Hawkins, in his History of Music, owns his obligations to the writer for his memoirs of the state of the art during the dark ages. His work is principally valuable for the description he gives of the musical instruments in use in his time.—*Sir J. Hawkins' Hist. of Mus.*

BARTLEMAN (J.) the most celebrated bass-singer of his day, educated under Dr Cooke, and brought up in the choirs of the Chapel Royal and Westminster abbey. His first appearance as a professional singer was at the concerts at Freemasons' Hall, where the singular compass and sweetness of his fine baritone voice raised him at once to the top of his profession. He was immediately engaged at the Ancient Concerts, and eventually became one of the proprietors and conductors at the Hanover-square rooms. He died in 1820, and was buried in the cloisters of Westminster abbey, most of his professional associates of eminence attending the funeral. There is a handsome tablet erected to his memory near the spot of his interment.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

BARTOLO, a lawyer of the 14th century, so famous among his contemporaries as to have been distinguished by the pompous titles of Light and Star of Jurisconsults, Master of Truth, Lamp of Right, Guide of the Blind, &c. He was born in the territory of Ancona, and, after studying at Perugia and Bologna, was made professor of law at Pisa. He afterwards occupied the same post in the university of Perugia, where he probably passed the remainder of his life. In 1355 he was honoured with the titles of imperial counsellor and domestic commensal by the emperor Charles IV. He died in 1359, aged forty-six. His works, consisting of 10 vols. folio, contain much learned research, relating principally to legal topics.—*Moreri. Aikin's G. Biog.*

BARTOLI (PETER SANCTUS) a celebrated Roman engraver of the 18th century. He executed the plates for the following works

relating to ancient art: "Colonna Trajana," folio; "Le Picture antiche nel Sepolcro de' Nasoni nella Via Flaminia," 1680, folio; "Romanæ Magnitudinis Monumenta," folio; "Antiquissimi Virgiliani Codicis Fragmenta," folio; "Antichi Sepolcri Romani ed Etruschi," folio; "Museum Odescalcum," 2 vols. folio; a collection of Ancient Paintings, &c. Bartoli died at Rome in 1727.—*Heinecken, Dict. des Artistes.*

BARTOLI (DANIEL) a Bolognese, or as some say born at Ferrara, author of an elaborate history of the Society of Jesuits, of which order he was a member. This work, which was written in very pure Italian in six folio volumes, was afterwards translated by Giannini into the Latin language. In 1680 he published a very ingenious and scientific treatise on harmonics, entitled "Del suono de Tremore Armonici e dell Udito," which formed the basis of several later dissertations on acoustics. He died at Rome in 1685, in his seventy-seventh year.—*Burney's Hist. of Mus.*

BARTOLOZZI (FRANCIS) an eminent engraver, was born in 1728 at Florence, where his father was a silversmith. He was intended for the same business, but in his employment of the graver displayed so much taste and execution, that he was placed at the Florentine academy, under Gaetano Biagio and Ignazio Hugford. Here he had for a fellow pupil Giovanni Cipriani, with whom he formed a friendship which lasted through life. After a successful application to painting for three years, he was articled to Joseph Wagner of Venice, who employed him too much in the execution of works from inferior masters, although he at the same time contrived to complete several pieces of his own drawing. When this engagement was expired, he married a Venetian lady of a good family, and accepted the invitation of cardinal Bottari to repair to Rome, where he engraved his fine plates from the life of St Nilus, and the heads of painters for a new edition of Vasari. Not meeting with the encouragement that he expected, he returned to Venice, where Mr. Dalton, librarian to George III, employed him to engrave some of the drawings of Guercino and, pleased with the execution of them, offered him 300*l.* per annum to accompany him to England, and work on his account. Under this engagement he completed his beautiful collection of Guercinos. Advised to terminate it, by his countryman Giardini, he then worked on his own account and for the booksellers, particularly Mr. Boydell. He was highly distinguished for the elegance of his designs for the benefit tickets of the higher performers of the Opera-house; and hearing that the celebrated Strange said he could execute nothing else, in a fit of emulation he produced his Clytie, and Virgii and Child, from A. Carracci and Carlo Dolci. About this time the red dotted or chalk manner became prevalent; and Bartolozzi contrived to execute it so beautifully as to assist in seducing the public taste from the superior and legitimate style of the line. When the Royal Academy was instituted, he was elected one of the mem-

bers as a painter, and might have made a fortune by his labours; but, with much spontaneous liberality and generosity to others, he appears to have been careless in respect to pecuniary acquirement, and in consequence was induced in 1802 to accept an invitation from the Prince Regent of Portugal, to superintend a school of engravers at Lisbon, with a pension of 100*l.* per annum, a handsome house, and the produce of the engravings. It is said a pension of 400*l.* was offered to him to remain in England; but that he would accept it only on condition that government would explain the matter to the Prince Regent of Portugal. This interference being deemed improper, he proceeded with his intencion, and bade England farewell in his seventy-fifth year. He was received at Lisbon with great distinction, and executed several fine engravings there in a wonderful manner, considering his great age. He died in that capital in his eighty-eighth year, leaving a wife and a son, to whom, and a favourite pupil, he left his small property in equal divisions. Few artists have reached so distinguished a rank in the profession as Bartolozzi, and that in every species of engraving. His etchings in imitation of the drawings of the great masters, admirably represent the character and spirit of the originals; and his Marlborough gems, musical tickets, and prints for Boydell's Shakspeare, exhibit exquisite proofs of taste and execution. He was so generous as to finish a plate left incomplete by Ryland, at the request of that unhappy man while under sentence of death for forgery, and exhibited many other traits of a humane and benevolent character. Among the pupils of Bartolozzi were Sherwin, Tompkins, Cheeseman, John and Francis Vandramini, and many more. His son, now also deceased, was a musician in London.—*Gent. Mag. Orig. Com.*

BARTON (ELIZABETH) commonly called the "Holy Maid of Kent," was first known in the character of a servant girl at Aldington in Kent, in 1525. Some hysterical fits of an uncommon kind induced ignorant people to think she was inspired. Masters, the parson of the place, with a view to prop up the declining cause of Rome, resolved to set her up for a prophetess; and under his tuition she acted her part so well, that even Sir Thomas More, bishop Fisher, and Warham, archbishop of Canterbury, were so weak as to be led to imagine something extraordinary in the case. Warham appointed a commission, which being composed of monks and ecclesiastics, concurred in support of the imposture. She had now become a nun; and for some time her instructors were satisfied that she should urge in her trances the use and importance of the Romish doctrines. At length however they ventured to set her upon direct censures of the King's divorce from Catharine of Arragon and marriage with Ann Boleyn. Henry VIII was not of a temper to endure gambols of this kind, and in consequence ordered the apprehension of Barton and her accomplices, who all, upon examination by the star-chamber, confessed the imposture, which they publicly confirmed

before the people at Paul's Cross. The machinations of a party to induce them to retract, sealed their fate; a bill was passed in Parliament attainting them of high treason; and Elizabeth Barton and five of her accomplices were hanged at Tyburn in April, 1534. The nun, a simple ignorant woman, acknowledged the justice of her sentence, although some Catholic writers have been strongly inclined to make her and her companions martyrs of the church of Rome.—*Biog. Brit.*

BARTON (**BENJAMIN SMITH**) professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the university of Pennsylvania. He was born in 1766, and was the son of an episcopal clergyman, his mother being the sister of David Rittenhouse, the famous American mathematician. He studied at the college of Pennsylvania; and while a pupil there, he accompanied his uncle Rittenhouse and the other commissioners appointed by government to settle the boundary line west of Pennsylvania. He afterwards went to study physic at Edinburgh, and then passed a few months in London, where in 1787 he published a small tract, entitled "Observations on some parts of Natural History; to which is prefixed an Account of some considerable vestiges of an ancient date, which have been discovered in different parts of North America." He next went to the university of Gottingen, where he took the degree of M. D. After three years absence, he returned to Philadelphia, and commenced practice as a physician. He was soon after chosen member of the American Philosophical Society in that city, of which he became one of the vice-presidents. In 1789 he was appointed the first professor of natural history and botany in the college of Philadelphia. On the death of Dr Rush, he succeeded him as medical professor. He was not long after seized with dropsy in the chest; in hopes of relieving which he took a voyage to France and England, but in vain, for he died of that disease December 19, 1815. He was the author of several papers relating to natural history, published in the "Transactions of the American Philosophical Society," which are valuable for the information they afford.—*Monthly Mag.*

BASEDOW (**JOHN BERNARD**) a native of Hamburg, whose novel plans of education attracted as much attention in Germany in the latter part of the last century, as that of Joseph Lancaster did more recently in England. This projector, who was the son of a peruke-maker, studied theology at Leipsic, after which he returned to Hamburg about 1746. He became tutor to the son of a gentleman at Berghorst in Holstein; and subsequently was chosen professor of moral philosophy and the belles lettres at Soroe in Denmark. Here he was patronized by count Bernstorff; but incurring the charge of heterodoxy, on account of the opinions delivered in his lectures, he was removed from Soroe to the gymnasium of Altona. His writings, while in this situation, increased the prejudice which had been excited against him to such a

degree, that the people began to talk of stoning him, and for a long time he was afraid to appear in public. These circumstances probably, in some measure, induced him to turn his attention from religious controversy to a subject of more practical importance. In 1767 he drew up a plan for an improved mode of education; after which he issued proposals for publishing an "Elementary Book of Knowledge," for which he solicited subscriptions. The public curiosity was excited, and he obtained contributions to the amount of 15,000 rix dollars, of which sum 1,000 were advanced by the empress of Russia. In 1770 he published the first volume of his "Methodical Book," for the use of fathers and mothers of families; and, soon after, the first part of his "Elementary Book," with 50 copper-plates. This was translated into Latin and French; as also was his grand treatise, in four volumes, with 100 plates, which appeared in 1774 with the title of "Elementary Work," to distinguish it from the former. Towards the close of the same year, he opened a seminary for carrying his scheme into execution, at Dessau. He gave it the appellation of *Philanthropinum*, and being supported by the patronage of the prince of Anhalt Dessau, he conducted it for some time with tolerable success. Like other speculators he seems to have been more capable of forming plans than executing them. Disputes with his associates and other causes induced him to withdraw entirely from the *Philanthropinum* in 1778; and it was afterwards conducted by others. Basedow at length removed to Magdeburg, where he employed himself in educating children; and in that city he died in 1790, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. He published a great many works, besides those already mentioned. A French writer observes, that Basedow effected a revolution in the education and instruction of youth, for which he established a new and ingenious philosophical system. Many excellent teachers were formed in the school which he founded; and his method has had a marked influence on the progress of letters in Germany.—*Aikin's G. Biog.*

BASHUYSEN (**HENRY JAMES VAN**) a learned divine and critic in the Oriental languages. He was a native of Hanau, where his father was a clergyman of the Dutch church. After having completed his studies, he was appointed professor of the Oriental languages and ecclesiastical history in the gymnasium of Hanau. He afterwards occupied a similar situation at Zerbst, where he died in 1758, aged seventy-nine. About the year 1709 he set up a printing-office in his own house, at which he printed many valuable works on Hebrew literature, consisting of his own productions, and new editions of rabbinical authors.—*Aikin's G. Biog.*

BASIL (St) an eminent father of the church, was born A. D. 326, at Cæsarea in Cappadocia. His father had him instructed in the principles of polite literature, and he seems in the first instance to have been a pro-

fessor of rhetoric and a pleader. Induced to visit the monasteries in the deserts of Egypt, the austerities of these misguided solitaries so impressed his imagination, that he himself sought a similar retreat in the province of Pontus. He was ordained priest by Eusebius, the bishop of his native city, upon whose death he succeeded to the same dignity. In this station he assumed the part of Athanasius, in defence of the doctrine of the Trinity, which much irritated the Arian emperor Valens, who, however, did nothing more than threaten and request. The remainder of the life of this eminent prelate was taken up in endeavours to reconcile the three *hypostases*, in which, of course, he did not succeed. In point of literary and intellectual qualifications, Basil excels most of the fathers, his style being pure, elegant, and dignified; and, independently of his extensive erudition, he argues with more force and closeness, and interprets scripture more naturally than other writers of his class. The best modern edition of his works is that of the Benedictines, Garnier and Morand, Paris, 3 vols. folio, 1721 to 1730.—*Dupin. Gibbon. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BASIRE (ISAAC) a learned divine, was born in the island of Jersey in 1607. For some time he was master of the free school in Guernsey, and then became chaplain to Merton, bishop of Durham, who gave him a rectory and a vicarage in the diocese. In 1640 he was made doctor in divinity at Cambridge, chaplain to Charles I, and in 1643 prebendary of Durham. On the breaking out of the civil war, he lost all his preferments; on which he made a journey to the Morea, where he preached with great success among the Greek Christians; after which he travelled to the Holy Land. At Constantinople he officiated to the French Protestants, and was entertained for some years by George Ragotzi, who made him professor of divinity at Weissenburg. He was recalled by Charles II in 1661, who appointed him his chaplain in ordinary. He died in 1676. He wrote a history of the English and Scottish Presbytery, and several sermons.—*Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

BASIRE (JAMES) an ingenious English engraver, born in London in 1730. He studied his art first under his father, and afterwards under Richard Dalton, with whom he travelled to Rome for improvement. In 1760 he obtained the appointment of engraver to the Antiquarian Society; and his principal works are plates of architectural and archaeological subjects, which he executed for the publications of that learned body. He was also engraver to the Royal Society. His death took place in 1802. The works of Basire are, in many respects, worthy of praise, but in point of minute accuracy and delicate finishing, they will bear no comparison with the productions of the principal architectural engravers of the present day.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec. of the 18th Century.*

BASKERVILLE (JOHN) an English artist deserving of notice for his improvements in printing and type-founding. He was born at

Wolverley in Worcestershire in 1706, and inheriting a small estate, was brought up to no profession. He, however, acquired a particular skill in penmanship and carving letters on stone; and at the age of twenty he settled at Birmingham as a writing-master. He subsequently engaged in the manufacture of Japanese works; and in 1750 commenced his experiments on the branch of art which acquired for him so much celebrity. His first great performance as a printer was an edition of Virgil, in royal 4to, 1756; which was followed by many of the Latin classics, and some English ones, in 4to and smaller sizes. The beauty of his typographical production was superior to any thing which had previously appeared from an English press; and when it is considered that the paper and ink, as well as the types and workmanship, were the fruits of one man's skill and ingenuity, it must be admitted that he possessed great merit. He died in 1775; and his types and matrices were afterwards sold to a literary society at Paris for 3,700*l.*—*Biog. Brit*

BASNAGE DE FRANQUENET (JAMES) the son of Henry Basnage, an eminent French lawyer of a Calvinist family, who died at Rouen in Normandy in 1695. The subject of this article, of whom Voltaire, in his age of Lewis XIV, says, "that he was more fitted to be the minister of a state than of a parish," was born in 1655. He studied at Saumur, and afterwards at Geneva and at Sedan, and then became minister among the Protestants at Rouen. The revocation of the Edict of Nantes induced him to leave France in 1685, and settle in Holland, where Le chiefly devoted his great talents, during the remainder of his life, to literary researches and the duties of his profession. He was for some time minister of a congregation at Rotterdam; and in 1709, through the interest of the pensioner Heinsius, who was much attached to him, he was made one of the pastors of the Walloon church at the Hague. At the congress of Utrecht he was employed to conduct a secret negotiation with marshal d'Uxelles, the French plenipotentiary, which affair he executed with much ability; and he was afterwards entrusted with several other important commissions. Such was his reputation for political sagacity, that Dubois, being sent to the Hague in 1716, to negotiate a defensive alliance between France, England, and the States General, was directed by his employer, the Regent duke of Orleans, to follow in all things the advice of Basnage. The negotiation was concluded; and the refugee minister, as the reward of his services, obtained the restoration of his estate, which he had forfeited on leaving France. He died at the Hague, after a long illness, in 1725. The works of this author, almost all written in French, are very numerous, and relate chiefly to history and theology. Among the most important are—"The History of the Reformed Churches," 1725, 2 vols. 4to; "The History of the Jews, from Jesus Christ to the present time; being a Continuation of the History of Josephus,"

15 vols. 12mo; "Annals of the United Provinces, since the Peace of Munster," 2 vols. folio, 1719 and 1726.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. New Mem. of Literature*, vol. iv.

BASNAGE DE BEAUVAL (HENRY) younger brother of the foregoing, born in 1659, was a member of the legal profession, and became a counsellor of the parliament of Rouen. His attachment to the Protestant faith induced him to quit his native country, and retire to Holland, where, in 1684, he published a tract "On Religious Toleration." Basnage is principally distinguished as the writer of the critical journal, entitled "L'Histoire des Ouvrages des Savans," 25 vols. 12mo, 1687-1709, intended as a sequel to Bayle's "Nouvelles de la Republique des Lettres." He died at the Hague in 1710.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BASSEVILLE (HUGH de) a French writer towards the close of the last century, more distinguished on account of his fate than his abilities. In the beginning of the Revolution he became editor of a journal called "Le Mercure," and afterwards of "Journal d'Etat et du Citoyen." Being sent envoy from the republic to Rouen in 1792, he behaved with such violence and imprudence, as to excite a popular commotion which cost him his life. He died in January 1793, owing to the injuries received from being pelted with stones. He wrote Historical and Political Memoirs of the French Revolution, and other works.—*Il.*

BASSANTIN (JAMES) a Scottish astronomer and mathematician of the sixteenth century. He was the son of the laird of Bassantin, and was educated in the university of Glasgow, after which he travelled on the Continent. He taught mathematics at Paris, where he probably adopted those notions concerning the pseudo-science of astrology, which were among the fashionable follies of the age. In 1562 he returned to his native country; and in his way through England he hazarded some predictions relative to his unfortunate sovereign, Mary queen of Scots, which have attracted more attention than they deserved. Bassantin, who is said to have been a zealous Protestant, and a partizan of the Regent earl of Murray, died in Scotland in 1568. His principal work is a treatise on astronomy, written in French, of which there is a Latin translation by John Tornæsius, published at Geneva, folio, 1599.—*Biog. Brit.*

BASSOMPIERRE (FRANCIS DE) marshal of France, descended from a distinguished family in Lorraine, was born 1579. He rapidly rose in the military service, and attained the rank of marshal in 1622. He was also employed in a diplomatic capacity to Spain, England, and Switzerland, in all which employes he evinced courage and conduct, but is thought to have owed his elevation still more to his handsome person, wit, politeness, and generosity. Cardinal Richelieu, who smarted under his bon-mots, which were peculiarly caustic and satirical, and who otherwise feared his influence, caused him to be imprisoned in the Bastille in 1631, where he was detained until the death of that imperious minister; a period

of no less than twelve years. During this retirement he passed most of his time in reading and writing, and composed the works by which he is now chiefly remembered. These consist of—"Memoirs, containing the History of his Life, and of the most remarkable Occurrences in the court of France, from 1598 to 1631," 3 vols. 12mo; "An Account of his Embassies," 2 vols. 12mo; and "Remarks on the History of Louis XIII, by Duplex," 12mo. They all abound in curious particulars and biting strokes of satire; and his memoirs exhibit him as a most successful man of gallantry, who, according to his own account, had no less than six thousand love letters from ladies of the court and city, to commit to the flames on the morning of his arrest. On his liberation from the Bastille he was restored to the colonelcy of the Swiss guards, which had been taken from him, and was fixed upon as governor to the young king Louis XIV, but declined the post in consequence of his age and infirmities. He died of an apoplexy in 1646.—*Moreri. Dict. Hist.*

BASTIDE (JOHN FRANCIS de la) an industrious French miscellaneous writer, was born at Marseilles in 1724. After studying in his native place, he came to Paris, and engaged in a great variety of literary enterprises, among which was the "Bibliothèque Universelle des Romans," Paris, 1775-1789, 112 vols. 12mo, and the "Choix des Anciens Mercurès," 1757-1764, 108 vols. 12mo. He also attempted a work in the manner of the Spectator, which he entitled "Le Nouveau Spectateur," 2 vols. 8vo. His remaining productions, which are too numerous for detail, are all of a miscellaneous and sprightly cast, and in consequence please, although few of them rise above mediocrity. The time of his death is unknown.—*Dict. Hist.*

BASTWICK (DR JOHN) an English physician of the seventeenth century, who has obtained more celebrity from his sufferings than his writings. He was born at Writtle, in Essex, in 1593, and studied at Cambridge, but was doctor of physic at Padua. He published, in London, sometime about 1635, a work entitled "Flagellatum Pontifices et Episcoporum latium," for which he was called before the High Commission Court, fined 1000*l.*, and sentenced to be excommunicated, to be debarred the practice of physic, to have his book burnt, to pay costs of suit, and to be imprisoned two years in the Gatehouse. This merciless procedure, so far from breaking his spirit, increased his enthusiasm; and while in the Gatehouse he wrote "Apologeticus ad presules Anglicanos," and a book called the New Litany, in which he taxed the bishops with Popery, and exclaimed against the severity of his sentence. For this last publication he was again tried, and sentenced to pay a fine of 5000*l.*, to stand in the pillory in Palace-yard, lose his ears, and to be imprisoned during life. Similar sentences were passed in the same year upon Prynne and Burton, which they all endured with great equanimity; and the patience, or rather alacrity, with which they suffered, in-

creased the odium excited by rigours so ill applied to men of their profession and character. Bastwick was removed to Launceston castle, Cornwall, and thence to Saint Mary's Castle in the Isle of Scilly, where he was not even permitted to see his relations. On the ascendancy of the Parliament in 1640, the sentences of all these persons were reversed and declared illegal; and the judges who passed them were ordered to make a reparation to the amount of 5000*l.*; which sum was accordingly levied out of the estates of Land and other members of the High Commission Court and Star Chamber. On their entry into London, multitudes carrying green boughs met them some miles from the city, and they were received with the loudest acclamations of joy. Bastwick was alive in 1648, and wrote two pamphlets against the Independents, and a defence of himself against Lilburn. When he died is uncertain.—*Biog. Brit.*

BATE (GEORGE) an English physician and historian of the seventeenth century, was born at Maid's Morton, Bucks, in 1608. He was educated at Oxford, where he took his doctor's degree in 1637; and such was his reputation that, during the king's residence at Oxford, he acted as his principal physician. On the decline of the king's party, he came to London; and although he chose to pass for a concealed royalist with the one party, he so ingratiated himself with the other, that he was sent by Parliament in 1651 to Scotland, to attend on general Cromwell, then dangerously ill of an intermittent fever. During the protectorate, he was also Oliver's principal physician; and Anthony Wood says, that at the Restoration it was reported by his friends, that he had hastened the death of Oliver, in order to ingratiate himself with the rising party. His own account of the last illness of Cromwell contradicts this scandal, the propagation of which was a greater satire on the cavaliers than on the physician. Such however was his medical reputation and complying disposition, that he was continued first physician to Charles II, and made a member of the Royal Society. He died in 1669. The professional writings of Dr Bate are confined to a treatise on the rickets, and his share in the "Pharmacopeia Bateana," translated into English under the title of "Bate's Dispensatory." It first appeared in 1688, and has not long ceased to be popular. In political and historical writing he is principally known as the author of a Latin work, entitled "Elenchus Motuum nuperorum in Anglia, simul ac Juris Regii a Parliamentarii brevis narratio," (an account of the late commotion in England, with a brief relation of the royal and parliamentary prerogatives.) It is deemed one of the most impartial narratives of the unhappy transactions of the times, and is written ably and elegantly, but in a style not altogether clear of affectation. The author had the assistance of papers communicated to him by lord Clarendon; and under such circumstances the accusation against him, of leaning towards the Puritans, is in favour of his impartiality. To Dr Bate is

also ascribed "The Royal Apology, or the Declaration of the Commons in Parliament February 11, 1647," printed in 1648.—There was another GEORGE BATE, who wrote the "Lives of the Regicides."—*Ibid.*

BATE (JOHN) prior of the monastery of Carmelites at York in the fifteenth century. He was born in Northumberland, educated at York, and finished his studies at Oxford. He answered the hopes entertained of him, and became an eminent philosopher and divine, and profoundly skilled in the Greek language. He died in 1429, in the beginning of the reign of Henry VI. He wrote a compendium of logic, and treatises on the Construction of the Parts of Speech, Aristotle's Predicaments, and Porphyry's Universalia; as also various theological treatises, among which is a preface to the Bible.—*Leland. Pits. Tanner. Biog. Brit.*

BATE (JULIUS) a clergyman of the church of England, who distinguished himself in the last century by advocating the peculiar notions of Hutchinson, the author of Moses's Principia; who conceived the knowledge of all arts and sciences to have been derived from the Bible. He published several works in defence of the Hutchinsonian system, and some others on biblical literature. He died in 1771 at Arundel in Sussex.—*Nichol's Lit. Anec. of the 18th Cent.*

BATHURST (RALPH) an eminent scholar and Latin poet of the seventeenth century, was descended from an ancient family at Howthorpe in Northamptonshire, where he was born in 1620. He received his education at the free-school of Coventry, whence he was sent to Trinity college, Oxford, and was elected scholar of the house in 1637, and fellow in 1640. He was ordained priest in 1644, and read some theological lectures in 1649, which are said to discover a wide acquaintance with writers on divinity. The ensuing confusion of the times induced him, like Dr Willis and others, to apply to the study of medicine; and his success and interest were sufficient to procure him the appointment of physician to the sick and wounded of the navy. By an external compliance with the times he also retained his fellowship; and it appears from some verses by him in the *Musæ Anglicanæ*, that he complimented Cromwell on the peace with the United Provinces. He still however retained his clerical functions, and frequently assisted Dr Skinner, the deprived bishop of Oxford, in the dangerous office of examining candidates for orders. At the Restoration, he reassumed the clerical character, and relinquishing the practice of physic, was made king's chaplain in 1663, and in the next year president of his college. He also attended to the philosophic pursuits carried on at Oxford under the patronage of the hon. Robert Boyle, and was a member of that society of learned and scientific men, who afterwards formed the Royal Society. In 1670, by the interest of the Devonshire family, he became dean of Wells, the height of his clerical dignity, as he refused the bishopric of Bristol, which was offered him in 1691. In 1673 he was ap-

pointed vice-chancellor of Oxford, and died in 1704, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. The literary attainments of Dr Bathurst were extensive; but he chiefly shines as a classical scholar, and especially in Latin poetry and composition. According to Dr Warton, his Latin orations are wonderful specimens of wit, humour, and antithesis, if not of purity of taste; and several of his poetical pieces in the *Musæ Anglicanæ* are not only deemed excellent as classical productions, but possess a vein of thought superior in dignity and liberality to most in that collection. Some vigorous iambics, in praise of Hobbes' Treatise on Human Nature, are singularly free for an academical theologian, and have produced some suspicion of his heterodoxy in the votaries of the schools. His verses to Cromwell and to Charles II were dexterously applied to the circumstances of each; and, like Robert Barclay, in his address to the latter, he dwelt much on the schooling of adversity, which in no case possibly ever proved less beneficial. Ovid was the favourite poet of this able scholar, whose works, under the title of "Literary Remains," are annexed to the account of his life by Dr Warton.—*Life by Warton. Biog. Brit.*

BATHURST (ALLEN, Earl) was the son of Sir Benjamin Bathurst, of St Pauler's Perry, Northamptonshire, and was born in London in 1684. He was educated at Oxford, and represented the borough of Cirencester in two parliaments during the reign of Anne, whose Tory administration he strongly supported, and in return was raised to the peerage in 1711. He was a warm opponent to Sir Robert Walpole, and in 1757 was appointed treasurer to prince George, then become prince of Wales, on whose accession to the throne he obtained a pension of 2,000*l.* per annum. He was advanced to the earldom in 1772. Lord Bathurst is distinguished as the intimate friend of Bolingbroke, Addison, Pope, Swift, Gay, and all the celebrated wits of the age, and was himself a man of bright parts and convivial disposition. After his son became chancellor, he went to visit his father, who invited a large party to meet him to dinner. The whole company sat up late, except the chancellor, on whose retirement at twelve o'clock, the aged earl facetiously exclaimed, "Now the *old gentleman* is gone, we can manage to take another bottle." He died in 1775 at the advanced age of ninety-one.—*Biog. Brit.*

BATHURST (HENRY, Earl) son of the above, was born in 1714. Having studied the law, by the influence and patronage of his father, he rapidly ran through all the honours of the profession, being early made solicitor-general, and then attorney-general to the prince of Wales. In 1754 he was raised to the chief justiceship of the Common Pleas, and in 1771 advanced to the woolsack, with the title of baron Apsley. He resigned the seals in 1778, and died in 1794. He wrote a pamphlet in 6to, entitled, "The Case of Miss Swordfeger," and a work on the "Theory of Evidence," 8vo.—*Gent. Mag.*

BATORI or BATHORI (STEPHEN) a Transylvanian prince who, on the death of the rayvode John Sigismund in 1571, was chosen to succeed him. In 1576 he was raised to the throne of Poland, on the abdication of Henry of Valois, who succeeded his brother, Charles IX of France. He is reckoned among the best of the Polish monarchs. His subjects were indebted to him for many salutary laws, and for the establishment of a permanent military force for the defence of the country. He introduced order and civilization among the Cossacks, and successfully endeavoured to reconcile them to the Polish government. He died in 1586. This prince is reported to have said, that God reserved three things to himself—the power of creating, the knowledge of things future, and the dominion over the consciences of men.—*Mod. Univ. Hist.*

BATOU or BATU KHAN, the grandson of Jenghiz Khan, who succeeded his grandfather in the northern part of his vast empire, and followed his example in extending it by conquest. He ravaged the countries of Poland, Hungary, Moravia, and Dalmatia; and in 1240 he took possession of the whole of Russia, except the province of Novgorod, which preserved its independence. He protected Mangu Khan, placed him on the throne of the Moguls in Persia, and assisted him in the conquest of China. Like his predecessor Jenghiz, he was in religion a Monotheist. He died after a long reign in 1276.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BATRACHUS of Laconia, an architect, who flourished 40 B. C. In conjunction with Sauros, another Laconian architect, he erected several temples at Rome. The churches of St Eusebius and St Lorenzo, without the walls at Rome, contain some antique columns, on whose pedestals are sculptured figures of a lizard and a frog, intended as hieroglyphic memorials of the names of the artists, *Σανρος* signifying a lizard, and *Βατραχος* a frog.—*Plinii Hist. Nat.*

BATSCH (AUGUSTUS JOHN GEORGE CHARLES) an eminent German naturalist, born at Jena in 1761. He was professor of philosophy in the university of that city, where he died in 1801. His principal work is entitled "Elenchus Fungorum," 3 parts, Hal. 1783—1786, 4to. It is illustrated with coloured plates, and may be considered as the best treatise extant on fungous vegetables. He also wrote other works on botany in Latin, and several in the German language.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BATTELY (JOHN) an English antiquary and divine, who was a native of St Edmund's-bury in Suffolk, and was educated at Cambridge. He was chaplain to archbishop Sancroft, who gave him a living in Kent, a prebend in Canterbury cathedral, and made him archdeacon of the diocese. He died in 1708. After his death appeared his treatise on the Roman Antiquities of Richborough, of which a second edition was published in 1745, together with another tract on the antiquities of St Edmund's-bury. An abridged translation of the first piece was published in 1774 by the

Rev J. Duncombe, with a prefatory account of the author. NICHOLAS BATTELY, brother of the archdeacon, published an edition of Somner's Antiquities of Canterbury, with a sequel or second part; and wrote an account of Eastbridge hospital, Canterbury, printed in Strype's life of Archbishop Whitgift.—*Biog. Brit.*

BATTEUX (CHARLES) an ingenious French writer, who was a native of the diocese of Rheims, in the church of which he held an honorary canonry. A strong taste for literature induced him to take up his residence at Paris, where he obtained the professorship of philosophy in the Royal College. He was chosen a member of the Academy of Inscription and Belles Lettres in 1759, and of the French Academy in 1761. He died in 1780. His works are "Cours de Belles Lettres," 1760, 5 vols, 12mo; Translations of Horace, Epictetus, and other ancient writers; "An Elementary Course of Instruction for the Military School," 45 vols, 12mo; &c.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BATTISHILL (JONATHAN) a musical composer of the last century, celebrated for the peculiar strength of idea, the force and justness of expression, and the masterly disposition of the parts, displayed in his compositions. He was educated by Mr Savage, in the choir of St Paul's cathedral. In 1764 he produced, in conjunction with Michael Arne, the opera of Alcmena, which was however, from the flatness of the dialogue, withdrawn after a performance of five nights. In the "Rites of Hecate," which succeeded it, he was more successful. Besides his pieces of church music, which are numerous and deservedly admired, he is the author of many excellent catches and glees, for one of which, "Underneath this myrtle shade," he obtained the gold medal given by the Nobleman's Catch Club in 1776. The popular song "Kate of Aberdeen," is perhaps his most favourite composition. He died at Islington in 1801, and is buried in St Paul's cathedral, near the grave of Dr Boyce.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

BATTONI (POMPEO) the most eminent Italian painter of the eighteenth century, was born at Lucca in 1708. He was the son of a goldsmith, an employment which in Italy has always been deemed a branch of the fine arts, and was intended for the same profession. Having executed with great taste a golden cup to be presented to pope Benedict XIII, it was so much admired, that a subscription was entered into for supporting him at the Roman school of painting. Possessing both genius and industry, he soon distinguished himself; and, with the exception of Mengs, became the most distinguished artist of the day. He was more admired for his colouring and facility than for strength of conception, but generally executed his own designs in a very masterly manner. It was however as a portrait painter, that he acquired his greatest share of fame, few princes or nobles visiting Rome without sitting to him. This eminent artist, who was more distin-

guished by natural talents than by learning or acquirements, died in 1787.—*Pilkington Bryan's Dict. of Painters.*

BAUDELÔT de DAIRVAL (CHARLES CÉSAR) a native of Paris, bred to the profession of an advocate, which he practised for some time with success. But he chiefly distinguished himself as an antiquary, and collector of books and medals; and in 1686 he published a work intitled, "De l'utilité de Voyages," 2 vols, 12mo, which treats chiefly on inscriptions, medals, statues, and other monuments of antiquity. This treatise established his reputation, and procured him admission into the Academy of Ricovrati of Padua; and in 1705 he was made a member of the French Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres. He died in 1722.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BAUDIER (MICHAEL) historiographer of France under Louis XIII. He has left behind him several historical works which display considerable industry, and abound with particulars not to be found elsewhere, although exhibiting little method or taste. The principal of these are, "Histoire générale de la Religion des Turcs," 1636, 8vo; "Histoire du Cardinal D'Amboise," 1651, 8vo; "Histoire du Maréchal de Toiras," 1666, 2 vols, 12mo; and the "Lives of the Abbe Suger and of Cardinal Ximenes. A History of Margaret of Anjou is also attributed to him.—*Moreri.*

BAUDIUS (DOMINIC) a learned civilian and philologist, born at Lille in Flanders in 1561. His parents, being Protestants, fled to Aix-la-Chapelle, from the persecution of the duke of Alva. He studied at Leyden, Geneva, Ghent, and other places; and in 1585 was made doctor of laws. He then visited England in the suite of the Dutch ambassador, and became acquainted with Sir Philip Sidney. On his return he was placed on the list of counsellors at the Ilague; but he quitted the bar soon after, and went to France, where he resided ten years. He obtained the patronage of Harlai, president of the parliament of Paris, whose son, coming to England in 1602, as ambassador from Henry IV, brought Baudius with him. He settled at Leyden in the same year, and gave lectures on history and jurisprudence. In 1611 the States appointed him historiographer, together with Meursius. He died in 1613. Baudius wrote in Latin. His poems, first printed in 1587, display much ingenuity and elegance of style. His letters are still more esteemed, and afford some curious information. He wrote an historical work, "De Induciis Belli Belgici," also harangues, and other pieces. The private character of Baudius was very indifferent; and his poems are plentifully interlarded with classical invective against his opponents.—*Bayle. Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

BAUDOT DE JUILLI (NICHOLAS) a French historian of the eighteenth century, who was a native of Vendome. He wrote the History of Catharine of France, queen of England; the Secret History of the Constable of Bourbon; an Account of the Invasion of Spain by

the Moors; the History of the Conquest of England, by William duke of Normandy; the History of Philip Augustus; and that of Charles VII of France. These and other works which he published are distinguished for their lively style and manner, rather than for judgment or depth of research. Baudot died in 1759, aged eighty-one.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BAUDOIN (BENEDICT) see BALDUINUS.

BAUDOIN (FRANCIS) see BALDUINUS.

BAUDRAND (MICHAEL ANTHONY) a French geographer of some note in the 17th century. He was a native of Paris, and was educated at Clermont under the learned Jesuit Philip Briet. He resided some time in Italy, and afterwards came to England in the suite of Mary of Modena, when that princess was married to James duke of York. Returning to his native country, he became prior of Rouvres, and died in 1700, aged sixty-seven. His principal work is a large geographical dictionary, and he also published a description of the rivers of France.—*Moreri*.

BAUHIN. There were three eminent physicians of this name, who flourished in the sixteenth century. JOHN, the father, was a native of Amiens in France, born 1511. He was considered one of the most skilful men of his age, and obtained the appointment of body physician to Catharine of Navarre. He visited England in 1522, and on his return to his native country, narrowly escaped (through the interest of queen Margaret) being burnt at the stake for heresy. He subsequently retired to Basil, and for a while was employed there by Froben the printer, to correct his press. Previously however to his death, which took place in 1582, he had resumed the practice of his profession, in which he had arrived at the rank of dean of the faculty. He left two sons: the eldest, named JOHN after himself, was born after his father's retreat to Basil, in 1541, and graduated in 1562. He became principal physician to the duke of Wirtemberg, and was the friend and pupil of Gesner, who taught him botany. His works in this science, as well as on medical subjects, are principally "De plantis a Divis et sanctis nomen habentibus," 8vo; "De plantis absyuthii nomen habentibus," 8vo, "Historia plantarum prodromus," 4to; "Historia plantarum universalis," in three folio volumes; "Historia novi et admirabilis fontis, Balneique Bollensis," 4to; "Memorabilis Historia luporum aliquot rabidorum," 8vo; "De Aquis medicatis nova methodus," in four books, one volume 4to; and a work on insects, entitled somewhat whimsically "Vivitur ingenio cetera mortis erunt." He died in 1613 at Montbelliard, his younger brother, GASPARD, surviving him about eleven years. This latter, like his brother, was born at Basil, in 1560; and having studied at Padua, graduated at Wirtemberg, in which university he lectured in botany and anatomy. In 1588 he added the professorship of those sciences to that of Greek, which he had obtained six years before, and became a physician to the court. He attained to the highest honours in

the university, being chosen eight times dean of the faculty, and four times rector of the university. He is the author of two botanical treatises, which evince great industry and skill in arrangement. They are entitled "Phytopinax," and "Pinax Theatri Botanici," both printed in 4to at Basil.—*Moreri. Haller Bib. Botan.*

BAULDRI (PAUL D'IBERVILLE) a native of Rouen in Normandy, born 1639. He was an eminent scholar, and well skilled not only in the Greek and Latin, but also in the Hebrew, Arabic, and other Oriental languages, having studied the former under the celebrated Tanaquil Faber at Saumur, and the latter under Cappel. In the further pursuit of learning he visited Oxford, and on his return to France married a daughter of Henry Basnage in 1682. Being of the Reformed Religion, the repeal of the edict of Nantes drove him to Utrecht, where he became professor of ecclesiastical history. He wrote "Critical Remarks on the book of Job," and edited the "De mortibus persecutorum" of Lactantius, and Furetiere's "Nouvelle Allegorique," 12mo. His death took place in 1706.—*Ibid.*

BAULOT (JAMES) whose name is also sometimes spelled BEAULIEU, generally known in his life time by the appellation of "Friar James," although he never belonged to any religious order, but merely assumed the monastic habit as a convenient passport in travelling. He was born in 1651, his parents being peasants in Franche Comté. Having accidentally acquired the principles of lithotomy from a surgeon, he became a proficient in performing that nice and dangerous operation. After making a progress through most of the provinces, a remarkable cure of a boy at Paris gained him great reputation. Cheselden has since improved upon his process, which was to extract the stone by the lateral operation, leaving the wound to heal without further assistance, though subsequently he altered his practice in the latter respect. He died in 1720.—*Dict. Hist.*

BAUME (JAMES FRANCIS DE LA) a French ecclesiastic, born in 1705 at Carpentras, author of an absurd poem in six volumes 12mo, entitled "The Christiade, or Paradise regained," and also of another in two volumes 12mo, called "Saturnales Francoises." The publication of the former drew on him the censure of the parliament of Paris, who ordered his book to be burned, and himself to pay a considerable fine. He died in 1757 at Paris.—*Ibid.*

BAUME (ANTONY) a French chemist of some eminence towards the close of the last century, who distinguished himself by his opposition to the new chemical theory promulgated by Lavoisier, and his colleagues. He practised as an apothecary at Paris, and was well acquainted with the technical details of his profession. In 1775 he was chosen a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences; and on the establishment of the National Institute, he became one of its members. His principal works were—a Treatise on Theoretical

and Experimental Chemistry, and a Manual of Pharmacy. He also wrote a Memoir on Argillaceous Earths; a Dissertation on Æther, &c. He died in 1805.—*Now. Dict. Hist.*

BAUMGARTEN (ALEXANDER THEOPHILUS) an eminent writer on metaphysics and moral philosophy. He was born at Berlin in 1714, and studied in the university of Halle, where, after taking the degree of MA., he was appointed extraordinary professor of philosophy. In 1740 he accepted of a similar situation at Frankfort on the Oder. He was the first who gave a scientific form to the theory of the fine arts, in a work of which he published the first part in 1750, under the title of "Aesthetica," a term which the Germans have adopted to designate the science of which he treats. The second part appeared in 1758. His other ethical and philosophical works are much esteemed. He died in 1762.—*Aikin's G. Biog.*

BAUMGARTEN (SIGISMOND JAMES) brother of the preceding, was born in the duchy of Magdeburgh in 1706. He was educated at Halle, where in 1734 he was appointed professor of theology. He was one of the most celebrated Protestant divines of his age, and the author of several valuable works on theology and history. He published the first sixteen volumes of the great Universal History commenced at Halle in 1744, which now extends to more than 60 volumes in quarto, having been continued by Gebhardi and others. He died in 1757.—*Aikin's G. Biog.*

BAUR (FREDERIC WILLIAM VON) a distinguished officer of engineers in the last century, a native of Hessian Hanau. After having served with credit in the English artillery, he quitted it for the Prussian service in 1757, and obtained the rank of general, with a patent of nobility, from Frederic II. He was subsequently employed in superintending the salt works of Novogorod, in constructing a harbour at the mouth of the canal at Petersburg, and in supplying with water the city of Moscow; which works he undertook at the express command of the empress Catharine II. He was the author of a work entitled "Memoires Historiques et Geographiques sur la Valachie," 8vo, and published a military map of Moldavia in 7 sheets. His death took place in 1783.—*Biog. Univer.*

BAUR (JOHN WILLIAM) a painter of Strasburg, in which city he was born in the year 1610. His paintings are principally on architectural subjects, in which he has contrived to introduce processions of figures, battles, &c. with considerable effect. He also produced several beautiful water-colour drawings on vellum, and etched many of his own works on copper, especially a series of designs from Ovid's Metamorphoses. He was taught by Brendel, and died at Vienna in the thirtieth year of his age.—*Bryan's Dict. of Painters.*

BÄWDWEEN (WILLIAM) a laborious antiquary and divine, who held the vicarage of Hooton Pagnell, in Yorkshire, where he died in 1816. He was particularly conversant with English history and antiquities, and undertook

the translation of the Domesday Book, which he proposed to publish in 10 quarto volumes. Death however prevented him from completing his design; and only two volumes appeared, containing the northern and some of the midland counties.—*Gent. Mag.*

BAXTER (ANDREW) an ingenious philosopher and metaphysician. He was a native of Aberdeen, and was educated at King's College in that city; after which he was employed as a private tutor. About 1730 he published "An Enquiry into the Nature of the Human Soul; wherein the Immateriality of the Soul is evinced from the Principles of Reason and Philosophy." This work was applauded by Warburton, and obtained for the author a high reputation; though his arguments, which are founded on the *vis inertiae* of matter, have since been controverted by Hume and Colin Maclaurin. In 1741 he went abroad with one of his pupils, and remained for some years at Utrecht, where he contracted an acquaintance with some of the Dutch literati. He returned to Scotland in 1747, and resided at Whittingham in East Lothian, where he died in 1750, aged sixty-three. He was the author of a Latin treatise entitled "Matho sive Cosmotheoria Puerilis Dialogus," which he afterwards translated into English, and published in 2 vols. 12mo.—*Biog. Brit.*

BAXTER (RICHARD) the most eminent of the English nonconforming divines of the seventeenth century. He was the son of a small freeholder in the county of Salop, and was born in the village of Rowton in 1615. The example and instruction of his father, who, although of the established church, was branded with Puritanism, gave him a serious turn very early in life. After receiving his education under some disadvantages in his own county, he was sent to London, to pursue his fortune under the patronage of sir Henry Herbert, master of the revels; but the gaiety of this new and uncongenial scene soon disgusted him, and he returned into the country with a view to study divinity. He was soon after made master of the free-school at Dudley; and in 1638 received ordination in the church of England, having at that time no scruples on the score of subscription. It was not long after, however, that the imposition of the oath of universal approbation of the doctrine and discipline of the church of England, usually termed the "et cetera oath," detached him and many others from the establishment to which they might otherwise have passively submitted. In 1640 he received an invitation from the people of Kidderminster, to reside with them as a preacher; and that neighbourhood was the scene of his exertions for many years. When the civil war broke out, he sided with Parliament, and after the battle of Naseby, accepted the appointment of chaplain to colonel Whalley's regiment, and was present during much active service. He is said to have been the whole of this time a friend to the establishment, according to his own notions, and to have repressed sectaries as much as he was able. In 1647 he retired, in

consequence of ill-health, from his military chaplainship, and when he recovered, opposed the measures of those in power, and preached urgently against the Covenant. He even endeavoured to persuade the soldiery not to encounter the Scottish troops who came into the kingdom with Charles II, and hesitated not to express an open dislike to the usurpation of Cromwell, whom he told, in a conference very characteristic of both parties, that the people of England deemed the ancient monarchy a blessing. The fact is, that Baxter, with many more zealous religious partizans, held civil liberty to be of secondary consequence to true religion, and appears, from the tenor of a sermon which he preached before Cromwell, to have deemed the toleration of separatists and sectaries the grand evil of his government. After the Restoration he was made one of the king's chaplains, and a commissioner of the Savoy Conference, to draw up the reformed liturgy. He was even offered the bishopric of Hereford, but refused it, and was then denied the liberty which he sought of returning to his flock at Kidderminster. The active persecution of the Nonconformists soon followed: and upon the passing of the act against conventicles, he retired, first to Acton, then to Totteridge, and preached more or less openly, as the act was more or less rigidly enforced. At length, after the accession of James II in 1685, he was arrested by a warrant from lord-chief-justice Jefferies, for some passages in his "Commentary on the New Testament," supposed hostile to Episcopacy, and was tried for sedition. The brutal insolence and tyranny of the atrocious ruffian Jefferies on this trial have signalized it as one of the most disgraceful proceedings on legal record; and after a scene of intemperate coarseness which almost beggars description, the threats of the robed bully, who would neither hear the accused nor his counsel, produced a verdict of guilty on the most frivolous grounds imaginable. He was accordingly sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a heavy penalty; which, after a short confinement, the king remitted, probably with some degree of compunction for the manner of its infliction. Henceforward Mr Baxter lived in a retired manner, not interfering in the affairs of party, nor joining in the wretched delusion of the addresses to James for his religious indulgences. During all his conscientious perseverance in his ministerial duties, he had been afflicted with great delicacy of health; and increasing disease at length confined him to his chamber. He died in 1691, at the age of seventy-six, and consequently witnessed the Revolution. It was the good fortune of this celebrated divine to marry a wife who cheerfully submitted to and shared all his sufferings on the score of conscience, both in and out of prison; and it is only for those who know the persecution, direct and indirect, of an opposing or treacherous woman, to be aware of the noble assistance to character which such conjugal aid affords. The character of Baxter is now tolerably well understood: it was formed by his age; his fail-

ing was subtle and controversial theology; his excellence, that practical conscientiousness and piety, which allied him to all good men of every creed. In divinity, he sought to establish a resting place between strict Calvinism and high church Arminianism, and failed, as most doctrines made up of a compromise of debateable grounds do fail. The essence of the Baxterian principles seems to be the admittance of election, and the rejection of reprobation—Christ died for some especially, and for all generally; that is to say, all possess the means of salvation. A body called Baxterians, long acknowledged these distinctions; and the nonconformist clergy, after the Revolution, were divided between this grade, the pure Calvinists, and the high church passive-obedient Arminians. Richard Baxter was a most voluminous writer, above 145 treatises of his being enumerated, of which four were folios, seventy-three quartos, and forty-nine octavos. Two of them, the "Saints' Everlasting Rest," and the "Call to the Unconverted," have been extraordinarily popular. Dr Barrow thought most highly of his practical works, and he enjoyed the friendship of some of the most eminent men of the age. According to Burnet, he was an excellent man spoiled by the early metaphysical distinctions of the schoolmen. Oblivion generally swallows up the writings of men thus disposed; and it has certainly cast a shade over those of Richard Baxter.—*Biog. Brit.*

BAXTER (WILLIAM) a philologist and antiquary, nephew and heir of Richard Baxter, was the son of parents in a mean condition of life, who resided at Llanlughany in the Welsh part of Shropshire, where he was born in 1650. So entirely was he uneducated that, when sent to Harrow school in his eighteenth year, he could not speak a word in any language except Welsh. He however effectually overcame these disadvantages, and at the age of twenty-nine published a Latin grammar under the title of "De Analogia seu arte Latinæ linguæ commentariolus," &c. 12mo. He followed the congenial profession of a schoolmaster at Tottenham in Middlesex, whence he was elected master of the mercers' school in London, and from time to time made himself known by learned publications. In 1695 he published a new edition of Anacreon with notes, reprinted in 1710. An edition of Horace in 1701, reprinted with improvements in 1725, has obtained more lasting reputation. This edition Dr Harwood calls the best ever published; the learned Gessner has made it the ground of his own excellent edition; and Bentley praises it. More recent critics however have demurred to the justice of this panegyric, especially in reference to his ribaldry and abuse of Bentley. In 1719 he published his dictionary of British Antiquities, entitled "Glossarium Antiquitatum Britannicarum," in which he was tempted, by his knowledge of the ancient British language, to determine geography by etymology. In this work he has been able to correct Camden in many places, but not without numerous errors of his own. He pursued the same method in

a "Glossary of Roman Antiquities," which he carried no further than the letter A. Some letters of his on the subject of antiquity appear in the *Archæologia*: he also left behind several notes on Juvenal and Persius, and was the translator of some of Plutarch's lives. He died in 1723, aged seventy-three.—*Biog. Brit.*

BAYARD (PÉTER DU TERRAIL DE) a celebrated French captain, was born of a noble family in Dauphiny in the year 1476. At a very early age he became page to the duke of Savoy, and subsequently followed Charles VIII into Italy, where he highly distinguished himself, and was named by the king "the chevalier sans peur et sans reproche." He was not less active in the service of Louis XII, and contributed much to the conquest of Milan. He was sent the next year to the kingdom of Naples; where, in a battle in 1501, like Cocles he singly defended a bridge against 200 warriors. So high a character did he obtain for bravery, honour, disinterestedness, courtesy, and the various qualities which form the most finished conception of the chivalric and knightly character, that, like sir Philip Sydney sometime after in England, he was held in esteem by all Europe, and Francis I chose to be knighted by his sword. After achieving great glory in various battles and sieges, he was mortally wounded by a musket shot in the retreat from Rebec in 1524. His manner of dying was peculiarly characteristic. On falling he kissed the cross of his sword, and as no chaplain was to be found, confessed himself to his squire, and requested to be placed with his back to a tree, with his face towards the enemy. The constable of Bourbon, then fighting against his country, on coming up in pursuit, expressed regret at seeing him in this situation. "It is not I who am to be pitied," replied Bayard, "but you, who are bearing arms against your king, your country, and your oath." He expired shortly after, at the age of about fifty. The duke of Savoy buried Bayard with the honours allotted to sovereign princes; and although his notions of honour were doubtless in some particulars fantastic, he merited great esteem for the simplicity and frankness of his heroism, and the excellence of his general disposition.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BAYLE (PETER) an eminent critic and philosopher, and possibly the father of free discussion in modern times, was born in 1647 at Carla in the county of Foix, where his father was a Protestant minister. He was educated by his father until his seventeenth year, when he was sent to the academy of Puylaurens, where he studied so deeply and read so extensively as to injure his health. In his twenty-second year he was removed to the university of Toulouse, and attended the philosophical lectures of the Jesuits' college. Here, like Gibbon, falling a victim to the arts of disputation and the forms of logic, he became a convert to the Roman Catholic religion. The bishop of Rieux supplied the support which his offended family withdrew from him, and all means were taken to confirm him in his new persuasion; but on a discussion of the

subject with a well-informed friend, who found means to see him, he was soon convinced that he had been too hasty; and abjuring his new belief, immediately set out for Geneva. Here he resumed his studies, and rejected the Peripatetic, for the Cartesian philosophy. From Geneva he removed to the Pays de Vaud, where he became tutor to the two sons of count Dhona, and thence visited Rouen, where he remained until in 1675 he settled in Paris, as a tutor in the family of Messrs de Behringen. Although he had anxiously wished to reside in Paris, he rapidly became disgusted with that capital, and the very same year offered himself as a candidate for the professorship of philosophy in the Protestant university of Sedan. In this attempt he was much encouraged by Jurieu, professor of divinity there, who afterwards became his bitterest enemy. In a public disputation his superiority was so apparent, that he triumphed over all his opponents; and his assiduity and amiable conduct in private life gained him great reputation. While at Sedan, he employed his leisure in compositions of a critical nature, in which exercise he acquired that accuracy and depth of reasoning by which he was afterwards so much distinguished. He however committed nothing to the press until 1681, when, in the assumed character of a Roman Catholic, he wrote his celebrated letter to a doctor of the Sorbonne, afterwards entitled "Pensées diverses sur la Comete," &c. in which there is much critical investigation into supposed miracles and omens, and a comparison of the mischiefs of atheism compared with those arising out of fanaticism and idolatry. In the same year the university of Sedan being suppressed by the arbitrary intolerance of Louis XIV, Bayle became professor of philosophy and history at Rotterdam; and at his recommendation, Jurieu was also engaged as a professor of divinity. His next work was a criticism on Mainbourg's "History of Calvinism;" which was also confuted by Jurieu, but with such inferior power, that thenceforward the rancorous ill-will was engendered, which was afterwards so vehemently displayed, and which scandal, without any adequate foundation, attributed to an improper attention from Bayle to his wife. An attempt was about this time made by a female friend to engage him in a matrimonial connexion; but the habits and pursuits of a student had gradually gained such a mastery over him, that he declined wedlock, both then and ever after. The freedom of the press in Holland induced him to republish various pieces interdicted in France, and in particular "A Collection of some curious pieces relative to the Philosophy of M. Des Cartes," with a preface, giving the history of them, and shewing the evils of an inquisitorial power over books of science. Pursuits of this kind very naturally led the way to his celebrated monthly journal entitled "Nouvelles de la Republique des Lettres;" and few journals of the kind have met with greater applause. Deeply impressed with the iniquity of the repeal of the edict of Nantes, and the atrocities of the dragooning then in practice against the

French Protestants, he was induced in 1686 to write an anonymous little piece entitled "Ce que c'est la France toute Catholique, sous le Regne de Louis le Grand;" which strictures on the persecutions of that bigotted and intolerant monarch were followed in the same year by a pretended translation from the English, entitled "Commentaire Philosophique." This work is a clear and elaborate defence of general toleration, and possesses the merit of being founded on those enlarged notions on the subject which were then very rare, but which now nearly form a portion of the common sense of all enlightened communities. A considerable weight of argument was founded upon the difficulty of distinguishing truth from error; a sceptical principle no doubt, but one on which alone the complete freedom of human opinion can ever be securely established. Bigotry of no kind can digest this ground for toleration, and accordingly it was as offensive to Jurieu in Holland, as to the Jesuits in France. In 1686, having published in his journal a letter attributed to Christina, the dicated queen of Sweden, containing her disapprobation of the persecution of the Protestants in France, he called it "a remainder of Protestantism." This expression, as implying a doubt of the sincerity of her conversion to the church of Rome, Christina resented, but possessed sufficient good sense to accept the apology of Bayle, whom she at the same time highly complimented. Possibly this incident, added to ill health, induced him to give up his journal in 1687. Soon after, the evil genius of Jurieu led him to apply the prophecies in the Revelations to the affairs of the French Protestants. To counteract the effect of this silly publication on the character of the reformed religion, Bayle is thought to have once more assumed the character of a Catholic, and to have written "Avis Important aux Réfugiés sur leur prochaine retour en France." It was replete with literary raillery on the visionary hopes of the refugees, and if really written by Bayle, shewed that he was after all so much a Frenchman as to be influenced in favour of the interest and assumptions of the French monarchy. It was attacked by Jurien with great acrimony; and like most dispartants of his class, he called for the expulsion of Bayle, whom he charged with the authorship, from his professorship. The magistracy behaved with decent impartiality in the dispute, which after a while subsided. The title of Bayle to this production, notwithstanding his non-acknowledgment, is strengthened by the fact, that king William soon after suspected him to be concerned in an intrigue to produce a separate peace between France and the United Provinces, and in that conviction caused him to be dismissed from his professorship. This was in October 1693, from which time he lived as a private man, and refused several advantageous offers of new engagements. His celebrated "Critical Dictionary" had been vaguely announced ever since 1690; and in 1692 he published "Projet et Fragment d'une Dictionnaire Critique," 8vo; which not being much ap-

proved, he remodelled his plan, and in 1695 the first volume of his great work, the "Critical Dictionary," appeared. So great was the expectation formed of this book, that the duke of Shrewsbury offered 200*l.* for a dedication; but Bayle, who was above trafficking in panegyric, refused the offer. It sold so rapidly that it was necessary to reprint it, to accompany the larger impression of the second volume. A work so well known it is hardly necessary to describe. The articles chosen were, in a great measure, avowedly supplementary to or in correction of Moreri; but the real object of the author was to make his dictionary a repository of all the curious information as to fact, and of all the critical and philosophical knowledge which he had spent his life in acquiring. To a slender vein of text he adds a vast body of notes, discursive in the highest degree, not unfrequently prolix and gossiping, but so mixed up with solid, learned, and ingenious matter, that to every succeeding generation of students it ever has proved, and most likely ever will prove, indescribably attractive. His implacable antagonist Jurieu immediately attacked it, and endeavoured to procure its condemnation by the ecclesiastical assemblies. The consistory of the Walloon church of Rotterdam accordingly did moderately censure his occasional indulgence in prurient matters, his free strictures on the character of David, his articles relative to the Manichæans, his great tendency to scepticism, and the praises bestowed by him on the morals of certain Atheists. Bayle promised amendment in some of these points in a second edition; and thus the matter ended. His reputation was however in the highest degree extended by this volume, as well as the number of his opponents. In 1703, by way of relaxation from his severe labours, he wrote a volume called, "Reponse aux Questions d'un Provincial," and in 1704 a continuation of his Thoughts on Comets, which brought on a controversy with Le Clerc. His adversaries indeed regularly increased with his fame; and not content with making him an enemy of religion, they charged him with being a foe to the state; and, owing to a false accusation of holding secret conferences with the marquis d'Allegre, a French prisoner, he was nearly ordered from the United Provinces. On this occasion he was invited by his friend, Lord Shaftesbury, to visit England; but he already began to feel the effects of a decayed constitution; and having been affected for six months with an hereditary pulmonary disorder, convinced of its mortal nature, he would not trouble himself with remedies. No man ever viewed the approach of death with greater equanimity; he pursued his studies as long as he was able, and finding that speaking gave him pain, declined all visits, and died almost alone, on the morning of the 28th December, 1706, on which day when his landlady entered his chamber, he asked her faintly if his fire was lighted, and immediately expired. The moral character of this eminent man was unblemished; he was calm, temperate, disinterested, kind, and charitable. As a writer he is usually placed

at the head of the modern school of sceptics. A habit of considering abstruse questions in every point of view, led him to doubt where the mass of mankind think it criminal not to be certain. Bayle himself might have pleaded, that he doubted only of things really doubtful, and that, in the genuine spirit of philosophy, he has combated little beyond hurtful prejudice and unwarrantable dogmatism. That he occasionally took too much ingenious pleasure in creating and marshalling doubts, may possibly with truth be conceded; but the assiduous labour and impartiality with which he refutes the calumny of party writing on every side, were in the highest degree beneficial and laudable. It is for biography at least to acknowledge, that without a due portion of this constitutional coolness, very few opinions and characters would be correctly represented. For a disposition to coarse allusion, there is doubtless less excuse; but he is more satirical and humorous than inflammatory; and in fact it is usually in the exposure of some ridiculous pretension or practice, that he thus indulges. In his style he is animated and lively, but not always correct; and certainly prolixity is a frequent failing. The best editions of his dictionary were those of 1720 and 1740; but recently an accurate and comprehensive edition, in 20 volumes octavo, is deemed the most perfect. The English translation by Des Maizeaux is a very good one. It is remarkable, that although Bayle was obliged to live out of France, the parliament of Toulouse, in declaring his will valid in France, expressly said, that such a man could not be regarded as a foreigner; thus claiming the genius, while rejecting the philosopher. A particular account of all the works of Bayle may be seen in the sixth volume of Niceron.—*Life prefixed to Des Maizeaux's Translation of Crit. Dict.*

BAYLEY (ANSELM) a divine, and Hebrew critic of eminence, who was educated at Oxford, where he took the degree of LL.D. in 1764. He obtained a canonry in St. Paul's, and was sub-dean of the Chapel Royal. He published a Hebrew grammar, and a Treatise on the Alliance between Music and Poetry; but his principal work was "The Old Testament, English and Hebrew, with critical and grammatical Remarks on the Hebrew, and Corrections of the English," 4 vols. 8vo. He died in 1794.—*Gent. Mag.*

BAYLY (LEWIS) an English prelate, was a native of Carmarthen, and studied at Oxford. He was appointed chaplain to Henry prince of Wales, son of James I, to whom he dedicated a religious work entitled "The Practice of Piety," which passed through a vast number of editions in the former part of the seventeenth century, and has preserved his name from oblivion. He was afterwards made bishop of Bangor; and he died in 1632.—*Biog. Brit.* THOMAS BAYLY, the youngest son of the bishop, was educated for the church at Cambridge; and during the civil war he resided at Ragland Castle, as chaplain to the marquis of Worcester. After the surrender of that fortress, he travelled on the Continent;

and on his return in 1649, he published a work entitled, "Certamen Religiosum; or a Conference between king Charles I, and Henry, late marquis of Worcester, concerning Religion, in Ragland Castle, anno 1646." It has been supposed by some, that he wrote this treatise to justify his conduct in embracing the Roman Catholic faith. The same year he published "The Royal Charter granted unto Kings," for which he was committed to Newgate. While in confinement, he wrote a book with the odd title of "Herba parietis, or the Wall-flower, as it grows out of the stone-chamber belonging to the Metropolitan Prison." He made his escape soon after, and went to Douay, where he published a justification of his conversion. He died in 1659.—*Dodd's Church Hist. of England.*

BAYLY (THOMAS) a divine and critic of the seventeenth century, who was a native of Rutlandshire, and was educated at Cambridge, which he left to become secretary to the learned Dr Augustin Lindsell, who was successively bishop of Peterborough and of Hereford. This prelate entertained a design to publish the works of the Greek Fathers, which he had prepared for the press, and which were transcribed by Bayly, and nearly finished, when bishop Lindsell died. His manuscripts, agreeably to his desire, were presented to archbishop Laud, who enjoined Bayly to proceed with the publication, and bestowed on him for his support the living of Braxted in Kent, worth 200*l.* a-year. The works of Theophylact only were published, with a dedication to the archbishop; whose misfortunes, and the political commotions which ensued, put a stop to the undertaking. After being deprived of his benefice, and meeting with other sufferings, in consequence of his party connexions, this learned divine obtained the patronage of Dr Jeremy Taylor, who took him with him to Ireland, where he remained till the Restoration. Returning to this country, he was first made dean of Down, and in 1664 bishop of Kilalla, by Charles II, as a reward for his loyalty. The time of his death is not mentioned. Dr George Hickes in 1709, published, in a volume of tracts, a sermon preached before Charles I at Oxford by Dr Bayly, with a memoir, from which the preceding account is taken.

BAYLY (WILLIAM) an ingenious mathematician and astronomer, was the son of a farmer at Bishop's Cannings, in Wiltshire. In early life he was employed as a schoolmaster; and his acquirements coming to the knowledge of Dr Maskelyne, the late astronomer royal, he engaged him as his astronomical assistant. In 1769 he was sent by the Royal Society to the North Cape, to observe the transit of Venus, his account of which was published in the philosophical transactions. In 1772 he went out as astronomer with Captain Cook in his second voyage; and he again accompanied him in the expedition which terminated the life of that celebrated circumnavigator. For his services on these occasions, in having determined the longitudes

and latitudes of the several places discovered by captain Cook, by surveys and astronomical observations, he was in 1785 appointed master of the Royal Academy at Portsmouth. This situation he held, with great credit to himself, till 1807, when he retired with a handsome pension. He died in 1810.—*Gent. Mag.*

BAYER. There were two of this name. **JOHN**, a celebrated astronomer of Germany, flourished in the early part of the seventeenth century. He was the author of a work on his favourite science, first printed under the title of "Uranometria," in 1603, which was reprinted in 1627, re-modelled and improved by himself. In this second edition he changed the names which he had previously assigned to the stars (denoting their magnitude and consequence by the letters of the Greek alphabet) for appellations taken from Scripture history, calling his work "Cælum Stellatum Christianum;" the book however has been since reprinted with the old names. His grandson, **THEOPHILUS SIGFRED BAYER**, was born in 1694 at Königsberg, where he was afterwards appointed librarian, having acquired a great proficiency in the Chinese and other Eastern languages. Here he remained from 1717 till 1726, when he repaired to Petersburg, on an invitation from the government, and took charge of the cabinet of coins, medals, &c. in that capital, with the title of professor of Greek and Roman Antiquities. He published a treatise on Chinese literature, entitled "Museum Sinicum," 2 vols. 8vo; "Historia Osrhoena et Edessena ex numinis illustrata," 4to; and "Historia regni Græcorum Bactriani," 4to. Several academical dissertations from his pen were also collected after his death, which took place in 1738. They were printed in one 8vo volume at Halle in 1768.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BAYNES (JOHN) a native of Middleham, Yorkshire, where he was born in 1758. Having gone through Richmond grammar school, he entered himself at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated; and having obtained a lay fellowship, and become a member of the Society of Gray's Inn, went in due course to the bar. Several anonymous pieces, published in the magazines of the day, both in prose and verse, but principally of a political nature, have been attributed to him, as well as the Archæological Letter on the subject of the poems printed by Chatterton under the name of Rowley, which was addressed to dean Milles. He died in 1787.—*Europ. Mag.*

BEALE (ROBERT) an eminent civilian of the sixteenth century, a native of Woodbridge, Suffolk. The persecution to which many persons were subjected for their religious opinions on the accession of Mary to the throne of England, drove him to the Continent, where he remained till the commencement of the reign of her successor, whom he afterwards served on various diplomatic missions, especially at the court of France and in the Netherlands. He officiated as confidential secretary to sir Francis Walsingham, a relation of whom he married, and was the person entrusted with the warrant

for the execution of Mary of Scotland. He wrote a work on the "Scriptores Rerum Hispanicarum," printed in 1579, 2 vols. folio; and sat as a commissioner at the treaty of Boulogne. His death took place in 1601.—*Biog. Brit.*

BEALE (MARY) a poetess and painter, whose maiden name was Cradock, born in the county of Suffolk, 1632. Portrait painting was the branch of the art in which she particularly excelled, having devoted much time to the study of the works of Vandyke and sir Peter Lely, whose style she imitated. In the sister art her principal composition was a metrical version of most of the Psalms. Her death took place in 1697.

BEARCROFT (PHILIP) an English divine of great classical attainments, educated at the Charter-house, of which foundation he afterwards became head-master and published an account, with memoirs of the founder, Thomas Sutton. In 1712 he was admitted of Magdalen-hall, Oxford, and having taken the degree of A.M., was elected a fellow of Merton, soon after which he obtained the preachingship at the Charter-house. In 1743 he was presented to the vicarage of Stourmouth, Kent, and in 1753 to the head-mastership, having previously taken the degree of doctor in divinity. He died in 1761.—*Biog. Brit.*

BEARD (JOHN) a tenor singer of great celebrity about the middle of the last century. He was educated at the Chapel Royal under Bernard Gates, and first appeared in public as a singer in one of Handel's operas, performed at Covent Garden in 1736. The following year he made his *début* at Drury Lane, in the part of sir John Lovemore, and became a great favourite. Soon afterwards he married lady Henrietta Herbert, widow of lord Edward Herbert, and daughter of the earl of Waldegrave, which circumstance for a time interrupted his career. He subsequently returned to Covent Garden; and his wife dying in 1753, after an union of fourteen years duration, he again married Miss Rich, daughter of the proprietor of that theatre, and succeeded his father-in-law in the management. In 1759 his performance of Macheath filled the theatre nightly for fifty-two evenings, Miss Brent playing Polly. He quitted the stage in 1768, sold his share in the theatre, and retiring from public life, died in 1791, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. He was much esteemed in private life.—*Biog. Dict. of Music.*

BEATON, BETON, or BETHUNE (DAVID) cardinal and primate of Scotland, descended from a French family long settled in Scotland, was the son of John Beaton of Balfour, and the nephew of archbishop and chancellor Beaton. He was born in 1494, and educated at the universities of St Andrew's and Paris. He entered into holy orders, which did not prevent him from being employed in secular capacities under the duke of Albany, regent during the minority of James V, who appointed him resident at the court of France. Through the interest of his uncle, he obtained the rich abbey of Arbroath, and on his return to Scotland, was placed about

the person of the young king, who in 1523 promoted him to the office of privy seal. He was a great instrument of keeping up a good understanding with France; and Francis I found him so useful in his designs, that he conferred on him all the privileges of a native of France, together with the rich bishopric of Mirepoix. He negotiated king James's second marriage with Mary, daughter to the duke of Guise, and was made cardinal by pope Paul III. Not long after the death of his uncle, he succeeded him as archbishop of St Andrews, and immediately commenced a severe inquisition into heretical doctrines, for which purpose he appears to have been so much exalted. He caused prosecutions to be commenced against men of all ranks, and, it is said, had prepared a black list of 360 of the chief nobility in the kingdom, when the overthrow of James at Solway Moss checked these measures. When the king soon after died, the cardinal, who was the only person of authority with him at the time of his decease, is accused of having forged his will, in which, in conjunction with three other nobles, he appointed himself regent during the minority of Mary. This scheme was however defeated; and the earl of Arran being declared sole regent, Beaton was for some time imprisoned; but such was his ability and influence, that he was soon liberated and made high chancellor. Soon after he obtained a legatine commission from the court of Rome, by virtue of which he proceeded with great vigour to extirpate heresy. For this offence several eminent and esteemed Protestants were executed, and among the rest, Mr George Wishart was burnt with circumstances of great pomp and cruelty, the cardinal, according to some accounts, being himself a spectator. This execution excited great odium, especially as a report gained ground that the sufferer had denounced the cardinal at the stake, and predicted his violent death. Hume and some other authors believe this story, and attribute the fulfilment of the prophecy to the fact; but upon the whole, the weight of evidence is against it, at least in the circumstantial manner described. In less than three months afterwards, however, the cardinal met with a violent death, although religion seems only to have partly caused the deed, which was effected principally by the contrivance of two offended members of the house of Lesley. These, associating a few more in their design, early one morning surprised the castle of St Andrews, in which the cardinal lodged, and forcing their way into his chamber, put him to death with their swords. One of the conspirators, James Melville, expressly imputed his revenge to the persecution of Wishart. This event took place in May 1546, and proved a decisive blow to the ancient religion of Scotland. Beaton was a man of strong talents for business, but haughty, cruel, overbearing, and intolerant in the extreme. He appears to have had little learning, and many natural children, the fruit of open concubinage.—*Biog. Brit. Robertson's Hist. of Scotland.*

BEATSON (ROBERT) an ingenious man

who embraced the military profession, but afterwards turned his attention to literature, and was the author of some useful publications. He was born in Scotland in 1742, and early in life entered into the corps of Royal Engineers, in which he appears to have attained no higher rank than that of a lieutenant. His principal work was his "Naval and Military Memoirs of Great Britain," 3 vols. 8vo, 1790. He also published "A Political Index to the Histories of Great Britain and Ireland," containing catalogues of the nobility, state officers, &c. since the conquest; and a work of a similar kind relating to the houses of Parliament. He died in 1818.—*Ann. Biog.*

BEATTIE (JAMES, LL.D.) a pleasing poet and miscellaneous writer, was born at Lawrencekirk in the county of Kincardine, in 1735. He lost his father when he was only seven years of age, but was placed early at the only school his birth-place afforded, whence he was removed to Marischal College, Aberdeen. Here he obtained the first of those bursaries or exhibitions, which are left for the support of those whose parents are unable to support the entire expense of an academical education. He studied Greek at Marischal College under the principal, Thomas Blackwell, and made a general proficiency in every branch of education except the mathematics. In 1753 he obtained the degree of AM. and having technically finished his education, accepted the office of school-master and parish-clerk to the parish of Fordoun, and then looked forward to the church of Scotland as his principal prospect, for which purpose he still attended during winter the divinity lecture at Marischal College. In June 1758 these views were somewhat changed, by the attainment of the situation of one of the masters of the grammar-school of Aberdeen. In 1761 he published a volume of poems, which were received favourably, but which he subsequently thought very little of, and endeavoured to buy up. They nevertheless procured him some powerful friends, whose patronage obtained him the appointment of professor of moral philosophy and logic at Marischal College. In 1765 he published a poem of the "The Judgment of Paris," 4to, which proved a failure, although it was afterwards added to a new edition of his poems in 1766. The work which procured him the greatest fame was his "Essay on Truth," which first appeared in 1770. It was so popular, that in four years five large editions were sold; and it was translated into several foreign languages. Among other marks of respect, the university of Oxford conferred on the author the degree of LL.D.; and George III honoured him, on his visit to London, with a private conference and a pension. He was also solicited to enter the church of England by flattering proposals from the archbishop of York and the bishops of London; which proposals he declined, lest his opponents should attribute the change to self-interest. The popularity of this celebrated essay, which was written in opposition to the prevalent scepticism of Hume and others, was principally

owing to its easiness of style, and to a mode of treating the subject, calculated for the meridian of slight scholarship and medium intellect. This is often a great source of immediate celebrity; but thus produced, it is usually as transitory as spontaneous, which has proved the case in the present instance. A few months after the appearance of the "Essay on Truth," Dr Beattie published the first book of "The Minstrel," 4to, and in 1774 the second; which pleasing poem is indisputably the work by which he will be the longest remembered. To a splendid edition of his "Essay on Truth," published by subscription in 1777, he added some miscellaneous dissertations on "Poetry and Music," "Laughter and Ludicrous Composition," &c. In 1783 he published "Dissertations, Moral and Critical," 4to; and in 1786 appeared his "Evidences of the Christian Religion," 2 vols. 12mo. In 1790 he published the first volume of his "Elements of Moral Science," the second of which followed in 1793; and to the latter was appended a dissertation against the Slave Trade. His last publication was "An Account of the Life, Character, and Writings of his eldest son, James Henry Beattie," an amiable and promising young man, who died at the age of twenty-two in 1790. This great affliction was followed in 1796 by the equally premature death of his youngest and only surviving son in his nineteenth year; which losses, added to the melancholy loss of reason by his wife, wholly subdued his constitution; and after two paralytic strokes, he died at Aberdeen in August 1803. Dr Beattie was a religious and an amiable man, but constitutionally more calculated for a poet than a philosopher, and for a pleader than a controversialist. He was however a respectable, if not a strong writer, and might have been thought more of at present, had he been thought less of heretofore.—*Life by Sir William Forbes.*

BEATUS RHENANUS, a learned man of the sixteenth century, whose father, Anthony Bilde, adopted the name of Rhenanus from Rheinach, the place of his birth. Beatus was born at Schletstadt in Alsace, in 1485. He studied at Paris, Strasburgh, and Basil, at which last place he was for some time corrector of the press to Frobenius: but at the age of thirty-five he returned to his native place. He was distinguished for his acquaintance with the Greek language, ecclesiastical history, and the antiquities of Germany. Beatus first published the "History of Velleius Paterculus;" he also wrote annotations on Tacitus, Livy, Tertullian, and other ancient authors; and an historical work, entitled "Rerum Germanicarum," libri iii, 1531, reprinted at Ulm in 1693, with notes by James Olto. He died at Strasburgh in 1547. Though he always continued a member of the Catholic church, he had a great regard for Luther; yet he was an enemy to schism, and seems, like his contemporary Erasmus, to have had too much sense and knowledge to be blind to the errors of Popery, and too little courage to become a reformer.—*Aikin's G. Biog.*

BEAU (CHARLES LE) a French historical writer, born in the Bourbonnois in 1701, and died at Paris in 1778. He was professor in the Royal College at Paris, secretary to the duke of Orleans, and perpetual secretary and pensionary of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres. He was the author of a valuable "History of the Lower Empire," 20 vols. 12mo; of which there is a continuation by M. Ameilhon. He also wrote several detached memoirs and dissertations on historical subjects.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*—JOHN LEWIS LE BEAU, the younger brother of the preceding, published editions of Homer and of the orations of Cicero, as well as some other literary productions.—*Ibid.*

BEAU (JEAN BAPTISTE LE) a French Jesuit, rector of the college of Rhodéz, a native of the Comtat Venaissin, where he was born about the year 1602. He was a man of much reading and great antiquarian research. One of his works, entitled "Diatribæ duæ, prima de partibus Templi Auguralis, altera de mense et die Pharsalicæ victoriæ," went through two editions, both in 8vo, the latter of which issued from the Wirtemberg press in 1705. His other productions are—"Breviculum expeditionis Hispaniensis Ludovici XII," in 4to; "Otia vera Ludovici XIV, sive Polyænus Gallicus de veterum et recentium Gallorum stratagematibus," 8vo. He also wrote the life of Francis d'Estaing, bishop of Rhodéz, in 4to; "Speculum veri Antisutis," as exemplified "in vitâ Alphonsi Torribii Archiepiscopi Liminsis," 4to; and "Historia de vita Bartholomæi de martyribus," 4to. He died at the Jesuits' College in Montpellier, 1670.—*Saxii Onom. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BEAUCAIRE DE PEGULON (FRANCIS) a learned French prelate, bishop of Metz in the sixteenth century, born of a noble family in the Bourbonnois in 1514. The first duke of Guise selected him for his literary attainments to be tutor to his son Charles, cardinal of Lorraine, whom he accompanied to Rome, and afterwards to the council of Trent, where he distinguished himself as well by his eloquence as by drawing up the terms of a disputed decree with such happy ambiguity as to satisfy all parties. In 1568 he resigned his see, and retiring to his patrimony of La Chrete in the Bourbonnois, amused himself by writing the history of his times in the Latin language, without however any intention of publishing it. Philip Dinet finding it in his library after his death, printed it in 1625 at Lyons, in one volume folio. It is entitled "Rerum Galliarum Commentaria, ab anno 1461 ad annum 1562." He also wrote a treatise on the future state of infants dying unborn. He died in 1591.—*Moreri. Saxii Onom.*

BEAUCHAMP (RICHARD) an English prelate of the 15th century, who signalized himself by his skill in architecture. He was the son of sir Walter Beauchamp, and brother of William lord Beauchamp of St Amand. Having embraced the ecclesiastical profession he was made dean of Windsor, and afterwards bishop of Hereford, whence in 1450 he was

translated to Salisbury, which see he held till his death in 1431. Gough calls him the Wickham of his age, an appellation which he justly merited. When the old collegiate chapel at Windsor was taken down in the reign of Edward IV, the superintendance of the new building was committed to bishop Beauchamp; and the design of the principal part of the present beautiful edifice is generally attributed to this prelate, whose unremitting zeal as master and surveyor of the works at Windsor procured him the chancellorship of the order of the Garter. He left other specimens of his taste in architecture, particularly the elaborate sepulchral chapel in Salisbury cathedral, which bears his name, and the great hall of the episcopal palace. The former is a fine example of the richly ornamented style of gothic architecture, which prevailed in the latter part of the 15th century.—*Cassan's Memoirs of the Bishops of Salisbury*, 1824.

BEAUCHAMP (JOSEPH) a Bernardine monk, nephew of Miroudat bishop of Babylon, who appointed him his vicar-general in the Levant. Here he availed himself of the opportunities afforded him to prosecute his favourite study of astronomy. In 1795 he obtained from the French republican government the appointment of consul at Muscat in Arabia, which he afterwards quitted for Constantinople, and employed himself in making a survey of the Black Sea. In 1799 he was detected by the English in the execution of a secret mission confided to him by Napoleon; when, being delivered up to the Turkish government, he remained in prison till 1801. On obtaining his liberty he repaired to Nice, where he died in the same year.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BEAUCHAMP (PIERRE FRANCOIS GORDARD DE) a native of Paris, who wrote in the early part of the 18th century. He published a metrical version of the "Letters of Abelard and Heloise," a work on the French theatres in 4to, and translated a couple of Greek romances, the "Ismene and Ismenias" of Eustathius, and the "Rhodantes and Docicles" of Theodore Prodromus. He died in 1761.—*Ib.*

BEAUCLERK (ТОПНАМ) a gentleman celebrated for his conversational talents and his connexions with literary men. He was the son of lord Sidney Beauclerk, and grandson of the first duke of St Alban's. He was born in December 1739, and married, on the 12th of March 1768, lady Diana Spencer, daughter of the duke of Marlborough, whose previous marriage with Frederic viscount Bolingbroke had two days before been dissolved by act of parliament. Mr Beauclerk died at his house in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, March 11, 1780, leaving by his wife a son and two daughters. A valuable library, which he had gradually formed, was sold by auction by Samuel Paterson in April 1781. Mr Dibdin, who notices this collection in his *Bibliomania*, says of the owner, that he was "one who had frequently gladdened Johnson in his gloomy moments, and who is allowed, by that splenetic sage and great teacher of morality, to have

united the elegant manners of a gentleman with the mental accomplishments of a scholar." Perhaps a higher encomium could scarcely have been bestowed than what is implied in Johnson's declaration, "That Beauclerk's talents were those which he had felt himself more disposed to envy than those of any whom he had known," referring particularly to his spontaneous wit and wonderful facility of expression.—Lady Diana Beauclerk long survived her husband, and died in August 1808, at the age of seventy-four. She was a very ingenious woman, and was highly distinguished for her taste and skill in the arts of design.—*Boswell's Life of Johnson*. *Brydges's edition of Collins's Peerage*.

BEAVER (JOHN) a learned monk of Westminster, of the order of St Benedict, author of a history of England from the days of Brutus to the 14th century, in which he lived. He also left behind him a work, "De Rebus cœnobii Westmonasteriensis." The date of his death is not known.—*Pits*.

BEAUFORT (HENRY) bishop of Winchester, and cardinal, was a legitimated son of John of Gaunt by his third wife Catherine Swinford. He studied at Oxford and Aix-la-Chapelle, and obtained early promotion both in the church and state. He was made bishop of Lincoln in 1397, chancellor of the university of Oxford in 1399, lord chancellor in 1404, and the next year bishop of Winchester. During the reigns of his half-brother Henry IV, and his nephew Henry V, he does not appear to have interfered much in politics, though the latter sent him on an embassy to France, after which in 1417 he went to Palestine. On the death of Henry V in 1422, Beaufort was appointed one of the guardians to his son, and entrusted with the care of his education. In 1424 he for the third time held the office of lord chancellor. The minority of the young king afforded ample scope for the ambition of this rich and powerful prelate, whose perpetual disputes with his nephew the duke of Gloucester, protector of England, repeatedly disturbed the peace of the kingdom, and ultimately proved fatal to the protector. Pope Martin V made Beaufort a cardinal, and gave him a legatine commission, which however he was prevented from using by the influence of the duke of Gloucester. He then raised a body of troops for a crusade against the Hussites in Bohemia. Returning from that expedition, he in 1430 accompanied Henry VI to Paris, and performed the ceremony of his coronation in the church of Notre Dame. He continued to take a very active part in the affairs of government till his death, which happened in 1447. The popular character of his antagonist Gloucester, long known by the appellation of the "Good Duke Humphrey," has cast an odium on cardinal Beaufort, which probably he did not altogether deserve. The horrors of his death-bed scene have been strikingly portrayed by the pen of Shakespeare and the pencil of sir Joshua Reynolds; but they must both be considered as having adopted a poetical licence in their delineations, which are founded rather on tradi-

tional rumour than on historical record. The greatest crime with which he has been obliquely charged is the murder of the duke of Gloucester, whom he survived only one month, and in whose catastrophe, if he had any concern, he must have shared the guilt with the queen and her favourites, who, in consequence of the king's mental imbecility, then ruled in his name. Beaufort died immensely rich, leaving by his mistress Alice, daughter of the earl of Arundel, a natural daughter, who was married to sir Edward Stradling. He founded the hospital of St Cross at Winchester, and bequeathed much of his property to charitable uses.—*Biog. Brit.*

BEAUFORT (MARGARET) countess of Richmond and Derby, distinguished as the patroness and cultivator of learning in the period preceding the Reformation. She was the sole daughter and heiress of John Beaufort duke of Somerset, grandson of John of Gaunt. She was born in 1441, and at the age of sixteen married to Edmund earl of Richmond, by whom she was the mother of Henry VII. She had two other husbands, Henry Stafford, son of the duke of Buckingham, and Thomas lord Stanley, created earl of Derby, by neither of whom she had any children. She spent the latter part of her life in seclusion, and, dying in 1509, was interred in Henry VII's chapel at Westminster. The literary attainments of the countess Margaret exceeded those of most of her female contemporaries. She understood French sufficiently to translate a book from that language into English, and she had some acquaintance with Latin. But she principally deserves to be commemorated as the liberal patroness of literature and learned men. She founded divinity lectureships at both the English universities, and at Cambridge the colleges of Christ and St John, the former in 1505 and the latter in 1508. Her character was strongly tinged with the ascetic enthusiasm of the age; and the warmth of her religious zeal may be estimated from her declaration, that provided she could induce the princes of Christendom to form a league and march against the infidels, she would willingly attend them as their laundress.—*Ballard's Mem. of British Ladies.*

BEAUHARNOIS (ALEXANDER DE) a French nobleman who perished during the Revolution, and who deserves commemoration on account of the subsequent connexion of his family with Buonaparte, who married his widow. He was a native of Martinique, and went early in life to Paris, where his handsome person and agreeable manners gained him admission into the first society. He was elected deputy of Blois in the Constituent Assembly, in which he distinguished himself by joining the popular party, and by the amenity and elegance of his public speeches. He proposed equality of punishments for all classes of citizens, and their eligibility to all offices. Subsequently to the flight of Louis XVI from Paris, Beauharnois was appointed adjutant-general to Luckner, general-in-chief of the army of the Moselle, in which post he gave many

proofs of his courage and resolution as well as of his humanity to the vanquished. He was offered the place of minister of war, which he refused. Five days only previous to the fall of Robespierre, he was condemned by the revolutionary tribunal, and perished on the scaffold at the age of thirty-four. July 23, 1793.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BEAUHARNOIS (EUGENE DE) only son of the preceding. His history is intimately connected with that of his father-in-law Napoleon, by whom he was made viceroy of Italy; which kingdom he is said to have governed with great judgment and moderation, and to have acted in such a manner as to conciliate the respect and esteem of the inhabitants in general. In the Russian campaign he commanded the Italian troops belonging to the grand army of the French emperor, whose downfall in 1814 terminated his viceregal sway. He was a great favourite with Napoleon, whom he always served with fidelity. In January 1806 he married the princess Augusta Amelia, eldest daughter of the king of Bavaria, to whose court at Munich he retired on the restoration of Louis XVIII, and died there in 1824. He does not appear to have possessed great talents; but his disposition was amiable, and his honour and integrity unsuspected.—*Ann. Reg.*

BEAULIEU, see PONTALT.

BEAUMARCHAIS (PETER AUGUSTIN CARON DE) a French dramatic writer of celebrity, was born at Paris in 1732. His father was a watchmaker, and he himself, when a young man, signalized himself by his improvements in that art. Being passionately fond of music, he also invented some alterations in the harp, which gave him an introduction to the princesses, daughters of Louis XV, and laid the foundation of his fortune. He lost two wives successively, and then gained three considerable law-suits, the papers in relation to which were published by him and excited great attention. He was afterwards employed in various political transactions by the ministers Maurepas and Vergennes, and distinguished himself in the establishment of the Caisse d'Escompte, and other schemes. After the death of Voltaire, he purchased the whole of his MSS, which he printed magnificently at Kell. On the breaking out of the American war, he realized a large fortune by supplying the Americans with arms and ammunition. Although on the side of the Revolution from principle, he was never a favourite with the parties whom it brought into action, and was even imprisoned for some presumed breach of contract in the supply of arms. On his release he took refuge in England, but returned to Paris in 1794, and engaged in a salt speculation by which he lost the greater part of his property. He died of an apoplectic fit in 1799, aged sixty-nine. Beaumarchais was a singular instance of versatility of talent, being at once an artist, politician, projector, merchant, man of business, and dramatist. He was passionately attached to celebrity, and sought the attention of the public by every

means in his power. He was fully gratified in his wishes during his dramatic career, especially on the production of his celebrated "Marriage of Figaro," which excited one of those extraordinary sensations for which the world of fashion in Paris has always been so remarkable. The English modifications and versions of this clever but not very moral comedy, convey but a slight notion of the mischievous subtlety and deep spirit of intrigue in the original, which every one abused and every one went to see. His other works are, the law reports before-mentioned; "Eugenie," "Les deux Amis," "Le Barbier de Seville," and "La Mere Coupable," comedies; "Tarare," an opera; "Memoire en Reponse au Manifeste du Roi d'Angleterre;" and "Memoires a Lecoindre de Versailles." All these are to be found in a collection of his works published in 1807, Paris, 7 vols. 8vo.—*Biog. Moderne.*

BEAUMELLE (LAURENT ANGLIVIEL DE) a modern French writer of some note. He was born at Vallaraugues in the diocese of Allais in 1727, and very early obtained sufficient reputation to be invited to Denmark, in order to undertake the professorship of French belles lettres. The climate not agreeing with him, he quitted Denmark with a pension and the title of counsellor, and on his way called at Berlin, with the view of forming an intimacy with Voltaire. The result was sufficiently ludicrous; for each being petulant and irritable, a quarrel ensued, which lasted, in the way of literary skirmish, for the remainder of their lives. On his arrival at Paris, the freedom he had taken in his work entitled "Mes Pensées," produced him the old French literary honour of a temporary seclusion in the Bastille; whence he had scarcely been liberated, when his "Memoirs of Madame Maintenon" sent him back again. Again released, he wisely retired into the country, to pursue his literary schemes in quiet, and married the daughter of an eminent lawyer of Toulouse. In 1772 some female interest at court produced him the post of king's librarian, which however he did not long enjoy, being cut off by a pulmonary disorder in November 1773. The principal works of La Beaumelle are, 1. "Defence of the Spirit of Laws;" 2. "Mes Pensées, ou le Qu'en dira-t-on?" a spirited but not very profound production, in which much wit and vivacity is displayed with a freedom very capable of giving offence: it was a stroke in this piece, comparing the king of Prussia's patronage of Voltaire to the taste of the petty German princes in keeping buffoons, which produced the quarrel that lasted for life; 3. "Memoirs of Madame Maintenon," 6 vols, 12mo, a work not devoid of force and vivacity, but in no great reputation for its accuracy in regard to facts; 4. "Letters to M. Voltaire," 1761, 12mo, which, as they were keen and satirical, induced Voltaire to acknowledge that "the rascal had a great deal of wit;" while on the other hand, La Beaumelle was in reality a great admirer of Voltaire, and frankly admitted, that he was at war because he was

sure that his opponent would never conclude a sincere peace, and moreover because his attack on him sold his books; 5. "Thoughts of Seneca," Latin and French; 6. "Commentary on the Henriade," 1775, 2 vols, 8vo, which is an able critique, but too severe and minute. He also left a MS. translation of Tacitus, of whose manner he was a frequent imitator, and another of the odes of Horace, with some miscellaneous pieces. La Beaumelle was a frank and open character, but captious and satirical. His conversation was said to be much less spirited than his writings.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Aikin's G. Biog.*

BEAUMONT (sir JOHN bart.) an English poet, was the son of Francis Beaumont, one of the judges of the Common Pleas, in the reign of Elizabeth, and elder brother of Francis, the celebrated colleague of Fletcher. He was born in 1582, at the family seat of Grace-Dieu in Leicestershire, and after studying at Oxford, became a member of one of the inns of court, but soon returned to Leicestershire, and married. In 1626 he was created a baronet by Charles I, but only survived two years, dying in the winter of 1628 at the age of forty-six. He left seven sons and four daughters, of whom sir John, his son and successor, edited his father's poems, and was himself a minor poet, and a man of great bodily strength, who died fighting on king Charles's side at the siege of Gloucester. The poetical works of sir John Beaumont form part of the collection of English poets; and of these, "Bosworth Field" is the most considerable. As a specimen of the heroic style of that day, it is exceeded by very few of his contemporaries; and he describes the death of Richard with great spirit. His minor poems, if exhibitive of no great invention, are very pleasing; and his verses on the pure form of English poetry, prove him to have been possessed of great taste. His translations from Horace, Virgil, Juvenal, and Persius, are also very forcible and correct.—*Biog. Brit. Nichol's Hist. of Leicestershire.*

BEAUMONT (FRANCIS) third son of Francis the judge, and brother to the preceding, was born at Grace-Dieu in Leicestershire, 1581, and was educated at Oxford, not Cambridge, as stated by some writers who have taken a cousin and namesake for himself. He studied for some time in the Inner Temple; and his "Mask of the Inner Temple and Gray's Inn" was acted and printed in 1612, when only in his twenty-sixth year. His application to the law must however have been nearly nominal, for his celebrated dramatic connexion with Fletcher, who was ten years older, began before he was twenty, and he died in his thirtieth year, in March 1616. With respect to the specific share he had in the plays which have been published as the joint production of Beaumont and Fletcher, all that is known upon the subject may be gained from the preliminary matter of the edition published in 1778. Tradition, principally on the conjecture of Langbaine, has assigned judgment for the distinguishing characteristic

of Beaumont, who it is said was chiefly employed in correcting the luxuriant redundancy of Fletcher. Other accounts say, that he confined himself to writing the more serious and lofty parts in their joint plays, and in contriving the plots and development of the fable. Be this as it may, Fletcher, to his great credit, always appears to have acquiesced in the high opinion entertained of Beaumont, and notwithstanding his own seniority, uniformly allowed the name of his colleague to stand first. The character of their dramas will be adverted to in the life of Fletcher; it is therefore only necessary to remark further, that his "Masque in the Inner Temple," and original poems, give Beaumont an undoubted claim to a place in the list of English poets, independently of his claims as a dramatist. His amatory poems are sprightly and original, his sentiments refined, and his versification peculiarly harmonious. His greatest defect was an indulgence in metaphysical conceits—the literary malady of the age. Beaumont married the daughter and co-heiress of Henry Isley, of Sundridge in Kent, by whom he had two daughters. One of these, called Frances, was living so late as 1700 on a pension of 100*l.* per annum from the duke of Ormond. She had once in her possession several MS. poems, by her father, which were lost in her passage from Ireland. Beaumont lies interred in Westminster abbey, but without tomb or inscription.—*Biog. Brit. Chalmers's G. Dict.*

BEAUMONT (JOSEPH) a learned ecclesiastic, a native of Hadleigh in Suffolk, born in 1615. He was a fellow of Peterhouse, Cambridge, which situation he lost from his adherence to the cause of Charles the First, but recovered it again at the Restoration, when he became one of the chaplains in ordinary to the king. Returning to the University, he obtained first the headship of Jesus College, and afterwards that of Peterhouse, with the divinity professorship. He was a poet as well as a divine, and published in 1648 a poem on the subject of "Psyche," which in 1702 reached a second edition. His other works are—a volume of poems in the English and Latin languages, and remarks on St Paul's Epistle to the Colossians, printed in 4to, 1749.—*Jacob's Lives of the Poets.*

BEAUMONT (ELIE DE) was a native of Carentan in Normandy, born 1732, and admitted an advocate at the French bar in 1762. The weakness of his voice appears at first to have militated greatly against his success as a pleader; but he beauty and eloquence with which he drew up his memorials, especially the celebrated one in favour of the unfortunate Calas family, gained him great popularity and a lasting reputation. Though possessed of an easy flow of wit, and great liveliness of imagination, he was nevertheless subject to severe fits of occasional dejection. The kindness of his heart is demonstrated by his institution of the festival known by the name of the *Fête des bonnes gens*, at Canon in Normandy, of which village he was the seigneur. He died in 1785 at Paris. His lady, who died before him,

wrote an epistolary novel under the title of "The Marquis de Roselle."—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BEAUMONT (Mad. le Prince de) a lady who distinguished herself by some useful works for the instruction of youth of her own sex, and also wrote some amusing novels. She was a native of Rouen in Normandy, and kept a boarding-school for young ladies at London, and afterwards at Anney in Savoy, where she died in 1780. Among her principal publications are—"Magazin des Enfants;" "Magazin des Adolescents;" "Magazin des Jeunes Dames;" "Nouveau Magazin Anglois;" "Lettres de Madame du Montier;" and "The New Clarissa." This last work proves the authoress to have been better acquainted with the language than with the manners of this country.—*Mrs. Tickell's Memoirs of French Ladies. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BEAUMONT, see PEREFIXE.

BEAUSOBRE (ISAAC) a minister of the Calvinistic church, descended from an ancient family in Provence, but born at Niort in Switzerland in 1659. He received the rudiments of his education on the estate of an officer of distinction of the name of Villette, a friend of his father, and completed it at Saumur. Declining the profession of the law, in which, from a distant connexion with Madame de Maintenon, he had great prospects of success, he entered the church; but on the repeal of the edict of Nantes, having the hardihood to break the king's seal affixed to the doors of his place of worship, he was condemned to the *amende honorable*, in order to escape which he fled into Holland. Here the interest of the princess of Orange placed him in the situation of chaplain to her daughter, the princess of Anhalt Dessau, to whose capital he in consequence retired, and remained there till 1694, when he removed to Berlin, and became minister to a congregation of French refugees in that city, as well as chaplain to the king of Prussia. His chief works are a "History of the Reformation," printed after his death in four volumes, 8vo. In this work he carries his enquiries down to the confession of Augsburg. A French version of the New Testament was afterwards executed by him, in concert with L'Enfant, in which the epistles of St Paul fell to the share of Beausobre. Several dissertations, "On the History of the Adamic of Bohemia," "On the Statue of Paneades," "The Virgin Queen of Poland," &c. were written by him for the *Bibliothèque Germanique*, and are reprinted in L'Enfant's *History of the Hussites*. His last production was his "Histoire Critique du Manichéisme," 2 vols. 4to, 1734, the most curious and valuable of all. The French colleges and churches of the Calvinistic communion were placed under his superintendence till the year 1736, which was that of his decease. He left two sons, LEOPOLD, a colonel in the Austrian service; and CHARLES LEWIS, born in 1690 during his residence at Dessau, who became minister to a French congregation at Berlin, where he died in 1753, having published a "Commentary on the New Testa-

ment," "An Apology for the Protestants," and other tracts.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BEAUSOBRE (LEWIS) a native of Berlin, where he filled the post of counsellor to the king, born 1730. He was the author of a "Philosophical Disquisition on the Nature of Fire," "Les Songes d'Épicure," "Le Pyrrhonisme du Sage," and other tracts; and died in the year 1784.—*Ibid.*

BEAUVAIS. There were two of this name, the first, **WILLIAM**, born 1698, was an antiquarian of some celebrity, and a member of the literary societies of Orleans, Cortona, &c; he published a work on the medals of the Roman Empire, in 3 vols, 12mo, 1767, and died in 1773. The second, **CHARLES NICHOLAS**, was a native of Orleans, where he was born in the year 1745. He practised physic at Montpellier, and is the author of some essays on the history and antiquities of his native city, a topographical description of Mount Olivet, and other tracts. His death took place in 1794.—*Ibid.*

BEAUVAIS (VINCENT DE) a friar of the Dominican order, who was a native of the diocese of Beauvais in France. He was honoured in a particular manner with the esteem of his sovereign Lewis IX, who supplied him with the means of prosecuting the great literary work which has preserved his name from oblivion. It is a kind of Encyclopædia, divided into four parts: the first, entitled "Speculum Doctrinale," treats of the sciences in general, from grammar to theology; the second, "Speculum Historiale," contains a summary of general history from the beginning of the world to the year 1254, of which there is a continuation by an anonymous author to 1494; the third part, or "Speculum Naturale," relates to physics, or natural philosophy; the fourth, "Speculum Morale," is a treatise on vice and virtue. This last part was not written by Vincent, who, dying in 1264, was prevented from completing the work according to his original design.—*Moreri.*

BEAUVILLIERS (FRANCIS DE) duke de St Aignan, born in 1607. He entered into the army and distinguished himself in several engagements; on which account Lewis XIV raised him to a dukedom. He was often employed in the direction of festivals at court, in which he displayed a great deal of taste. Many of his occasional verses are to be found in the works of Madame Deshoulières, of Scarron, &c. He died in 1637. His eldest son, **PAUL** duke de Beauvilliers, first gentleman of the bed-chamber, minister of state, and chief of the royal council of finance, was governor to the duke of Burgundy, father of Lewis XV. He died in 1714, at the age of sixty-six. He was highly distinguished for his cultivated talents and probity of character; as well as for his success in the education of the duke of Burgundy, which he shared with the learned and virtuous archbishop of Cambray. **PAUL HIPPOLYTUS DE BEAUVILLIERS**, duke de St Aignan, was the third son of the preceding. He had the rank of lieutenant-general in the army, the collar of the royal orders, and was a member of the French

Academy. He was the author of "Amusemens Littéraires," and a memoir in the Transactions of the Academy of Inscriptions, on the cession made by Andrew Paleologus, of the empire of Constantinople and Trebizond, to Charles VIII of France.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BEAUZEE (NICHOLAS) a member of the French Academy and professor of grammar in the Military School, was born at Verdun in 1717. Of his life few particulars are known, except that he was selected by the Encyclopædists to furnish them with the article on grammar. About the same time he published his "Grammaire générale en Exposition raisonnée des Elemens nécessaires du Langue, pour servir de fondement à l'étude de toutes les Langues," Paris, 1767, 2 vols. The work falls short of its title, but is valuable in reference to the French language. He also published the abbe Girard's "Synonymes," with great additions and translations of Sallust and Quintus Curtius, which became very popular. He is also said to be the author of an abridged exposition of the historical proofs of the Christian religion.—*Dict. Hist.*

BECAN (MARTIN) a Jesuit of Hilvarenbic in Brabant, born 1561. He entered into the polemical contest carried on between Bellarmine and James the First of England, with less discretion than zeal; and the latter indeed was so predominant, that, even the Catholics, whose party he espoused, disclaimed the extravagance of his tenets; and the parliament of Paris ordered his writings to be publicly burnt, the Pope himself condemning them. He died in 1624.—*Moreri.*

BECCADELLI (ANTONIO) generally known by the name of Antonio il Panormitano, from Palermo, his native city, was born in 1374. He was an able but licentious writer, descended from an ancient Bolognese family. In the early part of his life he made the law his profession, entering the service of the duke of Milan, who much admired his talents and gave him a handsome salary. The emperor Sigismund was another of his patrons, and crowned him with the poetic laurel in person, in 1432, at Pavia, in which university he was then professor of elocution and the belles lettres. In 1435 he accompanied Alphonso king of Naples to his court, and became a great favourite with that prince, whom he attended in his expeditions, receiving from his bounty admission into the order of nobility and an estate correspondent with his new dignity. In 1451 he persuaded his patron to send him in a diplomatic character to Venice, for the purpose of procuring the arm-bones of the historian Livy, an author for whom he felt and professed so high a veneration, as actually to sell a valuable farm, in order with the produce to purchase a splendid manuscript of his works, written by the Florentine Poggio. We learn that he succeeded in attaining the object of his embassy. He married in his old age a young woman who brought him a large family, and died at Naples in 1471. His works, written in the Latin tongue, both in prose and verse, are distinguished for the

purity and elegance of their diction. The principal of them was a collection "Of the sayings and doings of Alphonso king of Arragon," for which he obtained from that monarch a thousand crowns in gold. This work has gone through several editions. He also published five books of his Letters and Orations, which were printed at Venice in 1453. But the work which has contributed most strongly to give a disgraceful notoriety to his name, is a collection of short poems in two books, entitled "Hermaphroditus," so infamous for their obscenity, as to draw down upon his head the severest and most deserved censure, not only from his open opponent Lorenzo Valla, but even from his friend Poggio, himself a serious offender in the same way. Many of these pieces appear never to have been printed, but the whole collection is yet extant in more than one of the Italian libraries.—*Moreri*.

BECCADELLI (LUDOVICO) born 1502, the descendant of a noble Bolognese family, who, having taken his degrees at Padua, became attached to the suite of cardinal Pole. He assisted at the council of Trent; and having executed a diplomatic mission from the Pope to the Venetian republic with great adroitness and success, the pontiff rewarded his exertions with the archbishopric of Ragusa. Cosmo the First of Tuscany afterwards induced him to resign his see, and to undertake the superintendance of the studies of his son, promising him the archbishopric of Pisa for his reward. This piece of preferment however he never obtained, but died provost of Prato in 1572. He wrote the lives of cardinals Pole and Bembo in Latin, and that of Petrarch, in Italian. The latter is considered a more correct biographical sketch of the poet of whom it treats than any which preceded it, and is much esteemed.—*Ibid*.

BECCAFUMI, see **MECHARINO**.

BECCARIA (BONESANA CESAR, MARQUIS) an eminent Italian political writer. He was born at Milan in 1735, and showed from infancy an attachment to the study of social philosophy. Count Firmian, the Austrian governor of Lombardy, distinguished himself not only as a liberal patron of sciences and letters, but as the friend of every reform which could be grounded on solid principles. Under the auspices of this nobleman, and in conjunction with other literary men, Beccaria projected a periodical work, which was to contain essays on various subjects of philosophy, morals, and politics, of a nature to enlighten the public mind. It accordingly appeared in 1764, under the title of "The Coffee House," and, when collected, formed 2 vols. 4to. In the same year Beccaria published his celebrated treatise on crimes and punishments, "Dei Delitti e delle Pene," 12mo, which became celebrated throughout Europe. Six Italian editions were immediately bought; and it is computed that it has run through more than fifty editions and translations. It had the merit of breaking ground on this important subject; and although a few of its positions and principles may be

disputed or objected to, it proved the immediate parent of much salutary reform in the criminal codes of the Continent. This fame was not unattended with danger, as it was clear that the principles which the author invariably supported were hostile to arbitrary power. Count Firmian however protected him; and in 1768 the Austrian government founded a professorship of political economy for him. His lectures on that science were published in 1784, under the title of "Elements of Public Economy." In 1770 he published "Disquisitions on the Nature of Style," in which, like Helvetius, he endeavoured to inculcate the paradoxical notion, that nature had implanted in every individual an equal degree of genius, and that education was all in all. The marquis Beccaria was a great lover of men of letters, a beneficent patron to those who were entering the career of literature, and a warm and steady friend. He has been charged with venality in the exercise of a magisterial office, and compared with Bacon on that account; but how far political enmity may have had to do with the report, it is not at present easy to ascertain. He died in November 1794.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BECCARIA (JOHN BAPTIST) an eminent natural philosopher of the eighteenth century, was born at Mondovi in Piedmont in 1781. He entered into the religious society of the Pious Schools, and became professor of mathematics and philosophy, first at Palermo and then at Rome. He was afterwards called to the professorship of experimental philosophy at Turin, and made tutor to the sons of the king of Sardinia. Though eminent in various branches of science, it was principally in electricity that he distinguished himself as a discoverer. He adopted the Franklinian theory of positive and negative electricity, but with some modifications of his own. His chief works are—"Dell' Eletticismo artificiale et naturale," Turin, 1753, 4to, and "Lettere dell' Eletticismo," 1758, folio. He also wrote an "Essay on the Cause of Storms and Tempests," and another "On the Meridian of Turin." Father Beccaria, who was estimable for his works as well as knowledge, died at an advanced age at Turin, in 1781.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BECCHER or **BECHER** (JOHN JOACHIM) an eminent chemist and natural philosopher of the seventeenth century. He was born at Spires in 1645; and adopting the medical profession, became physician to the elector of Mentz, and afterwards to the elector of Bavaria. He gained considerable celebrity at Vienna and Haarlem, for improvements in arts and manufactures; but the jealousy of rivals, and the neglect of those who profited by his inventions, induced him to retire to England, where he died in 1685. His works are numerous, and relate to several subjects. Among those on chemistry may be mentioned—"Ædipus Chemicus," "Metallurgia, de generatione, refinemente, et perfectione Metallorum;" "Physica Subterranea," with various appendices; "Parnassus Medicinalis Illustratus;"

"Laboratorium Portatile;" and "The Chemical Rose Garden." He was the first writer on theoretical chemistry whose speculations are deserving of attention. His works abound in shrewd and witty remarks, and in deep and curious reasoning; in frivolous subtlety, and in weighty and sensible observations. His hypotheses respecting the origin of the varieties of matter from the mutual agencies and combinations of a few elementary principles, though unnecessarily blended with scriptural history, are characterized by considerable brilliancy of thought and originality of invention. *Brande's Diss. on the Progress of Chemistry. Suppl. to Encycl. Brit.*

BECK (FRANCIS) an eminent musician, born at Bourdeaux. Four operas by this composer, each consisting of six symphonies, were published at Paris in 1776. His "Stabat Mater," performed in 1783, is also much admired. He died in 1809.—*Biog. Dict. of Music.*

BECKER (DANIEL) a native of Königsberg, who studied medicine and became first physician to the elector of Brandenburg. He died in 1670, in the forty-third year of his age. He was the author of several medical tracts, among which is one entitled, "De Cultrivoro Prussiaco," Lugd. Bat. 1638, 8vo. It contains an account of a Prussian shoemaker who swallowed a knife which was afterwards extracted from his side.—*Moreri.*

BECKET (THOMAS) the most celebrated Roman Catholic prelate in the English annals, was born in London 1119. He was the son of Gilbert, a London merchant, and something like romance has given to him a mother in the person of a Saracen lady, to whose father he was a prisoner in Jerusalem during the crusades. After studying at Oxford and Paris, he was sent, by the favour of Theobald archbishop of Canterbury, to study civil law at Bononia in Italy, and on his return was made archdeacon of Canterbury and provost of Beverley. His claim to the good opinion of Theobald was founded on his talents for negotiation in a matter of the highest importance to England—the soliciting from the pope the prohibitory letters against the crowning of Eustace, the son of Stephen, by which that design was defeated. This service not only raised Becket in the esteem of the archbishop, but in that of king Henry II; and hence the foundation of his high fortune. In 1158 he was appointed high-chancellor and preceptor to prince Henry, and at this time was a complete courtier, conformable in every respect to the humour of the king. He was in fact his prime companion, observed the same hour of eating and going to bed, held splendid levees, and courted popular applause. In 1159 he made a campaign with the king in Toulouse, having in his own pay 700 knights and 1200 horsemen; and it is said he advised Henry to seize the person of Louis king of France, shut up in Toulouse without an army. This counsel however, so indicative of the future martyr, being too bold for the lay councillors of one of the boldest monarchs of the age, was

declined. In the next year he visited Paris, to treat of an alliance between the eldest daughter of the king of France and prince Henry, and returned with the young princess to England. He had not enjoyed the chancellorship more than four years, when his patron Theobald died, and king Henry was so far mistaken as to raise his favourite to the primacy, on the presumption, that he would aid him in those political views, in respect to church power, which all the sovereigns of the Norman line embraced, and which in fact caused a continuous struggle until its termination by Henry VIII. It has been asserted, that Becket told the king what he was to expect from him; but, independent of the appointment itself, there is evidence to prove his eagerness to obtain the dignity, and the disgust entertained by Henry at the first symptoms of the real temper of the man whom he had been so anxious to promote. Becket was consecrated archbishop in 1162, and immediately affected an austerity of character which formed a very natural prelude to the part which he in future meant to play. Pope Alexander III held a general council at Tours in 1163, at which Becket attended and made a formal complaint of the infringements by the laity on the rights and immunities of the church. On his return to England, he began to act in the spirit of this representation, and to prosecute several of the nobility and others holding church possessions, whom he also proceeded to excommunicate. Henry, consistently with the conduct of an able and politic monarch, was anxious to recal certain privileges of the clergy, which withdrew them from the jurisdiction of the civil courts; and it was not without a violent struggle and the mediation of the Pope, that Becket finally acquiesced. The king soon after summoned a convocation or parliament at Clarendon, to the celebrated constitution of which, although the archbishop swore that he would never set his fiat, he at length subscribed, and alleging something like force for his excuse, by way of penance suspended himself from his archiepiscopal functions until the Pope's absolution could arrive. Finding himself the direct object of the King's displeasure, he soon after attempted to escape to France; but being intercepted, Henry in a parliament at Northampton charged him with a violation of his allegiance; and all his goods were confiscated. Not only so, but a suit was commenced against him for money lent him during his chancellorship, and for the proceeds of the benefices which he had held vacant while in that capacity. In this desperate situation, he with great difficulty and danger made his escape to Flanders, and proceeding to the Pope at Sens, humbly resigned his archbishopric, which was as politically restored. He then took up his abode at the abbey of Pontigny in Normandy, whence he issued expostulatory letters to the king and bishops of England, in which he excommunicated all violators of the prerogatives of the church, and included in the censure the principal officers of the crown. Henry was so exasperated, that he banished all his relations, and obliged the

Cistercians to send him away from the abbey of Pontigny; from which he removed, on the recommendation of the king of France, to the abbey of Columbe, and spent four years there in exile. After much negotiation, in which the haughtiness of the archbishop sometimes disgusted, and the pride of Henry as frequently intervened, a sort of reconciliation took place in 1170, on the whole to the advantage of Becket, who, being restored to his see with all its former privileges, behaved on the occasion with excessive haughtiness. After a triumphant entry into Canterbury, the young king Henry, crowned during the life-time of his father, transmitted him an order to restore the suspended and excommunicated prelates, which he refused to do, on the pretence that the Pope alone could grant the favour, although the latter had lodged the instruments of censure in his hands. The prelates immediately appealed to Henry in Normandy, who, in a state of extreme exasperation, exclaimed—"What an unhappy prince am I, who have not about me one man of spirit enough to rid me of a single insolent prelate, the perpetual trouble of my life!" These rash and too significant words induced four attendant barons, Reginald Fitz-Urse, William de Tracy, Hugh de Morville, and Richard Breto, to resolve to wipe out the king's reproach. Having laid their plans, they forthwith proceeded to Canterbury; and having formally demanded of the archbishop to restore the suspended prelates, they returned in the evening of the same day (December 29, 1170,) and placing soldiers in the court-yard, rushed with their swords drawn into the cathedral, where the archbishop was at vespers, and advancing towards him, threatened him with death, if he still disobeyed the orders of Henry. Becket, without the least token of fear, replied, that he was ready to die for the rights of the church, and magnanimously added, "I charge you, in the name of the Almighty, not to hurt any other person here, for none of them have any concern in the late transactions." The confederates then strove to drag him out of the church; but not being able to do so, on account of his resolute deportment, they killed him on the spot with repeated wounds; all which he endured without a groan. The conduct of Henry, and the consequences of this assassination, form a part of English history wherein the discerning student will perceive the subtle policy of the court of Rome, which only felt and acted upon it, in the advancement of its general object, with a due regard to the power and strength of character of Henry. Even the perpetrators of the deed, on taking a voyage to Rome, were admitted to penance, and allowed to expiate their enormity in the holy land. Thus perished Thomas Becket, in his fifty-second year, undoubtedly a martyr to the cause which he espoused; a fact that forms a very equivocal claim to praise in the general scale of social estimation. In regard to the vigour of his intellect, and the extent of his talents, there can be no difference of opinion; and it is equally to be

conceded, looking to the long course of suspension and mortification which he endured, that he was sustained by a principle of what he himself deemed duty. A theory has also been started, which assumes, that the power of the priesthood was beneficial in this stage of the European progress, and that the force of a single despotism was thereby avoided. Grounds of defence, which are formed for principles and actions which those who adopt them have never pleaded for themselves, are always to be suspected. Henry might be as personally ambitious as Becket, and as warm an enthusiast for the paramount authority of the crown, as the archbishop for the *imperium in imperio* of the church; but the one contended for a general principle of all government; the other for a most dangerous exception to it. For the rest, Becket deserves the secondary praise of consistency and courage, but exhibited nothing of that high degree of moral perception, which exemplifies wisdom in the abstract. He was canonized two years after his death, and miracles abounded at his tomb. In the reign of Henry III his body was taken up and placed in a magnificent shrine erected by archbishop Stephen Langton; and of the popularity of the pilgrimages to his tomb, the Canterbury Tales of Chaucer will prove an everlasting testimony.—*Biog. Brit.*

BECKINGTON (THOMAS) an English prelate, was born in the parish of Beckington in Somersetshire, towards the close of the fourteenth century. He was educated at Winchester, and obtained various preferments, until in 1429 he became dean of the court of Arches, and was one of three appointed to draw up a code of law in conformity with which the Wickliffites were to be proceeded against. Having been tutor to Henry VI, he wrote a formal treatise against the salique law, and strenuously asserted the right of the kings of England to the throne of France.—For this and other services, he was made secretary of state, keeper of the privy seal, and bishop of Bath and Wells. He was a munificent benefactor to the University of Oxford and to his see, and died at Wells in 1465. His book against the salique law, with some others of his pieces, and a large collection of letters, is in the Lambeth library.—*Biog. Brit.*

BECKMANN (JOHN ANTHONY) a native of Hoya in the electorate of Hanover, who in 1767 became professor of physic in the university of Gottingen, where he died in 1811. He was an ingenious and learned man, and is chiefly known in this country as the author of a history of discoveries and inventions, which has been translated into English, and published in 4 vols. 8vo. This is a work of vast research, affording much curious information. He also wrote a history of the earliest voyages made in modern times, and many papers in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Gottingen; besides publishing some editions of ancient authors.—*Supp. to Encyclo. Brit.*

BECON (THOMAS) a Puritan writer of the

centeenth century. He was the author of a book once very popular, entitled "The Sick Man's Salve," published about 1561. This is not, as might be imagined from its title, a medical treatise, but a book of devotion. It is frequently alluded to by Ben Jonson and contemporary dramatists. He also wrote "Reliques of Rome;" "David's Harpe, full of most delectable Harmony, newly stringed and set in tune," which Ritson supposes to be a metrical work; as also "Christmasse Carols, very new and godly;" and a long poem entitled "An Invective against Whoredome and all other Abominacions of Uncleanesse." He was one of the Protestant refugees who went to Germany on the accession of queen Mary; and on his return home in the reign of Elizabeth, he was made prebendary of Canterbury. He died in 1570, leaving many works besides those just mentioned.—*Strype's Life of Cranmer. Ritson's Bibliographia Poetica.*

BEDA or BEDE. An eminent ecclesiastic of the eighth century, usually entitled the *venerable Bede*, was born in the year 672 or 673, in the neighbourhood of Wearmouth in the bishopric of Durham. From the age of seven until nineteen, he successfully pursued his studies in the monastery of St Peter at Wearmouth, under the care of the abbots Benedict and Ceolfred, and of the learned John of Beverly, who successively became bishop of Hexham and of York. Being then ordained deacon, he was associated in the office of educating the youth who resorted to the monastery for instruction, and pursued his own studies with unremitting ardour. In his thirtieth year he was ordained priest; and his fame for zeal and erudition reaching the ears of pope Sergius, he was invited to Rome, but in consequence of the death of that pontiff, never went there. It is not even certain that he ever left Northumberland; which of course reduces the incidents of his life to his literary pursuits and domestic occupations, as he accepted no benefice, and never seems to have interfered in civil transactions. History records no other period of his life, except the time of publishing his church history in 731. His last literary labour was a translation of the gospel of St John into Saxon, which he with difficulty completed on the very day and hour of his death. The writings of Bede were numerous and important, looking to the time in which they were written, and the exclusive subject of the writer, which extended to ecclesiastical affairs, religion, and education only. His "English Ecclesiastical History" is the greatest and most popular of his works, and has acquired additional celebrity by the translation of king Alfred. The collections which he made for it, were the labour of many years. Besides his own personal investigations, he kept up a correspondence with the monasteries throughout the Heptarchy, to obtain archives and records for his purpose; and thus nearly all the knowledge possessed of the early state of Christianity in this country, is due to

Bede. A history of the church being the avowed object of his work, it contains little in reference to secular matters, and therefore merits not the censure of Milton on that account. It is more liable to objection for the admission of so much miracle and legend, which however is only a part of the common superstitious credulity of the day. There have been several editions of the original Latin, which is easy, although not elegant, the latest and best of which is that of Dr. Smith, Cambridge, 1722. There is a translation into English by Thomas Stapylton, DD, Antwerp, 1505, besides the Saxon version of Alfred. Bede was also the author of many other works, a catalogue of which he subjoined to his history. Several of these were printed early; but the first general collection of his works was that of Paris, 1554, 3 vols, folio. Some of his treatises have been published by Mr Wharton, from MSS in the library at Lambeth palace, London, 4to, 1693. While the number and variety of the writings of Bede show the extent of his erudition, his probity, moderation, and modesty, ensured him general respect; and his disinterestedness is proved by the fact that he was never any thing but an unbeficened priest. A letter of advice which he wrote late in life to Egbert archbishop of York, proves at once the purity of his morals, the liberality of his sentiments, and the excellence of his discernment; his wish being to curtail the number of monasteries, and to increase the efficacy and respectability of the secular clergy. Notwithstanding the veneration with which he was regarded, not a single miracle is recorded of him; and as monks were the great miracle mongers, and such his views of monastic reform, this is not surprising. The manner of the death of this virtuous ecclesiastic was striking and characteristic. He was dictating a translation of the gospel of St John to an amanuensis. The young man who wrote for him said, "There is now, master, but one sentence wanting;" upon which he bade him write quickly, and when the scribe said, "It is now done," the dying sage ejaculated, "It is now done," and a few minutes afterwards expired in the act of prayer on the floor of his cell, in the sixty-third year of his age, in the month of May A.D. 735.—*Biog. Brit.*

BEDDOES (THOMAS, MD.) a physician of some celebrity, was born at Shiffnal, Salop, in the year 1760. He received his early education at Bridgnorth, and finished it at Oxford and Edinburgh. In 1786 he took his doctor's degree, and was appointed professor of chemistry at Oxford; an appointment which his political opinions, on the breaking out of the French Revolution, did not permit him to retain. In 1793 he removed to Bristol, where he began a career of medical and physiological researches, experiments, and lectures which lasted for his life, and which, with more philosophical temperament, might have established for him a lasting reputation. He was capable of great things, but aimed at too many at once; and was too ardent and pre-

cupitant in all. Various publications came from his pen in rapid succession, until in 1808 he was seized with a liver complaint, which proved fatal in the December of the same year. A list of his various treatises, medical, chemical, scientific, economical, and political, would be too extensive for our limits; but they may be seen at length in his life by Dr Stock, from which this brief account is taken.

BEDELL (WILLIAM) a divine of the seventeenth century, eminent for his piety and learning. He was descended from a respectable family in Essex, and was born at Black Notley in that county in 1570, and educated at Emanuel College, Cambridge, of which he was chosen a fellow in 1593. From the university he removed to St Edmund's-bury, where he resided some years, distinguishing himself by a close attention to clerical duties. About 1604 he went to Venice with sir Henry Wotton, who had been appointed ambassador to the republic. The Venetians were at this period upon the point of separation from the papal see, in consequence of their disputes with Paul V; in which struggle against ecclesiastical despotism, the celebrated Paul Sarpi, usually called Father Paul, bore a prominent part. With this great man Bedell formed an intimate friendship, and on his return to England was entrusted with the manuscript of that father's histories of the council of Trent, and of the inquisition, and of the interdict issued by the Pope against Venice; which works he employed himself in translating. He retired for that purpose to his former station at St Edmund's-bury. In 1615 he was presented to the living of Horingsheath, in the diocese of Norwich. Here he remained twelve years in such a state of seclusion, that Diodati, an eminent Genevese divine who had known him at Venice, visiting England at that time, in vain enquired for him, and at last met with him merely by accident. This circumstance was the means of his being introduced to Morton, bishop of Durham; and his worth and talents becoming more generally known, in 1627 he was chosen provost of Trinity College, Dublin; an office which he was unwilling to accept till urged by the king's positive command. After presiding over that university about two years, he was advanced to the united bishoprics of Kilmore and Ardagh. In this station his conduct was most exemplary. He set himself to reform abuses among his clergy, one of the most important of which related to pluralities; previous to the abolition of which, he resigned the see of Ardagh, thus affording a pattern for the conduct of others. He was extremely active in his endeavours to convert the Roman Catholics, but conducted himself with so much mildness and prudence, as to gain the esteem of persons of all ranks among them. When the rebellion broke out in Ireland in 1641, bishop Bedell for a time was unmolested by the Catholic insurgents; and while his Protestant neighbours in general were driven from their homes, the sanctity of his mansion was respected; and it might probably have continued to be so, if he had not given

offence by granting a general asylum to the distressed of his own party. On his refusal to dismiss these refugees, he was, together with his family, seized and conveyed to a ruinous castle in the midst of a lake. The hardships he here suffered proved fatal; for being removed to the house of Mr. Sheridan, a Protestant minister, he was seized with a fit of illness, of which he died, February 7, 1641-2, in the seventy-first year of his age. He was interred in the church-yard of Kilmore; and the Irish insurgents who attended the solemnity, as a token of respect, fired a volley over his grave, some of them exclaiming, "Requiescat in pace ultimus Anglorum!"—"May the last of the English rest in peace!" Bishop Bedell wrote against Popery; but his principal literary work was a translation of the Old Testament into the Irish language, in which he was assisted by a Protestant convert named King, who had the reputation of being an elegant writer of the Erse, both in prose and poetry. This work was published many years after the death of the bishop, at the expense of the hon. Robert Boyle.—*Biog. Brit.*

BEDFORD (JOHN, duke of) one of the younger sons of king Henry IV, famous both as a statesman and a warrior. Shakespear, who calls him prince John of Lancaster, introduces him in his plays of Henry IV as distinguishing himself by his youthful courage in the battle of Shrewsbury in 1403, and forming a sort of moral contrast to his more dissipated brother the prince of Wales. During the reign of Henry V, he participated in the fame acquired by the conquest of France; but it was after the death of that king, who by will appointed him regent of France, that his talents became fully developed. He displayed his military skill in the battle of Verneuil in 1424; after which the difficulties, which from various causes he experienced in endeavouring to maintain possession of the conquered provinces in France, afford the strongest proof of his abilities in surmounting them. The greatest blemish in his character is his cruel and unjustifiable execution of the maid of Orleans in 1431. He survived this event about four years, and dying in 1435 at Rouen, was buried in the cathedral of that city. Bedford likewise deserves notice for his patronage of the arts. One curious monument of his taste is still existing: it is the Bedford Missal, a small thick folio volume highly illuminated, of which the following account is given by Mr Dibdin in his *Bibliomania*, p. 253: "This missal, executed under the eye and for the immediate use of the famous John duke of Bedford [regent of France] and Jane [the daughter of the duke of Burgundy] his wife, was at the beginning of the 18th century in the magnificent library of Harley earl of Oxford. It afterwards came into the collection of his daughter, the well-known duchess of Portland, at whose sale in 1786 it was purchased by Mr Edwards for 215 guineas; and 500 guineas have been a few years ago offered for this identical volume. Among the pictures in it there is an interesting one of the whole length portraits of the duke and duchess; the

Bedford of the former of which has been enlarged and engraved by Vertue, for his portraits to illustrate the history of England. The missal frequently displays the arms of these noble personages, and also affords a pleasing testimony of the affectionate gallantry of the pair, the motto of the former being 'A vous entier,' that of the latter, 'J'en suis contente.' There is a formal attestation in the volume of its having been given by the duke to his nephew Henry VI as a most suitable present." This splendid missal contains 59 large and more than 1000 small miniature paintings, among which, besides the portraits above-mentioned, is one of Henry V. At the sale of Mr Edwards' library it was bought by the marquis of Blandford, now duke of Marlborough, for 687*l.* 15*s.* Gough the celebrated antiquary published a work in octavo, describing the Bedford Missal.—*Hume's Hist. of Eng.*

BEDFORD (FRANCIS RUSSEL, duke of) see RUSSEL (Francis.)

BEDFORD (ARTHUR) a learned clergyman of the church of England, who was a native of Gloucestershire, and was educated at Oxford, where he took the degree of MA. in 1691. After holding for several years some church preferment in Somersetshire, he was in 1724 chosen chaplain to Aske's hospital at Hoxton, where he died September 15, 1745. As an author he distinguished himself by a treatise on the "Evil and Danger of Stage Plays," in which he has produced "seven thousand instances of blasphemous and impious expressions taken out of plays of the present century, [the 18th] and especially of the last five years, in defiance of all methods hitherto used for their reformation:" to which he has added "above fourteen hundred texts of scripture, which are mentioned either as ridicul'd and exposed by the stage, or as opposite to their present practices." Mr Bedford, like his contemporary Jeremy Collier, argues against the propriety of dramatic productions, from the abuses which had crept into them, on which score there certainly existed strong grounds for his animadversions. He published other works on the same subject, as well as several single sermons and tracts. He was also the author of a treatise entitled "Scripture Chronology demonstrated by Astronomical Calculations," 1741, folio, which was praised by Dr Waterland.—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

BEDFORD (HILKIAH) an English non-juring clergyman, who in 1714 was sentenced to fine and imprisonment for publishing a book entitled "The Hereditary Right of the Crown of England asserted," said to have been really written by the Rev. George Harbin. Mr Bedford translated from the Latin "The Life of Dr John Barwick," and from the French "An Answer to Fontenelle's History of Oracles." He died in 1724.—THOMAS BEDFORD, his son, was educated at Cambridge, and became the minister of a congregation of non-jurors at Compton in Derbyshire, where he died in 1773. He published "Simeonis Monachi Dunelmensis libellus de exordiis atque procurso Dunel-

mensis Ecclesie," 1732, 8vo, and an "Historical Catechism."—*Ibid.*

BEDFORD (ARTHUR) an English composer who lived in the early part of the last century. He published in 1712 an essay on the "Method of Singing the Psalms of David in the Temple before the Babylonish Captivity," and a small treatise entitled "The Abuse of Music."—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

BEGER (LAWRENCE) a German author, the son of a tanner of Heidelberg, in which town he was born in 1653. He applied himself to the study of theology, law, classical literature, and antiquity, with such success as to obtain in 1677 the appointment of librarian, &c. to the Elector Palatine. In order to gratify his patron, who loved another lady while his wife was living, Beger composed a defence of polygamy, under the title of "Considerations on Marriage, by Daphnæus Arcuarus," to which he subsequently wrote a refutation himself, to please the elector's son, although the latter work was never printed. His other writings are—"Thesaurus ex thesauro Palatino selectus," folio, 1685; "Thesaurus reg. elect. Brandenburgicus," 3 vols. folio; "Meleagrides et Actolia," and "Cranae Insula Laconica," both 4to, 1696; "Regum et imperatorum Romanorum numismata," 1700, folio; "De nummis Cretensium serpentiferis," 1702, folio; "Lucernæ veterum sepulchrales," 1702; "Numismata Pontif. Roman. aliorumque rariora," 1703, folio; and "Bellum et excidium Trojanum illustratum," 4to. He died at Berlin in 1705.—*Moreri.*

BEGUILLET (EDMUND) a French author, educated for the bar, at which he practised before the parliament of Dijon. He wrote several treatises on "The General Principles of Agriculture," on the "Cultivation of Vines," &c.; another, "Sur les Avantages de la Moture economique et du Commerce des Farines en Détail;" "Sur l'Ergot, ou Blé cornu," 4to; "De la connoissance général des Grains," in 3 vols. 8vo; "Traité général des Substances et des Grains," 6 vols. 8vo; and "Manuel de meunier et du charpentier des Moulines," 8vo. He died in 1786.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BEHAM (BARTHOLOMEW and JOHN SEBALD) brothers, natives of Nuremberg. The elder (who is sometimes also called Hans) was a painter as well as an engraver of considerable merit, following a good deal the style of Albert Durer and Aldegraver. The younger settled at Rome, where he learnt the art of engraving under Marc Antonio, and became very eminent. They flourished in the 16th century.—*Bryan's Dict. of Painters and Engr.*

BEHEM (MARTIN) an eminent geographer, mathematician, and navigator, of the fifteenth century, was born of a noble family at Nuremberg. Impressed, as it is said, with the idea of a western continent, he applied in 1459 to Isabella, daughter of John I king of Portugal, regent of the duchy of Burgundy and Flanders, who supplied him with a vessel, with which he discovered the island of Fayal, one of the Azores, or at least established a colony of Flemings there, for the discovery is

claimed for Gonsalvo Velho, a Portuguese. After residing at Fayal for twenty years, in 1484 (eight years before the expedition of Columbus) according to letters said to be written by himself, and still preserved in the archives of Nuremberg, he induced John II of Portugal, to intrust him with the command of an expedition to the south west. In this voyage he is said to have discovered Brazil, and even to have sailed to the Straits of Magellan, which he mathematically delineated on a map for the king of Portugal. These letters bear date 1486; and the event did not entirely escape contemporary writers, it being particularly related in the Latin Chronicle of Hartman Schedl. Peter Mateus too, who wrote on the canon law two years before the expedition of Columbus, also mentions Behem and his discoveries. They are likewise referred to by Cellarius and Riccioli, the first of whom adverts to the service which his discoveries and charts effected for Magellan, while the latter asserts that Columbus obtained direct information from Martin Behem himself in Madeira. It is also proved that he was knighted by the king of Portugal, and otherwise honoured as a person of great merit; although these rewards some writers attribute to his discovery of Congo, whence he brought gold and other valuable matters. He died at Lisbon in July 1506, leaving no works behind him except the chart before mentioned, and a terrestrial globe, still in the library of Nuremberg, formed from the writings of Ptolemy, Pliny, Strabo, Marco Polo the Venetian, John Mandeville the Englishman, and his own discoveries. Dr Robertson treats the story of his discovery of America as a legend; and without well knowing how to dispose of the positive testimony, it is certainly strange that he should leave the world without more formally claiming it. It is still more extraordinary, that the court of Portugal should not protest against the exclusive claim of Spain. For the pretensions of Behem however the memoir of M. Otto, in the second volume of the American Philosophical Transactions, is very able, and may be profitably consulted by all who interest themselves in this curious question.—*Suppl. to Encyclop. Brit.*

BEHN (APHARA) a lady of some celebrity as a writer of plays and novels, was descended from a good family in Canterbury of the name of Johnson; and was born in the reign of Charles I. Her father, through the interest of his relation, lord Willoughby, being appointed lieutenant-general of Surinam, embarked with his family for the West Indies, taking with him Aphara, who was then very young. The father died at sea; but his family safely arrived at Surinam and remained there some years, during which time Aphara became acquainted with the American prince Oroonoko, whom she made the subject of a novel subsequently dramatised by Southern. On her return to England, she married Mr Behn, a merchant of London of Dutch extraction; but was probably a widow, when selected by Charles II as a proper person to acquire intelligence on

the Continent during the Dutch war. She accordingly took up her residence at Antwerp, where she engaged in gallantries for the good of her country; and it is said that by the means of one of her admirers she obtained and transmitted advice of the intention of the Dutch to sail up the Thames. This intelligence, although true, being discredited, she gave up politics and returned to England, and devoted herself to intrigue and writing for support; and as she had a good person and much conversational talent, she became fashionable among the men of wit and pleasure of the time. She published three volumes of poems of Rochester, Etherege, Crisp, and others, with some poetry of her own; and wrote seventeen plays, the heartless licentiousness of which was disgraceful both to her sex, and to the age which tolerated the performance of them. She was also the author of a couple of volumes of novels, and of the celebrated love letters between a nobleman and his sister-in-law (lord Gray and lady Henrietta Berkeley.) Pope, in his character of women, alludes to Mrs Behn under her poetical name of Astrea:

“The stage how loosely does Astrea tread,
Who fairly puts her characters to bed.”

She died in 1689, between forty and fifty years of age, and was buried in the cloisters of Westminster abbey.—*Biog. Brit. Cibber's Lives.*

BEK (DAVID) a portrait painter of eminence, born in the year 1621. Delft and Arnheim contend for the honour of having given him birth. He was a pupil of Vandyck, whose style he imitated, and was celebrated for the rapidity with which he executed his pictures. Charles I of England, whose sons and nephews were his pupils, used to say that he supposed he could paint while riding post. He worked for most of the European sovereigns of his age, and is said to have had in his possession, at the time of his death, nine gold chains with corresponding medals, all presented him by different crowned heads who had sat to him. A popular story is told of him, that being taken ill once, while travelling in Germany, a swoon into which he fell continued so long that his attendants fancied him dead, and in that persuasion laid him out on some straw in a room of the inn. Two of them, sitting up to watch the supposed corpse, poured in a frolic part of the contents of a flask of brandy down his throat, exclaiming, that he had been a good master and loved a glass while living, and out of gratitude they would not suffer him to be without one now he was dead. The violent stimulus restored suspended animation, and saved Bek from being interred alive. He was afterwards successively in the service of the kings of Denmark and France, and of Christina queen of Sweden, whose court he quitted in 1656 on a visit to his relations at the Hague, but died in the same year soon after his arrival there.—*Pilkington.*

BEKKER (BALTHASAR) a famous Dutch divine, who was a native of the village of Warthuisen in the province of Groningen, where his father was minister. He studied at the universities of Groningen and Franeker

and became minister of a village near the latter. In 1666 he removed to Franeker, and in that place he began to distinguish himself by the freedom with which he canvassed opinions sanctioned by antiquity and generally believed, relative to the agency of evil spirits. The sentiments he promulgated were very obnoxious to the orthodox; and he was, in consequence of the opposition he experienced, obliged to relinquish his office at Franeker, and at length to settle at Amsterdam. There he published a full exposition of his system in a work entitled "The World Bewitched," 1691. He denies the possibility of demoniacal possessions or sorcery, and virtually questions the existence of the devil and evil spirits. He made some converts, and he met with a host of opponents. The pulpit as well as the press was made the vehicle of animadversion on his heterodox system, and the aid of persecution was called in to reclaim or punish so dangerous a heretic. He was deposed from his pastoral office; but in consideration of the excellence of his moral character, the magistrates of Amsterdam continued his salary. On the occasion of his deposition a satirical medal was struck, representing the devil, dressed like a clergyman, riding on an ass, and displaying a banner in token of triumph. Bekker, nothing daunted by opposition, published answers to his adversaries, which are said to be written in a strain of moderation of which they had by no means set him the example. He died in 1698, aged sixty-four. His book, which contains much curious and interesting information, was translated into French with the title of "Le Monde enchanté," and published in 1694, 4 vols. 12mo: there is also an English translation. He likewise wrote "Researches concerning Comets," and other works on theological and philosophical subjects.—*Moreri. Aikin's G. Biog.*

BEL (JOHN JAMES) a native of Bourdeaux, in which city he was born in 1693. He was a counsellor of the parliament, and director of the academy, which at his death he endowed with a library, a house, and other valuable donations. He was the author of a "Dictionnaire Neologique," a work afterwards considerably augmented by Des Fontaines, and levelled against the affected phraseology of modern writers. He also published in 1724 an ironical apology for M. Houdart de la Motte, in 4 letters, 8vo, being in fact a satire on his tragedies; "Observations on Voltaire's Marianne;" a "Dissertation on the Abbe Dubos's opinion concerning Taste," &c. besides several professional tracts. Visiting Paris in 1738, to augment his information on certain points connected with several scientific and literary works which he had in embryo, excess of study brought on an illness which carried him off in his forty-sixth year.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BEL (MATHIAS) more generally known by his Latin termination Belius, an ecclesiastic, born at Otsova in Hungary, 1684. Having commenced his education at Neusohl and Presburg, he completed it at Halle, in which

university he studied medicine for two years, but afterwards abandoned it for theology, becoming tutor in the family of A. H. Frank, the divinity professor. In 1714 he became rector of the school at Presburg, and pastor of a congregation in that city. He collected a quantity of valuable materials for the history of his native country, many of which he published under the titles of "Apparatus ad Historiam Hungariæ," "Notitia Hungariæ novæ," &c. The emperor Charles VI was so much delighted with the latter work, that he ennobled him (a favour Bel would gladly have declined, and kept as secret as possible) besides making him imperial historiographer. His other works are, "Prodromus Hungariæ novæ et antiquæ," folio, 1723; "De peregrinatione Lingvæ Hungariæ in Europam;" "De veteri Literatura Hunno-Scythica," 4to; and "Præfationes in Scriptores Hungaricarum rerum veteres," 3 vols. folio. Pope Clement the XIIth, the empress of Russia, and the king of Prussia, also distinguished him by many proofs of their esteem and munificence till the day of his death, which took place August 29, 1749. Besides his original writings, he translated the Bible and several theological tracts into the Bohemian language with great spirit and fidelity.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BEL (CHARLES ANDREW) son of Mathias, born July 13, 1717, at Presburg, studied at Jena, Altdorf, and Strasburg. In 1741, having accompanied a nobleman to Leipsic, he obtained there the professorships of poetry and moral philosophy, and became librarian to the university, with the rank of counsellor of state. He published a treatise "De vera Origine et Epocha Hunnorum, Ararum, Hungarorum in Pannonia," printed in 4to, 1757, translated Watterville's History of Switzerland, edited the "Decades rerum Hungaricarum" of Bonfonius, and succeeded Menek as editor of the "Acta Eruditorum" and Literary Gazette of Leipsic, which he conducted from 1754 to 1781. He died suddenly, April 1782, it is said by his own hand.—*Ibid.*

BELIDOR (BERNARD FOREST DE) an eminent mathematician and engineer, a native of Catalonia, born 1697. He obtained the situation of royal professor at the artillery school of La Fere, and that of provincial commissary of artillery, at an early age. While thus engaged, having ascertained by experiment that a considerable diminution of the powder used in charging cannon might take place without injuring the projectile force, he sent a memorial upon the subject direct to cardinal Fleury, which rousing the jealousy of the grand master of artillery, the official channel of communication with the minister, his influence was exerted with success to deprive him of both his places. The patronage however of the prince of Conti, whom he accompanied to Italy, restored him at length to favour; and under the ministry of Belleisle he obtained the inspectorship of artillery, with the cross of St Louis, and apartments at the arsenal of Paris. He published "La Science des Ingenieurs," 4to; "Dictionnaire portatif de l'Ingenieur," 8vo;

"La Science des Ingenieurs dans la conquite des travaux les Fortifications," 4to; "Sommaire d'un cours d'Architecture militaire, civil, et hydraulique," 12mo; "Architecture hydraulique," 4 vols. 4to; "Traité des Fortifications," 2 vols. 4to; "Le Bombardiere Française," 4to; and "Nouveau cours de Mathématique," 4to. He died in 1761.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BELISARIUS, one of the commanders of the emperor Justinian, and the greatest general of declining Rome. In 529 he marched against Cabades king of Persia, which war he concluded successfully. He next conducted a naval expedition into Africa, and taking Carthage, marched against Gelimor, king of the Vandals, whom he led prisoner to Constantinople. He was next dispatched by Justinian against the Goths in Italy, and arriving with his fleet on the coast of Sicily, captured Catania, Syracuse, Palermo, and various other towns. He then proceeded to Naples, and having taken it, marched to Rome, the keys of which he sent to the emperor. Theodosius, king of the Goths, having been assassinated, Vitiges his successor returned to Ravenna, where he assembled an immense force, and hastened to besiege Rome, before which he lay a whole year, until the Emperor sent a force for its relief, and the Gothic king, after a vain attempt on Rimini, was obliged to shut himself up in Ravenna. After much fighting and some negotiation, Belisarius took Ravenna, and Vitiges too, whom he carried captive to Constantinople, but was not received with the cordiality which his services merited. He was soon however obliged to quit that capital, to march against Chosroes king of Persia, whom he chased back into his own dominions. A more dangerous foe called for his services in Italy, in the person of Totila, who had been elected king of the Goths. Ill supplied with troops and resources, he was unable to contend with the latter in the field; nor, badly seconded as he was by his officers, could he prevent him taking Rome. He was finally called from this disastrous service, in which his secret enemies found means to impede all his plans and exertions, and returned with diminished glory to Constantinople, where he still maintained a high station near the throne of Justinian. About ten years afterwards, on a sudden irruption of the Bulgarians across the frozen Danube, he was called once more into activity. Hastily assembling a tumultuary band of soldiery, he placed himself at the head of it, and saved the capital by putting the barbarians to flight. The remainder of his days was doomed to misfortune and disgrace. Suspensions being infused into the aged and jealous Emperor, of a design against his crown and life on the part of Belisarius, he was on very incompetent testimony condemned; and although his life was spared, his estates were confiscated, and he was guarded as a prisoner in his own house. At length his innocence was recognized, and his liberty and fortune restored; but he survived this acknowledgment only eight months, his

death taking place in 565. The story of his deprivation of sight, and begging in the streets of Constantinople, is a fiction of later times, altogether unsupported. It was the misfortune of Belisarius to be united to a woman whose personal conduct much disgraced him; but who made some amends for her profligacy by her political penetration, courage, and active abilities.—*Univ. Hist. Gibbon.*

BELL (JOHN) an eminent surgeon and ingenious scholar, engaged in practice for many years at Edinburgh, where he delivered anatomical lectures, and published several professional works of importance. Among these are—"Discourses on the Nature and Cure of Wounds," 8vo; "The Anatomy of the Human Body," 3 vols. 8vo; "Principles of Surgery," 3 vols. 4to. A few years ago he travelled to Italy, and dying at Rome in 1821, left for the press a work published in 1825 with the title of "Observations on Italy," 4to. This gentleman possessed learning, talents, and a cultivated taste; and in his posthumous publication he has shown, that he was well qualified to describe and to appreciate the general character and peculiar beauties and curiosities of a country which was inhabited by one of the greatest nations of antiquity.—*Original. Com.*

BELL (HENRY NUGENT) a student of the Inner Temple, of great heraldic and genealogical research. His exertions were principally the means of the recovery of the dormant Huntingdon Peerage, on which subject he published a work. In another attempt of the same nature he was not so successful, and died October 18, 1822, the very day that a verdict was given against him for a sum of money advanced to him by Mr Cooke, an engraver, towards the investigation of a claim to an estate.—*Ibid.*

BELLAI or BELLAY (WILLIAM DU) lord of Langei, an eminent French statesman in the reign of Francis I. He exerted himself to procure the decisions of the French universities in favour of the divorce of Henry VIII from Catharine of Arragon, in order to attach that prince to the interest of his master, by whom he was also employed in negotiations with the German Protestants. He was made governor of Turin in 1537, and soon after viceroy of Piedmont. He died in 1543, leaving some memoirs of his own times, parts of which only have been published.—*Moreri. Bayle.*

BELLAI (JOHN DU) younger brother of the preceding, was born in 1492, and received a literary education, to fit him for the ecclesiastical profession. He obtained the favour of Francis I, to whose notice he is said to have been first recommended by accident. At the marriage of the Dauphin with Catharine of Medicis, when an interview was about to take place between Francis I and pope Clement VII at Marseilles, it was discovered the night before, that a Latin oration, which had been prepared for the occasion by the president of the parliament, related to topics likely to offend the Pope. To relieve the embarrassment produced by this awkward mistake, Du Bellai

offered to deliver an extemporaneous discourse, which procured him a great deal of credit. He was successively made bishop of Bayonne, Mans, Limoges, and Paris, and archbishop of Bourdeaux. He was employed by Francis I, in a negotiation, the object of which was to prevent a rupture between Henry VIII and the pope Paul III, in which, however, he did not succeed. In 1535 he was made a cardinal, as a reward for his services. When Provence was invaded by Charles V, Du Bellai was entrusted by his master with the defence of Paris; on which occasion he adopted all the precautionary measures of an able general. He continued in favour at court till the death of Francis I; after which, being deprived of power by the intrigues of his enemy the cardinal de Lorraine, he resigned his ecclesiastical preferment in France, and retired to Rome. He was made bishop of Ostia and dean of the college of cardinals; and it is said there was an intention of raising him to the pontificate, when he died, at the age of sixty-eight, in 1560. He was not more distinguished as a statesman than as a scholar. In conjunction with Budæus, he prevailed on the king to found the Royal College at Paris in 1529. The famous Rabelais was patronized by him, and was at one time his physician. He wrote in Latin and in French, both prose and verse. Of his compositions in the former language, the celebrated chancellor de l'Hopital says, somewhat hyperbolically, that he equalled Cicero in his prose and Virgil in his poetry.—*Moreri. Teissier, Eloges des Hommes Savans.*

BELLAI (MARTIN DU) brother of the cardinal, was employed by the same prince both in a civil and military capacity. He possessed considerable talents, and was the author of Historical Memoirs from 1513 to 1543, published with those of his brother. He died in 1559.—*Moreri.*

BELLAI (JOACHIM DU) a French poet, related to the foregoing. He was a native of Anjou, and became an ecclesiastic, but acquired fame by his poetical productions, which procured him the title of the *French Catullus*. He has copied the faults as well as the beauties of the Roman poet; displaying the same sweetness and facility of style, and occasionally a very reprehensible degree of licentiousness. He obtained the archdeaconry of the church of Notre Dame at Paris, and expected to be made archbishop of Bourdeaux, when he died of an apoplexy, on the 1st of January, 1560. He wrote Latin as well as French poems. The former were published in 1569; of the latter there are several editions.—*Teissier, Eloges des Hommes Savans.*

BELLAMY (THOMAS) author of various literary productions. He was born at Kingston-upon-Thames in 1745, and bred a hosiery; but after being twenty years concerned in trade, he relinquished it for literature. "Sadaski," a novel; "Lessons from Life;" and "The Friends," a musical interlude, are among his works. He was also the original projector of the "Monthly Mirror." His death took place in 1800.—*Gent. Mag.*

BELLARMIN (ROBERT, cardinal) a celebrated controversialist of the Roman church, was born at Monte Pulciano in Tuscany in 1542. At the age of eighteen he entered into the college of Jesuits, where he soon distinguished himself; and his reputation caused him to be sent into the Low Countries to oppose the progress of the Reformers. He was ordained priest in 1569, by Jansenius, bishop of Ghent, and placed in the theological chair of the university of Louvain. After a residence of seven years, he returned to Italy, and was sent by Sextus V to France, as companion to the legate. He was nominated cardinal, as one unequalled in learning, by Clement VIII, and in 1602 created archbishop of Capua. At the elections of Leo XI and Paul V, he was thought of for the pontificate, and might have been chosen, had he not been a Jesuit. Paul V recalled him to Rome, on which he resigned his archbishopric without retaining any pension on it, as he might have done. In 1621 he left his apartments in the Vatican, and returned to a house of his order, where he died the same year, at the age of seventy-one. So impressed were the people with the idea of his sanctity, that it was necessary to place guards to keep off the crowd which pressed round to touch his body or procure some relics of his garment. Bellarmin had the double merit with the court of Rome, of supporting her temporal power and spiritual supremacy to the utmost, and of strenuously opposing the Reformers. In the latter, his controversial powers were such as to call forth all the similar ability on the Protestant side; and for a number of years no eminent divine among the Reformers failed to make his arguments a particular subject of refutation. The great work which he composed for this warfare, is entitled "A Body of Controversy," written in Latin, the style of which is perspicuous and precise, without any pretension to purity or elegance. He displays a vast share of scriptural learning, and is deeply versed in the doctrine and practice of the church in all ages, as becomes one who determines every point by authority instead of reason. To his credit, he exhibits none of the lax morality of his order, and in respect to the doctrines of predestination and efficacious grace, is more a follower of St Augustin than a Jesuit. His maxims on the right of pontiffs to depose princes, caused his work on the temporal power of the popes to be condemned at Paris. On the other hand, it did not satisfy the court of Rome, because it asserted not a direct but an indirect power in the popes in temporal matters; which reservation so offended Sextus V, that he placed it among the list of prohibited books. These differences among the Catholics necessarily gave strength to the Protestant side, and produced a work from Mayer in exposition of them. In the rancour of controversy some malignant calumnies were uttered against the morals of Bellarmin; but it is evident that he inclined to superstition in faith, and scrupulosity in practice, at his death bequeathing one-half of his soul to the Virgin and the other to Jesus Christ. His society

thought so highly of his sanctity, that proofs were collected to entitle him to canonization; but the fear of giving offence to the sovereigns, whose rights he opposed, has always prevented a compliance with the ardent wishes of the Jesuits. The best edition of his controversial works is that of Prague, 1721, 4 vols. fol.—*D.zin. Moreri. Bayle. Nour. Dict. Hist.*

BELLEAU (REMI) one of the "Pleiades of France," seven poets so called in the sixteenth century. He was born at Nogent le Rotrou in 1521, and became a tutor in the family of Renatus of Lorraine. He was celebrated for his pastorals, and translations from the Greek of Anacreon, and also for a poem on precious stones, which was very popular. He died in 1577. His works were collected and published at Rouen, about thirty years after his decease, in 2 vols. 12mo.—*Nour. Dict. Hist.*

BELLEFOREST (FRANCIS DE) a French historian of the sixteenth century, whose works, though mere compilations, are occasionally read and cited, on account of the singular facts they contain. He was a native of Guienne, and studied law at Toulouse; after which he went to Paris, and obtained some reputation in the reigns of Charles IX and Henry III. He died in 1583, aged fifty three. His works are more than fifty in number, among the best of which are—"The History of the nine Kings of France of the name of Charles," folio; and "The Annals of the General History of France," 1600, 2 vols. folio.—*Ibid.*

BELLENDEN or **BELLENDENUS** (WILLIAM) a Scottish writer of the seventeenth century, distinguished for the elegance of his Latin style. He was educated at Paris, where he was professor of the belles lettres in 1602; and though he was made master of requests by James I, he still continued to reside in the French metropolis. In 1608 he published a work entitled "Cicero Princeps," containing a selection, from the works of Cicero, of passages relating to the duties of a prince and the rules of government. It was dedicated to Henry prince of Wales, and included a prefatory discourse "De processu et scriptoribus rei politicæ." This was followed in 1612 by "Cicero Consul, Senator, Senatusque Romanus." He planned a third work, "De Statu Orbis Prisci," which he began printing in 1615; but he afterwards published the three pieces united, with the title of "Bellendus de Statu." He then engaged in a more extensive work, "De Tribus Luminibus Romanorum," in which Seneca and Pliny were to be added to Cicero; but this he did not live to complete. The treatise of Bellendus, "De Statu," which had become very scarce, was republished in 1787 by an anonymous editor (since known to be Dr Samuel Parr) with a very extraordinary Latin preface, relating to the politics and public men of that period.—*Aikin's G. Biog.*

BELLENDEN (SIR JOHN). See **BALLENDEEN**.

BELLEVRE (POMPONE DE) a French

statesman, born at Lyons in 1529. He was the son of the first president of the parliament of Dauphine, and was educated at the university of Padua. He held various offices in the state under Charles IX and Henry III who employed him in foreign embassies of importance. Henry IV also made use of his services, particularly at the peace of Vervins, and as a reward for his zeal and dexterity on that occasion, made him chancellor in 1599. He held the seals till 1604, and died in 1607, leaving the character of having been one of the most distinguished persons in an age and country fertile in eminent men. He published an account of the famous theological conference, held at Fontainebleau, between Du Peron and Du Plessis Morua, at which he was present. **POMPONE DE BELLEVRE**, grandson of the preceding, was first president of the parliament of Paris, and was employed in several negotiations in the reigns of Lewis XIII and XIV. He founded the general hospital at Paris, and died at the age of fifty, in 1657.—*Sully's Memoirs. Perrault's Lives of Eminent Frenchmen.*

BELLIN (JAMES NICHOLAS) an ingenious geographer and engineer, who was born at Paris in 1703, and died in 1772. He was a fellow of the Royal Society of London, and the author of a treatise on the geography of the British Isles, and of several collections of maps and charts.—*Nour. Dict. Hist.*

BELLINI (LORENZO) a Florentine physician of great skill and learning, born 1643. Having studied at Pisa under Marchetti, Redi, and Borelli, he obtained the professorships of philosophy and anatomy in that university, through the favour of the grand duke Cosmo III, to whom he became principal physician, though he afterwards lost his confidence. He was a great supporter of the medico-mathematical sect, and composed several treatises on professional subjects. Among the principal are a dissertation "De structura et usu renum;" another "On the Organs of Taste," 12mo; "De urinis et pulsibus, &c." 4to; "Opuscula aliquot de urinis, de motu cordis," &c. dedicated to Dr Pitcairn, 4to; and a small work entitled, "Gratiarum Actio," &c. Bellini died in 1703.—*Moreri. Nour. Dict. Hist.*

BELLINO (GENTILE) the son of a Venetian artist, born in 1490. His father educated him as a painter, and he afterwards attained to great proficiency in the art, which he exercised in his native city. The fame of his talents having reached Constantinople, Mahomet II, then at peace with the republic, requested the Venetian senate to send him to his court, where he received him with especial favour. It is said however, that having, in a representation of the death of John the Baptist, given, in the sultan's judgment, too great prominence to a part of the neck of the principal figure after decollation, that prince, for the purpose of more clearly pointing out the error, decapitated a slave in his presence. The painter was completely convinced, but made all possible haste to get out of the sultan's dominions. On his destination, he received many

valuable presents, and a letter to the senate, which on his return procured him the order of St. Mark. The great council-chamber at Venice is adorned with his productions. He died in 1501. His brother GIOVANNI was also an excellent painter. He died in 1512.—*Pilkington. Bryan's Dict. of Painters.*

BELLOQC (PIERRE) a French satirist, remarkable for the keenness of his wit and the singularity of his visage, born 1737. He was valet-de-chambre to Louis-le-Grand. The petit-maitres and novel writers of the day were the objects of his satire, in two productions, called "Les Petit-Maitres" and "Les Nouvellistes." He also wrote a poem on the Hotel des Invalides. Bellocq was the intimate friend of Racine, Moliere, &c. and died October 4, 1704.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BELLOI (PETER LAURENCE BUYRETTE DE) a native of Auvergne, who was bred to the bar, but was smitten with so violent a passion for the drama, that he left France to go to Russia as a comedian. He continued there some time, and wrote various fugitive pieces. Returning to Paris in 1758, he brought on the stage his tragedy of "Titus," an imitation of the Clemenza di Tito of Metastasio. He afterwards produced several other tragedies with various success, chiefly relating to subjects of national history. The most popular of his pieces was the "Siege of Calais." He died in 1775, partly of chagrin at the failure of his tragedy of "Peter the Cruel." His dramatic works, with the life of the author, were published in 6 vols. 8vo, 1779, by the abbé Gaillard.—*Ibid.*

BELLORI (JOHN PETER) a Roman writer of the seventeenth century, eminent as a classical antiquary. He was destined by his father for a public office, but prompted by inclination he devoted himself entirely to the study of antiquities. Christina, ex-queen of Sweden, then residing at Rome, appointed him keeper of her library and museum; and pope Clement X made him antiquary of Rome. He died in 1696, aged above eighty. A valuable archaeological cabinet, which he left, was annexed to that of the king of Prussia at Berlin. His most important works relate to the architectural antiquities of Rome: the titles of some of them have been given in the account of P. S. Bartoli, who furnished the illustrative engravings. He also wrote on medals, on the biography of artists, and several tracts published in the Greek Antiquities of Gronovius.—*Moreri. Tiraboschi.*

BELOE (WILLIAM) an English divine and critic, who was a native of Norwich, and was educated at the university of Cambridge. About 1773 he engaged as assistant to Dr Samuel Parr, then head master of the grammar-school at Norwich. He also entered into holy orders, and obtained the vicarage of Earlsnam. Removing to London, he was made master of Emanuel college, Westminster. Soon after, he engaged with Mr archdeacon Nares, one of the librarians of the British Museum, in establishing and editing the *British Critic*. His connexion with this review terminated

with the 42d volume. Lord Ros-dyn, the chancellor, bestowed on him the living of All-hallows, London Wall, with which he held a prebend in St. Paul's cathedral. He was also appointed a librarian of the British Museum; which induced him to commence the publication of what may be considered as his most important work, "Anecdotes of Literature and Scarce Books," extended to 6 vols. 8vo. While engaged in this undertaking, he unfortunately lost his situation at the Museum, in consequence of some prints having been purloined, which he had entrusted to a dishonest person. He died at Kensington in 1817, aged 60. He had been employed in superintending the printing of memoirs of his own life; and he is said to have read the last proof a few days before his decease. It was afterwards published, with additions, under the title of "The Sexagenarian," 2 vols. 8vo. His other works are translations of Herodotus, Aulus Gellius, &c.—*Monthly Mag. Ann. Biog.*

BELSUNCE (HENRI FRANCOIS XAVIER DE) bishop of Marseilles during the fatal plague which ravaged that city in 1720 and 1721, on which dreadful occasion his fortitude, charity, and benevolent exertions, procured him the love and admiration not only of the miserable inhabitants of his diocese, but of the whole of Europe, while the appellation of "the Good Bishop" has in consequence descended to posterity as an imperishable adjunct to his name. He was a Jesuit, descended of a noble family in Guienne, and had been raised to his see only one year previous to the breaking out of its calamity. On the cessation of the pestilence, he was honoured by the pope with the *pallium*, a mark of distinction never granted to any prelate below the rank of archbishop; and Louis XV offered to his acceptance the rich bishoprick of Laon, which confers on its possessor a ducal coronet. This favour however the "Good Bishop" respectfully declined, declaring that his present flock was endeared to him alike by habit and calamity, and that he would never quit them. He founded a college in Marseilles, and was the author of several works, among which are a life of Mademoiselle de Foix Candale; a history of the bishops of Marseilles; and several pastoral instructions and other devotional tracts. He died in 1755, mourned by the whole city.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BELZONI (JOHN BAPTIST) a modern traveller, celebrated for his investigations and discoveries relative to the remote antiquities of Egypt. He was of a Roman family, and was born at Padua. His original destination was to a monastic life; but the disturbed state of his native country, in consequence of the French invasion of Italy in 1800, induced him to seek an asylum elsewhere. In 1803 he came to England, where he married, and continued to reside during nine years. Being a person of exalted stature (considerably more than six feet high,) robust and well-proportioned, he at one time exhibited, at Astley's Amphitheatre, feats of strength and activity; but he subsequently devoted himself to

a much more honourable as well as useful occupation. About 1812 he went to the Continent, accompanied by his wife; and after visiting Portugal, Spain, and Malta, in 1815, he travelled to Egypt. He continued there till 1819, employing the interval in exploring, with extraordinary activity and success, the dilapidated monuments of antiquity so thickly scattered over that country. Among his most remarkable discoveries are—an entrance into one of the pyramids of Ghizeh; the tombs of the Egyptian kings at Beban-el-Malook, in the vicinity of the ancient city of Thebes; and the temple of Ipsambul, near the second cataract of the Nile. On returning to Europe, and visiting Italy, Belzoni presented to the inhabitants of his native city, two *lion-headed statues* of granite, which the Paduans placed in a conspicuous situation in the Palazza della Justizia; and to show the interest they took in the fame of their fellow-citizen, they caused a medal to be struck, bearing on one side a representation of the statues in question, and on the other an inscription recording Belzoni's principal researches and discoveries. The traveller, who had been much indebted to Mr Salt, the British consul in Egypt, for pecuniary and other assistance in the prosecutions of his undertakings, hastened to England to lay their results before the public. In 1820 he published a "Narrative of the Operations and recent Discoveries within the Pyramids, Temples, Tombs, and Excavations, in Egypt and Nubia; and of a Journey to the Coast of the Red Sea, in search of the ancient Berenice; and another to the Oasis of Jupiter Ammon," 4to; together with 44 illustrative plates in folio. In 1821 Belzoni exhibited, at the Egyptian Hall in Piccadilly, a model of the tomb which he had explored near Thebes; facsimiles of the paintings on the walls of one or two of the sepulchral apartments; with other curiosities which he had collected in Egypt. This exhibition attracted much public attention, and probably proved very profitable; but being removed the following season to Paris, it did not there meet with equal success. Belzoni afterwards undertook an expedition of discovery to the central parts of Africa. He reached the mouth of the Benin river on the coast of Guinea, in the autumn of 1823; and after waiting some time for a gentleman to accompany him to Benin, whose interest with the king of that place he believed would be advantageous to him, he on the night of the 24th of November set off with that gentleman for Gato. He reached Benin, where he was seized with a disease which speedily terminated in death. He was interred at Gato, and the following monumental inscription, recording the circumstances of his melancholy catastrophe, was placed over his grave:

"Here lie the remains of

G. BELZONI,

Who was attacked with dysentery at Benin,
(On his way to Houssa and Timbuctoo,)
On the 26th of November, and died at this
place,
December 3d, 1823.

The gentleman who placed this inscription over the grave of this intrepid and enterprising traveller, hopes that every European visiting this spot will cause the ground to be cleared, and the fence round the grave to be repaired, if necessary."—*Original Com.*

BEMBO (PETER, cardinal) an eminent restorer of literature, son of a noble Venetian, was born at Venice in 1470. He studied Latin and polite literature under Urticio, and in 1492 obtained permission to repair to Messina, to study the Greek language under Lascaris. In 1495 he removed to Padua, where he studied philosophy and finished his education. His father, proud of his talents, being himself a public man, now wished to employ him in the service of his country, but after a short trial he showed an utter disinclination to public business. In 1498, his father being appointed vice domino of Ferrara, Bembo accompanied him thither, where he contracted an intimacy with several eminent men of learning, and was much esteemed by duke Alphonso, and his wife, Lucretia Borgia. Being now in his twenty-eighth year, he began to write, and published his "Azolani," a poem on the subject of love, morally and philosophically regarded, which work became extremely popular. In 1506 he visited the court of Urbino, then distinguished for its patronage of learned men, and continued there six years, pursuing his studies, and in great favour with the prince. In 1512 he went to Rome, where he was well received by Julius II, whose successor, Leo X, immediately on his election, appointed him his secretary with a handsome salary. The manners of the Papal court at this time were very free; and Bembo, being no ecclesiastic, openly kept a concubine, by whom he had three children. He was in great favour with Leo, who employed him in several important commissions until his death, on which he fixed his abode at Padua, where he passed many years in a tranquil manner, surrounded by men of letters, his house forming a kind of literary academy. In 1529 the task of writing the history of Venice was imposed on him; and in 1539 pope Paul III, who wished to be surrounded by men of learning, named him a cardinal; a dignity which it is said that he reluctantly accepted. It was of course necessary in the first instance that he should be ordained priest; and being in his seventieth year, he assumed a mode of life congenial with his new functions. He was nominated to the bishopric of Gubbio, but continued to reside at Rome, much honoured by the Pope, until his death in 1547, at the age of seventy-seven. Cardinal Bembo is almost equally celebrated in the Latin language and his vernacular tongue. He was one of the principal of those who contributed to elevate Italian poetry; but, fastidious in nature and ease. His Latin poems are esteemed for the elegance and delicacy of their style, but exhibit little genius, and some which he wrote early are extremely licentious. He seems chiefly to have rested his reputation on his Latin works in prose, which are laboured

with extraordinary care; but his servile adherence to the style of Cicero has betrayed him into ambiguity and absurdity, when treating of modern and especially religious subjects. He can hardly be called a priest; yet it is singular that he should advise a friend not to read the epistles of St Paul, lest he should injure his style. The principal works of Bembo are—"Epistolæ Nomine Leonis X.," Venice, 1536; "Epist. familiarum," Venice, 1552; "Rime de M. Pietro Bembo," Rome and Venice, 1548; "Historia Rerum Venetarum," Venice, 1551. All his works in both languages were published at Venice in 4 vols. folio, 1729.—*Tiraboschi. Moreri. Bayle.*

BENAVIDIO (MARCO MANTUA) an eminent juriconsult, professor of law in the university of Padua in the reign of the emperor Charles V, by whom he was held in great estimation, and advanced to the rank of knighthood, a dignity also conferred upon him by pope Pius IV. He was the son of a physician, and born in the year 1490. He published ten books "Observationum legalium," 8vo; twelve of "Polymathix," a dialogue; "De Concilio," 4to; and two "Biographical Memoirs of celebrated Lawyers," both in 8vo. His death took place in 1582.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BENBOW (JOHN) an English naval character of distinguished merit, descended of a respectable family in Shropshire. He was born in Shrewsbury about the year 1650, and having been brought up to the sea in the merchant service, fought a small vessel which he commanded so desperately against a pirate from Sallee, in one of his trips to the Mediterranean about the year 1686, as to beat her off, though infinitely his superior both in men and metal, killing thirteen of her crew on his own deck. This gallant action attracted the notice of Charles II of Spain, who invited him to his court, and recommended him so strongly to the favour of James II, that he was promoted at once by that monarch to the command of a ship of war. After the Revolution, William III employed his services in protecting the English trade in the channel, which he did with great effect, bombarding several of the French sea-ports, and keeping the whole coast in a state of constant alarm. His valour and activity on these occasions secured him the confidence of the nation, and he was soon promoted to the rank of vice-admiral, and charged with the blockade of Dunkirk. From some negligence however on the part of the Dutch allies, the squadron in that port under the command of Barth managed to slip out of port, nor could Benbow, though he sailed instantly in pursuit, ever overtake it. In 1698 he went as rear-admiral with a small squadron to the West Indies, and in 1701 again sailed to that part of the world with a small fleet, having voluntarily accepted a command previously declined, by several of his seniors, from the supposed superiority of the enemy's force in that quarter. In the August of the following year he fell in with the French fleet under Du Casse, and for five days maintained a running

fight with them, when he at length succeeded in bringing the enemy's sternmost ship to close quarters. In the heat of the action a chain-shot carried away one of admiral Benbow's legs, and he was taken below; but the moment the necessary dressing had been applied to the wound, he caused himself to be brought again on deck and continued the action. At this critical instant, being most disgracefully abandoned by several of the captains under his command, who signed a paper expressing their opinion that "nothing more was to be done," the whole fleet, which he considered almost in his power, effected its escape. For this infamous dereliction of duty, Benbow, on his return to Jamaica, brought the delinquents to a court-martial, by which two of them were convicted of cowardice and disobedience of orders, and condemned to be shot; which sentence, on their arrival in England, was carried into execution at Plymouth. Admiral Benbow, who suffered equally in mind and body from the unexpected result of this disgraceful business, gradually sunk under his feelings, and expired at Jamaica, Nov. 4, 1702. His son, named after himself JOHN, had like his father entered at an early age into the merchant service, and was shipwrecked, while yet a young man, and first-mate of the Degrave East Indiaman, on the coast of Madagascar, from which he with great difficulty escaped. Of this misfortune Benbow wrote an account, with a description of the southern part of Madagascar; but the manuscript, which was in the form of a journal, was unluckily consumed by an accidental fire at his brother's in 1714. Of the exact time of his birth and death no documents are in existence; but it is said that a considerable portion of unclaimed property, belonging to the Benbow family, is yet remaining in the Bank of England for want of an heir, the family being extinct.—*Biog. Brit. Campbell's Brit. Admirals.*

BENCIRENNI (JOSEPH) an Italian critic and writer on the fine arts. He was a native of Tuscany, who, after filling some other important public situations, was appointed director of the gallery of Florence. He died in 1808, aged eighty. His works are—"An Historical Essay on the Florentine Gallery;" a "Life of the Poet Dante," in some repute; and several biographical eulogies on illustrious Tuscans.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BENDA (FRANCIS and GEORGE) brothers, both musicians in the service of Frederick II of Prussia. Francis, the eldest, born in 1709 in Bohemia, was educated at the chapel-royal in Dresden, but is said to have derived greater profit from the instructions of an itinerant Jew violin-player. By making this man his model, he arrived at great excellence in his profession, and became the founder of a German school of violinists. He died at Potsdam in 1786. George, born in 1722, was many years in the service of the duke of Saxe-Gotha, to whom he was chapel-master, as well as to the king of Prussia. In 1760 he visited Italy, after which journey he composed his most admired pieces, two works which he styles "Duo-

dramas; the one founded on the story of Medea; the other, and by far the most celebrated, called "Ariadne in Naxos." He died in 1795.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

BENDLOWES (Edward) a gentleman of easy fortune, born about the year 1613, who, after having studied at St John's college, Cambridge, and made the tour of Europe, suffered himself to become the prey of needy pretenders to literature, who overwhelmed him with empty flatteries and dedications, in return for the more substantial advantages derived from his purse. By these means his patrimony dwindled from a good thousand a-year to nothing; and he died at length at Oxford in absolute indigence, at the age of seventy-three. He was an author as well as a patron, and printed many poetical pieces, all of which are now deservedly forgotten, if we except perhaps one entitled "Theophila, or Love's Sacrifice," published in folio in 1659, with a portrait of the author. He was well acquainted with Davenant, Fisher, Payne, and other contemporary writers.—*Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

BENEDETTO, see **CASTIGLIONE**.

BENEDICT (St) founder of the monastic order of Benedictines, was born in the territory of Norcia in Italy, A. D. 480. He retired, when a young man, to a desert, where he passed three years in a cavern, known only to his friend St Romanus. Being at length discovered by some neighbouring monks, they chose him for their abbot; but disliking their conduct, he again retired to a solitude, where the fame of his sanctity drew so many persons around him, that in a short time he peopled twelve monasteries with his followers. He thence removed to Mount Cassino, where he took possession of a temple of Apollo, and converted the surrounding inhabitants to Christianity. Here he laid the foundation of the since famous monastery of Mount Cassino, where he established his rule. The object of Benedict was to form an establishment, more solid and useful than the other orders, the members of it being enjoined to divide their time between prayer, reading, the education of youth, and other beneficial labours. It flourished exceedingly, and became the most considerable order in the West, having towards the middle of the ninth century nearly absorbed all the others. Possessed of immense riches, great political consequence followed the Benedictine order, which was for a long time a great support of the popes. In process of time several reforms were made in it, and various societies branched out of it, especially that of St Maur in France, which commenced in 1621, and which, according to Gibbon, has produced more learned writers than any other establishment in Europe. St Benedict died in 543, or, according to some writers, in 547.—*Mesheim. Care. Dupin.*

BENEDICT, abbot of Peterborough in the twelfth century, was educated at Oxford, and became a monk of Christ-church, Canterbury, of which monastery he was made prior. Although attached to Becket, whose life he wrote, he was elected abbot of Peterborough

by the influence of Henry II. He assisted at the coronation of Richard I in 1189, and was keeper of the great seal in 1191, but died on Michaelmas-day in 1193. He composed a history of Henry II and Richard I, from 1170 to 1192; which work, among antiquaries, obtained the reputation of being one of the best accounts of the time. An edition of this production was published by Hearne, Oxford, 1735, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Biog. Brit. Leland. Bale.*

BENEDICT XI (pope) was the son of a shepherd of Trevis in the territory of Venice. His original name was Nicholas Bocasini, and for some time he followed the occupation of a schoolmaster. He afterwards became a Dominican, of which order he became general in 1298, and was created a cardinal by Boniface VIII. On the death of the latter, he succeeded to the pontificate, but survived only a year, when he died, with the suspicion of being poisoned. Benedict was an able and liberal pontiff, whose actions, during his short possession of the holy chair, were wise and conciliating. He wrote comments on the gospel of St Matthew, besides several sermons, and letters to the king of France and other princes, on the reformation of ecclesiastical abuses in their various kingdoms.—*Moreri. Bower.*

BENEDICT XII (pope) was a native of Savenden in the county of Foix. His real name was James Fournier, and he was the son of a miller. He entered young into the Cistercian order of monks, and gradually rose into distinction until he became bishop of Pamiers, afterwards of Mirepoix, and in 1327 cardinal. On the death of John XXII in 1334, owing to one of those compromises so common on a balance of strong interests in the Papal elections, he was unexpectedly chosen to succeed him. He had the character of being little skilled in the refinement of politics, but deeply versed in divinity and law, and of exemplary probity. Although a Frenchman, he wished to restore the apostolic see to Italy, but was prevented by the disordered state of Rome. As a politician, he acted with great fairness between England and France, and particularly distinguished himself in his selection of cardinals. Like his predecessor of the same name, he avoided aggrandizing the members of his own family, observing, that although James Fournier had relations, pope Benedict had none. He published a constitution in which he much modified the doctrine of purgatory, and occupied himself diligently in the reform of the monastic orders; by which he gained the ill-will of the monks, who, contrary to all other testimony, have accused him of licentiousness and immorality. His volumes on the state of the soul before the last judgment, and other works, are still in MS---which is prudent, as the opposition of one infallible authority to another is perplexing. Benedict died after a short illness at Avignon, in April 1342. The most remarkable of the printed works of this pope are his "Decretum de Animabus Separatis," and his constitution for the reform of the religious orders. He also left sermons, commea-

taries on the Psalms, letters, and poems.—*Platina. Moreri. Bower.*

BENEDICT XIII. by name Vincenzo Maria Orsini, was the eldest son of the duke of Gravina, a nobleman of Naples. He entered early among the Dominicans, and in 1672 was raised by family influence to the dignity of cardinal. It was with difficulty that he could be made to accept of the pontificate, and immediately meditated a reform of all the pleasures and pomp of his court. With a view to these changes, he held a provincial synod in the Lateran in 1725, but was defeated by the Jesuits in revenge for his approbation of the Dominican doctrine of grace and predestination in preference to their own. He also expressed a wish for the diffusion of Scriptural knowledge, and encouraged the multiplication of copies of the Bible in modern languages. Another great object with him was to unite the four religious communities in Christendom, for which purpose he proposed, that four councils should be held in different places, consisting of representatives of the Romish, Greek, Lutheran, and Calvinist churches. It need not be said, that this scheme failed; but the purity of intention of the pontiff was undeniable. Benedict lived with the utmost frugality, like a hermit in his cell, and has been called more a monk than a pope; which probably meant, that he was more attached to what he conceived to be the spiritual welfare of the church than to its political influence. His greatest fault was his implicit confidence in cardinal Coscia, to whom he left the entire management of his government, and who much abused it. He died in February 1731, in the sixth year of his pontificate. His works, consisting of sermons, poems, and other writings, together with his bulls, were published in 1728, in three volumes folio, under the title of "Opere di Benedetto XIII."—*Bower. Mosheim.*

BENEDICT XIV (pope) originally named Prospero, was a member of the noble family of Lambertini at Bologna, where he was born in 1675. He passed through various offices in his youth, being consistorial advocate for twenty years; and by freely mingling with mankind, he cherished a constitutional vivacity which never forsook him. In 1724 he was created titular bishop of Theodosia, and in 1728 received the cardinal's hat. In 1731 Clement XII nominated him archbishop of Bologna; and on the death of that pontiff in 1740, after a conclave of six months, he was elected pope. He is said to have hastened their deliberations by telling them it was idle to spend so much time in discussion. "If you want a saint, choose Gotti; a politician, Aldrovandi; a pleasant companion, take me." Benedict XIV was this, and much more, being a man of deep learning, of elegant taste, of liberal and enlarged sentiments, and of great goodness of heart. He diminished the number of festivals, abolished many idle ceremonies, and displayed so confirmed an aversion to superstitious practices and pious frauds, that he obtained the name of the Protestant pope.

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He was also a generous patron of literature: he founded academies at Rome, bestowed benefactions on that of Bologna, and corresponded with and rewarded learned men both at home and abroad. His principal fault was an insuperable aversion to business; his greatest delight being to retire to a small building in the gardens of Monte Cavallo, with a few intimate friends and select strangers, and jest and converse at his ease. He was indeed both the subject and the utterer of numerous pungent bon-mots. He governed the church with great mildness, and was very desirous of conciliating the doctrinal differences which divided it. In 1750 he celebrated a jubilee with great splendour, and after a pontificate of the unusual length of eighteen years, died in 1758, aged eighty-three. His works were published at Rome, in 12 vols. 4to, by Azevedo. The first eight of these are on the beatification and canonization of saints, in which the subject is exhausted; the ninth and tenth are on the mass and the festivals instituted in honour of Christ and the Virgin; the eleventh, entitled "Ecclesiastical Institutions," contains his instructions, mandates, and letters, while bishop and archbishop, which do him great credit; and the twelfth is "On Diocesan Synods." They are all in Latin.—*Bower. Mosheim. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BENEVOLI (ORAZIO) one of the greatest musical composers of the seventeenth century, pupil of Navini, and *maestro di capella* at St Peter's. He is celebrated for his skill in writing fugue and counterpoint for four and six choirs, each of four parts; of which description is his celebrated mass composed for the cessation of the plague at Rome. More than two hundred singers, on the occasion of its performance, occupied St Peter's church, the sixth choir being placed on the summit of the cupola.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

BENEZET (ANTHONY) an American philanthropist of Philadelphia, of a singularly devout and charitable turn of mind. He was in the first instance apprenticed to a merchant; but finding that commerce excited too worldly a spirit, he articulated himself to a cooper, and finally became a schoolmaster for the greater part of his life. He was the author of "A Caution to Great Britain and her Colonies, in a short Representation of the calamitous State of the enslaved Negroes in the British Dominions," 1767. 8vo. He also wrote "Some Historical Account of Guinea, with an Enquiry into the Rise and Progress of the Slave Trade," 1772, with other works of a kindred character. His extreme simplicity and benevolence made him the idol of the poor, and of the negroes, hundreds of whom attended his funeral, as well as religious persons of all denominations. He died at Philadelphia in 1784.—*Chalmers' Biog. Dict.*

BENGLIUS or **BENGEL** (JOHN ALBERT) a German Lutheran divine of the orthodox school. He was a native of Wirtemberg, and was consistorial counsellor to the duke of Wirtemberg, Protestant abbot of Al-

pirspach, and professor of divinity at Tubingen. He was disposed to mysticism, and broached some fanciful explanations of the Apocalypse, particularly relating to the Millennium, which he supposed would begin in the year 1836. Several of his publications relate to this topic; but his principal work is a critical edition of the New Testament in Greek, with a corrected text. It exhibits proofs of talent and learning; but has been superseded by the more recent researches of Wetstein and Griesbach.—*Chalmers' Biog. Diet.*

BENJAMIN (of Tudela) a Jew of the twelfth century, born at Tudela in Navarre, distinguished as one of the earliest travellers in the middle ages who visited the central regions of Asia. He is supposed to have explored the countries to the north of the Euxine and Caspian seas, as far as Chinese Tartary; and he also collected information concerning the rites and customs of the Oriental Jews. The narrative of his travels is curious, but romantic; and some doubts have been entertained of its authenticity. It was first published at Constantinople in 1543, with a Latin translation by Arias Montanus; and there are English and French versions. See BARATIER. *Aikin's G. Biog.*

BENIGNUS (St) an Irish divine of the fifth century, who is supposed to have been a disciple of St Patrick, and to have been his successor in the see of Armagh. He died in 468. A work on the "Life and Miracles of St Patrick;" an Irish poem on the conversion of his countrymen; and the "Munster Book of Reigns," are ascribed to him.—*Biog. Brit.*

BENIVIENI (JEROME) an Italian poet of the age of Lorenzo de Medicis. His principal works are canzonets on divine love, which he treats according to the principles of the Platonic writers, so as to give his poetry an air of allegorical mysticism, which somewhat detracts from its acknowledged beauties. He died in 1542.—*Tiraboschi. Nouv. Diet. Hist.*

BENNET BISCOP, or **BENEDICTUS EPISCOPIUS**, an Anglo Saxon monk of the 7th century. He was of a noble Northumbrian family. Devoting himself early to a religious life, he in 653 made a journey to Rome, to obtain an exact acquaintance with monastic discipline; and on his return he founded the monastery of Wearmouth. In the erection and endowment of this institution he spared neither cost nor pains. He made repeated journeys to Rome to obtain manuscripts, pictures, relics, and church ornaments of various kinds; and he procured artists from abroad to build and decorate the church and other monastic edifices. He is considered as one of the greatest improvers of ecclesiastical architecture among the Anglo Saxons; and it is probable that he introduced the manufacture of glass into this country. He founded a second monastery on the banks of the Tyne, called Jarrow; and dying in 690, he was buried at Wearmouth. "Benedict Biscop," says Mr Dibdin, "made not fewer than five journeys to Rome to purchase books and other neces-

sary things for his monastery, for one of which books our immortal Alfred gave afterwards as much land as eight ploughs could labour."—*Bibliomania*, p. 219. The learned bibliographer, in a note on this passage, remarks on the apparent anachronism which would connect Bennet Biscop with a prince who lived and died 200 years after him. But the mistake rests with Mr Dibdin: it was not the West Saxon monarch deservedly styled Alfred the Great, but Alfred or Aldfrid, a king of Northumbria, who, as Bede the historian informs us, agreed to give an estate for a manuscript volume; and Biscop dying during the progress of the negotiation, it was completed, and the exchange made, by his successor, the abbot Ceolfrid.—*Henry's Hist. of Engl.*

BENNETT (HENRY) earl of Arlington, one of the confidential ministers of Charles II. He was born of a good family at Arlington in Middlesex in 1618, and was educated at Christ Church college, Oxford. During the civil war he served in the royal army; and following Charles II into exile, he received the honour of knighthood from him at Bruges in 1658, and afterwards resided as his minister or agent at Madrid. In 1662 he returned home, and was appointed secretary of state; and in 1664 he was created baron Arlington, and became a leading member of the cabinet, having been one of the favourite counsellors of Charles II, who were designated by historians as the *Cabal*, a term fancifully formed from the initials of the names or titles of the five individuals composing it, viz. lord Clifford of Chudleigh, Anthony Ashley Cooper earl of Shaftesbury, Villiers duke of Buckingham, lord Arlington, and Maitland duke of Lauderdale. The subject of this article was in 1672 made viscount Thetford and earl of Arlington, and decorated with the order of the Garter. He retired from office in 1674, after having narrowly escaped an impeachment by the house of Commons. He died in 1685, having, as it is asserted, reconciled himself to the church of Rome on his death-bed. His public letters when secretary of state were published in 1701.—*Biog. Brit.*

BENNETT (THOMAS) an English divine, who distinguished himself as a controversial writer in the former part of the 18th century. He was a native of Salisbury, and studied at Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1700 Dr Compton, bishop of London, gave him the rectory of St James's, Colchester, and he subsequently obtained the vicarage of St Giles's, Cripplegate, on which he removed to London, where he died in 1728. He was well acquainted with Oriental, Greek, and Roman literature, as well as with divinity. His writings are numerous, relating chiefly to the controversies between the Church of England and the Dissenters, especially on the propriety of using established forms of prayer in public worship.—*Biog. Brit.*

BENNETT (AGNES MARIA) a lady distinguished for her talents as a novelist. Possessed of a well-informed and highly cultivated mind, she delineated character with peculiar

success; and excelled no less in description, sentiment, humour, and pathos. Her first work was "Anna, or Memoirs of a Welch Heiress," 4 vols. an impression of which was sold on the day of publication. She afterwards wrote "Juvenile Indiscretions," 5 vols.; "Agnes de Courci," 4 vols.; "Ellen countess of Castle Howell," 4 vols.; "The Beggar Girl and her Benefactors," 5 vols. The last production of her pen was "Vicissitudes abroad, or the Ghost of my Father," 6 vols., two thousand copies of which are said to have been disposed of the day it made its appearance. Most of her novels have been repeatedly printed, and they have been translated into French and German. She died at Brighton in 1805.—*Athenæum*, vol. iii.

—BENOIT (FATHER) otherwise AMBARACH, a learned Jesuit, a native of Gusta in Phœnicia, born 1663. He was sent when nine years old to Rome, for education in the Maronite college, where he made great progress in his studies, and on his return to the East, having entered the priesthood, was employed by the patriarch of Antioch in correcting his works. Again visiting Rome, on affairs connected with his church, he accepted the invitation of Cosmo III to Florence, where he was employed in arranging the Oriental types founded by Ferdinand de Medicis, and superintending the publication of several Eastern manuscripts. At the age of forty-four he became a member of the Jesuits' college, and was appointed by Clement XI a corrector of the editions of the Greek fathers. He also translated a portion of the Greek Menology, and commenced an edition of the works of Ephrem Syrus, but only lived to complete two volumes, the remainder being after his death furnished by Assemanni. He died in 1742, in the eightieth year of his age.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BENOIT (ELIE) a French minister of the reformed church, of great learning and ability. On the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he fled to Holland, where he became pastor to a congregation at Delft, and remained there till his death in 1728, at the age of eighty-eight. He left behind him several works, among which are—"Miscellaneous Remarks on Toland's two Dissertations," and "An Apology for the Retreat of the Pastors from the Persecution in France;" but his principal production is his "Histoire de l'edit de Nantes" in five quarto volumes, 1693. His manuscript memoirs give a curious portrait of Madame Benoit, who, he says, "plagued in every possible way her wretched mate for the space of seven-and-forty years."—*Ibid.*

BENSERADE (ISAAC) a celebrated French writer and poet of the seventeenth century, was born in 1612 at Lyons-la-Forêt in Upper Normandy. He lost his father when very young; but his mother claiming relationship to cardinal Richelieu, that prelate had him educated, and would have provided for him in the church, had he not preferred the court, where he soon became famous for his wit and poetry. The department in which he more peculiarly succeeded was the gallant and satirical

verses composed for the court ballets, before operas came into vogue; in which he ingeniously adapted the personages of antiquity to known characters. His success in these lighter pieces, led him to the strange attempt of turning all Ovid's Metamorphoses into rondeaus; a work which, though favoured by the king, and magnificently decorated with engravings, was laughed at from the moment of its appearance. Towards the end of his life, the better taste of the age of Louis XIV threw him into neglect; and, as usual, disgusted with the world which he no longer pleased, he withdrew to Gentili, and gradually exchanged gallantry for devotion. Olivet observes, that it was the custom in his youth to visit the remains of the ornaments with which Benserade had decorated his house and garden, which, even to the barks of the trees, abounded with poetical inscriptions. Voltaire deems these the last of his productions, and regrets that they were not collected. Benserade was an adept in the art of ingratiating, and by his flattering of Mazarin, the queen dowager, and others, obtained pensions and gifts which enabled him to keep a carriage and live otherwise with éclat. He died in 1691, at the age of seventy-eight. His whole works, including a selection from his Ovid, were printed at Paris, 1697, 2 vols. 12mo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BENSON (GEORGE, DD.) an Arian minister born at Great Salkeld, Cumberland, Sept. 1, 1699. He received the rudiments of education under Dr Dixon at Whitehaven, and completed his studies at Glasgow. Being intended by his friends for the ministry, the interest of Dr Calamy procured him an invitation to take charge of a congregation at Abingdon, Berks, where he remained seven years, but quitted it in 1729 for a similar situation in Southwark. Eleven years after, he succeeded Dr Harris in the chapel in Crutched Friars, having Dr Lardner as his colleague and assistant; and here he continued till his death in April 1762, in his sixty-third year. Though a dissenter from the Church of England, he enjoyed the friendship of Hoadley, Herring, Butler, Conybeare, and many other names who ranked high in the establishment. He published in his life-time various religious and controversial tracts, among which are—"An Illustration of some of the Epistles of St Paul," 4to; "A History of the planting of Christianity," 4to, 3 vols.; "Tracts on Persecution and on the reasonableness of Prayer;" and a "Life of Christ." Dr Amory published an edition of his posthumous works in one vol. 4to, 1764.—*Biog. Brit.*

BENTHAM (JAMES) an ingenious writer on ecclesiastical archæology. He was born at Ely, where his father was a clergyman, lineally descended from Thomas Bentham, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry in the reign of queen Elizabeth. He was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1738. Previous to this he had entered into holy orders, and obtained the living of Stapleford in Cambridgeshire. After having successively held some other livings in that

county and in Norfolk, he in 1779 was promoted to a prebendal stall in Ely Cathedral, of which he had been before a minor canon. In 1783 he was presented to the valuable rectory of Bow-brick-hill. The literary reputation of Bentham is founded on his "History and Antiquities of Ely Cathedral," for the publication of which he issued proposals in 1761, and which appeared in 1771 in one vol. 4to. It has been observed, that the knowledge of ancient architecture displayed in this work, far exceeded all that had been before written on that subject. The cathedral of Ely, where Bentham was beneficed, furnished him with examples of almost every variety of style, from the Saxon era to the Reformation. The characteristic ornaments of each were carefully studied by him; and his numerous quotations from ancient authors prove his diligence in historical research. In this work was first brought forward the presumed origin of the pointed arch, the chief feature of the Gothic style, on which the whole style seemed to have been formed. This kind of arch Bentham supposed might have been derived from the intersection of two semi-circular arches, such as are seen on the walls of some buildings erected soon after the Norman conquest. Dr Milner, the historian of Winchester, has since adopted this hypothesis, and supported it with a degree of learned ingenuity which has given it much celebrity. Whatever may be its merit, Bentham seems to have the fairest claim to it; yet attempts have been made, not only to deprive him of the credit to be derived from this source, but even to invalidate his title to the authorship of all that part of his work which relates to the ecclesiastical architecture. Dr Milner, in the article *Gothic Architecture* in "Rees's Cyclopædia," stated that "the poet Gray drew up the architectural part of the History of Ely cathedral." This statement is successfully rebutted in the memoirs of Bentham, prefixed to the new edition of the "History" published in 1812; where it is shewn, that the architectural essay in question, far from having been written by Gray, was actually drawn up before Bentham was acquainted with the poet and that it was the occasion of their subsequent literary intercourse. A more extraordinary attack on the reputation of the Ely historian has been made by Cole, the Cambridge antiquary, who, in some manuscript marginal notes on Bentham's work, coarsely asserts it to have been written by his brother Edward Bentham, divinity professor at Oxford; for which statement there seems to be not the slightest foundation. Bentham published some tracts relating to the draining and inclosure of the fens of Ely; and he is said to have made collections for a general history of ancient architecture in this kingdom. He died November 17, 1794, aged eighty-six, having been twice married, and leaving by his first wife one son, a clergyman.—*Memoirs prefixed to the Hist. of Ely, second edition, 1812. Notes on Mem. in Suppl. to Hist. 1817.*

BENTHAM (EDWARD) elder brother of the

preceding, was educated at Oxford, and embraced the clerical profession. He held successively various preferments in Hereford cathedral. In 1749 he took the degree of DD.; and he was subsequently appointed regius professor of divinity at Oxford. He published several sermons, and elementary treatises on moral philosophy, logic, and theology; besides some other works. He died in 1776, aged sixty-nine. *Biog. Brit. Nichols's Literary Anecd.*

BENTINCK (WILLIAM) the first earl of Portland, was born in Holland of a noble family, and accompanied the prince of Orange in England. He secured the affection of William by a singular act of devotion. On the prince falling ill of the small-pox, it was thought necessary by the physicians, that he should receive the natural warmth of a young person lying in the same bed with him. Bentinck, who had been his page, and was always near his person, offered himself for this purpose, and caught the distemper dangerously, but secured the favour of the prince for ever. In 1677 he was sent over to England, to negotiate the marriage of William with Mary, the daughter of the duke of York, and during the progress of the Revolution was eminently serviceable by his zeal and activity. On the settlement of William, he was rewarded with the title of earl of Portland, and obtained several high offices, civil and military, as well as grants of land. He was cold and sedate in manners, like his master, but an upright and able statesman, to which he added the not always accompanying merit of private good conduct. He died in 1709. His son HENRY, the second earl, was created duke of Portland in 1716.—*Biog. Brit.*

BENTINCK (WILLIAM HENRY CAVENDISH) third duke of Portland, was born in 1738, and educated at Christchurch, Oxford. After sitting for some time in the house of Commons as member for Weobly, he was called to the upper house by the death of his father in 1762, from which time he voted with the marquiss of Rockingham, in whose administration he was lord chamberlain. During the American war he acted with the Opposition, and in 1782 was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland, where he remained only three months, in consequence of the breaking up of the administration by the death of the marquiss of Rockingham. The memorable and ill-advised Coalition succeeded, which fell before the rising fortunes of Mr Pitt; and from that time the duke acted with the Whig Opposition until 1792, when he was elected chancellor of Oxford, and soon after joining with Mr Burke in his alarm at the French revolution, agreed with this orator and other seceders on the score of French politics, to support administration. He was accordingly, in 1794, made secretary of state for the home department, which he held until the resignation of Mr Pitt in 1801, and was then appointed president of the council, which he held until 1805. On the resignation of Lord Grenville in 1807, he was appointed first lord of the treasury, which office he resigned soon

after, and was succeeded by Mr Perceval. He died of the stone in October 1808, leaving behind him the character of a man of probity and respectability, who however was neither eminent as a speaker, nor possessed of brilliant parts.—*Gent. Mag. Ann. Regis.*

BENTIVOGLIO (HERCULES) one of the best Italian poets of the sixteenth century, was born at Bologna in 1506, of one of the most illustrious families of that city and of all Italy. His father, Hannibal II, being forced by Julius II to leave the country, of which his ancestors had been masters for nearly a century, repaired to Milan and took his infant son with him. A few years afterwards, he removed to Ferrara, and placed himself and family under the protection of the house of Este, to which he was related. Here his son made a rapid progress in his studies, and was eventually employed by the duke of Ferrara in state affairs of importance, until his death in 1573. His works, which are published under the title of "Opere poetiche del sig. Ercole Bentivoglio," Paris, 1719, 12mo, consist of two comedies of great merit; five epistles in the manner of Berni; and stanzas, sonnets, eclogues, and satires, which are deemed inferior only to those of Ariosto. *Biog. Univ.*

BENTIVOGLIO (GUY or GUIDO) of the same family as the preceding, celebrated as a cardinal in the Roman church, and in literature as a historian, was born at Ferrara in 1579. He studied at Padua with great reputation, and afterwards fixing his residence at Rome, acquired general esteem by his prudence and integrity. He was nuncio in Flanders from 1607 to 1616, and afterwards in France to 1621. His character stood so high, that on the death of Urban VIII in 1644, he was generally thought to be the most likely person to succeed him; but on entering the conclave, in the hottest and most unhealthy season of the year, he was seized with a fever, of which he died, aged sixty-five. Having lived in too magnificent a style, he was much embarrassed at the time of his death; a circumstance attributed to his canvass for the papacy. Cardinal Bentivoglio was an able politician; and his historical memoirs are the works of a man of that description. The most valuable of these are—his "History of the Civil Wars in Flanders," written in Italian, and first published at Cologne, 1630, a translation of which, by Henry earl of Monmouth, appeared in 1654, London, folio; "An Account of Flanders" during his legation, also translated by the earl of Monmouth, folio, 1652; his own Memoirs; and a collection of letters, which are reckoned among the best specimens of epistolary writing in the Italian language, an edition of which was published at Cambridge in 1727. All these, except the memoirs, have been published together at Paris, 1645-1648, folio, and at Venice 1668, 4to.—*Tiraboschi, Biog. Univ.*

BENTIVOGLIO (HYPPOLITUS) of Arragon, another member of the same family, was born at Ferrara about the middle of the sixteenth century. He bore the titles of marquis of Magliano, and count of Antignato and

after studying first in Italy and afterwards at Paris, embraced a military life, and served in Flanders in 1588. To the pursuit of arms he joined that of literature, and was especially attached to the drama, of which he produced "L'Annibale in Capoa," "La Figlia di Tracia," "L'Achille in Sciro," "Tiradate," tragedies; and "Impegni per disgracia," a comedy. His lyric poems are in various collections.—*Biog. Univ.*

BENTIVOGLIO (CORNELIUS) a cardinal and poet, one of the sons of the preceding, was born at Ferrara in 1668. Having early distinguished himself by his learning and proficiency in the belles lettres, he was promoted by Clement XI to be his domestic prelate, and in 1712 was sent nuncio to France, where he obtained high favour with Louis XIV for his zeal in favour of the bull Unigenitus. He was made cardinal in 1719, on his recall from Paris, and died at Rome in 1732. Amidst a busy life, in respect both to political and ecclesiastical duties, he found leisure to cultivate polite literature. He delivered a discourse in the Academy of Design, on the utility of the fine arts, which was printed at Rome in 1707, but is more celebrated for an elegant translation of the Thebaid of Statius, and for his sonnets. His brother Louis and sister Cornelia also cultivated poetry: the latter, who died in 1811, is highly spoken of by Crescembini.—*Morevi, Biog. Univ.*

BENTLEY (RICHARD) a celebrated divine and classical scholar, distinguished as a polemical writer in the latter part of the seventeenth century. He was born at the village of Oulton, near Wakefield in Yorkshire, in 1662. His ancestors had possessed a valuable estate in the parish of Halifax; but the family was reduced in circumstances, owing to the misfortunes of his grandfather, who suffered in the cause of Charles I. His father is said to have been a blacksmith. To his mother, who was a woman of strong natural abilities, he was indebted for the first rudiments of his education. He was afterwards sent to a grammar-school at Wakefield, whence he was removed, at the age of fourteen, to St John's college, Cambridge. In 1682 he left the university, and became usher of a school at Spalding; and this situation he relinquished, in the following year, for that of tutor to the son of Dr Stillingfleet, dean of St Paul's. He accompanied his pupil to Oxford, where he availed himself of the literary treasures of the Bodleian library in the prosecution of his own studies. In 1684 he took the degree of M A, at Cambridge, and in 1689 he obtained the same honour at the sister university. His first published work was a Latin epistle to Dr John Mill, in an edition of the Chronicle of John Malela, which appeared in 1691. It contained observations on the writings of that Greek historian, and displayed so much profound learning and critical acumen, as excited the sanguine anticipations of classical scholars from the future labours of the author. Dr Stillingfleet, having been raised to the bishopric of Worcester, made Bentley his chaplain,

and in 1692 collated him to a prebend in his cathedral. The recommendation of his patron and of bishop Lloyd procured him the honour of being chosen the first preacher of the lecture instituted by the celebrated Robert Boyle for the defence of Christianity. The discourses against Atheism, which he delivered on this occasion, were published in 1694: they have since been often reprinted, and translated into several foreign languages. In 1693 he was appointed keeper of the royal library at St James's; a circumstance which incidentally led to his famous controversy with the hon. Charles Boyle, afterwards earl of Orrery, relative to the genuineness of the Greek Epistles of Phalaris, an edition of which was published by the latter, then a student at Christ-church, Oxford. In this dispute Bentley was triumphantly victorious, though opposed by the greatest wits and critics of the age, including Pope, Swift, Garth, Atterbury, Aldrich, Dodwell, and Conyers Middleton, who advocated the opinion of Boyle with a degree of warmth and illiberality which appears very extraordinary. But the motives of Bentley's assailants were various. Swift, in his *Battle of the Books*, took up the cudgels against him in defence of his friend sir William Temple; Dr Garth attacked him probably from mere wantonness, in the well-known couplet in his *Dispensary*—

"So diamonds owe a lustre to their foil,

And to a Bentley 'tis we owe a Boyle."

Some were actuated by personal considerations, among whom was Conyers Middleton, whose persevering hostility to Bentley during a long series of years seems to have originated from the latter having applied to the former, when a young student in the university, the contemptuous epithet of *fiddling* Conyers, because he played on the violin. It does not appear who was the author of a punning caricature which was produced on this occasion, representing Bentley about to be thrust into the *brass bull* of Phalaris, and exclaiming, "I had rather be *roasted* than *Boyled*." In 1699 Bentley, who had three years before been created D D, published his "Dissertation on the Epistles of Phalaris," in which he satisfactorily proved that they were not the compositions of the tyrant of Agrigentum, who lived more than five centuries before the Christian era, but were written by some sophist, under the borrowed name of Phalaris, in the declining age of Greek literature. Soon after this publication, Dr Bentley was presented by the crown to the mastership of Trinity college, Cambridge, worth nearly 1,000*l.* a-year. On obtaining this preferment, he is said to have applied to himself, somewhat profanely, a passage in the Psalms—"By the help of my God I have leaped over a wall;" alluding to the relative situations of the colleges of St John and Trinity, which are divided only by a wall. He now resigned the prebend of Worcester, and in 1701 was collated to the archdeaconry of Ely. His conduct, as head of the college, gave rise to accusations against him from the vice-master and some of the fellows, who, among various offences, charged him with

embezzling the college money. He published a defence, entitled "The present State of Trinity college in Cambridge, in a Letter from Dr Bentley to the Right Rev. John lord bishop of Ely," 1710. The contest was much protracted, and occasioned a law-suit which was decided in the Doctor's favour about *twenty years after*. In 1711 he published an edition of Horace at Cambridge in 4to, which was reprinted at Amsterdam; and in 1713 appeared his remarks on Collins' Discourse on Free-thinking, under the form of "A Letter to F. H. [Francis Hare] D D, by Phileleutherus Lipsiensis." He was appointed regius professor of divinity in 1716; and in the same year he issued proposals for a new edition of the Greek Testament, an undertaking for which he was admirably qualified, but which he was prevented from executing, in consequence of the animadversions of his determined adversary Middleton. In 1717 George I, visiting the university, nominated by mandate, as is usual on such occasions, several persons for doctor's degree in divinity. It was the duty of Bentley, as professor, to perform the ceremony called *creation*; previous to which, he made a demand of four guineas from each candidate beyond the usual fees, absolutely refusing to create any doctor without payment. Some submitted; but others, among whom was Middleton, withstood the demand, and commenced a prosecution against the professor before the vice-chancellor; who, deciding in favour of the complainants, first suspended Bentley, and subsequently degraded him from the honours, rights, and offices, he held in the university. These proceedings were, after considerable litigation, annulled by the court of King's Bench; and the doctor in 1728 was restored to all his former honours and emoluments. In 1762 he published an edition of Terence and Phædrus; and his notes on the comedies of the former involved him in a dispute with bishop Hare on the metres of Terence, which provoked the sarcastic observation of sir Isaac Newton, that "two dignified clergymen, instead of minding their duty, had fallen out about a play-book." The last work of Dr Bentley was an edition of Milton's *Paradise Lost*, with conjectural emendations, which appeared in 1732. This added nothing to his reputation, and may in one word be characterized a failure. He died at the master's lodge at Trinity, July 14, 1742, and was interred in the college chapel. As a scholar and a critic this great man had few equals. Such was the extent of his learning and the accuracy of his judgment, that the best informed of his opponents respected his talents, while they were loading him with classical abuse, which he did not fail to return with interest. Now that the prejudices, excited apparently by his personal conduct, have subsided, his pre-eminence in that species of literature which he cultivated is universally acknowledged; and though some may be disposed to question the utility of his speculations, no one can deny that he displayed talents of the highest order in bringing them to maturity,

In his personal character Dr Bentley has been charged with displaying a rapacious and mercenary spirit; yet he can hardly be accused of avarice, for it is stated on good authority, that he lived in a very hospitable manner, maintaining the dignity and magnificence of the ancient abbots in housekeeping at his lodge, which he caused to be handsomely repaired and decorated; and in several respects he was a benefactor to the college. By his wife (the daughter of sir John Bernard of Brampton in Huntingdonshire,) who died in 1740, he had one son and two daughters: one of the latter was the mother of Richard Cumberland, the celebrated dramatist.—*Biog. Brit. Cumberland's Memoirs of his own Life. Classical Journal.*

BENTLEY (RICHARD) only son of the preceding was educated at Trinity college, under his father, on whose death he married and went to France. He was a man of various accomplishments and elegant manners, but of little conduct; and being frequently much involved by his imprudence, he was reduced to situations uncongenial with his feelings, and unfavourable to the due cultivation of his talents. He enjoyed a portion of the sickly and capricious patronage of Horace Walpole, and designed many of the embellishments for Strawberry Hill. By the interest of Walpole or Bubb Doddington, or of both, he also obtained a small place under the administration of lord Bute, and a pension of 500*l.* a year. The consistent fruit of these connexions was the production of "Patriotism," a satirical poem against Wilkes. He likewise wrote "A Poetical Epistle to Lord Melcombe;" and three dramas, "Philodamus," "The Prophet," and "The Wishes." He died in 1782.—*Cumberland's Life. Biog. Dram.*

BENYOWSKY (MAURICE AUGUSTUS, count de) a magnate of the kingdoms of Hungary and Poland, and one of the chiefs of the confederacy formed in the latter kingdom in 1767. He was born in Hungary in 1741, and received a military education; but having acted altogether violently and lawlessly in the recovery of some family property, he was deprived of all his estates by the chancery of Vienna, and fled into Poland. Here he joined the war of the confederates, and was taken prisoner by the Russians, ransomed, and again captured and sent exile to Kamtschatka, where the governor entrusted to his care the education of his son and three daughters. The youngest of these having fallen in love with him, her fond parents consented to the match; but the sole object of Benyowsky, who was secretly forming a confederacy among the exiles with a view to escape, was simply to take advantage of his talents of ingratiation to effect that purpose. He finally succeeded, but not without killing the governor; on which event, by contriving to get their wives and children into his power, he imposed terms on the military, and was enabled to seize a vessel and sail from Kamtschatka, accompanied by ninety-six persons. Of these nine were women, including Aphranasia Nilow the go-

vernor's daughter, of whom nothing more is heard, in the very romantic and suspicious narrative of the count, than that she died the following September at Macao. At the latter port the count and his companions arrived, after crossing the northern Pacific ocean, and touching at Japan and Formosa. At Macao he formed an engagement with the French East India company, and proceeded with most of his companions to the Isle of France, whence he finally sailed for Europe in 1772, and, touching at Madagascar, arrived in France in the July of that year. He was well received by the French ministry, who listened to his plan for a settlement on the island of Madagascar. He accordingly embarked once more for the isle of France, whence he sent a detachment to Madagascar; but being inadequately supported, great confusion ensued, which induced the French ministry to send out commissioners to enquire into the state of the settlement. Here Benyowsky again degenerated into the mere adventurer, quitted the French service, and inducing the natives to believe that he was a descendant of one of their native kings formerly carried away to Europe, was actually elected their chief. Thus constituted a sovereign, he sailed to Europe in a brig which he had freighted for the Cape of Good Hope, in order to submit proposals for acquiring the aid and protection of Great Britain, or any other power which might deem certain trading advantages an equivalent. He however failed in all these endeavours, but induced certain private merchants to supply him with a vessel and merchandise to the value of 4000*l.* After touching at the Cape of Good Hope and at Sofala, he anchored at the bay of Atanagara in Madagascar, in July 1785, where he unloaded his cargo, on which those on board sailed away with the vessel and deserted him. Notwithstanding this disaster, he departed for his settlement of Angoneti, leaving his party to follow, and soon had a body of natives under his command, with whom he attacked the French factory at Foulpoint. In consequence of these proceedings, the government of the Isle of France sent a ship with sixty regulars on board, who landed in May 1786. The count had constructed a small redoubt, which he attempted to defend with two cannon, as many Europeans, and thirty natives. The latter fled on the first fire; and Benyowsky, receiving a musquet-ball in the breast, fell behind the parapet, whence he was dragged by the hair, and in a few minutes afterwards expired. Thus fell this brave and eccentric adventurer, for whose motives and principles there has been little authority except his own narrative, which in many particulars is highly improbable. It is evident however that a wider theatre was only wanting to make him a conspicuous subject for history. As it is, he merely supplies an example of one of those daring and fearless characters, who pass like meteors through life, and leave neither traces nor consequences behind them.—*Preface to his Memoirs.*

BENZELIUS (ERIC) a Swedish divine,

born at Benzely in West Gotland, whence he derived his name. After being educated at Upsal, he was chosen tutor to the sons of the count de la Gardie, chancellor of Sweden. He travelled with his pupils in several parts of Europe, forming an acquaintance with learned men, and examining the public libraries. Returning home in 1663, he was appointed professor of history and morality, and afterwards professor of divinity, in the university of Upsal. In 1677 he was raised to the bishopric of Strengnes, and in 1700 he was made archbishop of Upsal: he was also vice-chancellor of the university. He died in 1709, having been twice married, and leaving a numerous family. His works relate to theology and ecclesiastical history, and he published a translation of the Bible into the Swedish language.—*Moreri. Biog. Universelle.*

BENZELIUS (ERIC) son of the foregoing, born at Upsal in 1675, was of the same profession as his father, and after enjoying other preferments in the church, was raised to the metropolitan see of Upsal. He died in 1743. He wrote on the antiquities of Sweden, and was also editor of the ancient Gothic version of the Gospels, published with a Latin translation by Edward Lye, Oxford, 1750, 4to. It is somewhat remarkable that two younger brothers of this prelate were successively archbishops of Upsal. One of them, HENRY BENZELIUS, who died in 1758, travelled into the East and left a journal of his tour, said to be preserved in manuscript at Upsal. Some of his observations were published in a miscellany entitled "Syntagma Dissertationum in Academia Lundensi habitarum." Leipsic, 1745, 4to.—*Biog. Universelle.*

BEORNO, or BIORN, of Scarsaa, an Islandic author of the 17th century. He wrote a work entitled "De novitiis Groenlandorum Indiciis," containing some curious facts, which appear to indicate the existence of a Norwegian colony in East Greenland, the coast of which has been inaccessible to navigators ever since the beginning of the 15th century. He also wrote "Annales sive Collectanea Gronlandiæ, ab A.C. 1400 usque ad sua tempora deducta," often quoted by Torfeus, who had in his possession a manuscript copy of the work, which does not appear to have been published.—*Sibbern. Bibliot. Hist. Dano-Norveg.*

BEOWULF, the name of a Danish seaking, whose adventures form the subject of a curious epic poem, preserved in manuscript in the Cottonian library in the British museum, and published at Copenhagen in 1815 by Grimr. J. Thorkelin. The poem consists of forty-three sections or cantos, comprising the life of Beowulf, who, after a reign of fifty years, terminated his existence on a funeral pyre. The anonymous author professes to have been repeatedly recompensed by his hero, and must therefore have been his contemporary. In the first section a bard is introduced singing before Beowulf the history of the creation and the death of Abel, whence it has been inferred that the Danes were Christians at the time

this poem was written. Other circumstances tend to fix the date of its composition to the 9th century. The author seems to have been a priest. The language is Dano-Saxon, differing but little from the Islandic, and the style resembles that of the Edda. An analysis of this poem, with copious extracts, may be found in Turner's History of the Anglo-Saxons.—*Monthly Mag.* vol. xliii.

BERARDI (ANGELO) a musician and writer on counterpoint of the 17th century. His works were published at Bologna: "Documenti Armonica" in 1687, "Miscellanea Musicale" in 1689, "Arcani Musicale" in 1690, and "Il Perche Musicale" in 1693. They were esteemed of great authority at the time, and are quoted by Cheron.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

BERCHORIUS (PETER) a Benedictine of the fourteenth century, who died at Paris, prior of the monastery of St Eloy, in 1362. He wrote several works which are lost: those which remain are in three volumes folio, under the title of "Reductorium, Repertorium et Dictionarium Morale utriusque Testamenti," Strassburgh, 1474. The Reductorium contains all the stories and incidents in the Bible reduced into allegories; the Repertorium is a dictionary of kings, persons, and places; and the Dictionarium seems principally designed for students in theology. Warton is of opinion that this work proves Berchorius to have been the author of the "Gesta Romanorum." He also translated Livy by order of king John of France, of which version copies are to be found in the royal library at Paris. It was printed in 1514 in 3 vols. folio.—*Biog. Univ. Warton's Hist.*

BERENGARIUS, or BERENGER, archdeacon of Angers, a famous writer on controversial theology in the 11th century. He revived the opinions of Scotus Erikena concerning the eucharist, asserting that it was only a commemorative rite, and denying the doctrine of transubstantiation. His heresy, as it was termed, was repeatedly condemned in provincial councils; and he was three times summoned to Rome, and induced to sign recantations of the tenets he had promulgated. He died in 1088, in the bosom of the Catholic church. Francis de Roze, a learned French lawyer of the 16th century, wrote a treatise to prove that the repentance of this great heretodox divine was sincere and lasting; a position which has been the subject of much idle controversy between Protestants and Catholics. Berengarius wrote much, but few of his works are extant. One treatise however, "De Corpore et Sanguine Jesu Christi," was published in Germany by Lessing so lately as 1770.—*Moreri. Mosheim's Ecclesiastical Hist.* There was another French divine of this name, BERENGARIUS of Poitiers, who was a disciple of Peter Abelard. On the condemnation of his master's opinions in 1140, he wrote an "Apology," for him, which, with some other tracts composed by Berengarius, has been published in the collection of the works of Abelard by Francis Amboise.—*Bayle.*

BERENGARIUS (JACOBUS) called Carpus

Berenger di Carpi from the place of his birth, an eminent physician and anatomist of the 16th century. He was the son of a surgeon, and was patronized by Alberto Pio, lord of Carpi, who employed him when young in the dissection of brute animals. In 1502 he was made professor of anatomy at Bologna, in which situation he distinguished himself by his anatomical researches and discoveries. Like others of his profession, he has been charged with dissecting human living subjects, and it is said he was obliged on that account to flee from Bologna. But this appears to be a vulgar calumny; and he was more probably compelled to remove by the Inquisition, in consequence of the supposed licentious tendency of his anatomical demonstrations, and the laxity of his moral principles. He afterwards practised his profession at Rome, and about 1527 retired to Ferrara, where he died. Berengarius gained great fame and riches by his skill in the treatment of a certain disease, in the curing of which he had recourse to the external use of mercury, though he was not, as some have asserted, the inventor of that practice. He wrote "Commentaries on the Anatomy of Mundinus;" another anatomical work; and a treatise on "Fractures of the Skull."—*Haller. Bibl. Anat. Hutchinson's Biog. Med.*

BERENGER (JOHN PETER) a native of Geneva, who distinguished himself as a man of letters. Having been engaged in some political machinations against the state, he was banished in 1770, and retired to Lausanne, where he afterwards resided. He died in 1807. His principal works are—"Les Amans Republicains, ou Lettres de Nicias à Cynire;" "Histoire de Genève," 6 vols. 8vo; "J. J. Rousseau justifié envers sa patrie;" an abridgement of Busching's Geography, 12 vols. 8vo; and a collection of Voyages round the World, 9 vols. 8vo.—*Biog. Univ.*

BERENICIUS, an eccentric personage, supposed to have been an expelled Jesuit, who excited some attention in Holland about the year 1670. For a maintenance, he united the occupations of a chimney-sweeper and itinerant knife-grinder; while such were his natural abilities and literary acquirements, that, besides being able to repeat from memory most of the works of Aristophanes, Homer, Pliny, Virgil, Cicero, and other Greek and Roman authors, he could also, without any apparent effort, translate at will the journals and gazettes, &c. into extemporaneous verse in either the Greek or Latin language. He was well versed in most of the modern European tongues, and displayed a great familiarity with many subjects of science, but was nevertheless of a most debauched and licentious disposition, to which he eventually owed his untimely death, perishing miserably in a bog into which he had fallen while in a state of intoxication. He is said to have been the author of "Georgar-choniomacha."—*Moreri.*

BERGALLI (LOUISA) the daughter of a shoemaker at Venice, in which city she was born in 1703. By means of intense application, she raised herself to no mean rank in the

republic of letters, reading and writing the learned languages with the greatest facility. She published a tragedy on the subject of Agis king of Sparta, written in Italian; two others, entitled "La Teba" and "Elettra;" "La Brandamante" and "L'Elenia," musical dramas; and "Le Avventure del Poeta," a comedy. Her other writings are—"Componimenti Poetica delle piu illustri rimatrici d'ogni secolo," and a translation of the comedies of Terence into Italian verse, printed in 8vo. She was also a good painter, having studied under Rosalba Carriera. In 1738 she married count Gaspard Gozzi, by whom she had a family. The time of her death is not known.—*Biog. Univ.*

BERGEN (CHARLES AUGUSTUS DE) a German anatomist and botanist, was born in 1704 at Frankfort on the Oder, where his father was professor of anatomy and botany. After studying under Boerhaave and Albinus at Leyden, he proceeded for further improvement to Paris, Strasburgh, and most of the celebrated universities in Germany. In 1738 he succeeded to both the professorships of his father, and in 1744 became professor of therapeutics and pathology at the same university, which chair he maintained with high credit until his death in 1760. His academical dissertations on anatomy were published by Haller, who praises them highly. His works not included in that collection are—1. "Icon nova ventriculorum cerebri;" 2. "Programma de Pia-mater;" 3. "Programma de nervis quibusdam cranii ad novem paria hactenus non relatis;" 4. "Methodus cranii ossa dissuendi, et machinæ hunc in finem constructæ delineatæ;" 5. "Pontas observationum anatomico-physiologicarum;" 6. "Elementa physiologiæ;" 7. "Anatomes experimentatis;" 8. "Programma" on the comparative merit of the Linnæan and Tournefortian systems;" 9. "Dissertatio de Aloide;" 10. "Catalogus stirpium quas hortus Academia Viadrinæ (Frankfort) complectitur;" 11. "Flora Francofurtana;" 12. "Classes Conchyliorum;" besides several dissertations in medical journals.—*Ibid.*

BERGÉRAÇ (SAVINIEN CYRANO DE) was born at Bergerac in Perigord in 1626. He was indifferently educated by a country priest, and afterwards came to Paris, and gave himself up to dissipation. He then entered the guards as a cadet, and became famous as a duellist, regularly quarrelling with every one who noticed his nose, which was very remarkably formed. His courage on these occasions procured him the name of the intrepid, which he retained to the end of life. Being twice badly wounded, he gave up the army, in which he had little chance of preferment, and applied himself to letters, which he had never altogether neglected. He composed many works, in which he showed that mixture of genius and extravagance which it is so difficult either to admire or condemn. The only works published during his life were some letters written in his youth, a tragedy on the subject of the elder Agrippina, and a comedy called "The Pedant." His other works con-

sisting of a "Comic History of the States and Empires in the Moon;" a "Comic History of the States and Empires of the Sun;" with some letters, dialogues, and fragments, were not published until after his death. He died in 1655, aged only thirty-five, owing to a blow upon his head received some months before from the falling of a piece of wood. Bergerac was deficient in education, but possessed a peculiar turn of wit and humour, not very dissimilar to that of Swift, but less correct and misanthropical, and more light and extravagant. He has introduced into his romances the system of Des Cartes, apparently with a view to laugh at it, as well as at other wild notions, suppositions, and theories, of the astronomers of his age. Swift is thought to have been indebted to him in his Gulliver, as also Fontenelle in his Plurality of Worlds, and Voltaire in his Micromegas. The best edition of his works is that of Paris, 1741, 3 vols. 12mo.—*Ibid.*

BERGHEM (NICHOLAS) a celebrated painter, was born at Haarlem in 1624, being the son of a painter of little merit. The pictures which he painted in early life resemble the sea-pieces of Weenix, but are touched with more delicacy. He afterwards embraced the more fertile province of landscape, in which he is superior to any painter of his country, except Both. The style of Berghem is deemed excellent, being extremely happy in the choice and arrangement of his composition. The distribution of his masses, and his conduct of light and shadow, are also masterly, while the delicacy of his aerial perspective, the light floating of his skies, and the transparency of his water, have never been surpassed. He has also left behind him many exquisite drawings and etchings. He married the daughter of his master, Jan Wils, a woman of a most avaricious disposition, who grasped all his earnings, and reduced him to the necessity of borrowing from his pupils to purchase engravings, his only source of expense. He died in 1683, aged fifty-nine.—*Bryan's Hist. of Paint. and Eng.*

BERGIER (NICHOLAS) an eminent writer on archaeology in the seventeenth century. He was a native of Rheims, and embracing the legal profession, was made syndic of that city. Afterwards removing to Paris, he obtained the patronage of the president de Believre, who procured him a pension, with the office of royal historiographer. He died in 1623. Bergier was the author of several works, the most important of which is his "Histoire des grands Chemins de l'Empire Romain," first published in 1622, and reprinted with notes at Brussels in 1729 and 1736: a translation into Latin by Henninius, is inserted in the 10th vol. of the Roman Antiquities of Grævius. It has also been translated into Italian, and a part of it into English. A history of Rheims, by Bergier, was published by his son in 1635, 4to.—*Bayle. Biog. Univ.*

BERGIER (NICHOLAS SYLVESTER) a French ecclesiastic, who became professor of divinity and principal of the college of Besançon, and was afterwards canon of Notre Dame

at Paris, and confessor to Louis XVI. He died in 1790. As a public writer he distinguished himself by several popular treatises against the philosophy of Voltaire and his followers. He was also the author of a Theological Dictionary, 3 vols. 4to; and "Elemens primitifs des Langues," 12mo.—*Biog. Univ.*

BERGLER (STEPHEN) a learned but eccentric scholar, who was a native of Hermanstadt in Transylvania. After acquiring an acquaintance with classical literature, he visited Germany and Holland, and was employed as a corrector of the press at Leipsic, and then at Amsterdam, where he superintended the printing of the *Ouomasticon* of Julius Pollux, with the notes of the learned Hemsterhuis; and he also edited the works of Homer, 1707, 2 vols. 18mo. He then went to Hamburg, and assisted John Albert Fabricius, who was occupied in his great work, the "*Bibliotheca Græca.*" Bergler went next to Leipsic, where he published the *Cassandra* of Lycophron, and some classical dissertations in the "*Acta Eruditorum.*" He also translated, from the Greek into Latin, a treatise written by Maurocordato, prince of Wallachia, which was published under the title of "*Liber de Officiis,*" London, 1724, 12mo. In Wallachia, whither he subsequently removed, he discovered a manuscript containing the first part of the "*Evangelical Demonstration of Eusebius,*" which he transmitted to Fabricius, by whom it was published. His future adventures are but imperfectly known, as he led a wandering life, which was terminated at Constantinople in 1746. He is stated to have become a Mahometan, a circumstance which is rendered probable by the general levity of his principles and character.—*Ibid.*

BERGIUS. There were three authors of this name; the first, JOHN HENRY LOUIS, was a native of Laaspa in Germany, born 1718. His principal work is "*A Magazine of Police and Administration,*" contained in fourteen quarto volumes; he also collected the various laws of Germany respecting the regulation of the police into four volumes, and published a catalogue of works written on the subject of political economy. He died in 1781. The other two were brothers, natives of Sweden, and members of the academy of Stockholm, in which the elder, PETER JONAS, was professor of natural history. He published a catalogue of the plants found at the Cape of Good Hope; a history of Stockholm; a work on fruit-trees; and a treatise in 2 vols. 8vo, entitled "*Materia Medica a regno vegetabili.*" He died in 1791, surviving by about seven years his brother BENEDICT, born 1725, who was, like himself, a proficient in natural history, but left behind him little more than a few essays published in the Transactions of the academy of Stockholm, and a manuscript treatise, since printed, on the subject of "*Necy in Diet.*"—*Biog. Univ.*

BERGMANN (TORBERN) professor of chemistry at Upsal, member of the Academy of Sciences of that city, of the Royal Societies of London, Berlin, Stockholm, Göttingen, and

Turin, and foreign associate of the Medical Society and Academy of Sciences at Paris, was one of the most eminent chemists and natural philosophers of the eighteenth century. He was born in West Gothland in 1735, and educated at Upsal, where he attracted the notice of the celebrated Linnæus by some discoveries in Entomology. In 1761 he was nominated professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Upsal; and the same year he distinguished himself by his observations on the transit of Venus over the sun. But his fame depends on his having extended the boundaries of chemical science. On the resignation of Wallerius, professor of chemistry and mineralogy, in 1767, Bergmann became a candidate for the office, and was, notwithstanding the formidable opposition of a numerous party, chosen to fill the vacant chair, chiefly through the active patronage of the prince royal, afterwards Gustavus III, who was the chancellor of the university. One of the first measures of the new professor was to form a cabinet or museum near his own laboratory, in which were regularly arranged the various substances of the mineral kingdom, with their products; the minerals peculiar to Sweden; and models of the instruments and machines employed in converting those substances into articles of utility. He also instituted a great variety of experiments, tending to develop the nature and composition of bodies principally belonging to the vegetable and mineral kingdoms; and his labours were rewarded with several interesting discoveries relating to metals, earths, gems, mineral waters, &c. His most important researches however, were those concerning electric attraction or chemical affinity, that property of matter which gives rise to the various combinations and decompositions continually taking place in the processes of nature and art. The laws or general principles of this species of action, on our acquaintance with which the whole science of chemistry depends, have since been more fully investigated and ascertained; but to Bergmann is to be ascribed the merit of having taken a most extensive view of the subject, and, after pointing out the mode in which researches should be conducted, of having shown how to note down their results in a very ingenious manner, so as to form a system of chemical science. The life of Bergmann was but little varied by incident. After his appointment to the chemical professorship, he scarcely ever left Upsal, excepting a few excursions to the mines for the purpose of making scientific experiments, and occasional visits to a watering-place for the benefit of his health. He had the honour to be chosen rector of the university; and some time after the king of Prussia invited him to Berlin, wishing to attach him to the Royal Academy in that city; which agreeable offer he declined, out of gratitude to his own sovereign, who he knew wished to retain him in Sweden. He died July 8, 1784, at the baths of Medwi, whither he had gone to use the mineral waters. The most valuable works of Bergmann are a memoir on the manufacture of alum;

a sketch of mineralogy, entitled "*Sciagraphia Regni Mineralis*," which has been translated into French and English; a number of detached essays, collected and published under the title of "*Opuscula chemica et physica*," 6 vols. 8vo; and a treatise on elective attraction.—*Aikin's G. Biog. Hutchinson's Biog. Med.*

BERING (VITUS) an eminent navigator, well known for his shipwreck and death on an island still distinguished by his name. He served in the Russian navy, and was entrusted by Peter the Great with an expedition to ascertain how far the coast of America extended towards the east; but he made no discoveries of moment, either in this voyage, or in the two which he subsequently commanded for the same government in 1730 and 1741. In the last of these attempts he was shipwrecked in the straits and on the island which retain his name, where he died in great distress in December 1741. Though Bering's expedition terminated so unfortunately, the finding of this island led to the discovery of others abounding with valuable furs, and finally to that of the Aleutian isles.—*Coxe's Russian Discoveries.*

BERINGER (JOHN BARTHOLOMEW ADAM) a German naturalist, professor in the university of Wurtsburg, in Franconia, who was the subject of a curious mystification or hoax, played off at his expense, and which exposed him to a good deal of ridicule. He published in 1726 a folio volume, with engravings, entitled, "*Lithographiæ Wirceburgensis ducentis Lapidum Figuratorum a potiori Insectiformium prodigiosis imaginibus exornate, Specimen primum: resp. G. L. Hueber*," Wirceb. This work contained representations of *insect-shaped stones*, described as natural petrifications, while they were in fact spurious imitations. Beringer was a collector of curious fossils, and spared no exertions to obtain them. Some Jesuits, whom he had offended, procured carvings or models in stone of insects, frogs, toads, lizards, butterflies, small birds, &c. which they buried in the neighbourhood of Wurtsburg. The credulous philosopher was too keen an investigator of the soil to let these imaginary treasures escape him. Having brought them to light, he had them engraved, wrote learned descriptions of them, and proceeded to publication. Then, and not till then, his mischievous adversaries promulgated the whole history of the manufacture and interment of the supposed *lusus naturæ*, on which the professor had been induced to waste his erudition, his time and his money.—*Gronovii Biblioth. Regni Animalis et Lapidei*, 1760.

BERKELEY (GEORGE BERKELEY, earl of) a descendant from Robert Fitzharding of the royal house of Denmark, who, for his attachment to Charles I, and zeal for the Restoration, was created viscount Dursley and earl of Berkeley in 1679. According to lord Orford, he was the author of a work of a religious cast, entitled "*Historical Applications and Meditations upon various Subjects*," and also published a speech to the *Levant Company* in

1680. The manners of this nobleman were so generally affable and suspiciously obsequious, that Wycherley is said to have aimed at him in the character of lord Plausible in the "Plain Dealer." He died in 1698.---
Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors.

BERKELEY (Dr GEORGE) an eminent prelate and philosopher, was the son of William Berkeley of Thomas Town in the county of Kilkenny, an English gentleman who, having suffered for his attachment to Charles I, repaired to Ireland, and obtained the collectorship of Belfast. He was born at Kiterin, near Thomas Town, on the 12th of March, 1684, and received his education at Kilkenny school, whence he removed to Trinity college, Dublin, where he became a fellow in 1707. In the same year he published his first work, written before he was twenty years of age, entitled "Arithmetica absque Algebra aut Euclida demonstrata." This piece showed his mathematical knowledge, and tendency to that subtle line of investigation by which he afterwards became so distinguished. His next work was on the "Theory of Vision," published in 1709, which production was the first formal attempt to distinguish the operation of the senses from the conclusions deduced from our sensations. He more especially proved, that the apparently intuitive connexion between sight and touch is the result of habit; a truth soon after completely verified in the famous case of the young man restored to sight by Cheselden. In 1710 appeared "The Principles of Human Knowledge," and in 1713 "Dialogues between Hylas and Philonous;" the object of both which works is to prove, that the commonly received notion of the existence of matter is false, and that sensible objects are merely mental impressions produced by the Supreme Being according to certain rules termed laws of nature. This doctrine the author of his life in the "Biographia Britannica" attributes to his fondness for romances; an opinion which might justly create a suspicion that he who gave it had read nothing else himself. The hypothesis of Berkeley, for it is no more, is founded upon the immutable truth, that the mind discovers nothing but powers or qualities; and his acute endeavour to trace their origin is only romantic in the sense that every attempt to discover the great secret of existence is romantic, and must ever remain so, deprived as we are of data on which to rest the investigation. Berkeley declared, that he wrote against sceptics and infidels, and his veracity is unimpeachable; but Hume places these works before the labours of Bayle, and of all philosophers ancient and modern, as lessons of scepticism;—so differently may conclusions be drawn. Dr Reid, and what is termed the common sense school of Scottish metaphysicians, have most forcibly opposed the ideal theory of Berkeley; which at present is as much out of repute as a system can be, the falsehood of which is as unaffirmable as the truth, and in allusion to which an eminent philosopher once observed, that the fact of its never crossing the mind of

a man, in the present state of knowledge, is sufficient to prove, that he can never be a metaphysician. In 1712 Mr Berkeley published three sermons in favour of passive obedience and non-resistance; which afterwards caused him to be reprobated as a Jacobite in the house of Hanover, with whom the doctrine at that time was necessarily in great discredit. The reputation of Mr Berkeley was now established; and acuteness of parts and beauty of imagination were so conspicuous in his writings, that his company was courted by all parties; not only Pope, Swift, and Arbuthnot, but Addison and Steele, concurred in recommending him. He ably assisted the latter in the Guardian; and Swift, besides recommending him to many valuable acquaintances, procured him the place of chaplain and secretary to the celebrated earl of Peterborough, in his embassy to Sicily. His hopes of further preferment expiring with the reign of Anne, he soon after embraced the offer of accompanying Mr Ashe, son to the bishop of Clogher, on a tour through Europe, in which he was detained nearly four years. At Paris, on his way home, he visited Malebranche, and had an ardent discussion with that philosopher on the principles of his ideal theory; and at Lyons he wrote his tract entitled "De Motu," which he printed in London in 1721. On his return, he was introduced by Pope to lord Burlington, who recommended him to the duke of Grafton, who becoming lord lieutenant of Ireland, made him one of his chaplains; and at this time he took the degrees of bachelor and doctor of divinity. On his first visit to London, Dr Swift had introduced him to the celebrated and unfortunate Vanessa, Mrs Esther Vanhomrigh. This lady, on her discovery of the marriage of Swift with Mrs Johnson, altered her intention of making him her heir; and to the great surprise of Dr Berkeley, on her death her fortune of 8,000*l.* was found equally divided between him and a Mr Marshall, a gentleman of the law, both being also named executors. In the discharge of this latter duty, Dr Berkeley destroyed such part of the epistolary correspondence between the testator and Swift, as fell into his hands, notwithstanding her express wish that it should be published. A too great warmth of expression on the part of the lady was his plea on this occasion; but what defence the other executor could make for the suppression of an entire copy received from Vanessa on her death-bed, with a formal injunction to publish it, it is not so easy to determine. In point of honour and justice, the defeat of a testator's intention in one thing is as unwarrantable as in another; and an eccentric disposition of property might be as rationally corrected, on a similar principle, as an imprudent publication. In 1724 Dr Berkeley was made dean of Derry, and resigned his fellowship. Since his arrival in Ireland, he had occupied himself with a scheme for the conversion of the North American savages by the instrumentality of a missionary college to be erected in the Bermudas. He accordingly obtained coadjutors, and made a

proposal to government, which obtained a charter from George I; and the sum of 10,000*l.* was promised in due time by the minister sir Robert Walpole. In the mean time, in August 1728, Dr Berkeley married Anne, the eldest daughter of Mr Forster, speaker of the Irish house of Commons; but this union was so far from checking his enthusiasm, that he sailed for Rhode Island in the middle of the ensuing month, accompanied by his lady, a Miss Handcock, two gentlemen of property, of the name of James and Dalton, a valuable library of books, and a large sum of his own property. The conduct of Walpole on this occasion was very unpardonable; for after remaining two years in America, the necessary aid was withheld, and Dr Berkeley returned to Europe, after spending a large part of his fortune, and seven years of the prime of his life, in maturing a scheme which, if visionary, as afterwards alleged, should have been opposed in the first instance. The honourable integrity of the originator was very conspicuous on this occasion; for scrupulously returning all the subscriptions which he had received in aid of his pious intention, he took the whole of the loss on himself. In 1732 he published "The Minute Philosopher," a series of dialogues, the object of which was on his own principles, to refute the various systems of atheism, fanaticism, and scepticism. On the appearance of this work, it was carried by Dr Sherlock to queen Caroline, by whose patronage the author was in 1733 promoted to the bishopric of Cloyne; which accession of wealth and consequence produced no abatement of his studies. A reported conversation of Dr Garth on his death-bed, attributing his infidelity to the opinions of Dr Halley, induced bishop Berkeley to address a discourse, called "The Analyst," to an "Infidel Mathematician." In this work he labours to show, that the objects, principles, and inferences, of modern analysis are not more distinctly conceived than points of faith; a position which he still farther illustrated from certain difficulties in the doctrine of fluxions. This attack gave rise to a smart controversy on the subject of fluxions, which at all events was serviceable in giving rise to Maclaurin's masterly treatise, in which the doctrine was delivered with more precision than before, and by introducing a more strict logical process in the superior departments of the mathematics. During the rebellion in 1745, bishop Berkeley addressed a letter to the Roman Catholics in his diocese, and another in 1749, which, from its candour, moderation, and good sense, produced him the thanks of the Catholic gentry. On the accession of lord Chesterfield to the lieutenancy of Ireland, he was offered the bishopric of Clogher, of twice the value of that of Cloyne, which translation he declined, with a modest assurance, that he was attached to his diocese, and that his revenue was quite equal to his wishes. In 1750 he published an able work entitled "Maxims concerning Patriotism." In 1744, having cured himself of a nervous cholick by the use of tar water,

he wrote a Look on that medicine, which he called "Siris." To this work in 1752 he furnished a sequel, entitled "Further Thoughts on Tar Water," which was his last performance. In July 1752, he removed, in a bad state of health, with his family to Oxford, in order to superintend the education of one of his sons, and lived highly respected there until his death. While sitting in the midst of his family, listening to a sermon by Dr Sherlock, he was seized with what was supposed to be a palsy of the heart, and immediately expired. The event, which took place in January 1753, in his seventy-ninth year, was so sudden, that his body was cold and his joints stiff when his death was discovered by his daughter, who came to present him with a cup of tea. Bishop Berkeley was a robust and handsome man, until his studies impaired his health; his countenance was expressive and benevolent; and the enthusiasm of his public character was equally apparent in his private life and conversation. His morals and conduct were always unimpeachable, and he was in all respects an honourable and amiable man. The testimonies in this respect are abundant: "To Berkeley every virtue under Heaven," is one of the lines of Pope; and Atterbury, alluding to his singular display of knowledge, understanding, innocence, and humility, spoke of him as fulfilling his conception of an angelic being. The degree of estimation which he merits as a philosopher will be differently regarded, according to the various opinions of those who judge of him; but the ingenuity of his reasoning, and the acuteness of his intellect, can be disputed by none. Such was the activity of his disposition, that he was not only versed in the general positions of science, but in the maxims of trade, the pursuits of agriculture, and the arts of common life. That he possessed the germ of poetical ability, is also evident from his letters, and the beautiful stanzas written by him on looking towards the Bermudas. Besides the writings already enumerated, he wrote some smaller pieces, which are to be found in a collection printed at Dublin, 1752, under the title of "Miscellanies." The Utopian romance of "Gaudenzio di Lucca," has been erroneously attributed to bishop Berkeley.—*Biog. Brit. Aikin's G. Dict.*

BERKELEY (GEORGE, D.D.) second son of the above, was born in London in 1733, and educated by his father, by whom he was placed at Christ-church, Oxford. On taking orders, the respect entertained for the bishop ensured him various preferments; and he died possessed of the rectory of St Clements' Danes, a prebendary stall in Canterbury, and the chancellorship of Brecon. He is author of a few printed political sermons, one of which, preached on 30th of January, has run through six editions. He died in 1795. He married Eliza, daughter of the Rev. Henry Finlham, a literary female of exceeding eccentricity, who wrote very curious papers for the Gentleman's Magazine, and published in 1789 a magnificent edition of

the poems of her deceased son, George Monk Berkeley. She died in 1800. *George Monk Berkeley*, the son in question, published himself, in 1789, a volume entitled "Literary Relics."—*Gent. Mag.*

BERKELEY (SIR WILLIAM) the son of sir Maurice Berkeley, and brother of lord Berkeley of Stratton, was born in London, and educated at Oxford. In 1646 he invited a body of royalists to accompany him to Virginia, in order to take that refuge from the partisans of the new government, which had been sought by emigrants of contrary principles from the persecutions of the old one. In this plan he partly succeeded, but was deprived of the government by the ruling powers at home. He was however restored on the return of Charles II. He died at Twickenham in 1677. He wrote two plays, "The Last Lady," a tragi-comedy, and "Cornelia," not printed. He is also the author of a "Description of Virginia," in folio.—*Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

BERKENHOUT (JOHN) an ingenious physician, who was the son of a Dutch merchant settled at Leeds in Yorkshire. He was designed for the same profession, but going to the Continent to study foreign languages, he entered into the military service of the king of Prussia, in which he attained the rank of captain. On the commencement of war between England and France in 1756, he came home, and had a commission in the British army. Peace taking place in 1760, he went to Edinburgh and studied physic, and afterwards to Leyden, where he took the degree MD. He practised for some time at Isleworth in Middlesex; and in 1778 he went to North America, with the commissioners sent by government to treat with the colonies. On his return home, he had a pension bestowed on him. He died in 1791, aged about sixty. His principal literary works are—"Clavis Anglica Linguae Botanicae;" "Outlines of the Natural History of Great Britain and Ireland," 3 vols. 12mo, republished in 2 vols. 8vo; "Symptomatology;" "First Lines of the Theory and Practice of Chemistry;" a continuation of Campbell's Lives of Admirals; and "Biographia Literaria," 4to, of which only the first volume was published, containing an historical survey of British literature to the reign of Elizabeth.—*Hutchinson's Biog. Med.*

BERNARD (St) abbot of Clairvaux, one of the most distinguished characters of his age, was born of a noble family of Burgundy in 1091. At the age of twenty-three he entered the abbey of Cîteaux, and in two years obtained so much distinction, as to be sent with a colony of monks to found the abbey of Clairvaux, in the diocese of Langres, of which he was created the first abbot, and never would accept of a higher preferment. His zeal and eloquence soon peopled the solitude; and under his rule Clairvaux became a seminary for men of the first merit in the church, a pope, six cardinals, and thirty prelates proceeding from it in the life-time of the founder. So famous did its ruler become, that Bernard in his retreat possessed more authority in the

Christian world, than if seated on the throne of St Peter. He was consulted as an oracle on all religious occasions; and his example rendered the new order of Cistercians so popular, that he lived to see the foundation of 160 convents, the members of which acknowledged him as their second head. His controversy with Abelard has been mentioned in the life of that celebrated doctor (see **ABELARD**) and the superior learning of the latter was constrained to yield to the ascendancy of a man wielding a popular influence so overwhelming, who on this occasion, and probably on others, by no means hesitated to use the arts of making an antagonist odious, which so frequently accompany the defence of established systems. Some of his exertions indeed were more meritorious; for instance, he opposed the fanatical monk Raoul, who preached the extermination of the Jews. His success in theological warfare however rendered him less famous, than his wonderful influence in promoting the second disastrous crusade against the Saracens. Louis VII of France, the emperor Conrad, and a crowd of nobles and princes throughout Christendom, urged by his eloquence, took the cross; and all sorts of miracles are recorded as attendant on his mission from Constance and Cologne, to preach up this absurdity. The Christian hosts thus raised, however, melted away without the accomplishment of any thing worthy of record, and Bernard, who had confidently predicted success, was destined to endure the reproaches of the poor remnant who found their way back to Europe. He prudently attributed the blame to the sins of the crusaders, which had been sufficiently notorious; but he did not long survive this mortification, dying at Clairvaux in 1153, in the sixty-third year of his age. He was a great man of that secondary order who possess greater energies in the way of excitement, than of control and management, and evidently more of an enthusiast than a politician. Ascendancy so extensive and uncontrolled could not however have been acquired without extraordinary powers of persuasion; nor is it a common nature that can always speak and act like one born to command. He was a copious writer: his style possesses energy, vivacity, and elevation; and although he lived in a scholastic age, his genius enabled him to escape both from its dryness and its method. Hence he has been regarded as the latest of the fathers. The best edition of his work is that of Mabilion, Venice, 6 vols. folio.—*Bayle. Nour. Dict. Hist. Mosheim.*

BERNARD of Menthon, a celebrated monk, born of an illustrious family at Annecy in Savoy in the year 923. He obtained great distinction in his day for his learning and religion, but is more particularly known to posterity by the foundation of the two hospitia or monasteries of the Great and Little St Bernard on the summit of the Alps, as resting-places for the French and German pilgrims on their way to Rome. These establishments, which were entrusted to regular canons of the

order of St Augustine, have now lasted nine hundred years, to the preservation of some thousand lives. The principal monastery, that of Great St Bernard, is 2500 toises above the sea. Bernard de Menthon, who became archdeacon of Aoste, died in 1008.—*Biog. Univ.*

BERNARD (EDWARD) an eminent mathematician and Oriental scholar of the seventeenth century. He was a native of Northamptonshire, and was educated at Merchant-Tailors' school, and St John's college, Oxford. Here he studied with assiduity and success the Eastern languages, as well of those of Greece and Rome, and had for his mathematical instructor the celebrated Dr Wallis. After taking his degrees, he went in 1668 to Leyden, to examine the Oriental manuscripts in the library of that university, and particularly an Arabic version of the work of Apollonius Pergæus on conic sections, part of which is wanting in the Greek original. He transcribed the manuscript with a view to publication, but he was prevented from executing his purpose. In 1669 he became deputy to the Savilian professor of astronomy; and in 1673, on the resignation of sir Christopher Wren, he succeeded him. He immediately engaged in preparing to fulfil one of the objects for which the professorship was instituted, the publication of the existing works of the ancient mathematicians (see JOHN BAINBRIDGE) but he only printed a few sheets of Euclid as a specimen. In 1676 he went to France, as tutor to the two sons of Charles II by the duchess of Cleveland. About a year afterwards he returned to Oxford, where he continued till 1683, when he went to Leyden, to attend the sale of the library of Nicholas Heinsius. The next year he took the degree of DD.; and being subsequently presented to the valuable rectory of Brightwell in Berkshire, he resigned his professorship to Dr David Gregory. He went again to Holland in 1696, to be present at the sale of the manuscripts of Golius, the famous Orientalist. Soon after his return home, he was attacked with a consumptive disease, of which he died in January 1697, at the age of fifty-nine. Dr Bernard published some astronomical papers in the Philosophical Transactions; "A Treatise on ancient Weights and Measures;" "Orbis eruditæ Literatura a character Samaritico deducta," a large sheet of engraving, exhibiting a variety of alphabets and abbreviations, "Etymologicum Britannicum;" "Chronologia Samaritanæ Synopsis," in the *Acta Eruditorum, Lips.*; besides learned contributions to the works of other authors. He left some tracts in manuscript, which, with his literary collections, were purchased for the Bodleian library.—*Biog. Brit.*

BERNARD (JAMES) a native of Nions in Dauphny, where his father was a Protestant clergyman. He was educated at Geneva, and adopted the same profession, which he exercised in his native province, till the religious persecutions which took place in France under Louis XIV obliged him to emigrate to Geneva, whence he removed to Lausanne, and after

wards to Holland. He was engaged as a pensionary minister at Ganda, but obtained leave to reside at the Hague, where he published several political and historical works. In 1699 he undertook the continuation of "Nouvelles de la République des Lettres," begun by Bayle, which he conducted till 1710, and resuming it in 1716, continued it until his death, which took place in 1718, at the age of sixty. He died at Leyden, where he had for several years been pastor of the Walloon church, and professor of philosophy and mathematics at the university. His literary productions and compilations are very numerous. He wrote in Le Clerc's "Bibliothèque Universelle;" drew up a supplement to Moreni's Historical Dictionary, and was the author of some theological works, one of which, that "De l'Excellence de la Religion Chrétienne," was published in English, 1793, 8vo, with an account of the author.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BERNARD (JOHN STEPIEN) a German physician and eminent classical scholar of the eighteenth century. He was a native of Berlin, studied in Holland, and settled at Arnheim in Guelderland, where he died in 1793. He published editions of several ancient Greek writers on medicine, of the pastoral romance of Longus, and of a grammatical treatise of Thomas Magister.—*Biog. Univ.*

BERNARD (PETER JOSEPH) a French poet, who distinguished himself in the last century for his airy and elegant though voluptuous compositions. He was the son of a sculptor at Grenoble, and was educated in the Jesuits' college at Lyons. After acting as clerk to a notary at Paris, he made a campaign in Italy, and fought at the battles of Parma and Guastalla in 1734. His talent attracted the notice of the French general marshal de Coigny, who made him his secretary, and procured him the post of secretary-general to the dragoons. He died in 1775, having for some years previously been reduced to a state of mental weakness by a total loss of memory. This poet, who seems to have been the *Anacreon Moore* of France, obtained from his countrymen the appellation of *le gentil Bernard*, from the grace and sprightliness displayed in his songs and lighter pieces. He was not so successful in his principal work, "L'Art d'Aimer," in three cantos. He likewise wrote an opera entitled "Castor et Pollux;" a ballet called "Les Surprises de l'Amour;" and "Phrosine et Melidore," a poetical tale.—*Aikin's G. Biog.*

BERNARD (sir THOMAS) an ingenious scholar and philanthropist, was the son of sir Francis Bernard, formerly governor of New Jersey, and afterwards of Massachusetts Bay. He was educated at Harvard college in New England, after which he studied the law at Lincoln's Inn. In 1780 he was called to the bar, but he practised only as a conveyancer. Being appointed treasurer to the Foundling hospital in 1795, he greatly improved the estates belonging to that charity by his prudent management. He was the principal projector and supporter of the society for bet-

tering the condition of the poor, and he engaged with ardour in the promotion of various other philanthropic undertakings. He also displayed a taste for literature and the arts, and interested himself in the establishment of the Royal Institution, and the British Gallery in Pall Mall. In 1809, on the death of his elder brother, he succeeded to the title of baronet; soon afterwards he was made doctor of civil law at Oxford; and he was also chancellor of the see of Durham. His publications are numerous, and relate chiefly to the instruction and support of the poor; except a work entitled "Spurina, or the Comforts of Old Age," 8vo, which is a dialogue in imitation of the ancients, and does credit to the taste and learning of the author. He died at Leamington Spa in Warwickshire in 1818, aged sixty-seven.—FRANCES ELIZABETH, the sister of sir Thomas Bernard, married to the Rev. Richard King, rector of Worthing in Shropshire, distinguished herself by her literary productions. She wrote "A Tour in France," 1803; "The beneficial Effects of the Christian Temper on Domestic Happiness," 1809; "Female Scripture Characters," 1811, which has gone through several editions; and a tale entitled "The Rector's Memorandum Book." She also furnished many papers in the "Reports of the Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor," published by her brother. Mrs King, who survived her husband, died at Gateshead, Durham, in 1821, aged sixty-two.—*Annual Biog. Monthly Museum.*

BERNARDI (Joux) born at Castel Bolognese in Romania in 1495. He was an excellent engraver on precious stones, and also executed some beautiful medals. Two of his works on chrysal are particularly admired, the one representing the "Fall of Phæton," and the other "Tityus with the Vulture," from designs by Michael Angelo. He was highly esteemed, and ranked among his patrons Alphonso duke of Ferrara and cardinal de Medicis, by whose means he was enabled to pass the evening of life with great enjoyment in an elegant retirement. He died in 1555.—*Biog. Univ.*

BERNARDI (Joux) usually called major Bernardi, was born at Evesham in Worcestershire, being the son of Francis Bernardi, who had been consul for the republic of Genoa, but who, giving up that office, settled with a handsome property at Evesham. John, the subject of this article, being of a restless temper, ran away from home, and enlisted as a common soldier in the service of the prince of Orange, afterwards William III. In this situation having displayed considerable talents, he gradually gained a captain's commission; but on the recall of the regiments in the Dutch service by James II, he would not sign the association proposed by the prince, and consequently lost his favour. Having no other alternative, he followed the abdicated James into Ireland, by whom he was employed on a mission in Scotland; which being rendered nugatory by the ruin of that infatuated king, he once more returned to Holland. Venturing

however to appear in London in 1695, he was committed to Newgate on suspicion of being the abettor of the plot to assassinate king William; and as sufficient evidence could not be brought of the fact, he was continued in prison by the express decree of six successive parliaments, under four sovereigns, for a period of forty years; a case without precedent. This extraordinary captive married during his confinement, and had ten children born to him while in Newgate. Bernardi was a little brisk and active man, of extraordinary vivacity and fortitude. It is probable that his guilt could have been proved, but not without some unpleasant exposures; nothing less it is thought would have induced so many sovereigns and parliaments to detain so unimportant a person in captivity. He died in September 1736; and what became of his numerous family is unknown.—*Biog. Brit.*

BERNARDINE, commonly called St BERNARDINE of Sienna, a native of Massa in Tuscany, born in 1383. Having studied at Sienna, he entered into the society of Hospitalers of La Scala in that city, and having been admitted in 1405 into the order of St Francis, soon became popular, as well for his preaching as for the benevolence and intrepidity which he exhibited during the prevalence of the plague. Notwithstanding his virtues, and the austerity of his life and manners, he was not without enemies, who brought his orthodoxy into question before pope Martin V: that pontiff however, after hearing his defence, dismissed the accusation as unfounded. He refused more than one bishopric, but accepted the office of vicar-general of his order in Italy; in which capacity he is said to have reformed or founded near 300 religious houses. The power of working miracles is commonly attributed to him, as well before as after his death, which event took place at Aquila in 1444; so that pope Nicholas, six years after his decease, made no difficulty of conferring on him the honors of a canonization. His works, consisting of a commentary on the Revelations, and other devotional treatises, have gone through two editions; the first printed in 4to at Venice in 1591, the second at Paris in two folio volumes in 1636.—*Moreri.*

BERNEGGER (MATTHIAS) a divine and philologist of the seventeenth century. He was a native of Austria, and was chosen professor of history and rector of the college of Strassburg. He died in 1640, aged sixty-one. He published editions of Tacitus and of the Letters of Pliny the Younger, which have afforded assistance to later critics; and he was the author of a work entitled "Hypobolima D. Mariae Deiparæ Camera, seu Idiolium Lauritanum." His correspondence with Grotius, Kepler, and others, has also been published. *Niceron Memoirs.*

BERNERS or BARNES (JULIANA) an English lady of the fifteenth century, of whom little more is known than that she was prioress of the nunnery of Sopewell near St Alban's, and has her name prefixed, as the writer or compiler to one of the earliest and most cu

rious productions of the English press. The title of the second edition, printed in the abbey of St Alban's in 1486, is "The Boke of Hawkyng and Huntynge, with other Pleasures dyverse, and also Cootarmuries." The first edition 1481; does not treat of *coat-armour* or heraldry. This work, under the title of "The Book of St Alban's," became a popular manual of sporting science, and was several times reprinted in the sixteenth century. As a typographical curiosity, a limited impression of it was published in 1811 by Mr Haslewood.—*Ballard's Mem. of Brit. Ladies. Dublin's Bibliomania.*

BERNHARD, a German musician, the inventor of pedals for the organ. His discovery was first completed and adapted to the instrument at Venice in 1470.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

BERNI or BERNIA (FRANCIS) one of the most celebrated Italian poets of the sixteenth century. He was born towards the conclusion of the fifteenth at Lamporecchio in Tuscany, of a noble but impoverished family. In his nineteenth year he went to Rome and assumed the ecclesiastical habit and could obtain no better employment than that of secretary to the bishop of Verona. Possessed of no very strict morals, Berni enlivened his dull office by sharing the society of some of the most witty but dissipated young men of Rome, and in this company made verses so superior to those of his companions as to give the name the style of poetry called after him. One of his most important labours was the new modelling of Boyardo's "Orlando Innamorato," which he raised into some general estimation: the Venice quarto edition of this poem, 1545, is in great request. His "Rimé burlesche," and other works, are to be found in various Italian collections. He lost his life by an unfortunate intimacy at Florence with Alexander de Medicis, duke of Florence, and cardinal Hippolito de Medicis; each of whom it is said was anxious to poison the other. One of them is reported to have wished to empoison Berni in this detestable transaction, was having refused, fell a victim himself. The cardinal died in 1535, as all historians agree, of poison; and Berni followed him in 1536. Some writers think, that as he lived so long afterwards, Alexander had nothing to do with his death, and there certainly appears no proof of guilt except his very execrable character. *Biog. Univ. Roscoe's Leo X.*

BERNI (FRANCIS, count) an Italian dramatist of the seventeenth century. He was the author of eleven plays, published collectively at Ferrara, 1666, 8vo. He likewise wrote detached essays, which appeared in 2 vols. 4to, under the title of "Academia." This nobleman, who is said to have had seven wives, by whom he left a numerous family, died in 1673, at the age of sixty-two.—*Biog. Univ.*

BERNIER (FRANCIS) a native of Angers, who studied medicine at Montpellier, after which he travelled to Syria and Egypt. Thence he went to India about 1653, and resided

there twelve years as physician to the Mogul emperor Aurengzebe. He returned to France in 1670, visited England in 1685, and died at Paris in 1688. St Evremond says of Bernier, that he never knew a more agreeable philosopher, and that his figure, his behaviour, and conversation, rendered him worthy of that honourable appellation. His principal works are—"Travels," 4 vols., containing much interesting information; "A History of the last Revolution in the States of the Great Mogul," 2 vols. 12mo; "An Abridgment of the Philosophy of Gassendi," 8 vols.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BERNIER (NICHOLAS) born at Mantes sur Seine in 1664, afterwards organist to the king of France and the Regent duke of Orleans. He was a pupil of Caldara, and considered to have excelled all the musicians of his time in his knowledge of counterpoint. Five books of cantatas and songs of his are in high esteem, the words being written to them by Fuserier and Rousseau. "Les Nuits de Sceaux," another of his compositions, is also still highly popular. His death took place in 1734 in his seventieth year.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

BERNINI or BERNINO (JOHN LAURENCE) an Italian artist of the seventeenth century, who was not only the first sculptor of his age, but was also famous as a painter and an architect. He was born at Naples, December 7, 1598, and was the son of Peter Bernini, a Florentine, who practised sculpture and painting. Having removed with his family to Rome, this artist instructed his son in his profession, and set him to copy the works of art in the Vatican. Young Bernini soon displayed his extraordinary talents. At a very early age he executed a marble head, which procured him the favour of pope Paul V and Cardinal Maffeo Barberini. The applause he received stimulated his exertions; and before he was twenty he produced several fine works, among which a group representing Daphne fleeing from Apollo has been particularly admired. In the pontificate of Gregory XV Bernini obtained a pension, and was made a knight of the order of Christ, whence he is commonly styled the cavalier Bernini. His patron, cardinal Barberini, becoming pope Urban VIII in 1623, employed him in various undertakings connected with the completion and embellishment of St Peters; among which were the magnificent decorations of the confessional, the mausoleum of the pope, and the erection of a campanile over the portico, which last was, to the great mortification of the architect, obliged to be taken down in the ensuing pontificate of Innocent X, in consequence of the instability of the portico itself. The reputation of Bernini extended to foreign countries. Charles I engaged him to make a bust, for which Vandyke furnished a portrait of the king; and the work when executed was greatly admired. Louis XIII invited this artist to Paris, which however he did not visit till 1664, in the reign of his successor, when he was sent for to finish the building of the Louvre. He made a bust of Louis XIV, and

commenced his architectural undertaking, but returned to Rome before he had made much progress in it. He afterwards employed himself on a colossal equestrian statue of the French monarch, cut out of one block of marble, on which he spent fifteen years. Bernini continued his professional pursuits till near the time of his death, which was occasioned by apoplexy, November 28, 1680. His remains were interred in the church of St Maria Maggiore, and his funeral was attended by the principal Roman nobility.—*Baldinucci. Aikin's G. Biog.*

BERNIS (FRANCIS JOACHIM DE PIERRE, cardinal de) a French ecclesiastic, who distinguished himself as a statesman and a poet in the last century. Born of a noble family, but in indigent circumstances, he obtained promotion through the patronage of Madame de Pompadour, mistress of Louis XV. After having held diplomatic situations, he was appointed minister of foreign affairs, and obtained a cardinal's hat. The political embarrassments of the French government in 1763 occasioned his retirement from office. In 1764 he was restored to favour, made archbishop of Albi, and sent ambassador to Rome. He continued there with the additional title of protector of the French church, till the Revolution deprived him of his appointments, when he obtained a pension from the king of Spain. He died at Rome in 1794, at the age of seventy-eight. He was a member of the French academy, and was the author of "Les Quatre Saisons;" "Les Quatre Parties du Jour;" "La Religion Vengée," a posthumous work, &c. The poems published in his life-time are more distinguished for ease and vivacity than for delicacy or propriety of sentiment.—*Biog. Universelle.*

BERNOULLI (JAMES) an eminent mathematician and natural philosopher of the 17th century. He was a native of Basil, and was educated in the university of that city for the clerical profession; but conceiving a particular predilection for the study of geometry, he acquired a knowledge of that science without a master. In 1676 he went to Geneva, and from thence travelled to Germany, France, Holland, Flanders, and England, forming every where an intimacy with learned men, and making himself acquainted with their philosophical discoveries. Returning to Basil, he gave lectures on natural philosophy; and about 1684 he distinguished himself by a mathematical discovery, of which some hints had been published by Leibnitz in the *Acta Eruditorum* at Leipsic. In 1687 he succeeded Peter Mejerlin as professor of mathematics at Basil, whither his reputation attracted a great number of students. He was afterwards chosen a foreign associate of the royal academies of Paris and of Berlin, to the Transactions of both which scientific bodies he contributed several valuable memoirs. He died August 16, 1705, aged fifty. In imitation of Archimedes, he ordered a mathematical diagram to be inscribed on his tomb. It was a logarithmic spiral line (the properties of which he first demonstrated)

with the words "Eadem mutata resurgo." His works relating to mathematical and physical subjects, were collected and published in 2 vols. 4to, at Geneva, 1744. Besides these, he wrote a treatise "De Arte Conjectandi," printed at Basil in 1713.—*Martin's Biog. Philos. Aikin's G. Biog.*

BERNOULLI (JOHN) brother of the foregoing, and no less famous as a mathematician. He received a commercial education, but, prompted by inclination, devoted himself to the study of philosophy, in which he took a doctor's degree at Basil in 1685. He shared with his brother in the great mathematical discovery relating to the differential calculus, in which Leibnitz had been engaged. In 1695 he was chosen professor of mathematics at Groningen, where he distinguished himself by his lectures and scientific researches. On the death of his brother, he succeeded him at Basil, where he continued till his death, which took place January 1, 1748, in the eighty-first year of his age. He discovered what was called the mercurial phosphorus, now known to be an electrical phenomenon depending on the friction of mercury in a glass tube. He wrote on the management of ships, on the elliptical figure of the planets and the motion of their apheia, and maintained controversies on mathematical subjects with Jurin, Brook Taylor, Keil, Pemberton, Herman, and Riccati. His works were published in 4 vols. 4to, at Geneva, 1742, exclusive of his correspondence with Leibnitz, which forms two volumes more.—*Aikin's G. Biog.* His eldest son, NICHOLAS BERNOULLI, was professor of mathematics at Petersburg, where he died in 1726. He wrote a considerable number of memoirs, published in the Transactions of the Academy of Petersburg.—*Ibid.*

BERNOULLI (DANIEL) professor of physic and natural philosophy in the university of Basil, and member of most of the learned societies in Europe, was the son of the preceding. He was born at Groningen in 1700, and was, like his father, intended for trade, but was permitted at his own request to study medicine. At the age of twenty-four he visited Italy, where he refused the presidency of an academy about to be established at Genoa. He then went to Petersburg, and continued there till 1733, when he returned to Basil, and became medical professor. In 1724 he published his "*Exercitationes quædam Mathematicæ*," and in 1738 his "*Hydrodynamica*." Nine times he obtained the premium given by the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and once, viz. in 1734, divided it with his father, who, instead of being pleased with the honour obtained by his son, never forgave what he termed his undutiful competition. It seems the son's greatest offence was his having adopted the Newtonian philosophy, while the father was a determined Cartesian. In 1740 he divided a prize with Euler and Maclaurin for a paper on the tides. In 1748 he succeeded his father in the Parisian Academy of sciences. He died March 17, 1722. By his will he left an endowment for an in-

stitution at Basil, for the benefit of poor students. His manners were as mild and unassuming as his knowledge was varied and extensive. On a journey he met with a man of learning, whose curiosity being excited by the conversation of his fellow-traveller, he enquired his name. "I am Daniel Bernouilli," said he with great simplicity; and "I am Isaac Newton," replied the other, thinking his new acquaintance was joking with him. Another time Koenig, a celebrated mathematician, dining with Bernouilli, was speaking to him of a difficult problem which it had cost him a great deal of labour to solve. Bernouilli continued to do the honours of the table as usual, and before they parted presented Koenig with a more elegant solution of his problem than that which had cost him so much trouble.—*Hutton's Mathemat. Dict. Aikin's G. Biog.*

BERNOUILLI (NICHOLAS) the nephew of John Bernouilli, the subject of a preceding article, was a Basilian professor, and the author of some learned disputations. He died in 1759. **JOHN BERNOUILLI**, the brother of Nicholas, held a professorship in the same university, and wrote several prize memoirs. He died in 1790, leaving a son, **JOHN BERNOUILLI**, born at Basil in 1744. He became director of the class of mathematics in the academy of Berlin, and belonged to many learned societies. He died in 1807. He was the publisher of "Additions to the Travels of Volkmann in Italy;" a "Tour in Brandenburg, Pomrania, Prussia, Courland, Russia, and Poland," 6 vols. 8vo; a "Collection of Voyages," 15 vols. 8vo; and other useful compilations and translations.—*Biog. Univ.*

BERNSTORF (JOHN HARTWIG ERNEST, count) an eminent statesman, was born at Hanover, May 13, 1712, where his father, baron von Bernstorff, was chamberlain to the elector. Possessing some influential relations in Denmark, he was invited thither, and after having been employed in various embassies, was placed by Frederick V at the head of foreign affairs. As a statesman in this department, he conduct of count Bernstorff was eminently wise and beneficial to Denmark. During the seven years' war he maintained a strict neutrality, which proved exceedingly serviceable to her commerce and internal prosperity; and in 1767 he concluded a provisional treaty with Russia, by which Denmark acquired the duchy of Holstein. His reputation was much advanced by these instances of policy, which however fell far short of his merit in domestic government. He first set the example, on the great estates which he had acquired near Copenhagen, of manumitting the peasantry. He not only put an end to their being transferred with the soil, but, by granting them long leases, transformed them into a respectable tenantry. He also placed the education of youth in Holstein on a far better footing, and founded useful institutions for a due supply of teachers. His measures for the advancement of commerce and manufactures were likewise in the highest degree liberal and judicious; and he was at the same time a most

enlightened and beneficent protector of men of science and letters. Bernstorff was among the first who discovered the beauties of the Messiah of Klopstock, who by his assistance was enabled to finish that celebrated poem with the necessary ease and leisure. Roger, Reverdil, Oeder, Cramer, Schlegel, Basedow, and others, also enjoyed his countenance and assistance, to the production of several works very honourable to Denmark. It was also chiefly owing to Bernstorff that a society of learned men were in the year 1761 sent to travel in Arabia and in the East, one of the results of which is the valuable publication of Niebuhr. On the death of Frederick V, he was continued minister for the first two or three years of the reign of the weak monarch who succeeded, but was at length, by one of the court reverses so common in absolute monarchies, obliged to resign all his employments in favour of the adventurer Struensee, and to retire on a pension. He then repaired to Hamburg, where he remained until the catastrophe of Struensee, when he was recalled, but died of an apoplexy while preparing to return, February 19, 1772. Bernstorff was an able and patriotic minister of that upright school of politics, the disciples of which are just, open, and honourable; and being at the same time a most cultivated, benevolent, and amiable man, both his public and his private character have ever been held in great estimation. His nephew, count **ANDREW PETER BERNSTORFF**, who eventually succeeded him as minister for Denmark, in all respects endeavoured to follow his example, especially in his anxiety to maintain that neutrality in the continental quarrels, which can alone preserve the existence of a state in the situation of Denmark. His state papers, on the principle which regulated the neutrality of Denmark in 1780, and his "Declaration to the Courts of Vienna and Berlin, in 1792," have been much admired, especially the latter, which was declared in the English house of Lords to be a document that should be kept as a model in every state of Europe. Count A. Bernstorff fell a prey to the gout on the 21st of July, 1797, greatly lamented by the Danes, with whom his administration had been highly and deservedly popular.—*Biog. Univ. Aikin's G. Dict.*

BEROALDUS or **BEROALDO (PHILIP)** the elder, a learned critic of the 15th century. He was a native of Bologna, where he was educated, and became professor of the belles lettres. He afterwards gave lectures at Parma and other places, and then returned and settled at Bologna, where he died in 1505, aged fifty-two. His principal work was a commentary on the philosophical romance of Apuleius, called the Golden Ass. He also wrote notes on many other Latin authors, besides orations, letters, poems, &c.—*Moreri. Tiraboschi.*

BEROALDUS (PHILIP) nephew of the preceding, was appointed librarian to the Vatican by Leo X in 1516, and died in 1518, aged about forty. He was the author of notes on the first five books of the Annals of Tacitus; and he also wrote Latin poems.—*Ibid.*

BEROALDUS (MATTHEW) of the same family with the former, but born in France. He was tutor to Hector Fregosa, afterwards bishop of Agen. Being converted to Calvinism, he narrowly escaped suffering death as a heretic; on which he went to Geneva, and there died in 1576. He was the author of a scripture chronicle, and other works.—*Ibid.*

BEROALDUS (FRANCIS) usually called Beroualde de Verville, was the son of the last-mentioned, and was born at Paris in 1558. On the death of his father, he was reconciled to the church of Rome, and becoming an ecclesiastic, he obtained the canonry of St Gatien at Tours. He was a man of learning and ability, and the author of several miscellaneous works, formerly much in request, but now almost forgotten, with the exception of one entitled "Moyen de Parvenir, œuvre contenant la raison de tout ce qui a esté, et sera," which is a collection of anecdotes and observations strung together without apparent order or plan, and is much more remarkable for its indecency than its wit, though by no means destitute of the latter quality. There are several editions of this work, which is usually printed in two small volumes.—*Ibid.*

BEROLDINGEN (FRANCIS DE) a learned ecclesiastic, canon of Osnaburgh and Hildesheim, a native of St Gall, and born in 1740. He applied himself most assiduously to the study of mineralogy, and passed several years in foreign travel for the purpose of facilitating his progress in this his favourite branch of science. He is the author of several works connected with this pursuit, among which are a treatise "On ancient and modern Volcanoes," 8vo, another on the mines of quicksilver in the Palatinate; an account of the spring at Dribourg; "Observations on Mineralogy," 2 vols, 8vo; and a new theory of the Basaltes. He died in 1798.—*Biog. Univ.*

BEROSUS, a Babylonian historian rendered much more famous by the mention of others, than from any thing which is known of his own performances. He was priest of the temple of Belus; in the time of Alexander and having learned the Greek language from the Macedonians, he removed to Greece, and opened a school of astronomy and astrology in the island of Cos, where his productions acquired him great fame with the Athenians. The ancients mention three books of his, relative to the history of the Chaldeans, of which Josephus and Eusebius have preserved fragments. Annius of Viterbo published a work under the name of Berosus, which was soon discovered to be a forgery. It is said that Berosus had a daughter who uttered predictions like himself, and became the Cumæan sibyl.—*Fossius. Moreri. Univ. Hist.*

BERQUEN or **BERGUEN** (LEWIS DE) a Fleming, who invented the art of cutting and polishing diamonds, in 1456. It became commonly known and practised in the following century. The method of engraving on diamonds was the subsequent discovery of Clement Biraque, a Milanese sculptor of precious stones in the sixteenth century; and the first

work of this kind executed by him is said to have been a portrait of Don Carlos, the son of Philip II of Spain. Mr Croly, in his essay prefixed to Dagley's "Select Gems," has fallen into an error, in stating that the art of engraving diamonds was known at a very early period among the Jews. He was doubtless misled by relying on the common English or some other translation of Exodus, chap. xxxix, verse 11, where the diamond is improperly mentioned among engraved stones.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Edit.*

BERQUIN (ARNAULD DE) well known as a most amusing and instructive writer of the last century. He was born at Bourdeaux in 1749, and is the author of several pastoral romances distinguished for their pathos and elegance; but the work on which his literary fame principally rests, is his "Ami des Enfants," first printed in six 12mo volumes, which has not only gone through a variety of editions in the original language, but has been translated into most European tongues, and is deservedly popular as combining instruction with amusement. He died at Paris, December 21, 1791, leaving behind him in manuscript several comedies and other pieces of minor importance, some of which have since been printed.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BERTAUT (JOHN) an early French poet of some note, who was of the ecclesiastical profession. His talents procured him an introduction to the court of Catharine de Medicis, who made him her almoner. He was afterwards private secretary to Henry III, and was in favour with Henry IV, whom he is supposed to have influenced in his conversion to the Catholic faith. In 1594 he was made abbot of Aulnai, and in 1606 bishop of Seez. He died in 1611 at the age of fifty-nine. His poetical works were published collectively at Paris, 1620, 8vo. His versification is easy and elegant; but his compositions abound in point and antithesis, as is the case with many of his contemporaries.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BERTHAULD (PIERRE) dean of Chartres a poet and historian of some celebrity about the middle of the seventeenth century. He was a native of Sens, born in 1600. Besides his Latin poems, which were much admired, he was the author of two works, entitled "Florus Franciscus" and "Florus Gallicus." His death took place in 1681.—*Moreri.*

BERTHIER (WILLIAM FRANCIS) a French Jesuit of some literary note, was born at Issoudun in 1704, and entered among the Jesuits in 1722. He was professor of humanity at Blois, of philosophy at Rouen, and of divinity at Paris, and continued father Brumoy's "History of the Gallican Church." In 1745 he was employed in the Journal de Trevoux, which he conducted with considerable ability for many years. In this journal he early exasperated Voltaire, and of course was the subject of much wit and raillery in return, as well as of some serious recrimination. On the dissolution of the Jesuits, he quitted his literary occupation for retirement, but in 1762 was made keeper of the royal library, and ea-

trusted with a share in the education of Louis XVI and Monsieur, until the dismissal of all the ex-jesuits from court, when he retired to Ossenburgh, and afterwards to Bruges, where he died of a fever in December 1782. He wrote "Commentaries on the Psalms and on Isaiah," 15 volumes, 12mo; "Œuvres Spirituelles," 5 vols. 12mo; and a "Refutation of the Social Contract of Rousseau," 12mo.—*Biog. Univ.*

BERTHIER (ALEXANDER) prince of Neufchatel, a French officer who acted a prominent part in the wars which succeeded the Revolution. When general Duphot was killed in a popular tumult at Rome, Berthier was despatched thither by the French Directory, and entering that city on the 10th of February 1798, he put an end to the papal government, proclaimed the Roman Republic on the 15th of the same month, and sent pope Pius VI a prisoner to France where he died. In 1800 Berthier commanded in Italy, when he gained a victory over the Austrian general Ott, at Montebello. He afterwards served in the expedition against St Domingo; and he was one of those who contributed to the establishment of a military government in France. He was rewarded with the rank of marshal; in 1806 he was made duke of Neufchatel, and in 1809 prince of Wagram and Neufchatel. He occupied some important posts under Napoleon, and was with him in the contests which preceded his first abdication of imperial power in 1814, a short time previous to which Berthier lost his life by falling, or being thrown from a window into the street. VICTOR LEOPOLD, brother of the preceding, rose to the rank of general of division in the French service, and distinguished himself at the battle of Austerlitz and the taking of Lubeck. He died at Paris in 1807.—*Biog. Univ.*

BERTHOLLET (CLAUDE LEWIS) a celebrated French chemist, who was a native of Talloire in Savoy. He studied medicine at Turin, where he took a doctor's degree; after which he commenced practice at Paris, and obtained the appointment of physician to the Duke of Orleans. Devoting himself to the study of chemistry, he shared with Lavoisier, Fourcroy, and other philosophers, in the great modern improvements made in that science. Among the most important of his earlier researches are those relative to the composition of ammonia, the combinations of azote and the nature of chlorine, or oxygenated muriatic acid. In 1780 he was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences, to whose memoirs he supplied a number of valuable contributions. In 1792 he was nominated a member of the committee on coinage, and in 1794 of the committee on agriculture and the arts. About the same time he was made professor of chemistry in the Polytechnic school; and on the establishment of the National Institute, his name was inscribed first on the list of learned members. In 1796 he was sent by the directory into Italy, to select such objects of art and science as were to be transferred to Paris. When Buonaparte in 1798 set off on

his Egyptian expedition, he took with him among other men of science, Berthollet, who, on his return with the general to Europe, in the following year, was rewarded for the zeal he had shown in providing, by the resources of his genius, for the exigencies of the French army: he was appointed a member of the conservative senate under the consular government, and had other honours conferred on him. After the restoration of Louis XVIII in 1811, Berthollet was nominated a member of the chamber of Peers, with the title of count; and as he did not take his seat in the chamber created by Buonaparte on his return from Elba, he retained his right and dignity on the second restoration of the king. Not long after his return from Egypt, he fixed his residence at the village of Arcueil near Paris, where he associated a body of scientific students, who aided him in his experimental investigations. He died after a short illness in 1822, aged seventy-four. The separately published works of Berthollet are—"Observations sur l'Air," 1776; "Precis d'un Théorie sur la Nature de l'Acier, sur ses préparations," &c. 1789; "Elémens de l'Art de la Teinture," first published in 1 vol. 8vo, and enlarged to 2 vols. 1804; "Description du Blanchiment des Toiles," 1795; "Recherches sur les Lois d'Affinité," 1801; "Essai de Statique Chimique," 1803, 2 vols. 8vo. Most of these treatises have been translated into English.—*Lit. Chron. No. 185.*

BERTHOLON (N. de St Lazare) an eminent author of the last century, born at Lyons. He received the rudiments of education at St Lazare, which place he quitted for Montpellier, and became professor of medicine and philosophy there. The offer of the historical chair in the central school of his native city afterwards brought him back to Lyons, where he continued till his death in 1799. His works on arrostation, electricity, and other scientific subjects evince much learning and ability; among them are a treatise "On the Electricity of the Human Body in a Healthy and in a Diseased State; one entitled "De l'Electricité des Vegetaux," in 8vo; and another, "De l'Electricité des Meteores." Besides these, he published an essay on the method of ascertaining the period at which wine in a state of fermentation has acquired its greatest strength; another on the means most conducive to the prosperity of the manufacturing interest at Lyons; "Théorie des Incendies," 4to; "Preuves de l'efficacité des Paratonneres," 4to; "Des avantages que la Physique et les Arts peuvent retirer des Érostats," 8vo; "De l'eau la plus propre à la Vegetation," in 4to, &c. &c. He was the discoverer of several useful and ingenious inventions; and to him the French are indebted for the introduction of lightning conductors, on Franklin's principle, into their country. His death took place in 1799.—*Biog. Univ.*

BERTHOUD (FERDINAND) a native of Plancemont in Neufchatel, born 1727, celebrated as one of the best constructors of clocks and watches of his time. He travelled from

Paris to London, purposely to gain a sight of Harrison's famous chronometer, made for the board of Admiralty, but failed in his object, through the caution of his rival. He published several treatises on the art of measuring time, the titles of which are—"Histoire de la Mesure du Temps par les Horologes," 2 vols. "Traité des Horologes Marines;" "De la Mesure du Temps;" "La Mesure du Temps appliquée à la Navigation;" "Les Longitudes par la Mesure du Temps;" "Essai sur l'Horologerie," 2 vols.; "L'Art de conduire et de regler les Pendules et les Montres;" and "Eclaircissemens sur l'Invention des nouvelles machines proposés pour la détermination des Longitudes en mer par la Mesure du Temps," all in quarto. The principles on which he constructed his marine time-pieces have been very generally approved. Berthoud died at Paris in 1807.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BERTI (ALEXANDER POMPLY) was a native of Lucca, where he was born in 1686. He was a member of the Arcadiau Society, and published a poem on prince Eugene's successes against the Turks; the lives of several of the most distinguished Members of the Society to which he belonged; a catalogue *raisonné* of the Capponi library, and a work entitled "La Caduta de' decemviri della Romana Republica." His death took place at Rome in 1752.—*Biog. Univ.*

BERTI (JOHN LAURINCE) born at Serravezza, May 28, 1696, and died in 1766 at Pisa. He was an Augustine monk, and assistant general of the order. His principal work, "De disciplinis theologis," in eight quarto volumes, subjected him to a charge of Jansenism before Benedict XIV, which drew from his pen a most prolix defence, in 2 vols. 4to. He also wrote seven 4to volumes of ecclesiastical history in Latin (in which he broaches the most extravagant ideas of papal authority) and some Italian poems.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BERTIE (WILLOUGHBY, earl of Abingdon) a nobleman much distinguished for the warmth and eccentricity of his opposition to administration, was born in 1740, and educated at Geneva. In 1777 he published a pamphlet which excited much attention, entitled "Thoughts on the Letter of Edmund Burke, Esq. to the sheriffs of Bristol, on the affairs of America," 8vo: it passed through six editions. He is also the reputed author of a "Letter to lady Loughborough, in consequence of her presentation of the colours to the Bloomsbury and Inns of Court Volunteers;" which epistle, from its eccentricity, ran through eight or nine editions. Lord Abingdon having sent one of his speeches delivered in the house of Lords to the press, he was prosecuted, for publishing a libel, by an attorney of the King's Bench, whom he had attacked in it, and sentenced to an imprisonment of three months in the King's Bench prison. He died in 1791.—*Gent. Mag.*

BERTIN (EXUPERIUS JOSEPH) a French anatomist of the eighteenth century. He was a native of Brittany, and after studying at Rheims and at Paris, he became physician to

the hospodar of Wallachia. About 1744 he returned to France, and settling at Paris, was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences, to whose memoirs he contributed several anatomical papers. After suffering for some time from a singular complaint, which occasioned a temporary suspension of his intellectual faculties, he completely recovered, and pursued his professional studies with the utmost assiduity. In 1754 he published his principal work, a treatise on Osteology, 4 vols. 12mo. He continued his labours, and in 1775 presented to the Academy of Sciences a work on the arteries. He subsequently retired to his native province, where he died in 1781, aged sixty-nine.—*Hutchinson's Biographia Medica.*

BERTIUS (PETER) a native of Beveren, a village in Flanders, born 1565. He was educated in England, and having made the tour of Europe, returned to his native country, where he obtained the appointment of professor of philosophy at Leyden, and also that of public librarian. After continuing in these situations more than twenty-six years he was compelled to resign them on espousing the tenets of Arianism, which he afterwards abandoned at Paris in 1620, for those of the Roman Catholic church. He was then nominated cosmographer to the king and supernumerary professor of mathematics. His knowledge of geography was considerable, as is evinced by his principal work, "Theatrum geographicæ veteris," a rare and valuable treatise, in which he has collected and compared the writings of nearly all the ancient geographers. This work was printed at Amsterdam in 2 folio volumes, in 1618. He also published an Introduction to universal geography, and a learned commentary on the affairs of Germany, 12mo. 1635, containing a good description of the country, with a map of the empire under Charlemagne. His other works are—"Illustrium virorum Epistolæ Selectæ, &c. 1617;" "Notitia Episcopatum Galliæ," Paris, 1625, in folio; "De Aggeribus et pontibus," Paris, 1629, 8vo; and "Variæ orbis universæ et ejus partium tabulæ." Bertius died in 1620.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BERTON (PIERRE MONTAN) a celebrated French musician, *chef d'orchestre* at the grand opera at Paris during the famous contest between the Gluckists and Piccinists, which feud he exerted himself not a little to suppress, and at length succeeded by reconciling the rival composers. His talents exhibited a remarkable instance of precocity; at four years old he was taught music, and at six could read any common vocal composition at sight. Eventually he received the appointment of chamber musician to the king. Gluck had so great a confidence in his musical taste and ability, that he entrusted to him his own celebrated opera of Iphigenie en Aulide, the denouement of which he revised and corrected, and which is still performed with Bertou's alterations. He died at Paris in 1780.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

BERTONI (FERDINAND) chapel master of

de Mendicanti at Venice, born in 1727. His opera of "Orfeo," brought out in 1776, gained him great credit. He also composed upwards of thirty others, the words to which were furnished him by the abbaté Metastasio, Zeno, and other celebrated Italian poets. The once famous Tenducci was a pupil of his. *Ibid.*

BERTOUX (WILLIAM) a French author, born 1723. On the suppression of the Jesuits, to which order he belonged, he became a canon of Sens. He published "Anecdotes Françaises," in one vol. 8vo; "Anecdotes Espagnoles et Portugaises," in 2 vols. 8vo, and a "Histoire Poétique tirée des poètes Français," 12mo. The time of his death is uncertain.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BERTRAM (CORNELIUS BONAVENTURE) an able Oriental scholar, a native of Tours in Poitou, born 1531, of a respectable family, nearly connected with the ancient one of La Tremouille. He became professor of Hebrew at Geneva, Lausanne, and Frankendal, and used his acquaintance with that language in 1588, to correct and render more literal Calvin's version of the Bible. He was also the author of a treatise on the Jewish republic, Geneva, 1580, and Leyden, 1641; "Lubrations Frankendalenses," 1585; and a parallel between the Hebrew and Syriac Languages; besides which, he superintended the publication of a new edition of Pagnin's Thesaurus. He died at Lausanne in 1594.—*Moreri*.—Another learned writer of this name, PHILIP ERNEST, was a native of Zerbst, born 1726. He was brought up to the law, of which he became professor at Halle, and published a history of Anhalt, in 8vo; a continuation of that of Spain by Herrera, 4to; and a treatise on "The History of Learning," 4to. His decease took place in 1777.—*Biog. Univ.* There was also a monk belonging to the abbey of Corbie, of this name; but more generally known by that of RATRAMNUS, who in the ninth century wrote against Hinckmar, archbishop of Rheims, on the subject of predestination; his treatise, comprised in two books, is to be found in the "Vindiciæ Predestinationis." He also wrote a work against the doctrine of transubstantiation (two editions of which have since been published, the one in 12mo. 1686, in Latin and French; the other in English, printed at Dublin, 1753), and another on the miraculous conception.—*Ibid.*

BERTRAND (ELIAS) an ecclesiastic of Orbe in Switzerland, born 1712. He was a member of various literary societies, and became president of the board of agriculture and trade in Poland. His works are—a dissertation on the interior structure of the globe; another on the earthquakes felt in Switzerland; an enquiry into the ancient and modern languages of that country; a dictionary of fossils in two 8vo vols.; a moral and philosophical essay on pleasure, 12mo; another on mountains, with a letter annexed on the subject of the river Nile, and a book in two 12mo vols. entitled "The Philanthropist." The date of his death is uncertain.—

There were also two French physicians of that name in the last century. JEAN BAPTISTE the elder, was a native of Martigues, born 1670, died September 10, 1752. He published an interesting account of the great plague at Marseilles; letters on the muscular motion; and a dissertation in 4to on the beneficial effects of sea air. NICHOLAS, the younger, wrote a treatise on physiology, and died at Paris in 1780.—*Biog. Univ.*

BERTRANDI (JOHN AMBROSE MARIA) an eminent surgeon of Turin, born 1723. At the age of twenty-two he published a very able work on the diseases of the eye, which he followed up two years afterwards by another on the complaints of the liver, being at that time an associate of the surgical college. In order to prosecute further his anatomical studies, he visited both Paris and London (the latter in 1754); and on his return received the appointments of chemical professor and first surgeon to the king of Sardinia, who founded a new surgical professorship, and an anatomical theatre expressly for his demonstrations. His professional works, the principal of which is a treatise on surgical operations, are contained in 13 octavo vols. His death took place in 1765.—*Ibid.*

BESLER (BASIL) an apothecary of Nuremberg, born 1561. He published several botanical treatises of great merit, particularly his "Hortus Eystellensis," folio, 1618, and his "Icones florum et herbarum," 4to, 1616. He died in 1629, leaving a son, MICHAEL RUPERT, who distinguished himself by his "Gazophylacium rerum naturalium," printed at Nuremberg in folio, 1642. He also wrote a quarto volume of anatomico-medical observations, and two other treatises, entitled "Mantissa ad viretum stirpium Eystellense Beslerianum," and "Admiranda fabriciæ humanæ mulieris partium delineatio," both in folio. He died in 1664.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BERULLE (PIETRE) a French cardinal, founder of the congregation of the Oratory of Jesus. He was born in Champagne in 1675, and educated among the Jesuits and at the university of Paris. He was made abbot of Henry IV, who sent him to Spain to fetch a colony of Carmelites, which he established at Paris. In 1611 he founded the congregation which has conferred on him so much honour. On the death of the king, he was chief of the council to the queen-mother, Mary de Medicis. He afterwards came to England as confessor to Henrietta Maria, queen of Charles I. In 1627 pope Urban VIII, without his knowledge, gave him a cardinal's hat. He died suddenly in 1629. His works, consisting of devotional and controversial tracts on theology, have been published repeatedly.—*Aikin's G. Biog.*

BERWICK (JAMES FITZJAMES, duke of) the natural son of James duke of York, afterwards James II, by Arabella Churchill, sister of the duke of Marlborough. He was born in France in 1670, and embracing a military life, served under the duke of Lorraine at the siege of Buda in 1686, when he was wounded,

He also distinguished himself in Ireland, in the contest between his father and William III. Continuing in the service of France, he rose to the rank of marshal; and he commanded in Spain during the war of the succession, particularly at the battle of Almanza in 1707, when he defeated the army of Charles II, and established his competitor Philip on the Spanish throne. He put an end to this war in 1714, by the taking of Barcelona. The duke of Berwick was again employed, on the occurrence of hostilities between France and Germany in 1733, in consequence of the attempt to replace the abdicated monarch Stanislaus Leczinsky on the throne of Poland. At the siege of Philipsburgh he was killed by a cannon shot, June 12, 1734. The memoirs of the duke of Berwick, written by himself, and containing many military details, were published at London in 1779.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BESOLDE (CHRISTOPHER) a counsellor of Vienna, born at Tübingen, 1577. He published a Synopsis of the Art of Politics, another of the Transactions from the Creation of the World to the reign of the emperor Ferdinand, both in 8vo; "A History of the Ottoman Empire;" "A Brief Account of the Kings of Jerusalem;" "Documents illustrative of the History of the Religious Houses in Wirtemberg," 4to; a quarto volume of "Philological Dissertations;" "Documents connected with the Collegiate Church of Stuttgart, and with the Church of Backhenang; and two treatises, entitled "Virginum sacrarum monumenta," and "Prodromus Vindictarum Ecclesiarum Wirtemb." 4to. Besolde made a public abjuration of Protestantism, and died in 1638.—*Moreri.*

BESSARION (JOHN) a Greek priest, one of the most eminent restorers of learning in the fifteenth century. He was born at Trebizond in 1395, and educated, first at Constantinople, and afterwards in the Morea, under George Gemistus Pletho. Having entered into the order of St Basil, his talents and learning raised him to be bishop of Nicæa, in which capacity he appeared as one of the delegates from the Greek church to the council held by pope Eugenius IV, first at Ferrara and afterwards at Florence, with the view of effecting an union between the Greek and Latin churches. Bessarion, being either gained over by the arguments of his opponents, or actuated by other motives, employed his interest with the other Greek deputies to procure their consent to the union on terms very disadvantageous to their communion, including an express acknowledgement of the pope as supreme head of the Catholic church. On their return to Constantinople, popular opinion ran so high against them, as to induce them (headed by Mark, bishop of Ephesus, the only one of their number who had refused his assent to the treaty) to protest against the whole of the proceedings, with a declaration that they had been carried on by means of fraud and artifice. Under these circumstances Bessarion thought it advisable to continue at Rome,

where he was in 1429 rewarded, by being raised to the purple, with the title of patriarch of Constantinople. In addition to these dignities, he obtained the bishopric of Sabina, and afterwards that of Frescati, from pope Nicholas V, whose legate he was at Bologna, from 1450 to 1455, during which period he distinguished himself by the encouragement which he gave to literature and learned men. On the death of Nicholas, he was near obtaining the pope-dom; his rejection being, as some say, accomplished with difficulty through the interference of cardinal Alain, who objected the fact of his being of the Greek church. Others aver, that the deputation of cardinals actually knocked at his door, to acquaint him with his elevation, but were repulsed by the ill-judged adherence of an attendant priest to the letter of his commands; to whom Bessarion is reported afterwards to have said, "Perot, thy mistake hath cost thee a hat, and me the tiara." Popes Calixtus III and Pius II afterwards employed him in preaching up a crusade against the Turks, to Alphonso of Naples and the emperor Frederic. In 1468 he presented his very valuable library (the collection of which is said to have cost him upwards of thirty thousand crowns) to the Venetian senate; and this liberal donation was the principal foundation of their national library of St Mark. On the accession of Sixtus IV to the papal chair, Bessarion was despatched as legate into France, for the purpose of effecting a reconciliation between Louis XI and the duke of Burgundy; but happening unfortunately to pay his first visit to the latter, the pride of the French monarch took fire, and vented itself in a personal affront to the legate, whose beard he is said to have seized and pulled most unceremoniously, dismissing him with the rudest expressions, and without entering upon the subject of his mission. This affront, we are told, broke the cardinal's heart. He set out on his return, but fell seriously ill at Turin, and died at Ravenna in his seventy-seventh year, A. D. 1472. As an author he is most celebrated for his defence of Plato against the attacks of the "Calumniator," as he styles him, George of Trebizond. This work has gone through three editions, being first printed without a date at Rome in 1470, afterwards in folio at Venice in 1503 and 1516. He also translated Xenophon's "Memorabilia," Aristotle's metaphysical works, and those falsely attributed to Theophrastus. Several of his orations, letters, &c. were printed both before and after his death.—*Tiraboschi. Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BETHENCOURT (JOHN DE) a Norman baron, who obtained a grant of the Canary Islands from Henry III of Castile; in consequence of which he conquered and took possession of those islands in 1405, and held them as a fief of the crown of Castile. The Canaries had been erected into a kingdom in 1344 by pope Clement VI, and bestowed on Lewis de la Cerda, a Castilian nobleman; but he never effected a settlement, and they were only visited by freebooters till the conquest of Bethencourt, who transmitted the feudal re-

thority to his descendants.—*Robertson's Hist. of America.*

BETHLEM GABOR, a Transylvanian; who distinguished himself by his political intrigues and conquests in the early part of the seventeenth century. He acquired the favour of Gabriel Batori, prince of Transylvania, whom he afterwards expelled from his dominions by the assistance of the Turks, and caused himself to be proclaimed prince or wayvode in 1613. He then formed an alliance with the elector palatine, son-in-law of James I, who was endeavouring to obtain the kingdom of Bohemia. In 1619 Bethlem invaded Upper Hungary, which he conquered; and Lower Hungary having also submitted to him, he took Presburg and was acknowledged prince of Hungary. He professed the Protestant faith, which secured him the co-operation of the Hungarian Protestants, who had been severely persecuted, but under his dominion obtained liberty of conscience. He was soon after declared king, notwithstanding the opposition of the Catholic nobility. The emperor of Germany sent against him count Bucquoy, who recovered Presburg and several other places, but was at length killed in battle. A treaty was then concluded between Bethlem, and the Emperor by which the former renounced his regal title, and was made a prince of the empire, with the possession of various territories in Silesia and Hungary. He however did not keep the treaty, but in 1624 made another attempt to obtain the dominion of Hungary. He was at first successful; but being defeated by the imperial general, he agreed to a second treaty, which recognized his authority over Transylvania during his life, and granted him several lordships in Silesia; he on his part renouncing his pretensions to Hungary, and all connexion with the enemies of the house of Austria. He died in 1629, having it is said left legacies both to the emperor and the grand seignor.—*Aikin's G. Biog.*

BETTERTON (THOMAS) a highly celebrated actor, the Roscius of his day, was the son of a cook in the household of Charles I, and born in 1635. He received the benefit of a liberal education, and was afterwards apprenticed to a bookseller who published for sir William Davenant, through an acquaintance with whom he appears to have been brought out the stage in 1656 or 1657. After the restoration he was attached to the duke's company, and went over to Paris, at the command of Charles II, in order to take a view of the French stage, and adopt such improvement in that of England as the inspection might suggest. It does not appear that Betterton established a decided superiority over his contemporary performers until the coalition of the king's and duke's companies, when, according to the account of him in Cibber's Apology, his genius began to distance all competition. His line was the more lofty characters of tragedy; Othello, Hamlet, Brutus, and Hotspur embracing a range from calm dignity to the most fiery impetuosity, are reckoned among his most celebrated. In consequence of the ad-

vantages taken of the actors by the patentees of a single theatre, Betterton and several of the superior players procured, by the patronage of the earl of Dorset, a patent for the erection of a new theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields, which prospered for two or three seasons, and then so declined that a re-union of the companies again became advisable. By this time however the infirmities of Betterton obliged him to retire, unhappily in very narrow circumstances, owing to having lost his moderate property in a commercial undertaking in which he embarked by the advice of an intimate friend. It ought not to be omitted, in honour to the heart of this great performer, that when the daughter of that friend became an orphan, he maintained her as his own. In 1709 a benefit was given to him, in which he himself performed Melanthus in the Maid's tragedy, and was aided by Mrs Bracegirdle and Mrs Barry, both of whom had retired from the stage. In 1710 he performed again at a benefit allowed him in the same manner; but having taken means to repel the gout from his feet for that purpose, the expedient proved fatal. He died during the same month, and was buried in Westminster abbey, Steele writing a Tatler to honour his memory and record the event. Betterton possessed one of those characters in private life which occasionally do so much to sustain the profession to which he belonged: off the stage as well as on, his conduct was manly, decorous, and elevated; and he was rewarded with general esteem. He wrote and adjusted several pieces for the theatre, which exhibited a great knowledge of stage effect, usually the principal merit of the dramatic works of actors. *Biog. Dram. Cibber's Apology.*

BETTINELLI (XAVIER) a Jesuit of Mantua, born in 1718. His order being suppressed he afterwards lectured on oratory at Modena. His principal work, "Lettere dieci di Virgilio agli Arcadi," gained him great credit. His other writings are—"Dell' Entusiasmo belle arti;" "Dialoghi d'Amore;" "Ragionamenti filosofici;" "Delle Lettere e delle arti Mantovane," &c.; "Risorgimento negli studi, nelle arti e ne' costumi dopo il mille;" "Lettere a Lesbia Cidonia sopra gli epigrammi;" an essay on eloquence, letters on the fine arts, poems, tragedies, &c. He died in 1808.—*Biog. Univ.*

BETULIUS (SIXTUS) a Suabian, born at Memmingen in the beginning of the sixteenth century, afterwards provost of the college of Augsburg. He published commentaries on some of the works of Cicero and Lactantius, a Greek concordance of the New Testament, a treatise on the Sibylline Oracles, and three sacred dramas on the subjects of Judith, Susannah, and Joseph. He died in 1554 in his fifty-fourth year.—*Moreri.*

BEVER (Dr THOMAS) an English civilian of some note, chancellor of Bangor and Lincoln, and a judge of the cinque ports, born at Mortimer, Berks, in 1725. He graduated at Oxford, and became fellow of All Souls college. He wrote "On the Study of Jurispru-

dence and Civil Law," printed in 4to, 1766; and "On the legal Polity of the Romans," 4to, 1781. His death took place in 1791.—*Cooke's Cat. of Civilians.*

BEVERIDGE (WILLIAM) one of the most learned prelates of the English church, a native of Barrow in Leicestershire, born in 1638, and educated at St John's college, Cambridge. Here he applied himself with such intense application to the study of Eastern literature, as to publish in his twentieth year a Latin treatise "On the Excellency and Use of Oriental Languages," in which he reviews the Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic, and Samaritan tongues. About the same time also he produced a Syriac grammar. Being ordained in 1661, he obtained the vicarage of Ealing in Middlesex, on the collation of Sheldon bishop of London; but in 1672, being presented to the rectory of St Peter's, Cornhill, by the corporation of London, he resigned that piece of preferment, and removed to the metropolis. In 1681 he was raised to the archdeaconry of Colchester, with the prebendal stall in St Paul's cathedral annexed to that dignity. Three years after, he obtained a stall at Canterbury. On the deprivation of Dr Kenn in 1691, the see of Bath and Wells was offered to his acceptance, which however he declined from conscientious motives; nor was it till 1704 that he took his seat on the bench as bishop of St. Asaph. This new dignity however was enjoyed by him little more than three years, his death taking place at Westminster in 1708, in his seventy-first year. He was a voluminous writer on theological and philological subjects. Besides the works already alluded to, "De Linguarum Orientalium præstantiâ et usu," printed 8vo, 1658, he published "Institutionum Chronologicarum Libriduo," in 4to, 1669; "Συνοδικον sive Pandectæ Canonum SS Apostolorum," &c. Oxon, 1672, 2 vols. folio; "Codex Canonum Ecclesiæ primitivæ vindicatus," &c. 4to, 1679; and a treatise on the catechism of the Church of England, 4to, 1704, which has run through several editions. His executors after his decease printed many of his posthumous works, the principal of which are—"Thesaurus Theologicus," 4 vols. 8vo; "Private Thoughts on Religion;" "The Necessity of frequent Communion;" "An Exposition of the Thirty-Nine Articles," folio; "A Defence of the Old Version of the Psalms;" and above 150 sermons, contained in twelve octavo and two folio volumes, besides other tracts. In his divinity he leaned strongly towards the Calvinistic side of the question: hence eulogy and animadversion have been dealt out upon his tenets in a pretty equal proportion; but to the integrity, piety, and simplicity of his character, all parties have united in bearing testimony. He left the principal part of his property to charitable uses, and is buried in St Paul's cathedral.—*Biog. Brit*

BEVERLAND (ADRIAN) a classical scholar, memorable for his learning and the licentious character of his writings. He was born in 1653 at Middleburgh in Zealand, and stu-

died law, in which faculty he took the degree of doctor and became a counsellor. In 1678 he published a work with the following curious title: "Peccatum originale philologicè elucubratur, a Themidis Alumno, *Elutheropoli, in Horto Hesperidum, Typis Adami et Eve Terræ Filii.*" The Dutch magistrates ordered this book to be publicly burnt, and committed the author to prison, whence he was not liberated without much trouble and expense. He revenged himself by a severe satire on the magistrates and professors of Leyden, entitled "Vox clamantis in Deserto." In 1680 he published his treatise "De Stolatæ Virginitatis Jure;" and wrote a still more offensive tract, "De Prostibulis Veterum," which his friends with difficulty prevented him from publishing. Isaac Vossius however is said to have made use of it in his notes on Catullus. Beverland afterwards was somewhat reformed by the admonitions of Dr Edward Bernard, and, as a testimony of his penitence, wrote "De Fornicatione cavenda Admonitio, sive Adhortatio ad Pudicitiam et Castitatem." He was living in 1712, but in a state of mental derangement, to which there seems to have been a tendency in the former part of his life, and which may in some measure account for, though it cannot excuse, the perversion of his talents.—*Chaujépie Dict. Hist. Peignet, Dict. des Livres condamnés au Feu.*

BEVERLY (JOHN) of a learned ecclesiastic of the seventh and eighth centuries, a native of Harpham in Northumberland. Having assumed the cowl, he became abbot of St Hilda, whence Alfred king of Northumberland raised him in 685 to the see of Hexham, and two years afterwards to that of York. He was one of the most learned men of his time, having been pupil to Theodore archbishop of Canterbury, and tutor to the venerable Bede. In 704 he founded a college at Beverly for secular priests, and having enjoyed the archiepiscopal dignity thirty-four years, resigned his mitre and became once more a simple monk. He died May 7, 721; but having the credit of performing several miracles, after his decease, Alfric archbishop of York had his bones taken up and enshined, about three centuries after his death. He was the author of several devotional treatises still extant. There was also another monk of this name, professor of the theology at Oxford in the fourteenth century.—*Biog. Brit.*

BEVIN (ELWAY) a celebrated musician and composer, of the age of Elizabeth, a pupil of Tallis, through whose recommendation he was appointed a supernumerary gentleman of the Chapel Royal; but in 1637 he lost the situation, it being discovered that he adhered in secret to the Roman Catholic religion. Several anthems and services of his yet remain; but his great work is a treatise "On the Composition of Canons," published in 1631, and dedicated to bishop Goodman.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

BEVIS (JOHN, F.R.S.) a physician born at Old Sarum, Wilts, in 1695, and educated at Christchurch, Oxon, where he graduated. In 1733, having taken up his residence at Stoke

Newington, in the neighbourhood of London, he built an observatory, and commenced an astronomical book on the model of Bayer's, to be entitled "Uranographia Britannica." but the failure of his engraver caused the miscarriage of the work. Besides his papers printed among the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society, he published a treatise on the mineral spring at Bagnidge Wells, the "Sattellite Sliding Rule," and "Halley's Astronomical Tables," and left behind him a manuscript translation of Lalande's Astronomy. He died in 1771.—*Philos. Mag.* 1806.

BEULANUS or BEULANIUS (SAMUEL) an ecclesiastic and historian, who made additions to the "Historia Britonum" of Nennius. He probably lived in the ninth century. Some suppose there were two British annalists of this name, a father and son, the former of whom is said to have flourished AD. 600.—*Guan's Edit. of Nennius's Hist.*

BEUTLER (MICHAEL) a pupil of Martin Luther, a native of Carlostadt in Germany, born in 1522. Being disgusted with the law, to which he was bred, he became a physician, but directed his attention more to antiquarian researches than to the profession which he had adopted. He published commentaries on the works of Sallust, Livy, and Tacitus; a treatise on the "Fasti Hebræorum, Atheniensium et Romanorum;" "Animadversiones Historiæ et Chronographiæ;" and "Opus Fastorum Antiquitatis Romana." His death took place in 1587.—*Moreri.*

BEWICK (JOHN) an English artist who, in conjunction with his brother Thomas Bewick, found out an improved mode of engraving on wood, which they carried to such a degree of perfection as almost to equal the delicacy of copper-plates. Engravings of this kind are done in relief, in consequence of which they can be worked together with letter-press. These ingenious brothers were settled at Newcastle-on-Tyne, where they printed in 1790 a "History of Quadrupeds" in an octavo volume, which first made known their abilities, and still maintains its credit as a curious and valuable work. They produced many other specimens of art and were engaged together in making engravings for a "History of British Birds" (published in 1797, 8vo,) when John Bewick died of a consumptive disease, December 5th, 1795. The author of the "Pursuits of Literature" has bestowed a merited eulogium on the subject of this article; who however rather revived than invented the art of wood-engraving, which was practised by Albert Durer in the sixteenth century, in a style of almost unequalled excellence, though it afterwards fell into a state of neglect and degradation. Since its revival by the Bewicks, it has been successfully cultivated by Branston, Harvey, Thompson, and other artists now living.—*Elmes's Dict. of the Fine Arts.*

BEWLY (WILLIAM) an ingenious chemist and natural philosopher, who contributed by his researches to the improvement of chemical science in the last century. He practised as a

surgeon at Great Massingham in Norfolk; and died September 5th, 1783, aged fifty-eight, in London, at the house of his friend Dr Burney, the historian of music. It does not appear that he published any distinct work; but some valuable papers by him were printed among the philosophical and chemical essays of Dr Priestly; and he was for some time a writer in the Monthly Review, of articles on chemistry and natural philosophy.—*Lond. Med. Journ.* vol. iv. *Boswell's Life of Johnson.*

BEYER. There were two German authors of this name. GEORGE, born in 1665 at Leipsic, was educated for the bar, and gave lectures on his profession at Wirtemberg, about the close of the seventeenth century. His principal work, "Notitiæ auctorum Juridicorum, &c." has been frequently reprinted. He was also the author of a treatise entitled "Declinatio Juris divini, naturalis, et positivi," 4to. He died in 1714.—AUGUSTUS, the second, an ecclesiastic, whose name is sometimes spelt Beier, was born in 1701. He wrote a letter on the library at Dresden; historical and critical remarks on scarce books; and a treatise entitled the "Arcana sacra," of the Dresden library. He also published "Bernardi Monete epistola hactenus inedita ad Mich. Maittaire," 8vo. He died in 1741.—*Biog. Univ.*

BEZE, or BEZA (THEODORE) a divine of great eminence, and one of the pillars of the church of Geneva, was born at Vezelai, a small town of Nivernois in France, of parents nobly descended. He passed his first years at Paris with his uncle Nicholas, a counsellor of parliament, who sent him to Orleans for education, where he was placed under Wolmar, a very eminent Greek scholar, who introduced the principles of the Reformation into France. With him Beza studied seven years, and then entered upon a course of law; but was much more attached to classical literature, and distinguished himself by a turn for Latin poetry, in which he wrote several pieces, the licentiousness of which subsequently much stained his reputation. Notwithstanding, on his return to Paris, he was presented to the priory of Longjumeau, and another benefice; and thus enjoying an ample revenue, he joined somewhat too freely in the amusements and dissipation of youth. The impression which he had received from his Protestant tutor, however, never forsook him; and his perplexity was increased by a marriage of conscience with a young woman, which he could not complete without divesting himself of his benefices. At length a severe illness assisted the suggestions of attachment and conscience, and in 1548 he fled to Geneva with his female companion. In the following year he accepted the Greek professorship at Lausanne, which he held with great reputation for nine or ten years; he also read lectures in French on the New Testament, and published several books. At the persuasion of Calvin, he undertook to finish the French version of the Psalms, which Marot had

begun as also a defence of the absurd doctrine of the duty of a magistrate to punish heresy. This treatise, which is entitled "De Hæreticis a Magistratu puniendis," was composed by way of reply to a book written by Castalia in merited reproach of the atrocious execution of Servetus. The principles of the Reformation being at that time legal heresies, it was in no way wonderful that the romanists should turn the arguments of Beza against himself. Besides these labours, he wrote several controversial pieces with more levity and satire than his maturer judgment approved; and having obtained considerable reputation, took a journey to Germany in 1558, as one of the deputies sent by the Protestants to engage the German princes in favour of the persons imprisoned at Paris, and of the persecuted inhabitants of the vallies. In 1559 he removed to Geneva, became the colleague of Calvin in the church and university, and at the particular request of the king of Navarre, was deputed to assist at a Protestant conference at Passy in 1561. After this conference was terminated, he remained in France, and attended the prince of Conde, as minister, at the battle of Dreux. At the peace in 1563 he returned to Geneva, and sent out several controversial books, composed with no inconsiderable portion of acrimony. In 1571 he acted as moderator in the national synod of Rochelle, and was employed in almost all occurrences in which the interests of his party were concerned. In 1588 he lost his wife, and in allusion to the similar conduct of David, married another, whom he called his fair Shunamite. His increasing infirmities at length caused him to withdraw from public instruction; but his genius was unextinguished almost to the time of his death, which took place in October, 1605, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. Beza was a man of great natural abilities and literary acquirements; whose activity in the cause of the Reformation has necessarily exposed him to excessive calumny on the part of Catholic writers. That he was a virulent disputant, there is no doubt; nor is it quite untrue, that the style and tone of his controversy did something towards the promotion of civil discord in France. On the other hand, the attempt to stain him with the blame of inciting the assassination of the elder duke of Guise by Poltrot, was believed by none of his contemporaries. His early Latin poems were too popular, but as the productions of a then unsettled youth, can scarcely be quoted against the man. These were first printed in 1548, and a selection from them, with others of a graver class, was printed by the Stephenses at Paris in 1597, 4to, with the title of "Theod. Bezæ Poemata varia." His theological works are very numerous, but are little attended to at present, with the exception of the New Testament translated into Latin with notes, folio, which is still much consulted and esteemed. Beza gave a Greek MS. of the third or fourth century, of the gospels and acts of the apostles, to the university of Cambridge, where a fac-simile of it was published in

1793, in 2 vols. folio.—*Bayle. Mererz. M sheim.*

BIANCHI (ANTONIO) a Venetian gondolier of the last century, who raised himself from obscurity by his poetic genius. His "Il Davide Re d'Israele," published in folio in 1751, has been much admired. He also wrote a poem, entitled "Il Tempio ovvero il Salomone," 4to, 1753; a treatise on Italian comedy; and an oratorio, called "Elia sur Carmelo."—*Biog. Join.*

BIANCHI (JOHN) more generally known by the name of James Plancus, a native of Rimini, born 1693. He practised medicine with great success, and published several works, as well professional as on conchology, botany, &c. both in Italian and Latin. Among them are—"Lettere intorno all cataratta," 4to; "Osservazioni intorno una sezione anatomica," 4to; "De Monstris," 4to; "Storia Medica d'un apostema nel lobo destro del cervello," 8vo; "Discorso sopra il vitto Pitagorico," 8vo; a treatise "On the Baths of Pisa;" another respecting a giant; a third on scarce shells; and an account of a girl named Catterina Vizani, &c.; "Epistola anatomica ad Jos. Puteum Bononiensem," 4to; "Dissertazione de vesicatori," 8vo; and "Fabii Columnæ Phytobasanos." He was considered very skilful in his profession, and died in 1775.—*Ibid.*

BIANCHI (JOHN ANTONIO) an Italian monk, provincial of the order of the Minorites, and an inquisitor at Rome, born 1686. He was the author of several tragic dramas on religious and moral subjects; a work on the best method of correcting and reforming the modern theatre; and a treatise in opposition to Pietro Giannone, entitled "Della potestà e polizia della Chiesa, &c." 5 vols. 4to; all which he printed under the assumed name of Farnabio Gioachino Annutini. He died in 1748 at Rome.—*Ibid.*

BIANCHINI (FRANCIS) a philosopher and mathematician of Verona, celebrated as the founder of the Alethofili Society in that city, born December 13, 1662. Cardinal Ottoboni, afterwards pope Alexander VIII, held him in great esteem, and distinguished him by his patronage. Though enjoying a high degree of reputation for sanctity among his contemporaries, he is better known to posterity as an author and an antiquarian. In 1697 he published the first part of an universal history, under the title of "Istoria Universale provata con monumenti et figurata con simboli de gli Antichi." This work, which he never finished, commences with the creation, and extends to the destruction of the Assyrian empire. In 1701-2 he was appointed, by pope Clement XI, secretary to the assembly of learned men charged with the reformation of the calendar; in which capacity he published in the year following two scientific tracts, "De Calendario et Cyclo Caesaris, &c." He also exhibited his talents as an astronomer, by tracing the meridian at Rome in the church of the Char-treux, an account of which he printed, entitled "De nummo et Gnomone Clementino."

afterwards produced a plan, the result of eight years' labour, for tracing a meridian line through Italy, but died before he was able to commence his operations for carrying the scheme into effect. His other works are—"Memoirs on the Comets of 1684 and of 1702, and of the Eclipse of the Sun in 1724;" an "Account of the Alethofili Society;" another of the discovery of a subterranean sepulchre in 1726, on the Appian way, entitled "Camera e' Inscrizioni Sepolcrati di Liberti, &c.," 1727; "Hesperii et Phosphori nova Phenomena," 1728; "Astronomicæ et Geographicæ observationes," folio; "Del palazzo de Cesari;" and "Opuscula varia," 4to, 2 vols. He also superintended an edition in three folio vols. of the lives of the popes by the librarian Anastasius. The Roman senate ennobled him, and that of Verona placed his bust in their cathedral after his death, which took place in March 1729, of dropsy. Fontenelle wrote an eulogium on his memory.—*Biog. Univ.*

BLANCHI (FRANCIS) a musical composer of eminence, a native of Cremona. He was the author of several highly popular operas, one of which had a narrow escape at Vienna in 1785. This was the "Disertor Franchese," in which, Pacchierotti having to appear in the character of a French soldier, the fastidiousness of the audience was so offended by the sight of the costume of common life then for the first time introduced upon their stage, that the piece was condemned at once. Luckily for the composer, some royal personage, then passing through the city, expressed a desire to hear the piece; out of deference to him, the performance was permitted, when the rapture it excited equalled the previous disapprobation, and proved the foundation of its author's future fame. Bianchi some years afterwards, coming to England, wrote "Castore e Polluce," for Signora Storace, and "Inez di Castro," for Mrs Billington, which were both much admired. His "Semiramide" also had a great run, being selected by Banti for her début in England.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

BLANCHINI (JOSEPH) a native of Verona, nephew to Francis Bianchini, born 1704. He was a celebrated rhetorician as well as an author. He published a curious account of the death of the countess Cornelia Zangari, who underwent a species of self-combustion from the immoderate use of ardent spirits: this work has been translated into English. His other works are—"Evangeliarum quadruplex Latinæ versionis antiquæ," folio; "Demonstratis historiæ ecclesiasticæ quadripartitæ monumentis ad fidem temporum et gestorum," folio, 2 vols.; a vindication of the Latin Vulgate; and a treatise on the topography of ancient Rome. The period of his decease is uncertain.—*Biog. Univ.*

BLANCHINI (JOSEPH MARIA) a native of Tuscany, born 1685 at Prato. Having graduated in the university of Pisa, he assumed the tonsure, and became celebrated as a theological lecturer and a polemic. He translated the Canticles into Italian verse with copious

annotations, and is the author of two other works, the one a treatise on the satirical poetry of the Italians, in 4to, the other entitled "De gran' duchi di Toscana della real casa de Medici," folio. He died in 1749.—*Ibid.*

BIAS, called one of the wise men of Greece, was born at Priene, a small town of Caria, B. C. 570. Although born to considerable riches, he lived without splendour, but expended his fortune in noble and generous actions. On one occasion some pirates brought several young women to sell as slaves at Priene, whom he ransomed and maintained, until he could restore them to their friends. Some striking maxims of wisdom are ascribed to him, which are enumerated by Brucker. It is said, that hearing some profligate persons in a storm invoke the gods, he exclaimed, "Hold your peace, lest they should discover that *you* are here." The action which terminated his life was very affecting. Having attended the senate, being then very old, to defend the interest of an old friend, when he had finished, being much fatigued, he reclined his head on the bosom of the son of one of his daughters. The orator who pleaded for his opponent then replied; and having concluded the judges pronounced in favour of the friend of Bias, who expired the same instant in the arms of his grandson.—*Stanley. Brucker.*

BIBLANDER (THEODORE) a learned scholar and Protestant divine of the sixteenth century, who, according to a fashion then prevalent among the Continental literati, new modelled after the Greek his proper name, which was *Buchmann*, i. e. Book-man. He was a native of Switzerland, and became divinity professor at Zurich in 1532. The heterodoxy or liberality of his opinions concerning predestination, occasioned him to be superseded by Josiah Simler in 1560; but he held the title of *professor emeritus* till his death, which was caused by the plague in 1564. His writings are extremely numerous. In a tract, "De Ratione communi omnium Linguarum," he asserts that God had endowed him with the ability of judging of all languages in use throughout the world. He published a corrected edition of the Koran in Arabic and Latin, and other Mahometan works, with a refutation of the doctrines of Mahomet; and he was also concerned in the Latin Bible printed at Zurich in 1543.—*Moreri. Teissier, Eloges des Hommes Savans.*

BICHAT (MARIE FRANCIS XAVIER) a French physician, pupil to the celebrated Petit of Lyons, and afterwards of Desault of Paris, born in 1771 at Thoirette. The interest of his friend Desault procured him the medical professorship at the Hotel Dieu; in which situation he remained till his death in 1802. He published several medical treatises, among which are—one on the membranes, 8vo; another, entitled "Physiological Researches respecting Life and Death," 8vo, 1799; and a third on "Anatomy in General, as applied to Physiology and Medicine," in four 8vo volumes. He also wrote an eulogium on Desault, printed in the fourth volume of the Sur-

gical Journal, and various memoirs in the collection of the Medical Society.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BIDDERMAN (**JOHN GOTTLIEB**) a native of Naumberg in Germany, born 1705, in which place he became rector of the public college, resigning for that purpose the appointment of librarian at Wirtemberg, where he had graduated. The more lucrative situation of rector of the public school at Friedburg being offered him in 1747, he accepted it, and discharged its duties until his death. He was an excellent classic, and is the author of several learned treatises, among which are—"De Latinitate Maccaronicâ;" "Acta Scholastica," in 8 vols.; and "Selecta Scholastica," in two; "De arte Obliviscendi;" "De insolentia titulorum librariorum;" "De religione eruditorum," &c. He died in 1772.—*Biog. Univ.*

BIDDLE (**JOHN**) a celebrated Socinian writer, was born in 1615 at Wotton-under-Edge in Gloucestershire. He received the elements of education at the grammar-school of his native place, whence he was removed to Magdalen college, Oxford, in his nineteenth year. Here he became an eminent writer, and having graduated as A. M. in 1641, was chosen master of Gloucester free-school. While in this capacity, he devotedly attached himself to the study of the Scriptures, and being led to doubt of the doctrine of the Trinity, drew up twelve arguments on the subject; in consequence of which he was committed to jail by the parliamentary committee then sitting at Gloucester, but was liberated on security being given for his appearance when called for. About six months afterwards, he was summoned before the Parliament at Westminster, and examined before a committee, to whom he readily acknowledged his opinion against the divinity of the Holy Ghost. On this declaration, he was immediately committed into the custody of one of the officers of the house, and his "Twelve Arguments" were ordered to burnt by the common hangman. He however persisted in his opinions, and in 1648 published two tracts, containing his "Confessions of Faith concerning the Holy Trinity," and "The Testimonies of Iræneus, Justin Martyr," and several other early writers on the same subject. These publications induced the assembly of divines to solicit Parliament to decree the punishment of death against those who should impugn the established opinions respecting the Trinity and other doctrinal points, as well as to enact severe penalties for minor deviations. The Parliament indulged these ministers in their intolerant request; which immediately exposed Biddle, who would neither consent nor recant, to the loss of life; but difference of opinion in the Parliament itself; and the penalties to which this sweeping measure rendered many in the army liable, prevented its execution. The ascendancy of the Independants after the death of Charles having produced a kind of general toleration, Biddle received the benefit of this change, and retired into Staffordshire, where he was kindly entertained by a magistrate of the

county, who left him a legacy. He was however some time after again remanded to prison by the zeal of president Bradshaw, and remained for some years in confinement, subjected to the greatest privations, until somewhat relieved by being allowed to correct the printing of a Greek septuagint, then publishing in London. A general act of oblivion in 1657 restored him to liberty, when he immediately disseminated his opinions, both by preaching and by the publication of his "Two-fold Scripture Catechism." A complaint being made to Cromwell's Parliament against this book, he was committed to the Gatehouse, where he remained for six months, until released by due course of law. In the next year however a dispute with an Anabaptist again involved him in trouble, and he was remanded under the severe ordinance before-mentioned, to take his trial for his life. Cromwell, who disapproved of this intolerance, then took him out of this peril and banished him to St Mary's castle, Scilly, where he assigned him an annual subsistence of a hundred crowns. Here he remained three years, until the Protector, at the intercession of his friends, once more liberated him in 1658. He then became pastor of an Independent congregation, and continued to support his opinions, until fear of the Presbyterian Parliament of Richard Cromwell induced him to retire into the country. On the dissolution of that parliament he preached as before until the Restoration, which obliged him to confine his exertions to private preaching. He was however, in June 1662, apprehended at one of those assemblies, and upon process of common law, fined 100*l.*, and ordered to be in prison until it was paid. He fell a martyr to this sentence by catching one of the distempers so common at that time to gaols, and died in September 1622, in the forty-seventh year of his age, a martyr to religious intolerance. The private character of this courageous sectarian, like that of most of those who suffer from p incipie, was moral, benevolent, and exemplary; and his learning and logical acuteness, rendered him very fit to gain proselytes. He did not agree in all points with Socinus but was apparently unsolicitous to establish a perfect agreement. Toulmin styles him the father of the modern Unitarians.—*Biog. Brit. Toulmin's Mem. of Socinus.*

BIDLAKE (**DR JOHN**) a clergyman of the church of England, author of various poetical as well as devotional writings. He was born in 1755 at Plymouth, and brought up at the grammar-school there, of which, having completed his education at Christchurch, Oxford, he was afterwards the high-master. Three years before his death, an epileptic fit seized him in the pulpit, while delivering the Bampton lecture at St Mary's, which terminated in the total loss of sight. In addition to the lecture above mentioned, he published an "Introduction to Geography," 12mo: "The Sea," "The Country Parson;" "The Summer Eve," "The Year," and "Youth," poems, separately printed in octavo, besides a quarto vo-

lume of miscellaneous poetry; "Virginia," a tragedy; "Eugenio," a tale in one volume 12mo; and two volumes of sermons. He died in 1814.—*Genl. Mag.*

BIDLOO (GODFREY) a physician of Amsterdam, born in 1649, eminent for his skill in anatomy, of which science he became professor at the Hague in 1683, and afterwards at Leyden in 1694. On the abdication of James II of England, Bidloo attended the prince of Orange to this country, in quality of body physician, and continued so during the whole of the reign of that monarch, who expired in his arms. On this event, Bidloo returned to his professorship at Leyden in 1702, and died there eleven years afterwards. His fame rests principally upon his splendid work on the "Anatomy of the Human Body," first printed at Amsterdam in 1685, with 105 admirable plates from the designs of Lairese, the fidelity of which however is not rated so highly as the beauty of their execution. The publication of this work involved him in a controversy with Ruysch and William Cowper, the latter of whom he charged with having bought up several of his plates in Holland, and re-issuing them with some trifling alteration as his own; a charge which, although answered, was by no means refuted. His other works are "A Relation of the last Illness and Death of William III.;" "De Animalculis Hepatis," &c. Leyden, 1694; "De Venenis," Leyden, 1704; "Exercitatus: anatomico-chirurg: Decad II.," Leyden, 1708; with a few other dissertations and orations. A volume of his poems, written in Low Dutch, was collected after his death, and published in 1719. He left behind him one son, Nicholas, afterwards inspector of hospitals and physician to the czar Peter the Great, and a brother Lambert, author of a work "De re herbaria."—*Biog. Univ. Bible Anatomy.*

BIEL. There were two learned German ecclesiastics of this name, both celebrated theologians. The first, GABRIEL, a native of Spire, flourished in the fifteenth century, and became in 1477 professor of divinity at Tubingen. He was the author of several theological works, among which are lectures on the mass, and a dissertation on the sentences of Occam. He died at a great age in 1495. JOHN CHRISTIAN, the second, was born in 1667 at Brunswick, and was a pastor of the Reformed Church. He published a valuable lexicon of the septuagint version of the Old Testament, entitled "Novus Thesaurus Philologicus," &c. He died in 1745.—*Biog. Univ.*

BIELFIELD (JAMES FREDERIC, Baron de) a German author of no great note, a native of Hamburg, born 1717. The king of Prussia employed him as a secretary of legation, and afterwards placed his brother, prince Ferdinand, under his tuition. In 1747 he obtained the post of curator of the universities, and in 1748 was ennobled, and raised to the rank of a privy counsellor. He published "Familiar Letters, or Elements of Universal Erudition," in 3 vols. 8vo; "Political Insti-

tutions," 3 vols. 8vo, of both which there are English translations; "Dramatic Amusements;" and "Progress of the Germans in the Belles Lettres," 8vo. He died in 1770.—*Novv. Dict. Hist.*

BIERLINGIUS (CASPAR THEOPHILUS) a German philosopher, who distinguished himself by the liberality of his opinions in the latter part of the seventeenth century. He was a Lutheran divine, and professor in the university of Rinteln on the Weser; and is said to have been the first among the reformed clergy who embraced the doctrine of Christian Thomasius relative to the nullity of magic, ghostly visitations, and the whole scheme of popular demonology. There is extant, in the *Miscellanea Curiosa*, 1671, a paper of this writer, entitled "Observatio de Serpente Vaccan emulgente." He died in the beginning of the nineteenth century.—*Heumannii Conspectus Reipublica Literaria.*

BIERON or **BIHERON** (Mademoiselle) a very ingenious Parisian lady, who distinguished herself by talents of a peculiar kind. She was born in 1719, and died in 1795. She studied with success music, painting, history, and geography; but is chiefly deserving of notice for her knowledge of anatomy, and the curious works she executed to illustrate that science. These are models in wax of various parts of the animal structure, which, together with her paintings on velum of subjects belonging to natural history, are preserved in the museum of Natural History at Paris. Vicq d'Azyr in 1777 presented to the Academy of Sciences a memoir on the anatomical preparations of Mad. Bieron; and the empress of Russia bought several for her cabinet, now in the museum of Natural History at Petersburg.—*Dict. de Femmes Celecs. Elmes's Dict. of the Fine Arts.*

BIGLAND (RALPH) an English herald and topographer, who was a native of Kendal in Westmoreland. He was appointed Garter king at arms in 1780, and died in 1784. at the age of seventy-three. He employed himself in making collections for a history of the county of Gloucester, in which he possessed some landed property. His son Richard Bigland published his own manuscripts, in one volume folio, the first part of "The Antiquities of Gloucestershire," 1792.—*Moule's Bibliotheca Heraldica.*

BIGNE or **VIGNE** (GRACE DE LA) a French ecclesiastic and poet of the fourteenth century, born at Bayeux about the year 1328. He was taken prisoner by the Black Prince in 1356 at the battle of Poitiers, while in the suite of king John of France (to whom he was chaplain) and accompanied his master to England. His principal poem, "Le Roman des Oiseaux," was composed for the instruction of the dauphin, and printed in 1520 with Gaston de Foix's work on the chace. His death, the exact time of which is uncertain, took place about the year 1374.—*Biog. Univ.*

BIGNE (MARQUERIN DE LA) a descendant of the same family as Grace de la Bigne, was eminent for his proficiency in the belles let-

tres. He, like his ancestor, was a native of Bayeux, born in 1546, and became a doctor of the Sorbonne, with the deanery of Mans. His "Bibliotheca Patrum," printed first in eight folio volumes, 1575, was afterwards republished in 16 volumes folio, with additions, and is a valuable compilation. His aversion to litigation was so great, as to induce him to surrender his church preferment, rather than wait the issue of a suit; on this occasion he removed from Bayeux to Paris, where he passed the remainder of his life in literary pursuits, and died there about the close of the sixteenth century. Several of his sermons and public addresses have been printed.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BIGNON (JEROME) a learned French writer, was born at Paris in 1589, and was privately educated by his father, an erudite advocate of the parliament of Paris, in the languages, philosophy, mathematics, law, and divinity. Such was the result of this parental care, that Jerome published a description of the Holy Land, and three years afterwards two other works which gained him great reputation in France; the first being a treatise "On Rome and its Antiquities," 1604, 8vo; and the second a treatise "On the Election of the Popes," 1605, 8vo. Henry IV appointed him page of honour to the dauphin, afterwards Louis XIII. He also wrote a treatise on the superiority of the kings of France, in order to confute a Spanish book claiming a similar precedence for those of Spain, which work he dedicated to Henry. In 1613 he published an edition of the "Formulæ Marculphus," with learned notes, which added greatly to his reputation. In 1614 he travelled into Italy, where he met with much attention from pope Paul V, and the celebrated father Paul. On his return he devoted himself to the bar, and was nominated advocate-general in the grand council; which office he discharged with so much reputation, that the king appointed him counsellor of state and advocate-general on the parliament, and in 1612 librarian to the king. He was subsequently employed on many critical state occasions, especially during the regency of Anne of Austria. He died much esteemed in 1656, of an asthma, aged sixty-six.—*Moreri. Perrault's Hommes Illus. Biog. Univ.*

BIGNON (JOHN PAUL) grandson of the preceding, an abbe, and also librarian to the king of France, was a writer of considerable fertility of invention and faculty. He was concerned in the Medallic history of Louis XIV, and in the *Journal des Savans*. He also wrote "Vie de François Levesque," 1684, 12mo, and "Les Aventures d'Abdalla fils d'Hanif," a work in imitation of the Arabian Nights, in which he displays much vivacity of imagination. He died in 1743.—*Biog. Univ.*

BILFINGER (GEORGE BERNARD) a German author, born at Canstadt in 1693. A singular *lusus nature* was observable in him and in his family, most of the members of which had twelve fingers and as many toes. The reputation for learning which he had acquired

obtained for him the professorship of philosophy at St Petersburg, and afterwards that of divinity at Tubingen. His most valuable work is his "Dilucidationes Philosophicæ de Deo, Animâ Humanâ, Mundo," &c. printed in 4to. He also wrote treatises on the "Origin of Evil," "On the Harmony existing between the mental and corporeal Powers of Man;" and a learned dissertation entitled "Specimen doctrinæ veterum Sinarum." He died in 1750. *Biog. Univ.*

BILGUER (JOHN ULRIC) a Swiss physician of great eminence, especially celebrated for his skill in surgery, was born at Coire in 1720, graduated at Halle in 1761, died 1796. He attended the Prussian army in several campaigns, and obtained a patent of nobility (which he never made use of) for his services. His principal work is a treatise in which he maintains the inutility of amputation in cases of gun-shot wounds; a theory which has been strongly controverted by Pott and others, and adopted and defended by Kirkland. He also wrote on the management of army-hospitals, and on hypochondriasis.—*Biog. Univ.*

BILLINGTON (ELIZABETH) the most celebrated English female singer of her day: she was of German origin, but born in England in 1770, her father, Mr Weichsell, being a native of Saxony. At an early age she studied the piano-forte under Schröter, and attained to an extraordinary proficiency. At fourteen she made her first appearance as a singer at Oxford, and two years afterwards married Mr Billington, a performer on the double-bass, whom she accompanied to Dublin, where she made her *début* there in the opera of "Orpheus and Euridice." From Ireland she returned to London, where she appeared at Covent-Garden for the first time as Rosetta, in Arne's "Love in a Village," with such unprecedented success as to secure her an immediate engagement at what was then considered the enormous salary of 1000*l.*, and a benefit, for the remainder of the season; the managers afterwards voluntarily giving her the profits of a second night. While in town, she continued to take lessons of Mortellari, a celebrated Italian master then in London, and on the closing of the theatre, repaired to Paris, in order to profit by the instructions of Sacchini. In 1785 she returned to England, and appeared at the concerts of ancient music with Madame Mara, whose brilliant performance she, to say the least, fully equalled. From this period till 1793, no music meeting, opera, or concert of reputation, was considered complete without her. In the last named year she visited Italy, and performed, accompanied by her brother C. Weichsell, at the theatre of St Carlos at Naples; Francis Bianchi composing expressly for her his celebrated opera "Inez de Castro." Her engagement here met with an abrupt and melancholy interruption. Her husband dying suddenly of apoplexy, just as she was preparing to set out for the theatre. In 1796 she appeared at Venice, and afterwards at Rome, being every where received with the loudest expressions of applause. In

1799 she entered the nymeneal pale a second time, with Mr Felipent whom she accompanied to Milan. In 1801 her wonderful powers being then in their full meridian, she returned to the London stage, appearing alternately at either house, and astonishing the whole musical world by her Mandane; a performance that has never since been equalled in English opera. Engagements now multiplied upon her, and continued incessantly till her final retirement from public life, which took place in 1809. The last exhibition of her powers was for the benefit of a charity at Whitehall chapel, the queen, the prince regent, and most of the branches of the royal family, being present. In 1817 she quitted England for ever, and died after a short illness at her villa of St Artien, an estate she had purchased in the Venetian territories.—*Biog. Dict. of Music.*

BILSON (THOMAS) an English prelate under Elizabeth and James I, of great learning and ability, born 1536. He was educated at the grammar-school of Winchester (of which city he was a native) and afterwards became successively master of that seminary and warden of the college, with a prebendal stall in the cathedral. Having distinguished himself in 1593 as a champion of episcopacy, by his work entitled "The Perpetual Government of Christ's Church," his polemical exertions were three years afterwards rewarded by his elevation to the see of Worcester, whence he was translated the next year to the more valuable one of Winchester. He entered warmly into all the polemical questions of that period, and spoke at great length in the controversial assembly held at Hampton Court. He also acted as a delegate in 1613, on the famous divorce cause between the earl of Essex and his countess, and, in conjunction with Miles Smith bishop of Gloucester, revised the new translation of the Scriptures. Among his controversial works are—treatises "On Christian Subjection and Unchristian Rebellion," 1585; "The Survey of Christ's Sufferings for Man's Redemption," 1604; besides several sermons, one of which was preached by him at the coronation of James I. He died June 18, 1616, and lies buried in Westminster abbey.—*Biog. Brit.*

BINGHAM (JOSEPH) a native of Wakefield in Yorkshire, born September 1688, and educated at the grammar-school there, whence he removed to University College, Oxford, and obtained a fellowship in that foundation; but was compelled to resign it in consequence of the imputed heterodoxy of his opinions respecting the Trinity, as evinced in a sermon delivered by him at St Mary's, October 28, 1695. On this occasion he retired to the living of Headbourne-Worthy, Hants, to which he had been presented five years before by his friend Dr Radcliffe; and, undismayed by the censures of the university, boldly printed the obnoxious sermon, with a defence of the tenets it maintained. Here he passed his involuntary leisure in compiling a work of great learning and research, called "Origines Eccle-

siastica." The first volume of this laborious work appeared in 1703, and the whole was eventually completed in 10 vols. 8vo; an edition being also printed in 2 vols. folio. I was shortly after translated into Latin, and acquired a great circulation on the Continent, being still esteemed a standard book in all matters connected with ecclesiastical polity. In 1712 Trelawney, bishop of Winchester, collated him to the living of Havant near Portsmouth; an addition to his income which his large family rendered particularly acceptable. The failure however, in 1720, of the South Sea scheme, in which he had embarked the whole of his savings, once more reduced his circumstances to comparative indigence; and his death taking place within three years after, he was little able to retrieve his affairs. Of his children six survived him; the eldest of whom collected and published his father's works in 2 vols. folio, 1725. Among them are a "Scholastic History of Lay Baptism," originally printed in 8vo, 1712, and a "Discourse on the Mercy of God to Penitent Sinners."—*Biog. Brit.*

BION, a Greek philosopher, a native of Borysthenes, a Grecian colony in Scythia, flourished in the reign of Antigonus Gonatus, king of Macedon, B. C. 276. He is said when young to have been slave to an orator, who gave him his freedom, and left him a legacy which enabled him to study philosophy at Athens. He was first a disciple of Crates, then of Theodorus the atheist, and lastly of Theophrastes; but he seems to have adhered most to the opinions of Theodorus. He was skilled in music and poetry, and possessed considerable talent at repartee, but seems to have acquired very little title to the character of a philosopher, his life having been profligate and licentious, and his death superstitious. He died at Chalcis; and some fragments of his moral writings have been preserved by Stevens.—*Stanley. Brucker.*

BION, a Greek bucolic poet, and native of Smyrna, the period of whose existence is uncertain. Some make him contemporary with Theocritus, while others suppose that he flourished a century later, about 187 B. C. Moschus the poet, who was his disciple, in a beautiful elegy on his death, mentions that he was taken off by poison. This is almost all that is known concerning him. His "Idyllia" are characterized by elegance, simplicity, and purity of style, and abound with correct and pleasing imagery. There are many editions of his poems, together with those of Moschus, the best of which is that of Heskin, Oxford, 1748, 8vo.—*Bayle. Elton's Specimens of the Classic Poets.*

BIONDO (FLAVIO). See BLONDUS.

BIRAGO (FRANCIS) an Italian author of great authority in what the Italians call "Scienza Cavalleresca," which embraces all questions relative to nobility, the profession of arms, and the laws of honor. He was born in 1562, of a noble Milanese family, and wrote as late as the year 1637. By Crescenzi, a contemporary, and author of a treatise "On

the Nobility of Italy," we are informed that he was deemed an oracle throughout that country in all matters relative to chivalrous dispute. He also wrote several works on the subject, which are enumerated by Ginguene; the principal part of these are collected in one volume 4to, entitled "Opere Cavalleresche distinte in quattro libri, cioè in discorsi; Consign libro I e II; e discisioni;" Bologna, 1686.—*Biog. Univ.*

BIRAGUE (CLEMENT) an engraver of the sixteenth century, who, although a native of Milan, exercised his art chiefly in Spain. He is celebrated as the first who discovered a method of engraving on the diamond; the first work of which kind executed by him was a portrait of Don Carlos, the unfortunate son of Philip II.—*Ibid.*

BIRAGUE (FLAMINEO DE) a French poet, although an Italian by birth, was a gentleman of the household of the king of France. He modelled himself after Ronsard; and his "Premieres Œuvres Poétiques," consisting of sonnets and minor pieces, were printed at Paris in 1581. He also wrote a satire entitled "L'Enfer de la mère Cardine," Paris, 1583 and 1597, both editions of which are very rare. In 1793 the elder Didot printed an elegant edition of only 100 copies, eight of which were on vellum.—*Ibid.*

BIRCH (THOMAS) an industrious historian and biographer of the eighteenth century. He was born in London in 1705; and his father, who was a Quaker, practised the occupation of a coffee-mill maker, to which the son also was destined. His early taste for reading induced him to prefer a literary life, which he was permitted to choose on condition of supporting himself by his own exertions. He accordingly, after some previous tuition, became usher in three different schools, and then went to Ireland with dean Smedley. In 1728 he married a clergyman's daughter, who died in the following year. Having left the Quakers, he took orders in the church in 1730, and obtained in 1732 a living in Essex, through the patronage of the attorney-general, afterwards lord Hardwicke. In 1734 he engaged in writing the "General Historical and Critical Dictionary," founded on that of Bayle, and completed in 10 vols. folio in 1741. His coadjutors in this useful work were the Rev. John Peter Bernard, John Lockman, and George Sale. In 1735 Birch was chosen at member of the Royal and Antiquarian societies. He subsequently obtained various preferments in the church, the last of which were the united rectory of St Margaret Pattens and St Gabriel, Fenchurch, in London, and the rectory of Debden in Essex. In 1752 he was elected one of the secretaries of the Royal Society, and in 1753 obtained the diploma of DD. by the favour of archbishop Herring. He was likewise appointed a trustee of the British Museum. Ill health obliged him to resign the office of secretary to the Royal Society; and soon after, on the 9th of January, 1763, he was killed by a fall from his horse in the road between London and Hampstead. Dr Birch

had formed very extensive manuscript collections, which, together with his library of printed books, he bequeathed to the British Museum. His principal works are the biographical sketches accompanying the "Heads of Illustrious Persons of Great Britain," engraved by Houbraken and Vertue; "An Inquiry into the share which Charles I had in the Transactions of the earl of Glamorgan," 8vo; "Memoirs of the Reign of queen Elizabeth, from 1581 till her death," 2 vols. 4to; "The Life of Henry prince of Wales, eldest son of king James I," 8vo; "The Life of Dr John Ward, professor of Rhetoric at Gresham college," 8vo; "The Life of archbishop Tillotson," 8vo. Besides which, he was the editor of "Thurloe's State Papers;" Cudworth's "Intellectual System of the Universe;" "Spenser's Fairy Queen;" the prose works of Milton; and various collections of letters, &c. Dr Birch was one of the pioneers of literature. He collected fully and faithfully, but without much discrimination, materials relating to the various subjects of his research, which are calculated to afford important assistance to writers possessed of more taste and judgment. Dr Johnson was repeatedly obliged to Birch for literary information: he bestowed on him a Greek epigram, and for many years corresponded with him; notwithstanding which, he is said to have considered him as a dull writer, and to have satirically observed—"Tom Birch is as brisk as a bee in conversation, but no sooner does he take a pen in his hand, than it becomes a torpedo to him, and benumbs all his faculties." The literature of this country is however certainly much indebted to the activity and diligence of Dr Birch. *Biog. Brit. Boswell's Life of Johnson.*

BIRKBECK (MORRIS). See Appendix.

BIRD (EDWARD) R. A. a painter of considerable eminence, who died at Bristol, after a protracted illness, November 2, 1819. He excelled in painting comic subjects, and was distinguished for an accurate attention to nature, and speed and facility of execution. In his earlier efforts he was patronized by the marquis of Stafford, who placed in his celebrated gallery, among the works of the old masters, the first picture of any consequence painted by Bird. His "Chevy Chase" procured him the appointment of historical painter to the princess Charlotte of Wales; his "Psalm Singers" in a country church was painted for his majesty; and others of his productions are in the collections of various amateurs.—*Gent. Mag.*

BIRD (FRANCIS) an English sculptor of the seventeenth century. He was born in London in 1667, and studied at Brussels, and afterwards under Le Gros at Rome. His principal performance was the monument of Dr Busby in Westminster abbey. He also executed the representation of the conversion of St Paul, in the pediment of that cathedral, the bas-reliefs under the portico, the statue of queen Anne, and the four figures round the pedestal in front of the same edifice. He died in 1731.—*Walpole's Anecdotes of Paintings, &c.*

BIRD (**JOHN**) an ingenious and eminent mathematical instrument maker in the last century. Among many undertakings which he executed, was the construction of a mural quadrant, on the west side of the pier in the royal observatory at Greenwich, for taking observations towards the north. This instrument was made in consequence of an application to government by Dr Bradley, astronomer royal, in 1748, stating the defects of the old quadrant, which had been executed under the direction of George Graham. In a pamphlet published by Bird in 1768, entitled "The Method of constructing Mural Quadrants," &c., he has given a description of his own instrument, and states the precautions he adopted to render it superior to that of Graham, to whose great skill in mechanics he candidly bears testimony. He also published a piece entitled "The Method of dividing Astronomical Instruments." Bird, whose professional reputation was not confined to his native country, died March 24, 1776, at his residence in the Strand London.—*Original*.

BIRD (**WILLIAM**) an eminent musician of the old school, a pupil of Tallis, chosen organist of Lincoln in 1563. In 1569 he succeeded Parsons in the Chapel Royal, and composed a great quantity of sacred music, chiefly set to Latin words, though published so late as the reign of James I. To much of this English words were adapted afterwards by dean Aldrich, who was a great admirer of his style, and collected his works. A service and several of his anthems are contained in the second and third volumes of Boyce's printed score, while many more are to be found in Dr Tudway's manuscript collection in the British Museum. The celebrated canon, "Non nobis Domine," is also generally attributed to him. He died at a very advanced age in 1623 *Biog. Dict. of Music*.

BIREN (**ERNEST JOHN**) duke of Courland, one of the extraordinary political adventurers occasionally created by the whims of despotism. He was descended from a humble family in Courland, his father being simply huntsman to the duke. Ernest received part of his education at the university of Königsburgh in Prussia, and in 1714 visited Petersburgh, in order to solicit the situation of a court page, which he was refused for want of nobility. He then returned to Courland, where he ingratiated himself with chancellor Bestucheff, who introduced him to Anne, duchess dowager and regent of Courland. The duchess, fascinated by his handsome person and address, rapidly made him her chief favourite, and put into his hands the government of the country; one of the first results of which promotion was the disgrace of his benefactor Bestucheff. On the accession of Anne to the throne of Russia, it was stipulated that Biren should not accompany her; but she soon broke her word, and during her whole reign he ruled Russia with sovereign sway, and almost peopled the deserts of Siberia with exiles, 20,000 of whom were despatched there during his ten years' administration. He even treated his

mistress with the most haughty violence; but on the other hand it is admitted, that both in external and internal policy, Russia flourished under his influence, and that he was not fearful of employing men of first rate talent. In 1737, on the death of Ferdinand duke of Courland, Anne compelled the nobles, who would not admit him into their body, to choose him for their sovereign; on which he immediately crushed every vestige of freedom in the states. He also prevailed on the infatuated empress, on her death bed, to nominate her nephew Ivan her successor, and himself the regent during his minority, and endeavoured to secure his authority with his usual decision. At length however a party was formed against him, headed by prince Munich, who succeeded in seizing his person in 1740, and conducting him to Siberia in his turn, where he remained during the whole reign of Elizabeth, with five roubles a day for his maintenance. On the accession of Peter III, all the exiles were recalled, and Biren, Munich his enemy (who had also been subsequently banished) and many victims of Biren's tyranny, all met at the new emperor's court. Great offers were then made to him, to induce him to resign his duchy, which he always stedfastly refused. He was at length in 1763 restored to all his honours by Catharine II, and closed his eventful life at Mittau in 1772, in his eighty-third year.—*Core's Travels into Russia*.

BIRKENHEAD (**SIR JOHN**) a political writer of the seventeenth century, was the son of a saddler at Northwich in Cheshire, where he was born about the year 1615. Having received some tincture of learning at the grammar-school, he came to Oxford, and was entered a servitor of Oriel college in 1662. Hence he was recommended to archbishop Laud as an amanuensis, who created him A.M. by diploma in 1639, and by his influence caused him to be chosen a fellow of All Souls college. His preferment leading him to reside at Oxford, when Charles made that city his head-quarters, he set up a journal entitled the "Mercurius Aulicus," in support of the royal cause. Being expelled from Oxford by the parliamentary visitors, he retired to London, where, by his pasquinades and other tart performances in favour of the Cavaliers, he brought on himself various imprisonments. At the Restoration he was soon taken into favour, chosen member of parliament, and promoted to various offices, becoming finally master of requests. His abilities were almost exclusively confined to drollery and burlesque, with the exception of a few poetical attempts, set to music by Lawes. He died in 1679.—*Biog. Brit.*

BIRKHEAD (**HENRY**) a modern Latin poet, was born in London in 1617, and finished his education at Oxford. By the patronage of archbishop Laud, he was elected fellow of All Souls in 1638, and kept his fellowship until the Restoration, when he became registrar of the diocese of Norwich. His works are—"Poemata in Elegiaca, Iambica, Polymetra," &c. 1656. 8vo; "Otium Literarium," 1656,

8vo. He was also the author of several Latin elegies on the sufferers in the cause of Charles I. He died some time about the close of the seventeenth century.—*Biog. Brit. Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

BIRON (ARMAND DE GONTAULT, baron de) a celebrated French warrior of the sixteenth century. He was born about 1524, and was in his youth page to the famous Margaret queen of Navarre. After passing through the gradations of military service, he was made grand master of the artillery in France in 1569. In consequence of this situation he escaped, though a Protestant, falling a victim in the massacre of St Bartholomew. Henry III in 1577 raised him to the rank of marshal, and afterwards appointed him lieutenant-general of Guienne. After the assassination of that prince, he attached himself to the cause of Henry IV, whom he served with courage and fidelity at the battles of Arques and Ivry. On the latter occasion he commanded the reserve, and contributed to the victory by his skilful manœuvres, though his troops did not come in contact with the enemy. When the engagement was over, he said to the king, who had exposed his person with great temerity—"You Sire, have acted the part of Biron to-day, and he has acted yours." He reduced part of Normandy to subjection, and supported the courage of Henry by his advice and exhortations, when his fortunes were at the lowest. He was killed by a cannon-ball at the siege of Ipernai in 1592. Biron had a taste for literature, and left commentaries on the affairs in which he had been engaged. They were never published, and are said to have been lost.—*Sully's Mem. —Moreri.*—CHARLES DE GONTAULT, duke de Biron, the eldest son of the preceding, served Henry IV in many battles and sieges, where he acted with the utmost bravery. On the field of Fontaine-François, in 1594, the king himself rescued him from the midst of the enemy. He was for some time a great favourite with his master, who made him admiral of France in 1592, and afterwards marshal and governor of Burgundy, and raised him to a dukedom. He was employed in embassies to England and other countries; but notwithstanding the manner in which he was honoured and trusted by his sovereign, he suffered himself to be seduced into a conspiracy against him by the Spaniards; which being discovered he was tried, condemned, and executed in the court of the Bastille, July 31, 1602, at the age of forty. His behaviour at his exit exhibited a striking contrast with his general conduct, as he seemed to have lost all courage, and gave way to womanish tears and lamentations.—*Ibid.*

BISCOE (RICHARD) an English clergyman, originally educated and ordained as a dissenter, but admitted a minister of the established church in 1726. He was a pupil of Dr Benison of Shrewsbury, under whom he studied in the grammar-school of that town. In 1727 he obtained the rectory of St Mary Outwich in the city of London, with a prebendal stall in St Paul's, and shortly afterwards

was appointed a king's chaplain. His *Boys* lecture, preached between 1736 and 1738, and printed four years afterwards in two octavo volumes under the title of "The History of the Acts of the Apostles confirmed by other Authors," has been much admired. He died in 1748.—*Chalmers's G. Dict.*

BISSET (ROBERT) a native of Scotland, educated at Edinburgh for the clerical profession. He took the degree of LL.D., and became a schoolmaster at Chelsea; but not succeeding in that occupation, he employed himself in writing for the press. His chief productions are—a history of the reign of George III, 6 vols. 8vo; the life of Edmund Burke, 2 vols. 8vo; and an edition of the Spectator, with lives of the authors, 6 vols. He died in 1805, aged forty-six.—*Gent. Mag.*

BITAUBE (PAUL JEREMIAH) a French writer, who distinguished himself by his compositions in what has been termed *poetic prose*, or that ornamented style of which the *Telemachus* of Fenelon, and the *Psyche* and *Cupid of La Fontaine*, are excellent specimens, and which Florian and other modern authors have successfully adopted. Bitaupe was born at Berlin of French refugee parents, and was educated as a Protestant divine, though he did not exercise that function. In 1762 he obtained a pension from the king of Prussia, and was chosen a member of the Royal Academy of Berlin. After the French Revolution, he was made an associate of the National Institute. He died at an advanced age in 1808. His principal work is "Joseph," a tale, which has been often published, and of which there is an English translation. He was also the author of several other pieces of the same kind, and of a prose version of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* of Homer, besides some miscellaneous tracts.—*Biog. Univ.*

BIZOT (PETER) a French historian, canon of St Saviour d'Herisson in the diocese of Bourges. He was the author of a curious and useful work entitled "Histoire Medallique de la Republique d'Hollande," Amsterdam, 1682, 3 vols. 8vo, of which an enlarged edition was published in 1732. He died in 1696.—*Moreri.*

BLACK (JOSEPH) a celebrated chemist and natural philosopher, who contributed greatly to the improvement of chemical science in the last century. He was born in 1728 at Bourdeaux in France, but of British parents. At an early age he was brought to this country, and was educated at Glasgow, where he became a medical student when Dr Cullen was professor in the university. Black became his favourite pupil, assisted him in his experiments as lecturer on chemistry, and imbibed the rudiments of that knowledge for which he was afterwards distinguished. In 1750 he entered as a student the university of Edinburgh, and in 1754 took the degree of MD. His inaugural dissertation, which was entitled "*De humore acido a cibus orto, et magnesia alba.*" exhibits the outline of his discoveries relative to the nature of fixed air or carbonic acid, and the causes of the causticity of alkaline

substances. He proceeded to develop these doctrines in a paper entitled "Experiments on Magnesia Alba, Quicklime, and some other alkaline substances," which he read before the Literary Society of Edinburgh, and published in the second volume of "Essays Physical and Literary," 1756. About the same time he succeeded Dr Cullen as professor of medicine and lecturer on chemistry at Glasgow. Here he continued his investigations, and in 1757 brought forward the curious and important doctrine of latent heat, on which depend the causes of fluidity and evaporation, and which has most admirably illustrated the effects of low and high temperature in producing the freezing and boiling of various substances, the expansion of bodies by heat (whereon rests the construction of thermometers) and other interesting phenomena of chemistry. The fame conferred on Dr Black by the publicity of these discoveries occasioned his being invited to take the chemical professorship at Edinburgh, on the removal of Dr Cullen to another department. This event, which took place in 1765, raised him to the first rank in his peculiar line of study in the principal school of medical science in Europe. He steadily sustained the fame he had acquired; but with a singular degree of philosophical indifference he neglected to publish many of the additional discoveries which were the fruit of his continual researches, any otherwise than by mentioning them in his lectures: copies of them were taken by several of his students, by which means they were promulgated to the world. His only publications, after his removal to Edinburgh, were—a paper "On the effect of boiling upon Water, in disposing it to freeze more readily," which appeared in the 65th volume of the Philosophical Transactions for 1774; and "An Analysis of the Waters of some Hot Springs in Iceland," published in the 3d volume of the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1791. The latter relates to the interesting fact of the solution of siliceous earth, or flint in hot water, and its deposition on cooling. When Dr Black commenced his scientific career, the theory of Stahl, which accounted for chemical phenomena by the general agency of phlogiston, was universally admitted, and to that system he had been accustomed to refer in his theoretical reasonings and explanations of facts and appearances. Hence, when Lavoisier and his countrymen published a new hypothesis, on principles diametrically opposite to the system of Stahl, and therefore termed the *antiphlogistic theory*, Dr Black was for some time one of its most strenuous opponents; but he ultimately became convinced of its superior accuracy, and did ample justice to the ingenious philosophers by whom it was elaborated. The death of this great man was sudden, and attended with peculiar circumstances. He was alone in his study taking his usual slight evening's repast of bread and milk and water, when his decease occurred; and so calmly did the mortal change take place, that a servant, on entering the

room, found him quite dead, with the cup of milk and water resting on his knee, held so steadily, that not a drop of the liquid had been spilt. He had always a delicate constitution, and his health had declined for some years before this event, which happened Dec. 6, 1799. Dr Black was a bachelor. He belonged to the royal societies of London and Edinburgh; and at the solicitation of Lavoisier he received the distinguished honour of being appointed one of the eight foreign members of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. In 1803 his "Lectures on Chemistry" were published from his manuscript, in 2 vols. 4to, by professor Robison, with a memoir of the author.—*Thomson's Annals of Philosophy. Aikin's G. Biog.*

BLACKBURNE (FRANCIS) a divine of the church of England, eminent for his theological writings, was born at Richmond in Yorkshire, in 1705. At the age of seventeen he was admitted pensioner of Catharine hall, Cambridge, where he took the degree of bachelor, and was elected conduct or chaplain-fellow, on which title he was ordained deacon in 1728. It was not until 1739 that he took priest's orders, on his induction to the rectory of his native town Richmond, by the presentation of sir Conyers D'Arcy and John York, esq. He was for some time chaplain to Dr Hutton, archbishop of York, by whom he was collated in 1750 to the archdeaconry of Cleveland, and in the same year to the prebend of Bilton. In 1750 he engaged in that course of defence of Christian liberty, for which he became afterwards so famous, by writing "An Apology for the Author of a Book, entitled 'Free and Candid Disquisitions relating to the Church of England, &c.;" of which work he was accused of being the author, although disapproved of by him as being too cautious and delicate to raise the spirit of reform which it meant to excite. He subsequently printed several single sermons and charges, and in 1756 entered into the controversy concerning the "Intermediate State," on which subject he published a work entitled "No Proof in the Scriptures of an Intermediate State of Happiness or Misery, between Death and the Resurrection." He wrote several other pieces on the same topic, concluding in 1765 with "A Short Historical View of the Controversy concerning the Intermediate State;" of which work an edition, with large additions, was published in 1772. In 1768 he began to publish his sentiments on subscriptions to articles of faith required by the church, in "Remarks on the Rev Dr Powell's Sermon in Defence of Subscription;" which work was preliminary to the piece which gained him so much celebrity, entitled "The Confessional; or a Full and Free Inquiry into the Right, Utility, Edification, and Success of Establishing Systematical Confessions of Faith and Doctrine in Protestant Churches," 8vo, 1766. This performance consists of eight chapters, the three first of which contain a view of the rise and progress of confessions of faith, the right to establish them, and their

utility, and expediency when established; the fourth and fifth chapters examine bishop Burnet's mode of justifying subscription, and expose the fluctuating casuistry of those who pursue a different method; the sixth and seventh appreciate the sentiments and reasoning of the writers who plead for a latitude, and whence the practice of subscribing in different senses has been derived; and the last sums up the whole consideration. The "Confessional" excited great attention; a second edition was rapidly called for; and numbers of pamphlets for and against it appeared during several succeeding years. A supposition being entertained that the writer would not remain under the establishment, some leading members of the dissenting congregation in the Old Jewry, London, on the death of Dr Chandler in 1766, invited archdeacon Blackburne to succeed him. This proposal he however declined, thinking his consistency sufficiently maintained by declining all further preferment which might require a renewal of subscription. In this resolution he persevered, refusing a living of considerable value on that account, although the revenue of all his other preferments did not exceed 200*l.* per annum; an account which vindicates him from any sordid motives for remaining in the church. In fact his theological opinions did not lead him so near to Unitarianism as his relatives Lindsey and Disney; and on the secession of the latter he drew up a paper entitled "Why are you not a Socinian?" which was not published in his life time from motives of delicacy, but is now added to his works. In 1768 he published "Considerations on the present State of the Controversy between the Protestants and Papists of Great Britain and Ireland," in which he denies the title of the latter to toleration on Protestant principles, on the plausible but untenable ground, that persecutors on system ought not to receive toleration from others. In order to restrain abuses which had crept into the spiritual court at Richmond, he accepted in 1767 the office of commissioner to the commissary of that archdeaconry, and acted with great skill and judgment in that capacity. When considerably advanced in years, he adopted the idea of writing the life of Martin Luther, but was diverted from the design by the death of the philanthropic Mr T. Hollis, a memoir of whom was undertaken by archdeacon Blackburne. The increasing infirmities of age prevented him from afterwards resuming his former intention, but he executed his professional duties to the last, dying at his parsonage-house at Richmond, August 7, 1787. His style of writing was strong and animated, and he is more entertaining as a controversialist than most who engage in that line of composition. His publications are numerous, and all are either theological or controversial, with the exception of occasional short pieces in the public journals, in favour of political liberty. He also largely contributed to a collection of letters and essays on this subject, published in 3 vols. 8vo. 1774.—*Biog. Brit. Aikin's G. Biog. Diet.*

BLACKBURNE, MD. FR.S. (THOMAS) son of the preceding, was educated at Cambridge, which university he quitted without taking a degree, because he did not choose to subscribe to the thirty-nine articles. He then went to Edinburgh, where he graduated in physic; and about 1777 he settled as a medical practitioner at Durham. He died in 1782, at the age of thirty-three. His only publications were an inaugural dissertation—"De Medici institutis," Edinburgh, 1775; some contributions to a medical journal; and a communication to Dr S. F. Simmons, which appeared in his work on the *Tania*.—*London Med. Journ.* vol. iii.

BLACKLOCK (THOMAS) a poet, remarkable for his literary attainments under the misfortune of a deprivation of sight, was born at Anan in the county of Dumfries, in 1721. His parents, who were natives of Cumberland, although humble, were industrious and well-informed. At the age of six months he lost his sight by the small-pox; and as he grew up, his father, with exemplary industry and affection, endeavoured to lessen his calamity by reading to him such books as instructed or entertained him, when he always appeared to be particularly pleased with the works of Spenser, Milton, Prior, Pope, and Addison. Such was the kindness his peculiar situation and gentle temper excited, that he was seldom without some companion, who aided in his singular course of education, until he had even acquired some knowledge of the Latin tongue. At the age of twelve he began to versify, and his performances at length became the subject of discourse in his neighbourhood. At the age of twenty he lost his father, on which he was invited by Dr Stephenson, a physician in Edinburgh, to visit that metropolis, in order to pursue his studies at the university. He soon became a proficient in Latin, as also in French, which he chiefly acquired by conversation with a French lady, the wife of provost Alexander. He also, in the course of nearly ten years' study at the university, made a considerable progress in the sciences. In 1754 he published a second edition of his poems, which gained him the patronage of Mr Spence, who published an account of his life, character, and productions, which brought him into general notice; and a quarto edition of his poems being soon afterwards published by subscription, a considerable sum was thereby raised for his benefit. He now devoted himself to the study of theology, and having passed through the usual course, was licensed in 1759 by the presbytery of Dumfries. In 1762 he married the daughter of Mr Johnson, surgeon of Dumfries; a connexion which proved to him a source of comfort and felicity for the remainder of his life. He was soon after appointed minister of Kirkcudbright, on the presentation of the earl of Selkirk; but being opposed by his parishioners, after two years' contention, he resigned his living, upon a moderate annuity, and retired to Edinburgh, where he adopted the plan of receiving a few students of the university as boarders, and of

assisting them in their studies when desirable. In 1766 he was created DD; and having now taken a respectable station among the literati of Scotland, he maintained it by various publications until his death in July, 1791, at the age of seventy. His private character, according to the testimony of Hume and others, was singularly amiable. Letters and conversation were his solace, to which he joined the practice of music. His poetry is easy, polished, and harmonious; and he composed with considerable rapidity. The number of his images from visual objects will surprise those who are not aware of the uniform strain of imitation in common-place poetry. Besides his poems, Dr Blacklock wrote "A Discourse on the Improvement of Time," 1760; "Consolations deduced from Natural and Revealed Religion," 8vo; "Two Discourses on the Spirit and Evidences of Christianity, from the French;" "Remarks on the Natural Extent of Liberty," &c. He is also author of a valuable little article in the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, "On the Education of the Blind."—*Anderson's Life, prefixed to his Poems.*

BLACKMORE (sir Richard) a physician and poet of notoriety, if not of eminence, was the son of an attorney in the county of Wilts. He received his early education in the country, and in 1668 was removed to Edmund hall, Oxford. At that university he remained thirteen years, and for some time afterwards appears to have followed the profession of a schoolmaster. At length he turned his attention to physic, graduated at Padua, and after visiting several parts of the Continent, returned to London, and was admitted a fellow of the college of physicians. In 1697 he had risen to so much eminence in his profession, as to be appointed physician to king William, who knighted him. The preceding year he had made himself known as a poet, by the publication of his heroic poem of "Prince Arthur;" which was soon followed by "King Arthur," and in 1700 he published a paraphrase on the book of Job, in folio; as also a poem, entitled a "Satire on Wit," being an attempt to retort on the wits by whom he had been very successfully assailed. By the strictness of his Whiggish principles, he had incurred the resentment of the Tory junto composed of Swift, Pope, Arbuthnot, and others; while a something stiff and solemn in the complexion of his religion and morality, added to the real absurdity of starting epic after epic in quick succession, ensured the raillery of all those to whom his gravity, perseverance, and mediocrity, afforded so much irresistible subject for ridicule. When once it becomes the fashion to laugh at a writer, a stronger genius than sir Richard Blackmore must give way; and so much was it the case in regard to this worthy man and middling poet, that he became the common butt of his day, and that almost for two generations, for Pope took up the quarrel which Dryden began. In 1713 he began a periodical paper called the "Lay Monk," which extended only to forty numbers; and in 1716 published 2 vols. of essays on various

subjects, and in 1718 a collection of poems. The work however which produced him the greatest reputation was "The Creation," a poem in seven books, which went through several editions, and was greatly applauded by Addison in a paper of the *Spectator*, as well as by Dr Johnson in his lives of the English poets. The general opinion now is, that although this poem possesses great comparative merit, both the writers in question have been somewhat biassed, by their regard for the vein of piety it exhibits, into a higher estimation of it than they might otherwise have formed. In treating of the wonders of the creation, some happy thoughts could scarcely be avoided, and the adaptation of means to ends could not but now and then forcibly strike the most common observer; but, generally speaking, the poem of Creation is very tamely elaborate. In 1721 sir Richard published "A New Version of the Psalms of David," which, although recommended by authority, has never been adopted. Towards the close of life his practice as a physician declined, but whether owing to the attacks upon his poetical reputation or not, does not appear. He died at an advanced age in 1729, leaving behind him the character of a pious, well-meaning, and respectable man, of bounded genius and little taste. That he deserved all the satire which he encountered may be denied; but at the same time it must be admitted, that he possessed qualities which have elicited raillery in all ages, and that the solemnity of his persevering mediocrity was unavoidably a source of much excitement. Besides the epics already mentioned, he wrote "Eliza," in ten books; "The Redeemer," in six books; "King Alfred," in twelve books, &c. He also composed a "History of the Conspiracy against King William III," and several medical and theological treatises, especially against the Arians, all of which have quietly reached oblivion. As a physician he was a strenuous opposer of the new system of inoculation for the small-pox.—*Biog. Brit. Johnson's Lives of the Poets.*

BLACKSTONE (sir WILLIAM, knight and LL.D.) a celebrated English lawyer, and the most popular writer on the laws and constitution of his country, was born in London in 1723. He was the third son of Mr Charles Blackstone, a silk-mercator, but being left an orphan, was brought up by his maternal uncle, Mr Thomas Bigg, surgeon; from whose kindness he received an education which the narrow circumstances of his father could scarcely have supplied. He was educated on the foundation of the Charter-house, whence in 1738 he was removed to Pembroke-college, Oxford. He was much distinguished both at school and at the university, and at an early age compiled a work for his own use, entitled the "Elements of Architecture," which has been much praised. Having chosen the profession of the law, he was in due time entered at the Middle Temple, and on this occasion published the admired verses, called "The Lawyer's Farewell to his Muse," which appeared in Dodsley's *Miscellany*. In

1743 he was elected fellow of All Souls' college, Oxon, and in 1746 was called to the bar and commenced the practice of law. Being deficient in elocation, and not possessed of the popular talents of an advocate, his progress was slow, and he principally showed his activity as bursar or steward of his college of All Souls', and in taking the necessary measures for the construction of the Codrington library. In 1749 he was appointed recorder of Wallingford, Berks, and took the degree of LL.D.; he also about the same time published his "Essay on Consanguinity," written against the claims of the kindred of the founder of the college of All Souls'. Having now attended the courts of law at Westminster for seven years, without success, he determined to quit the practice of his profession, and retire to his fellowship at Oxford. The system of education in the English universities supplying no provision for teaching the laws and constitution of the country, Dr Blackstone undertook to remedy this defect, by a course of lectures on that important subject; and the manner in which he executed the task, has conferred a lasting distinction on Oxford. His first course was delivered in 1753, and was repeated for a series of years with increasing effect and reputation. These lectures doubtless suggested to Mr Viner the idea of founding, by his will, a liberal establishment in the university of Oxford for the study of the common law; and Dr Blackstone was with great propriety chosen the first Vinerian professor. His engagements at Oxford did not prevent his occasional practice as a provincial barrister, and in 1754, being engaged as counsel in a contested election for the county of Oxford, he was led into considerations on the elective franchise, which produced his work entitled, "Considerations on Copyholds." In this treatise he denied the right of copyholders to vote as freeholders; which led to a declaratory act of Parliament, in establishment of that narrow doctrine. In 1759 he published a new edition of the "Great Charter and Charter of the Forest," with an historical preface; and during the same year the reputation which he had obtained by his lectures induced him to resume his attendance at Westminster-hall, when business and the honours of his profession soon crowded in upon him. In 1761 he was elected MP. for Hindon, made king's counsel, and solicitor-general to the queen. About this time he also married, and thereby losing his fellowship, was appointed principal of New Inn hall; which office, with the Vinerian professorship, he resigned the next year. In 1765 he also published the first volume of his "Commentaries on the Laws of England;" a work of greater merit than any which had yet appeared on the subject. In this celebrated production the author does not confine himself to the humble duty of an expositor, but aspires to the higher character of a philosophical writer on jurisprudence; and having been preceded by no authors in the same line, his manner of accomplishing his task is entitled to great praise. It must not

however be regarded as a philosophical investigation into the grounds and merits of the English laws and constitution, so much as an elegant exposition and defence of an existing system. Whatever he found instituted, it was his purpose to support and eulogise; and consequently we are rather made acquainted with the "legal reasons" of what is established than instructed in the general principles of national legislation. This mode of treating the subject may have a species of educational utility, in conveying a due notion of the grounds on which government and usage have proceeded, but of course will do little to advance the mind of a nation, although often a great deal to nurture prejudices and impede amelioration. Notwithstanding some passages against standing armies, and in exposition of the progress of the influence of the crown, Blackstone is uniformly the advocate of prerogative, and very confined in his notions of toleration. On the latter ground he was involved, on the publication of his Commentaries, in a controversy with Priestley; and some years afterwards his political principles were assailed with much acuteness in a publication entitled a "Fragment on Government," now known to be the work of Mr Jeremy Bentham. In the debates which took place on the Middlesex election, in relation to the re-eligibility of an expelled member, he was led to language in parliament, against the tenor of which Mr James Grenville, with great adroitness, quoted his own book, and he was also warmly attacked for the same inconsistency by Junius. The real merit and talents of Blackstone, backed by political tendencies which are generally favourable to advancement, now made him an object of ministerial favour, and he was offered the post of solicitor-general in 1770, and declining it, was made one of the justices of Common Pleas, which station he held until his death in February 1780, in his fifty-seventh year. The private character of sir William Blackstone was exceedingly mild, benevolent, and amiable; and he was a most active and intelligent man of business, in which indeed he all his life delighted. He left in MS. two volumes of reports, which have been published since his death, and are deemed inadequate to his reputation.—*Life prefixed to Reports. Aikin's G. Diet.*

BLACKWELL (THOMAS) the son of a Scottish clergyman of Aberdeen, who was educated in the university there, and in 1723 was chosen Greek professor. He published, without his name, in 1735, an "Enquiry into the Life and Writings of Homer," 8vo, which is a curious and entertaining performance, and procured for the author much literary reputation. In 1748 appeared his "Letters concerning Mythology," 8vo; soon after which he was appointed principal of the Marischal college. His chief work was the "Memoirs of the Court of Augustus," the first volume of which was published in 1753, the second in 1755, and the third in 1764, after the death of the author, which took place at Edinburgh in 1757, at the age of fifty-five.—*Biog. Brit.*

BLAEU (WILLIAM) called also Janssen, a learned geographer and printer, born in 1571 at Amsterdam. He was the friend and pupil of Tycho Brahe, and obtained great reputation by the fidelity and beauty of his great work, the "Theatrum Mundi," an atlas printed originally in three folio volumes, and after his death republished in 1663 by his sons John and Cornelius in 14 vols. folio. The latter edition is now become very rare and valuable, many of the copies having been destroyed by fire. The other productions of Blaeu are "Theatrum Urbium et Munimentorum," and a treatise on the use of the globes. He died in 1638. His son JOHN, above-mentioned, was also a proficient in the same study, and published able surveys illustrated with maps of Belgium, 2 vols. folio; Savoy and Piedmont, 2 vols. folio; and of Italy, in 4 vols. folio. He also edited a work entitled "Erythræi Pinacotheca."—*Moreri*.

BLAGRAVE (JOHN) the younger son of an ancient family, which had been for several generations settled at Bulmarsh Court, near Sunning, Berks. He was born about the middle of the sixteenth century, and having commenced his education at Reading grammar-school, removed to St John's college, Oxford, but quitted the university without taking a degree. Retiring to Southcote Lodge, a small estate which devolved to him, situate within the parish of St Mary's, Reading, he gave himself up to literary pursuits, and attained considerable proficiency in mathematics. His disposition was remarkably kind and benevolent during life; and at his death, which took place August 9th 1611, besides handsome bequests to the children of his three brothers, he left various charitable donations to the town of Reading, where he lies buried under an elegant monument erected to his memory in the church of St Lawrence. The most remarkable of those legacies is one of ten pounds to be raffled for every Good Friday, by three "virtuous maids" (one from each parish in the town) who have lived five successive years in the service of the same family. The two unsuccessful candidates, with the addition of a new one, were to throw again the following year, but, if still unlucky, to lose their chance after the third time. He published in 1585 a treatise, in folio, entitled "The Mathematical Jewel, shewing the making and use of an Instrument so called, for the purposes of Astronomy, Geography, and Cosmography," &c.; another on geometrical mensuration in 1590, called "A Familiar Staff," &c. 4to; "Astrolabium Uranicum Generale, for the Use of Navigators," London, 1596, 4to; and "The Art of Dialling," in two parts, 4to, London, 1609. There was also a JOSEPH BLAGRAVE, a descendant of the same family, born at Reading about the year 1609. He died at the age of seventy, leaving behind him an "Introduction to Astrology," of which art he was a noted professor. This work was published in 1682, about three years after his decease. He also wrote the "Astrological Practice of Physic," printed in 8vo, a book on surgery, and a

supplement to Culpepper's Herbal.—*Bief. Brit.*

BLAIR (HUGH) an eminent divine of the Scottish church, was born at Edinburgh, April 7, 1718. His father was a respectable merchant, and a descendant of Robert Blair, the celebrated chaplain to Charles I. He was educated at the High school, whence he was sent to the university of Edinburgh, where he took his degree of A.M. in 1739, and in 1741 was licensed to preach, his first living being the parish of Colesie in Fife. In 1743 he was recalled to Edinburgh, and became minister of the Canongate church, where he continued eleven years, and was then removed to lady Yesters, one of the city churches. In 1758 he was raised to the High-church of Edinburgh, where he remained for the rest of his life, being the most important ecclesiastical charge in Scotland. Hitherto, with the exception of two sermons, and a few articles in the Edinburgh Review of that period, he had written little; but in 1759, in which year he was created D.D., he projected a course of lectures on composition, which he accordingly delivered at the university with so much reputation, that in 1762 the king founded a professorship of rhetoric and belles-lettres, and appointed Dr Blair professor, with a salary of 70*l.* per annum. About this time he distinguished himself as a zealous advocate for the authenticity of the poems of Ossian, to which he prefixed a dissertation, which produced him much reputation at the period. In 1777 appeared the first volume of his "Sermons," which Mr Strahan, the king's printer, declined to purchase, until induced to change his mind by the high opinion entertained of it by Dr Johnson. Its sale was so rapid and extensive, that the publishers doubled the stipulated remuneration to Dr Blair, and bought the succeeding volumes at very high prices, and he was also favoured on the same account with a pension of 200*l.* per annum, at the express instance of queen Charlotte. In 1783 he resigned his professorship, and published his "Lectures on Composition," which form a popular and able digest of the rules of eloquence, as applicable to the oratory of the pulpit, the bar, and of popular assemblies. His last publication was a discourse delivered before the Society of the Sons of the Clergy of Scotland in 1796. He died at Edinburgh, after a short illness, in December 1800, in the eighty-third year of his age. The reputation of Dr Blair has been deservedly high; but now that the fashion of so much admiration of his productions has somewhat abated, it is thought that the celebrity of his discourses is more attributable to polish of style, than to weight of matter; and that they are rather short, elegant, moral treatises, than sermons. Both these and his lectures will however always possess a great portion of utility, and most likely of popularity. Dr Blair married his cousin, Miss Bannatine in 1748, by whom he had two children, who died before their parents.—*Life by Finlayson.*

BLAIR (JOHN, LL.D. FRS. &c.) 23

eminent chronologist and geographer, a native of Scotland, which country he quitted for London about the middle of the last century. Though he had received a good classical education at Edinburgh, he thought himself fortunate in obtaining the situation of usher in a school in Hedge-lane, London, to which he was recommended by his countryman and fellow-traveller, Alexander Henderson, who had himself filled the same situation. In 1754 the publication of a work in folio, entitled "The Chronology and History of the World from the Creation to A. D. 1753," gained him great reputation. In the composition of this book, which changed the colour of his destiny, he is said to have been materially assisted by his relation Dr Hugh Blair. In it he illustrates his subject by fifty-six tables, four of which are introductory, containing the centuries which precede the first Olympiad. He dedicated his work to the lord chancellor Hardwicke, and in 1757 was appointed chaplain to the princess dowager of Wales, and mathematical tutor to the duke of York, whom he accompanied in 1763 on a tour to the Continent, having been presented two years previously to the rectory of Burton Coggles, Lincolnshire, and to the vicarage of Hinckley, Leicestershire, both which pieces of preferment he held with a prebendal stall in Westminster abbey. On his return to England, he published in 1768 a new edition of his "Chronological Tables," with fourteen maps of ancient and modern geography annexed, and in 1771 obtained the living of St John's, Westminster, which five years after he exchanged for that of St Bride, Fleet-street. He died June 24, 1782, of an attack of influenza, his disease being as was imagined considerably hastened by grief for the loss of his brother, capt. Robert Blair, who fell in Rodney's action of the 12th of April in the same year. After his death were published his "Course of Lectures on the Canon of the Old Testament," and a duodecimo volume entitled the "History of Geography."—*Nichols's Hist. of Hinckley.*

BLAIR (PATRICK) an ingenious physiologist and botanist of the eighteenth century. He was a native of Scotland, and adopting the medical profession, settled as a surgeon at Dundee. The accidental death of an elephant, exhibited as a show at that place, gave him an opportunity of distinguishing himself by the dissection of so rare an animal. He sent his observations to the Royal Society in 1706 and they were published in the Philosophical Transactions, and afterwards in a separate volume. His political principles as a non-juror subjected him to suspicion during the rebellion in 1715, and he was committed to prison, but soon released. He then went to London, and in 1718 published "Miscellaneous Observations in Physic, Anatomy, Surgery, and Botanic," 8vo. But his most important work was "Botanic Essays," 1720, 8vo, which was an enlargement of a discourse on the sexes of plants, read before the Royal Society, of which he was a fello This is

one of the earliest and best works on the subject. Dr Blair (for he had obtained a diploma) afterwards practised as a physician at Boston in Lincolnshire. In 1723 he began to publish a dictionary of medical botany, which was never completed, the author being probably prevented by death from continuing it beyond the seventh part, which appeared in 1728; but the exact time of his decease is not known. He wrote an account of the asbestos or amianthus found in Scotland, and other papers printed in the Philosophical Transactions.—*Aikin's G. Biog.*

BLAIR (ROBERT) a Scottish poet, born at Edinburgh in 1699. His father, the rev. David Blair, gave him a classical education in the university of the city in which he was born; and on his attaining the age requisite for the assumption of holy orders, he was appointed to the cure of Athelstanford in East Lothian. He was a good botanist as well as a poet, in which latter capacity he is principally known by his "Grave," first printed at London 1743; which, though unequal as a poem, has yet sufficient merit to ensure its immortality. He married the daughter of Mr Law, professor of morality at Edinburgh, by whom he had several children; the eldest, Robert, became president of the court of Session at Edinburgh, and died in 1811. Mr Blair died February 4, 1746.—*Biog. Brit.*

BLAKE (ROBERT) a celebrated British admiral, was the eldest son of a merchant in the Spanish trade, settled at Bridgewater, where he was born in 1599. After attending the grammar-school of his native place, he was sent to Wadham college, Oxford, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1617. On his return to Bridgewater, he lived for some time in a private manner on the fortune left him by his father, and was led by the gravity of his own disposition and by family connexion, to embrace the principles of the Puritans, which interest elected him member for Bridgewater in the Parliament of 1640. This being soon dissolved, he lost his election for the next, and immediately sought to advance the cause in a military capacity, in the war which then broke out between the King and Parliament. He soon distinguished himself by his activity, among other services defending Taunton, which he had previously surprised, against Goring, with a very superior force, and by reducing Dunster Castle, one of the last actions of the civil war. In 1649, in the manner of those times, when military men often served on shipboard, he was sent to command the fleet, in conjunction with the colonels Deane and Popham, and thus commenced the naval career which has given him so distinguished a place in British history. He immediately sailed to Kinsale in quest of prince Rupert, whom he attempted to block up in that port. The Prince, contriving to get his fleet out, escaped to Lisbon, where Blake followed him; and being refused permission to attack him in the Tagus, by the king of Portugal, he took several rich prizes from the Portuguese (against whom the Parliament declared war) and fol-

lowed Rupert to Malaga, where, without asking permission of Spain, he attacked him, and nearly destroyed the whole of his fleet. On his return to England, he was made warden of the Cinque Ports, and soon after reduced the islands of Scilly and Guernsey. In 1659, on the prospect of a Dutch war, he was made sole admiral, and on the 19th May was attacked in the Downs by Van Tromp, with a fleet of forty-five sail, the force of Blake amounting only to twenty-three, which however he fought so bravely, that Van Tromp was obliged to retreat. He then continued his cruise, took a number of Dutch merchantmen, and after several partial actions, drove the enemy into their harbour, and returned to the Downs. On the 29th May he was again attacked by Van Tromp, whose fleet was now increased to eighty sail. Blake, who could not bear the thought of a retreat, engaged this vast force, with a very inferior number and an unfavourable wind; but after every possible exertion, was obliged to retreat into the Thames, on which Van Tromp was so much elated, that he sailed through the Channel with a broom at his mast head, to signify that he had swept the sea of British ships. In the February following, Blake, having with great diligence repaired his fleet, put to sea with sixty sail, and soon after met the Dutch admiral, who had seventy sail, and 300 merchantmen under convoy. During three days a furious running fight up the Channel was maintained with obstinate valour on both sides; the result of which was the loss of eleven men of war and thirty merchant-ships by the Dutch, while that of the English was only one man of war. It was in April this year that Cromwell assumed the sovereignty, on which occasion Blake and his brother admirals issued a declaration, that notwithstanding this change they resolved to persist in faithfully performing their duty to the nation. "It is not for us (said Blake to his officers) to mind state affairs, but to keep the foreigners from fooling us." He well practised his own lesson; for on the 3d June he again engaged Van Tromp with dubious success; but renewing the action the next day, he forced the Dutch to retire with a considerable loss in ships and men into their own harbours. On his return he was received by Cromwell with great respect, and returned member in the new Parliament for Bridgewater. Aware of his affection for a republican government, the Protector was not displeased at having occasion to send him with a strong fleet to enforce a due respect to the English flag in the Mediterranean, where he accomplished his mission by inspiring all the powers with awe and respect. He sailed first to Algiers, which submitted, and then demolished the castles of Goletta and Porto Ferino at Tunis, because the Dey refused to deliver up the English captives. A squadron of his ships also blocked up Cadiz, and intercepted a Spanish plate fleet. Being now very sickly he resolved to do one more service to his country before his death, and sailed with twenty-four ships to Santa Cruz in Tenerife;

and notwithstanding the strength of the place, burnt the ships of another Spanish plate fleet which had taken shelter there, 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; so completely did his love of country absorb every private feeling. Finding his disorder making rapid progress, he then sailed for England, and amidst his frequent enquiries for the sight of the English coast, expired while the fleet was entering Plymouth-sound, August 27, 1657. His body was honoured with a magnificent public funeral, and interred in Henry VII's chapel, whence it was pitifully removed at the Restoration, and buried in St Margaret's church-yard. The foregoing detail sufficiently evinces the bravery and talents of this able commander, who first deviated from the old practice of keeping ships and men as much out of danger as possible, and gave the example of that kind of naval skill and courage, which consists in bold and spirited achievement. So disinterested was this great man, that after all his rich captures and high posts, he scarcely left behind him 500*l.* of acquired property, freely sharing all with his friends and seamen, into whom he infused that intrepidity and spirit of enterprise, by which the British navy has been ever since so highly distinguished.—*Biog. Brit. Life by Dr Johnson.*

BLANDRATA (GEORGE) a native of the marquisate of Saluzzo in Italy, born in the early part of the sixteenth century. He practised physic in Transylvania and Poland, but returning to Italy, rendered himself obnoxious to the Inquisition, by his opinions respecting the Trinity, having declared himself a convert to the doctrines of Arius. He was in consequence compelled to fly from Pavia to Geneva, where he became for a time an adherent to the church established there by Calvin; but giving cause to that stern reformer to suspect the orthodoxy of his faith, he narrowly escaped the atrocious treatment of Servetus. He returned to Poland in 1558, and eventually became physician to Stephen Battori, king of Poland, who protected him in that capacity. In 1758 he assisted in bringing Socinus into Transylvania. His religious opinions however appear to have been very unsettled, as he shortly after attached himself to the Jesuits, who were in great favour with his royal patron. His end was premature and tragical, being occasioned by his nephew, whom, after having made a will in his favour, he had threatened to disinherit. In order to prevent this, the latter, a worthless profligate, strangled him in his bed, and succeeded in appropriating his effects. This catastrophe took place in 1593. In 1568 he printed a controversial treatise entitled "Brevis enarratio disputationis Albanæ de Deo trino," &c. in one volume 4to.—*Biog. Univ.*

BLANKOF (JOHN TEUNISZ) a Dutch marine painter of considerable eminence. He

was born at Alkmaar in 1628, where he became a scholar of Everdingen, and on leaving that master passed some time at Rome. His best pictures represent storms on the coasts of the Mediterranean, in which he combined the truth and nature of the Flemish school, with the grand scenery of Italy.—*Bryan's Dict. of Paint. and Engr.*

BLASIUS (GERARD) a Flemish physician, who distinguished himself in the seventeenth century by his researches on anatomy and physiology. He studied at Copenhagen and Leyden, and took the degree of MD. at the latter university in 1646. He subsequently settled at Amsterdam, where he was professor of medicine and physician to the general hospital. His death took place in 1682. Besides editions of the works of several anatomical writers, enriched with valuable commentaries, Blasius published "Observata Anatomica in homine, simia, equo, vitula, testudine, echino, glire, serpente, ardea," &c. 1674, 8vo; "Zootomie, seu anatomæ variorum animalium, pars prima," 1676, 12mo; and also several medical treatises. He has the merit of having been the earliest writer of importance on comparative anatomy. *Biog. Univ*

BLAYNEY (BENJAMIN, D.D.) a learned theologian and biblical critic, educated at Oxford, at which university he filled the Hebrew professor's chair. He was originally of Worcester college, but quitted it on obtaining a fellowship at Hertford college. He resigned the latter appointment in 1787 for a canonry of Christchurch, with the professorship annexed. The only benefice he enjoyed was the rectory of Polshot, Wilts, which he held till his death in 1801. His theological writings are numerous. Besides a variety of manuscript works, deposited after his death in the library of Lambeth palace, he published in his life time a "Dissertation on the Seventy Weeks of Daniel," in 4to; new translations of the books of Zechariah and Jeremiah with the lamentations, and several sermons. But he is principally known as the editor of the Oxford Bible, printed in 1769, and celebrated for the accuracy of its marginal references.—*Gent. Mag.* 1810.

BLEFKEN or BLEFKENIUS (DITHMAR) a voyager and historian of the sixteenth century. He is supposed to have been a native of Lower Saxony. In 1563 he went to Iceland where he collected materials for a curious description of that island. He afterwards made a voyage to Africa, and travelled through several countries. After many adventures he died probably in the service of the elector of Cologne. His account of Iceland was first published at Leyden, 1607, 8vo. It attracted a great deal of notice, and was severely criticised by Arngim Jonas.—*Biog. Univ.*

BLENGNY (NICHOLAS DE) a French surgeon, medical writer, and projector of the seventeenth century. He established at Paris an "Academy of New Discoveries," where he delivered lectures on medical and other subjects, among which, it is said, was the art of wig-making. He obtained the situation of surgeon

to the king and the duke of Orleans; and in 1679 he commenced a journal entitled "Nouvelles Découvertes dans toutes les parties de la Médecine," which contained extracts from medical publications with remarks of his own; but he attacked his contemporaries with so much scurrility, that the work was suppressed by a decree of council in 1682. He afterwards began a periodical publication called "Mercure Savant," which was soon dropped. He also published a treatise on the use of tea and coffee, and other works. At length he was imprisoned in the castle of Angers, during eight years. He died at Avignon in 1722.—*Moreri. Camusat Histoire Critique des Journaux. Biog. Univ*

BLETERIE (JOHN PHILIP RENÉ de la) an historical writer of the eighteenth century, who was a native of Rennes in Brittany. He entered into the congregation of the oratory, in which he became a distinguished professor; but quitted that society in consequence of some regulation respecting perukes. He then went to Paris, where he obtained the professorship of rhetoric at the Royal College, and was chosen a member of the academy of belles-lettres. His principal works are "The Life of the emperor Julian," 1735, 12mo; "The History of the emperor Julian, and a translation of some of the works of Julian," 1748, 2 vols. 12mo; and translations of parts of the works of Tacitus. Gibbon often quotes the two former productions, and bestows on them much praise. The abbe La Bletterie became a convert to quietism, and wrote in defence of it. He died in 1772, aged seventy-four.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist*

BLETON or BLETTON (——) a practitioner of the pretended art of rhabdomancy, or the faculty of discovering subterraneous treasures, springs, &c. by means of a wooden rod. Jacques Aimar Vernai, a peasant of Dauphiny in France, made himself famous by his pretensions to this art, towards the close of the seventeenth century. He attracted so much attention that he was invited to Paris, where making his experiments before well-informed persons, it appeared that he was an impostor. About one hundred years later Bleton practised similar deceptions in the same country, and met with many partisans, even among men of science in Italy, France, and Germany. Dr Ritter, a member of the academy of Munich, advocated the virtues of the hydromantic baguette, which he endeavoured to explain by means of galvanism. Those who wish to know what can be advanced in favour of rhabdomancy, may consult a treatise entitled "Memoire Physique et Médicinal montrant des Rapports evidens entre les Phenomenes de la Baguette Divinatoire et ceux de Magnetisme et Electricité," Par M. T—— [Thouvenel,] Paris, 1781, 12mo.—*Biog. Univ.*

BLOCH or BLOCK. There were several persons of this name distinguished in various pursuits. JOHN ERASMUS BLOCH, a gardener of Copenhagen in the early part of the seventeenth century, published a botanical work

in 1647, entitled "Horticultura Danica," in 4to. BENJAMIN, JACOB, and DANIEL, of a family in Pomerania, were eminent about the same period as painters of architectural and historical pieces and portraits, in which latter branch Daniel particularly excelled. He died in his eighty-first year in 1661. There was also a female artist of the same name, JOANNA KOERTEN BLOCK, nearly contemporary with them. She was a native of Amsterdam, born in 1650, and was celebrated for her beautiful models in wax, her engravings on crystal and glass, &c. and her copies of paintings in paper, executed only with the scissors. For three pieces of this latter description she is said to have refused 1,000 florins from the elector palatine, and to have received a sum four times as large from the empress of Germany for a trophy similarly cut out, adorned with the imperial arms. A portrait of the emperor, fashioned by the scissors, is still preserved at Vienna. Her death took place in 1715. GEORGE CASTANEUS BLOCH, a native of Denmark, born in 1717, was bishop of Ripen in that country. He published in 1767 a learned work intended to illustrate the botanical history of the Old Testament, and is said to have studied that science expressly for the purpose. His book, which was printed in 8vo, is called "Tentamen Phœnicologices Sacre," &c. He died in 1773. MARIE ELIEZER, born 1723 of mean parentage, was an eminent naturalist at Anspach. Being brought up to the surgical profession, he made himself completely master of the science of anatomy, and taught himself Latin sufficient to qualify him for the degree of doctor of medicine, which he obtained at Frankfort on the Oder. His principal work is a natural history of fishes, published first in 6 vols. folio, 1785, with coloured plates, afterwards reprinted in 1799, in 12 vols. 4to. His other works are a treatise on intestinal worms, some papers on the habits, &c. of fishes, published in the Berlin memoirs, and a short dissertation in 8vo, on the qualities of the Pymont waters. He died August 6th, 1799, at Berlin.—*Biog. Univ. Descamps.*

BLOEMAERT (ARRAIIAM) a Dutch painter and engraver, born at Geraum in 1564. He painted history and landscapes, and was an excellent colourist, but defective in drawing. As an engraver he has claims to considerable attention, his most esteemed prints being those executed in chiar-oscuro, the outlines of which, contrary to the usual process, are not cut on the blocks of wood, but etched on copper. He had four sons, all of whom were painters and engravers.—*Bryan's Dict. of Paint. and Engr.*

BLOEMAERT (CORNELIUS) younger son to the preceding, a very eminent engraver, was born at Utrecht in 1603. He was instructed by his father in the first principles of design, but devoted himself entirely to the art of engraving. In 1630 he visited Paris, where he distinguished himself by some excellent performances, and then went to Rome, where he lived the greater part of his life. This able artist signalized himself by a talent unknown

before him, of effecting an insensible gradation from his lights to his shadows, and by introducing a delicate variety of tints in the different distances of his subjects. His works, which are universally admired, although numerous, have now become scarce. *Bryan's Dict. of Paint. and Engr.*

BLOIS (HENRY DE) see HENRY (de Blois.)

BLOIS (PETER DE) see PETER (de Blois.)

BLOMEFIELD (FRANCIS) an English topographical writer of the eighteenth century. He was the author of "Collectanea Cantabrigiensiæ, or Collections relating to Cambridge University, Town, and County," Norwich 1750, 4to; and of "An Essay towards a Topographical History of the County of Norfolk; continued by the Rev. Charles Parkin," Fersfield, 1739-1775, 5 vols. folio; reprinted in 11 vols. 8vo, in 1805-1810. Blomefield, who was rector of Fersfield in Norfolk, died in 1755 or 1756.—*Original.*

BLOND or BLON (JAMES) a painter and engraver, born at Frankfort in 1670, who studied in Italy, and came to England, where he set on foot a project for printing Mezzotinto plates in colour, so as to imitate the pictures from which they were taken. He executed some plates in this way, but the plan failed, as it did subsequently in France. He soon afterwards projected a plan for copying the cartoons of Raphael in tapestry, and made some fine drawings for the subject, but this plan also failed. He is said to have died at an hospital in Paris in 1741, aged seventy-one. His works possess considerable merit, and he was also author of a book, entitled "Il Colorito, or the Harmony of Colouring in Painting reduced to infallible practice."—*Bryan's Dict. of Paint. and Engr.*

BLONDEL, a minstrel in the reign of Richard Cœur de Lion, of whom he was the personal friend. On the captivity of his royal master and his secret confinement in an Austrian fortress, Blondel is said to have discovered the king by singing beneath the walls of Lowenstein castle, a song the joint composition of himself and Richard, who heard and responded to the strain; a tradition which has formed a prominent incident in more than one dramatic piece upon the subject of this monarch's adventures. Gretry in particular has a beautiful opera founded on this story.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

BLONDEL (DAVID) a French clergyman of the reformed church, born in 1691 at Châlons in Champagne. In 1614, being then minister to the congregation at Houdan in the vicinity of Paris, he published a reply to the invectives of the bishop of Luçon (afterwards cardinal Richelieu) against the tenets of the communion to which he belonged. This work gained him so much credit with his own party as to procure him, on more than twenty occasions, the appointment of secretary to the synods held in the Isle of France and elsewhere, and eventually in 1645 an honorary professorship, with a pension from that of Charenton. On the death of the celebrated Gerard Vossius, the curators of the "Scholæ

Illustris' at Amsterdam, elected him in 1650 to the chair of professor of history, vacated by that great scholar, to whom he proved no unworthy successor. The appointment however conduced more to his honour than his happiness, which was not only broken in upon by private squabbles, and a charge brought against him by his opponents of Arminianism, but suffered a still more serious interruption through his total loss of sight. Nevertheless, while labouring under this, so grievous a calamity to a literary man, he dictated a treatise against Chofflet, "On the Genealogy of the Kings of France," in 2 vols. folio, it is said at the instigation of Seguier the chancellor. His other works are—"Explications on the Eucharist;" "Pseudo-Isidorus et Turrius vulpantes;" a treatise, "De Episcopis et Presbyteris;" another on the "Primacy of the Church;" a third against the pretended Sibylline oracles; and a fourth exposing the falsehood of the vulgar opinions respecting Pope Joan, a work at which many of his own religious persuasion took offence, as depriving them of a fertile topic of satire against the Romish church. There is also a piece of his "De formulâ Regnanti Christo," a memoir in favour of the duc de la Timouille's claim to the Neapolitan succession, and several works on civil history. He died in 1655 at Amsterdam.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BLONDEL (FRANCIS) an eminent mathematician, a native of Ribemont in Picardy, born in 1617. Having travelled in the capacity of governor to the young count de Brienne, through Italy and the north of Europe in 1652 and the three following years, he printed his tour in the Latin language. In 1659 Louis XIV sent him as his envoy to Constantinople and Egypt, and on his return appointed him a counsellor of state and mathematical tutor to the dauphin, with a professor's chair in the College Royal. In 1665 he distinguished himself as an engineer by constructing a bridge over the Charente at Saintes, and four years afterwards was made superintendent of the public work in Paris, which city he adorned with the gate of St Denis and other magnificent edifices. He was afterwards placed at the head of the Academy of Architecture, established in 1761; and his lecture delivered in that capacity was printed in folio in 1698, and is still considered a standard work. His other writings are treatises "On Fortification," (for which he was created *maréchal de camp*), "On throwing Bombs;" "On Savot's Architecture;" "A Solution of the four Principal Problems in Architecture," folio; "A History of the Roman Calendar," 4to; "A Course of Mathematics," in 4to; and a "Comparison between Horace and Pindar." His death took place in 1686. His nephew, JOHN FRANCIS BLONDEL, was born in 1705 at Rouen, and became a celebrated professor of architecture at Paris. He is principally known by his "Course of Lectures on Civil Architecture," 9 vols. 8vo, and by his "Architecture Française," 4 vols. folio; "On the Decoration of Edifices," 2

vols. 4to, and a "Discourse on Architecture," in 12mo. He also wrote the architectural articles in the *Encyclopedie*, and died in 1774 at his school in the Louvre.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BLONDUS (FLAVIUS) or Flavio Biondi, an Italian antiquary and historian of the fifteenth century. He was secretary to pope Eugenius IV, and three succeeding pontiffs, and was employed in several embassies, especially to Venice. He died at Rome in 1463. Blondus was one of the earliest writers on Roman antiquities. His principal works are—"Roma illustrata;" "De Roma triumphanti;" and "Italia illustrata."—*Tiraboschi. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BLOOMFIELD (ROBERT) an English poet, who raised himself from the lower ranks of life to considerable eminence, by the spontaneous exertion of his talents. He 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 widow during his infancy, supported her family by keeping a village school. After being taught to read by his mother, he was at the age of eleven taken into the employ of his uncle, a farmer, and was for a year or two engaged in the lighter labours of husbandry; but appearing to be unfit for his task, from the delicacy of his constitution, his elder brother, who was a shoemaker in London, took him to the metropolis, and taught him his occupation. He continued, with the exception of a few months, which he passed in the exercise of his former employment in Suffolk, to work in London as a journeyman shoemaker for several years, and during that period married a person in his own station of life. He had always been extremely fond of reading books of amusement, and especially poetry, for which he acquired a strong taste, and at an early age he began to exercise his talents in making verses, some of which he sent to the editor of a newspaper, who thought them worthy of a place in his journal. Their insertion stimulated the genius of the youthful poet, who continued to write, and at length produced a poem of considerable extent, entitled "The Farmer's Boy," describing the occupations of the husbandman through the four seasons of the year. 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 of Troston, near Bury, who on perusal 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, from which the preceding facts are principally derived. Both the poem and the poet speedily became the objects of general curiosity and applause; and the work obtained for the latter such encouragement as might, under some circumstances, have led to fortune as well as fame. His book passed through many editions in a short time, and Messrs Vernor and Hood, by whom it was published, acted with liberality to the author. He was patronised by the duke of Grafton, who bestowed on him a small

annuity, and also appointed him under-sealer in the seal-office. This situation he was forced to resign on account of ill health. He then worked at his trade as a shoemaker, and employed himself in constructing Æolian harps, which he sold among his friends. He published two or three volumes of poetry, which must have added to his emoluments; 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, so that he could not attend to any mechanical employment. At length he left the metropolis and went to Shefford in Bedfordshire, for the benefit of his health. He however gradually became more debilitated, and was reduced to such a state of nervous irritability, that apprehensions were entertained of his becoming insane. The fears of his friends were terminated by his death, which took place August 19th 1823. Besides his first and principal work, Bloomfield was the author of a volume entitled "Wild Flowers," containing a collection of poetical tales, which was well received by the public, and was not unworthy of his reputation. His latest production was "Hazelwood-Hall: a Village Drama," which appeared shortly before his decease. This piece consists of prose dialogue interspersed with songs, the merit of which is not sufficient to atone for the dullness of the story. The literary character of Bloomfield may be considered as depending solely on his first work, which derives its principal value from the strict adherence to truth and nature observable throughout the piece. The writer in fact has drawn his own portrait in the Farmer's Boy, and described the scenes and events which he actually witnessed: hence there is a degree of spirit and originality in the poem which stamps it with the impress of genius, and will render it always pleasing. The versification is uncommonly smooth and correct, and altogether very extraordinary, considering the circumstances under which the author wrote. *Orig. Com. Ann. Biog.*

BLOUNT (SIR HENRY) a gentleman of Hertfordshire, son of sir Thomas Pope Blount of Tittenhanger in that county, born December 15, 1602. He received his education at Album-hall and Trinity-college, Oxford, and afterwards became a member of the Society of Gray's-inn. In 1634 he set out on his travels through Turkey in Europe, Syria, and Egypt, and of which journey he published an entertaining memoir on his return in 1636, under the title of "A Voyage to the Levant, with Observations concerning the modern Condition of the Turks." The work went through several editions. In 1638 the death of his father put him in possession of the family estate of Blount's-hall, Staffordshire; the year following he was knighted, and on the breaking out of the civil wars, being then one of the band of gentlemen pensioners, attached himself to the royal cause, and fought under the banner of Charles at the battle of Edge-Hill. On the ruin of the king's party however, he con-

trived so far to ingratiate himself with those in power, as to procure not only a pardon but employment. In 1651 he was appointed a commissioner for the reformation of the criminal code, and in 1654 sat as a commissioner on the trial of the Portuguese ambassador's brother for murder, and voted for his execution. His brother dying the same year, he succeeded to the family estate in Hertfordshire, and in 1661 became high sheriff of that county on the return of Charles II, who received him into favour. Six comedies, printed in 8vo, under the name of John Lilly, and entitled "Court Comedies," have been ascribed to him. His other works are—"An Epistle in Praise of Tobacco and Coffee," 8vo, and the "Exchange Walk," a satire, 8vo. His opinions, as expressed in these works, are of considerable latitude, and accounted sceptical. His death took place October 9, 1682.—*Biog. Brit*

BLOUNT (SIR THOMAS POPE) eldest son of sir Henry Blount before-mentioned, born September 12, 1649, at Holloway near London. While yet a young man, his literary attainment had brought him into considerable notice, so that through the favour of Charles II, he was raised to the baronetage in 1679, during the life-time of his father. He was member for St Alban's in the thirtieth and thirty-first parliaments of Charles II, and sat as member for Herts in three successive parliaments after the Revolution. His works are—"Censura celebriorum auctorum," 1690, London, reprinted in 4to at Geneva in 1694 and 1710; "De Re Poeticâ, or Remarks on Poetry," 1694; a compilation, entitled "Natural History," 12mo, 1693; and "Essays on several Subjects," 8vo, 1697. He died in his forty-eighth year, June 30, 1697, at the family seat of Tittenhanger.—*Ibid.*

BLOUNT (CHARLES) youngest son of sir Henry Blount, and considered the most able man of the family in point of intellect. He was avowedly a favourer of deism, of which his father was only suspected. He was born April 27, 1654, at Upper Holloway, and at the age of eighteen married a daughter of sir T. Tyrrel, of Shotover, near Oxford. In 1675 he published a defence of Dryden's play, "The Conquest of Grenada," and three years after his "Anima Mundi," or "An Historical Narrative of the Opinions of the Ancients concerning Man's Soul after this Life, &c." The sceptical opinions broached in this work brought it under the cognizance of Compton, bishop of London, by whose order it was suppressed, and the book afterwards publicly burnt. In the same year a single sheet, entitled "Hobbes' Last Words and Dying Legacy," a satirical exposure of the "Leviathan" of that author (with whose principles however he agreed in the main) appeared from his pen, which was followed by a strongly written pamphlet against the popish succession, under the signature of Junius Brutus. In 1680 he published the most celebrated of his writings, "The Life of Apollonius Tyaneus," in folio, extracted from the two first books of Philostratus.

tus, with his own notes. This too was considered so dangerous a work, that its suppression was at once determined on, and but few copies got into circulation. In the course of the same year he published a severe attack upon the heathen priestcraft, in his "Great is Diana of the Ephesians;" which publication caused him at once to be considered as the chief of the deistical writers of the age. "Religio Laici," said by Leland to be little more than a recapitulation of the opinions of lord Herbert of Cherbury, was his next literary effort, but owing to the prejudice already excited against him, it was published anonymously. In 1681 appeared his "Janus Scientiarum," 8vo; a work intended for the initiation of youth into science. He concurred heartily in the Revolution of 1688, and published, soon after it had taken place, a "Vindication of Learning and the Liberty of the Press," considered one of his best performances; soon after which, in 1693, he wrote an extraordinary treatise, called "King William and Queen Mary Conquerors," justifying the title of those sovereigns to the crown on the grounds of conquest. This absurd performance proved so obnoxious to the Commons, that by a vote of that house it was burnt by the hands of the common hangman. The death of Mr Blount was extraordinary: on the decease of his wife, to whom he had been much attached, he paid his addresses to her sister, a lady of great beauty and accomplishments, who accepted them with a proviso, that the sanction of the church could be obtained for their espousals, when, notwithstanding the case was drawn up with great perspicuity and ingenuity of argument by Blount himself, the decision of the divines to whom it was submitted was against him. The lady abided by it, and Blount shot himself through the head in consequence, August, 1693. His writings have been collected and printed by Gildon.—*Biog. Brit.*

BLOUNT (THOMAS) a native of Bordesley, Worcestershire, born about the year 1618. He was a barrister of the Middle Temple, but his religious opinions (being of a Roman Catholic family) prevented his practising. He published "Glossographia," a dictionary of English words derived from the Greek, Hebrew, &c. in 8vo; "A Law Dictionary," in fol. "Fragmenta Antiqua tatis," a record of certain feudal tenures, customs of manors, &c. 8vo, since republished by Beckwith; "The Art of Making Devises," 4to; "Boscobel, or a History of the King's Escape after the Battle of Worcester," 8vo; "The Academy of Eloquence," 12mo; "The Lamps of the Law and the Lights of the Gospel," 8vo; "A Catholic Almanack," and two treatises exposing the errors of Baker's Chronicle and Philips' World of Worlds," folio. He died December 26, 1679.—*Biog. Brit.*

BLOW (JOHN) an English musician of considerable fame, was born in 1648, at North Collingham, Notts, and became one of the first set of children of the Chapel Royal, after the Restoration. In 1673 he was appointed

one of the gentlemen of the chapel, and in the next year its master. In 1685 he was nominated one of the private musicians to James I, and in 1687 almoner and master of the choristers at St Paul's. The degree of doctor of music was bestowed on him *speciali gratia* by archbishop Sancroft; and on the death of Purcell he became organist of Westminster-abbey. He died in 1708. It is upon his compositions in church music that the reputation of Blow is chiefly founded; and of these Dr Burney observes, that several of his choral productions are in a bold and grand style, but that he frequently fails in attempts at new harmony and modulation. Dr Boyce printed three services and ten anthems of his composition, and the collections of Dr Tudway and Dr Aldrick contain many more. His secular compositions were collected into a folio volume in 1700, under the title of "Amplion Anglicus." Dr Blow was a man of grave deportment and pure morals, but somewhat too conscious of his own talents. Several of the most distinguished musicians of the time were his pupils, and among the rest the celebrated Purcell.—*Burney's Hist. of Music*, vol. iii.

BLUCHER (GEBHARD LEBRECHT VON) one of the most distinguished generals of modern days. He was a native of Rostock, born 1742. At the age of fourteen he entered the Swedish army, but being taken prisoner exchanged the service for that of Prussia, in which he continued during the whole of the seven years' war; at the conclusion of peace he quitted the army, but rejoined it soon after, and fought under William II during several campaigns. In September 1794 he was raised to the rank of major-general, and was present at the battle of Leystadt. During the progress of the French arms in 1802 he seized on Erfurt and Mulhausen, and distinguished himself by a masterly retreat through Lubec, after the battle of Jena. Towards the close of the campaign he was compelled to surrender prisoner of war, but was soon afterwards released in exchange for the duke of Belluno. In 1813 he again took a prominent part in the hostilities which were then carrying on, and was created a knight of the Russian order of St George, for his gallantry at Lutzen. He also distinguished himself greatly at the battles of Kattzbach (where he defeated marshal Macdonald) and Leipsig; and from his activity in pursuit of the French army, then in full retreat, acquired the appellation among the troops of "Marshal Forwards." On the entry of the allied forces into Paris, he was with difficulty restrained from sacking the city, in revenge for the conduct of the French at Berlin, and accompanied the allied sovereigns to London, where he became the object of no small popularity and public curiosity. In 1814 he narrowly escaped with life, having a horse shot under him during one of the engagements which immediately preceded the battle of Waterloo, and a whole squadron of cavalry charging over him. On the defeat of the French troops on the field above-mentioned, to which he mainly contributed as commander-

in-chief of the Prussian forces, he was created prince of Wahlstadt, and honoured with several orders of knighthood. Falling ill at Kriblowitz in 1819, the king of Prussia visited him repeatedly during his last sickness, which carried him off on the 12th of September in that year, at the age of seventy-seven.—*Gent. Mag.*

BLUM (JOACHIM CHRISTIAN) a German poet of considerable eminence in the last century. He was a native of Brandenburg, and was educated at Berlin and Frankfort on the Oder, studying first divinity, and afterwards jurisprudence; but he abandoned both to devote his talents to poetical composition. His lyric poems, published at Berlin in 1765, have been often reprinted. He also wrote idyls, epigrams, an historical drama entitled "The Deliverance of Rathenau," a dictionary of German proverbs, &c. He died in 1790, aged fifty.—*Biog. Univ.*

BLUMAUER (LEWIS) a satirical poet, who was a native of Steyer in Austria. He entered into the order of Jesuits in 1772, and after their suppression he was appointed literary censor at Vienna and librarian. He died in 1798, at the age of forty-four. His poems were first published in 1782, and repeatedly reprinted. He succeeded best in broad satire and burlesque poetry. His principal production was the *Æneid* travestied, written against the temporal authority of the pope.—*Biog. Univ.*

BLUTEAU (DON RAPHAEL) a Theatine preacher, born in 1638 in London, of French parents. So great was his facility in acquiring languages, that having visited Portugal, he was in six months able not only to converse fluently, but to preach with elegance in the vernacular idiom of the country. After this he settled for some time in Paris, and was appointed chaplain to Henrietta Maria, queen to Charles I of England, but eventually returned to Lisbon, where he became an inquisitor and a member of the Royal Academy of History. He published a dictionary in Portuguese and Latin, in 8 fol. vols. printed at Coimbra between the years 1712-1721, and afterwards added a supplement in 2 vols. more, Lisbon, 1727-1728. He lived to the advanced age of ninety-six; his death taking place at Lisbon in 1734.—*Ibid.*

BOABDIL, or **ABOUABOULA**, the last Moorish king of Grenada. He was the son of Muley Hacem, against whom he revolted in 1481, and took the title of king; but he was soon after attacked by Ferdinand, king of Castile and Arragon, who defeated and took him prisoner. He was restored to his liberty and realm, on condition of acknowledging himself a vassal of the conqueror. Intestine wars arising in Grenada, the Castilian monarch again attempted to become master of the Moorish kingdom, and Boabdil, after vainly attempting to defend himself, submitted to the Spaniards. He was allowed to retire to Alpujares, a small domain assigned for his residence. On leaving Grenada with his family, he turned round to take a last view of the

city from a hill at some distance. The recollection of what he had lost overwhelmed him with sorrow, and he could not help shedding tears. "My son," said his mother Aïxa, "you have cause to weep like a woman, for that throne which you could not defend like a man and a king." The unhappy prince afterwards lost his life in battle in Africa, fighting for the king of Fez. The conquest of Grenada took place in 1491, after the Moors had held the country 782 years.—*Univ. Hist.*

BOCCACINO (BOCCACCIO) an eminent painter, was born at Cremona in 1640. His works bear a strong resemblance to those of Perugino, although upon the whole inferior. He died in 1518. **CAMILLO**, son of the preceding, was born at Cremona in 1811, and brought up under his father. He is considered the greatest genius of the Cremona school, and in 1537 painted the niches in the cupola of St Sigismund so much in the style of Corregio, as to excite great surprise and admiration. This promising artist died in 1546, aged thirty-five.—*Bryan's Dict. of Paint. and Eng.*

BOCCACCIO (JOHN) one of the fathers of Italian romance, was descended from a family in humble life at Certaldo in the territory of Florence. He was placed by his father with a merchant, with whom he travelled for several years, but showed so little disposition for commerce, and so decided a turn for letters, that his father put him to the study of the common law, in which he uselessly consumed six years more, and was finally left at liberty to please himself. He then sought instruction in science and polite literature, and commenced an acquaintance with the Greek language. A friendship which he formed with the celebrated Petrarch, was of great service to him; and such was the esteem which his various acquisitions inspired, that Florence honoured him with the rights of citizenship, and employed him in public business. In 1353 he was sent on a mission to pope Innocent VI at Avignon, and afterwards resided at the Court of Naples, where he became enamoured of his Fiametta, whose name he has made the title of one of his works. Until 1359, Boccaccio seems to have lived with considerable licence, and to have employed his pen in poetical works and other compositions of a free kind; but a conference with Petrarch at Milan, enforced by the prediction of some recluse or holy man about this time, induced him to assume the clerical habit, and with it a new line of conduct. He again visited Naples in 1362, and thence went to Venice, and spent three months with Petrarch. He was subsequently sent again ambassador to the pope at Avignon, and in 1367 in the same character to Rome. In 1373 he was appointed to the new institution of a public lectureship on the "Commedia" of Dante at Florence, and died in December 1375, at his retirement at Certaldo, having survived his friend Petrarch about a year. Boccaccio was a voluminous writer both in Italian and Latin, and in prose as well as in verse. Among his Latin works are—1. "De Genealogia Deorum;" 2. "De Montium, Syl

varum, Fluviorum, &c. nominibus;" 3. *De claris Muliebris*;" 4. "De casibus Virorum et Faminarum illustrium," which work was translated into English by Lydgate; 5. "Eclogæ." The Italian poems are—6. "La Teseide;" 7. "Il Filostrato;" 8. "Amoroso Visioure;" 9. "Nimfale Fiesolano;" 10. "Rime." His productions in Italian prose are—11. *L'Amorosa Fiametta*;" 12. "Il Filocopo;" 13. "Nimfale d'Ameto;" 14. "L'Urbano;" 15. "Origine vita et costumi di Dante;" 16. "Il Corbaccio," a satire; 17. "Comento sopra la Commedia di Dante;" 18. "Il Decameroue," a collection of a hundred stories or novels, feigned to have been related in ten days by a company of ladies and gentlemen, who had retired to a country villa, to avoid the plague of Florence in 1348. On this work his modern celebrity is chiefly founded; and it is very curious for the striking picture it presents of manners, and for the freedom of its satire against the frauds and licentiousness of priests and monks; even the mysteries of the Catholic religion scarcely escape. Much of the narrative will appear flat and trite in the present day; not to mention the looseness of the description and incident. Several of the stories are however told with nature and humour, and 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*l.* The "Teseide" of Boccaccio is the original of the admirable Knight's Tale of Chaucer, so magnificently modernised by Dryden; and the great father of English poetry was otherwise much indebted to our Italian. Boccaccio served the cause of letters by procuring copies of many ancient works, and gives himself the credit of being the first who brought Homer and several Greek authors from Greece to Tuscany. He bequeathed his valuable library to a convent in Florence, where it was long preserved. *Tiraboschi. Biog. Univ.*

BOCCAGE (MARY ANNE LE PAGE DU) a French poetess of the eighteenth century. She was born at Rouen in Normandy, and educated at Paris. She studied the English language, and distinguished herself by translating into French Pope's Temple of Fame. She also produced a poem, entitled "Le Paradis perdu," in imitation of Milton, and another founded on Gesner's death of Abel. In 1749 was exhibited with success her tragedy "Les Amazones." The year following she travelled in England, Holland, and Italy, and published an account of her tour in a series of Letters. Her principal work was—"La Columbiade," an epic poem relating to the discovery of America, which was published in 1756. She married a rich financier, who left her a widow with an ample fortune. This lady was at one period much connected with Madame du Chatelet and Voltaire, the latter of whom wrote in her praise, and smiled at her in private. She died in 1802, at a very ad-

vanced age.—*Mrs Thicknesse's Memoirs of French Ladies. Nouv. Diet. Hist.*

BOCCALINI (TRAJAN) an Italian satirist and politician of the seventeenth century. He was the son of an architect of Carpi, but was born at Loretto. Taking up his residence at Rome, he secured by his talents the patronage of some of the cardinals; and having exposed himself to danger by the severity of his satires, personal and political, he obtained appointments to various governments in the pope's dominions, and among them to that of Benevento; his administration of which did not give satisfaction, as several complaints were preferred against him. In 1612 he retired to Venice, either on this account or to escape the vengeance of the Spaniards, whose invasions of the freedom of Italy he had exposed in his writings. He died the year following, owing, as it is reported, to having been barbarously beaten with sand-bags by four ruffians, who entered his chamber in the morning before he had risen. Other accounts assign a fever or cholera as the cause of his death. The work by which he is chiefly distinguished is his "Ragguagli di Parnasso," or news from Parnassus. It contains an account of an imaginary court of Apollo, in which the god is represented as sitting to hear informations, complaints, &c. against various persons, whose actions and writings are freely and not always impartially censured. A second part, entitled "La Segretaria d'Apollo," is a continuation of the same design under another form. Boccacalini also wrote commentaries on Tacitus and other works.—*Moreri. Tiraboschi.*

BOCCHI (ACHILLES) a Bolognese of a noble family, who devoted himself to the cultivation of literature in the sixteenth century. The emperor Charles V made him count Palatine, and bestowed on him other honours. He became professor of classical learning at Bologna, where he founded an academy, denominated "Bocchiale e Ermatena," and he set up a printing office in his own house. The senate of Bologna gave him the office of historiographer of that city; in writing the history of which he appears to have been engaged. Among his published works are—"Apologia in Plautum," and Latin poems, some of which are in Gruter's "Deliciae Poetarum Latinorum."—*Biog. Univ.*

BOCCONE (PAUL) an ingenious writer on natural history. He was a native of Palermo, and travelled when young in various parts of Europe. After having been botanist to the duke of Tuscany, he at length, in 1682, entered a Cistercian monastery at Florence, on which occasion he took the name of Sylvius. He continued to pursue with ardour his scientific researches, the most curious of which relate to corals and other marine zoophytes. He died in a monastery of his order at Palermo in 1704. His works, which are numerous, contain descriptions of newly-discovered plants; the knowledge of which he probably often derived from his correspondents, as Jussieu taxes him with plagiarism. His observations on natural history were published in

French at Amsterdam in 1674, and also in Dutch in 1744.—*Biog. Univ. Gronovii Bibl. Regia Animalis et Lapidei. Halleri Bibl. Botan.*

BOCH or BOCHIUS (JOHN) a Flemish writer of the sixteenth century, distinguished for his compositions in Latin verse. He went to Rome with cardinal Radzivil, and studied divinity under Bellarmine. Travelling afterwards into Poland, Livonia, and Russia, he narrowly escaped losing his feet by the severity of the frost on his way to Moscow. On his return to the Netherlands he was made secretary to the town-house of Antwerp. He died in 1609, aged fifty-four. The poems of Bock, consisting of heroics, elegies, epigrams, &c. were printed at Cologne in 1615. He has been styled the Belgic Virgil. He likewise wrote orations and other works in Latin prose. His son, who died young, was the author of some poetical pieces, published with those of the father.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

BOCHART (SAMUEL) a learned divine and general scholar, who was a native of Rouen in Normandy. His father was a Protestant minister, and his mother was the sister of Peter du Moulin. He studied under Thomas Dempster at Paris, and afterwards at Sedan and Saumur. He then came to England, and continued his studies at Oxford, whence going to Leyden he applied himself particularly to Oriental learning, under Erpenius and Ludolf, and there completed his education. Returning to his native country, he became minister at Caen, where he distinguished himself in a theological disputation with Father Veron. He had as a pupil the earl of Roscommon, afterwards eminent as a poet. In 1652 he was invited by queen Christina to Sweden, whither he went in company with his learned countryman Huet. The talents of Bochart did not obtain at the Swedish court so much respect as he deserved. Christina sometimes amused herself with attempts to disconcert him. On one occasion she is said to have insisted on his performing, before a number of persons, a solo on the violin, with which instrument he was utterly unacquainted. She had however previously been told by some mischievous courtier, that Bochart was a skilful musician. He returned home the year following, when he was admitted a member of the Academy of Caen. He died of apoplexy, while engaged in the Academy in a public discussion with his friend Huet, May 16, 1667, at the age of sixty-eight. The circumstances of his death gave rise to the following epitaph:

“ Scilicet hæc cuique est da'ta sors æquissima, talis

Ut sit Mors, qualis vita peracta fuit.

Musarum in gremio teneris qui vixit ab annis
Musarum in gremio debuit ille mori.”

To him it was appointed, by an equal lot, that his death should resemble his life. He, who from his tender years had lived in the bosom of the Muses, ought also in the bosom of the Muses to die.”

The works of Bochart relate principally to Biblical literature. His “Phaleg et Canaan;

seu Geographia Sacra,” 1646, displays a great deal of learned research, relative to the earliest portions of ancient history. He also wrote an account of the various kinds of animals mentioned in Scripture, published in London in 1663, under the title of “Hierozicon,” and several times reprinted; an edition by Rosenmuller in 3 vols. 4to, Leipsic 1793-1799, is much enlarged and improved.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

BOCK or LE BOUCQ (JEROME) a celebrated German botanist, who lived in the sixteenth century, and was one of the principal restorers of that science on the revival of letters. He is more commonly known under the name of Fragus, which is a Greek translation of his proper appellation. He was born at Heidesbach in 1498, and after acquiring a knowledge of the ancient languages, became a schoolmaster at Deux-Ponts, and subsequently a physician. Having embraced the doctrines of Luther, he adopted the clerical profession among the reformers, and resided at Hornbach, where he died in 1554. He was the first modern botanist who attempted to acquire a knowledge of plants by collecting and comparing them with the descriptions of the ancients. The first work which he published was entitled “New-Kræuter-Buch,” i. e. a new herbal of plants growing in Germany, 1539, folio. He afterwards produced a work translated into Latin by Kyber, under the following title—“Hieronymi Tragi, de Stîrpium, maximè earum quæ in Germania nostra nascuntur, &c. libri tres,” Strasburg, 1552, 4to, with 568 figures. Bock was the first who attempted a natural method of botanical arrangement; and though his scheme is necessarily very imperfect, it shows the extent of his views and the originality of his genius. Plumier has consecrated to his memory a genus of plants of the Euphorbium family, to which he has given the name of “Tragia.”—*Biog. Univ.*

BOCKHORST (JOHN VAN) an eminent painter, born at Munster in Germany, in 1610. His family, which was very respectable, subsequently settled at Antwerp, where he became a pupil of Jacob Jordaens. He took Vandyck for his model, and some of his pictures are so much in the style of that admired painter, that they may easily be mistaken for his works. Like Vandyck he also excelled as a portrait painter, and is only inferior to him in that department.—*Biog. Dict. of Paint. and Eng.*

BODE (CHRISTOPHER AUGUSTUS) a learned German critic of the last century. He studied at Halle and Leipsic, and became eminent for his acquaintance with the Oriental languages, having such a taste for that kind of literature, that he gained a knowledge of the Turkish, Armenian, and Coptic tongues without the assistance of a master. He was professor of the Oriental languages, and afterwards of philosophy at Helmstadt, where he died in 1796, aged seventy-four. His principal publications are an edition of the New Testament in Ethiopic; of St Matthews's gospel in Arabic; and of all the evangelists in Persian. He

also wrote criticisms on the Greek Testament of Bengal.—*Biog. Univ.*

BODE (JOHN JOACHIM CHRISTOPHER) a native of Berlin, who was originally a musician in a Hanoverian regiment, afterwards a bookseller at Hamburgh, and at length privy-counsellor to the landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt. He died at Weimar in 1793. His classical translations of the works of Montaigne, Fielding, Sterne, and Goldsmith, obtained him much reputation among the German literati. He also wrote against the Freemasons.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BODIN (JOHN) a French lawyer, who distinguished himself by his writings in the sixteenth century. He was a native of Angers, and was educated at Toulouse, where he delivered lectures on law. He then removed to Paris and practised as an advocate, but with so little success, that he afterwards devoted his time chiefly to letters and politics. His first work was an elegant translation in Latin verse, of the "Cynægicon" of Oppian. In 1566 he published "Methodus ad facilem Historiarum cognitionem," containing directions for studying history. This was followed in 1568 by a dissertation on money; after which appeared his great work "Livres de la République," folio, 1576. The historian Thuaus bears testimony to the various and profound learning exhibited in this production; and Gabriel Naude, in his "Bibliographia Politica," is almost romantic in his praises of this book and its author. It obtained for him a high reputation throughout Europe, and has been repeatedly printed, and translated into Latin and English. In 1578 he published a tabular view of legal science, entitled "Juris universi distributio." He also wrote a treatise called "Demonomanie des Sorciers," 1579, 4to, of which there is an English translation. It was intended as an answer to a work of Wierus against witchcraft. Bodin, who supported the popular creed on this subject, was justly rewarded by incurring the suspicion of being himself a magician. He was at one time in favour at the court of Henry III, but his patriotic conduct in an assembly of the states general at Blois, to which he belonged, having given offence, he accepted an offer from the duke of Alençon, the king's brother, to accompany him to the Netherlands, of which he was governor, and he afterwards visited England with that prince, who came hither as a suitor to queen Elizabeth. After the death of the duke in 1585, Bodin returned to Laon, where he had previously resided, and there exercised with great integrity the office of chief magistrate. He died of the plague in 1696, at the age of sixty-six.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

BODLEY (SIR THOMAS) the founder of the Bodleian library at Oxford. He was born at Exeter in 1544, and educated partly at Geneva, whither his parents, who were Protestants, had retired in the reign of queen Mary. On the accession of Elizabeth they returned home, and he completed his studies at Magdalen college, Oxford. He afterwards became a fellow of Merton college, read lectures on

the Greek language and philosophy; and in 1569 he was chosen one of the proctors, and subsequently public orator. He went to the Continent in 1576, and spent four years in travelling. In 1583 he had the office of gentleman-usher to the queen, and two years afterwards he married a widow lady of Bristol, who brought him a handsome fortune. He was then employed in various embassies to Denmark, Germany, France, and Holland. In 1597 he came home, and declining all further concern with affairs of state, he dedicated the remainder of his life to the re-establishment and augmentation of the public library at Oxford, which has attached a permanent celebrity to his name. Richard de Bury bishop of Durham, and afterwards Thomas Cobham bishop of Worcester, in the fourteenth century are said to have set up libraries for general use at Oxford; but Humphrey duke of Gloucester, in the following century, founded a library over the divinity-school stored with all the learning of the age. This institution having fallen into decay, and its literary treasures being dispersed, Bodley formed the noble design to repair and refurnish it. This he accomplished, procuring books and manuscripts himself both at home and abroad, at a great expense, and by his influence and persuasions inducing his friends and acquaintance to assist in his undertaking. Sir Robert Cotton, Sir Henry Savile, and Thomas Allen, the mathematician, were among the principal contributors on this occasion. The library was so much augmented, that Sir Thomas Bodley, who was knighted at the accession of James I, was induced to erect an additional structure for the reception of the increasing quantity of valuable books and manuscripts. The first stone of this new foundation was laid July 19th 1610; but it was not completed till after the death of the founder, which happened January 18th, 1612. He died in London, and was interred in the chapel of Merton college in the university, where a monument was erected to his memory. He bequeathed nearly the whole of his property to the support and augmentation of the library, which has been so much enriched by subsequent benefactions, that it is at present one of the most magnificent institutions of the kind in Europe. Thomas Hearne published at London in 1703, a volume entitled "Reliquiæ Bodleianæ," containing the life of Sir T. Bodley, written by himself in 1609, the first draft of his statutes for his library, and a collection of his letters.—*Biog. Brit. Painter's Antiquities of Oxford University.*

BODMER (JOHN JACOB) a German poet of eminence in the last century. He was born at Griefenberg near Zurich, in 1698, and was educated at Zurich for the ministry; but this did not suit his inclination, and on his return from college in 1717 he was sent to Bergamo in Italy, in a mercantile situation. His strong passion for literature preventing him from attending to the duties expected from him, he was dismissed, and removing to Zurich he gave a course of lectures on history, and afterwards

obtained a college tutorship in that department. He now devoted himself entirely to letters, and produced a great many valuable works. In conjunction with his friend Breitingcr, he published a paper in imitation of the Spectator, and contributed much to the improvement of the literary taste of his countrymen. He was nearly fifty before he had published any thing, when he seemed all at once to be seized with a kind of *metromania*. He translated Milton's *Paradise Lost*, and also wrote an imitation of it: he likewise translated into German hexameters the *Iliad*, the *Odyssey*, the Rape of Helen, the Rape of Europa, and the Argonautics of Apollonius Rhodius; but the best known of his works is an epic poem, entitled *Noah*, in a similar style to Gesner's death of Abel, and which like that has been translated into English. He died in 1783, leaving unfinished another epic poem on the discovery of America by Columbus; and a history of the German language, likewise not completed.—*Biog Univ. Monthly Mag.* vol. xlviii.

BODONI (JOHN BAPTIST) an Italian printer settled at Parma, who distinguished himself by the beauty and accuracy of the publications which issued from his press, including some fine editions of the Greek classics. Shortly after his death in 1818, appeared a most magnificent work in 2 vols. 4to, entitled "*Manuale Tipografico*," containing specimens of the vast collection of types which had belonged to this celebrated typographer, together with his portrait.—*Biog. Univ.*

BOECE or BOETHIUS (HECTOR) a famous Scottish historian, a native of Dundee, who studied at Aberdeen and afterwards at Paris. On the foundation of the King's college by Elphinston Bishop of Aberdeen in that city, Boece was invited from Paris to become principal of the new establishment. On the death of the bishop in 1514, Boece wrote his life, together with those of the preceding bishops of Aberdeen, in Latin, Paris, 1522, 4to. He then undertook the history of Scotland, together with a topographical description of the country. This work, which is full of legendary tales, but composed in elegant Latin, was first published in 1526. The author is supposed to have made subsequent additions, bringing the narrative down to near the time of his death, which is said to have happened about 1550.—*Mackenzie's Lives of Scottish Writers. Biog. Brit.*

BOECLER (JOHN HENRY) a German philologist, who was born at Cronheim in Franconia, in 1610. He became professor of rhetoric at Strasburgh, whence he was invited by Christina to Sweden, and appointed to a professorship in the university of Upsal, and to the office of royal historiographer. Ill health induced him to return to Germany, and he was made professor of history at Strasburgh. He was nominated counsellor by the elector of Mentz, and by the emperor Ferdinand III, and he had a pension from Louis XIV. He died in 1692. His works consist of annotations on several of the Greek and Latin clas-

sics, and treatises on law, history, and bibliography.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BOEHMEN or BEHMEN (JACOB) a German mystic or fanatic of the seventeenth century, whose nonsensical writings procured him a vast number of admirers, and a considerable degree of celebrity. He was a native of Upper Lusatia, and was by trade a shoemaker. He seems to have devoted all the time he could spare to reading the works of Paracelsus, and others of a similar description. After having, as he professed, been seized with religious trances, in which he was favoured with supernatural revelations, he published in 1612 a treatise, entitled "*Aurora, or the Rising of the Sun*." This work attracted the censure of a clergyman at Gortitz, and the efforts he made to get the book suppressed, only excited the curiosity of the public, and raised prejudices in favour of Boehmen, who afterwards produced a multitude of similar publications. He died in 1624. The Rev. William Law author of "*A Serious Call to a Devout and Holy Life*," was so zealous an admirer of this incomprehensible fanatic, that he published an English edition of his works in 2 vols, 4to.—*Aikin's G. Biog.*

BOERHAAVE (HERMAN) one of the most celebrated physicians of modern times. He was the son of James Boerhaave, minister of Voorhout, near Leyden, where he was born in 1668. He was designed for his father's profession, and his preliminary studies were all directed to the attainment of such knowledge as might qualify him for it. When about twelve years old, he was afflicted with an obstinate ulcer in the thigh, and finding no relief from the treatment of surgical practitioners, he is said to have undertaken the cure of it himself, and accomplished it by fomentations of salt and wine. This incident is supposed to have given him an inclination for the study of medicine. However, he continued for some years longer to apply himself to divinity. In his fourteenth year he was placed in the public school at Leyden, in which he distinguished himself by his talents and industry. About this time his father died, leaving him but slenderly provided for; this did not however check his ardour for study. He became a student at the university, where he acquired a knowledge of Oriental literature, divinity, natural philosophy, and mathematics. Having gone through an academical course of learning in 1690, he took his first degree in philosophy. His patrimony having been spent in his education, he now began to read mathematical lectures to the younger students, as a means of supporting himself. This was the occasion of his introduction to John Vandenburg, burgomaster of Leyden, who obtained for him some literary employment, and who also persuaded him to give way to his inclination, in joining to his other pursuits the study of the medical sciences. He took this advice, and after having by his own industry made himself acquainted with the writings of the most eminent physicians, from Hippocrates to Sydenham, and also obtained a knowledge of

anatomy, chemistry, and botany, he went to the university of Harderwick in Guelderland, and there took the degree of MD. in 1693. It was his intention to have united the medical and clerical professions; but on his return to Leyden, he found a malicious report had been circulated that he had adopted the doctrines of Spinoza, which proved an obstacle to his entering into the ministry. Constrained to depend on physic for his support, he began to practice at first with limited success; but his reputation gradually extending, he ultimately attained the very highest rank in his profession. In 1701, on the death of professor Drelincourt, he gave lectures at the university on the principles of physic; and at the solicitation of the students, he also lectured on chemistry. His merit becoming known, he received an invitation in 1703 to accept the professorship of medicine at Groningen, which he declined, and the governors of the university of Leyden immediately increased his salary, and promised him the first medical chair which should become vacant. On the death of Dr Hotten he consequently succeeded him as professor of physic and botany, and raised the credit of the university to the utmost degree as a school of medical knowledge. Students from all parts of Europe flocked thither, particularly from England and Germany; and his doctrines obtained such a general ascendancy, that scarcely any other theories than his were heard of for more than half a century. In 1714 he was advanced to the dignity of rector of the university, having just before succeeded Bidloo as professor of the practice of physic. In 1718 he added to his other offices that of professor of chemistry, performing with the greatest assiduity and success the various duties which devolved on him, as well as those arising from his very extensive practice as a physician. He was not only consulted by patients from neighbouring countries, but his fame brought him applications from the European settlements in the East Indies. It is even related that a Chinese mandarin, wishing for his advice, wrote a letter, addressed "To the illustrious Boerhaave, Physician in Europe," which was safely delivered. He was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and a fellow of the Royal Society of London, to both which learned bodies he communicated his chemical discoveries. In 1722 he was seized with a severe attack of rheumatic gout, which was of long continuance, and seems to have much impaired his constitution. The weakness of his health induced him in 1729 to resign the professorships of botany and chemistry; and from that time he led a less active life, unbending his mind at a country-house near Leyden, where he had a botanical garden, which he amused himself in cultivating. About the middle of the year 1737 he perceived the approaches of a disease of the chest, which was probably dropsical, under which he laboured for nearly a year and a half, when it proved fatal September 23, 1738. He was interred in the church of St Peter at Leyden,

where a monument was erected, with the following simply elegant inscription:—"SALUTIFERO BOERHAAVII GENIO SACRUM." He married September 17, 1710, Mary Drolenveaux, the daughter of a Burgomaster of Leyden, by whom he had four children, one only of whom, a daughter, survived him. The character of Boerhaave, as a man of science, depends chiefly on his industry in collecting, and his ingenuity in arranging the ideas of others. His medical system was founded, though not exclusively, on the mathematical principles of Bellini and Pitcairne. He too often reasons on the nature of living bodies from data derived from the properties of inanimate substances, and he lays too much stress on supposed changes in the state of the animal fluids. But his theory was so consistent throughout, and so superior to those of preceding writers, that it was more generally received than any since the time of Galen. His principal treatises on medicine are—"Institutiones Medicæ," 8vo, and "Aphorismis de cognoscendis et curandis Morbis;" of both which there have been numerous editions and translations, and on the latter of which there is an ample commentary by baron Von Swieten, well known to medical students. In chemistry, as in medicine, Boerbaave only methodized and improved the previously discovered elements of the science; but he has the merit of having banished from his pages the mystical jargon of the alchemists, and he treated his subject with perspicuity and elegance. His great work, "Elementa Chemicæ," 2 vols. 4to, has been repeatedly printed, translated, and abridged; and before the fall of the phlogistic theory, it was considered as a standard book. Botany was a favourite pursuit of Boerhaave. His principal works relating to it are methodical catalogues of the plants in the university garden of Leyden.—*Life by Dr. Johnson. Hutchinson's Biog. Med. Aikin's G. Biog.*

BOERNER (CHRISTIAN FREDERIC) professor of theology at Leipzig. He was born at Dresden in 1683, studied at Leipzig and Wittenberg, and after travelling in England and Holland, returned to Leipzig, where he died in 1753. His erudition was prodigious, and his abilities were principally devoted to the explanation of the sacred writings, and the study of ecclesiastical history. He wrote a vast number of treatises and disputations, the most important of which are—"De exulibus Græcis isdemque litterarum in Italia instauratoribus," 1750, 8vo; "De Ortu atque Progressu Philosophiæ Moralis," 1707; "De Socrate, singulari boni ethici exemplo;" "De Actis Lutheri;" "Institutiones Theologiæ symbolicæ," 1751, 4to; "Disputationes Sacræ," 1752. He also published an improved edition of the "Bibliotheca Sacra," of Father Le Long. CHRISTIAN FREDERIC BOERNER, his son, was a physician at Wolfenbuttel, and the author of "Traite pratique de l'Onanisme," Leipzig, 1775, 8vo.—FREDERIC BOERNER, another son, also a physician, died in 1761. He wrote "Relationes de libris

Mædicophysicis antiquis, raris, &c." Wittenberg, 1756, 8vo, and other learned works; and he was the principal compiler of "Notices sur la Vie et les écrits des Médecins et des Naturalistes vivants les plus Distingués," 3 vols. 8vo, 1748-1764.

BOETHIUS (**ANICIUS MANLIUS TORQUATUS SEVERINUS**) the last distinguished philosopher of ancient Rome. He was descended from the noble and wealthy Anician family, and was born about AD. 470. He is supposed to have been educated at Athens, and was certainly intimately acquainted with the principles of the Grecian philosophers, especially Aristotle and Plato. He was of the Christian religion, and is said to have first applied scholastic philosophy to the service of Christian theology; and he defended the orthodox doctrine of the Trinity in his treatise, "De Unitate et Uno," against the opinions of Eutychius, Arius, and Nestorius. He obtained great honours in the state, having been decorated with the consular title in 510; and he was also created patrician, and held the post of master of the offices. He married the daughter of the patrician Symmachus, and two of his sons were consuls together in 522. Thus far prosperous in the circumstances of his life, his future fate and death were particularly disastrous. Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths, who then governed Italy, listened to accusations against Boethius, who was charged with a treasonable correspondence with Justin, emperor of the East. The philosopher was imprisoned in the tower of Pavia, and the senate passed on him the sentence of confiscation and the punishment of death, which he suffered in prison, it is not precisely known in what manner, AD. 526. While under confinement, Boethius composed his celebrated work, entitled "De Consolatione Philosophiæ." It is written in the form of a dialogue between the author and the genius of philosophy, in various sections, each consisting of prose and verse. The topics of consolation are uniformly drawn from heathen philosophy, and the sentiments are noble and elevated. Few works have undergone so many editions, and it has been translated into all cultivated languages. There are two versions by British sovereigns; one in Anglo-Saxon by Alfred the Great, and an English translation by queen Elizabeth.—*Tiraboschi. Aikin's G. Biog.*

BOETTCHER (**JOHN FREDERIC**) the inventor of the Dresden porcelain. He was a native of Voigtland, and being placed with an apothecary at Berlin, he employed himself in studying alchemy. He was obliged to flee from that city in consequence of a report that he had discovered the philosopher's stone. He went to Saxony, and Frederic Augustus, the elector and king of Poland, sent him to Dresden, to inquire whether it were true that he could make gold. Boettcher answered that he could not; but the king perhaps supposing him to be possessed of some valuable secret, shut him up in the castle of Konigsberg, and commanded him to search for the *grand secret*. In the course of his operations

Boettcher was so fortunate as to discover the method of making that beautiful kind of porcelain, called Saxon or Dresden china. He is said to have made the discovery in 1702 or 1703; and in 1710 a large manufactory was established at Meissen, it having been previously made at Dresden. Boettcher, who was ennobled by the king, continued to occupy himself in the improvement of his invention till his death, which happened March 14, 1719.—*Biog. Univ.*

BOGAN (**ZACHARY**) an English divine, a native of Devonshire, born at Little Hempstone in that county in 1625. He received his education at Oxford, having entered at Alban Hall, which society he quitted for a fellowship at Corpus Christi. He left behind him a learned treatise on the phraseology of Homer compared with that of the Old Testament, entitled "Homerus Εβραϊζων," with another annexed, "Hesiodus Ομηριζων," printed together in 8vo, 1658. His other writings are—"A Help to Prayer," 12mo; "A View of the Threats and Punishments denounced in Scripture," 8vo; a supplement to the "Archæologiæ Atticæ," of F. Rous, 4to, and "Meditations on the Mirth of a Christian Life." He died young, from the effects of too much application and a sedentary life in 1659. *Biog. Brit.*

BOHN (**JOHN**) a German physician, who distinguished himself by some ingenious writings on medical science. He was a native of Leipzig, and after studying at Jena, and travelling in England, France, and Switzerland, he took the degree of MD. in the university of his native city, and in 1668 became professor of anatomy there. He was subsequently appointed public physician, and obtained the professorship of therapeutics. He died in 1719, aged seventy-eight. Bohn was well acquainted with anatomy and chemistry, and deserves notice for his researches on the chemical composition of bones; and as a medical practitioner for recommending the use of calomel in the small-pox, in a tract published so early as 1679. His principal works are—"Circulus Anatomico-physiologicus, sive œconomia Corporis Annalis," 1680, 4to; "De Alkali et Acidi iusufficiencia ad Principia Corporum, &c." 1681; "De Officiis Medici duplici, Clivico ad Forensi," 1704, 4to.—*Moreri. Haller's Bibl. Anatom. et Medico-Pract.*

BOHUN (**EDMUND**) a native of Ringsfield, Suffolk, who flourished as a writer of some note about the time of the Revolution. He was a member of Queen's college, Cambridge, but quitted the university abruptly without taking a degree, on the breaking out of the plague there in 1666, and entered at the Temple. In 1675 he took out his *dedimus* as a magistrate for the county of Suffolk, but having rendered himself obnoxious to James II by his principles, that monarch removed him from the commission of the peace. On the accession of William and Mary however, his name was replaced upon the roll. His works consist of "A Defence of King Charles II's Declaration," 4to; another of sir R. Filmer against

Algernon Sydney, and a preface to the former author's "Patriarcha," in 8vo; two Catechisms, one "Geographical," in 8vo, the other "Historical, Geographical, and Political," in folio; "The Justice of Peace's Calling," 8vo; a "History of the Desertion," &c. 8vo, 1689; "A Life of Bishop Jewel," and a "Character of Queen Elizabeth," both in 8vo. He also wrote a treatise on the doctrine of passive obedience in 4to, and translated Puffendorf's "Germania," "Sleidan's History of the Reformation," and Wheare's "Mode of Reading History." He survived till the reign of queen Anne.—*Biog. Brit.*

BOIARDO (MATILIO MARIA) count of Scandiano, an Italian poet, was born at Fratta near Ferrara, in 1430. He was educated at the university in that city, and was made governor of Reggio in the Milanese by duke Hercules I, where he died in 1496. He was author of some bucolic poetry in the Latin language, and of some Italian sonnets, printed at Reggio 1494. He likewise translated Herodotus and Apuleius into Italian, and composed a comedy called "Timon," from one of the dialogues of Lucian. The work however by which he is now chiefly remembered is the "Orlando Inamorato," the first of the singular poems which, to the form of the ancient epic, add the extravagance of chivalric romance. The style of Boiardo is rude, and his versification constrained, but he exhibits much variety and fervour of invention, and great liveliness of imagery. It has been modernized by Berni, whose work has nearly superseded the original; the best edition of which is that of Venice in 1514. It need scarcely be added, that the "Orlando Furioso" of Ariosto is properly a continuation of the poem of Boiardo. *Tiraboschi. Moreri.*

BOILEAU (GILLES) the elder brother of Boileau Despreaux, born 1631. He was a man of considerable talent and a lively wit, and though, perhaps from a jealousy of his success, at first on bad terms with his brother, whose enemies, Chapelin and Cotin, were his bosom friends, yet a reconciliation at length took place. He translated the "Epictetus" of Arrian, printed at Paris in 1655; "Diogenes Laertius," in two 12mo vols, 1668; and wrote two pamphlets against Costar and Menage. He died in 1669, and a collection of his posthumous works appeared the year following.—*Biog. Univ.*

BOILEAU (JAQUIS) a brother of the same family, eminent for his learning and abilities. He was born in 1655, took his degree of divinity at the university of Paris in 1662, and was made a doctor of the Sorbonne. In 1667 he became, through the patronage of Gendrin, archbishop of Sens, dean and grand vicar in that cathedral, and in 1694 obtained a canonry in the Sainte Chapelle at Paris, from the king. He was the author of various publications, some on singular subjects, but all written in Latin, lest, as he said, "the bishops should condemn them." De Lolme has published an English translation of his "Historia Flagellantium," written against the Whigs, which

attracted much notice. He also wrote a work trenching much upon the rights of episcopacy, entitled, "De antiqua jure Presbyterorum in Regimine Ecclesiastico," and a long list of controversial treatises, now consigned to oblivion. He hated the Jesuits as much as his brother Nicholas, and a saying of his has been preserved, that "they extended the creed and abridged the decalogue." He died August 1, 1716.—*Ibid.*

BOILEAU (NICHOLAS) sieur Despreaux. This eminent French poet was the youngest son of Gilles Boileau, register of the parliament of Paris. He was born at Crone near Paris, in 1636, and is said to have undergone an operation for the stone at eight years of age, although some accounts place the necessity of surgical aid to an unlucky accident. In his youth he was deemed a dull and uninteresting child; but while thus regarded, he was acquiring a taste for polite literature, that totally unfitted him for the laborious profession of the law, for which his father designed him. Being placed with a relation, an eminent member of the long robe, his aversion and indifference soon disgusted his teacher, and being sent home as a confirmed dunce, he was set down to study scholastic divinity. This pursuit he followed to no purpose for some years, and was then allowed to dedicate himself wholly to letters. Although so little esteemed at home, Boileau had by this time displayed considerable marks of vivacity among his intimates, and at the age of thirty this supposed heavy and harmless character published a volume of satires, in which he attacked a host of inferior writers with considerable wit and some ill-nature. It was necessarily assailed in return by the writers attacked, and some of these being estimable persons, although indifferent authors, the duke de Montausier and other rigid moralists, expressed some dislike to so obvious a spirit of detraction. Boileau could however deal in panegyric as well as satire, and disarmed the duke by flattery, while he acquired the highest of all protection by lavishing all manner of incense on the vain-glorious Louis XIV. He accordingly proceeded in his career, and answered his opponents, more especially in his ninth satire, "A Son Esprit," which is deemed his masterpiece, being admirable for the keenness of its irony and the polished refinement of its ridicule. Another of them, in the imitation of Juvenal, against women, necessarily excited considerable animadversion in France; and much of its spirit was naturally and ludicrously attributed to his early accident. His satire was followed by his "Art of Poetry," which is possibly the best poem of the kind in any language. To this able production succeeded his epistles, after the model of those of Horace, which are highly esteemed for uniting morality and criticism with sentiment and character. In 1674 he published his mock-heroic poem of the "Lutrin," founded on a trifling dispute between the treasurer and chanter of the holy chapel; it abounds with poignant irony and various and ingenious raillery. He had now

obtained a brilliant reputation, and secured the good graces of Louis, who gave him a pension and the exclusive privilege of printing his own works, and appointed him, in conjunction with Racine, royal historiographer, for which office, had it not been a sinecure, neither had the least aptitude. His ode on the taking of Naumur was possibly a result of this appointment being more historical than poetical; but lyrical poetry was not adapted to the correct and measured exactitude of Boileau. Called frequently to court, he appeared there with manly freedom, and often indeed ventured upon observations which were sufficiently bold when addressed to a monarch of the character of Louis. 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." Neither did he fear taking part with the ejected members of Port Royal, for being told in the anti-chamber that the king was making search for the celebrated Arnauld, to confine him in the Bastile, "His majesty is too fortunate," exclaimed Boileau; "he will not find him." In 1684 he was received into the French Academy, and also became a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, in which he claimed a place by his not very exact translation of Longinus. Although very little acquainted with science, properly so called, he rendered it a considerable service, by his "Arret in favour of the Univesity, against an unknown person called Reason," which he procured to be presented in form to the president Lamoignon, and thereby induced him to quash some bigotted attempts to establish intolerance in matters of philosophy. In literature however Boileau zealously espoused the opinion of the superiority of the ancients to the moderns, and although not with the pedantic extravagance of the Dacier, he treated Perrault on the occasion with much severity, and also laid the foundation of a lasting enmity with Fontenelle. After the death of Racine he went little to court, beginning to feel the weight of the expected tribute of adulation, for which the latter part of the reign of Louis afforded very few materials. He also ceased to pay visits, admitting only a few friends, and giving way to a misanthropical tendency of temper, which had always in some measure attended him, although his conversation was mild, and indeed heavy in comparison with his writings. He was religious without bigotry, and abhorred fanaticism and hypocrisy; he was also one of the few poets who lived in easy circumstances, and practised a prudent economy. This conduct sometimes subjected him to the unmerited imputation of avarice, although his purse was always open to indigent men of letters, and he was otherwise exceedingly charitable. He died in 1711 of a dropsy, at the age of seventy-five, and bequeathed nearly the whole of his property to charitable uses. Boileau has been emphatically termed the poet of good sense; taste and judgment scarcely ever desert him. Voltaire observes that he is not a sublime poet,

but that he has done well what he intended to do; and that although he seldom rises, he never falls, and is always clear, easy, and happy. According to D'Alembert his greatest defect is a want of that natural sensibility to objects of the heart and imagination, which renders poetry touching and impressive. There was some similarity between Boileau and Pope, but while the former excels in delicacy and correctness, the latter is decidedly superior in force and fancy. The best editions of the works of Boileau are—that of Geneva, 2 vols. 4to, 1706; that of the Hague, 1718, 2 vols. fol.; that of Burand, 5 vols. folio, 1747; and that of Paris, 1809, 3 vols. 8vo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Aikin's G. Biog. Dict.*

BOISSARD (JOHN JAMES) an eminent archæological writer of the sixteenth century. He was a native of Besançon in France, and travelled when young, for the purpose of collecting antiquities, through several parts of Italy, Greece, and the Ionian islands. Returning to France he became tutor to the sons of the baron de Clervaut, with whom he made a second tour in France, Germany, and Italy. In 1597 he published the first volume of his great work "De Romanæ Urbis Topographia et Antiquitate," with engravings by Theodore de Bry. It was completed in 4 vols. the last of which appeared in 1600. He was likewise the author of "Theatrum Vitæ Humanæ," containing lives and portraits of illustrious persons; a treatise "De Divinatione et Magicis Præstigiis," folio, and other works. Boissard died at Mentz in 1602.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

BOISSY (CHARLES D'APRILZ DE) born at Paris about 1730, became a counsellor, in which profession he was very successful. He is known as the author of "Lettres sur les Spectacles," 1759, 8vo; which became extremely popular and passed through many editions. The second volume is a catalogue of books written for or against theatrical exhibitions, which was published separately. Deprez de Boissy, who was a member of several French and Italian academies, died at Paris in 1787.—*Biog. Univ.*

BOISSY (LEWIS LANS DE) a French comic writer, who was a native of Vic in Auvergne. Going to Paris he composed satires, which produced him a little money and a great many enemies. He relinquished this disgraceful occupation for that of writing for the theatre. In thirty years he produced forty comedies, several of which were very successful, yet at one time he was silently enduring such abject poverty, that an accidental intrusion into his wretched abode alone preserved himself and family from starvation. His affecting case being made known to Madame Pompadour, she procured him a pension and the editorship of the *Mercur de France*. He died in 1756 aged sixty-three.—*Biog. Univ.*

BOIT (——) an eminent painter in enamel, whose works have very seldom been surpassed. His father was a Frenchman, but he was a native of Stockholm, and was bred a jeweller, which profession he changed for that of a painter. He came to England and taught

drawing; and having engaged one of his scholars, a gentleman's daughter, to marry him, her father found means to have him committed to prison. While in confinement he studied the art of enamelling, and on his liberation came to London, and practised it with great success. He executed many beautiful portraits, and began a large historical piece, representing queen Anne and many personages of her court. This remained unfinished in consequence of the queen's death; and Boit, who had become involved in debt, fled to France, where he embraced the Catholic religion, and obtained the patronage of the regent duke of Orleans. He died suddenly at Paris in 1726.—*Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting.*

BOIVIN de VILLENEUVE (JOHN) a native of Normandy, who distinguished himself by his writings on classical literature. In 1714 he obtained the office of keeper of the royal library at Paris, in 1721 he was admitted into the French Academy, and in 1724 was made a pensionary of the academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres. He died in 1726, aged sixty-four. Among his works are "An Apology for Homer, and the Shield of Achilles," 12mo; French translations of the *Batrachomyomachia* of Homer, of the *Œdipus* of Sophocles, and of the *Birds* of Aristophanes; Greek poems; and a Latin translation of the Byzantine history of Nicephorus Gregoras, with notes. Boivin also published some valuable dissertations on historical and philological subjects, in the memoirs of the academy of Inscriptions.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BOLD (SAMUEL) an English controversial writer of the last century, a native of Chester. Though educated under Mr. Cook, a clergyman of that city ejected for nonconformity, he received an episcopal ordination, and was for more than half a century rector of Steeple-cum-Tyneham, Dorsetshire. His principal works are a defence of Locke against Edwards, under the title of "A Discourse on the true Knowledge of Christ Jesus," 1697, 8vo; and an octavo volume in refutation of the objections raised against the former author's "Essay on the Human Understanding," which begat an intimacy between them. His other writings are "Christ's Impunity to Sinners," &c. 8vo, 1687; "A Plea for Moderation towards Dissenters," 8vo; "Man's great Duty," 8vo, 1693; and a "Help towards Devotion," 12mo, printed in 1736, the year preceding that of his decease.—*Biog. Brit.*

BOLEN or BOLEYN (ANNE) second wife of Henry VIII, was born in 1507, being daughter of Sir Thomas Bolen, afterwards earl of Wiltshire and Ormonde. When only seven years of age she attended the princess Mary to France, on her marriage with Louis XII, and was so highly esteemed in that court, that when Mary returned a queen dowager to England, Anne Bolen remained there under the protection of Claude, wife to Francis I. On her return to England in 1527, she was appointed maid of honour to Catharine of Arragon, and about that period a sort of engagement took place between her and Lord Percy, son to the

earl of Northumberland, which Wolsey contrived to annul. In 1528 the king began to notice her, but it was not until 1532 that he created her marchioness of Pembroke, as a step to the marriage which took place in the January of the next year. On the 1st of June she was crowned queen with great pomp and solemnity, and in the September following, was delivered of Elizabeth, subsequently the celebrated queen of that name. In 1536, soon after the death of Catharine, she was delivered of a dead sou, a circumstance which operated against her in the capricious and fastidious mind of Henry. His change of inclination being perceived, the Romanists, who had attributed the secession of the king to his passion for Anne, did all they could to encourage it, and were unhappily in some degree seconded by a portion of levity and indiscretion on the part of the queen, in the highest degree dangerous in the consort of a tyrant like Henry. The wife of her brother, Lord Rochford, a woman of no virtue herself, either felt or affected to be jealous of the intimacy between her husband and his sister, and possessed the king with her own apprehensions. Her enemies also pretended that she was improperly familiar with Henry Norris, groom of the stole; William Brereton and Sir Francis Weston, who were of the king's privy-chamber; and Mark Smeaton, a musician. It was likewise asserted that she had dropped her handkerchief at a tournament at Greenwich, for some presumed favourite to wipe his face. Be this last circumstance as it may, the king on his return from Greenwich ordered her to be confined to her chamber, and her brother and the other persons spoken of to be committed to the Tower, where she herself followed the next day. On her examination, she evinced great disorder of mind, but although assailed with the pretended confessions of Smeton and Norris, she owned to nothing but a few indiscretions of the most trifling nature, which however were quite sufficient to totally alienate Henry. On the 12th May, Norris, Brereton, Weston, and Smeaton, were found guilty and executed, the latter alone deposing to some circumstances alluded to by Cromwell, as injurious to the queen, but probably no formal confession of guilt as related by Burnet; while Norris, although offered his life if he would confess, nobly refused to purchase it by a false accusation. On the 15th of the same month, Anne and the unfortunate lord Rochford were also found guilty, and on the 19th the unhappy queen was executed. Henry in the meantime caused his marriage to be annulled, as pretence of the pre-contract of Anne with Percy. A sentence of divorce was accordingly pronounced by the archbishop, which was afterwards ratified by Convocation and Parliament. Anne died with equanimity, and was prevailed upon, out of regard to her daughter, to say nothing of the injustice of her treatment on the scaffold, but only to desire that "all would judge for the best." This unfortunate lady, who was not destitute of education herself, had distinguished herself as a patroness of men of learn-

ing and genius. Although led by her French education to more freedom of manners and less reserve than suited her station, no persons now credit the charges against her; and it is justly observed by Hume, that the king himself made her a most effectual apology, by marrying Jane Seymour the day after the execution. The letter written by Anne in the Tower to her implacable husband, is much admired for its natural pathos and elegance.—*Birch's Lives for Houbraken's Heads. Huone. Rapin.*

BOLINGBROKE (SEE ST) JOHN

BOLLANDUS (JOHN) a learned Jesuit, who was a native of Tillemont in the Netherlands. His name is known in literary history on account of his share in the compilation called "Acta Sanctorum," which contains memorials of all the Saints of the Catholic church arranged according to the order in which they occur in the calendar. Father Herbert Roseveid projected this work, which he calculated might be comprised in 16 folio volumes. Bollandus published in 1643 the lives of the saints of the month of January, in 2 vols., and in 1658 those of February in three more. He had commenced the next month, when he died in 1665. The design was prosecuted by Godfrey Henschenius, Daniel Papebrock, and other Flemish Jesuits; and the vast mass of history and legend has been extended to 53 vols.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BOLSWERT or BOLSUERD (SCHLIJUS) a distinguished engraver, born at Bolswert in Friesland, in the year 1586. He settled at Antwerp, where he became one of the most celebrated engravers of his country, and especially distinguished himself by his performances after some of the finest pictures of Rubens and Vandyck. It was not unusual for Rubens to retouch his proofs in the progress of the plates with chalk or with the pencil, which contributed not a little to their characteristic expression, and proofs of this description are to be found in the cabinets of the curious.—*Bryan's Dict. of Paint. and Eng.*

BOLTON (EDMUND) an historical and antiquarian writer of the seventeenth century, who was a retainer of the first duke of Buckingham, and was of the Catholic persuasion. His works are numerous, and many of them exist only in manuscript. Among those which have been published, are "Elements of Armories," Lond. 1610, 4to; "Nero Caesar, or Monarchie depraved," 1624, folio, dedicated to his patron, Buckingham; and "Hypercritica, or a Rule of Judgment for Writing or Reading our Histories," 1722, 8vo. He wrote a life of Henry II, intended for insertion in Speed's Chronicle, but rejected because he was thought to have treated too favourably the character of Becket. He also possessed poetical abilities of a very respectable description, and is favourably spoken of as a poet by Warton. In "England's Helicon," a poem of his under the title of "A Palinode," is a beautiful production. The time of this author's death is not known.—*Biog. Brit. Aikin's G. Biog. Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poetry.*

BOMARE (JAMES CHRISTOPHER VAL-

MONT DE) a French naturalist, whose works obtained him considerable reputation, but have been superseded by those of later writers. He was a native of Rouen, and was educated for the legal profession, which he relinquished to devote himself to the study of natural history, on which he lectured at Paris. In his "Nouvelle Exposition du Regne Minérale," 1764, he proposed a new arrangement of mineral substances. His dictionary of natural history was a useful publication relative to the state of science half a century ago. He died in 1806, at an advanced age.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BOMBERG (DANIEL) a celebrated printer of the sixteenth century, was born at Antwerp, but settled in Venice, where he printed the first Hebrew Bible in 2 vols. folio, 1518. At the suggestion of Felix Pratinois, an Italian, from whom he learned Hebrew, he also printed a Rabbinical Bible, dedicated to Leo X. This edition not being approved of by the Jews, the rabbi Jacob Haum prepared another, which Bomberg published in 1525. He twice reprinted this, and each edition is supposed to have cost him an hundred thousand crowns. In 1720 he commenced an edition of the Talmud, which he completed in a few years. He was extremely liberal in his art, so much so, as even to have injured his fortune; in the course of his life, it is said by Scaliger, that he expended three millions of crowns in printing alone. He died at Venice in 1549.—*Moreri. Vossius.*

BONA (JOHN) a Piedmontese noble, born at Mondovi in 1609. Having studied divinity at Rome, he assumed the tonsure, and became abbot of a Cistercian monastery in his native city, prior of Asti, and general of the order of Bernardine monks; to which latter dignity he was appointed in 1651. In 1669 he was raised to the purple by pope Clement XI, an honour he had previously declined from his predecessor Alexander VII, though on terms of intimate friendship with that pontiff. On the death of Clement, cardinal Bona was spoken of as his successor in the papal chair, but lost the election. He published several devotional treatises, principally of an ascetical character; but those by which he is most known to posterity, are his two books on liturgies, first printed in folio, 1671, afterwards in 4 vols. folio, at Turin in 1747, by father Salis; and a history of psalms from the earliest ages of the Christian church, which has also gone through several editions. Among his other writings is a controversy which he entered into with the learned Mabillon, whether the consecrated wafer should be leavened or unleavened. His death took place in 1674 at Rome.—*Biog. Univ.*

BONANNI (PHILIP) a Jesuit, who was inspector of the museum founded by Athanasius Kircher in the college of the order of Rome. He was the author of many learned works, the chief of which are—"Museum Kircherianum," folio, with plates, Amsterdam, 1678, republished at Rome 1790; the history of the Vatican; a catalogue of the military orders; and a treatise on the ma-

dals of the popes. The first work is extremely curious, and contains microscopical observations on animals, which were also published separately. Bonami died in 1725, aged eighty-seven.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Gronovii Bibl. Regni Animalis et Lapid.*

BONAPARTE, see BUONAPARTE.

BONARELLI (GUY UBALDO) was born at Urbino in 1563, of one of the noblest families of Ancona. His principal literary production is a pastoral poem, called "Filli di Sciro," which was printed at Ferrara in 1607, and afterwards at Glasgow in 1763. Some objections being made to the heroine of this piece being too much a coquette, he attempted to excuse her in a tract, entitled "Discorsi in difesa del doppio amore della sua Celia," which was rather ingenious than conclusive. He was also employed on several important embassies, the success of which proves them to have been well carried on. He died in 1608.—*Moreri. Tiraboschi.*

BONASONI (GIULIO) a painter and celebrated engraver, was born at Bologna about the year 1498, and was a pupil of Lorenzo Sabbatini. The church of St Stefano at Bologna contains a fine picture by him of the souls in purgatory. In engraving, in which he was more distinguished, he had the benefit of the instructions of Marc Antonio Karmondi; and although he did not arrive at the perfection of his excellent master, his works are executed with great elegance. He engraved from the pictures of Michael Angelo, Raffaello, Julio Romano, Parmegiana, &c. and occasionally from his own designs. The time of his death is uncertain.—*Life by George Cumberland.*

BONAVENTURE (JOHN FIDAUZA) sur-named the "Seraphic Doctor," born at Bagnara in Tuscany, in 1221. In 1243 he entered into the order of Franciscans, of which he afterwards became the general. Having studied with great credit at Paris under De Hales, he obtained the degree of doctor in theology in 1255. Ten years after, the arch-bishoprick of York was offered to his acceptance by Clement IV, which he declined. On the death of that pontiff, so high was his character with the conclave, that a difficulty arising as to the appointment of a successor, Bonaventure was unanimously called on to decide. He declared in favour of Theobald Visconti, then in Syria with Edward I of England, and that prelate was accordingly elected by the name of Gregory X in 1271. His gratitude two years afterwards raised Bonaventure to the purple, as cardinal bishop of Albano; in which capacity he accompanied the pope in 1274 to the council held at Lyons, for the purpose of reconciling the differences between the eastern and western churches. Here he signalized himself by his talents and moderation, but died the same year before the session was brought to a conclusion, and was buried in the church of the Cordeliers in that city. Two hundred years after his decease, pope Sixtus IV canonized him, and at the expiration of another century, Sixtus V declared him a doctor of the church. Of his works, which

were collected and printed at Rome in 1583, in eight folio volumes, the principal is a "Commentary on the Master of the Sentences," in which his skill as a controversialist is very favourably displayed.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BONAVENTURI, an Augustine monk, born at Padua in 1332. He was made general of his order in 1377, and obtained a cardinal's hat from Urban VI in 1384; but entering with great warmth into a dispute concerning certain ecclesiastical rights with Carrario of Padua, that personage had him waylaid by assassins, who shot him with an arrow while passing over the bridge of St Angelo at Rome in 1386. He was the intimate friend of Petrarch, whose funeral oration he pronounced, and was himself distinguished for his love of literature. Among his works, which are entirely on devotional subjects, are commentaries on the epistles of St John and St James.—*Ibid.*

BON de St HILAIRE (FRANCIS XAVIER) a naturalist of the last century, born at Montpellier in France, who distinguished himself by ingenious experiments on manufacturing silk from the webs of spiders. He produced before the Parisian Academy of Sciences, a pair of stockings made of this article, and he wrote "Dissertation sur l'utilité de la Soye des Araignées," 1710, which was translated into Italian and English; and "Memoires sur les Marrons d'Indé." He died in 1761.—*Biog. Univ.*

BOND (JOHN) an English physician, who distinguished himself as a classical scholar and critic, in the beginning of the seventeenth century. He was born in Somersetsbire in 1550, and educated at Winchester school, and afterwards at Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1579. Being appointed master of a free grammar-school at Taunton, he taught there for many years with great reputation; but at length resigned that office, and engaged in the practice of physic. He died in 1612. Bond is known as the author of concise but useful commentaries on the works of Horace and the satires of Persius.—*Berkenhout's Biog. Lit.*

BONEFACIO (called VINTIANO) a Venetian painter, whom Ridolfi supposes to have been a pupil of Palma, but Boschini numbers him among the disciples of Titian, whom he greatly admired and imitated. His compositions are numerous and ingenious, and in the suavity of his colouring he nearly reaches the perfection of Titian. The public offices in Venice abound in his pictures, and the ducal palace, amongst others, contains an expulsion of the publicans from the temple, which alone would have rendered his name immortal, had not his own times already ranked him with Titian and Palma. He died in 1553, aged sixty-two.—*Ridolfi Pilkington.*

BONET, or BONETUS (THEOPHILUS) a medical writer of eminence in the seventeenth century. He was a native of Geneva, and after studying at several other universities, he took the degree of M.D. and settled in the place of his nativity. He occupied for some time the

office of physician to the duke of Longneville, and at length, after forty years' practice, he withdrew from more active employment to devote himself to literary studies connected with his profession. Among the works which he published, his "*Sepulchretum Anatomicum*" alone requires notice. It is a treatise on morbid anatomy, containing a collection of cases of diseases which proved fatal, with details of the appearances on dissection. It was first published in 1679, and republished with additions by J. J. Mangetus in 1700, 3 vols. folio. Bonet died in 1689, aged sixty-nine.—*Senebier Histoire Littéraire de Geneve. Hutchinson's Biog. Med.*

BONFADIUS, or **BONFADIO** (JAMES) a man of letters in the sixteenth century, memorable as affording an example of splendid abilities combined with profligacy of conduct degrading to human nature. He was born in the Brescian territory, near the lake of Guarda, and studied at Padua, whence going to Rome, he became secretary to cardinal Merino, and afterwards to cardinal Ghinucci. He then settled for some time at Padua, till in 1545 he received an invitation to give lectures on philosophy and rhetoric at Genoa. His reputation caused him to be appointed historiographer of the republic; and he composed five books of the annals of Genoa, from 1528 to 1550, when his literary labours were interrupted by his being accused of an unnatural crime, for which he was tried, convicted, and executed. He was sentenced to be burnt alive, but he was beheaded in prison, and his body publicly committed to the flames in July, 1560. In his annals, Bonfadius adopted the Latin language, which he wrote with great elegance; and he was equally successful in his Italian compositions, which consist of orations, letters, and poems.—*Bayle. Tiraboschi. Teissier Eloges des Hommes Savans.*

BONFINIUS (ANTHONY) an historian of the fifteenth century, whose works are still held in esteem. He was a native of Ascoli in Italy, and for some years was professor of the *belles lettres* at Recanati. In 1484 he was invited to the court of Matthias Corvinus, king of Hungary, and was much favoured by that prince and his successor Ladislaus. He was employed by the former to write the history of Hungary, which he performed in elegant Latin, comprising it in four decades and a half, extending to the year 1495. Of this work there is an edition published so late as 1771 at Leipzig, in folio. He was also the author of an account of the taking of Belgrade by Mahomet II, besides poems and other works. He died in 1710, aged seventy-five.—*Moreri. Tiraboschi.*

BONGARS (JACQUES) a calvinistic statesman and scholar in the reign of Henry the Great, born at Orleans in 1554. Having commenced a course of study at Strasburg, he continued it with great reputation under the celebrated Cujacius, with whom he made great proficiency in civil law. On the accession of Henry to the throne of France, that monarch employed him for upwards of thirty

years in various diplomatic missions to the German courts. While at Rome in 1585, he wrote a manly answer to the bull issued by Sixtus V against his master. He was never married, though once on the point of being so, but the match was prevented by the unexpected death of the lady to whom he had paid his addresses for six years, on the very morning appointed for their espousals. He died in 1612 at Paris, leaving behind him many valuable works, among which are an edition of Justin, printed in 8vo at Paris in 1581; "*Le Secrétaire sans Tard*," a collection of his epistles written in French; "*Rerum Hungaricarum Scriptores*," folio, Frankfurt, 1600; "*Gestu Dei per Francos*," an account of the French crusades, 2 vols. folio, Hanau, 1611; and especially his Latin letters, which were collected after his death, and published first at Leyden in 1647, and again at the Hague in 1695. The latter is by far the best edition. These epistles have been much admired for their simplicity and elegance, and the purity of their Latinity. They have been translated into French.—*Biog. Univ.*

BONIFACE (SAINT) a zealous prelate of the seventh and eighth centuries, a native of Crediton in Devonshire, originally named Wilfrid, and born about 680. In 715 he commenced, in company with two companions, preaching Christianity to the Pagans of Friseland, and though for a time interrupted by the war raging between Radbod, king of that country, and Charles Martel, he made a second attempt in 719, having been appointed legate by Gregory II, and executed his office of missionary in Thuringia, Hesse, Bavaria, &c. with such success, that on his return to Rome in 723, the pope consecrated him bishop of Germany, and nine years afterwards archbishop. In 746 pope Zachary confirmed him in the primacy of Germany, and created him archbishop of Mentz, in which city he for some time took up his abode; but still eager for the conversion of the Friselanders, he in 752 resigned his see to his friend and scholar Lullus, and proceeded to Utrecht. For upwards of two years he continued to prosecute his design with great success in those parts, but in the summer of 755, holding a confirmation of his proselytes, he and fifty monks, his companions, were massacred by the Pagans. His bones were brought back to the abbey of Fulda which he had founded in 746, and buried there. He afterwards received the honours of a martyr, and was canonized a saint. His writings, which are only remarkable for the barbarity of his style and the ignorance they exhibit of the real nature of the doctrines he was preaching, were published in 4to in 1605, and again in 1629.—*Aikin's G. Biog.*

BONIFACIO (JOHN) a lawyer of Rovigo, born 1547. He received his education in the university of Padua, and distinguished himself by his progress in the *belles lettres*, as well as in his professional pursuits. Besides some dramatic pieces of minor importance, he published an essay on the art of writing tragedy, in 4to; a commentary on the laws of Venice,

4to; a collection of familiar epistles, in 4to; an oration on the occasion of erecting a statue to Celio Ricchiero Rodigino, 4to; a treatise on the mode of instructing the deaf and dumb, entitled "L'Arta de Cenni," 4to; "The Republic of Bees," 4to; "Storia Trevigiana," 4to, republished at Venice 1744; "Discorso sopra la sua Impresa nell' Academia Filarmónica," and "Lezione sopra un Sonetto del Petrarca," 4to. He died in 1635 at Padua. *Biog. Univ. Tiraboschi.*

BONNEFONS, or BONFONIUS (JOHN) a modern Latin poet, celebrated for his amatory compositions. He was born at Clermont in Auvergne in 1534, became a counsellor of the parliament of Paris, and in 1584 was made lieutenant-general at Bar-sur-Seine. He was the author of a poem entitled "Pancharis," in the style of Catullus, which is reckoned the most elegant production of the kind by a modern writer. He likewise wrote pieces in heroic verse, which were much admired. His poems have been often printed. Bonnefons died in 1614. He had a son, distinguished for his compositions in Latin verse.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Aikin's G. Biog.*

BONNER (EDMUND) an English prelate of infamous notoriety, was a peasant's son of Hanley in Worcestershire. He was educated at the expense of the Lechmere family, and in due time entered at Pembroke College, Oxford, where he was entered doctor of common law in 1525. For his skill in business he was patronised by cardinal Wolsey, from whom he received several clerical preferments in London and elsewhere. On the death of Wolsey he acquired the favour of Henry VIII, who made him one of his chaplains, and sent him to Rome to advocate the subject of his divorce from queen Catherine. Here he conducted himself with so much fury and intemperance, that the pope is said to have threatened to throw him into a cauldron of boiling lead, on which he thought proper to return. In 1538 he was nominated bishop of Hereford, being then ambassador at Paris; but before his consecration he was translated to the see of London. At the time of the death of Henry, he was ambassador to the emperor Charles V, but returned the same year, when refusing to take the oath of supremacy, he was deprived of his bishopric, to which however he was restored on making submission. Still continuing to act with contumacy, he was after a long trial once more deprived of his see, and committed to the Marshalsea; from which prison, on the accession of Mary, he was released, and once more restored by commission. During this baleful reign, the brutal prelate distinguished himself by a most sanguinary and ferocious persecution of the Protestants, two hundred of whom he was instrumental in bringing to the stake, whipping and torturing several of them with his own hands. When Elizabeth succeeded, he went with the rest of the bishops to meet her at Highgate, but at the sight of him she averted her countenance with a significant expression of disgust. He remained however unmolested until his refusal,

when called upon, to take the oath of supremacy; on which he was once more committed to the Marshalsea, where he remained a prisoner for nearly ten years, until his death in 1569. He was buried in St George's church-yard, Southwark, at midnight, to avoid any disturbance on the part of the populace, to whom he was extremely obnoxious. The character of Bonner is sufficiently represented by his actions: as to acquirements, he was deemed exceedingly well versed in the canon law, and an able diplomatist. Several of his letters, declarations, and injunctions, are to be found in various collections, among which his preface to the oration of bishop Gardiner "On True Obedience," is inserted in Fox's Book of Martyrs. In the preface to this work, written to secure the favour of Henry VIII, he formally vindicates the king's marriage with Anne Boleyn, and speaks of the "tyranny of the bishop of Rome." Some of the Roman Catholics vindicate him as having acted in all his proceedings under the authority of law; but this will not pass in favour of a wretch who did his best to pass such laws, and who personally delighted in the sufferings which he inflicted. This disgusting personage was very corpulent, which induced a punster of the day to remark, that he "abounded with guts, but was devoid of bowels."—*Biog. Brit.*

BONNET (CHARLES) an eminent naturalist, of a French family, born at Geneva in 1720. He was destined for the legal profession, but the accidental perusal of a work on natural history gave him such a predilection for that science, as to induce him to make it the chief object of his attention. When only eighteen, he entered into a correspondence with the French naturalist Reaumur, and communicated to him some curious entomological discoveries. In the spring of 1740 he developed, by careful experiments, some singular facts relating to the production of the aphid (pucceron) a green insect found in numbers on the rose-tree. These discoveries were followed by others concerning worms, polypes, and caterpillars. In 1743 he took the degree of LLD. though he had relinquished all intention of engaging in professional practice. The same year he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society of London; and in 1744 he published an account of his preceding researches, together with some theoretical speculations, under the title of "Insectology." He next engaged in experiments on vegetable physiology, the result of which appeared in his "Inquiries into the use of the Leaves of Plants," printed at Leyden in 1754, to which he afterwards added supplements. His future productions refer chiefly to speculative science. In 1755 he published in London, anonymously, an "Essay on Physiology," which he did not acknowledge till nearly thirty years afterwards; being apprehensive that the freedom with which he had canvassed existing opinions might involve him in controversy, which he particularly disliked. This work was followed by an "Analytical Essay on the Faculties of the Soul," 1760; "Considerations on Or-

gatzized Bodies," 1762; "The Contemplation of Nature," 1764, 2 vols. 8vo, intended as a popular exposition of his principles, which has been translated into several European languages, and commented on by various writers. Bonnet's last work was his "Philosophical Palingenesis, or Thoughts on the Past and Future State of Animal Beings," 1769, 2 vols. 8vo, attached to which was "An Inquiry into the Evidences of the Christian Revelation and the Doctrines of Christianity," which, together with a tract "On the Existence of God," was separately published in 1770, and has been translated into English and German. He afterwards resumed his attention to natural history, and in 1783 he was elected one of the foreign associates of the Parisian Academy of Sciences. The latter part of his life was spent in retirement, several years being devoted to the correction and revision of his works, which were all written in French, and were printed at Neufchatel, in 9 vols. 4to, and 18 vols. 8vo. Bonnet died of dropsy in the chest, May 20, 1793. He married in 1756 a lady of the family of De la Rive, whose nephew, the celebrated philosopher M. de Saussure, pronounced a funeral eulogy at the interment of his illustrious relative.—*Aikin's G. Biog.*

BONNEVAL (CLAUDIUS ALEXANDER, count of) a very singular adventurer, was born in 1672, of an ancient and noble family of that name in Limousin. He entered early into the French army, and served with distinction under Catinat and Vendome. Some causes of discontent however induced him in 1706 to enter the service of the emperor, for which the minister Chamillart procured a sentence against him of losing his head. Notwithstanding this proscription, he ventured to return to Paris, where he married the daughter of marshal Biron. In 1716 he served under prince Eugene against the Turks, and fought bravely at the battle of Peterwaradin; but in 1720 having treated that general with disrespect and sent him a challenge, he was deprived of all his employments, and condemned to a year's imprisonment. Instigated by revenge on the recovery of his liberty, he went over to the Turks, when turning Mussulman, his services were very acceptable. He immediately received the dignity of a pacha of three tails, and served the grand signior in Arabia, and afterwards against the emperor, over whose forces he gained a victory on the banks of the Danube. Notwithstanding these services he was soon in disgrace, being first imprisoned, and then banished to Chio. He was however still regarded with favour by the sultan, who finally recalled him to Constantinople, and made him topigi bachi, or master of the ordnance. In this situation he made himself exceedingly useful by the introduction of European improvements, and died at the age of seventy-five much esteemed both by prince and people. He was a man of quick parts, great courage, and no great share of principle; who spoke of his conversion to Mahometanism as the change merely of a night-cap for a turban. He was also according to

his own account, one of those constitutional philosophers who are self-satisfied in all situations. He died in 1747, leaving behind him memoirs of his own life, which were published in London in 1755, 2 vols. 12mo.—*His own Memoirs. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BONNYCASTLE (JOHN) professor of mathematics at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, was born of respectable parents at Whitchurch in Buckinghamshire. Though his education was not neglected, yet he was chiefly indebted to his own exertions for the various and extensive knowledge which he acquired. While young he became an inhabitant of the metropolis; and married when only nineteen a lady named Rolt, on whose death, soon after, he became private tutor to the two sons of the earl of Pomfret, for which office he is said to have been extremely well qualified. After residing two years at Easton in Northamptonshire, he quitted that situation on being appointed one of the mathematical masters at Woolwich. Here, for more than forty years, he devoted his time to the duties of his profession, and to the composition of elementary works on various branches of mathematical science. His first production was "The Scholar's Guide to Arithmetic," which has passed through many editions. His guides to algebra and mensuration have also long been ranked among the most useful school-books extant. He likewise wrote "A Treatise upon Astronomy," 8vo, which was extremely well received; "The Elements of Geometry," 8vo; "A Treatise on plane and spherical Trigonometry," 8vo; "A Treatise on Algebra," 2 vols 8vo; and he was the author of a translation of Bossut's history of the mathematics; and of various articles in the early part of the last edition of Dr Rees's Cyclopædia. He died at Woolwich, May 15th, 1821.—*New Month. Mag.* vol. iii.

BONOMI (JOSEPH) an Italian distinguished for his taste and genius in architecture and the fine arts, who spent a considerable part of his life in England, and died in London in March 1808. He was an associate of the Royal Academy, and was much connected with Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir Joseph Banks, Richard Payne Knight, and other cultivators of science and art. The Roman Catholic chapel near Manchester-square, was erected from the design of Bonomi.—*Gent. Mag.*

BONTEMPI (GIOVANNI ANDREA ANGLINI) a musician of the seventeenth century, born at Perugia. He was an excellent composer for the age in which he lived, and published a history of music, folio, Perugia, 1695. In this work he proves the ignorance of the ancients in respect to counterpoint, and gives a curious exhibition of the ancient diatonic system, as applied to the key of a minor exactly corresponding to that of Pythagoras. His other work is "Nova quatuor vocibus componendi Methodus," printed at Dresden in 1660, at which period he was master of the chapel to the elector of Saxony. The time of his death is uncertain.—*Biog. Dict. of Music.*

BONTEMS (MADAME) a native of Paris,

born 1718. She is principally known for a very elegant translation of Thomson's *Seasons* into her native language. She died in 1768. *Biog. Univ.*

BONTIUS (JAMES the son of Gerard Bontius, professor of medicine at Leyden. He was born at Rotterdam, and after a medical education, went to Batavia as a physician towards the middle of the seventeenth century. In the course of his practice he collected many valuable observations on the diseases and natural history of India. These he published in his "*Historiæ Naturalis et Medicæ Indiæ Orientalis Libri vi.*" and other tracts, which were reprinted in Pison's account of India, Amsterdam 1658, folio.—*Aikin's G. Biog.*

BONJOUR (GUILLAUME) an Augustine friar, a native of Toulouse, born 1670. His reputation for talent and piety obtained him the patronage of cardinal Noris, at the age of twenty-five. He was employed by Clement XI in correcting the Gregorian calendar; and being an excellent Oriental scholar, was afterwards dispatched by that pontiff to China, on a mission of a nature partly religious and partly scientific, in the course of which he commenced a map of the "Celestial Empire," but he did not live to complete it, dying in that country in 1714. He published a grammar of the Coptic tongue, and an account of the manuscripts written in that language and preserved in the Vatican library; a Roman calendar; and dissertations on the scriptures, folio, 1705; and on the name assigned by Pharaoh to the patriarch Joseph, folio.—*Moreri.*

BOON (DANIEL) an officer in the service of the United States of America, who was the founder of Boonsborough, the first settlement in Kentucky. Such was the singular predilection of this gentleman for a solitary life, that, when the province began to be stocked with inhabitants, and other settlements took place in his neighbourhood, he plunged deeper into the wilderness, as if to avoid the society of man. His death was as remarkable as his life. Accustomed to wander alone in the woods with his gun, he continued this practice till he was quite old and infirm, and was at length found dead at a distance from his residence, some time towards the close of the year 1822 or the beginning of 1823.—*New Monthly Mag.* vol. viii.

BOOTH (BARTON) an actor of great celebrity in the reigns of queen Anne and George I, was a native of Lancashire, and born in 1681. His father, who was a man of some property, placed him under Dr Busby at Westminster school, with a view towards sending him to college. An early attachment for the drama on the part of young Booth, fostered not a little by the applause he met with while performing a part in one of Terence's plays at the annual exhibition in that seminary, frustrated this design, the object of it eloping from school at the age of seventeen, and joining Ashbury's company of strolling players with whom he went to Dublin. After performing three years in the Irish capital with great applause, he returned in 1701 to London, and engaging with

Betterton, met with similar success. On the death of that manager he joined the Drury-lane company, and on the production of *Cato* in 1712 raised his reputation as a tragedian to the highest pitch, by his performance of the principal character. It was on this occasion that lord Bolingbroke, actuated by party motives, presented him from the stage-box with the sum of fifty guineas, an example which was immediately followed by that nobleman's political opponents. Declamation, rather than passion, appears to have been his forte, though Cibber speaks of his Othello as his finest character. He became a patentee and manager of the theatre in 1713, in conjunction with Wilks, Cibber, and Doggett, and survived till May 1733, on the 10th of which month he died, and was buried in Westminster abbey, where there is a monument to his memory. He was the author of "*Dido and Eneas*" a mask, various songs, &c.; and the translator of several of the odes of Horace.—*Biog. Brit. Cibber's Apology.*

BOOTH (GEORGE) baron Delamere, so created at the restoration of Charles II. He was the son of William Booth, Esq. heir to a baronetcy enjoyed by an ancient Cheshire family. His father dying before his grandfather, Mr. Booth succeeded the latter in the title during the civil wars, and being defeated while in arms for the king, and taken prisoner by the Parliamentary general Lambert, was committed to the Tower, and continued in confinement till the death of Cromwell broke his bonds. He was now appointed one of the twelve delegates sent to the new king with the tender of the crown, and for his good services received a present of 10,000*l.* and a seat in the house of Peers. His death took place in 1684.—*Biog. Brit.*

BOOTH (HENRY) earl of Warrington, son of the preceding, was born 1651. This nobleman sat in several parliaments during his father's life-time, as knight of the shire for the palatinate of Chester, and in his senatorial capacity took a decided part against the court, especially in voting for the exclusion of the duke of York; a circumstance which was not forgotten on the accession of the latter to the crown, when he was arrested of high treason, and committed to the Tower. On being brought to trial however, a jury of his peers, in spite of the efforts of Jefferies, pronounced him *not guilty*, when he retired awhile from public life, till an opportunity offered for calling in the prince of Orange, an event of which he was an active promoter. William III appointed him a privy counsellor, with the lord-lieutenancy of his native county, and the chancellorship of the exchequer. Falling soon after into disgrace, in consequence of his endeavours to circumscribe as much as possible the royal prerogative, he received an honourable dismissal from office, being allowed to retire with a pension of 20,000*l.* and the earldom of Warrington. Besides several speeches and political tracts, which have been collected and printed in 1694 in one volume, 8vo, he published some "*Ob-*

servations on the Case of the Lord Russel, &c." 1689, folio. He died January 2, 1694, and was succeeded by his son George, known as the anonymous author of a treatise on "The Institution of Marriage," in which he argues for the legality of divorce in cases of uncongeniality of temper, &c. printed in 8vo. in 1739; and of a pamphlet written against bishop Burnet's censures on his father's character. He died in 1758.—*Ibid.*

BORDA (JOHN CHARLES) an eminent mathematician and astronomer of the eighteenth century. He was a native of Dax in Gascony, and was educated under the Jesuits. His friends designed him for some legal situation, but his strong attachment to mathematical studies induced him to forego the advantages it might have afforded, that he might adopt a more congenial employment. He accordingly became an engineer, and having served as aide-de-camp to M. de Maillebois, at the battle of Hastenbeck in 1757, he was on his return to France appointed inspector of the dockyards. The preceding year he had been chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences, in consequence of a memoir on the motion of projectiles, which he presented to that society. In his new situation he occupied himself in making experiments on the resistance of fluids, the velocity of motion, and other topics relating to dynamical science. In 1767 he published a dissertation on hydraulic wheels, and afterwards one on the construction of hydraulic machinery. He was then sent, in conjunction with Pingre, on a voyage to the South Sea, the object of which was to make experiments on time-keepers, in order to ascertain the value and utility of such instruments in determining the longitudes of places. Of this undertaking he published an account entitled "Voyage fait par ordre du Roi en 1771, 1772," 2 vols. 4to, 1778. When the French government took part in the war between Great Britain and the states of America, Borda served in the squadron of the count d'Estaing, and during the expedition he made many observations on the construction of ships, which led to important improvements in naval architecture. To his ingenuity also mathematicians are indebted for the invention of the astronomical instrument called the *circle of Borda*, relative to which he published a tract entitled "Description et usage d'un cercle de reflexion," 4to. On the establishment of the National Institute he became one of its members; and he was occupied with other men of science in framing the new system of weights and measures, adopted in France under the republican government. Among the latest of his labours was a series of experiments to discover the length of a pendulum which should swing seconds in the latitude of Paris. Besides the works already noticed, Borda published "Tables trigonometriques decimales," 4to, since augmented and reprinted by Delamore. He died at Paris in May 1799, at the age of sixty-four.—*Edinburgh Encyclop. Biog. Univ.*

BORDE (ANDREW) a physician and miscell.

cellaneous writer of very eccentric character in the sixteenth century. He was born at Pevensey in Sussex, and educated at Oxford. He left the university without a degree, and entered a Carthusian convent near London. After returning to Oxford he "travelled," as he himself says, "through and round about Christendom, and out of Christendom into some parts of Africa." In 1542 he resided at Montpellier, where he graduated in physic. He afterwards came home, and obtained a doctor's degree at Oxford, and settled at his native place; thence he removed to Winchester, and finally to London, where he is said to have become a fellow of the college of physicians, and physician to Henry VIII. But notwithstanding these honours, he died in the Fleet prison in 1559. Bale and other Protestant writers not only abuse Borde as a quack or a mountebank, but also accuse him of grossly immoral conduct; for which charge there appears to be no just foundation, and it may be ascribed to that spirit of religious animosity by which *bilious Bale*, as Fuller quaintly styles him, was too often actuated. Among the works of this writer are "A Book of the Introduction of Knowledge, the which doth teach a Man to speak Part of all Manner of Language," Lond. 1542, 4to; "The Breviary of Health;" "The merry Tales of the Madman of Gotham;" and "A right pleasant and merry History of the Mylner of Abington, with his Wife and his fair Daughter, and of two poor Scholars of Cambridge." The first of these publications contains thirty-nine chapters, to which are prefixed wood-engravings, representing the inhabitants of different countries. Before that which treats of the English is a figure of a man naked, having a bundle of cloth under his arm, and a pair of shears in his hand. Below are some verses beginning thus—

"I am an Englishman, and naked I stand here,

Musing in my mind what rayment I shall wear."

The wit of this satirical censure is neither very clever, nor very appropriate; and it is more-over said to have been borrowed from an old Venetian caricature of a Frenchman.—*Aikin's G. Biog. Memoirs of Medicine. Berkenhout's Biog. Liter.*

BORDE (JOHN BENJAMIN DE LA) an eminent miscellaneous writer, was born at Paris in 1734. He was first valet-de-chambre to Louis XV, at whose death he was appointed farmer-general, which unsatisfactory office he fulfilled with assiduity, employing his leisure moments in literature and music, in the latter of which his compositions are much esteemed, particularly his "Recueil d'Airs," and a successful opera, entitled "Adela de Ponthieu." His principal works are "Essais sur la Musique ancienne et moderne," 1780, many passages of which are extracted from Dr Burney and others, without any acknowledgement; "Memoirs de Courcy;" "Pieces interessantes pour servir à l'histoire des regnes de Louis XIII et de Louis XIV;" "Lettres sur lu

Suisse," &c. He was gillotined in 1794. His wife also wrote some poems imitated from the English, printed by Didot in 1785.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BORDEU (**THEOPHILUS DE**) an ingenious French physician, who was a native of the province of Bearn, and was educated at Montpellier. Going to Paris, he soon became eminent in his profession, and was appointed physician to the hospital of La Charité. He was the author of several works which attracted much notice. Among these are "Recherches anatomiques sur la position des Glandes, et sur leur action," 1751; "Recherches sur le Pouls par rapport aux crises," 1756, which was translated into English; "Recherches sur quelques points de l'histoire de la Médecine," 1764; and "Recherches sur le Tissu muqueux et l'Organe cellulaire," 1766. He died of apoplexy in 1776, aged fifty-four.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BORELLI (**JOHN ALPHONSO**) a celebrated mathematical and medical writer of the seventeenth century. He was a Neapolitan by birth, and studied at Rome, after which he became professor of mathematics at Messina in Sicily. He then travelled for improvement through various parts of Italy, and joined to his former studies that of physic. Subsequently he was professor of natural philosophy and mathematics at Pisa and Florence; and was elected a member of the academy del Cimento. He distinguished himself by his philosophical experiments and researches, especially those relating to the gravity of the air. Notwithstanding he was much favoured by the princes of the Medici family, his love of change induced him to return to Messina in 1667. He continued there till 1674, when he was banished for being concerned in some political commotions which took place in that city. He retired to Rome, and was patronised by Christina, the ex-queen of Sweden, who made him a member of her academy of learned men. He engaged as mathematical teacher in the convent of the regular clergy of St Pantaleon, called the *pious schools*. In this situation he continued till his death, which was occasioned by pleurisy, and took place December 31st, 1679, at the age of seventy-two. His principal work is a treatise "De motu Animalium," finished shortly before his death, and published at the expense of queen Christina; the first volume in 1680, and the second in 1681. It was afterwards republished in Holland. Borelli has in this work attempted to apply mathematics to the illustration of the animal economy; and he has demonstrated by curious calculations the immense force of muscular action. He left many other publications on astronomy, mathematics, and medicine.—*Tiraboschi. Aikin's G. Biog.*

BORGIA (**CÆSAR**.) This conspicuous example of steady and remorseless ambition was the second son of cardinal Rodrigo, afterwards pope Alexander VI, by his celebrated mistress Vanozza. The year in which he was born is not recorded, but destined for the church, he was, while a child, appointed archbishop of

Panapelluna, and then sent to pursue his education at Pisa, where he not only studied with a view to his future profession, but practised also the martial and manly exercises. On the nomination of his father to the pontificate, he was made archbishop of Valentia, and in 1493 was advanced to the purple. This ecclesiastical promotion however did not accord with the inclination of Cæsar, who would have preferred the secular dignities bestowed on his elder brother, Francis duke of Gandia, another of the five children of Alexander by Vanozza. For this reason, and, as it is also asserted, in consequence of the duke of Gandia being his rival in an incestuous attachment to their common sister Lucretia, Cæsar resolved to get his brother assassinated, which murder accordingly took place one evening after they quitted her house together; the wounded body of the duke being found some days afterwards in the Tiber. Public opinion immediately attributed the assassination to Cæsar, and as the pope somewhat suspiciously stopped further enquiry, historians have possibly somewhat too readily taken the fact for granted. On the accession of Louis XII to the throne of France, pope Alexander entered into a negotiation with him, the basis of which was the advancement of his son, who resigned his cardinalate, and was secularised. Louis then created him duke of Valentinois, pensioned him, gave him a command of cavalry, and married him to the daughter of a peer of France. The pope now formed the design of recovering the territory of Romagna to the holy see, with a view of ultimately forming it into a principality for his son; and in consequence the latter came from France at the head of a force of lancers and Swiss, and began his campaign with the sieges of Imola and Forli, which surrendered. He then subdued Pesaro, Rimini, and Faenza, and sent the young lord of the latter fief to Rome, where he was mercilessly put to death. In 1501 he was created duke of Romagna, and proceeded in a course of conquest and usurpation until the Italian states took the alarm, and a confederacy was formed, which Cæsar had the address to dissolve, as usual not without murder, for contriving to get three of the leaders to Senigaglia on the plea of a conference, he caused them to be strangled; and a fourth partisan, cardinal Ursini, after signing an order for the delivery of all the places held by his family to Cæsar, was nevertheless poisoned. At length his detestable father, who co-operated with him in all his plans, and in the murders which were continually occurring, either to remove enemies or procure successions, fell a victim to a concerted scheme to poison cardinal Corneto at a banquet; where, by a mistake, the pope and his son took the poison intended for the cardinal. Alexander in consequence expired; and it was a long time before Cæsar recovered; who now could scarcely appear in Rome without an armed force, owing to the hatred of the people and the enmity of the Ursini family. The countenance of France however supported him, until at length he quitted the French party

and joined that of Spain. In the mean time the Venetians recovered many towns in Romagna; and Julius II imprisoned Cæsar to make him resign the rest. He however escaped to Naples, and was at first well received by the famous Gonsalvo Cordova, who however, by order of king Ferdinand, sent him a captive into Spain, where he was condemned to imprisonment for life; but after two years' confinement, again contrived to escape and reach his brother-in-law, John d'Albert king of Navarre. Accompanying the latter in an expedition against some insurgent subjects, this extraordinary combination of talent and iniquity was killed in a skirmish before the castle of Viana in 1507. Such was the end of a man, whose talents, courage, and perseverance were equal to the greatest attempts; and who in the pursuit of his object, overlooked or overleaped all consideration, and was equally dangerous in the way both of fraud and force. Machiaval, possibly on the disguised plan of satire which has been with some plausibility ascribed to him, speaks of Cæsar Borgia as a perfect specimen of a *great man*. The best answer to the doctrine is supplied by his ultimate fate, even allowing with Roscoe that his crimes have been exaggerated; and that he must have possessed some popular virtues to maintain himself so long at the head of an army, and so strongly to ingratiate the affections of the people whom he subdued. After his death too his talents and accomplishments were loudly celebrated by the poet Strozza: but who have not poets praised?—*Tomasi. Vit di Cesare Borgia. Tiraboschi.*

BORGIA (STEPHEN) an eminent cardinal, was born of a noble family at Velletri in 1731; and from his birth was destined for the church. In 1770 he was appointed secretary to the congregation of the Propaganda, an institution for the propagation of Christianity among the heathens; and a better person for this office could not have been chosen, both on account of his zeal and learning. It was about this time that he laid the foundation of the family museum at Velletri, of a part of which he published a description in 1782, under the title of "Musæum Cusicum." In the same year he caused a capuchin named Gabriele to learn the Armenian language, and sent him on a mission to Astracan to preach in that tongue, and to avail himself of the opportunity to compile an Armenian-Italian dictionary. In 1783 he published a "Vindication of the Rights of the Holy See on the Kingdom of Naples," and in 1789 was promoted to the rank of cardinal, and appointed prefect of the congregation of the Indies. He continued to be the liberal patron of those who were connected with him or his literary pursuits, until Italy was invaded by the French, when he lost all his benefices, though he was soon released from his personal difficulties by a liberal pension from the court of Denmark. On the death of Pius VI, he was chosen to attend the new pope to Paris, to assist at the coronation of the emperor, but being taken ill on his way thither died at Lyons Nov 23 1804 His

literary productions are "Monumento di Giovanni XVI summo Pontifice illustrato," Rome 1750, 8vo; "Breve Istoria dell' antica città di Tadino nell' Umbria," &c. 1751; "Dissertatione sopra un' antica Iscrizione rinuenta nell' Isola di Malta nell', anno 1749," and "Dissertatione Filologica sopra un' antica gemma intagliata." The Borgian MS. as it is styled, is a fragment of a Coptic-Greek manuscript, consisting of about twelve leaves brought from Egypt by a monk, and sent to Borgia. It is printed in "Georgii Fragmentum Græco-Copto Thebaicum," Rome, 1789, 4to.—*Athenæum*, vol. v.

BORLASE (WILLIAM) an eminent English antiquary and topographer. He was born in Cornwall in 1696, and was educated at Exeter college, Oxford, where in 1719 he took the degree of MA. and the same year entered into holy orders. He was presented to the rectory of Ludgvan in Cornwall in 1722, where he resided during the remainder of his life, as the only additional preferment he ever obtained was the vicarage of St Just in the same county. The parish of Ludgvan is rich in fossils, and the whole county of Cornwall exhibits antique monuments, usually supposed to be Druidical. To the investigation of these local curiosities of nature and art, Borlase dedicated all the time he could spare from his professional duties. In 1749 he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society in consequence of his having communicated to that learned body an essay on the crystal spar, called Cornish diamonds. In 1754 he published "The Antiquities historical and monumental of the County of Cornwall," in folio, of which an enlarged edition appeared in 1769. This was succeeded by "Observations on the ancient and present State of the Islands of Scilly;" and in 1758 was published "The Natural History of Cornwall," folio, a work comprising much curious information relative to the civil history of the county, the stannary courts, boroughs, and Cornish dialect, besides the accounts of its natural productions. In 1766 he received from the university of Oxford the diploma of LL.D. He died in 1772, leaving prepared for the press a "Treatise on the Creation and Deluge," which was never published. As an antiquary, Dr Borlase has the merit of having described with accuracy the objects of his speculations, and of dealing less in fanciful and far-fetched hypothesis than most preceding writers on British antiquities.—*Biog. Brit.*

BORIS GUDENOW, a Russian chief, who was grand-master of the horse to Theodore or Feodor Ivanowitz, emperor of Russia, during whose reign, from 1584 to 1597, Boris governed the state in his name. He is supposed to have contrived the murder of prince Demetrius, the infant brother of Theodore, on whose death, which he is also charged with having procured by poison, Boris was chosen emperor. He banished those whom he supposed to be disaffected to him, and formed foreign alliances to strengthen his authority—but a dreadful famine which occurred in the

fourth year of his reign, caused discontent among his subjects, and soon after Russia was invaded by a Polish army, accompanied by a person who professed to be prince Demetrius, who asserted that he had escaped from the assassins employed to kill him. This pretender, who is supposed to have been a young monk named Griska, was recognised in several parts of the empire, and at length obtained the throne on the sudden death of Boris in 1605, variously reported to have been caused by a violent fit of anger, or by poison. Boris Gudenow displayed much political foresight and ability during his regency, and in the earlier part of his reign, but his inordinate ambition incited him to the commission of crimes, which have disgraced his memory, and left him the character of an unprincipled usurper and assassin.—*Modern Univ. Hist.*

BORN (IGNATIUS, Baron) an eminent mineralogist and miscellaneous writer, born at Carlsburg in Transylvania in 1742. He studied at the Jesuits' college at Vienna, and afterwards at the university of Prague. He then travelled through various parts of Europe, and on his return devoted his attention to natural history, particularly as connected with the art of mining. In 1770 he obtained a situation in the department of mines at Prague. Making a professional tour, he descended into a mine, the air of which was so contaminated with arsenical vapours, as nearly to have occasioned his death; and from the effects of this he never entirely recovered. In 1772 he printed a catalogue of his collection of fossils, which he afterwards sold to the hon. Charles Greville for 1,000*l.* This work gained him great reputation, and was the cause of his being admitted into the Royal Society of London, and other scientific associations. In 1776 he was called to Vienna by the empress Maria Theresa, to arrange and describe the Imperial cabinet of natural history; in consequence of which he published a magnificent work relating to the shells in that cabinet; but the death of the empress prevented the further progress of the undertaking. Born was however patronised by her successor Joseph II, who made him actual counsellor of the mines, and employed his talents in improving the processes for the extraction of metals from their ores. In 1786 he published his treatise on the process of amalgamation, of which there is an English translation by Raspe. His next work was an arranged catalogue of Mad. Raab's collection of Fossils, published in 1790. He was engaged in writing a history of the reign of the emperor Leopold II, and a treatise on mineralogy, at the time of his death, which happened in August 1791. Baron Born was the founder in 1775 of a literary society at Prague, which has produced several volumes of memoirs. He was a zealous member of the association of the *illuminati*, and extremely hostile to the clergy and the monastic orders. Against the latter he wrote a satirical work entitled "*Monachologia*," in which he has parodied the classification and language of natural history, in a descriptive catalogue of the

various orders of monks.—*Townson's Travels in Hungary. Aikin's G. Biog.*

BORRI (JOSEPH FRANCIS) an adventurer of the seventeenth century, who alternately acted the part of a religious fanatic, an alchemist, and a physician. He was the son of a medical practitioner at Milan, and was educated at the Jesuits' college at Rome. After injuring his character, and exposing himself to punishment by his dissolute conduct, he set himself up for an inspired reformer of Christianity, teaching among other strange doctrines the divinity of the Virgin Mary, whom he represented as the fourth person of the Godhead, according to Sorbiere, or as others tell us, an incarnation of the Holy Ghost. Apprehending danger from the Inquisition, he went to Milan, and attracted a number of followers, with whose aid he appears to have formed designs against the government. Some of his associates being imprisoned he took the alarm, and fled to Inspruck, while the Inquisition proceeded against him as a contumacious heretic, in consequence of which he was burnt in effigy at Rome in 1661. Borri contrived by his pretensions to alchemy to impose on the archduke of Austria, and thus obtained money to enable him to travel to Amsterdam, in which city he assumed the character of a physician, or rather a charlatan, who could cure all diseases. Such was his success that he set up a splendid equipage, and lived for some time in a corresponding style of extravagance. At last, finding his credit decline, he set off by night for Hamburg, taking with him all the money and other valuables he could collect. Christina the Swedish queen was his next dupe, whom he cheated of considerable sums under pretence of discovering the philosopher's stone. He then went to Denmark, and was even more successful in imposing on the king, Frederic III, on whose death in 1670, fearing to be called to account, he left the country intending to go to Turkey. Passing through Hungary, just after a conspiracy had been discovered against the Austrian government, he was arrested on the frontiers as a suspected person. Not being concerned in the plot he would have been discharged, but the pope's nuncio at Vienna hearing he was in custody, demanded him in the name of his holiness, as an heretical offender; and the emperor acceded to the requisition, merely stipulating for the life of the criminal. Borri was then taken to Rome, forced to make an abjuration of his errors, and shut up in the prison of the Inquisition. Here he continued for several years, till the French ambassador, the duke d'Estrees, being seized with a complaint which his physicians could not cure, and having derived relief from the prescriptions of Borri, procured him the favour of being removed to the castle of St Angelo, where he was permitted to amuse himself with chemical experiments, and in which he died at an advanced age in 1695. Two tracts were printed in his name at Geneva in 1681; one entitled "*La Chiave del Gabinetto*," the key of the cabinet consisting of letters on alchemy; the other,

"Istruzioni Politiche," political reflexions. Some medical pieces are also ascribed to him.—*Bayle. Sorbriere. Voyage en Angleterre.*

BORRICHUS (OLAUUS) or Olof Borch, a learned Danish physician, who was the son of a Lutheran minister, and was educated at the university of Copenhagen. After he had commenced the practice of medicine, he was induced to undertake the tuition of the children of the prime minister Gerstorff. In this situation he continued five years, and then set off on his travels through foreign countries, having had the honour to be previously nominated professor of philosophy, poetry, chemistry, and botany at Copenhagen. After having visited England, France, and Italy, he returned home and entered on the duties of his office. He was appointed first physician to the king; in 1686 created counsellor of the supreme court of justice; and in 1689 counsellor of the royal chancery. He died at the age of sixty-three in 1690, after undergoing an unsuccessful operation for the stone in the bladder. Borrichius distinguished himself as an author chiefly by his philological works, among which are "Conspicuum præstantiorum scriptorum linguæ Latinæ;" "Cogitationes de variis linguæ Latinæ ætatis;" "Analecta philologica et judicium de lexicis Latinis Græcisque;" "De antiqua Urbis Romæ facie Dissertatio." He wrote on chemistry, or more properly on alchemy, tracing its origin from the Egyptians, in his treatises "De ortu et progressu Chemicæ," and "Hermetis, Ægyptiorum ac Chemicorum sapientia ab Hermanni Conringii animadversionibus vindicata." It appears that he was a believer in the transmutation of metals, and other reveries of the alchemists, in support of which he has lavished a great deal of learned research. He likewise was the author of many works on medicine. He wrote an account of his own life, published by Fred. Rostgaard.—*Aikin's G. Biog. Moreri.*

BORROMEIO (CHARLES) a celebrated Roman saint and cardinal, was born at Arena in the Milanese, in 1538. He was sent for to Rome by his uncle Pius IV, who created him cardinal in 1560, and afterwards archbishop of Milan. Notwithstanding his youth, for he was then but twenty-two years of age, he conducted the affairs of the church with great zeal and prudence, and became a liberal encourager of literature. The young cardinal lived in great splendour, and his uncle delighted with his magnificence, furnished him with ample means to support it. He very soon became at once grand penitentiary of Rome, arch priest of St Mary Major, protector of several crowns and various orders, both civil and military, legate of Romagna, Bologna, and of the marche of Ancona. It was about this time that the famous council of Trent was held, at which much was said about the reformation of the clergy, of which Charles immediately gave an example in himself, by discharging eighty livery servants, leaving off silk apparel, and imposing upon himself a weekly fast of bread and water. He converted his house into a seminary of bishops, established schools and

colleges, and interested himself in all works of public utility, particularly such as had charity for their object. He attempted to reform many of the monastic orders, and amongst others, that of the Humiliati, which so exasperated a wretched friar belonging to it, that he fired a gun at him while at prayers with his domestics. He fortunately escaped with a slight wound, but the assassin was punished with death, and his order abolished. He wrote a great number of works upon doctrinal and moral subjects, which were printed at Milan in 1747, in five volumes folio; thirty-one volumes of his manuscript letters are contained in the library of St Sepulchre in that city. He died in 1594, at the early age of forty-seven, and was canonized in 1610 by Paul V.—*Life by Touron.*

BORROMEIO (FREDERIC) also a cardinal and archbishop of Milan, was cousin-german to the preceding, by whom he was placed in his newly-founded college at Pavia, and whose virtues he imitated. He was the founder of the celebrated Ambrosian library at Milan, which during his life was enriched with ten thousand manuscripts, collected by Antony Oggiate, whom he created librarian. He died in 1632, leaving several pious works, which are now very scarce, but of which the principal are—"Sacri Ragionamenti," Milan, 1632-1646, 4 vols. folio; "Ragionamenti Spirituali," *ibid.* 1673-1676; and "De Piacere della mente Christiana," *ibid.* 1625.—*Moreri.*

BORROMINI (FRANCESCO) the son of an architect of Bissona, born 1599. His father brought him up to his own profession, placing him at Rome under Muderno, the architect of St Peter's, to whom he was distantly related; and on his death in 1629 under his successor Bernini. The reputation of the pupil soon rose so high, that it equalled that of the master, whose open rival he became. The king of Spain rewarded him magnificently for a design which he made for the enlargement of his palace at Rome, and made him a knight of St Jago. He also received a pension and the order of Christ from the pope; but the caprices to which he at length gave way in the construction of some of his edifices, remarkable for their whimsicality and the incongruous appearance of their ornamental parts, rendered him obnoxious to criticism, as being offensive to true taste, and his old opponent Bernini being appointed to the superintendance of a building for which he had furnished the designs, the consequent mortification threw him into a state of frenzy, in which suddenly seizing a sword, he inflicted on himself a mortal wound, and died in 1667. The college of the Propaganda and the oratory of the Chinese Nona are reckoned among his best productions.—*Nov. Dict. Hist.*

BOS (LAMBERT) an eminent scholar, son of the rector of the college at Worcum in Holland, born in 1670. He completed his education under his relation Vitringa, at Franeker, where he became Greek professor in 1704, and continued in that situation till his death in 1717. His edition of the Septuagint with

Prolegomena and various readings, printed in 1709 at Franeker, in 2 vols. 4to, displays deep erudition. Among his other works are—"Exercitationes Philologicæ, &c." 8vo, 1700, reprinted in 1715; "Antiquitatum Græcarum Descriptio;" "Animadversiones ad Scriptores quosdam Græcos;" "Thomæ Magistri Eclogæ cum Notis;" an improved edition of Vilerius' Greek grammar, and a treatise in great estimation with grammarians, entitled "Mysterii Ellipseos Græcæ expositi Specimen," a variorum edition of which appeared at Leipsic in 1809. His decease is said to have proceeded from consumption, the progress of which was much hastened by intense application.—*Ibid.*

BOSC (PETER DU) an eminent Calvinist divine of the seventeenth century, the son of a lawyer of Rouen, born February 21, 1623, at Bayeux, and educated at Montauban and Saumur. Having taken orders in 1646, he was appointed preacher to the Protestant congregation at Caen, where he distinguished himself by the boldness of his doctrines and the eloquence with which he defended them. In 1664 an attack made by him on auricular confession, drew down the resentment of the Catholics, who succeed in getting him banished to Chalons; but before the expiration of the year, from the interference of powerful friends, he was permitted to return to his ministry. His talents and address even gained him the favour of Louis XIV himself, towards whom he always expressed the most unbounded loyalty; and his intercession with that monarch was on more occasions than one powerful enough to procure considerable indulgences for the persons of his own persuasion. At length however the feeling of the court against the Protestants became too strong for him to be able any longer to avert the storm from their heads. A decree of the parliament of Normandy prevented him in 1685 from any longer exercising his ministry in that province, and the revocation of the edict of Nantes drove him to Holland, when he settled at Rotterdam, and died in that city January 2, 1692. He published four octavo volumes of discourses, some of which exhibit fine specimens of pulpit oratory; and left behind him in manuscript a variety of orations, letters on controversial subjects, poems in several languages, and other miscellaneous pieces, which after his death his son-in-law, Monsieur Le Gendre, collected and published in 2 vols. 8vo.—*Life by Le Gendre.*

BOSCAGER (JOHN) a celebrated French lawyer of the seventeenth century. He was a native of Beziers, who going to Paris when young, studied under his uncle La Forest, an eminent professor of law in that city. Such was his application, that at the age of twenty-two he gave lectures himself, during the illness of his relative, whom he afterwards succeeded. His mode of teaching was peculiar. He reduced the whole of legal science to certain fixed principles, whence he drew consequences comprehending all the particulars of each topic. He wrote a treatise on Roman and French law, and another entitled "De

Justitia et Jure," published after his death which took place in 1687, in consequence of an accident, at a very great age.—*Moreri.*

BOSCAN (JOHN ALMOGAVER) a Spanish poet, was born 1490, of a noble family at Barcelona, and is supposed to have died about 1543. He was originally intended for the profession of arms, but being an excellent scholar, proved greatly successful in the education of Ferdinand, the able but execrable duke of Alva, whose tutor he became. His works are published with those of his poetical coadjutor Garcilaso, under the title of "Obras de Boscan y Garcilaso," 4to, 1544. He also left a prose translation of the courtier of Castiglione, no less admirable than his poetry. It is to Boscan that Spanish poetry owes the introduction of the hendecasyllabic verse.—*Antoni's Bibl. Hisp.*

BOSCAWEN (HON. EDWARD) a British admiral of the last century, conspicuous for his nautical skill and bravery, a native of Cornwall, and second son to Hugh viscount Falmouth. He was born in 1711, and having entered the royal navy early in life, was appointed in 1740 to the Shoreham, in the command of which vessel he distinguished himself at Porto Bello and at Carthagena, where he stormed a battery at the head of a part of his crew. In 1744 he was promoted to the Dreadnought, a sixty gun ship, in which he took the Media, commanded by M. Hocquart. Three years afterwards he signaled himself under Anson at the battle of Cape Finisterre, in which action he again captured his old antagonist Hocquart, who had been exchanged. Towards the close of this year, he was raised to the rank of rear-admiral, and dispatched with a squadron to the East Indies. In these parts, though failing in an attempt on the settlement of Pondicherry, he succeeded in making himself master of Madras, and returned to England, where, during the ensuing peace, he obtained a seat at the Admiralty-board. In 1755 he again sailed for North America, and in an action with a French squadron, the evil fortune of Monsieur Hocquart compelled him a third time to strike to the conqueror, who had singularly enough subdued him twice before. On this occasion two ships of the line fell into his hands. In 1758, in conjunction with lord Amherst, who commanded the land forces, he succeeded in reducing Louisbourg and Cape Breton; and the year following, having then the command in the Mediterranean, pursued the Toulon fleet under De la Clue through the straits of Gibraltar, and coming up with it in Lagos Bay, completely defeated it, burning two ships and taking three. For these services he received the thanks of parliament and 3000*l.* a year, with the rank of general of marines in 1760. He did not long enjoy his honours, but died in the January of the following year of a bilious fever. He had married, about the age of thirty, the daughter of W. E. Glanville, Esq. and sat in the parliament of 1743 as member for Truro in his native county.—*Campbell's Lives of the Admirals.*

BOSCAWEN (WILLIAM) nephew of the

admiral of that name, and son to his younger brother, general George Boscawen, born 1752. From Eton he was placed at Exeter College, Oxford, for a few terms, and thence removed to the Middle Temple, where he studied under Mr (afterwards judge) Buller, till he was called to the bar. He obtained a commissionership of the victualling board and of bankrupts, and died in 1811, leaving a large family by his wife, the daughter of archdeacon Ibbetson. In addition to a professional work on convictions upon penal statutes, he published an essay on the progress of satire, and a translation of Horace, besides occasional contributions to various periodical reviews and magazines.—*Gent. Mag.* 1811.

BOSCOVICH (ROGER JOSEPH) an astronomer and geometrician of distinguished eminence in the eighteenth century, who was a native of Ragusa in Dalmatia. He was educated among the Jesuits, and entering into their order, was appointed professor of mathematics in the Roman College, before he had entirely completed the course of his studies. He was employed by pope Benedict XIV in various undertakings, and in 1750 began the measurement of a degree of the meridian in the ecclesiastical states, which operation occupied him for two years. He afterwards visited the Pontine marsh, to give advice respecting its drainage. He was then entrusted by the republic of Lucca with the defence of its interests, in a dispute about boundaries with the government of Tuscany. This affair obliged Boscovich to go to Vienna, and having terminated it with success, he visited Paris and London. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and to that learned body he dedicated a Latin poem on eclipses. Returning to Italy, he was appointed mathematical professor in the university of Pavia; whence in 1770 he removed to Milan, and there he erected the celebrated observatory at the college of Brera. On the suppression of the order of Jesuits, he accepted an invitation to France from Louis XV, who gave him a pension of 8000 livres, with the office of director of optics for the navy. This appointment induced him to pay particular attention to that part of optical science which treats of the theory of achromatic telescopes; on which subject he wrote a treatise of considerable extent. He was obliged to leave Paris in 1783, on account of ill health, when he retired to Milan, where he died February 12, 1787. A collective edition of the works of father Boscovich was published by himself in 5 vols. 4to, 1785. His "*Theoria Philosophiæ Naturalis reducta ad unam legem virium in Natura existantium*," first published in 1758, is a curious production, containing speculations of which Dr Priestley has availed himself, in his writings in favour of materialism. *Novv. Dict. Hist. Aikin's G. Biog.*

BOSSU (RENE LE) an eminent French critic, was born at Paris in 1631. He received his early education at Nanterre, and years afterwards entered a member of the religious fraternity of St Genevieve. He at first studied philosophy and theology, but was afterwards

made professor of *belles lettres*, and taught in that capacity in several of the houses of the society. At length allowed to live in lettered tranquility at St Genevieve, he published his "Parallel of the Philosophy of Descartes and of Aristotle," which was followed by his popular "Treatise on Epic Poetry." Many of his compositions remain in MS. at the abbey of St John at Chartres, of which he was superior. Bossu possessed a penetrating mind, and his treatise on the epic contains many acute and sensible remarks; but he refined too much in his discoveries, and his theory, that Homer first fixed on a moral, and then composed a narrative to illustrate it, has been justly exposed by Drs Blair and Warton. The best edition of this work is that of the Hague, 1714, edited by Courayer.—*Moreri. Blair's Lectures on Rhetoric, &c.*

BOSSUET (JAMES BENIGNUS) bishop of Meaux, celebrated for his eloquence as a pulpit orator, and his strength and acumen as a controversialist, was born in 1627 at Dijon, of an ancient family much distinguished in the long robe. He was placed very young under the care of the Jesuits, who, as usual on the discovery of his abilities, sought to gain him for the order, but were defeated by the care of his uncle. He was then removed to Paris, and entered at the college of Navarre, and in 1652 took his degrees in divinity, and went to Mentz, where he was made a canon. Here he applied himself chiefly to the study of the Scriptures and of the writings of the fathers, especially of St Augustin; and shortly becoming a celebrated preacher, was invited to Paris, and appointed in 1661 to preach before the king. It was about this time that he excited so much attention by his funeral orations, which are still considered as surpassing every production of the kind in the French language, for sublimity and pathos, although the admiration of the foreign reader will not always correspond with native enthusiasm, as to all the beauties enumerated. His style of preaching was lofty, free, and animated; and he seldom wrote more than a few heads, but trusted to his copious and commanding eloquence. At court he fully maintained the dignity of character his abilities were calculated to establish, and without any solicitation on his own part was created bishop of Condom; a dignity which he resigned on being appointed preceptor to the dauphin in 1670. In this situation he wrote for his pupil his celebrated "Discourse on Universal History," regarded as the most masterly of his performances. When the prince's education was completed, Louis XIV raised him to the see of Meaux, and appointed him a counsellor of state, and almoner to the dauphiness and duchess of Burgundy. He was also equally honoured by the learned world, being made a member of the French academy and superior of the Royal college of Navarre. The comparative leisure which he now enjoyed, was devoted to the defence of the Catholic church, both against infidels and Protestants. Some years before his death he however retired to his diocese and devoted

his leisure to the duties of his episcopal and pastoral functions, in the comfort, instruction, and relief of the unlettered, the afflicted, and the indigent of his diocese. He died while thus engaged in 1704, at the age of seventy-seven. As an historian, or rather reviewer of history, this eminent prelate has displayed considerable genius, but it has been justly observed, that he dwells too much complacency upon the Israelitish theocracy as a system, and has treated history more like a churchman than either a philosopher or a politician. As a controversialist he is distinguished by great logical acuteness, and infinite dexterity in exposing the weak points of an opponent and concealing his own. These qualities are particularly exhibited in his celebrated "Exposition of the Roman Catholic Faith," addressed principally to Protestants, which however was nine years waiting the approbation of the pope. The points on which he chiefly lays stress, are the antiquity and unity of the churches, the accumulated authorities of fathers, councils, and popes, and the necessity of a final umpire in affairs of faith and discipline. In all these points however, he was ably answered by Claude and other ministers of the French Calvinists, as also by archbishop Wake, who in his "Exposition of the Doctrine of the Church of England," exposes much management and artifice in the suppression and alteration of Bossuet's first edition. Bossuet was very zealous for the reunion of the churches, but nothing was to be yielded as a matter of right; but he thought that the sacramental cup might be extended to the laity as in favour. He was not however an advocate for the infallibility of the pope, or for his assumed right of deposing kings. On the contrary, he resisted these doctrines with energy, and lost a cardinal's hat by opposing Innocent XI in claims contrary to the independence of the crown of France, and to the liberties of the French clergy. He also attacked Quietism, and triumphed over the amiable Fenelon with some harshness on that account. He was however a professed enemy to persecution, but does not appear to have remonstrated with Louis against his merciless treatment of the Hugonots. On the whole, Bossuet was a man of great genius, lofty spirit, and extraordinary vigour of mind; which high qualities were alloyed by pride and a deficiency of simplicity and candour, his character forming a moral contrast to that of the excellent archbishop of Cambray. His works were published in 1743, in 20 vols. 4to, and many of them have been often reprinted in various forms. His discourse on universal history and his funeral orations, are however the only productions which are now much attended to. His French style, although occasionally unequal, is excellent, and the French Academy long deemed him a member from whom the body derived very high honour.—*Eloge par Alemnbert. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BOSTON (Joun) a monk of St Edmund'sbury, who early in the fifteenth century drew up a catalogue of manuscripts in the libraries

of the English universities and monasteries, with the lives of the authors. It is extant in manuscript, and is curious as being the earliest work on literary history produced in this country. He also wrote a treatise on monachism, entitled "Speculum Cœnobitarum," printed at Oxford in 1722.—*Tanneri Bibliot. Britannico-Hibernica. Berkenhout's Biog. Lit.*

BOSWELL (JAMES) a Scottish gentleman of a good family, who was educated for the bar, well known as the friend and biographer of the celebrated Dr Samuel Johnson. He was the son of a justice of the court of session, designated from his estate lord Auchinleck, and was born at Edinburgh in 1740. After some previous instruction at the high-school of his native city, he studied the civil law at the university there and at Glasgow. In 1763 he visited London in his way to the Continent, and it was at this time that he formed an acquaintance with Dr Johnson. Soon after he went to Utrecht to pursue his legal studies. Thence he proceeded to Switzerland, Italy, and Corsica, where he became intimate with general Paoli, at that time engaged in supporting the struggle of his country for political independence. Boswell returned in 1766 to Scotland, and was admitted an advocate in the courts of law. At that time a lawsuit was carried on relative to the Scottish titles and estate of the duke of Douglas, which was claimed by a person whose legitimate filiation was disputed, but whose claim, as nephew and heir of the last possessor, was ultimately established by a decision of the house of peers. In this affair Boswell took an active part, and published a pamphlet, entitled "The Essence of the Douglas Cause," which gained him a great deal of credit. In 1768 appeared his "Account of Corsica, with Memoirs of General Paoli," 8vo, a work containing a good deal of interesting information, but displaying the ardent character and amusing egotism of the author, in a manner so highly singular, as to expose him to the satirical censure of the critics. In 1773 he was chosen a member of a literary club in London, a circumstance which, together with his passionate admiration of the society and conversation of Dr Johnson, induced him to spend much of his time in the metropolis of England, though he continued to practise at the Scottish bar. The same year he accompanied his friend Johnson on a tour to the Scottish Highlands and Hebrides, of which excursion he published "A Journal," in 1785. Succeeding to the family estate on the death of his father in 1782, he soon after removed to London, and was called to the English bar, but he never obtained much practice as a counsellor. Dr Johnson died in 1784, and Boswell began to prepare for the press memoirs of his "illustrious friend," for which he had been collecting materials during nearly the whole course of their intimacy. This work, entitled "The Life of Samuel Johnson, LL.D.," was published in 2 vols. 4to, in 1790, and has been repeatedly reprinted. The stores of literary anecdote which are contained in this production, the minute and ap-

parently accurate information which it displays relative to the habits, manners, and conversation of Johnson, and the romantic attachment of the author to his subject, render this book one of the most entertaining pieces of biography in the English language. The only appointment Boswell obtained in the line of his profession was that of recorder of Carlisle. He seems indeed to have neglected legal occupation for the sake of his great literary connexion. Besides the works mentioned he was the author of a political pamphlet, a series of essays in the London Magazine entitled "The Hypochondriac," and several fugitive pieces in prose and verse. He died May 19, 1795, leaving two sons and three daughters by his wife, whose maiden name was Montgomery.—*Chalmers' Biog. Dict.*

BOTH (JOHN and ANDREW) two eminent painters, were natives of Utrecht, and pupils of Abraham Bloemaert. To perfect themselves in their art they went to Rome, where they remained several years. Claude Lorraine became the model of the elder John, and Andrew excelled in figures after the manner of Bamboccio; and thus qualified, they continued to assist each other until the death of Andrew, who was unfortunately drowned in a canal at Venice. John returned to Utrecht, where he continued to paint landscapes, until the death of his brother continually preying upon his mind, he died in 1650, five years after him. Their pictures are much admired all over Europe, and are purchased at very high prices.—*Pilkington.*

BOTTONER. See WORCESTER, (WILLIAM)

BOTT (JOHN DE) a French engineer and architect, born 1670, of Protestant parents. His religion proving an obstacle to his success in his own country, he repaired to the Netherlands, and entered into the military service of William prince of Orange, whom he attended on his English expedition. On the decease of his patron he joined the Prussian army, and obtained the commission of major-general in that service, but quitted it in 1728 for that of the elector of Saxony. Several strong fortifications on the Wesel, the arsenal at Berlin, and some of the principal public buildings at Dresden, attest his architectural skill. He died in the last-mentioned capital, a general of engineers, in 1745 in his seventy-fifth year.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BOTTICELLI (ALEXANDER) a Florentine artist, born 1437. He studied painting under Lippi, whose manner he successfully imitated, and was one of the earliest engravers, having learned the art from Baldini, and applied it to the illustration of an edition of Dante's works, printed 1488. Two pictures of his, Venus rising from the sea, and the same goddess adorned by the Graces, are highly spoken of, and those from his easel on the walls of Sixtus the Fourth's chapel at Rome were much admired. Though in the receipt of considerable sums, he died poor at Rome in 1515.—*Bryan's Dict. of Paint. and Eng.*

BOUCHARDON (EDMUND) an eminent

sculptor, was the son of a sculptor and architect at Chaumont in Bassigny, where he was born in 1698. After passing some time at Paris under the younger Coustou, and gaining the prize at the Academy in 1722, he went to Rome at the king's expense. On his return from Italy, where he was much improved, he adorned Paris with his works; a list of which are published in his life by count Caylus, who relates an anecdote of him, which says more for his taste than his erudition. The count found him one day in his workshop, with a book in his hand, in unusual agitation; and on seeing him he exclaimed: "Since I have read this book, men seem to be fifteen feet high, and all nature appears enlarged." It was an old miserable French translation of Homer. He died in 1762.—*Ibid.*

BOUCHER (JONATHAN) an English divine, a native of Bleucogo, Cumberland, born 1738, and educated at Wigton grammar-school. Having taken orders, he crossed the Atlantic, and obtained the living of Hanover in Virginia. Being a royalist from principal, the success of the Revolution drove him once more to England, where he became first curate, and eventually vicar of Epsom, Surrey. His works consist of a series of discourses on the American revolution, a reply to bishop Watson's letter to the archbishop of Canterbury, 1783, 4to; a small work, entitled "The Cumberland Man," with a few assize and other sermons. He was fond of antiquarian pursuits, and besides contributing to Hutchinson's history of his native county, had made some progress in an archaeological and provincial glossary; the first part of this work was printed after his death, which took place in 1804.—*Gent. Mag.*

BOUCICAULT (marshal) or JOHN LE MAINGRE, count of Beaufort, and (by marriage) viscount of Turenne, a celebrated French warrior of the fifteenth century. He was the son of the first marshal Boucicault, and was instructed in the use of arms when very young. At the battle of Bosbec in 1382, he served as page of honour to Charles VI, and obtained the rank of knighthood. In 1396 he went with the count de Nevers, afterwards duke of Burgundy, on a crusade against the Turkish sultan Bajazet. At the battle of Nicopolis, Boucicault, the count, and most of his officers were taken prisoners. The captives in general were massacred, but Nevers and Boucicault were saved and allowed to return home. The latter, in 1400, was sent with a small body of French troops to assist in defending Constantinople against Bajazet, when he distinguished himself by his conduct and bravery; but after a year's service he was obliged to return to France. He then became governor of Genoa, which post he held for several years, during which time he engaged in an expedition to Syria, and afterwards added to the French dominion Pisa. In 1409 he seized on the city of Milan, whither he had been invited by the Guelph faction, one of the two grand political parties, whose quarrels at that period interrupted the peace of Italy. Their enemies, the Ghibelines, took advantage of the absence of

marshal Boucicault to expel the French from Genoa, and he was obliged, after suffering a defeat, to make his retreat to France. In 1415 he commanded the vanguard at the battle of Agincourt, where he was taken prisoner. He was removed to England, where he continued till his death in 1421. This great commander was fond of music and poetry; and is said to have composed ballads, rondeaus, and virelays, in the fashionable taste of the age in which he lived.—*Moreri. Aikin's G. Biog.*

BOUFFLERS (LOUIS FRANCIS, duke of) a distinguished peer and marshal of France, was born in 1644. He early showed great military talents and distinguished himself as a colonel of dragoons under Crequi and Turenne. After many signal exploits, he gained extraordinary honour by the defence of Lille in 1708. The siege lasted four months, and when at length obliged to submit, prince Eugene observed to Boufflers: "I am very vain in having taken Lille, but I should still prefer the glory of having defended it like you." The king of France rewarded him for this service, by creating him a peer of France, and giving the reversion of the government of Flanders to his son. Boufflers was as distinguished for generosity of character and munificence as for bravery and military skill, and not only indignantly rejected a half proposal to unfairly kill prince Eugene during the siege of Lille, but even threatened to confine the person who had ventured to make the observation. It is related in the continuation of the history of England by Rapin, that when king William took Namur in 1695, he made Boufflers prisoner, in violation of the articles of capitulation. On his remonstrance against this conduct, he was answered that it was in the way of reprisal, because the French having detained the garrisons of Dixmude and Denise in the same manner. "In that case," replied the marshal, "my garrison ought to be arrested, and not I." "Sir," he was answered, "you are valued at more than ten thousand men." He died at Fontainebleau in 1711, aged sixty-eight.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BOUGAINVILLE (JEAN PIERRE DE) the son of a notary at Paris, born December 1, 1722. He received his education at Beauvais, and first distinguished himself by his translation of Polignac's "Anti-Lucretius," printed in two octavo volumes. The patronage of Freret, secretary to "L'Academie des Inscriptions, &c." obtained him admission into that society, where he ultimately succeeded his friend in the secretaryship. Although at first repulsed with some harshness in his attempt to be elected into the French Academy, Duclos their secretary remarking, in allusion to the state of his health, that it "was not the business of the academy to administer extreme unction," he eventually carried his point, and became a member of that society in 1754. His other works, besides occasional papers of value in the memoirs of the academy, are a clever and eloquent, but somewhat inflated parallel between Thamas Kouli Khan and Alexander the Great, and a tragedy, entitled "Philip

of Macedon." He also translated the hymn of Cleanthes, and edited Freret's great work on chronology. He died June 23, 1763, at the castle of Loches, of an asthma, brought on by intense application.—*Ibid.*

BOUGAINVILLE (Louis —) a celebrated French navigator of the eighteenth century. In 1768 he had the command of an expedition of discovery fitted out by the French government, with which he went to the South Sea, visited the Society Islands, the New Hebrides, New Guinea, and several neighbouring islands, and after sailing round the world, returned home in 1769. In the course of this voyage he made several important discoveries, and obtained much curious information relative to the countries he explored, and the manners and customs of the people by whom they were inhabited. His "Voyage round the World," translated from the French, was published in London 1772, 4to. He also published an account of a voyage to the Falkland Islands. This enterprising seaman, after escaping the numerous perils which necessarily attended his professional pursuits, was destined to become the victim of popular fury. He was killed by a mob at Paris, August 10th, 1792.—*Biog. Univ.*

BOUGEANT (GUILLAUME HYACINTHE) a French Jesuit, born Nov. 4, 1690, at Quimper. He became connected with the *Journal de Trevoux*, in which he printed various miscellaneous papers, till publishing a *jeu d'esprit* in one 12mo vol. entitled "Amusement Philosophique sur le Language des Betes," in which he feigned that brutes are animated by evil spirits, certain matter-of-fact personages about the court conceived him to be serious, and procured his banishment to La Fleche, for the heterodoxy of his opinions. His exile however was but short, the ridicule of the thing becoming apparent. His other works are a "History of the Wars, &c. of Louis XIII," which led to the Treaty of Westphalia," 2 vols. 12mo; "An Exposition on the Christian Doctrines by question and answer," 4 vols, 12mo; "Anacreon and Sappho," in Greek verse, 8vo; "Recueil d'observations Physiques tirees des meilleurs ecrivains," 12mo; three comedies, and a romance entitled "The Wonderful Voyage of prince Fan-Feredin," &c.; but his most esteemed work "The History of the Treaty of Westphalia," in two quarto volumes, did not appear till some time after his decease, which took place at Paris, Jan. 7, 1743, and is said to have been accelerated by the irritation arising from perpetual attacks of his literary opponents.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BOUGUER (PIERRE) an eminent mathematician, hydrographer, and geometrician, a native of Lower Brittany, born at Croisic in that province, Feb. 10, 1698. He was placed by his father John Bouguer, hydrographer to the king, at the Jesuits' college in Vannes, when only eleven years old, at which early age his proficiency in mathematics was so great that in less than two years after, he publicly defeated the professor of that science upon an abstruse proposition, which the latter is said

to have taken so much to heart that he resigned his chair. His father dying when he was fifteen, though so young he was considered fully capable of succeeding to his office, and after a severe examination received the appointment. In 1727, being then under thirty, and in the two following years, he gained the prizes of the Royal Academy of Science for improved methods of masting ships, taking the elevation of the stars at sea, and ascertaining the variation of the compass; and in 1729 published an optical treatise on the gradation of light. He now removed to Havre, and having become in 1731 associate geometrician of the Academy of Sciences, by the cession of Maupertuis, proceeded in 1635 as pensioner-astronomer, in company with Condamine, Jussieu, and Godin, to measure a degree of the meridian among the Cordilleras in South America, an undertaking which occupied the party about ten years. While on this expedition Bouguer was very successful in making many philosophical discoveries not immediately connected with its object, concerning the expansion and contraction of metals, the refraction and density of the atmosphere, the reciprocation of the pendulum, the mode of measuring the force of light, &c. and invented a new barometer, and other useful philosophical apparatus. Besides his writings in the *Journal des Savans*, to which he contributed during three years, he published a treatise "On Navigation and Pilotage," 1752, 4to; "The Figure of the Earth determined by Observations made in South America," 4to, Paris, 1749; a treatise "On the Construction of Ships," &c. 1756, 4to. In 1768 La Caille abridged his "Navigation and Pilotage," in one vol. 8vo, which is considered a very valuable treatise. Though rough in his manner from the little acquaintance he had with the world, he was keenly alive to his literary reputation, and his constant disputes with his coadjutor Condamine are attributed to that feeling. He died August 15, 1758.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BOUHIER (JEAN) an eminent French scholar, remarkable for the variety and profundity of his literary attainment. He was born in 1673 at Dijon, and being bred to the legal profession succeeded his father in the office of president à mortier, in the parliament of his native city. In 1727 his literary reputation caused him to be unanimously elected a member of the French Academy, which circumstance, combined with his increasing infirmities from reiterated attacks of gout, induced him to resign his official situation at Dijon. In 1746 this disorder getting into his stomach, carried him off in the seventy-third year of his age. He is reported to have met the approaches of death with great tranquillity, intimating to the bystanders that he was watching its symptoms in his last moments. Besides two professional treatises on "Custom of Burgundy," and on "Divorce by reason of Impotence," he published "Letters on the Therapeutæ," "Dissertations on Herodotus," &c. He also translated the civil war of Pætronius, with part of the works of Ovid and

Virgil into French verse, and the third and fifth parts of Cicero's Tusculan questions; the abbé D'Olivet completing the work. *Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BOUHOURS (DOMINICK) a celebrated man of letters, and critic in the French language, was born at Paris in 1628, and entered into the society of Jesuits' at the age of sixteen. The first work by which he distinguished himself, was "Les entretiens d'Ariste et d'Eugene," a pleasant miscellany on matters of criticism and taste; although exhibiting no small portion of affectation. In this work, with the mixture of vanity and vivacity so natural to Frenchmen, he much offended the Germans, by making it a question "Whether it be possible that a German can be a wit?" a query which has long since been very adequately replied to. This production so pleased the minister Colbert, that he made father Bouhours preceptor to his son, the marquis de Seignelai. His remaining principal works are "Remarques et Doutes sur la Langue Française," 3 vols. 12mo, exhibiting much grammatical refinement; "Maniere de bien penser sur les Ouvrages de l'Esprit," which production is much commended by Voltaire; "Pensées ingénieuses des Anciens et des Modernes," 12mo; "Pensées ingénieuses des Pères de l'Eglise;" and the lives of d'Aubusson, St Ignatius, and St Xavier, the latter of which was translated by Dryden, to please the queen of James II, who attributed the birth of the pretender to the intercession of that saint. Bouhours was a man of great amenity and elegant manners; but was necessarily involved by his criticisms in much literary contention.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BOUILLE (Marquis de) lieutenant-general in the army of Louis XVI, and a knight of the order of St Esprit, born of a noble family in Auvergne, connected with that of La Fayette. During the American war he commanded successfully in the French Windward islands, and returning to Europe was governor of Mentz at the breaking out of the revolution, in which city he distinguished himself as a staunch royalist in 1790, and drew down the marked displeasure of the Jacobin party. On the king's flight to Varennes, Bouille advanced with a strong force to co-operate in carrying it into execution, but from some mismanagement was too late, upon which, finding the royal party was recaptured, he addressed a letter to the National Assembly from Luxembourg, menacing them with summary vengeance should any attempt be made on the life of the unfortunate Louis. This impotent threat served only to accelerate the event it was intended to avert, and he himself was sentenced to death *par contumace*. On the execution of the king, Bouillé proceeded to Vienna, and afterwards to Sweden; he also served for a while in the emigrant army under the prince of Conde, but on the utter failure of the royal cause retired to England, where in 1797 he published his "Memoirs of the Revolution," 8vo, a work of great interest at the period, and highly spoken of for the impartiality of its details. He died in London, Nov. 14, 1800.—*Biog. Moderne. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BOULAINVILLIERS (HENRY DE) comte de St Saire, at which place he was born in 1658. He received his education under the fathers of the oratory at Juilli; and being compelled by the impoverished state in which he found his finances, through the imprudence of his father, to quit the army, entered on a career of literature in which he attained considerable distinction as an historian, &c. His principal works are "A History of the Arabians," 12mo, and "of Mahomet," 8vo, (in which his favourable delineation of his hero's character, exposed him to a charge of indifference towards religion;) "A History of France to the Reign of Charles VIII," 3 vols. 12mo; "Historical Memoirs of the ancient Government of France till the Reign of Hugh Capet," 3 vols. 12mo; "The State of France," 6 vols. 12mo, (valuable though inaccurate); a "History of the Peerage of France," 12mo; "Dissertations on the French Noblesse," 12mo; "A Memoir on the Administration of the Finances," 2 vols. 12mo; an ironical refutation of the errors of Spinoza, &c. Voltaire calls him the most learned *gentleman* in the kingdom, while Henault and Montesquieu have attacked the accuracy of his early historical details, the latter designating him as "possessing more wit than intellect, and more intellect than knowledge." He died in 1722. Several spurious publications have been attributed to him.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BOULANGER (NICHOLAS ANTHONY) a native of Paris, who studied mathematics and architecture, and was for some time in the army as an engineer. He afterwards became a surveyor of bridges and causeways, and executed various public works in Champagne, Burgundy, and Lorraine. He furnished to the Encyclopædia the articles *Deluge*, *Corée* and *Société*; but he is chiefly known as a sceptical writer. His works are "Traité du Despotisme Orientale;" "L'Antiquité dévoilé par ses usages;" and "Dissertation sur Elie et Enoch." A tract entitled "Chretienisme dévoilé," has also been ascribed to Boulanger, who is said to have been a man of very extensive learning, and of a mild and amiable disposition. He died in 1759, aged thirty-seven. *Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BOULTER (HUGH) archbishop of Armagh, a prelate highly distinguished for charity and public spirit, was born in or near London in 1671. He received his early education at Merchant Taylors' school, and was thence removed to Christ Church college, Oxford. He received the living of St Olave, Southwark, and was made archdeacon of Surrey by the patronage of the earl of Sunderland. In 1719 he accompanied George I to Hanover as his chaplain, and obtained so much favour during this visit, that the bishopric of Bristol and deanery of Christchurch were bestowed on him in the course of the same year. In 1724 he was nominated archbishop of Armagh and primate of Ireland; and from the time of his arrival in that unhappy country, he made it his business to study its interests. He also seems faithfully to have preserved those which it was

natural for him to think the true ones; attending all the public boards, and contributing with great munificence to a variety of charitable institutions. He was highly instrumental in averting the evils of famine in 1740; and expended much of his private fortune in feeding the numerous poor. He also took a very active part in establishing the Protestant charter schools, which have so inadequately supplied the instruction, and advanced the conversion for the promotion of which they were instituted. In his politics archbishop Boulter strenuously supported what is usually called the *English* interest in Ireland, in opposition to the *Irish*, and always recommended the distribution of favours and promotions in the spirit of that narrow policy. On this account he regarded Swift with no great complacency, because that eminent person espoused the perfectly contrary theory. At this time of day, archbishop Boulter may merit the character of an able, active, and benevolent prelate, under a prevalent system; but it is probable that the palm at least of Irish patriotism, will now be generally awarded to Swift. This primate was a most active man of business, and was a thirteenth time one of the lords justices of Ireland, when he died in 1742 while on a visit to England, and was interred in Westminster abbey. A collection of his letters was published at Oxford in 1769, 2 vols. 8vo, which throws considerable light upon Irish policy during his primacy.—*Biog. Brit.*

BOULTON (MATHEW) a celebrated engineer, was born at Birmingham in 1728. After being educated at a grammar-school, he was instructed in drawing by Worlidge, and he also studied mathematics. He engaged in business as a manufacturer of hardware, and so early as 1745 he is said to have invented and brought to great perfection inlaid steel buckles, buttons, watch-chains, &c. of which large quantities were exported to France, whence they were repurchased with avidity by the English, as "the offspring of French ingenuity." In 1762 Boulton, finding his manufactory at Birmingham too confined for his purposes, purchased a lease of the Soho, about two miles distant, in the county of Stafford. This spot, then a barren heath, was gradually converted into an extensive manufactory and school of the mechanical arts, where ingenious men found ample employment for their talents from the liberal patronage of the patriotic proprietor. The introduction of that important machine, the steam-engine, at Soho, led to a connexion between Boulton and James Watt of Glasgow, who became partners in trade in 1769. Among the many great undertakings in which these gentlemen were engaged, one of the most useful and important was the improvement of the coinage. In beauty and accuracy of execution the coins struck at the Soho manufactory have rarely been surpassed, and the reform thus effected in the state of our national currency confers the highest honour on those with whom it originated. About the year 1773 was invented, at the establishment of Boulton and Watt, a method of copying, by

a mechanical process, paintings in oil, so as to produce fac-similes of the originals, sufficiently accurate to deceive a practised connoisseur. The various mechanical inventions and improvements which originated more or less directly from the genius and application of the subject of this article, are too numerous to admit of specification. His long life was almost uninterruptedly devoted to the advancement of the useful arts, and the promotion of the commercial interests of his country. He died at Soho, August 17, 1809, and was interred in the parish-church of Handsworth. Six hundred of his workmen attended his funeral, each of whom had a silver medal presented to him, which had been struck for the occasion. He was a fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, and an associate of several scientific institutions abroad. His manners and conversation are said to have been highly fascinating; and his private character was extremely respectable. He left an only son, who succeeded him in his establishment at Soho.—*Memoirs, published at Birmingham, 8vo.*

BOURBON (CHARLES duke of) constable of France and son of Gilbert count of Montpensier, was born in 1489. His high birth and martial qualities endeared him to Francis I, who conferred on him the constable's staff at the age of twenty-six. Being made viceroy of the Milanese, he gained the hearts of all ranks by his courteous behaviour, and proved his courage in the battle of Marignano; where he must have lost his life had it not been for the devotion of a few cavaliers who surrounded and protected him. As being one of the house of Bourbon, he unfortunately incurred the hatred of Louise, the king's mother, who infused a jealousy of the constable into the mind of her son, who recalled him from the government of Milan, and suspended his pensions. On the death of his duchess he encountered still greater persecution, for Louise suddenly changing her hatred into affection, caused a treaty of marriage between them to be proposed to him. He rejected her advances with contempt; which caused a renewal of her hatred with still greater violence, and in conjunction with the chancellor du Prat, she instituted a process against him for the estates he possessed in right of his wife, and obtained an order for their sequestration. This drove him to despair, and he renewed some former negotiations with the emperor Charles V, and on that prince promising him his sister in marriage with a large portion, he joined him and the king of England in a meditated invasion of France. This conspiracy being discovered by Francis, Bourbon made his escape into Italy, where he was declared the emperor's lieutenant-general, and in conjunction with Pescara, defeated the French forces under Bonivet in 1524. It is a curious fact that notwithstanding his enmity to Francis I, he obstinately refused to acknowledge the title of Henry VIII to the crown of France. In 1525 he gained a victory at Pavia, in which Francis was taken prisoner. On his return he was received with great distinction by Charles,

who notwithstanding did not perform his promise of giving him his sister; but on the death of Pescara, created him general-in-chief of his forces in Italy, and gave him a grant of the duchy of Milan, of which he forcibly took possession, driving out the late duke Sforza. In order to satisfy his rapacious soldiers, he was obliged to practice great oppression on the citizens of Milan. This only satisfied them for a time, and bent on a scheme of plunder he marched with his army towards Rome, the possession of which place was to repay all their toil. On the 5th of May 1527, they came in sight of that capital, and the next morning commenced the attack. Bourbon wore a white vest over his armour, in order he said to be more conspicuous both to his friends and foes. He led on to the walls, and commenced a furious assault, which was repelled with equal violence. Seeing that his army began to waver, he seized a scaling ladder from a soldier standing by, and was in the act of ascending, when he was pierced by a musket-ball and fell. Feeling that his wound was mortal, he desired that his body might be concealed from his soldiers, and instantly expired. Although a traitor to his country, he undoubtedly received great provocation, and it is to be lamented that his shining qualities were not duly fostered, and exercised in a better cause.—*Nouv. Dict Hist.*

BOURBON (NICHOLAS.) There were two eminent French poets of this name, uncle and nephew; the elder, born in 1503, was a native of Vandreuves near Langres. Jeanne d'Albret, mother of Henry the Great, was his pupil, on the completion of whose education he retired from court to his benefice at Condé, and spent the remainder of his life in literary pursuits. He left behind him eight books of Latin epigrams, entitled "Nugæ," a didactic poem on smiths (to which trade his father belonged) called "Ferraria;" and an elementary treatise "De puerorum moribus." He was a friend of Sir Thomas More's, with whom he corresponded and occasionally visited, and died about the middle of the sixteenth century. The younger, born at Bar-sur-Aube in 1574, studied under Passerat, and was a professor of rhetoric at Paris, afterwards canon of Orleans and of Langres, professor royal of Greek, and a member of the French academy. He far exceeded his uncle as a Latin poet, and also wrote Greek verse with ease and elegance, but held the poetry of his native tongue in great contempt, comparing it, like a *bon-vivant*, to "the drinking of water." He translated St Cyril's treatise against the emperor Julian into Latin. His other works, the most admired of which is "An Imprecation against the Parricide of Henry IV," were printed in Paris in 12mo, seven years after his decease, which took place in 1644.—*Moreri.*

BOURCHIER (THOMAS) an English ecclesiastic of the fifteenth century. He was the son of William Bouchier, earl of Eu and Essex; and was educated at the university of Oxford, of which he afterwards became chancellor. In 1433 he was made bishop of Wor-

ester, whence he was translated to Ely, and in 1454 raised to the metropolitan see of Canterbury. He subsequently obtained a cardinal's hat, and in 1465 he held the office of lord chancellor. This prelate died in 1486, having during his long primacy crowned three English kings, Edward IV, Richard III, and Henry VII. To archbishop Bouchier has been erroneously ascribed the introduction of the Art of Printing into England, said to have taken place in 1464; but the first book printed by Caxton in this country, and which is probably the earliest specimen of English typography, is "The Game of Chess," dated 1474.—*Biog. Brit.*

BOURCHIER (JOHN) lord Berners, the grandson and heir of Sir John Bouchier, lord Berners, knight of the garter, and constable of Windsor castle, in the reign of Edward IV. His father, Sir Humphrey Bouchier, was killed at the battle of Barnet. He was born about 1469, and educated at Oxford; after which he travelled abroad, and on his return to England he was created a knight of the bath. In 1495 he distinguished himself in suppressing the insurrection of the Cornish rebels against Henry VII; and at the siege of Terouenne, in the war between Henry VIII and Lewis XII of France, he was employed as captain of the pioneers. He was afterwards made chancellor of the exchequer; and on the marriage of the king's sister with Louis XII, he conducted that princess to the French court. Being appointed lieutenant of Calais, he continued there till his death in 1532. Lord Berners is remarkable chiefly as a cultivator of literature at a period when such studies were very unusual among the English nobility. His works are "Froissart's Chronicle," translated into English by command of Henry VIII, printed by Pinson in 1523, folio; "The History of the most noble and valiant Knight, Arthur of Lytell Brytaine," translated out of the French; "The famous Exploits of Sir Hugh of Bourdeaux;" "The Life of Marcus Aurelius," translated from the French; "The Castle of Love," translated from the Spanish; "Ite in Vineam," called a comedy, but more probably a religious mystery, as it is said to have been frequently acted after vespers in the great church of Calais: he also wrote a book "Of the Duties of the Inhabitants of Calais." The first and second of these works were reprinted a few years ago.—*Berkenhout's Biog. Lit.*

BOURDALOUE (Louis) a Jesuit, one of the greatest preachers France ever produced, was born at Bourges in 1632. The extreme popularity of his sermons induced his superiors to call him to Paris to take the yearly course at their church of St Lewis, where his eloquence attracted crowds of all ranks, and he became the favourite preacher of Louis XIV, who on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, sent him into Languedoc to convert the Protestants there. His style is represented by D'Alembert as solid, serious, and above all strictly logical. Towards the latter part of his life he quitted, or rarely ascended the pulpit, and devoted himself to attending upon the sick, visiting the prisons, and other works of

charity; and died in 1704 universally lamented, and long remembered as the most attractive and eloquent of preachers. His moral character was also excellent, and for a Jesuit he was very liberal in his opinions. Two editions of his sermons were published by Father Bretonneau, of which the first in 16 vols. is considered the best.—*Moreri. Biog. Univ.*

BOURDEILLES, see BRANTOME.

BOURDELOT. There were three of this name of the same family, JOHN, the elder, born at Sens in the latter part of the sixteenth century, was bred to the French bar, and became master of requests to Mary de Medicis. He is celebrated as one of the most able and judicious critics of his time, and published in 1615 a folio edition of Lucian at Paris, his notes to which are very valuable; in 1618 he also edited the works of Petronius Arbitr, in 12mo, and the year following those of Heliodorus, 8vo, in which latter work he exhibits great erudition. His other works are a commentary on the satires of Juvenal, and a universal history. He died suddenly at Paris in 1638, bequeathing his property, which was considerable, to his sister's son, PIERRE MICHON, a physician, who in consequence assumed the name of Bourdelot, agreeably to his late uncle's request. He was born in 1609, and distinguished himself early by his skill in his profession, which introduced him to the acquaintance and patronage of Christina of Sweden, the priuce of Condé, and other illustrious personages. He published an account of Mount Aetna; a clever tract on the natural history and medicinal properties of the viper; and left behind him in manuscript a catalogue of medical works, with biographical notices of their authors, and remarks on their contents. He died in 1685 at Paris, and in his turn left his fortune to his sister's son, PIERRE BONNET, imposing on him a similar condition as to the assumption of the family name. He too was a physician, and is known as the author of some annotations on Colomieu's "Bibliothèque Choisie." His death took place in 1709. There were also two brothers of this name at Paris in the early part of the last century, who commenced a history of music, which after their deaths was completed and published by Jacques Bonna at Frankfort in 1742.—*Biog. Univ.*

BOURDON (SEBASTIAN) an eminent painter of Montpellier, born in 1616. When only eighteen he went to Rome, where he spent nine years, and on his return to France executed his chef d'œuvre, the crucifixion of St Peter, for the church of Notre Dame. In 1652, having experienced during the civil wars some inconvenience on account of his religion, which was that of the reformed church, he retired to the court of Sweden, where the queen Christina received him very favourably, and appointed him her painter. On the abdication of his patrouess he returned to France and was one of the twelve persons who commenced the establishment of the Royal Academy in 1648, of which society he afterwards became the head. Like many of his brethren he added the art of engraving to that of painting, and

several of his own pictures have been engraved by other artists. He died in 1652 aged forty-six. He was the friend of Claude Lorraine, whose style, as well as that of Sacchi and Caravaggio, he occasionally imitated with great success. While at the Swedish court, the queen having made him a present of some unpacked pictures, which had been brought from among the plunder of Prague, Bourdon, on discovering that they consisted of pieces by Corregio and other first-rate masters, returned them, saying they were too valuable for a private man. These paintings afterwards formed the nucleus of the Orleans collection.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BOURDONNAYE (**BERNARD FRANCIS MAHE DE LA**) a French civil and military officer of considerable eminence. He was a native of St Malo in Brittany, and was at an early age in the service of the French East-India Company. Having displayed his talents in several voyages, he was at length appointed to the government of the Isles of France and Bourbon, which flourished under his administration. During the war which began in 1741 between the French and the English, he fitted out a fleet of nine ships, with which he sailed to India, and besieged and captured Madras in September 1746. A large ransom was paid to save the place from pillage, and the riches acquired in this expedition by the governor exposed him to envy and persecution. The directors of the India Company laid complaints against him before the ministry, in consequence of which, on his arrival in France, he was sent to the Bastille, and his conduct subjected to a judicial scrutiny, which was at length terminated in his favour. He was restored to his liberty and honours; but confinement and anxiety of mind had ruined his health, and he died in 1754, the victim of unjust prosecution. In 1751 was published an account of his administration, under the title of "Mémoires de Bourdonnaye ci-devant Gouverneur-Général des Isles de France et de Bourbon," 2 vols. 12m.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BOURGELAT (**CLAUDE**) a native of Lyons, born in 1712. He was originally intended for the law, but quitted it for the study of farriery, and established a veterinary school in his native city. He also belonged to the academy of Berlin, and communicated much valuable information respecting this branch of science to that society. He published various treatises on these and other subjects, among which are "The Elements of Horsemanship," &c.; "Nouveau Newcastle," a treatise on cavalry, 8vo 1747; "The Materia Medica, as used in the Veterinary School;" a theoretical and practical treatise on bandages, 8vo; another on the contagious disorders of brutes, 4to; and a third on the comparative anatomy of animals, 8vo. He died in 1779.—*Biog. Univ.*

BOURGEOIS (**SIR FRANCIS**) descended from a considerable Swiss family, was born in London in 1756, and originally intended for the army; but being instructed when a child in the rudiments of painting, he became so attached to that art, that he devoted himself en-

tirely to it. He was placed under the tuition of Louthembourg, and having access to the finest collections, soon distinguished himself by his landscapes and sea-pieces. In 1791 he was appointed painter to the king of Poland, who at the same time created him a knight of the order of merit, which was confirmed by George III, who appointed him his landscape painter in 1794. By the will of his friend, Noel Desenfaus, a celebrated picture-dealer, he became possessed of the fine collection which he left to Dulwich college, with 10,000*l.* for the purpose of building a gallery, and keeping the pictures in order. He died in 1811, and is buried at Dulwich.—*Cent. Mag.*

BOURGUET (**LEWIS**) a French writer on natural philosophy in the eighteenth century. He was born at Nismes, and went with his family, who were Protestants, to Switzerland, on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. His father settled at Zurich, where Bourguet was educated. He became professor of philosophy and mathematics at Neuchâtel; and in 1728 he engaged with others in a periodical work entitled "Bibliothèque Italique," printed at Geneva, and extended to 16 vols. 8vo. He chiefly deserves notice for some ingenious speculations on chrysalization, which appeared in a tract entitled "Lettre sur la Formation des Sels et des Crystaux," 12mo. He died in 1742, aged sixty-three.—*Moreri.*

BOURIGNON (**ANTOINETTE DE LA PORTE**) a remarkable female fanatic, was born in 1616, at Lisle in Flanders. She came into the world so deformed, that there were some thoughts of stifling her as a monstrous birth. She however grew up less displeasing, and her family, which was opulent, wished to marry her; but such was her aversion to matrimony, that she eloped to avoid their persecutions, and underwent a variety of adventures. Early impressed with a notion of the decay of pure Christianity, she imagined herself called upon to revive it. Her fortune and her enthusiastic turn, on the death of her parents, rendered her the object of much hypocritical artifice; but with whatever other spirit she might fancy herself favoured, she was certainly endowed with the faculty of taking care of her property, which she neither spent nor bestowed in charity, but resolutely defused against pretended suitors and all the world. She became governess of the hospital at Lisle, and took the order and habit of St Augustin; but so little of the gentleness of the gospel was discoverable in her conduct, that the hospital became a scene of disgraceful disturbance, and the magistracy interfering she retired to Ghent. About this time she made a convert of Christina Bartholemew de Cordt, a Jansenist and priest of the oratory at Mechlin, and purchased of him a part of an island gained from the sea, with an intent to settle there with her disciples. In the mean time she resided at Amsterdam, and wrote several books, particularly one entitled "Of the Light of the World," in which her system is displayed as far as her own incoherent ideas could display

it. Like most visionaries of this class, she asserted that religion consisted neither in knowledge nor in practice, but in spiritual impulses and internal communions with the Deity. De Cordt dying, left her his heiress, on which she quitted Holland, and in 1671 repaired to Noordstrandt, shaking off many disciples that would have accompanied her, lest they should expect any benefit from her purse. Here she set up a printing-press, and wrote books in Dutch, French, and German, with surprising facility; but her opinions and disposition subjected her to much hostility, and her press was prohibited. In this dilemma she retired to East Friesland, where she obtained the direction of an hospital; but while she was willing to devote her time to the poor, she carefully withheld her money, never, as she said, being able to find any sufferers whose conduct deserved relief. This woman, in direct communion with the Deity, indeed, observed that she would rather throw her property, which "was consecrated to God," into the sea, than aid in the support of beastly persons who had no souls to save. She was in consequence soon obliged to quit East Friesland and depart for Holland, and ended in the same year (1680) her turbulent life at Franeker. Strange to say, the number of her disciples—always kept down during her life by her peevish, avaricious, and unamiable qualities—was increased by her miserable writings after her death; or rather a man of abilities and address, one Peter Poret, a Cartesian, thought something might be made of her vagaries, and therefore reduced them into a kind of system, in a work entitled *L'æconomie Divine, ou System Universel*, published at Amsterdam in 1686, in French and Latin, in 7 vols. folio. Her notions were also warmly adopted in Scotland, and produced much controversy; and until very lately, if not at present, candidates for holy orders in the Scottish church were explicitly called upon to renounce Bourignanism. Bayle gives some curious particulars regarding the not always decorous notions of this wretched woman.—*Mosheim. Bayle.*

BOURNE (VINCENT) a modern Latin poet, distinguished for the taste and elegance of his compositions. He was educated at Westminster school, whence he removed to Trinity college, Cambridge, and took the degree of M.A. in 1721. He occupied for some years the situation of under-master at Westminster till his death, which took place in 1747. His character was highly respectable, but his habits and manners, which were those of a retired scholar little attentive to the common affairs of life, occasionally exposed him to the pleasantry of his pupils. Few modern writers of Latin poetry have been so often or so deservedly praised as Vincent Bourne, whose works manifest a degree of classic beauty and felicity of expression almost unrivalled. His poems, consisting of originals and translations, have been repeatedly printed.—*Chalmers' Biog. Dict.*

BOWDLER (THOMAS) the son of John Bowdler, a physician at Bath, who was the

author of a political pamphlet, entitled "Reform or Ruin,—take your Choice," 1797, 8vo. He was born at Ashley near Bath in 1754. At the age of sixteen he went to St. Andrews, and afterwards to Edinburgh to study physic. He then set out on a continental tour, and after travelling through Hungary, Germany, and Italy, he returned home and commenced practice as a physician. In 1781 he went to Lisbon as a medical attendant of a friend, who died there. On revisiting his native country he relinquished his profession, which he had adopted in compliance with the wishes of his father though it was not agreeable to his own inclination, and fixing his residence in London, he was chosen a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. In the year 1787 he made a second journey to the Continent, which gave rise to his publication entitled "Letters written in Holland in the Months of September and October 1787," 8vo. He removed in 1800 from the metropolis to the Isle of Wight, which he quitted in 1810, and went to Malta with one of his nephews. On his return he resided at Rhyddings, near Swansea in South Wales, where he died in 1825, and was buried in the churchyard of the parish of Oystermouth near Swansea. He published in 1815 a short account of the life of his friend general Villette, with letters written during a journey in France soon after the abdication of Buonaparte. But he is principally distinguished as the editor of "The Family Shakespeare," 1818, 10 vols. "in which nothing is added to the original text, but those words and expressions are omitted which cannot with propriety be read aloud in a family." Mr Bowdler, at the time of his decease, was engaged in preparing a similar expurgated edition of Gibbon's "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," which has since been published. JANE BOWDLER, sister of the preceding, distinguished as a poetess, died in 1781. HANNAH BOWDLER, another sister, still living, has published poems and essays, *sermons*, and a memoir of Miss Elizabeth Smith. JOHN BOWDLER, jun. nephew of Thomas B., was a student at Lincoln's Inn, and died in 1815. He was the author of select pieces in verse and prose, and of theological tracts.—*Life of John Bowdler the Elder, &c.* 1825, 8vo.

BOWDICH (THOMAS ENWARD) an ingenious and enterprising man, who may be numbered among the victims to the task of exploring the interior of the African continent. He was born at Bristol in June 1793, and after some previous education at a grammar-school, he was sent to Oxford, but he staid there only a short time, and was never regularly matriculated. At an early age he married, and engaged in trade at Bristol. Finding however the details of business exceedingly irksome, he determined to seek a more congenial occupation, and he accordingly solicited and obtained the appointment of writer in the service of the African Company. In 1816 he arrived at Cape Coast Castle, where he was joined soon after by his wife. It being thought desirable to send an embassy to the negro king

of Ashantee, Mr Bowdich was chosen to conduct it; and he executed with success the arduous duties of his situation. After remaining two years in Africa he returned home, and soon after published his "Mission to Ashantee, with a Statistical Account of that Kingdom, and Geographical Notices of other Parts of the Interior of Africa," 1819, 4to. Having offended the company in whose service he had been engaged, and having therefore no prospect of further employment, yet wishing ardently to return to Africa for the purpose of visiting its hitherto unexplored regions, Mr Bowdich resolved to make the attempt with such assistance as he could obtain from private individuals. He however previously went to Paris, to improve his acquaintance with physical and mathematical science. His reception from the French literati was extremely flattering; a public eulogium was pronounced on him at a meeting of the four academies of the Institute, and an advantageous appointment was offered him by the French government. While at Paris he published an exposure of the system of the African Committee, which induced the British government to take measures for the dissolution of the company. To obtain funds for the prosecution of his favourite project, Mr Bowdich also published a translation of Mollier's Travels to the Sources of the Senegal and Gambia, and other works; by the sale of which he was enabled, with a little assistance from other persons, to make preparations for his second African expedition. He sailed from Havre in August 1822, for Lisbon; thence he proceeded to Madeira, where he was detained several months, but at length arrived in safety in the river Gambia. A disease, occasioned by fatigue and anxiety of mind, here put an end to his life, January 10, 1824. Mr Bowdich's death may be considered as a misfortune to the scientific world, as he is said to have been a profound classic and linguist, an excellent mathematician, well versed in most of the physical sciences, in ancient and modern history, and in polite literature. He was a member of several literary societies in England and abroad. His widow, whose pencil has furnished embellishments for her husband's literary productions, has published "Excursions in Maderia and Porto Santo, during the Autumn of 1823, while on his Third Voyage to Africa, by the late T. E. Bowdich," with a continuation of the voyage, &c. till his death, 1825, 4to.—*Lit. Gaz.*

BOWER (ARCHIBALD) a Scottish writer, possessed of some talents and industry, but more remarkable on account of his singular tergiversation with regard to religion. He was born near Dundee in 1686, of Catholic parents, and after being educated at the Scot's college at Douay, he went to Rome, and became a member of the order of the Jesuits. He settled at Macerata, where, according to his own account, he was a counsellor of the Inquisition. In 1726 he was obliged to leave this place for Perugia, whence he fled secretly to England, and professed himself a convert to the Protestant faith. He obtained respectable

patronage, was engaged as a tutor in a no. 12-mau's family, and employed by the booksellers in conducting the "Historia Literaria," a monthly review of books, and in writing a part of the "Universal History," in 60 vols. 8vo. The money which he gained by these occupations he is believed to have given or lent to the society of the Jesuits, and thus to have purchased his readmission among them about the year 1744. Subsequently repenting of the engagement he had made with his old associates, he claimed and recovered the property he had advanced. In 1748 he published the first volume of a "History of the Popes," by subscription; and the same year was appointed keeper of the queen's library, through the interest of the Hon George (afterwards lord) Lyttleton. In his history, which was continued to seven volumes, he displayed such an indiscreet zeal against popery, as exposed him to the animadversions of Alban Butler, a learned catholic; and the literary merits of his work were at the same time severely canvassed by Douglas, afterwards bishop of Salisbury. But still more unfortunately for his reputation, his money transactions with the Jesuits were brought to light, and, in spite of his spirited defences of his conduct, he was generally believed to be a man destitute of moral or religious principle; so that he had hardly a friend or patron left except lord Lyttleton, whose disapprobation alone prevented Garrick from making the apostacy and double dealing of Bower the subject of a satirical drama. He died in 1766, leaving a widow (the niece of bishop Nicholson) who shortly after published an attestation of his having died a Protestant.—*Aikin's G. Biog. Monthly Review.*

BOWLE (JOHN) an English divine of considerable literary attainments, who was educated at Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1750. Entering into orders, he was presented to the vicarage of Idmiston in Wiltshire, where he continued till his death in 1738. He assisted in detecting the conspiracy of Lauder against the reputation of Milton, and was a contributor to Granger's Biographical History of England, Stevens's edition of Shakespeare, and Warton's history of English poetry, and the author of some papers in the *Archæologia*; but he is chiefly distinguished as the publisher of a splendid edition of Don Quixote in the original Spanish 6 vols. 4to, 1781, which involved him in a controversy with Joseph Baretti, carried on without much courtesy on either side, and now deservedly forgotten.—*Nichols' Literary Anecdotes of the 18th Century.*

BOWYER (WILLIAM) an English printer and classical scholar of eminence in the last century. He was a native of London, where his father, also a printer, carried on business. The son acquired the rudiments of learning under Ambrose Bonwicke, a nonjuring clergyman, and was afterwards admitted a sizar of St John's College, Cambridge, but left the university without a degree in 1722, and became an associate in trade with his father. In

1729 he obtained the office of printer of the votes of the house of Commons, which he held nearly fifty years. He was subsequently appointed printer to the Society of Antiquarians, of which learned body he was admitted a member; and on the death of Samuel Richardson in 1761, the interest of lord Macclesfield procured him the appointment of printer to the Royal Society. In 1768 he was nominated printer of the journals of the house of Lords and the rolls of Parliament. He died in 1777, aged seventy-eight, and was interred in the church of Low Layton in Essex. By his will he bequeathed a considerable sum of money, in trust to the Stationers' company, for the relief of decayed printers or compositors. His principal literary production was an edition of the New Testament in Greek, with critical notes and emendations. He also published several philological tracts, and added notes and observations to some of the learned works which issued from his press. About ten years previous to his decease, he entered into partnership with Mr John Nichols, who shortly after that event published a small volume of biographical anecdotes of Bowyer and his learned contemporaries, which formed the basis of his "Literary Anecdotes of the 18th Century," 9 vols. 8vo. a work containing a vast mass of indigested materials for a history of English literature during the period to which it relates.—*Nichols's Life of Bowyer. Gent. Mag.*

BOYCE (WILLIAM) an eminent musical composer in the last century. He was a native of London, and was a pupil of Dr Maurice Greene, organist of St Paul's, who at his death bequeathed him a valuable collection of church music, which served as the basis of a splendid publication of that class by Boyce, in 3 vols. folio. Notwithstanding he was afflicted with deafness, which increased to such a degree as to render him almost insensible of sound, he acquired an uncommon degree of skill in his profession. In 1736 he was chosen organist to the church of St Michael, Cornhill; and was also appointed organist and composer to the Chapel Royal. On his setting to music an ode performed at the installation of his patron the duke of Newcastle, as chancellor of Cambridge university in 1749, he was honoured with the degree of doctor of music, and in 1757 succeeded Dr Greene as master of the king's band. He was the author of many admired pieces for the theatre, and for other places of public entertainment; but his fame chiefly depends on his sacred compositions. Dr Burney observes, that "there is an original and sterling merit in his productions, founded as much upon the study of our own old masters as on the best models of other countries, that gives to all his works a peculiar stamp and character of his own for strength, clearness, and facility, without any mixture of styles or extraneous ornaments." Dr Boyce died of the gout in 1779, at the age of sixty-eight, and was interred in St Paul's cathedral.—*Burney's Hist. of Music.*

BOXHORN (MARK ZUERLUS) a learned and industrious scholar of the seventeenth cen-

tury. He was a native of Bergen-op-Zoom in Brabant, and was educated at Leyden, where he became first professor of rhetoric, and subsequently, on the death of Daniel Heinsius, professor of politics and history. He died in 1653, at the age of forty-one, leaving a vast number of literary works, written in Latin, among which are editions of the Augustan historians and other classical writers; a treatise on sacred and profane history; poems, and a treatise on the discovery of printing, which he would assign to his native country.—*Bayle. Moveri.*

BOYD (MARK ALEXANDER) a literary character of some eminence, was the son of Robert Boyd of Pinkhill, and was born at Galgalloway in 1562. He was educated at Glasgow under the superintendance of his uncle, the archbishop of that see, and was equally conspicuous for the quickness of his parts and the turbulence of his disposition. Quitting study, he went to Paris, where he reduced himself to distress by gaming, and then resuming his studies with scholastic ardour, repaired to Bourges, to attend the celebrated civilian Cujacius. To this professor he recommended himself by a compliance with his taste in Latin poetry, which gave a preference to Ennius and the elder Latin poets. After leading a wandering life on the Continent for fourteen years, he returned to Scotland, and died at his father's seat at Pinkhill in 1601. He has received much the same eulogium in regard to graces of person, powers of mind, and various accomplishments, as the *admirable Crichton*. He left various MSS. on subjects political, critical, and patriotic, but is popularly known only by his "Epistolæ Heroidiis," and his "Hymni," published in the "Delicia Poetarum Scotorum." They exhibit some tolerable imitations of Ovid, but otherwise display more learning than poetry.—*Biog. Brit.*

BOYD (HUGH MACAULY) a writer who only claims notice here as one of the reputed authors of "Junius' Letters." He was born in 1746, being the second son of a respectable Irish gentleman, who had him educated at Trinity college, Dublin. He came to London under the patronage of Mr Richard Burke, and soon became known both to the fashionable and literary world. He married a lady of good fortune, but was reduced by extravagance to the necessity of accepting the place of secretary to lord Macartney, whom he accompanied to Madras, where he died in 1791. Some political tracts which he published in the newspapers, written after the Letters of Junius and in imitation of them, formed the sole ground for attributing those celebrated epistles to his very inadequate pen. These being collected and published in two vols. 8vo, soon dispelled the illusion, which only proves the industry which certain enthusiastic theorists will occasionally use to deceive both themselves and other people.—*Month. Review, N. S. F. 27 and 36.*

BOYDELL (JOHN) an English engraver, but more distinguished as an encourager of the fine arts, than on account of his own produc-

tions. He was born in Staffordshire in 1719, and was intended for his father's occupation, which was that of a land surveyor. Accident having thrown in his way "Baddeley's Views of different Country Seats," he conceived so strong an inclination for engraving, that he determined to adopt it as a profession; and accordingly, when above twenty, he bound himself apprentice for seven years to Toms, a London engraver. In 1745 he published six small landscapes, and afterwards executed as many more views of places in and near London as formed a volume, which he published by subscription. With the profits of this work he commenced trade as a printseller, and by his liberality to artists in general, established a high reputation as a patron of ingenious men. Woollet was employed by him to engrave the celebrated pictures of "Niobe" and "Phaeton," and he furnished other eminent artists with occupation, and was thus enabled to carry on an extensive foreign trade in English prints, which tended greatly to his own emolument and to the credit and advantage of his native country. Having at length established what might be termed an English school of engraving, he next turned his attention to the improvement of the art of painting. With that view he engaged the first artists in the kingdom to furnish the collection of pictures forming the well-known "Shakspeare Gallery." The wars arising out of the French Revolution having obstructed his continental trade, he was induced in 1804 to solicit an act of Parliament to permit him to dispose of his gallery and paintings by lottery. This he obtained, and lived long enough to see every ticket disposed of, but died before the lottery was drawn, on the 12th of December 1804, of inflammation of the lungs, occasioned by standing in a damp room. Mr Boydell was an alderman of the city of London, and in 1790 held the office of lord mayor. He was succeeded in business by his nephew Josiah Boydell, who also practised the art of engraving. He too was a member of the court of aldermen, but resigned his gown some time before his decease, which occurred in 1818.—*Gent. Mag.*

BOYER (ABELL) a French refugee and miscellaneous writer, was born at Castres in 1666, and settled in England on the revocation of the edict of Nantz. He published a French and English dictionary and a grammar, both of which are still in use. He also made himself known by his "Political State," a monthly publication; "The History of King William," 3 vols. 8vo; "Annals of Queen Anne," 11 vols. 8vo; "State Trials," up to that of the earl of Oxford; "Letters French and English," and various translations. He died at Chelsea in 1729.—*Moreri. Biog. Univ.*

BOYER (JOHN BAPTIST NICHOLAS) a French physician, who distinguished himself by his skill in the treatment of infectious diseases. He was a native of Marseilles, and when that city was desolated by the plague in 1720, he displayed so much zeal and ability in resisting its ravages, that his services were rewarded with a pension from the royal trea-

sury, and he was appointed physician to a regiment of guards. His advice was sought for not only in various provinces in France, but also in Germany, Spain, and other countries. He was elected senior of the faculty of medicine at Paris in 1756, and the king bestowed on him the cross of the order of St Michael and letters of nobility. He died at Paris in 1768, aged seventy-five. He published a *Pharmacopœia*, and some tracts on contagious diseases.—*Nour. Dict. Hist.*

BOYER (JOHN BAPTIST.) See ARGENS (Marquis d'.)

BOYLE (RICHARD) earl of Cork, a statesman of note in the seventeenth century. He was descended from a Herefordshire family, but was a native of Canterbury. After studying at Cambridge he removed to the Middle Temple, which he left to become clerk to sir Richard Manwood, chief baron of the exchequer. In 1588 he went to Dublin with strong recommendations to persons in power, whose patronage he obtained. In 1595 he married a lady of fortune, whose death a few years after left him the possessor of property to the amount of 500*l.* a year. The state of Ireland at that time having rendered land very cheap, he took advantage of the circumstance to make some considerable purchases, among which was the estate of sir Walter Raleigh, consisting of 12,000 acres in the counties of Cork and Waterford, which he obtained on easy terms. He was then appointed clerk of the council under sir George Carew, the president of Munster, whom he accompanied in various expeditions against the Irish insurgents, in opposition to the English government. On these and other occasions he distinguished himself by his talents and activity, and rapidly augmented his political power and influence. King James I appointed him privy-counsellor for Munster, and afterwards for the kingdom of Ireland; in 1616 he was made a peer of that realm by the title of baron Boyle of Youghall, and in 1620 he was created viscount Dungarvan and earl of Cork. He was now in the height of his prosperity, living in his castle of Lismore in a style of grandeur more resembling that of a sovereign prince than of a private individual. In 1629 he was made one of the lords justices of Ireland, and in 1631 lord treasurer of that kingdom. Like most of the English rulers of the sister island, he seems to have employed his power rather for the subjugation than the advantage of the native Irish. He built and fortified towns and castles, and introduced among the people arts and manufactures; but he put in force the severe laws of queen Elizabeth against the Catholics, and transported multitudes of the ancient inhabitants from the fertile province of Leinster to the bogs and deserts of Kerry, supplying their place with English colonists. Such measures might be consistent enough with the views and principles of a military despot like Cromwell, who on surveying the improvements of the estates of this nobleman, is said to have declared—"That if there had been an earl of Cork in every province, it

would have been impossible for the Irish to have raised a rebellion." But few persons will now be disposed to bow to the *ipse dixit* of the conqueror of Ireland, or to doubt for a moment that the cruel and illiberal policy of lord Cork and other mistaken, but perhaps well-meaning statesmen, really contributed to cause those popular commotions which desolated Ireland in the latter years of his life. In 1641 the earl went to England as a witness against lord Strafford, then under impeachment; having quarrelled with that nobleman during his vice-royalty. Soon after his return home the insurrection of the Irish broke out; on which event he displayed his accustomed activity, enlisting his tenantry under the command of his sons, and taking other measures for the defence of the country. But he lived only to see the commencement of the calamities of his adopted country, dying in September 1643, aged seventy-six. Lord Cork is principally memorable as the founder of a family, several individuals of which have highly distinguished themselves as cultivators of literature, science, and the arts; yet it should not be forgotten that he attained a high degree of contemporary fame, and was designated in the age in which he lived—"The great Earl of Cork."—*Biog. Brit.*

BOYLE (ROGER) earl of Orrery, fifth son of the preceding. He was born in 1621, and when only seven years old was created baron Broghill, by which Irish title he is usually known. He was educated at Trinity college, Dublin; after which he travelled on the Continent, and returned home at the commencement of the Irish rebellion. He commanded a troop of cavalry raised by his father, was employed in the defence of the castle of Lismore, and displayed his courage and ability on many occasions in the service of Charles I; on the cessation of whose authority he acted under the parliamentary commissioners in Ireland. When the king was put to death, he retired for a while from public life; but being courted by Cromwell, he accepted a commission from him, and assisted him materially in reducing the Irish to subjection. He served his new master with zeal and fidelity, and few persons were more trusted or distinguished by him. Oliver becoming Protector, made lord Broghill one of his privy-council and a member of his house of Lords. In 1656 he sent him to Scotland, with a commission to govern there with absolute authority for one year; and his conduct was such as proved satisfactory both to the Scots and the Protector. On the death of Cromwell, he at first supported the interests of his son, but perceiving the instability of his government, he retired to his estates in Ireland, to watch the progress of events. Becoming aware of the approaching restoration of regal power, he exerted himself with such dexterity and success in promoting it, as to obtain much credit for his conduct. Charles II rewarded him with the title of earl of Orrery, and he was appointed one of the lords justices for Ireland. In 1667 he became involved in an unhappy dispute with the lord-lieutenant,

the duke of Ormond, which led to a charge of high treason against him in Parliament, but it was not prosecuted, and he continued to enjoy the royal favour and confidence. The concluding years of his life were partly devoted to literature, though with little advantage to the world or his own reputation. He wrote poems, plays, a romance, and tracts on controversial divinity, which have all long since passed into oblivion; but there is a collection of his "State Letters," published in 1742, which affords much interesting information. He died October 16, 1679.—*Biog. Brit.*

BOYLE (ROBERT) a natural philosopher, usually classed with Bacon, Locke, and Newton, as one of the brightest luminaries of science in the age in which he lived. He was born at Lismore in Ireland in 1627, and was the seventh son of the first earl of Cork, and brother of lord Broghill. After some previous instruction at home, he was sent to Eton college, where sir Henry Wotton was then provost. He continued there three years, and was then removed to his father's seat at Stallbridge in Dorsetshire, to improve his acquaintance with classical learning, under the tuition of the Rev. W. Douch. At this early age he wrote some memoirs of his own life, in which he records "various remarkable instances of divine goodness, in his many signal escapes from imminent danger of his life," and displays throughout those warm feelings of a religious nature, which formed so prominent a feature in his personal character. In 1633 he was placed under the care of Mr Marcombes, a French gentleman, who accompanied him and one of his elder brothers on their travels abroad. They passed through France to Geneva, where Mr Marcombes resided, and where they continued some time studying rhetoric, logic, mathematics, and political geography, to which were added the accomplishments of fencing and dancing. In September 1641, the brothers set off for Italy, through Lausanne, Zurich, and Soleure; and after visiting Venice and other places, proceeded to Florence, where they spent the winter. Here Mr Boyle made himself master of the Italian language, and became acquainted with the new astronomical discoveries of Galileo, who died near Florence at this period. In the spring of 1642 the travellers went to Rome, and after a short stay returned to Florence whence they again set off for Leghorn, and at length reached Marseilles, where they expected to receive a supply of money from England. This they were prevented from receiving, owing to the breaking out of the Irish rebellion. In consequence of this disappointment, they were obliged to return to Geneva, and after waiting there two years, they with difficulty obtained money for their travelling expenses, and setting off, arrived in England in the middle of the year 1644. Mr Boyle now learnt the death of his father, who had bequeathed him the manor of Stallbridge, and other considerable estates. After having arranged his affairs, he took up his residence at Stallbridge in 1645, and lived there for the

during five years, occupying his time with experiments in chemistry and natural philosophy. He made occasional excursions to London and Oxford, and formed an acquaintance with many men of science. Between the years 1652 and 1654 he twice went to Ireland, where he possessed landed property which required his attention. While there he studied practical anatomy under the direction of his friend Dr afterwards sir William Petty. Returning to England about 1654, he settled at Oxford, and engaged with ardour in the prosecution of researches in experimental philosophy. In this academical retreat he became a member of the association of philosophers, who held their meetings at the apartments of Dr Wilkins, warden of Wadham college, and afterwards bishop of Chester. It was during his residence here that he contrived a more perfect and manageable air-pump than that of Otto Guericke, who was the inventor of that pneumatic machine, which was still further improved in 1658 or 1659 by the celebrated Robert Hook, who then resided with Mr Boyle as his chemical operator. The discoveries he made by means of this valuable instrument, were of the first importance, and contributed materially to establish his fame as a man of science, both at home and abroad. After the Restoration in 1660, he was received with favour by the king, and the lord chancellor Clarendon strongly solicited him to enter into holy orders, for which he was well qualified by his piety and learning, and which would probably have led to his attaining the highest offices in the church; but he, from conscientious motives, rejected the chancellor's advice. About this time he published "New Experiments physico-mechanical, touching the Spring of Air," which he defended against the animadversions of Hobbes and others. In 1661 he published "Philological Essays and other Tracts;" and shortly after, his "Sceptical Chymist." The next year he was appointed governor of the corporation for propagating the gospel in New England, an office highly congenial to his inclination. On the incorporation of the Royal Society in 1663, which consisted chiefly of the members of the scientific association at Oxford mentioned above, Boyle was one of the first fellows, and was appointed a member of the council. He now published "Some Considerations touching the Usefulness of Experimental Natural Philosophy;" "Experiments and Considerations touching Colours, with Observations on a Diamond that shines in the Dark;" and a theological tract. In 1664 he was elected a member of the company of the royal mines. The next year appeared his "Occasional Reflections on several Subjects," a juvenile production, which though not perhaps deserving of the ironical satire bestowed on it by Swift in his "Meditation on a Broomstick," is certainly a very objectionable production, the general scope and tendency of which is well exposed by a late writer.—(See "The Indicator," No. 39.) The provostship of Eton college would have been bestowed on Mr Boyle at this time, but

he declined accepting it. In 1666 he published his "Hydrostatical Paradoxes;" "The Origin of Forms and Qualities;" as well as several papers in the Philosophical Transactions. In the year 1668 he fixed his residence in London, a circumstance advantageous to his scientific acquaintance, especially as it enabled him to attend regularly the meetings of the Royal Society, where perhaps he had previously not often appeared; for Sorbiere, in his "Travels in England," in 1664, remarks, that though he had frequented the assemblies of the Royal Society, he had not been so fortunate as to see Mr Boyle, whose philosophical discoveries rendered him an object of attraction to all learned foreigners who visited this country. Cosmo III, duke of Tuscany, who came hither in 1669, and whose travels in England were published in 1821, made a point of seeing him, and was entertained by the exhibition of curious experiments with the air-pump, chemical phenomena, and the display of optical and other philosophical instruments. This prince, or rather the writer of his travels, after noticing Mr Boyle's charitable exertions in the cause of religion, adds, "Indeed if in his person the true belief had been united with the correctness of a moral life, nothing would have remained to be desired; but this philosopher having been born and brought up in heresy, is necessarily ignorant of the principles of the true religion, knowing the Roman Catholic church only by the controversial books of the Anglican sect, of which he is a most strenuous defender and a most constant follower; his blindness therefore on this subject is by no means incompatible with his great erudition." The number and variety of philosophical treatises which Mr Boyle published during the last twenty years of his life, is so great that we can only enumerate a few of the most important; these are—"Continuation of New Experiments touching the Spring and Weight of the Air," &c. 1669; "A Discourse of absolute Rest in Bodies;" tracts about the "Cosmical Qualities of Things;" "Considerations touching the Usefulness of Experimental Philosophy," tome the second; "Tracts of a Discovery of the Admirable Rarefaction of the Air," &c.; "The Origin and Virtue of Gems;" "Tracts containing New Experiments touching the Relation between Flame and Air," &c.; "Experiments on the Weighing and Coercion of Fire and Flame;" "Tracts on the Saltness of the Sea, on a Statical Hygroscope, on the Natural and Preternatural State of Bodies, and on the Positive or Privative Nature of Cold;" "Experiments and Notes about the Mechanical Origin of Particular Qualities;" "An Historical Narrative of a Degradation of Gold, made by an Anti-elixir;" "The Aërial Noctiluca;" "New Experiments and Observations on the Icy Noctiluca," &c. "Continuation of New Experiments Physico-mechanical, touching the Spring and Weight of the Air, with a large Appendix;" "The Natural History of Human Blood;" "A Disquisition about the final Causes of Natura

Things, wherein it is enquired whether, and if at all, with what caution a Naturalist should admit them; to which are subjoined, by way of appendix, some uncommon Observations about vitiated Sight;" " *Medicina-Hydrostatica*; or Hydrostatics applied to the *Materia Medica*," part the first; " *Experimenta et Observationes Physicæ*, wherein are briefly treated of several Subjects relating to Natural Philosophy in an experimental way; to which is added a small Collection of strange Reports," part the first. Of the last two works the continuation never appeared. The preceding imperfect list of Mr Boyle's philosophical productions may suffice to show how far science is indebted to his exertions. His writings derive their principal value from the large portion which they contain of experimental knowledge and observation of the works of nature, wherefore they have proved a fertile storehouse of facts, whence have been derived many subsequent discoveries. His fame depends principally on his labours as a natural philosopher, and in that point of view enough has been stated to give a general idea of his merits and character. Much however of his fortune was spent, and a large portion of his time employed in writing religious tracts, and publishing translations of the Bible, and numerous works tending to the promotion of piety and virtue. He died universally lamented December 30, 1691, and was on the 7th of January following interred in the church of St Martin's in the Fields. By will he bequeathed a revenue of 50*l.* a year for the endowment of a lecture in defence of Christianity, whence have originated treatises of various merit against atheism and infidelity. He died unmarried, but is said early in life to have formed an attachment to the beautiful daughter of Henry Carey, earl of Monmouth; a circumstance which is supposed to have given a romantic tinge to some of his theological publications. His works have been repeatedly printed, separately and collectively. *Birch's Life of Boyle*, 1743. *Martin's Biog. Philosophica*. *Aikin's G. Biog.*

BOYLE (RICHARD) third earl of Burlington and fourth earl of Cork, was another branch of the noble family of Boyle. He was born in 1695, and was married in 1721 to one of the coheirs of Savile, marquis of Halifax. He was in 1730 installed Knight of the Garter, and was a prosperous courtier, and very popular from his generosity and munificence. In 1731 he resigned his place of captain of the band of gentlemen pensioners, and employed himself in beautifying his garden at Chiswick, and constructing various pieces of architecture, for which art he had a great taste and predilection. His enthusiasm in this way was so conspicuous, that he even contributed his own money to public edifices, and repaired St Paul's Church, Covent-Garden, because it was the work of Inigo Jones. His house at Chiswick, the plan of which was borrowed from a well-known villa of Palladio, and Burlington-house, which he new-fronted, fell to the Devonshire family by the marriage of his only daughter to the then duke. Pope dedicated to Lord Bur-

lington his fourth epistle, and he is also honoured as the first patron of bishop Berkeley. He died much esteemed in 1753, when the title of Burlington became extinct.—*Biog. Brit. Walpole's Painters.*

BOYLE (CHARLES) the second son of Roger earl of Orrery, was born in 1676 at Chelsea, and at fifteen entered a nobleman at Christchurch, Oxford, under the care of Dr Atterbury. While there, he published a new edition of the epistles of Phalaris, of which Dr Bentley questioning the authenticity, he wrote an answer entitled "Dr Bentley's Dissertation on the Epistles of Phalaris examined," which produced the famous controversy alluded to in the article Bentley, in which the wit was all on one side and the truth on the other. On leaving the university in 1700, he was chosen member for Huntingdon; and on the death of his brother succeeded to the earldom, and was soon after elected a knight of the thistle, and received the command of a regiment. In 1709 he was promoted to the rank of a major-general, and sworn of the queen's privy council; he was also envoy extraordinary from the queen to the states of Flanders and Brabant, at the critical period of the treaty of Utrecht; and on his return was raised to the dignity of a British peer, under the title of lord Boyle. He retired from court soon after the accession of George I, and in 1722 was sent to the Tower on suspicion of being concerned in Layer's plot, but was discharged after six months' imprisonment. He constantly attended the house of Peers as before, but never spoke, though he was often employed in drawing up protests. Besides the edition of Phalaris, he published a comedy called "As you find it;" a copy of verses to Dr Garth upon his dispensary; and a prologue to Southerne's play of the siege of Capua. He died in 1731. His name of Orrery was given to an astronomical Instrument, invented by Mr George Graham, whom he patronised.—*Biog. Brit.*

BOYLE (JOHN) earl of Cork and Orrery, only son of the subject of the preceding article, was born in 1707. His early tutor was Elijah Fenton the poet, and at a proper age he was sent to Westminster, and thence to Christchurch, Oxford. In 1723 he married lady Harriet Hamilton, daughter of the earl of Orkney; and in 1732 took his seat in the house of Peers, and distinguished himself as the opponent of Sir Robert Walpole. He however attached himself more to literature than to politics, and a temporary residence on his estate in Ireland brought him acquainted with Dr. Swift. He published in 1739 an edition of the dramatic works of his great grandfather, Roger earl of Orrery, and in 1742 his "State Letters." His own earliest publication was a translation of two odes of Horace in 1742, which work was followed in 1762 by his "Translation of the Epistles of Pliny the Younger, with Observations on each Letter, and an Essay on Pliny's Life." This translation advanced his reputation as a polite scholar, but has since been eclipsed by the superior version of Melmoth. In the same year he

gave the world his very popular production, entitled "Remarks on the Life and Writings of Dr Swift," in a series of letters to his second son. It takes some freedoms with an old friend, but appears to be veracious, if not flattering. In 1753 he succeeded to the earldom of Cork, by the death of the earl of Burlington and Cork, and continued to amuse himself and the world with occasional communications to the "World" and "Connoisseur." In 1754 he made the tour of Italy, and employed himself in collecting materials for a history of Tuscany, which he intended to write in a series of letters, twelve only of which have been published since his death. They are written in an agreeable manner, and contain some curious information respecting the Medici family. The remainder of his life was embittered by the death of his second wife and eldest son, added to much suffering on his own part from the gout. He died 1762 aged fifty-six, leaving behind him a very amiable character as a nobleman, a writer, and a rational and disinterested lover of liberty.—*Biog. Brit.*

BOYS (WILLIAM) an ingenious naturalist and antiquary, born at Deal in Kent in 1735. He was the son of commodore Boys, lieutenant-governor of Greenwich Hospital, who wrote "An Account of the Loss of the *Luxborough Galley* by Fire, on her Voyage from Jamaica to London." The subject of this article was bred a surgeon, and practised as such at Sandwich, and on being appointed surgeon to the sick and wounded seamen, removed to Walmer. He died in 1803. He was a fellow of the Antiquarian Society, and published, in the *Archæologia*, "Observations on Kits-Coity House in Kent." His principal works are a tract on conchylogy, entitled "Testacea minuta rariora nuperrime detecta in arena littoris Sanduicensis, a Gul. Boys, SAS. Multa addidit, et omnium figuras ope microscopii ampliatas accurate delineavit, Geo. Walker," 1784, 4to; and a "History of Sandwich," 1792, 4to.—*Gent. Mag.*

BOYSE (SAMUEL) an English poet of considerable ability, but more remarkable as an example of that reckless folly and imprudence which has too often characterised the votaries of the muses. He was the son of the Rev. Joseph Boyse, a Dissenting minister at Dublin, where he was born in 1708. Being intended for his father's profession he was sent, at the age of eighteen, to the university of Glasgow, which place he left within twelve months, in consequence of having contracted a marriage with a young woman as thoughtless as himself. Returning home he became wholly dependent on his father, and by his extravagance dissipated the property of his parent, who died in indigence, and was buried at the expense of his congregation. Boyse then removed to Edinburgh, where in 1751 he published a volume of poems, which gained him the patronage of some persons of rank and influence, and from whom he obtained letters of introduction to Mr. Pope and other distinguished individuals, with which he went to London.

Of these recommendations he neglected to avail himself through mere indolence; and thenceforth he supported himself partly by writing for the press, and partly on the donations extorted from charitable persons by his shameless importunity. About the year 1740 he was reduced to such a state of extreme wretchedness, that he had neither shirt, coat, nor any kind of apparel to wear. The sheets of his bed were carried to the pawnbrokers; and in this miserable condition he sat up, with a blanket wrapped round him, through which he thrust his arm, to write on a paper placed on his knee. In this way he is said to have spent six weeks, living or rather starving with a wife and child, on the miserable pittance he could gain by scribbling for the magazines. Innumerable were the shifts to which he was reduced and the sufferings he underwent, owing to his lazy, selfish disposition, and meanness of spirit. It has been asserted that when he had walked from home without a farthing, leaving his wretched consort and child without victuals, on having a guinea given him he has gone to a tavern and spent it on delicacies, for his sole gratification. In 1745 he resided at Reading, where his wife died, and his behaviour becoming more decent, some hopes were entertained of his reformation. But he returned to London, relapsed into his former habits, and died in a miserable lodging in Shoe-lane in 1749. The best of his compositions is "The Deity," a religious poem, which, with others selected from his miscellaneous effusions, may be found in Dr Anderson's "Poets of Great Britain."—*Aikin's G. Biog. Dr Kenrick's London Review*, vol. ii.

BOZE (CLAUDE GROS DE) an archæological writer of eminence, born at Lyons in 1680. He obtained the office of keeper of the Royal Cabinet of Medals at Paris, which was much improved and augmented under his judicious management. In 1705 he was admitted a member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, of which he became perpetual secretary; and in 1715 he was chosen a member of the French Academy. He died in 1754. Besides many papers in the memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions, and historical eulogies of its members, he was the author of the "Medallic History of Lewis XIV.," 1723, folio; "The History of the Emperor Tetricus elucidated by Medals;" and other works on numismatics.—*Moreri. Nov. Dict. Hist.*

BRACCIOLINI (FRANCIS) surnamed Dell'Api, born at Pistoia in 1566. He was private secretary to cardinal Antonio Barberini, on the elevation of whose brother, Maffeo, to the papedom by the title of Urban VIII, Bracciolini published a poem in twenty-three cantos, which so pleased that pontiff, that he made him several very handsome presents and carried his kindness so far as to cause him to assume the armorial bearings of his own family, three bees, and cognomen above-mentioned in allusion to them. He took orders at the age of forty, and was well beneficed through the favour of his patrons. He died at Pistoia in 1645. His other works consist of "*La Croce*

Ruacquistata," an epic poem, esteemed by his countrymen only second to the "Jerusalem Delivered;" a mock-epic entitled "Lo Scherno degli Dei," both printed in 4to; "Evan-dro," a tragedy; "L'Amoroso Sdeano," a pastoral; and several other dramatic and pastoral pieces.—*Tiraboschi. Baillet.*

BRACON (HENRY DE) one of the earliest writers on English law, flourished in the thirteenth century. He studied civil and canon law at Oxford, and about the year 1244 Henry III made him one of his judges itinerant. Some writers say that he was afterwards chief justice of England, but his fame at present is derived from his legal treatise entitled "De Legibus et Consuetudinibus Angliæ," which was first printed in 1569, folio, but of which a more correct edition was published in 1640, 4to. He is accused of being too favourable in this work to the Pope, but that was the error of his age, and it is possibly to the unsettled nature of the times, and the alternate ascendancy of the crown and barons, that we must attribute his inconsistency with regard to the royal prerogative; in one place, observing that no man must presume to dispute or control the actions of the king; and in another, that he is subordinate to the law, and may be "bridled" by his court of "earls and barons." The time of his death is unknown.—*Biog. Brit.*

BRADBURY (THOMAS) a Nonconformist divine of eminence in the last century. He was a native of Wakefield in Yorkshire, and was educated at a dissenting academy in the country, where he distinguished himself chiefly by his satirical wit and eccentric conduct. He left that seminary at the age of eighteen, and commenced preacher in the metropolis. After occupying other situations, he became the successor of Daniel Burgess, whose style of pulpit eloquence he imitated. He distinguished himself as a public writer by a controversy with Dr Isaac Watts on the subject of the Trinity, in which Bradbury showed himself a warm, but not very liberal advocate for orthodoxy. He also published two volumes of sermons, which are esteemed by the Calvinistic dissenters. In private life he is said to have been of a jovial disposition, and would occasionally carry his hilarity so far as to sing "O the roast Beef of Old England!" at a public dinner in commemoration of the Revolution. His general conduct however was irreproachable, and he was respected not only among his own party, but also by some of the episcopal clergy, particularly bishop Burnet. He died in 1759.—*Bennet and Bogue's Hist. of the Dissenters. Chalmers' Biog. Dict.*

BRADLEY (JAMES) a celebrated astronomer and mathematician, who was a native of Shireborn in Gloucestershire. He was educated at Oxford, where he took the degree of MA. in 1717. Having taken orders he obtained the vicarage of Bridstow in Herefordshire, and subsequently the sinecure of Landewy Walfry in Pembrokeshire, which was his sole church preferment. This was principally owing to his great attachment to mathe-

matical studies, which induced him in 1721 on being chosen Savilian professor of astronomy, to resign both his benefices. He devoted himself with enthusiasm to the cultivation of science and in 1728 he published his theory of the aberration of the fixed stars, which has gained him lasting celebrity. In 1730 he was appointed lecturer on astronomy and experimental philosophy at Oxford. In 1741 he succeeded to the post of astronomer royal on the death of Dr Halley; and at the same time he had the degree of DD. conferred on him by the university of Oxford. He communicated to the Royal Society in 1747 a very important discovery which he had made relative to the nutation of the earth's axis; and having obtained from government a grant of 1,000*l.* to purchase instruments for the observatory of Greenwich, he laid out that sum in making such additions to the apparatus which he found there as enabled him to prosecute his astronomical researches with greater advantage than his predecessors. Soon after he was chosen a foreign member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris; and he was also a member of the Academy of Inscriptions. Having refused to accept the valuable living of Greenwich, offered to him by the king in 1751, he had a pension of 250*l.* a-year conferred on him, which he enjoyed till his death which took place July 13th, 1762, in the seventieth year of his age. He was the author of eight papers in the Philosophical Transactions; and he left a series of astronomical observations made at Greenwich, part of which were published at Oxford, 1798, folio; and the remainder are in the possession of the Savilian professor.—*Ann. Register. Dr Thomson's Annals of Philosophy. Aikin's G. Biog.*

BRADLEY (RICHARD) a voluminous writer on botany and horticulture, chiefly deserving of notice on account of his having been stated to have forestalled Dr Brewster in the discovery of the kaleidoscope. But this is a mistake, for the contrivance proposed by Bradley in one of his books on gardening, for producing combinations of coloured surfaces, depends on principles totally different from those on which the kaleidoscope is constructed, and are calculated to produce a very inferior effect; nor does it appear that the scheme was ever executed. Bradley was a fellow of the Royal Society and professor of Botany at Cambridge, which last situation he was in danger of losing on account of some irregularity of conduct, when he died in 1732. His principal works were compilations, some of which were once popular, but have been rendered obsolete by the progress of science.—*Pref. to Martyn's Dissertat. on the Æneis.*

BRADSHAW (JOHN) president of the high court of justice which tried and condemned Charles I. Some say he was born in Derbyshire, others in Cheshire, but the first notice had of him is that he studied the law in Gray's Inn, and being admitted to the bar, obtained much chamber practice from the partisans of Parliament, to which he was zealously devoted.

In 1646 he was made joint commissioner of the great seal for six months by a vote of the House of Commons, and in the February following, both houses voted him chief justice of Chester. When the trial of the king was determined upon, the resolute character of Bradshaw pointed him out for president, which office after a slight hesitation he accepted. His deportment on the trial was lofty and unbending, in conformity to the theory which rendered the unhappy sovereign a criminal and amenable, and every thing was done, both for and by him, to give weight and dignity to this extraordinary tribunal. His character would have stood higher had his reward been less ample, but he was too munificently recompensed, both in money and laud, to entitle him to the praise of disinterested principle. He was however so far consistent in his conduct, that he rendered himself obnoxious to Cromwell when the latter seized the protectorate, and was at length deprived of the chief justiceship of Chester. On the death of Cromwell and restoration of the long parliament again, he obtained a seat in the council, and was elected president, and would have been appointed commissioner of the great seal had his health permitted. He died in November 1659, and on his death-bed asserted, that if the king were to be tried and condemned again, he would be the first to agree to it. He was magnificently buried in Westminster abbey, whence his body was ejected and hanged on a gibbet at Tyburn, with those of Oliver and Ireton at the Restoration. Whatever the defects of this intrepid character, it is possibly good for England that it can occasionally produce men of kindred spirit; and it is well observed, both by Hume and the late Mr Fox, that the trial of Charles I, however anomalous, by no means tended to lower the national character of Englishmen in the estimation of foreigners.—*Biog. Brit.*

BRADSTREET (ANNA) an English poetess of the seventeenth century, whose works attracted much notice among her contemporaries. She was the daughter of Thomas Dudley, a gentleman who emigrated to North America in the reign of Charles I, and was governor of the colony of New England. He appears to have been a man of talents and learning, and was the author of a tract relative to the distresses of the settlement over which he presided, and a writer of occasional poetry. His death took place in 1653, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. His daughter Ann married Simou Bradstreet, one of the successors of her father in his colonial magistracy. She wrote a volume of poems, published with the following title—"The Tenth Muse, lately sprung up in America, or several Poems compiled with great variety of Wit and Learning, full of Delight, by Anna Bradstreet," 1650, 12mo. Dr Cotton Mather says, "Her poems, divers times printed, have afforded a grateful entertainment unto the ingenious, and a monument for her memory beyond the stateliest marbles." The time of her death is not known.—*Mather's Hist. of New Eng.* Book II.

BRADWARDIN (THOMAS) a learned English divine of the fourteenth century. He was educated at Merton college, Oxford, and after being chancellor of the diocese of London, attended Edward III as confessor during his wars in France. Bradwardin was made archbishop of Canterbury in 1349, but he died forty days after his consecration at Lambeth, and was buried at Canterbury. This prelate wrote several mathematical treatises, which have been published, and among them one on the quadrature of the circle. But he is best known as the author of a book against pelagianism, entitled "De Causa Dei." The fame of this work led Chaucer, in his "Nun's Priest's Tale," to rank Bradwardin with St Augustine, bishop of Hippo. An apologue in this treatise appears to have furnished Parnell with the story of his beautiful poem "The Hermit." It is however of Oriental origin, and the archbishop probably derived it from the Talmud.—*Cave. Mosheim.*

BRADY (Dr NICHOLAS) a divine, best known as a translator of the "Psalms," in conjunction with Tate. He was the son of an officer in the army of Charles I, and was born at Cork in 1659, and educated at Westminster and Christchurch, Oxford. His first preferment was a prebend in Cork, and he subsequently settled in London, and ultimately became vicar of Richmond and rector of Clapham in Surrey. Besides the Psalms, he translated the Æneid of Virgil, which was published by subscription in 1726, and a very middling tragedy, called "The Rape." He also wrote three volumes of sermons. He died in 1726.—*Biog. Brit. Cibber's Lives.*

BRADY (ROBERT) a learned physician and historian, was a native of Norfolk, and admitted at Caius college in 1643, and made doctor of physic by royal mandate, and elected master of his college in 1660. In 1670 he was appointed keeper of the records in the Tower, and soon after regius professor of physic in the university of Cambridge. He is little known in his profession, which he probably did not pursue, as beside his historical labours, he sat as a member of the university of Oxford in the parliament of 1681, as also in that of 1685. His principal historical works consist of an "Introduction to the English History," and "A Complete History of England, from the Entrance of the Romans unto the End of the Reign of Richard II." The introduction is chiefly occupied in proving three points—that there were no Commons until the 49th Henry III; that William of Normandy made an absolute conquest of the kingdom; and that the crown is hereditary and not elective. The object of the history is to show that all English liberty has been *concession* from the crown; a position which proves little, while so evident that the crown may be virtually *forced* to concede. Hume however clearly borrowed his theory from Brady, and it is undoubtedly of some use to the apologist of the failings of a weak and unfortunate dynasty, whatever it may be to the genuine and unsophisticated British historian. The narra-

tive of Brady is chiefly epitomized from Matthew Paris; and considering his obligations to the crown, it is not wonderful that he passed over many things favourable to the more popular side of the question. He has however managed his arguments skilfully, and exhibited considerable research. Dr Brady was also the author of a "Treatise on Burghs." He died in 1700.—*Biog. Brit.*

BRAHE (Tycho) a celebrated astronomer of a noble Danish family, born at Knudstorp in the province of Scania, in 1546. After some previous tuition at Copenhagen, he was sent to Leipsic to study the law. Led by inclination, he devoted himself to mathematical pursuits, to which his attention is said to have been directed by accident. He left Leipsic in 1565, and that year he had the misfortune to have a part of his nose cut off in a duel, which loss he is said so ingeniously to have supplied by an artificial nose, that the defect was not perceptible. He made some chemical experiments in hopes of finding the *philosopher's stone*, a common object of research among the philosophers of his time. In 1566 he left Denmark, and improved his acquaintance with astronomy in the course of his travels in Germany and France. He returned home in 1571, and began to make astronomical observations at an observatory which he erected near Knudstorp. Here it was that he signalized himself in 1573, by the discovery of a new star in the constellation Cassiopeia. He soon after violently offended his relations by marrying a country girl, when the king interposed his authority to produce a reconciliation. In 1574 he lectured on astronomy at Copenhagen; and soon after having travelled through several parts of Europe, he determined to settle with his family at Basil. The Danish king, Frederic II, unwilling to have his country deprived of a subject who was an honour to it, determined to retain him at home, by providing him with every convenience for his studies, and rewarding him according to his merits. He therefore presented him with the island of Huen or Wcen in the Sound, for the erection of an observatory, gave him an ample pension, and a canony in the cathedral of Roschild. He enjoyed this situation and these advantages about twenty years, during which period he strenuously applied himself to the cultivation of astronomical science. The death of Frederic II interrupted his studies, and being deprived of his pension and canony by the ill offices of envious and illiberal courtiers, he left Denmark, and ultimately settled at Prague, under the patronage of the emperor Rodolphus, who was a lover of science and learned men. This prince provided for him most magnificently; and he began to occupy himself with his usual pursuits, and gathered around him a number of mathematical students, among whom was the celebrated Kepler. He had not long enjoyed these advantages when he was seized with a disease, which terminated in death October 24, 1601. Tycho Brahe is known as the inventor of a new hypothesis to explain the motions of the planetary bodies. His scheme

was a kind of medium between the ancient system of Ptolemy and that which had been advanced by Copernicus. He supposed the earth to be fixed motionless in the centre of the universe, round which he imagined the sun to revolve in a year and the moon in a month; the other planets performing their course round the sun, and being carried with it in its revolution round the earth; and the whole of this system, together with that of the firmament or orb of the fixed stars, was supposed to have a diurnal motion also. The obvious difficulties in this scheme, and its inferiority to the simpler and now generally received system of Copernicus, have led some to undervalue the abilities of Tycho, who, it ought to be recollected, had for his object the formation of an hypothesis, which would explain the celestial phenomena without admitting the revolutionary motions of the planet we inhabit. Neither does the fame of Tycho rest upon the merits or the ingenuity of his theory, for he was a skilful practical astronomer, and made many important observations on the stars, contained in the works published by himself, and in the famous Rudolphine Tables of his disciple Kepler.—*Martin's Biograph. Philosoph. Moreri. Aikin's G. Biog.*

BRADWOOD (THOMAS) an ingenious man, a native of Edinburgh, said to have been the first in this country who systematically attempted the arduous yet interesting task of communicating general instruction to the deaf and dumb. The art however had been previously practised by Dr John Wallis, by Henry Baker, and probably by others, though Bradwood may have invented his mode of tuition without being acquainted with the labours of his predecessors.—(See John Conrad AMMAN and Peter PONCE.)—In 1760, about the time that the abbe de l'Épée commenced a similar undertaking in France, Bradwood first conceived the idea of teaching the deaf and dumb, an art which he then supposed to be original, and the most successful realization of which he was permitted to witness, and to bequeath the advantages arising from it to his family. He removed in 1783 from Edinburgh to Hackney, where, in conjunction with his son-in-law John Bradwood, he continued for many years to pursue his profession. He died in 1806. His daughter, Mrs Isabella Bradwood, having at an early age been bereft of her husband, her first wish was to perpetuate through her family that art which she had seen so beneficially exercised by their father. Circumstances induced her to remove to Edgbaston near Birmingham, where she conducted a seminary for pupils born deaf till her death, which took place in 1819, in the fifty-seventh year of her age.—*Gent. Mag.*

BRAITHWAITE (JOHN) an ingenious and enterprising mechanic, noted for his successful employment of the *diving-bell* in recovering shipwrecked property. In 1783 he constructed a diving machine, with which he descended into the Royal George, sunk off Spithead, and brought up the sheet-anchor and many of the guns. In 1788 he obtained from the Hartwell

Fast Indiaman, lost near one of the Cape de Verd islands, dollars to the value of 33,000*l.* 7000 pigs of lead, and 360 boxes of tin. He was yet more fortunate in exploring the wreck of the Abergavenny East Indiaman off the Isle of Portland, from which he recovered property worth 105,000*l.* He died in 1818.—*Ibid.*

BRAMAH (JOSEPH) an English engineer and mechanist of distinguished ingenuity. He was a native of Yorkshire, and was bred a carpenter, in which occupation he was employed first in the country and afterwards in London, displaying in both situations much native talent and industry. He worked in the metropolis for some time as a cabinet-maker, but at length adopted the profession of an engineer, and made himself known as the author of several curious and useful inventions. Among these is an hydraulic machine, producing motion by the uniform pressure of fluids, on the principle of the hydrostatic paradox, for which he took out a patent in 1796, as he also did for an improved kind of lock, which from its general utility and application, has contributed chiefly to make his name known. In 1807 he was employed by the governors of the bank in constructing machines for printing bank-notes. He was carrying on many other plans of improvement in mechanical works at his premises at Pimlico, when he was suddenly taken off by death, December 9, 1814. He published "A Dissertation on the Construction of Locks," and "A Letter on the subject of the Cause of Boulton and Watt against Hornblower and Maberley, for an Infringement of a Patent."—*New Monthly Mag.*

BRAMANTE d'URBINO (LAZARUS) a celebrated Italian architect, born in 1444, of poor but reputable parentage. Showing an early taste for drawing, he was brought up to the profession of a painter, but he quitted it to dedicate his talents to architecture, which he cultivated with uncommon success. He first designed and commenced in 1513 the erection of St Peter's at Rome, carried on and finished by other architects after his death. He was a great favourite with pope Julius II, who made him superintendant of his buildings, and under that pontiff he formed the magnificent project of connecting the Belvidere Palace with the Vatican, by means of two grand galleries carried across a valley. He built many churches, monasteries, and palaces at Rome, and in other Italian cities, and was employed by pope Julius as an engineer to fortify Bologna, 1504. He manifested a decided predilection for the classic architecture of the Greeks, and was the instructor of Raphael in that art. He died in 1514. Bramante painted portraits with ability, and he was skilled in music and poetry. His poetical works were printed at Milan in 1756.—*D'Argenville Vies des Archit. Tiraboschi.*

BRAMHALL (JOHN) an eminent prelate, was born at Pontefract in Yorkshire, in 1593. He received his school education at the place of his birth, and in 1608 was removed to Syd-

ney college, Cambridge. After taking his degrees he quitted the university, and became chaplain to Matthews, archbishop of York, and was soon after made a prebendary of York and then of Rippon. In 1630 he took his doctor's degree at Cambridge, and was invited to Ireland by lord Wentworth, where he was employed in reforming ecclesiastical abuses, for which he was promoted to the bishoprick of Derry. In 1641 articles of high treason were exhibited against him, but through the mediation of archbishop Usher in England, the proceedings were stopped. He resided abroad during the civil war, and returned to Ireland in 1648, when finding his life still in danger, he escaped with great difficulty, and returned to the Continent. At the Restoration he was created archbishop of Armagh, and died there in 1677. He was the author of a variety of works, which were published in 1677 in one volume folio.—*Biog. Brit.*

BRANCAS LAURAGUAIS (duke de) member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, died in October 1824, aged ninety-one. He was distinguished for his skill in chemistry, and was the worthy associate of Lavoisier, Berthollet, Chaptal, Van Mons, and other celebrated reformers of the science. To this nobleman we owe the discovery of the composition of the diamond, and some very important improvements in the manufacture of porcelain.—*New Monthly Mag.*

BRAND (JOHN) an English antiquary and book collector of eminence. He was born of mean parentage at Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1743; and after serving an apprenticeship to a shoemaker, obtained the means of prosecuting his studies at Oxford. He entered into orders, and was presented to the curacy of Cramlington in Newcastle. Here he continued till 1784, when the duke of Northumberland gave him the rectory of St Mary Hill, London; and the same year he was chosen secretary of the Antiquarian Society. He died in 1806, at his apartments at Somerset-house. His principal publications are—"Observations on Popular Antiquities, including Bourne's Antiquitates Vulgares, with copious Additions," 1777, an enlarged edition of which curious work was published after his death, in 2 vols. 4to; and "The History and Antiquities of the Town and County of Newcastle," 1789, 2 vols. 4to. His curious and valuable library, of which there is a catalogue published in two parts, was sold by auction in 1807 and 1808.—*Gent. Mag.*

BRANDER (GUSTAVUS) an antiquary and naturalist, who was of a Swedish family, but was born in London in 1720. He was engaged in business as a merchant, and was one of the bank directors. He was an active member of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, to the transactions of both which learned bodies he contributed some papers. His chief publication is a catalogue of fossils collected in Hampshire, which he presented to the British museum, of which national institution he was a trustee. He died in 1787.—*Nichols's Lit. Anecdotes of the 18th Century.*

BRANDT (SEBASTIAN) a native of Strasburg, who became a student of the law at Basil, where he obtained a professorship. He is said to have afterwards settled at Strasburg, and to have been made count palatine and chancellor of the city. He died in 1520. Among his works are—"Varia Carmina," Basil, 1498, 4to, said to be the scarcest of his productions; "Navis Stultifera," Basil 1497, 4to, a satirical composition, of which there is a German translation, entitled "Narrenschiff," 1499, 4to, and which has been many times reprinted in both languages; and "Expositiones, sive Declarationes omnium Titulorum Juris civilis atque canonici," Basil 1514, 8vo.—*Clement Bibliothecae Curieuse.*

BRANDT (GERARD) a Dutch poet and divine, born at Amsterdam in 1626. His father was a watch-maker, and he was designed for the same occupation, but when young he displayed such an inclination for literature, that it was thought proper to educate him for the church; and after completing his studies, he became pastor of a congregation of remonstrants at Nieukoop. When he was only seventeen he attempted dramatic composition, and he afterwards wrote a tragedy, entitled "The Dissembling Torquatus," the incidents of which bear so striking a similarity to those of Shakspeare's Hamlet, that it has been supposed Brandt must have been acquainted with the work of the English bard. He married a daughter of professor Gaspar Barlaeus, by whom he had three sons, who all embraced the clerical profession, and attained some distinction by their writings. The elder Brandt removed from Nieukoop to Hoorn, and afterwards to Amsterdam, where he died in 1685. He was the author of several historical works, the most important of which is his "History of the Reformation and other Particulars concerning the Church of the Low Countries," 4 vols. 4to, 1671, &c. This work has been abridged and translated into English and French.—*Moreri. Bourring's Batavian Anthology.*

BRANDT (—) a German chemist of the seventeenth century, who is usually considered as the discoverer of phosphorus. Leibnitz, in the "Melanges de Berlin," for 1710, mentions him as being a chemist of Hamburgh, who, during a course of experiments on urine, for the purpose of discovering a solvent which would convert silver into gold, accidentally produced phosphorus in 1667, or, according to others, 1669. He communicated his discovery to Kraft, another chemist, who showed it to Leibnitz and to Boyle. The former introduced Brandt to the duke of Hanover, before whom he performed the whole operation; and a specimen of the new substance was sent to Homberg, who showed it to the Academy of Sciences at Paris.—*Chaptal's Elements of Chemistry*, vol. iii. *Aikin's G. Biog.*

BRANDT (GEORGE) counsellor in the department of the mines in Sweden, was born in the province of Westmania in 1694. He studied chemistry and mineralogy at Upsal, and travelled to foreign countries to increase his

knowledge of those sciences. On his return home he was made director of the chemical laboratory established at Stockholm, where he made many important experiments, chiefly relating to metals, of which he published an account in the transactions of the Royal Society of Upsal, and the memoirs of the Swedish Academy of Sciences at Stockholm, to which he belonged. He died in 1768, leaving the reputation of having been one of the most learned and skilful chemists of his age.—*Biog. Univ.*

BRANDT (ENEVOLD count de) a minister and favourite of Christian VII king of Denmark, who was involved in the supposed conspiracy of count Struensee, and was sentenced with him to decapitation. He was executed April 28, 1772. These Danish statesmen are usually considered as having been the victims of political intrigue.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*—See **STRUENSEE (COUNT).**

BRANTOME, or PETER DE BOURDEILLES, a celebrated French historian, who was born in Guienne in 1527. He devoted himself early in life to attendance on the great, in whose train, or in a military capacity, he visited various parts of Europe. He became knight of the order and gentleman of the chamber to the kings Charles IX and Henry III, and chamberlain to the duke of Alençon, with whom he went into the Netherlands. He held the barony of Richemont in Perigord, and also the abbacy of Brantome, whence he obtained his distinguishing appellation. His death took place in 1614, at his castle of Richemont. The memoirs of Brantome were printed in ten volumes, 12mo; of which four contain accounts of French captains, two of foreign captains, two of gallant women, one of illustrious women, and one of duels. A supplement, in five volumes, was afterwards published. There are few works more amusing than these memoirs, which present a faithful delineation of the state of society in France during a very interesting period, when the romantic usages of chivalry, though sinking into oblivion, still retained some influence on the manners of the great. The style of Brantome is free and lively, and not always perfectly decent, a circumstance which must be attributed to the nature of his undertaking, as the historian of a very licentious age.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BRATHWAYTE (RICHARD) an English poet, born at Warcop near Appleby, in 1588. At sixteen he became a commoner of Oriel college, Oxford, whence he removed to Cambridge. He afterwards became deputy-lieutenant for Westmorland, captain of a company, and a justice of the peace, and died at Appleton in Yorkshire, in 1673. His works are—"The Golden Fleece, with other Poems," 8vo; "Essays on the Five Senses," 8vo; "The Poet's Willow, or the Passionate Shepherd," 8vo; "Nature's Embassy, or the Wild Man's Measures," 8vo; "The Prodigal's Tears," 8vo; "Time's Curtain Drawn, divers Poems," 8vo; "The English Gentleman," 4to; "The English Gentlewoman," 4to; "The Arcadian Princess," 8vo; "Discourse of Detraction,"

12mo; "Itinerarium Barnabii, or Drunken Barnaby's Journal;" "Time's Treasury," 4to; "Poem to Charles II on his Restoration," 4to; "Regicidium," a tragi-comedy, 8vo; "Survey of History, or a Nursery for Gentry," 4to; "A Curtain Lecture," 12mo; "Spiritual Spicery, or Tracts of Devotion," &c. &c.—*Wood. Warton. Chalmers' G. Biog.*

BRAUN (GEORGE) in Latin Braunius, flourished in the beginning of the seventeenth century, and was archdeacon of Dortmund and dean of Notre Dame at Cologne. He wrote a Latin oration against fornicating priests, and the lives of Jesus Christ and the Virgin Mary; but his principal production is a work entitled "Civitates orbis terrarum in æs incisæ et excusæ, et descriptione typographica, morali, polite illustrate," in 6 folio volumes, with coloured plates by Hoheberg and Hoeffnagel, 1572, reprinted in five volumes in 1612. He died in 1622.—*Moreri. Saxii Onom.*

BRAY (sir REGINALD) born in Worcestershire, was an able statesman and favourite of Henry VII. He was present at the battle of Blackheath in 1497, when lord Audley, who had joined the Cornish rebels, was taken prisoner, and on the execution and attainder of that nobleman, became possessed of part of his property. His conduct as a minister was such as to procure him the confidence of one of the most suspicious of monarchs, the love of the people, and the respect of historians, who style him the father of his country, a sage and grave person, and one who was not afraid to admonish the king when he did any thing contrary to justice and equity. He also rendered himself celebrated by his love of architecture, in which he was not a little skilled. He superintended the building of Henry the Seventh's chapel, Westminster, a work which will honourably carry his name down to posterity. He also finished and perfected St George's chapel at Windsor, where he was buried on his death, which happened in 1503.—*Biog. Brit.*

BREBEUF (GEORGE DE) a French poet of some celebrity, was born at Torigny in lower Normandy, in 1618. He was distinguished by a translation of Lucan, which was much admired, and procured him great promises from cardinal Mazarin, that were never fulfilled. His other patrons being equally neglectful, he retired to Venoix near Caen, and died there at the early age of forty-three. The most popular of his works is his "Lucan Travestied," an ingenious satire against noblemen and their flatterers. After his death his works were collected in two volumes, which contain some agreeable pieces, and among the rest 152 epigrams, written in consequence of a wager, on the single topic of a lady's painting. He also wrote "Poetical Eulogies," and a "Defence of the Romish Church."—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BREDA (JOHN VAN) son of Alexander Van Breda, a painter of some merit, was born at Antwerp in 1683, and received the instructions of his father. He attached himself to the style of Wouvermans, and became

the most successful of his imitators. He visited England with Rysbrack, the sculptor, whence after a few years' residence he returned to Flanders, amply remunerated for his labours. Louis XV was so pleased with the works of this artist, that on his entry into Antwerp in 1746, he ordered four of them to be purchased for him, and many of his courtiers followed his example. He died at Antwerp in 1750.—*Bryan's Dict. of Paint. and Eng.*

BREENBERG (BARTOLOMEW) a painter and engraver, was born at Utrecht in 1620, though he lived the chief part of his life at Rome, where he was distinguished by the name of Bartolomeo. His landscapes, which are chiefly views of Albano, Frascati, and Tivoli, are celebrated. His best works are on a small scale; the larger are less successful. He died in 1660.—*Ibid.*

BREITINGUER (JOHN JAMES) a Swiss minister, was born at Zurich in 1701. He was appointed professor of Hebrew in 1731, and soon after vice-professor of logic and rhetoric, and immediately commenced a reformation much wanted in the schools, with a treatise, entitled "De eo quod nimum est in studio grammatico," and a system of logic in Latin and German, which soon took place of that of Wöndelin. He also produced the "Bibliothèque Helvétique," in conjunction with Bodmer; and edited a new translation of the Septuagint. He chiefly excelled as a teacher of youth, particularly those destined for the church, and introduced some new regulations, the benefit of which his country fully acknowledged. He continued his active exertions to the close of his life, being present at an ecclesiastical council on December 13, 1776, on his return from which he was seized with apoplexy, and died the following day.—*Dibdin's Classics. Saxii Onom.*

BRIETKOPF (JOHN GOTTLIEB IMMANUEL) an ingenious printer, letter-founder, and bookseller, was born at Leipsic in 1719. The perusal of a work of Albert Durer, in which the shape of the letters is deduced from mathematical principles, suggested to him some valuable improvements in the art of casting types. He was the first who cast musical types, now so common, and applied the same method to maps and even portraits, though neither of the latter were found very useful. He however proved more fortunate in his endeavours to print the Chinese characters on moveable types, and produced some specimens which were much admired. He also discovered some improvements in the composition of type-metal, but these he concealed. His works are—a treatise upon the origin of printing, 1774; an attempt to illustrate the origin of playing cards, and a small treatise on Bibliography, published in 1793. He died in 1794.—*Schlichtegroll's Necrology.*

BRENNER (HENRY) son of a pastor of Kronoby in West Bothnia, where he was born in 1669, and received his education at Upsal. In 1697 being appointed to attend Louis Fabricius, the Swedish envoy, to the court of Persia, he seized the opportunity of acquiring

the language of that country, and made so great a proficiency in it, that Sarug Khan, the Persian ambassador, when about to start for Stockholm, took him into his suite for the purpose of establishing a medium of communication with the Swedish government. War however having broken out between Charles XII and the Czar, the latter caused Brenner to be arrested on the road at Moscow in 1700, and kept him in confinement till the peace of Nystadt. In 1722 he returned to Stockholm, when he was appointed royal librarian, and enjoyed his situation till his death in 1732. During his imprisonment in Russia, he contrived to keep up a literary correspondence with Gavelius, Benzelier, Gripenhielm, and other learned men, part of which has been published. He also translated from the Armenian the history of that country, by Moses Armenus Choroniensis, an author of the fifth century. This work he printed at Stockholm on his return in 1723, the original having been published twenty-eight years previously at Amsterdam. His other works are—"Observations on the Expedition of the czar Peter the Great against the Persians," and an accurate chart of the Caspian sea, the river Daxia (supposed to be the ancient Iaxartes) &c. This chart is inserted, but without acknowledgement, in the "*Memorabilia Orientalis Partis Asiae*."—*Ceaelius Dict. of Eminent Swedes*.

BREQUIGNY (LOUIS GEORGE, Oudard de Feudrix) a learned member of the French Academy, was born in the county of Caux in 1715. In 1767 he was sent to England to search for materials respecting French history, the result of which visit he published in a paper in the memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions. From this account we find that he collected, in the British museum and the tower of London, a valuable treasure of letters and papers relative to the history, laws, and constitution of France. The same memoirs also give some very curious information in relation to the celebrated siege of Calais. The principal works of Brequigny are—"Histoire des Révolutions de Genes," Paris 1752, 3 vols. an edition of Strabo; "Vies des Anciens Orateurs Grecs," 2 vols. 12mo; "Diplomata Chartarum ad res Francicas spectantia," 4to; "Table Chronologique des Diplomes Chartes et Titres relatifs à l'Histoire de France," 5 vols. folio; "Ordonnances des Rois de la troisième Race." The last six volumes of this collection he enriched with copious and learned notes. He died in 1795, aged eighty.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BREREWOOD (EDWARD) a mathematician and antiquary, was born at Chester in 1565. In 1581 he was admitted a fellow of Brazen-nose college, Oxford, and fifteen years afterwards was chosen first professor of astronomy at Gresham college. Although he never published any thing during his life, yet the following works were collected and put in order after his death, which happened in 1613—1. "Enquiries touching the Diversity of Languages and Religion through the chief Parts of World," 1614, 4to; 2. "De Ponderibus et

Pretii Veterum Nummorum," 1614, 4to, 3. "Elementa Logicae," 8vo; 4. "Tractatus quidam Logici de Prædicabilibus et Prædicamentis," 8vo; 5. "Tractatus duo, quorum primus est de Meteoris, secundus de Oculo;" 6. "Two Treatises of the Sabbath," 4to; 7. "The Patriarchal Government of the Ancient Church," 4to; and "Commentarii in Ethica Aristotelis," which he wrote at the age of twenty-one.—*Ward's Gresham Professors*.

BRET (ANTHONY) a native of Dijon, who adopted the profession of literature. His writings are—a poem entitled "Quatre Saisons;" "Essais des Contes Moraux;" "La Nouvelle Cleopatre;" "Vie de Ninon de l'Enclos." He also published the works of Moliere, with commentaries, 6 vols. 8vo, reckoned superior to any other edition of that poet's dramas. Bret died in 1792.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BRETON, BECTON, or BRITTON (JOHN) bishop of Hereford in the thirteenth century, was raised to that see by Henry III, on account of his proficiency in the civil and canon law. He made a collection of the laws of England, which Leland tells us proved very useful to Edward I, and to the whole nation. He died in 1275.—*Bale and Pits*.

BRETON (NICHOLAS) a native of Staffordshire, flourished in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and distinguished himself as a writer of pastorals, madrigals, &c. He wrote with an elegant simplicity, and the ballad of Phillida and Corydon, preserved by Dr Percy, is a pleasing specimen. Dr Percy also mentions an interlude entitled "An Old Man's lesson and a Young Man's Love;" and there are many other pieces written by him, the titles of which may be seen in Winstanley, Ames's Typography, and Osborne's Harleian Catalogue. He is alluded to more than once in the plays of Beaumont and Fletcher, and is spoken of with great respect by Meres, in the second part of "Wit's Commonwealth," p. 283.—*Chalmers' Biog. Dict.*

BRETON (RAYMOND) a native of Beaune in France, who entered into the order of Friars Preachers at Paris, and in 1635 was sent with some of his brethren on a mission to the West Indies. He passed twelve years in St Domingo, visited Guadaloupe and the Antilles, and returned to France in 1654. He was afterwards sub-prior of the convent of Blainville, whence he removed to Auxerre, and then to Caen. He died in 1679. He was the author of a catechism in the Caribbean language, printed at Auxerre in 1664; and of a French and Caribbean dictionary, with historical remarks on the language of the Caribbees, 1665-67, 2 vols. 8vo. He also wrote a history of the missions of the Preaching Friars in the West Indies, which has never been published.—*Biog. Univ.*

BREUGHEL (PETER the Elder) an eminent painter, was born at the village of Breughel near Breda in 1510, and was called the droll, from the whimsical subjects which he painted. He received the instructions of Peter Koech, whose daughter he married, and on quitting him, travelled for improvement in

France and Italy, and finally settled at Brussels, where he died in 1570. His best works consist of village merry-makings, gypsies telling fortunes, &c. He also painted landscapes with banditti.—*Des Camps*.

BREUGHEL (PETER the Younger) son of the preceding, was surnamed "Hellish" Breughel, from the eccentric and frightful subjects of his pictures. He was born at Brussels, and died in 1642. He was the disciple of Gilles Coningsloo.—*Ibid*.

BREUGHEL (JOHN) surnamed from his dress, Velvet Breughel, was the younger brother of Peter, and was born at Brussels in 1565. He was instructed in oil painting by Peter Goekint, and first painted fruit and flowers, in which he excelled, but on visiting Italy he changed his subjects and painted landscapes, which were so much admired by Rubens, that he solicited him to paint the landscapes in several of his pictures. One of their finest works was a picture of Adam and Eve in Paradise, the figures painted by Rubens, in one of Breughel's finest landscapes. He died at Brussels in 1642, aged seventy-seven.—*Pilkington*.

BREULIUS or DU BREUIL (JAMES) a French antiquary, was born in 1528, and in 1549 became one of the society of Benedictines of St Germain-des-Pres. In 1601 he published an edition of Isidorus, folio, and subsequently "Le Theatre des Antiquités de Paris," 4to, 1639; "Supplementum Antiquitatum Parisiensium;" "Les Fastes de Paris," by Bouffon, improved by Du Breuil; "La Vie de Cardinal Charles de Bourbon;" and "Chronicon Abbatum Regalis Monast. S. Germani à Pratis."—He died in 1614.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BREVAL (JOHN DURANT DE) a miscellaneous writer, son of Dr Breval, prebendary of Westminster, was educated at Westminster school, whence he was removed to Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow in 1702. On some disagreement between him and Dr Bentley, the master, he left college, and entered the army, then in Flanders, under the duke of Marlborough, as an ensign. His learning and other qualifications soon gained him the notice of the duke, who gave him a captain's commission and employed him in several negotiations with the German princes. His works are—the history of the house of Nassau, 8vo; the art of dress, an heroic-comical poem, 1717; the hoop-petticoat, a poem, 1716; travels, in 4 vols. folio; Calpe or Gibraltar, a poem; Mac Dermot, or the Irish fortune-hunter. He was also the author of a farce called the Confederates, which exposed him to the resentment of Pope, who ridicules him in the Dunciad.—*Biog. Dram.*

BREWER (ANTHONY) a poet of the age of James I and his successor, the supposed author of several successful dramas both in tragedy and comedy. Six of them are yet remaining, the principal of which are "The Lovesick King," trag.; "The Country Girl," oin.; and "Lingua, or the Five Senses," in

which latter piece Oliver Cromwell is said to have performed in his youth as an amateur. Though highly esteemed for his wit and genius among his contemporaries, the private history of Brewer is very obscure.—*Biog. Brit.*

BREYDENBACH (BERNARD DE) dean of the church of Mayence, in the fifteenth century. He made a journey to Jerusalem and Mount Sinai, of which he published a narrative, entitled "Opusculum Sanctarum Perigrinationum in Montem Syon, ad Venerandum Christi Sepulchrum in Jerusalem, atque in Montem Synai ad Divam Virginem et Martyrem Katherinam," Mayence, 1486, folio. This work, which has been repeatedly printed, and translated into French and German, is supposed to be the earliest printed book containing the Arabic alphabet. It includes five other Oriental alphabets, though incorrect, and a vocabulary of Turkish words.—*Biog. Univ.*

BREYNIUS (JAMES) a botanist of Dantzick in the seventeenth century. He was the author of "Plantarum Exoticarum Centuria," 1678, folio, with plates; and "Fasciculus Plantarum Rariorum," 1689, 4to. He died in 1697. JOHN PHILIP BREYNIUS, probably the son of the preceding, published a treatise on the Kermes insect in 1731; a dissertation on that singular species of Fern called *Agnus Scythicus*, or *Barometz*, in vol. xxxiii of the Philosophical Transactions; and other works on natural history.—*Gronovii Bibl. Reg. Animal. et Lapid.*

BRIENNE (LEWIS HENRY DE LOMENIE, Count de) born in 1635 of a noble French family, was for some time secretary of state, which office he was forced to resign. In a fit of chagrin he would have entered among the Carthusians, but they refused to receive him, on which he joined the Fathers of the Oratory, with whom however he did not continue long, his family having procured a *lettre de cachet*, empowering them to confine him as a lunatic in the convent of St Lazarus. Here he engaged with his fellow prisoner, the abbé Cassagnes, in writing the secret history of Jansenism. This work had advanced no further than the third book, when a dispute took place between the authors, in the course of which the abbé inveighed against the Society of Port Royal, in terms which gave such offence to the count, that he was provoked to strike him with a pair of tweezers. The blow was so far from hurting the abbé that it hardly touched his dressing-gown, but his high spirit could not brook the indignity, and he took to his bed, and died in a few days. Moreri says that the count de Brienne was put in confinement for having dared to avow a passion for the princess of Mecklenburg. He died at St Lazarus in 1698. He was the author of a book of travels, of poems, and of a critical treatise on French poetry. M. DE BRIENNE, the father of this nobleman, wrote very curious memoirs, published at Amsterdam in 1719, in 3 vols. 8vo.—*Camusat Hist. Critique des Journaux.*

BRIET or BRIETIUS (PHILIP) a Latin

of Abbeville, born 1601. He was fellow librarian with Cossart in the Jesuit's college at Paris, and is the author of several learned works, among which are a useful but unfinished treatise, entitled "Parallela Geographiæ Veteris et Novæ," 3 vols. 4to, 1643; "Annales Mundi," 7 vols. 12mo; "Xenia Delphino oblata Nomine Collegii Rothomagensis," 4to; "Theatrum Geographicum Europæ Veteris," folio; "Concordia Chronologica," 5 vols. folio, (in which he was assisted by Labbe;) a panegyric upon Father Sirmund, and a collection of the *bon-mots* of ancient Latin authors. He died in 1668, in the college of his order at Paris.—*Biog. Univ.*

BRIGGS (HENRY) an eminent mathematician, was born near Halifax, Yorkshire, about the year 1556. He received his first education at a grammar-school, and was thence sent to St John's college, Oxford, of which he was ultimately elected a fellow. He was particularly attached to the study of mathematics, and when Gresham college was established in London, was appointed the first geometry professor. About this time he constructed a table for finding the latitude, from an observation of the variation of the compass. In 1615 he was engaged on the subject of eclipses and the noble invention of logarithms, then recently discovered, the theory of which he explained to his auditors at Gresham college. He soon after paid a visit to Lord Napier in Scotland, to whom he proposed an alteration in the scale of logarithms, from the hyperbolic form of the discoverer, to that in which one should be the ratio of ten to one. This proposition was adopted, and on his return from a second visit in 1616, he published the first chilia or thousand of his logarithms in octavo. In 1619 he was appointed Savilian professor of geometry at Oxford, and settled at Merton college, where he resided for the remainder of his life, employed in the most laborious compilations of logarithms and other useful works. In 1622 he published a small pamphlet on a north-west passage, which production was followed by his great work, the "Arithmetica Logarithmica," London, 1624, containing the logarithms of 30,000 natural numbers to fourteen places of figures, besides the index. He also completed a table of logarithms, sines, and tangents, for the whole quadrant; for every hundredth part of a degree, to fourteen places of figures, besides the index, with a table of natural sines for the same to fifteen places, &c. These celebrated tables were printed at Gouda, and published at London in 1631, under the title of "Trigonometria Britannica." This great man and eminent benefactor to science died at Mertou college in 1630, leaving behind him a high character for probity, as well as for genius and scientific invention. In the works already mentioned, we meet for the first time, with several important discoveries, which have been deemed of later date; such as the binomial theory, the differential method, &c. as ably pointed out by Dr Hutton, in the preface to his mathematical tables. Mr. Briggs wrote many other works besides the

foregoing, the principal of which are—"Tables for the Improvement of Navigation," 1610; "Euclidis Elementorum vi libri priores," 1620; "Mathematica ab Antiqua minus cognita;" "Commentariæ on the Geometry of Peter Ramus;" "Duæ Epistolæ ad Celeberrimum Virum;" "Animadversiones Geometricæ;" "An English Treatise of Common Arithmetic," &c. Some of these are still unpublished.—*Biog. Brit.* *Hutton's Mathematical Tables and Dict.*

BRIGGS (WILLIAMS) an eminent English physician, was born at Norwich, which city his father represented in Parliament in 1650. He finished his education at Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow and tutor. Adopting the profession of physic, he travelled for improvement, and on his return settled in London, where he gradually acquired great reputation, especially as an oculist, and became physician in ordinary to king William, and fellow of the College of Physicians and of the Royal Society. He is principally distinguished for a work published at Cambridge in 1676, entitled "Ophthalmographia, sive Oculi ejusque Partium Descriptio Anatomica, cui accessit nova Visiovis Theoria," 12mo. His theory of vision, which is founded on the notion that the fibres of the optic nerves act like chords with different degrees of tension, will meet with the approbation of few modern physiologists. Dr Briggs published other papers on the eye, in the Philosophical Transactions. He died in 1704.—*Biog. Brit.*

BRIGHAM (NICHOLAS) biographer and poet, was born at Caversham in Oxfordshire, and educated at Hart-hall, Oxford, whence he removed to one of the inns of court. He passed his time in reading the best poets, and his admiration of Chaucer was such, as to lead him to the expense of beautifying his monument in Westminster abbey, and removing it to the more conspicuous place where it now stands. He died in 1559, leaving behind him a work, entitled "De venationibus Rerum Memorabilium," of which Bale has made great use; "Memoirs by way of Diary," and "Miscellaneous Poems."—*Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

BRILL (MATTHEW) an eminent painter, was born in 1550, and was employed by pope Gregory XIII in the Vatican, where he painted in fresco several landscapes in the Loggia, for which the pope allowed him a pension. He would probably have reached a high rank in the list of landscape painters, but he died in the prime of life at Rome in 1584, aged thirty-four.—*Dict. of Painters.*

BRILL (PAUL) younger brother of the preceding, was born at Antwerp, and was originally a painter of the tops of harpsicords, which were then so ornamented. In this humble occupation he might have passed his life, had not the reputation of his brother awakened his emulation, and led him to place himself under his tuition. He assisted his brother in his works in the Vatican, and on the death of that artist, his pension was continued to him. On the accession of Sixtus V, he was

engaged in the Sistine chapel, St Maria Maggiore, and the Scala Santa of St John of Lateran. By the direction of Clement VIII, he painted his great work in the Scala Clementina, a landscape of grand scenery, sixty-eight feet wide, in which he introduced the subject of St Clement thrown into the sea with an anchor fastened to his neck. This eminent artist died at Rome in 1626, aged seventy-two.—*Bryan's Dict. of Paint. and Engr.*

BRINDLEY (JAMES) a native of Tunsted near Wormhill, Derbyshire, an eminent engineer and mechanic of the last century, born in 1716. The poverty of his family, brought on by his father's imprudence, prevented his receiving more than the mere rudiments of education, and at seventeen he became apprenticed to a millwright near Macclesfield, Cheshire, where his abilities very early developed themselves. On the expiration of his indentures he commenced business for himself, as an engineer, and in 1752 displayed great talent in contriving a water-engine for draining a coal-mine at Clifton in Lancashire. Three years after, a silk-mill which he constructed on a new plan for Mr Patterson at Congleton, and other works of the same description, established his reputation, and introduced him to the acquaintance and patronage of the duke of Bridgewater, then occupied in planning his great undertaking of establishing a communication between his estate at Worsley with Manchester and Liverpool by water. This immense work, the idea of which was ridiculed by most of the scientific men of the period, as impracticable, Mr Brindley undertook, and by means of an aqueduct over vallies, rivers, &c. completed, extending it so far as to form a junction with the river Mersey. The success of this bold attempt caused him to be employed in 1766 in a plan to unite the Trent and Mersey, which he also commenced by a canal, called the "Grand Trunk Navigation Canal," but dying before its completion, the work was finished in 1777 by his brother-in-law, Mr Henshaw. From this main branch, Brindley also cut another canal near Haywood in Staffordshire, uniting it with the Severn in the vicinity of Bewdley, and finished it in 1772. From this period scarcely any work of the kind in the kingdom was entered upon without his superintendence or advice; among other designs he drew out one for draining the fens in Lincolnshire and the Isle of Ely, and another for clearing the Liverpool docks of the mud which had accumulated; this latter plan was especially successful. The variety of his inventions and the fertility of his resources were only equalled by the simplicity of the means with which he carried his expedients into effect. He seldom used any model or drawing, relying entirely on the vigour of his conceptions and the retentiveness of his memory, but when any material difficulty intervened, generally retired to bed, and there meditated on the best mode of overcoming it. On such occasions he has been known to seclude himself for days, and so partial was he to the scheme of inland navigation which has

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immortalized him, that he is said, to a question humourously put to him on his examination before the house of Commons, "For what purpose did he consider rivers to have been created?" at once to have replied, "Undoubtedly to feed navigable canals." In 1774 the intensity of his application to business brought on a hectic fever, which carried him off on the 27th September in that year, in the fifty-sixth year of his age, at Turnhurst in Staffordshire.—*Biog. Brit.*

BRINVILLIERS (MARGUERITE D'AUBRAI, Marchioness of.) The singular atrocity of this woman gives her a species of infamous claim to notice in this collection. She was born at Paris in 1651, being the daughter of D'Aubrai, lieutenant-civil of Paris, who married her to N. Gobelin, marquis of Brinvilliers. Although possessed of attractions to captivate lovers, she was for some time much attached to her husband, but at length became madly in love with a Gascon officer, named Goden St Croix, who had been introduced by the marquis, who was adjutant of the regiment of Normandy. Her father being informed of this affair, imprisoned the officer, who was altogether an adventurer, in the Bastille, where he was detained a year, a circumstance which induced the marchioness to be more outwardly circumspect, but at the same time to nourish the most implacable hatred to her father and her whole family. While in the Bastille, St Croix learnt from an Italian, named Exili, the art of composing the most subtle and mortal poisons, and the result on his release was the destruction by this means, in concurrence with his mistress, of her father, sister, and two brothers, all of whom were poisoned in the same year, 1670. During all this time the marchioness was visiting the hospitals, outwardly as a devotee, but as afterwards strongly suspected, really in order to try on the patients the effect of the poisons produced by her paramour. The discovery of these monstrous criminals was produced in a very extraordinary manner: while at work in distilling poison, St Croix accidentally dropped the glass mask which he wore to prevent inhaling the noxious vapour, and the consequence was his instant death. Nobody claiming his effects, they fell into the hands of government, and the marchioness had the imprudence to lay claim to a casket, and appeared so anxious to obtain it, that the authorities ordered it to be opened, when it was found to be full of packets of poison, with ticketed descriptions of the different effects which they would produce. Informed of the opening of the casket, the execrable woman made her escape to England, whence she passed to Liege, where she was arrested and conducted to Paris. Being tried, she was convicted of the murder of her father, sister, and brothers, and condemned to be beheaded and burnt. In this dreadful situation she evinced extraordinary courage, amounting almost to nonchalance. On entering the chamber in which she was to be put to the question by the torture of swallowing water, she observed three buckets full prepared, and c.

claimed, "It is surely intended to drown me; for it is absurd to suppose one of my dimensions can swallow all that." She listened to her sentence without exhibiting either weakness or alarm, and showed no other emotion on her way to execution, than to request that she might be so placed as not to see the officer who had apprehended her. She also ascended unaided and barefoot up the ladder on to the scaffold. This woman after all possessed some sense of religion; she went regularly to confession, and when arrested at Leige, a sort of general form was found in her possession, which sufficiently alluded to her criminality to form a strong presumption against her. What adds to the atrocity of this wretch's character, she was proved to have had connexions with many persons suspected of the same crimes, and to have provided poisons for the use of others. Many persons of quality lost their lives about this period; and the investigation seemed likely to lead to the discovery of so much guilt in this way, that it was politically, but disgracefully put an end to. It was supposed that the indifference of the marquis of Brinvilliers to his wife's conduct, induced her to spare one so much in her power. She suffered on the 17th July, 1676.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BRISSON or BRISSONIUS (BARNABAS) an eminent French lawyer and philological writer of the sixteenth century. He was a native of Poitou, and became a counsellor of the Parliament of Paris. Henry III made him advocate-general, counsellor of state, and in 1580 president-a-mortier. He was highly esteemed by that prince, who employed him in various negotiations, and sent him ambassador to England. On his return he was ordered by the king to make a collection of all his own ordinances and those of his predecessors, which task Brisson accomplished with great expedition. He composed several other learned and professional works, the best known and most esteemed of which is a treatise "De Regio Persarum Principatu." The ultimate fate of this learned man was very unfortunate. Continuing in Paris while it was besieged by Henry IV in 1589, he was compelled by the partisans of the league to take the office of first president of the Parliament. His conduct as a magistrate was made a pretext for an accusation against him, in consequence of which he was hanged in November 1591. Several persons were afterwards punished for their share in this transaction.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BRISSON (MATHURIN JAMIS) a French naturalist and chemist of the last century, a native of the same province, and probably of the same family with the subject of the foregoing article. He was destined for the ecclesiastical profession, which he relinquished to become the assistant of the celebrated Reaumur, in the chemical laboratory of the Academy of Sciences. He afterwards was elected a member of that learned body, and read a course of lectures on physics and natural history, in conjunction with the abbé Nollet. He

died in 1806, aged eighty-three, having had the misfortune for a few years to survive his faculties. Brisson published several useful works on natural history, particularly a systematic treatise on ornithology in 1763. He also wrote the "Principles of Chemistry," translated and published in English in 1801, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ.*

BRISSOT (PIERRE) a physician who enjoyed great reputation about the commencement of the sixteenth century. He was a native of Fontenai le Comté in Poitou, born 1478. Having gone through the necessary studies in the university of Paris, he took his degree in physic in 1514, and soon after read a course of lectures, in which he defended the ancient Greek practitioners against the Arabian school of medicine, then principally followed. In conformity with the same opinions, he published a new edition of Galen's work "De Curatione Morborum," but getting afterwards into a controversy with the Parisian physicians, respecting the propriety of phlebotomy in cases of pleurisy, the cry was raised so strongly against him, as to induce him to retire to Eboræ in Portugal. In this country however he found antagonists even more hostile than in his native land. Denys, physician to the king, not only attacked him with great virulence, but found means to enlist the bigotry of the priesthood on his side, who stigmatized him as a Lutheran or reformer in the science. The court took up the question, and forbade bleeding in the cases alluded to, while on the other hand the university of Salamanca declared in favour of the practice. On this occasion Brisson wrote a tract which was not printed till after his decease, but has since gone through several editions; it is entitled "De Venâ Secandâ tum in Pleuritide, tum in aliis Viscerum Inflammationibus Libellus Apologeticus," 1725. He died in 1592.—*Bayle. Haller. Bibl. Med. Pract.*

BRISSOT (JEAN PIERRE) the son of a traitor of Chartres in the Orleanois, born 1754. He was originally intended for the law, and served five years as a clerk in the profession, but quitting it abruptly in the pursuit of politics, incurred the resentment of his father, and was compelled for a time to rely on the kind offices of some friends of the family for subsistence. Thrown thus upon his own resources he engaged as editor of the "Courier de l'Europe," a revolutionary journal then carried on at Boulogne. The boldness of his opinions soon produced the suppression of the paper by the government, and in the leisure now afforded him, he published the "Theory of Criminal Law," in two 8vo vols. 1780, and two further essays on the same subject, which gained him the prize of the Academy of Chalons-sur-Marne. He also commenced about the same period a work, afterwards completed in ten volumes, called "A Philosophical Library of Criminal Law," and a small treatise "On Truth." Having married Mademoiselle Dupont, a young lady employed under Madame de Genlis, in instructing the daughters of the notorious Philip Egalite, duke of Orleans, he

took his wife to England, where he projected the establishment of a journal favourable to liberty, to be called "An universal Correspondence on Points interesting to the Welfare of Man," intending to circulate it secretly in France. The scheme however failed, and his circumstances becoming involved, he returned to Paris, where he was sent to the Bastille in July 1784, on a charge of writing a libel in concert with Monsieur de Pelleport. The Orleans interest, obtained through the intercession of his wife, soon procured his liberation, on a promise of renouncing politics, and he obtained the situation of secretary to the chancery in the service of the duke, but unable to refrain, he published a pamphlet against the archbishop of Sens, called "No Bankruptcy," &c. which again occasioned an order for his arrest. This he avoided by once more quitting France, and becoming for a time the conductor of "Le Courier Belge," at Mechlin. In 1788 he went to America with the view of organizing a republican colony of Frenchmen in that country, and on his return printed his travels, which attracted much attention at the time. The state of public affairs now induced him to write "A Plan of Conduct for the Deputies of the People," in contemplation of the assembling of the States General, and shortly after he became president of the jacobin club. In 1791 he was elected one of the members of the legislative assembly, to which body he soon afterwards was appointed secretary, and by his activity and talent placed himself at the head of a party composed principally of members from the department of the Gironde, whence they were indifferently denominated Girondists or Brissotines. During a short period he was unquestionably at the summit of power, but the secession of Dumourier shook his party, and quarrelling with the jacobin club, Brissot was expelled, on which occasion he published his "Address to all Republicans." The prospect of the fatal issue of the king's trial appears to have shocked him, and he attempted to save his life by a proposal of deferring his execution till the constitution should be perfected. The rapid increase of the influence of Robespierre hastened his downfall; in 1793 the ruin of his party was complete; many of them fled, among the rest Brissot himself, but he was prevented in his attempt to escape into Switzerland, and brought to trial with twenty-one of his friends on the 24th of October in that year; at this period to be brought to trial and to be condemned were synonymous terms. The evidence not being conclusive against them, the convention decreed that "The jury might at any time declare themselves convinced without waiting for further proceedings." They were of course convicted, and the whole number perished the next morning with great fortitude upon the scaffold. The political faults of Brissot seem to have consisted more in vanity, enthusiasm, and precipitation, than in bad intentions, although by no means untainted with the vices attendant on ambition. In private life his character was irreproachable,

and he was proof against pecuniary temptation under very narrow circumstances at all times.—*Aikin's G. Biog. Dict.*

BRITTON (THOMAS) better known as "the musical small-coal-man," a trade he followed till his death, which happened in his sixtieth year, in September 1714. He was a native of Higham Ferrers, Northants, and having served his time in London, converted a stable next to St John's Gate on Clerkenwell Green into a house, in which he set up for himself, and where he once gave a concert which was attended by many persons of the first consequence, Handel and Dr Pepusch both performing at it. In addition to his passion for music, which was very early developed, and led him to purchase every musical volume that came in his way, his acquaintance with Dr Garendiers, his neighbour, turned his attention to chemistry, in which he became a proficient, constructing himself for his own use a moveable laboratory. His death was occasioned by a silly joke; a ventriloquist being introduced at the club of which he was a member, in a seemingly supernatural voice announced his immediate dissolution, commanding him to fall on his knees and repeat the Lord's prayer; this the poor old man immediately did, but was so terrified, that though the trick was explained to him, he took at once to his bed and died in a few days. His collection of music sold for upwards of 100*l.*—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

BROCKLESBY (RICHARD) an eminent physician of the eighteenth century. He was of an Irish family, but was born at Minehead in Somersetshire in 1722. He was educated at Ballytoe in the north of Ireland, under the same master with Burke, though he was not a school-fellow of that statesman. He afterwards went to Edinburgh university, and thence to Leyden, where he took the degree of M.D. in 1745. He soon after settled in London, and in 1751 was admitted a licentiate of the College of Physicians. Having obtained a diploma from Cambridge, he became in 1756 a fellow of the college; and in 1758 he was appointed physician to the army, in which capacity he served in Germany during the seven years' war. In October 1760 he was made physician to the hospitals for the British forces, and returned home a little before the conclusion of peace in 1763. Establishing himself in the metropolis he soon acquired extensive practice, and a general acquaintance with the principal literary characters and statesmen of the age, which last circumstance contributed much to the high reputation which he enjoyed for a long series of years. He died in 1797. His medical writings consist of a few small tracts; and some papers in the Philosophical Transactions, and in a medical journal. It may be observed that he was also the author of "A Dissertation on the Music of the Ancients," which was translated in German.—*Hutchinson's Biog. Med.*

BRODEAU (JOHN) in Latin Brodæus, an eminent critic, was descended from a noble French family, and born at Tours in 1500. He was liberally educated and intended for a civi-

lian, but he soon forsook that line of study and gave himself up wholly to languages and polite literature. He travelled into Italy where he came acquainted with Sadolet, Bembo, and other eminent characters, and on his return, led a retired learned life, to the production of many able works, the principal of which are—"Miscellanea," a collection of criticisms and remarks; "Annotations in Oppianum, Q. Calabrum at Colothum," Basil 1552, 8vo; "Annot. in Xenophontem, Gr. et Lat.," *ibid.*, 1559, folio; "Notæ in Martialem," *ibid.*, 1559, folio; "Epigrammata Græca cum Annot. Brodæi et H. Steph." Frankfort, 1600, folio.—*Bayle. Moveri.*

BROECKHUYSE (JOHN) in Latin Broeckhusius, a distinguished scholar, was born at Amsterdam in 1649, where his father was a clerk in the admiralty. He made an early progress in Latin and polite literature, but his father dying while he was young, he was taken from literary pursuits, and placed with an apothecary. Disliking this profession, he entered the army, and in 1674 sailed to America with his regiment, in the fleet under admiral de Ruyter. On his return, he went into garrison at Utrecht, where he contracted a friendship with the celebrated Grævius, which led to his resumption of literary pursuits. He subsequently became a captain of one of the militia companies at Amsterdam, which placed him in easy circumstances, and allowed him leisure to follow his inclination. His works are—"Carmina," 1684, 12mo, Amsterdam, 1711, 4to; "Acti Sincerii Samazarii Opera Latina accedunt vitæ, &c." Amsterdam, 1727; "Aonii Palearii Verulani opera," *ibid.*, 1696, 8vo; "S. Aurelii Propertii Elegiarum," *ibid.*, 1727, 4to; "Albii Tibulli quæ extant, &c." *ibid.*, 1708, 4to. His Dutch poems, with the life of the author, were published by Hoogstraaten, Amsterdam, 1722, 8vo. His editions of the classics are deemed valuable. He died in 1707.—*Saxii Onom. Dibdin's Classics.*

BROME (ALEXANDER) an English writer of songs and burlesque poetry, who exerted his talents on the side of Charles I, in ridicule of the puritans, whose credit he is said to have in no slight degree affected by the exertion of his talents. He was born in 1620, and died in 1666, his occupation being that of an attorney in the court of the lord-mayor of London. Baker observes, that he was author of the greater part of the songs and epigrams published against the rump, and three editions of his poems have been printed, the latest being that of 1661. He also wrote a congratulatory poem on the Restoration, and was concerned in translations of Horace and Lucretius. He was likewise the author of a comedy, called "The Cunning Lovers," and edited the plays of his namesake Richard Brome.—*Biog. Dram. Ellis' Specimens.*

BROME (RICHARD) an English dramatist, contemporary with Ben Jonson, Ford, Shirley, Decker, &c. to the first of whom he was originally only a servant. He however wrote himself into considerable repute, being exclusively devoted to the composition of comedies, of

which there are fifteen still remaining. His pieces were acted in his own days with considerable applause, and one of them, entitled "The Jovial Crew," has been acted with approbation a few years ago. He died in 1632.—*Biog. Dram.*

BROMFIELD (WILLIAM) an English surgeon of eminence, who was a native of London, and a pupil of Ranby, the surgeon of Greenwich hospital. After completing his studies, he settled in the metropolis, and in 1741 he became a lecturer on anatomy. In conjunction with the Rev. Martin Madden he founded the Lock hospital, of which he became a surgeon. To increase the funds of this charity he produced an alteration of an old comedy, "The City Match," which was performed for the benefit of the hospital at Drury-lane theatre. He was one of the surgeons of St George's hospital, and also of the queen's household. He died at a very advanced age in 1792. Bromfield was the author of "Chirurgical Observations and Cases," 1773, 2 vols. 8vo; and a few professional tracts of little importance.—*Nichols' Lit. Anecd. of the 18th Century.*

BROMPTON (JOHN) a Cistercian monk and abbot of Jorevall in Yorkshire. "The Chronicon," that goes under his name, but which Selden says he only procured for his monastery, begins at the year 588, when the monk Augustin came to England, and is carried on to the death of Richard I in 1198. This historian, whoever he was, lived after the beginning of the reign of Edward III, as he digresses in order to speak of the contract between Edward's sister Joan, and David, afterwards king of Scotland. This chronicle is printed in the "Decem Script. Hist. Angliæ," London 1652, folio.—*Selden. Tanner.*

BRONGNIART (AUGUSTUS LEWIS) apothecary to Lewis XVI, and an eminent professor of chemistry, who distinguished himself by giving courses of lectures on physics and chemistry, at a period when those sciences were but little cultivated at Paris. He was appointed professor at the college of Pharmacy, succeeded Rouelle the younger as professor of chemistry applied to the arts, and was afterwards colleague with Fourcroy at the republican Lyceum and the Garden of Plants. During a part of the period succeeding the Revolution he was apothecary to the army, and at length he became professor at the museum of Natural History. He died at Paris, February 24th 1804. Brongniart published a valuable work entitled "Tableau Analytique des Combinaisons et Décompositions de différentes Substances," Paris, 1778, 8vo. He assisted Hassenfratz in 1792, in the Journal des Sciences, Arts, et Metiers; and was engaged in other periodical works.—*Biog. Univ.*

BROOCMAN (CHARLES ULRIC) a Swedish writer on the subjects of education and pedagogical literature. Born in low life, he raised himself into notice, and obtained the patronage of the king, who supplied him with the means of prosecuting his early studies, and afterwards sent him to Germany, for the purpose

of investigating the various systems of elementary instruction adopted in that country. From these Broocman formed a system of his own on eclectic principles. Returning home he published an account of the different educational institutions in Germany, from the earliest periods to the time at which he wrote; a work composed in an agreeable style, and abounding in learning and ingenious observation, but not displaying those comprehensive views of general principles which the subject demands. He was then appointed rector of the German school at Stockholm; and about the same time he commenced a pædagogical journal, in which may be found many interesting papers on subjects connected with education. He died in the flower of his age in 1812, a short time after he had been appointed a member of a committee for reforming the state of education and schools in Sweden.—*Literary Chronicle*.

BROOKE (JAMES) an ingenious writer of the last century, who continued the publication of the "North Briton" after it was relinquished by Wilkes, till its termination. He was a man of wit and talent, and was particularly intimate with Johnson, Garrick, Churchill, Lloyd, Murphy, and other literary characters of distinction. He was the author of a great number of political pamphlets, prologues, epilogues, songs, and other light pieces, many of which are said to have been spirited and humorous effusions. His general acquaintance with the world, and the fund of wit and anecdote which he possessed, rendered him a most agreeable and entertaining companion. He died after a short illness in Rathbone-place, London, in 1807, at the age of eighty.—*Monthly Mag.*

BROOKE (RALPH) York herald in the time of James I. He distinguished himself by his attacks on the accuracy of the Britannica of Campden, in two works, the second of which he was not allowed to publish, but which has been since given to the world by Anstey. He was a man of profligate and unprincipled conduct, and twice imprisoned and suspended for scandalous misbehaviour. His only production of any character is a work dedicated to James I, entitled "A Catalogue and Succession of Kings, Princes, Dukes, Marquises, Earls, and Viscounts, of this Realm, since the Norman Conquest until 1619," small folio. He died in 1625.—*Noble's College of Arms*.

BROOKE or BROKE (sir ROBERT) an eminent lawyer, appointed chief-justice of the Common Pleas in the first year of the reign of Mary I. He had been previously common serjeant and recorder of the city of London, and speaker of the house of Commons, and was highly valued for his skill and integrity in his profession. He wrote "La Graunde Abridgment," an abstract of the "Year Books," to the reign of Mary, which has passed through several editions, among which the first is reckoned the best. He also collected the most remarkable cases adjudged in the court of Common Pleas from the 6th Henry VIII to the fourth of queen Mary, under the title of

"Auscun's Novel Cases," of which there have also been several editions. He was likewise the author of "A Reading on the Statute of Limitations, 22d Henry VIII, cap. 2," London, 1647, 8vo. He died in 1553.—*Gen. Dict.* vol. x. *Tanner*.

BROOKE (FRANCES) novelist and dramatist. Her maiden name was Moore, and she was the daughter of a clergyman who married the Rev. John Brooke, rector of Colney in Norfolk, and chaplain to the garrison of Quebec. She was as remarkable for the suavity and gentleness of her manners, as for her literary talents. The first known literary performance of Mrs Brooke was the "Old Maid," a periodical work published weekly, from November 1755 to July 1756. In the same year she published "Virginia," a tragedy, and in 1763 the novel of "Lady Juliet Mandeville," which excited considerable attention. She is also the author of "Emily Montague," and the "Memoirs of the Marquis of St Forlaix," in 4 vols. each; as also of the "Excursion," 2 vols. and the "Siege of Sinope," a tragedy, which added little to her reputation. She was more fortunate in the pleasing musical piece of "Rosina," which is still popular. Her concluding work was a similar drama, entitled "Marian." She died a few weeks after her husband in 1789.—*Biog. Dram.*

BROOKE (HENRY) an ingenious writer, was the son of a clergyman in Ireland, where he was born in 1706. He was educated under Dr. Sheridan, and thence removed to Trinity college, Dublin. In his seventeenth year he was entered at the Temple, where he was much noticed for his genius and vivacity, and among his early friends, he numbered Pope and Swift. Being recalled to Ireland, he was entrusted with the guardianship of a juvenile female cousin, whom he privately married, and the young lady became a mother before she had attained the age of fourteen. He lived for some time in domestic retirement, until his increasing family induced him to visit London, with a view to profit by his abilities. Here, under the eye of Pope, he wrote his poem "On Universal Beauty." Returning to Ireland, he unwillingly practised as a chamber council, and again visiting London, wrote his tragedy of "Gustavus Vasa," which government would not allow the theatres to perform; a refusal which rendered it so popular, that he obtained more by its publication than in the usual way would have been gained by its performance. He then attached himself to Frederic prince of Wales, but finding his means inadequate to his support in the style in which he moved, was induced by his wife to return to a life of privacy in his native country. He there wrote his "Earl of Westmoreland," a tragedy, which was followed by his "Farmer's Letters," addressed to the people of Ireland, with a view to promote the principles of liberty and patriotism. This was during a period of rebellion, and the lord-lieutenant, the earl of Chesterfield, to reward both his poetry and politics, gave him

the post of barrack-master. In 1747 he assisted in More's fables for the female sex; various minor productions followed, and in 1749 he produced his "Earl of Essex," a tragedy. Once more seeking retirement in company with a brother, possessed of a family almost as numerous as his own, in 1762 he wrote a prose work, entitled "The Trial of the Roman Catholics," in which he generously endeavoured to remove a portion of the heavy prejudices entertained against that part of the Irish population. His celebrated novel of "The Fool of Quality," appeared in 1766, and attracted considerable attention, for some admirable strokes relative to the formation of the heads and understandings of young people, although wild and strongly tinged with a methodistical spirit of religion. His thoughtlessness in money matters, about this time, much embarrassed him, and, under the necessity of selling his paternal lands, he first rented a house in Kildare, and subsequently a farm near his old abode, where the loss of a beloved wife, after an union of nearly fifty years, gave an irreparable shock to his intellects, which ended in total imbecility. Previous to this catastrophe, his work of "Juliet Grenville," announced his mental decay, and a poem on "The Redemption," although containing many poetical beauties, exhibited so much of the extravagance of Belshemism, as to add to the melancholy conviction, that his intellects were irreparably injured. He died in 1783, leaving only two survivors out of his seventeen children. His dramatic and other works (his novels excepted) were published in 4 vols. 8vo, 1792, by his daughter Miss Brooke.—*Life prefixed to his Poems.*

BRÖOME (WILLIAM, LL.D.) an English divine and poet, born of humble parentage in the palatinate of Chester, and educated at Eton, whence, being superannuated for King's college, Cambridge, he removed to St John's. Having acquired considerable reputation for talent as well as learning, he engaged with Ozell and Oldisworth in a prose translation of Homer; after which Pope employed him to extract from Eustathius notes for his version of the Iliad, and subsequently associated him with himself in the translation of the Odyssey. Broome on this occasion took for his share the second, sixth, eighth, eleventh, twelfth, sixteenth, eighteenth, and twenty-third books. On the conclusion of the work however, a quarrel ensued, respecting the smallness of his remuneration (viz. 500*l.* and 100 copies) which Broome thought too little; and in consequence of this disagreement, a niche was assigned him in the Ducinal. Having obtained the rectory of Sturston, Suffolk, he resigned it shortly after for the livings of Eye and Oakley Magna, in the same county, and died November 16, 1745, at Bath, where he lies buried in the abbey. A translation of the odes of Anacreon and a volume of miscellaneous poems are also extant from his pen.—*Biog. Brit.*

BROSCHI (CARLO) possibly the greatest singer on record, much better known by the name of Farinelli, bestowed on him in com-

pliment by the Farina family. He was born at Naples in 1705, and is said to have been emasculated by an accident received in riding, and not with a view to his future profession. He received his early musical education under his father, and subsequently studied under the celebrated Porpora. At the age of seventeen he visited Rome, where he at once established his wonderful physical superiority as a singer, by a triumphant contest in an opera with an extraordinary performer on the trumpet. After displaying his great powers in other continental capitals he came to London in 1734, where he met with presents and encouragement that produced much invective and sarcasm at the period; but to which exalted genius and ability in every line may very duly lay a claim; and according even to the sober testimony of Dr Burney, the musical powers of Farinelli had scarcely ever met before in any human being. In 1757 he left England with an intention to return again, but visiting Spain his talents were found so serviceable in alleviating the diseased mind and melancholy temperament of Philip V. that a large pension was settled upon him, and he was totally appropriated to the service of the court. Since the time of the Roman emperors no administrator of amusement had been rewarded like Farinelli, who became the channel of court favour, and was in consequence courted by even the proudest grandees. His conduct in this trying situation did him the highest honour; far from assuming airs of patronage or consequence, he behaved with so much decorum and propriety, that he even conciliated the regard of those who would naturally hate and oppose him. Various anecdotes of his greatness of mind and prudence in this respect are related, as also of his general liberality, freedom from mean jealousy of kindred talent, and great kindness of nature. After the death of Philip V. he enjoyed the same favour with Ferdinand VI. but was released from the tedious uniformity of his former life, and made sole director of the opera. The honour of the knighthood of Calatrava was also conferred upon him, and he was much employed as a political agent by the ministers of the courts opposed to France. On the death of Ferdinand a change of politics following, Farinelli was honourably dismissed with the retention of all his pensions; on which he retired to Bologna, where he built a superb mansion and enjoyed the evening of his life in cultivated leisure. He always exhibited a most grateful sense of the favours which he had received, and was particularly attentive to the English of rank who visited him on their travels. This highly gifted and amiable man died in 1782, at the age of seventy-eight.—*Burney's Hist. of Mus. and Musical Tour.*

BROSSARD (SEBASTIAN DE) a celebrated French musician, canon of Meaux, in which cathedral he was also chapel master and grand chaplain. He was well versed in the theory as well as in the practice of the science on which he wrote several treatises. The most valuable is a "Dictionary of Music," with explanations of the ancient and foreign terms made use of

in it, and containing a list and classification of 900 writers on the subject. This production was first published at Amsterdam in folio, 1703, and reprinted in 1708. Grassineau in 1740 published an English translation of it, as his own original work. Brossard's other writings are—"Prodomus Musicalis," folio, a second part to which appeared in 1698, under the title of "Elevations and Motets à 2 et 3 Voix, &c." He also composed various pieces, both of vocal and instrumental music. At his death, which took place in 1730, he bequeathed his valuable musical library to Louis XIV, from whom he had for some time enjoyed a pension.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

BROSSE (GUY DE LA) a botanist, who was physician in ordinary to Louis XIII. He obtained from that king in 1626, letters patent for the establishment of the royal garden of medicinal plants at Paris, of which he became the first director. He immediately adopted measures for completing this establishment, and furnished it with 2000 plants, of which there is a list in his "Description du Jardin Royal des Plantes Médicinales, contenant le Catalogue des Plantes qui y sont cultivées," 4to. The garden was opened for demonstrations in 1640, when he published "L'Ouverture du Jardin Royal," 12mo. He left at his death in 1751, a collection of botanical engravings.—*Moreri. Hutchinson's Biog. Med.*

BROSSES (CHARLES DE) a native of Dijon, born 1709. He was bred to the French bar, and in 1730 became a counsellor of Parliament, a president-a-mortier in 1741, and in 1774 received the appointment of president of the parliament of Burgundy. He had been a schoolfellow of Buffon's, and maintained to the last his friendship with that naturalist, who thought highly of his abilities. In the leisure afforded from his professional pursuits, he applied himself eagerly to the cultivation of polite literature, proofs of which appear in his "Letters on Herculaneum," 8vo, 1750; a "History of Voyages to the Southern Regions," (in which he strongly advocates the existence of a great southern continent) 4to, 2 vols. 1756; "A Treatise on the Formation of Languages," 12mo, 2 vols. 1755; "A Comparison between Ancient Idolatry and that of the Negroes," 12mo, 1766; and a "History of Rome by Sallust," partly translated from that author with original interpolations, supplying a connexion between these fragments of his writings which remain. This last work was printed in three 4to volumes in 1777, on the 7th May, in which year the decease of the author took place at Paris. Several essays of his are to be found in the collections of the Academies of Belles Lettres at Dijon and Paris, of both which societies he was a member.—*Biog. Univ.*

BROTIER (GABRIEL) a French Jesuit, celebrated equally for the depth and the variety of his erudition, born at Tanay, a small town in the Nivernois in 1723. He held for several years the situation of librarian to the college of his order in Paris, where incessant application and a retentive memory stored his

mind with an immense fund of knowledge on every subject, except the mathematics a science which he is said to have neglected. On the dissolution of his order, he retired to the house of M. de la Tour, an eminent printer, in whose society he passed the last twenty-six years of his life, dying at Paris February 12, 1789. His works consist of "Examen de l'Apologie de M. L'Abbé de Prades," 8vo, 1753; "Conclusiones ex universâ Theologia," 4to, 1754; a "Treatise on the Ancient Hebrew, Greek, and Roman Coins," 4to, 1760; "Prospectus of an Edition of Tacitus, in 5 vols. 4to," 1761; an improved edition of the works of that author in 4 vols. 4to, printed in 1771, and a supplement to the seventh and tenth books of his annals, 8vo, 1775; "Cl. viri de la Caille Vita," 4to, 1763. An edition of Pliny's natural history, 6 vols. 12mo, 1779; another of Rapin's poems, "On Gardens," to which he subjoined "A History of Gardening," 8vo, 1778, and a very complete one of Phædrus, with a comparison between the fables of that writer and those of La Fontaine, 12mo 1785. A nephew of his, the abbé Andrew Charles Brotier, who was himself a man of some learning, especially in the science of botany, published in 1790, a 12mo volume of memoirs, entitled "Paroles Mémoires recueillies par Gabr. Brotier," and was for some time editor of "L'Année Littéraire," a journal during the Revolution, but in 1797 becoming obnoxious to the party then in power, he was arrested in the February of that year, and banished to Cayenne, where he remained till his death in 1798.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BROUGHTON (HUGH) an eminent Hebrew scholar and polemic, born in 1549 at Oldbury, Shropshire, and educated first from charitable motives, by the learned Bernard Gilpin in his school at Houghton, and afterwards sent at the expense of that amiable man (whom he has nevertheless been accused of treating with ingratitude) to Christ's college, Cambridge, of which society he became a fellow. On quitting the university, he distinguished himself as a preacher in the metropolis, and having in 1588 published a work on Scriptural chronology and genealogy, under the title of "The Consent of Scriptures," read weekly lectures in defence of his system in St Paul's cathedral, till the opposition of the clergy compelled him to remove them into a private house. In 1589 he travelled into Germany, and in the course of his journey maintained a public argument with a Jewish rabbi on the subject of their respective faiths. During the remainder of Elizabeth's reign, he lived on the Continent, where he obtained the favour of the archbishop of Mentz; and an improbable story has been related, that he was even offered a cardinal's hat, on condition of abjuring the Protestant religion. This proposal he is said to have declined, and he settled for a while as pastor to an English congregation at Middleburg in Zealand, but quitted his situation from ill health, and returning to England in 1611, died in the August of the following year at Tottenham High Cross. The

greater part of his works, which are numerous, and all on theological subjects, were collected and printed at London in 1662, in one large folio volume.—*Biog. Brit.*

BROUGHTON (THOMAS) the son of a clergyman, who enjoyed the rectory of St Andrew's, Holborn, London, in which city he was born in 1704. He was placed at Eton, but failing, from superannuation, to gain a fellowship at King's, he entered at Caius college, Cambridge, where he graduated, and having taken orders, became, through the patronage of the Russel family, rector of Stibington, Huntingdonshire, in 1739. On this small piece of preferment however he did not reside, but obtaining the readership at the Temple church in London, acquired while in that situation the favour of bishop Sherlock, by whom he in 1744 was colated to the vicarage of Bedminster near Bristol, and that of St Mary Redcliffe in the same city. The same prelate's interest afterwards procured him a stall in Salisbury cathedral. Among the most valuable of his works are—"Christianity distinct from the Religion of Nature," 8vo; "Bibliotheca historico-sacra, a Dictionary of all Religions," 2 vols. folio; "A Defence of the commonly received Opinion of the Human Soul," 8vo; "The First and Third Olythiacs and Four Philippians of Demosthenes revived," 8vo; "A Translation of the Mottoes to the Spectator, Tatler, and Guardian," 12mo; "Part of Bayle's Dictionary Corrected;" an answer to Tiudal's "Christianity as old as the Creation;" "The Bishops of London and Worcester on the Sacrament Compared," 8vo, "Hercules," a musical drama; four "Dissertations on the Prospect of Futurity," and various articles in the *Biographia Britannica*, of which work he was one of the principal compilers. He died in 1774 at Bristol.—*Biog. Brit.*

BROUNCKER (WILLIAM, viscount) of Castle Lynn in Ireland, was born about the year 1620, being the son of sir William Brouncker, made a viscount in 1645. His place of education has not been recorded, but his ability and success in mathematical knowledge, constituted him the first president of the Royal Society, on its incorporation by Charles II. He filled the station with great credit, and was also appointed chancellor to queen Catherine, and a commissioner of the admiralty, and master of St Catherine's hospital, near the tower of London. His writings are not numerous, but several of his mathematical papers are in the Philosophical transactions, and his letters to archbishop Usher are published at the end of that primate's life by Dr Parr. Lord Brouncker died at Westminster in 1584, aged sixty-four years.—*Biog. Brit.*

BROUSSONET (PETER AUGUSTUS MARRIA) a French naturalist, was born at Montpellier in 1761. He was early appointed a professor in the university of his native place, and in 1785 was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences. He soon after visited England, and was chosen a member of the Royal Society, and during this

visit, he began his elaborate work on fishes. On his return to Paris, he was appointed secretary to the Agricultural Society, and in 1789 chosen member of the Electoral college. In 1791 he quitted France, and went to Madrid and Lisbon, and, by the interest and pecuniary assistance of sir Joseph Banks, was appointed physician to the embassy sent by the United States to the emperor of Morocco. He subsequently became French consul at Teneriffe, and in 1796 returned to France, was made professor of botany at Montpellier, where he died in 1807. His works are—"Varia positiones circa respirationem;" "Ichthyologia, sistens Piscium descriptiones et icones;" "Année Rurale, ou Calendrier a l'usage des Cultivateurs," 2 vols. 18mo; "Notes pour servir de l'Histoire de l'Ecole de Médecin de Montpellier," 8vo; "La Feuille du Cultivateur," 3 vols. 4to.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BROWALLIUS (JOHN) bishop of Abo in Finland, an eminent naturalist, who was member of the Academy of Sciences at Stockholm. He was born at Westeras in Sweden, in 1707, and died in 1755. He wrote several botanical tracts in defence of the sexual system of Linnaeus; but his most remarkable publication is a treatise in Swedish on the diminution of the waters, 1755, intended as a refutation of the opinion of Andrew Celsius, that the level of the sea is continually sinking. Linnaeus, who espoused the theory of Celsius, resented the opposition of the bishop of Abo in a very scientific manner. He had bestowed on a genus of plants the name of *Browallia*, the first species of which he denominated *Browallia exaltata*; but afterwards, when offended, he called a second species *demissa* or base, and a third species *alienata*.—*Biog. Univ.*

BROWN (CHARLES BROCKDEN) an American novelist and writer on general literature. He was born in 1771, and, like most persons who have attained literary distinction in the United States, he was educated for the bar. He resided in Philadelphia during the prevalence of the yellow fever in 1793, and afterwards went to New York, where he suffered an attack of that disease. In that city he wrote his novels, and also established a magazine. He composed with remarkable rapidity, generally carrying on two or three stories at the same time. The first novel he wrote was entitled "Carwin, or the Biloquist;" but the first he published was "Alcuin," a fragment. His other tales appeared in the following order—Wieland, Ormond, Arthur Mervyn, Edgar Huntley, Clara Howard, (published here first, under the title of Philip Stanley,) and Jane Talbot, (published here in 1804.) He was also the author of two political pamphlets, of a system of geography, which was never completed; and was editor of the American Register, a work of real worth, five volumes of which were completed under his inspection. He died February 22, 1810. He was married, but not till after his novels were written, so that his wife could not, as has been supposed, have been concerned in their composition, however she might have assisted in his pam-

phlets or periodical works. He left two sons, who were twins.—*Dunlop's Memoirs of Charles B. Brown*, 1822.

BROWN (JOHN, DD.) a divine of the church of England and a writer of talent, was born in 1715 at Rothbury in Northumberland, where his father, a native of Scotland, was curate. He was educated at St John's college Cambridge, and in 1735 took orders, and was settled as a minor canon and lecturer in the city of Carlisle. His attachment to the principles of the Revolution procured him the friendship of Dr Osbaldistone, bishop of Carlisle, who obtained him a living in Westmorland, and he soon after made himself known as a nervous and correct versifier by a poem, entitled "Honour," and by an "Essay on Satire," addressed to Dr Warburton, which the latter prefixed to his edition of the works of Pope. In 1751 he published a piece which ranks among the most distinguished of his productions, entitled "Essays on the Characteristics of the Earl of Shaftesbury." This work being ably and elegantly written, reached a fifth edition, and produced many pamphlets in reply. In 1755 he took the degree of DD. and ventured his powers in the drama by the production of the tragedy of "Barbarossa," which, by the powerful aid of Garrick, was tolerably successful. Another less popular tragedy, entitled "Athelstan," was written by Dr Brown the succeeding year, but he put his name to neither of his dramas. In 1757 appeared his celebrated "Estimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times," written during a period of national apathy and despondency, and while an universal dissatisfaction with men and measures prevailed. Dr Brown took that opportunity to publish a warm and severe invective against the English character, which he represented as sunk in effeminacy, frivolity, and selfishness; and all liking to hear of failings in which none supposed themselves to participate, the "Estimate" became highly popular, and seven editions were sold off in a year. It however received many answers, the best of which, as Voltaire in his epigrammatic way observes, was, that the English immediately began to beat their enemies in every quarter of the globe. In fact, general national censures are seldom accurate, besides possessing the dangerous tendency of attributing palpable, ministerial, and political mismanagement to vague and general causes. In 1758 Dr Brown published a second volume of the "Estimate," and afterwards an "Explanatory Defence" of it, which comparatively excited but little attention; the vanity and self-consequence of the author, together with his unhappy propensity to quarrel with his friends and patrons, having by this time become conspicuous. He however obtained the vicarage of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and the post of king's chaplain, which lounded his ecclesiastical preferment. In 1760 he published an "Additional Dialogue of the Dead between Pericles and Cosmo," intended to vindicate the character of the then great minister William Pitt, and in 1763 wrote

"The Cure of Saul," a sacred ode, which was set to music, and performed as an oratorio. During the same year his fertile pen produced another work, entitled "A Dissertation on the Rise, Union, and Power, the Progressions, Separations, and Corruptions of Poetry and Music," which is an ingenious and elegant, although somewhat fanciful performance. This work gave much scope to pamphlets, in attack and defence, and apparently led to the next work produced by Dr Brown, which was published in 1774, under the title of a "History of the Rise and Progress of Poetry." This piece was rapidly followed by a volume of sermons, three of which were expressly levelled against the educational maxims of Rousseau in his "Emile." In 1765 this indefatigable writer published his "Thoughts on Civil Liberty, Licentiousness, and Faction," in which the liberal tendency of his early opinions were obviously superceded by a strong bias towards authority. His proposition therein, of a prescribed code of education to be adopted and enforced by government, elicited much animadversion, and in particular called up an able opponent in Dr Priestley. His labours in the perfection of a national code of education having excited the attention of Dr Dumaesque, then in Russia, the latter mentioned Dr Brown to the empress Catharine, who in consequence authorised him to draw up a grand scheme of education for Russia, and subsequently invited him to visit St Petersburg, to assist in its execution. Ill health prevented him from undertaking the journey, after receiving a liberal sum for his expenses and emolument, which he very honourably returned. This negotiation considerably agitated his spirits, and its issue, with the reports and remarks it occasioned, hurt and disappointed him. His last publication was "A Letter to Dr Lowth," in answer to one in which that divine had called him one of the flatterers of Warburton. A dejection of spirits soon after seized him, apparently produced by wounded feelings and a too lofty sense of his own importance. The melancholy result of this disorder was suicide, by the means of a razor in September, 1766, in the fifty-first year of his age. Dr Brown left behind him an unfinished work on "The Principles of Christian Legislation," the publication of which he particularly directed by his will. Like most of his other productions, it exhibits great speculative talent, with too little reference to obstacles and practicability.—*Biog. Brit.*

BROWN (JOHN) an ingenious painter, was the son of a goldsmith and watchmaker of Edinburgh. He travelled into Italy at an early age, and during a ten years' residence in that country, obtained a correct knowledge of its language and music, in addition to a high degree of improvement in the fine arts. On his return to Scotland, he contracted a particular intimacy with lord Monboddo, to whom he wrote his "Letters on the Poetry and Music of the Italian Opera," published by that learned judge in 1789. The fine taste and simplicity of these letters, which were not intended

by the author for publication, have been much admired. As an artist, his latest productions were two beautiful drawings, one of the bust of Homer from the Townly antiques, and the other of Pope, both of which have been engraved. He died at Edinburgh in 1787.—*Chalmers' Biog. Dict.*

BROWN (JOHN, MD.) the founder of a modern sect in physic, which for a time considerably influenced medical opinions, was born at Burcle in Berwickshire, in 1735. His parents, who were honest working people, apprenticed him to a weaver, but on discovering that he possessed abilities superior to his occupation, an effort was made to change his destination, and he was sent to the grammar-school of the neighbouring town of Danse. Here he much distinguished himself by his arduous and success in study, and having imbibed a considerable portion of religious enthusiasm, he looked forward to the ministerial office, among the strict sect of seceders. Upon some disgust, he however changed his mind in this respect, and after acting as tutor in a gentleman's family, came to Edinburgh, and in 1756 entered himself as a student of divinity in that university. His theological predilection gradually forsaking him, after officiating as the usher of the school in which he had been educated, he returned to Edinburgh in 1759, and commenced the study of physic. He was admitted by the professors as an indigent and ingenious scholar, to a gratuitous attendance on their lectures; and in particular, he obtained the patronage of Dr Cullen, who employed him as a tutor in his own family. During this course of study and improvement he married and set up a boarding-house, but through negligence and unskilfulness in the common affairs of life, he failed and became bankrupt. Soured by this misfortune, and irritated at being foiled in an attempt to obtain a medical chair in the university, he quarrelled with Dr Cullen, and became a bitter and sarcastic opponent of the doctrines both of him and all the rest of the professors. About this time, by a long course of meditation on the animal system, and the vigour of his own mind, directed by some reading, but seconded by little or no aid from practical observation, he elaborated a new theory of medicine, which was to supersede all that had hitherto prevailed, and to introduce certainty into an art avowedly imperfect and conjectural. The result was the publication of his "*Elementa Medicinæ*," which he further explained in a course of private lectures, that were attended by a great number of medical students; some induced by a fondness for novelty and ingenious speculation, and others by the idea held out of an abridgment of the ordinary course of study, which this system would render useless. Brown scrupled no means to push his doctrines: a new medical language was introduced; ideas totally at variance with former opinions were maintained; and the most virulent abuse of the regular professors of the university, was perseveringly uttered. The new theorist, vulgar in manners and intemperate in

conduct, was a very unfavourable object for imitation and example in all respects, yet he contrived to get a doctor's degree from St Andrews, and carried on the contest for some years; until at length ruined in reputation, and involved in his circumstances, he repaired in 1786 to London. Here he endeavoured in the first instance to excite public attention by publishing "*Observations on the Old Systems of Physic*," but without success, and when about to commence a course of lectures, he was suddenly taken off by apoplexy, most likely produced by a dram of laudanum, which he was in the habit of taking, when common spirits failed of the desired excitement. By this event, which occurred in October 1788, the numerous family of this unfortunate and imprudent man was left in absolute want. The opinions of Brown, indisputably a man of strong powers, although not admitted to the extent and in the form in which he proposed them, made a considerable change in medical language and doctrines, not only in Great Britain, but in the principal schools of Europe, his "*Elementa*" and "*Observations*" having been translated and published at more than one place on the Continent. His object was to simplify medicine, by arranging both diseases and remedial powers, into large and strongly marked classes. All diseases are divided into sthenic and asthenic, in which excitement is either too great or too little, and all curative means into an increase or diminishment of excitement. The system has been useful in overturning false and trifling analogies, and in leading to a full trial of vigorous remedies; but in practice it is found impossible to act on ideas so general and abstract. The best edition of the English translation of the "*Elementa*" is that revised and corrected by Dr Beddoes, from whose biographical preface the foregoing particulars are principally compiled. *Life by Beddoes. Aikin's G. Biog. Dict.*

BROWN (JOHN) a landscape engraver of distinguished eminence. He was a fellow pupil with Woollet to a person named Tinney, and he worked for some time in conjunction with the former, whose style and manner he imitated, and whose excellence he very nearly approached. His prints, from the paintings of Salvator Rosa and other great artists, are executed with extraordinary brilliancy, spirit, and effect, admirably characteristic of the originals. Brown, who was an associate of the Royal Academy, died October 2, 1801, aged sixty.—*Critical Review.*

BROWN (LANCELOT) a celebrated horticulturist and planner of garden and pleasure-grounds, who obtained the name of Capability Brown, from his frequent use of that word in reference to the scites submitted to his arrangement. He was born at Kirkharle in Northumberland in 1715, and came early to London, where he soon obtained great reputation as an ornamental gardener, and was employed by lord Cobham at Stowe, as well as by many other persons of distinction. His merit consisted in a much nearer approach to nature than was displayed by his predecessors; and by

his management and taste, he realized a good fortune. In 1770 he served the office of high-sheriff for the county of Huntingdon, and died in 1773 in great respectability.—*Gen. Mag.*

BROWN (ROBERT) the founder of a religious sect, first called Brownists and afterwards Independents, was born of an ancient family in Rutlandshire, nearly allied to that of lord-treasurer Cecil, and studied at Cambridge, where he soon showed a disposition towards innovation, and in 1580 began openly to attack the government and liturgy of the church of England, which he reprobated as anti-Christian. He first ascended the pulpit at Norwich in 1581, where he succeeded in converting a number of Dutch, who had a congregation there, to his opinions, for which he was brought before the ecclesiastical commissioners, to whom he behaved so rudely that he was sent to prison, but through the interposition of lord Burleigh, soon obtained a release. He then went to Middleburgh in Zealand, with his followers, where they obtained leave to erect a church after their own model, and he wrote a book called "A Treatise of Reformation without tarrying for any Man." In 1585 he returned to England, and was cited to appear before the archbishop of Canterbury, who took great pains to reason him out of his opinions, but in vain; and on his still labouring to gain converts, he was excommunicated by the bishop of Peterborough. This censure, joined perhaps with the evaporation of his zeal, induced him to submit, and in 1590 he was presented to the living of Achurch in Northamptonshire, of which he received the emoluments, without discharging the duties. In other respects too his morals were licentious, so that he retained little of the austerity of the founder of a sect. After leading a turbulent life, this extraordinary character died in 1630 in Northampton goal, where he was sent for assaulting a constable and insulting a magistrate. The sect of Brownists was far from expiring with their founder, but spread so as to become a great object of alarm; and a bill was brought into Parliament which inflicted on them very severe pains and penalties. In process of time however the name of Brownists mingled into that of congregationalists or independents; under the latter of which titles they formed a powerful party in the commonwealth, and were very obnoxious to the Presbyterians, whose successors, it is remarkable, have, for the most part, gradually adopted Brownist principles, in relation to church government.—*Biog. Brit. Mosheim.*

BROWN (THOMAS) a coarsely humorous and facetious writer, better known by the familiar appellation of Tom Brown, was the son of a considerable Shropshire farmer, who gave him a good education, and entered him of Christchurch college, Oxford, where he distinguished himself by his talents and literary attainments. His libertinism and irregularity would not however allow him to remain at the university, and when obliged to quit it, instead of returning to his father he repaired to London, and after enduring excessive priva-

tions, obtained the situation of schoolmaster at Kingston-upon-Thames. His morals and conduct soon however deprived him of this employment, and returning to London he became an author, and partly indeed, a libeller, by profession. He published a great variety of pieces under the name of dialogues, letters, poems, &c. in all of which he discovered no small portion of erudition, and a considerable vein of humour, exceedingly debased by coarseness and scurrility. Both in conversation and his writings however he showed himself an able buffoon, and certainly merited the poor title of a "merry fellow," to obtain which, seemed the sole object of his ambition. He died in 1704, and in 1707 his works were collected and printed in 4 vols. 12mo.—*Cibber's Lives. Biog. Dram.*

BROWN (DR THOMAS) an ingenious writer on metaphysics and morals. He was born in Scotland in 1778, and was educated at the high-school, and subsequently at the university of Edinburgh, where he obtained the professorship of moral philosophy. He distinguished himself at a very early age, by an acute review of the medical and physiological theories of Dr Darwin, in a work entitled "Observations on Darwin's Zoonomia," 8vo. He also published some poems which displayed considerable talent. But he chiefly deserves notice on account of his metaphysical speculations and his last work on the "Philosophy of the Human Mind," affords ample proof of his merit as a profound and original thinker. He died at Brompton near London, April 2d, 1820.—*Ann. Biog.*

BROWN (WILLIAM) an eminent gem-engraver, whose works in conjunction with Marchant and Burch, will hand down his name to posterity. He was much patronised in early life by the empress Catharine of Russia, for whose cabinet he had an unlimited order, and there the principal specimens of his art are preserved. He afterwards made Paris his abode, and was much employed by Louis XVI till the breaking out of the Revolution drove him to England, where he engraved a series of portraits of illustrious personages now in possession of his Majesty George IV. He died in John-street, Fitzroy-square, July 20, 1825, in his seventy-seventh year.—*Original.*

BROWNE (SIR ANTHONY) an eminent lawyer in the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth, the latter of whom, though she deposed him from the office of lord chief justice of the Common Pleas in favour of Sir James Dyer, yet suffered him to retain his seat upon the bench, as a puisne judge, in the same court until his death. He was a native of Essex, and having received a university education at Oxford, became afterwards a member of the Middle Temple. Being of the Roman Catholic religion he wrote two treatises, neither of which were published, the one "A Discourse on certain points touching the Inheritance of the Crown," the other "A Book against Robert Dudley earl of Leicester," in both which he strongly advocates the title of Mary Stuart to the English succession, and his arguments were afterwards

adopted and made public by Lesley bishop of Ross, in his work in favour of that Princess's claims. Sir A. Browne died in 1567.—*Biog. Brit.*

BROWNE (GEORGE) archbishop of Dublin in 1555, was the first Irish prelate who embraced the reformed religion, which he promoted with great zeal to the displeasure of queen Mary, who on her accession deprived him of his see, on pretence of his being married. He had been an Augustin friar, and was educated at Oxford, but took his degree abroad. He died in 1556. A sermon of his is contained in the first volume of the *Phoenix*.—*Biog. Brit.*

BROWNE (ISAAC HAWKINS) an elegant poet in the Latin and English languages, was born in 1706 at Burton-upon-Trent, of which parish his father was minister. He received his early education at Litchfield, whence he was removed to Westminster school, and in due time to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he wrote a poem on the death of George I, which appeared among the university productions, and gained him much credit. In 1727 he settled in Lincoln's Inn as a student of law, but although he pursued the profession for some time, being possessed of a moderate but adequate fortune, he finally relinquished it, and dedicated himself entirely to literary occupation. While at Lincoln's Inn he addressed a poem of some length to Highmore, the painter, on the subject of "Design and Beauty," in which he adopted the ideas of the Platonic philosophy. Among his smaller poems, one entitled "The Pipe of Tobacco," obtained great popularity. It consisted of an imitation of the styles of six poets, all then living—Cibber, Ambrose Philips, Thomson, Young, Pope, and Swift, and is composed in a very happy strain of humour and skillful adaptation, of different modes of thought and language. In 1744 he married, and in 1748 was brought into Parliament for the borough of Wenlock in Shropshire, by the interest of the Forrester family. In that capacity he supported the Pelham administration, but never accepted of post or employment; nor, although possessed of happy elocution, would his timidity ever allow him to become a parliamentary speaker. In 1754 he published his principal work, a Latin poem entitled "De Animi Immortalitate," in two books, modelled upon the style of Lucretius, and the more perfect versification of Virgil. This work which abounds with poetical beauties, and is otherwise able and vigorous, became very popular, and underwent several translations, the last of which is that of Soame Jenyns. The author designed a third book, but left only a fragment of it. Mr. Browne, after passing a life of distinguished private virtue, and graced by a variety of accomplishments, died in 1766, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. His only son, Mr Hawkins Browne, published an elegant edition of his poems in 1768, in large octavo. Many of them are also in Dooley's Collection.—*Biog. Brit. Aldin's G. Biog. Diet.*

BROWNE (PATRICK MD.) an eminent naturalist. He was the fourth son of Edward Browne, a gentleman of respectable family, and was born at Woodstock, in the county of Mayo, about 1720. After receiving a good education, he went to a relation at Antigua, but the climate disagreeing with him he returned to Europe, and after a due course of study obtained his degree of MD. at Leyden. Here he formed an intimacy with Gronovius and Muschenbroech; and opened a correspondence with Linnæus and other learned men. Returning to London he practised there for ten years, and then proceeded to Jamaica, where he spent his time in forming a collection of natural curiosities. Being a good mathematician and astronomer, he also collected materials, and made observations for a map of Jamaica, which he published in 1755. In March 1756 he published his "Civil and Natural History of Jamaica," in folio. He also wrote a catalogue of plants growing in the sugar islands, which he sent before his death to Sir Joseph Banks, and published in Eshaw's Gentleman and London Magazine, catalogues of the birds and fish of Ireland. Dr Browne died at Mayo August 1790.—*Europ. Mag.* 1795.

BROWNE (SIMON) a learned and ingenious dissenting divine, remarkable for an extraordinary species of mental derangement, was born at Shepton Mallet about 1680. He received a regular education at Bridgewater, and early commenced as a preacher, officiating for some time in that capacity at Portsmouth, and afterwards at the Old Jewry, one of the principal congregations of Dissenters in the metropolis. In London he extended his reputation both as a pastor and author, in which last character he published a volume of "Hymns," and another of sermons. In 1723 the loss of his wife and only son threw him into a state of dejection, which ended in a settled melancholy, attended with the firm persuasion "that God had in a gradual manner annihilated in him the thinking substance, and utterly divested him of consciousness; and although he retained the human shape, and the faculty of speaking in a manner that appeared to others rational, he had all the while no more notion of what he said than a parrot." He therefore no longer thought himself a moral agent or subject of reward or punishment; and desisting from his functions, could not be prevailed upon to join in any act of worship, public or private. This persuasion, which remained with him to the end of his life, at first tempted him to suicide; but he at length became calm, and only expressed uneasiness when his friends appeared to doubt the truth of his assertions. Notwithstanding this alienation, his intellectual faculties in other respects were in full vigour, which he proved by various publications, including the compilation of a dictionary, which it is but candid to remark here, he observed was "nothing that required a reasonable soul." Towards the close of his life he published several clearly written theological pieces, and among the rest, a defence of revelation against the work entitled "Chris-

tianity as old as the Creation." So strong however was his mental delusion all this time, that in a dedication to queen Caroline, (which his friends would not allow to appear, but which is printed in the eighty-eighth number of the *Adventurer*;) he describes his deprivation of a soul with great force of expression, and even pathos. This subject of one of the most remarkable recorded aberrations of the human mind, died in 1732, at the age of fifty-five.—*Biog. Brit.*

BROWNE (Sir THOMAS) a physician and very celebrated writer, was the son of a merchant of London, where he was born in 1605. He lost his father early, and was defrauded by one of his guardians; but his mother, who married Sir Thomas Dutton, had him educated at Winchester school, whence he was at a proper time removed to Oxford, where he took the degree of MA. and practised as a physician for some time in Oxfordshire. He subsequently accompanied his father-in-law to Ireland; and afterwards visiting the Continent, received the degree of MD. at Leyden. On his return to England he settled as a physician at Norwich, where he married, and acquired extensive practice and reputation. In 1642 he published his famous work entitled "*Religio Medici*," which excited the attention of the learned not only in England, but throughout Europe, and was translated into various languages. In 1646 his literary character was still further exalted by the appearance of his "*Pseudodoxia Epidemica*," or "*Treatise on Vulgar Errors*," a work of extraordinary learning, and accounted the most solid and useful of his literary labours. Owing probably to his extent of practice, it was not until 1658 that his "*Hydriotaphia, or Treatise on Urn-burial*" appeared, conjointly with his "*Garden of Cyrus*." These works ranked him very high as an antiquary; and he maintained a wide correspondence with the learned, both at home and abroad. In 1665 he was constituted an honorary member of the college of physicians, and in 1671, king Charles II visiting Norwich, conferred on him the honour of knighthood, with great marks of esteem. Of a most amiable private character, he was singularly happy in the affection of his large family and numerous friends; and after passing through a remarkably tranquil and prosperous literary and professional life, he died in October 1682, aged seventy-seven. The literary character of Sir Thomas Browne, as exhibited by his productions, was very remarkable. His "*Religio Medici*," is no way professional, but may be described as the creed of an individual, upon morals, religion, and metaphysics. It is a curious production, and its excessive orthodoxy and submission to authority, might in later days, at least in expression, be held ironical. He deems it "no vulgar part of faith to believe a thing, not only above, but contrary to reason, even against the arguments of our proper senses." Fancy and feeling in fact predominated in him over judgment; he believed in the existence of guardian angels, in the reality of witchcraft,

and the appearance of spectres. He was however extremely lenient, opposed to persecution, and in the moral part of his work, he frequently expatiates with a noble glow of language, on subjects of charity and philanthropy. This work was much attacked, both at home and abroad, especially by the German divines, who *more theologico*, treated a writer as an atheist and infidel, whose piety and reverence for authority were displayed in every page. The "*Treatise on Vulgar Errors*," ably discusses the varying causes of error, which he examines with great strength of reasoning and liberality of sentiment. His appropriation of one grand source of error to the machinations of Satan however, may not appear very philosophical at present; and of course his own science being only that of the day, he is often astray in the department of natural knowledge. Still he displays a large and penetrating understanding on many points, and this work still retains considerable celebrity. His treatise on "*Urn-burial*," composed on occasion of the discovery of some funeral urns in Norfolk, discovers some curious erudition on the subject of ancient and modern burial; and the tract called "*The Garden of Cyrus*," is still more curiously learned and fantastical. Sir Thomas Browne left some posthumous papers relative to antiquities, which appear in the folio edition of his works, published in 1686. Dr Johnson, who has written his life, and who is thought in some degree to have founded his own style upon that of Sir Thomas Browne's, has given a masterly description of his genius and tone of composition; in which he speaks highly of his exuberance of knowledge and plenitude of ideas; and in reference to his heterogeneous mixture of languages, observes that he who has uncommon sentiments to deliver, may be allowed great liberty in his manner of expressing them.—*Life by Dr Johnson. Biog. Brit.*

BROWNE (WILLIAM) an English poet of considerable merit, was born at Tavistock in Devonshire in 1590. He was educated at Exeter college, Oxford, and thence removed to the Inner Temple, London. It does not however appear that he devoted himself to the profession, but like many other nominal law students, chose more agreeable studies. In his twenty-third year he published his "*Britannia's Pastorals*," which met with great approbation; and in the following year appeared his "*Shepherd's Pipe*," in seven eclogues. In 1616 he published the second part of his *Britannia's Pastorals*, which met with equal success with the former. In 1624 he returned to Exeter college, and became tutor to Robert Dormer earl of Caernarvon, who was killed at the battle of Newbury. At Oxford Browne was created MA, but upon again quitting the university he was taken into the family of William earl of Pembroke. The year of his death is uncertain, but it is supposed to have been about 1645. An edition of his works in 3 vols. was printed by Davies in 1772. The versification of Browne is exceedingly harmonious; his expression pathetically simple and natural.

although by no means free from the strained thoughts and conceptions which disfigured the allegorical pastorals, and indeed most of the poetry of his day.—*Biog. Brit.*

BROWNE (Sir **WILLIAM**) a physician, was born in 1692, and received his academical education at Peter-house, Cambridge, and took the degree of doctor of physic in 1721. He soon after settled at Lynn, where he published a translation from the Latin of Dr Gregory's elements of catoptrics and dioptrics, to which he added some optical dissertations of his own. By an epigram, many of which he provoked by his extreme eccentricity, he appears to have been the champion of the fair sex at Lynn, but so careless was he of satire, that he nailed a pamphlet written against him to his house-door. Having acquired a competency by his profession, he removed to Queen-square, London, where he died in 1774, at the age of eighty-two. He was the author of a great number of lively essays, both in prose and verse, all which he collected and published under the title of "*Opuscula varia utrusque, linguæ, medicinæ; medicorum collegium; literas utrusque academias; empiricos, eorum cultores; solicitatorem, præstigiatorum; poeticon, criticen; patronum, patriam; religionem, libertatem spectantia.*" 4to. To this whimsical volume he continued to make additions unto his death. Sir William Browne was president of the college of physicians at the time the licentiates made their claim, which he opposed with great zeal. On this account Foote brought him on the stage, in his "*Devil upon Two Sticks,*" but Sir William so far from being offended at the caricature, which could not be mistaken, sent the actor who personated him a note, thanking him for his accuracy, but informing him that as he had forgotten his muff, he sent him his own. This eccentric physician left three gold medals of five guineas each, to be given yearly to three under-graduates of Cambridge; first for a Greek ode, in imitation of Sappho; second for a Latin ode, in imitation of Horace; and thirdly, for the best Greek and Latin epigrams. He also founded a scholarship at Peterhouse.—*Nichols' Life of Bowyer.*

BROWNE (**WILLIAM G.**) an ingenious and enterprising English traveller, in the north of Africa and the south-eastern part of Asia, towards the close of the last century. He visited the kingdoms of Darfur and Bornou in the interior of Africa, and was the first who made those countries known to Europeans. Returning to England he published in 1799 "*Travels in Africa, Egypt, and Assyria, from 1792 to 1798.*" 4to. He subsequently went again to Asia, and in a journey through Persia, about 1814, lost his life under circumstances of mystery, which have never been properly elucidated. Previous to his going to Persia he had staid some time at Constantinople, to perfect himself in the Turkish language, which he learned to speak with fluency. Thinking it would facilitate his progress among the Asiatic tribes, he had assumed the Turkish cos-

ture and character, and thus equipped he set off with an intention to penetrate through Khorasan, and then visit the unexplored and dangerous regions south of the Caspian, closing his researches in that direction with Astrachan. During the early part of his Persian journey he had a conference with the British ambassador, Sir Gore Ouseley; and at Oujon was admitted to an audience of the Persian king. Proceeding on his route in full confidence of safety and success, he reached the pass of Irak, where he stopped at a caravanserai to take some refreshment. Having done so, he mounted his horse, and leaving the servant to pack up the articles he had been using, and then follow him, he rode gently forward along the mountains. Mr Browne had scarcely gone forward half a mile, when two men on foot coming suddenly behind him, one of them with a club struck him senseless from his horse. Several others instantly made their appearance, and bound him hand and foot. As soon as he recovered the use of his faculties, he saw the banditti plundering his baggage, with which his servant had in the mean time come up. He was told by the wretches into whose hands he had fallen, that they intended to put an end to his life, though not in that place. Finding expostulation useless, and incapable of resistance, he merely entreated them to spare his servant, and allow him to depart with his papers, which could be of no use to them. This they agreed to; and what will appear more singular, the assassins, who might be supposed to consider arms as acquisitions of the utmost importance, made the man a present of his master's pistols and double-barrelled gun. They then suffered Mr Browne to see his servant safe out of sight, who immediately returned to Tabreez, and related what had occurred. Abbas Mirza, prince of Persia, speedily dispatched several parties of horsemen to search the pass of the caravanserai and its neighbourhood, and in a valley on the opposite side of the mountain they found the corpse of the unfortunate traveller, which had been left naked and exposed to the beasts of the forest. It was by the prince's orders conveyed to Akhand, and decently interred. Exertions were made, but without effect, to discover the perpetrators of this atrocious deed.—*Sir R. K. Porter's Travels in Georgia, Persia, &c.* 4to.

BROWNRIGG (**WILLIAM**) an ingenious physician, who was a native of Cumberland, and was educated at the university of Leyden. He settled as a medical practitioner at Whitehaven, whence he removed to Ormthwaite, where he died in 1800. He was skilled in chemistry, and wrote a treatise entitled "*The Art of Making common Salt, as now practised in most Parts of the World, with several Improvements proposed in that Art for the Use of the British Dominions,*" with plates, 8vo. This work procured him admission into the Royal Society. He appears afterwards to have employed himself in the study of pneumatic chemistry, relative to which he is supposed to have made discoveries which have been at

tributed to other cultivators of science; but Dr Brownrigg's claims to these discoveries have never been clearly made out. He wrote observations on platina, and on carbonic acid, published in the Philosophical Transactions.—*Lond. Med. Journal*, vol. i. *Genl. Mag.*

BRUCE (JAMES) a celebrated modern traveller, was born at Kinnaird-house in Scotland in 1730. He was honourably connected, and valued himself for being a descendant, on the female side, from the royal house of Bruce. He received his early education at Harrow, whence he was removed to the university of Edinburgh, where he studied with a view to the profession of the law. His object however changing, he entered into partnership with a wine-merchant, whose daughter he married; but upon his wife's death within the year, he made a tour abroad, during which absence he succeeded, by the death of his father, to the patrimonial estate of Kinnaird. On his return to England he sought public employment, and at length was indebted to lord Halifax for the appointment of consul at Algiers. He repaired to his post in 1763, and employed himself there for a year in the study of the Oriental languages. He commenced travelling by visits to Tunis, Tripoli, Rhodes, Cyprus, Syria, and other parts of Asia Minor, where, accompanied by an able Italian draughtsman, (of whose labours he is now known to have assumed the merit,) he made drawings of the ruins of Palmyra, Baalbeck, and other remains of antiquity. These were deposited in the king's library at Kew, and in the language of boast and hyperbole, which formed the great weakness of this able and adventurous character, constituted "the most magnificent present in that line ever made by a subject to his sovereign." Of his first travels he never published an account. In June 1768 he set out on his famous journey to discover the source of the Nile. Proceeding first to Cairo, he navigated the Nile to Syene, thence crossed the desert to the Red Sea, and arriving at Jidda, passed some months in Arabia Felix, and after various detentions reached Gondar, the capital of Abyssinia, in February 1770. In that country he ingratiated himself with the sovereign and other influential persons of both sexes, in the several capacities of physician, courtier, and soldier; his dexterity in which assumptions he speaks of with his usual self-complacency. On November 14, 1770, he obtained the great object of his wishes—a sight of the sources of the Nile. Claiming to be the first European who had accomplished this interesting discovery, his exultation was proportionate and he records it with singular strength of expression. The right of the fountains which he visited to the title of the principal sources of the Nile is rationally controverted; but whether or not, they had certainly been previously visited by the missionary jesuits of Portugal, a fact of which he could scarcely have been ignorant. On his return to Gondar, he found the country engaged in a civil war, and was detained two years before he could obtain permission to leave the country. Thirteen months more

were occupied in travelling back to Cairo, in which journey he endured excessive privations. He returned to his native country in 1773, and retired to his paternal seat for the recovery of his health, where he occupied himself several years in the improvement of his property. He also married again, and maintained the character of an elegant and hospitable host, and an amiable man in private life, but capricious in his friendships, and haughty and arrogant to strangers. His long expected travels did not appear until 1796, in four large quarto volumes, decorated with plates. These volumes are replete with curious information concerning a part of the world but little known to Europeans; and there is much interesting personal adventures and fine description conveyed in a harsh and unpolished style, although often very animated and energetic. It is to be lamented that the authority of the work in regard to facts of natural history and human manners is not altogether satisfactory, and the pride of the author not allowing him to remove objections, it is perhaps entitled to more credit than it has received. Whatever its portion of accuracy and merit, the nature of its reception may serve to guard all future travellers against the indulgence of too much egotism and personal vanity in their narrations; for with little direct evidence against either his facts or his veracity, those faults have clearly obscured the fame of Mr Bruce; who after escaping the most momentous danger in a long peregrination through barbarous countries, lost his life in consequence of an accidental fall down stairs, as he was attending the departure of some guests whom he had been entertaining. His death took place in April 1794.—*Encyclop. Brit. Sup. Aikin's G. Biog.*

BRUCE (MICHAEL) an English poet of the last century, distinguished for the plaintive elegance of his compositions. He was born at Kinnasswood in Scotland in 1746; and his friends being persons in low circumstances he had to struggle with poverty, which, together with constitutional disease, gave a melancholy turn to his mind, and influenced the character of his writings. For a short time he was engaged in the occupation of a village-schoolmaster, the fatigues of which probably shortened his life. He became consumptive, and died in 1767. His poems, which are few in number, were published by the Rev. John Logan, together with some of his own, at Edinburgh in 1770. One composed on the anticipation of his own death is peculiarly affecting.—*Campbell's Specimens of British Poets.*

BRUCE (PETER HENRY) a military officer, descended of a Scottish family settled in Germany. He was born in Westphalia in 1692, and after having served under prince Eugene in Flanders in 1706, he went to Russia in 1711, and obtained the rank of captain. He was at the battle of Pruth, and was engaged in the expedition against Persia in 1722, besides which he was employed in some diplomatic missions at Constantinople. In 1724 he quitted the Russian service, and returned to

Scotland. In 1740 he was sent to North America to survey the forts belonging to the British colonies. He died in Scotland in 1757. Long after his decease, was published "Memoirs of P. H. Bruce, containing an Account of his Travels in Germany, Russia, Tartary," &c. London, 1782, 4to, a work containing some curious details.—*Biog. Univ.*

BRUCKER (JOHN JAMES) a learned Lutheran clergyman, well known by his valuable "History of Philosophy." He was born in 1696 at Augsburg, of which city his father was a burgher. He studied at Jena, and in 1724 became rector of Kaufbeuren, and gradually acquiring fame by his literary labours, was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin in 1731. He was afterwards invited to his native city, where he became pastor of St Ulric's and senior minister, and died there in 1770. Brucker wrote several works on philosophy, and various minor dissertations, but his most important production, and that by which he acquired the greatest reputation, is his "Historia Critica Philosophiæ," already alluded to, which appeared in 4 vols. 4to, 1744, and with great improvements, in 6 vols. 4to, 1767. This work was the fruit of nearly fifty years' labour, and has acquired the general suffrage of the learned, as being the most comprehensive, methodical, and impartial history of philosophy ever composed. A very judicious and satisfactory abridgement of this work was published in 1791, 2 vols. 4to, by the late Dr Enfield.—*Saxii Onom. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BRUCKNER (JOHN) a literary Lutheran divine. He was born in the island of Cadzand in 1726, and received his education at Leyden and Franeker, after which he settled at Norwich, as pastor of the Walloon congregation in that city, where he died in 1804. Mr Bruckner was author of—1. "Theorie du Systeme Animale," which has been translated into English, under the title of "A Philosophical Survey of the Animal Creation," 1768; (in this work is some anticipation of the sentiments evolved by Mr Malthus in his "Essay on Population;") 2. "Criticism on the Diversions of Purley," in which he discovers considerable knowledge of the various Gothic dialects, and asserts that the theory of conjunction and preposition, so convincingly proved by Horne Tooke, had been applied to the Hebrew and other dead languages by Schultens; 3. "Thoughts on Public Worship," in answer to Gilbert Wakefield on social worship. He also commenced a didactic poem in French verse on the principles of his "Theorie," which he never completed.—*Gent. Mag.* 1804.

BRUGNATELLI (LEWIS) a chemist and physician, was born at Pavia in 1761, and took his doctor's degree there in 1784. He was soon after made demonstrator of chemistry, and in 1787 succeeded to the chemical and medical professorships. He made several important discoveries, particularly in the varieties of combustion, and the properties of the gastric juice. He died in 1818, having published—1. *Bibliotheca Fisica d'Europe*,

20 vols.; 2. *Giornale di Fisica Chimica e Storia Naturale*, 8 vols. 4to. 3. *Materia Medica*: 4. *Avarezzamenti delle Medicina e Fisica*, 20 vols.; 5. *Commentarie Medici*; 6. *A General Pharmacopœia*; 7. *Annali di Chimica*; 8. *Elements of Chemistry*.

BRUGUIERES (JOHN WILLIAM) an eminent naturalist and physician of the eighteenth century, who was a native of Montpellier. He engaged in a voyage to the South Sea, and in the course of two years collected many unknown plants and formed a new genus of reptiles, to which he gave the name of *langaha*. He then retired to Montpellier, and employed himself in his profession. He also undertook the working of a coal-mine, and finding some curious fossils he was induced to engage again in the study of natural history. He went to Paris, where he drew up the natural history of worms for the *Encyclopædie Methodique*. He also assisted Messrs Haüy, Lamarck, Olivier, Fourcroy, and Pelletier in the journal of natural history, and published other works on that subject. In 1792 he made a voyage to the Levant with Mr. Olivier, for the purpose of making discoveries in natural history. They visited the Archipelago, Egypt, Syria, Persia, Asia Minor, Greece, and the Ionian Isles; and an account of their researches was published by Olivier at Paris, in 2 vols. 4to, 1801-1804. Bruguières, whose health was bad during nearly the whole of their journey, died at Ancona, on their return, October 1st 1799. This naturalist was an associate of the National Institute. His memory has been honoured by giving the name of *Bruguiera* to a genus of plants, which he discovered at Madagascar.—*Biog. Univ.*

BRUHL (FREDERIC LEWIS Count de) son of the first minister of Augustus king of Poland and Elector of Saxony. He was born at Dresden in 1739. He studied at Leipsic and at Leyden, after which he visited the different courts of Europe. On his return to Saxony he served in the army during the seven years' war, and subsequently was employed in the political affairs of Poland; but the last eight years of his life were spent on his estate of Pforten, in luxurious retirement. He gave sumptuous fêtes, and had a theatre, for which he composed comedies himself, and sometimes appeared on the stage as a performer. His dramas were collected and published during his life, with the title of "Divertissements de Théâtre," Dresden, 1785-90, 5 vols. 8vo. His works display much spirit and comic humour; but his subjects are low, and his style is mean and negligent. He also translated the Alcibiades of Meissner, into French; and wrote a "Letter on Duelling," Pforten, 1786, 8vo, of which only a small number of copies was printed. He died suddenly at Berlin, January 30th, 1793, leaving behind him, in manuscript, some treatises on tactics.—*Biog. Univ.*

BRUHL (JOHN MAURICE, Count de) of Martinskirchen, born in Saxony in 1736, was privy counsellor of the elector of Saxony, and his envoy at the court of London. This no-

bleman distinguished himself by his researches relative to mechanics, as applied to the construction of time-pieces and the making of astronomical observations. He was the author of many interesting memoirs, published in the Philosophical Transactions, in the Transactions of the Academies of Petersburg and Berlin, in the journal of Meissner, or printed separately. In 1796 he was much engaged in examining the various methods proposed for the discovery of the longitude at sea.—(See *Bibliographie Astronomique* de Lalande.) He resided many years in London, as Saxon ambassador, and died there January 22d, 1809. It appears, from Heineken's "Dictionnaire des Artistes," that this nobleman added to his other pursuits that of engraving landscapes.—*Biog. Univ.*

BRUMOY (PETER) a celebrated French writer and a Jesuit, was born at Rouen in 1688. He commenced his noviciate at Paris in 1704, and finished his studies at Caen; in 1722 he took the vows and became preceptor to the prince de Talmont. He was also engaged as a writer in the *Journal de Trevoux*, until he underwent a temporary exile from Paris, in consequence of being the editor of Father Margat's "History of Tamerlane." On his return he continued "The History of the Gallican Church," and had nearly finished the twelfth volume when he was seized by a paralytic stroke, which carried him off in 1742. His principal work is the "Theatre des Grecs," in 3 vols. 4to, which is much esteemed, although it incurred the displeasure of Voltaire, who was angry that the author did not sufficiently allow the superiority of the French theatre over the Greek. This work, which was highly praised by Warburton and other competent critics, has been translated into English by Mrs Lennox, assisted by Dr Johnson and other eminent writers. His other works are—"La Vie de l'Impératrice Eleonora," and a "History of the Revolutions of Spain," which was begun by father Orleans; "Miscellaneous Pieces" in prose and verse, 4 vols, 12mo, 1741. His Latin poetry in this collection is formed on the model of Lucretius, and one piece on the passions has been commended for the elevation of its sentiments and its poetic beauties.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BRUN (CHARLES LE) usually regarded as the first of the French painters. He was born at Paris in 1619, where his father, who was of Scottish extraction, was a sculptor of eminence. He discovered the bent of his genius in his earliest childhood, and was at a proper age placed with Vouet, whom he surprised by his rapid progress. His reputation for talent induced the chancellor Seguier to send him to Italy in 1642, where for six years he boarded with the celebrated Poussin. Here he copied the great masters, and made a particular study of the costume of different ages and nations, his accuracy in regard to which important department subsequently obtained for him the name of the learned painter. In 1648 he returned to Paris, was received into the Aca-

demy of Painting, and rapidly took the lead there. He engaged in the loftiest branch of his art, that of historical and allegorical painting, for which he was well fitted by correctness of taste, force of expression, and elevation of idea. He became first painter to the king in 1662, and was ennobled; he also enjoyed a high degree of the personal favour of Louis XIV, who, while he was painting the family of Darius at Fontainebleau, was accustomed to come daily and see him work. He painted for Colbert the chapel and pavilion of Aurora at his seat at Sceaux, and obtained, by the influence of that minister, the general direction of all the royal works, and particularly that of Gobelins, where he had lodgings with a considerable pension. He was also placed at the head of the Academy of Painting, and procured the establishment of a new academy at Rome for the education of young French artists. In short, his comprehensive genius, embracing every thing in the fine arts, contributed much to the magnificence of the reign of Louis. On the succession of Louvois to Colbert, as superintendent of the royal edifices, he discountenanced all the favourites of his predecessor, and particularly Le Brun, to whom he opposed Miguard as a rival, and with extreme littleness of mind sought to mortify him on all occasions, notwithstanding the continued regard for him shown by the king. It is scarcely necessary to state, that this species of mortification has often proved fatal in France, as it did in the present instance, for too sensible of these affronts, this great painter fell into a decline, and died in 1690 in his seventy-first year. Le Brun supported the dignity of his station, both in his personal deportment and manner of living, but exhibited a jealousy of kindred genius which was very unworthy of him. When his formidable and gifted rival Le Sueur lay on his death-bed, Le Brun, who visited him, is said to have exclaimed on his departure, "that death was going to take a great thorn out of his foot." For this unfeeling speech he was rewarded with the report of having poisoned his rival. The most valued of his works are Alexander's battles, the engravings of which have immortalized Audran; the penitent Magdalen, an excellent picture; the carrying of the cross; the crucifixion; St John in the isle of Patmos, &c. His merits as a painter are greatness of conception, fine distribution, expression, and elevation; his failings a portion of national flutter and affectation, with some want of variety in attitude, and deficiency in colouring. He wrote two works "On Physiognomy," and "On the Passions," the figures of which are well known models for drawing.—*Argenville Vies des Peintres. Pilkington.*

BRUNCK (RICHARD FRANCIS PHILIP) a celebrated critic and classical scholar. He was a native of Strasburg, and was educated at Paris among the Jesuits, but became commissary at war and receiver of finances, and it was only after having for some years been engaged in public affairs, that he began to cultivate classical literature with that ardour and

success which led to his future fame. He settled at Strasburgh, and devoted all the time he could spare to the study of the Greek language. The first fruit of his application was the Greek Anthology, published at Strasburg in 1776, 3 vols. 8vo. This was followed in 1779 by selections from the works of Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides, 2 vols. In 1780 appeared his edition of Apollonius Rhodius; and in 1783 his Aristophanes, which is much superior to any preceding edition of that author. He published in 1785 an edition of Virgil; and in 1786 appeared the whole works of Sophocles, 2 vols. 4to, which is reckoned by some his chef d'œuvre. The French Revolution occasioned some interruption in the studies of this learned man, who entered with ardour into the schemes of national reform which took place, and became one of the first members of the popular association at Strasburg. He however acted with moderation, and was imprisoned at Besançon during the ascendancy of Robespierre, on whose death he was liberated. In 1791 Brunck found himself unfortunately under the necessity of selling a portion of his library; and in 1801 he was obliged to have recourse again to the same measure. The loss of his books occasioned him much distress, and induced him to give up his Greek studies altogether. But he still occupied himself with the Latin poets; and in 1797 he published a superb edition of Terence. He also employed himself in preparing for the press the works of Plautus, but he died while engaged in this undertaking, June 12th 1803, aged seventy-three.—*Biog. Univ.*

BRUNELLESCHI (PHILIP) the great restorer of classical architecture in Italy. He was the son of a notary of Florence, where he was born in 1377. He was designed for his father's employment, but his own taste led him to prefer an occupation connected with the fine arts. He was therefore placed with a goldsmith, and he not only made himself acquainted with the ornamental branches of that business, but also learnt the art of clock-making, and subsequently studied perspective, with a view to become a sculptor. He then went to Rome to examine the monuments of antiquity preserved in that city. Brunelleschi beheld with admiration the relics of ancient art, and especially the architectural structures of former times, of which he made measurements and drawings, and studied with all the eagerness of genius their forms and proportions, till he had acquired a knowledge of the principles on which they were constructed. Returning to Florence he immortalized his name by the erection of the cupola of the cathedral church of Santa Maria del Fiore. Having given a plan for this dome, which the architect of the building Arnolfo Lapi had left unattempted, Brunelleschi advised the magistrates of Florence to convoke an assembly of architects to give their opinions on the subject. This was done, and after a diversity of schemes had been proposed, that of Brunelleschi was adopted, and he carried his design into execution, and produced a work which not only attracted general admir-

tion, but also gained the highest applause from the famous Michael Angelo. Among his other works are the Pitti palace and the church of St Lorenzo at Florence, and the monastery of the Camaldules at Fiesole. He was also distinguished as a military architect and engineer, having erected the fortress of Milan, two citadels at Pisa, and other fortifications in that part of Italy. He made a model of a magnificent palace for his great patron the celebrated Cosmo de Medicis, which was much admired; but he was not allowed to execute it on account of the expence. He died in 1446. Brunelleschi educated several pupils of eminence including Luca Fancelli, who after the death of his master completed the Pitti palace, which he had left unfinished; and Leo Baptista Alberti. He was a cultivator of Italian poetry, and some of his burlesque verses have been published with those of Burchiello.—*Tiraboschi. D'Argenville Vies des Archit.*

BRUNNER (JOHN CONRAD) a physician of the 17th century, who distinguished himself by some anatomical discoveries. He was born in Switzerland in 1653, and studied at Strasburg and at Paris, after which he visited England and Holland. He became professor of medicine at Heidelberg, and first physician to the elector palatine, by whom he was created Baron de Brunn, in Hammerstein. He died at Manheim in 1727. Brunner was the author of several anatomical and physiological tracts, containing new observations, the most important of which relate to the pancreatic juice and the glandular system.—*Moreri. Haller. Bibl. Anatom.*

BRUNO (Sr.) founder of the Carthusian order of monks, and a saint of the Roman calendar, was born at Cologne in 1030. He studied at Rheims, where he became regent of the public school, and was made a canon. Being disgusted by the tyranny of Manasses archbishop of Rheims, he at length quitted the place and repaired to the desert of Chartreuse, where he founded the first house of his celebrated order. He had inhabited this place six years when pope Urban II summoned him to Rome to assist him in governing the church, at the same time offering him the archbishopric of Reggio, which he refused. He soon after retired into Calabria, and in a forest near Squillace founded the second house of his order. He died at La Torre in 1101, and was canonized by Leo X in 1514. His own works are a "Commentary on the Psalms and on St Paul's Epistles," and two letters to his Disciples, though many are attributed to him which belong to his contemporary St Bruno of Segni.—*Moreri. Mosheim Eccl. Hist.*

BRUNO (JORDANO) an Italian writer, was born at Nola in the kingdom of Naples, in the sixteenth century. Being fond of retirement he entered into a monastery of Dominicans, but the freedom of his opinions and censures on the irregularities of his fraternity, soon rendered it necessary for him to quit the order and his country, and he fled to Geneva, where the licence which he assumed soon gave offence to Calvin and Beza, and he was again obliged to

flee. He escaped to Paris where he attracted notice by attacking the Aristotelian philosophy. According to some writers he visited England in the train of the French ambassador Castelleau, and was introduced to queen Elizabeth. In 1589 he was at Hehnstadt, where he was protected by the duke of Brunswick. His next residence was at Padua, where he taught his new doctrines with such boldness as to be apprehended by the inquisition at Venice. Eighty days were allowed him to retract his errors, but at the end of that time still maintaining them, he was burnt at the stake in 1600. He wrote several works, the principal of which is entitled "Spaccio della Bestia trionfante," or dispatches from the triumphant beast.—Bruno was a man of singular and paradoxical turn of mind, confident and inventive, but confused and fanciful in his notions, from which he appears not to have been, as asserted, atheistical, but to have unsuccessfully aimed at an union of the atomic and emanative systems. He hints at many philosophical opinions by which others have obtained great celebrity, but his own merit consisted more in the exposition of ancient error than in the establishment of any thing of his own. His resolute adherence to his principles, at the sacrifice of his life, gives him an honourable place in the large army of martyrs who have paid a similar penalty, without securing either the honour or the title.—*Moreri*.

BRUNSFELS or **BRUNFELSIUS** (OTHO) a German physician, who may be ranked among the restorers of botanical science in the sixteenth century. He was first a Carthusian monk, but becoming a convert to Lutheranism, he quitted the cowl to preach among the Protestants. Afterwards he was regent of the public school at Strasburg, and he likewise studied physic and took the degree of MD. at Basil in 1530. Being invited to Berne to take the office of public physician, he continued there till his death in 1534. Brunfels wrote several treatises on medical botany, chiefly compilations from the ancients; but his most important work is a collection of engraved figures of plants in 3 vols. folio, Strasburg, 1537, which is more copious and accurate than any which preceded it. He also published "Catalogus illustrium Medicorum," Strasb. 1530, 4to.—*Aikin's G. Biog.*

BRUNSWICK (FERDINAND Duke of) a celebrated general in the seven years' war in Germany. He was born in 1721, and was the son of Ferdinand Albert Duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel. He travelled in Holland, France, and Italy, and returning home in 1740, entered into the service of the King of Prussia. Though so young he distinguished himself by his courage and conduct on several occasions in the Silesian war. He was employed after the rupture of the convention of Closterseven by George II, who gave him the command of the English and Hanoverian forces destined to act against the French. He soon displayed his great abilities, driving the enemy beyond the Rhine, and by a daring and dexterous manœuvre overcoming their army at Crevell. Soon

after he gained the famous victory of Minden, memorable for the dispute he had with Lord George Sackville who commanded the British cavalry. In 1762 Ferdinand drove the French out of the territory of Hesse; and in the following year peace terminated his military career. He then retired to Brunswick, and devoted the remaining part of his life to Freemasonry. His death took place July 3, 1792.—*Biog. Univ.*

BRUNSWICK LUNENBURG (CHARLES WILLIAM FERDINAND, Duke of) nephew of the preceding, was born at Brunswick in 1735. He studied the art of war under his uncle and the great king of Prussia, and when only twenty two distinguished himself at the battle of Hastenback. He served with reputation in the wars between England and France under his uncle. When peace took place he travelled to France and Italy, and brought with him on his return the singer Nardini, whose talents he handsomely rewarded. He was employed in a military capacity by the king of Prussia in 1770 and 1771; and in 1778 the war concerning the succession of Bavaria gave him an opportunity of adding to his renown. He succeeded to the government of the dutchy of Brunswick on the death of his father in 1780; and for some years he occupied himself in attending to the internal affairs of his dominions, and in promoting the prosperity of the subjects and the improvement of literature. In 1787 his memorable campaign in Holland took place, in which by the boldness and decision of his conduct he quelled the disturbances which had taken place in that country, and for a time established the preponderance of Prussia in the affairs of Europe. The succeeding revolution in France furnished fresh employment for the Duke of Brunswick, who in 1792 was appointed to the command of the Prussian and Austrian forces destined to act against France, with a view to liberate Louis XVI, then a prisoner at Paris. The result of this expedition was extremely unfortunate, and the duke at length resigned his command of the combined army in the beginning of 1794, and retired to Brunswick. In 1806 he again took arms against France, and commanded the Prussians at the battle of Amerstadt, where he received a wound in the head, of which he died at Altona, November 10, 1806, and was interred at Otten-sen. This prince married in 1764 the princess Augusta of England, by whom he had three sons and four daughters. The untoward fate of two of whom (his eldest son and successor, also killed in the late war, and his daughter Caroline Queen of England) form a portion rather of history than of biography.—*Biog. Univ.*—**BRUNSWICK-OELS** (Frederick Augustus Duke of) younger brother of the preceding, born in 1741 at Brunswick. Although from his rank destined, as a matter of course, to a military rather than a literary life, he had yet a strong turn for the *belles lettres*, and attained to no small proficiency both in the arts and sciences. As a general officer in the service of Prussia he distinguished himself on several occasions, while his literary acquirements are evinced by

various productions, which, though printed and circulated among his private friends, were never actually published. They consist of "Critical Remarks on the character and actions of Alexander the Great," which have appeared in an English dress; a "Treatise on Great Men;" "The thoughts of a Cosmopolite on Air Balloons;" "Military Instructions," for his regiment; "A Discourse on taking the oath;" "Considerations on the grandeur, &c. of Ancient Rome;" "An amusing Historical, Political, and Literary Journal;" and a "History of the Military Life of Prince Frederick Augustus of Brunswick Lunenburg." With the exception of the last work, which is contained in a 4to volume, all the rest are printed in 8vo. His highness was an honorary member of the Berlin academy of sciences. In 1792 he succeeded to the principality of Brunswick Oels, and died in 1805 at Weimar.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*—WILLIAM ADOLPHUS, another brother, also belonged to the academy at Berlin. He published a translation of Sallust, a discourse on war, and a poem on the conquest of Mexico, in French. He served in the armies of the king of Prussia, and died of a fever in 1771, when about to join the Russian army against the Turks.—*Ibid.*

BRUNTON (MARY) was the daughter of Colonel Thomas Balfour, and was born in the island of Barra in Orkney in 1778. In her twentieth year she married Dr Alexander Brunton, minister at Bolton, near Haddington, afterwards at Edinburgh. She was the authoress of "Discipline" and "Self-Control," two very successful novels of the same religious class. She died in 1818, leaving Emmeline a tale, and other pieces, which were published by Dr Brunton, with a biographical sketch of the authoress.—*Life by Dr Brunton.*

BRUSANTINI (COUNT VINCENT) an Italian poet of the sixteenth century, of an ancient and noble family of Ferrara. He is known as the author of a poem entitled "Angelica Inamorata," Venice, 1550, 4to, which is a continuation of the Orlando Furioso of Ariosto. He also wrote another poetical work, entitled "Le Cento Novelle di Vincenzo Brusantini dette in ottava rima," 1554, 4to. He is supposed to have died of a contagious disease about 1570.—*Biog. Univ.*

BRUSONIUS (L. DOMITIUS) the author of a curious and scarce work entitled "Facetiarum exemplorumque Libri VII," Romæ, 1518, folio. It has been reprinted under the title of Speculum Mundi, but all the editions except the first are mutilated. The price of a copy of the Roman edition in Longman and Co.'s Catalogue for 1820, was thirty-six pounds.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BRUTO (JOHN MICHAEL) an eminent writer in the sixteenth century, born at Venice in 1518. The cause which drove him early in life from the city of his birth has never been satisfactorily ascertained, but in the course of his wanderings he is known to have traversed the whole of Italy, stopping occasionally at Florence, Lucca, and Padua, in which latter city he obtained the friendship of Lazaro Buo-

natici. Hence he proceeded through France, England, Spain, and Germany, and became in 1574 historiographer to Stephen Battori, king of Poland, transferring on that prince's decease his services to the Emperor Rodolph II, in the same capacity. He was deeply versed in classical as well as general literature, and the purity and elegance of his Latin compositions have been universally admired. His principal works are "Florentinæ Historiæ Lib. VIII priores," a work never finished, and which the Medici family took such pains to suppress that it is now become very rare. It brings down the history of Florence to the death of Lorenzo the magnificent, and was printed at Lyons in 4to. 1562. "A History of Hungary," "De Instaurazione Italiæ," "Critical Annotations on the Works of Cicero, Horace, and Julius Cæsar," a volume of Latin letters, reprinted at Berlin in 8vo. 1698, and an elegant historical treatise on the origin and early history of Venice, comprise the sum of his other works. He died at Prague in 1594.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BRUTUS (LUCIUS JUNIUS) the father and founder of the Roman Republic, was the son of the patrician Marcus Junius, married to the daughter of Tarquinius Superbus. The latter causing his son-in-law to be assassinated together with the eldest of his sons, Brutus escaped by counterfeiting idiotism, and was brought up among the children of Tarquin, who made him a subject of their sport; and hence, it is asserted, the name of Brutus. It was not until the tragical death of Lucretia that his lofty and patriotic spirit broke forth from its concealment. On that memorable occasion he drew the bloody pignard from her bosom, and swearing an eternal enmity to the house of Tarquin, and a resolution never to suffer that or any other family to reign in Rome, engaged all the kindred of Lucretia in the same oath. Regarded as one divinely inspired, the senate and people followed his counsels, the gates were shut, the regal power abolished, and a republican government being adopted, Brutus and Collatinus the husband of Lucretia were created the first consuls. This great event happened B.C. 506. The infant republic, however, had a powerful faction to contend with, and a conspiracy was formed for the restoration of the regal government, in which two of the sons of Brutus himself, and three of the nephews of Collatinus, were engaged. The plot being discovered to P. Valerius by a slave, he apprehended the chief conspirators, and brought them before the consular tribunal. The people, affected by the sight of the sons of their deliverer standing before them bound as criminals, exclaimed on their conviction, "Banish them! banish them!" Brutus, however, sensible of the necessity of great example and rigid justice in circumstances so dangerous, with a firm and steady countenance ordered the lictors to execute the sentence of the law, and firmly looked on until they were stripped, beaten with rods, and beheaded; after which he descended from the tribunal to indulge the feelings of a parent. Collatinus displayed less strength of mind, and would have saved his

kindred by tampering with the evidence ; on which a tumult arose, which induced Brutus once more to ascend the tribunal, and commit the fate of the remaining conspirators to the determination of the Roman people, who condemned them, and they were executed accordingly. Collatinus being subsequently accused by Brutus of weakness, was set aside and retired to Lavinium, where he lived to an advanced age in tranquillity. On this supercession Brutus immediately convoked the people to the election of a new consul, when they chose P. Valerius, afterwards named Poplicola. During this second consulship the Tarquins and their followers, joined by the people of Veii, marched in hostile array towards Rome, and were met by the two consuls at the head of the Roman forces, Brutus commanding the cavalry and Valerius the infantry. On the approach of the armies, Aruns, the son of Tarquin, desecrating Brutus attended by the lictors, furiously spurred on his horse to encounter him. The latter met him with equal animosity, and the consequence was, that neglecting all defence, they transfixed each other with their spears and fell dead from their horses. The victory remaining with the republic, Valerius brought the body of his colleague with great funeral pomp to Rome, where it was received with the highest honours, and the Roman matrons regarding Brutus as their peculiar avenger, mourned for him a year. In some of the foregoing particulars Dionysius, Livy, and Plutarch differ from each other ; but all agree in the conduct of Brutus towards his sons, an action which has been both highly praised and as freely censured. The difference of modern manners may account for a portion of the disapprobation of the mode of this celebrated triumph of public over private feelings ; but in respect to its principle it would be difficult to understand any system of morals by which the sacrifice of parental affection to the preservation of the state can be held blameable, and it is evident from the weakness of Collatinus, what would have been the consequence of less sternness of patriotism in Brutus. At all events, the founder of the Roman republic cannot be very consistently condemned, while modern casuistry has found much excuse for the deaths of Don Carlos of Spain and of Alexis of Russia, for offences much more equivocal, and to avoid consequences by no means so immediate and obvious.—*Livy, Dion. Hal. Plutarch.*

BRUTUS (MARCUS JUNIUS) an illustrious Roman, claiming to be a descendant of the first Brutus, and certainly a participator of his spirit. He was the son of a senator of the same name, of the party of Marius, who was put to death by Pompey at the siege of Mutina. His mother was Servilia, the sister of Cato ; but who dishonoured the relationship by an adulterous intrigue with Julius Cæsar, which connexion gave rise to an opinion that the latter was the real father of Marcus. The education of Brutus was liberal, he assiduously learned the language and studied the philosophy of Greece, adopting the system of the old academy of Platonists, one of the masters of

which he kept in his house. He even successfully transferred the language and principles of that sect into the Roman tongue ; and was an accomplished and powerful orator both at the bar and before public assemblies. When young he accompanied Cato in his expedition to Cyprus, and after a while married his daughter Portia. Adopting the principles and policy of his father-in-law, he passed over the conduct of Pompey to his father and joined his party. Cæsar being informed of his presence in the battle of Pharsalia, gave strict orders to save his life ; and on his escape after that contest to Larissa, received his letter of surrender with great joy and satisfaction at his safety. He was immediately received into favour, and Cassius and others were spared at his intercession. He was even trusted with the government of Cisalpine Gaul, and afterwards nominated prætor of Rome. These favours excited in Brutus great personal attachment to Cæsar ; but his republican spirit could not be soothed into an acquiescence in the evident design of Antony and other tools, to change the dictatorship into an avowed sovereignty over the law and constitution. This disposition was assiduously kept alive by his friend Cassius, the husband of his sister, who employed all his art and influence to rouse his patriotism into action. He caused the name of his presumed great ancestor to be frequently sounded in his ears, and made known to him the expectation of the Romans, that he would assume, as an hereditary office, the task of delivering them from a tyrant. At length, overcome by these inducements, he agreed to head a conspiracy against the life of Cæsar, and the weight of his character induced many other men of eminence to join in that great enterprise, which was carried into execution B.C. 39. It is said that when Cæsar perceived the drawn dagger of Brutus, he immediately wrapped his head in his robe, and resigned himself to his fate. The reluctance of Brutus to shed more blood than he deemed absolutely necessary, saved the life of Antony, whom some of his less scrupulous associates would have sacrificed, and the event showed the impolicy of the forbearance. A similar confidence in the justice of his cause, induced Brutus, with singular candour of temper, to allow a pompous solemnization of the funeral of Cæsar, and a public reading of his will. This testament contained bequests to the Roman people, which Antony enlarged and exaggerated as he pleased, and so artfully did the latter manage the occasion thus magnanimously accorded him, that he excited in the people the highest reverence for the memory of Cæsar, and the utmost detestation of those who slew him. The rapid consequence was a necessity on the part of Brutus and his friends to retire to Antium, and subsequently, with his heroic wife Portia, he sailed to Athens, whence he sent agents into Macedonia, which province was gained over to the republican party, as well as the army stationed there. In the mean time Octavius, who had become master of Rome, pronounced the condemnation of all who had been concerned in the death of his adopted fa-

ther; and the name of Brutus being first called, when the people heard him cited as a culprit they discovered great emotion, and many eminent persons shed tears. The triumvirate soon after being settled, his name, with that of Cassius, headed the bloody roll of proscription. The two leaders were however by this time at the head of armies, and Brutus marching into Asia, effected a junction with Cassius at Smyrna. His noble disposition and humanity were conspicuously displayed at the siege of Xanthus; as also in his celebrated quarrel with Cassius, caused by the lofty integrity of his character, which would allow him neither to practise himself, nor connive at in others, those violations of rectitude which all war, but especially civil war, renders next to unavoidable. Antony and Octavius having now passed into Macedonia, Brutus and Cassius marched to the straits of the Hellespont, to cross over and meet them. Here it was, that according to Plutarch, Brutus saw a frightful spectre, which addressed him as his evil genius who would meet him at Philippi. This fancied spectre, if not a fabricated story, was doubtless the illusion of a troubled imagination, under the influence of great mental and bodily fatigue. Plutarch also relates, that previous to the battle of Philippi, Brutus, in answer to an enquiry by Cassius, declared his intention to follow the example of Cato in the event of defeat, in which resolution his friend cheerfully concurred. The fate of the battle has already been given in the articles AUGURUS and ANTONY. Returning from the pursuit of the troops of Octavius, Brutus shed many tears on beholding the body of Cassius; and now left sole commander of a mutinous army, he was obliged to make sacrifices in the slaughter of the slaves, and a promise of the plunder of Thessalonica, which must have proved highly afflicting to a soul like that of Brutus. The events of the second battle of Philippi it is unnecessary to detail; escaping with a few attendants to a retired valley encompassed with rocks, Brutus passed a mournful and anxious night. Perceiving in the morning that he was surrounded by the enemy, he conjured some of his domestics to dispatch him, and on their refusal he dismissed them to provide for their own safety, and applied to Strato an Epirote, his former fellow-student. This person also persisted in a denial, until he heard him call on one of his slaves to perform the fatal office. The generous Greek then exclaimed, "Forbid it, Gods, that it should ever be said that Brutus died by the hand of a slave for want of a friend!" and covering his face with his left hand, he presented his sword with his right, on which Brutus threw himself with so much violence that it passed through his body, and he instantly expired. Thus perished, in the forty-third year of his age, one of the most spotless characters in Roman history; for to the generosity, humanity, rectitude, and well-principled virtue of Brutus, all parties have borne witness; and never has a doubt been entertained of the purity of the motives which led to the memorable part he performed in the death of Cæsar. Modern

casuistry indeed has demurred as to the merits of this act, but every man must be tried on the principles of his age, education, and country, and not upon those of a religion which has not begun to exist. In his own estimation he sacrificed an inferior to a superior claim, and in practising tyrannicide performed what had ever been considered a Roman duty. It has been asserted that he erred in supposing the republic could be preserved: so it turned out, but then he erred with many of the most illustrious of his countrymen; and what friends of an ancient form of government are rapidly convinced on this point? No man in fact seems to have cultivated all that he deemed virtuous more ardently and assiduously than Marcus Brutus; and if this be not virtue, in what does it consist? Debased as they soon became, his memory was cherished as long as a spark of public spirit remained among the Romans, and to this day the names of Brutus and liberty are inseparably connected. Octavius meanly insisted upon having the head of this great man to place at the foot of Cæsar's statue, which however it never reached; from motives of superstition being thrown overboard in a storm. His remains, with this exception, were honourably burnt by Antony, and the ashes sent in an urn to his mother Servilia.—*Plutarch. Univ. Hist.*

BRUYERE (JOHN DE LA) an eminent French writer, was born in 1640, at a village of the Isle of France. He purchased the post of treasurer at Caen, but was removed by the patronage of Bossuet, and placed about the person of the Duke of Burgundy, whom he instructed in history, for which he was remunerated with a pension of one thousand crowns per annum. He passed the rest of his life as a courtier and man of letters, universally admired for his philosophical disposition, literary talents, and amiable temper and manners. In 1693 he was elected one of the members of the French academy at the express recommendation of Louis XIV. He died in 1696, being carried off by an apoplectic fit, in the fifty-seventh year of his age. Few works have been more popular than Bruyere's "Characters of Theophrastus, translated from the Greek, with the Manners of the present Age," first published in 1687. "Its rapid, concise, and nervous style," says Voltaire, "struck the public at first, and the allusions to living persons which are crowded in every page, completed its success." Bruyere shared with Moliere in the correction of more follies and indecorums, than perhaps was ever effected by professed moralists, either ancient or modern. He is sometimes rather affectedly sententious, and it has been observed that he has borrowed nearly all the maxims of Publius Syrus. Besides this admired work, which as usual produced many bad imitations, and the profits of which he gave to form part of the future fortune of a little girl, the daughter of his bookseller, he left behind him "Dialogues on Quietism," which were put in order by Dupin, and printed in 1699. The best editions of his Characters are those of Amsterdam and Paris 1741, 2 vols. 12mo, and that of 1765, one vol. 4to.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BRUYN (**CORNELIUS**) a painter and celebrated traveller. He was born at the Hague in 1652, and commenced his travels into Muscovy, Persia, the Levant, and the East Indies, in 1674, and they were not finished until 1708. His "Voyage to the Levant" was published at Amsterdam in 1714, folio, and his "Travels to Muscovy, Persia, &c." in two vols folio, 1718. This edition is much esteemed on account of the plates, but that of Rouen 5 vols. 4to, 1725, is the most valuable in consequence of the notes and corrections of the Abbé Banier. Bruyn is deemed an instructive traveller, although negligent in style, and not always exact in regard to facts.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BRY (**THEODORE DE**) a designer, engraver, printer, and bookseller at Liege, who was one of the most laborious artists of his time. He afterwards retired to Frankfort on the Maine, where he died in 1598. His two sons, **JOHN THEODORE** and **JOHN ISRAEL**, assisted their father in his numerous works. The former, who was a skilful artist, died in 1623, aged sixty-two.—*Heineken Dict. des Artistes. Biog Univ.*

BRYAN (**MICHAEL**) an ingenious connoisseur in the fine arts, who also distinguished himself as an author. He was at one time a picture-dealer, but though possessed of undoubted skill and judgment as to the merits of the productions of ancient and modern painters, he was so unfortunate in some of his speculations as to be obliged to relinquish that pursuit. His taste and knowledge however were so highly appreciated, that his opinion was often sought, and many large sums have been expended in the purchase of works of art through his recommendation. Retiring from active life, he engaged in the composition of a "Biographical and Critical Dictionary of Painters and Engravers," which was commenced in 1813 and published in 1816, in 2 vols. 4to. This work is more copious and accurate than that of Pilkington, and many of the original sketches do much credit to the writer. He died March 21, 1821, at the age of sixty-four. Mr Bryan was in private life a person of high respectability and gentlemanly manners, and was intimate with the best society of the times. Though possessed of a warmth of temperament and irritability which made him easily take offence, he was as readily reconciled, and his conduct was uniformly just and liberal. He was allied to a noble family, having married a sister of the earl of Shrewsbury.—*Lit. Gaz.*

BRYAN or **BRIANT** (**SIR FRANCIS**) a poet, warrior, and statesman, who flourished in the early part of the sixteenth century. He was of a good family, and received his education at Oxford, but embracing the profession of arms, served against the French in the earl of Surrey's expedition in 1522, with such reputation as to obtain the honour of knighthood. He was afterwards employed in several diplomatic missions, became gentleman of the privy chamber to Henry VIII and his successor, and went as chief justiciary to Ireland in 1548. This situation however he enjoyed but a very short time, being married soon after his arrival

to the countess of Ormond, and dying at Waterford in 1550. His poetical works, consisting of sonnets, songs, and other light miscellaneous pieces, were collected and published with those of his friends Surrey and Wyatt. A translation from the French of a satirical work in "Dispraise of the Life of a Courtier," is also ascribed to him.—*Biog. Brit.*

BRYANT (**JACOB**) an ingenious philological writer, who was a native of Plymouth, and received his education at King's college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship, and took the degree of MA. in 1744. He had for a pupil the duke of Marlborough, who being appointed master-general of the ordnance in 1756, gave Mr Bryant a place in that department. He afterwards accompanied the duke to Germany as his secretary; and on the death of his grace returned to England, and settled at Cypenham in Berkshire. The remainder of his long life was devoted to literature; and such was his love of study and retirement, that though possessed but of a moderate income, he refused to accept the post of master of the Charter-house, which was tendered to his acceptance. He died unmarried, in November 1804, of a mortification of the leg, occasioned by a rasure of the skin against a chair in reaching a book from a shelf, at his residence at Cypenham near Windsor. The first avowed publication of Mr Bryant was entitled "Observations and Inquiries relating to Various Parts of Ancient History," 1767, 4to. In 1774 appeared the first two volumes of the work on which his literary reputation principally depends, his "New System, or Analysis of Ancient Mythology," which was followed by a third volume in 1776. This work met with many admirers, and subjected the author to the criticisms of a considerable number of opponents. It displays much acquaintance with classical literature, and a great deal of conjectural ingenuity; but the system of ancient mythology is founded partly on etymological arguments drawn from the Oriental languages, with which Mr Bryant was little acquainted, and he has therefore often laid himself open to animadversion. Richardson, in a dissertation prefixed to his Persian and Arabic dictionary, observes that without an acquaintance with the "Eastern tongues, all analysis of Eastern names must be completely fanciful: for while numbers of words which may be expressed alike in European characters, have roots and meanings totally different; others, which in the eye of a stranger to the dialects may bear no resemblance, will claim the same radical origin, and possess little variation of sense." The general object of Mr Bryant's work is to deduce the sacred rites and doctrines of the ancient heathen nations from the corruption of the Jewish history and cosmogony, a topic of speculation which has exercised the talents of men of learning to very little purpose, both before and since. A taste for paradox and conjecture may be traced in the subsequent publications of this writer. He produced a defence of the disputed passage in the history of Josephus, relative to Jesus

Christ; he endeavoured to prove the antiquity and authenticity of the poem ascribed to Rowley; and he wrote a book to show that the city of Troy was a nonentity, and the war between the Greeks and Trojans a pure fiction of Homer. He edited the first volume of the selection of ancient gems from the Marlborough cabinet; and published a treatise on the truth of Christianity, and several other works. He bequeathed his library to the college at Cambridge where he was educated, and left considerable sums to be applied to charitable purposes.—*Chalmers' Biog. Dict. Nichols' Lit. Anec. of 18th Cent.*

BRYDONE (PATRICK) an admired and popular English traveller, was born in Scotland in 1741. After receiving a liberal education he went abroad as travelling tutor or companion with Mr. Beckford, and some other gentlemen; and on his return published his admired "Travels into Sicily and Malta," of which work a second edition in 2 vols. 8vo, was published in 1790. Urbanity of style, vivacity of remark, and brilliancy of description, contributed to render this production very popular, and it also procured its author admission into the Royal Society. Some remarks and raillery on the subject of Etna, which militated against the Mosaic account of the creation however, offended many religious persons, but did not prevent Mr. Brydone from receiving the appointment of comptroller of the stamp-office, which he held to his death in 1819. Besides his "Tour," he was the author of several able papers in the "Philosophical Transactions."—*Gent. Mag.*

BRYENNIUS (MANUEL) an early musical author and composer, who published a treatise on harmonics about the commencement of the fourteenth century, under the elder Palæologus. Dr Wallis collected and published his works in folio in 1699, with a Latin translation of the tract above mentioned.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

BRYENNIUS (NICEPHORUS) the son of a Macedonian chieftain, born at Orestia in that country, towards the end of the eleventh century. Alexius Comnenus having reduced an insurrection in which the father was concerned, was so pleased with the son that he united him to his daughter Anna, and on his own succession to the throne raised him to the rank of Cæsar, without however nominating him as his successor in the empire. On the death of Alexius, the princess and her mother Irene formed a plot which had for its object his elevation to the diadem, but either his conscience or his fears prevented his concurrence. He was fond of literature, and had commenced a history of the Comneni family, but lived only to complete four books, containing the reigns of Isaac and his three immediate successors, and ending with the expedition of Botoniates against Meissen. A Latin translation of this work was published at Paris in 1661 by Father Poussine, a learned Jesuit, and reprinted by Du Cange in 1670, with valuable annotations. Bryennius died in 1137 at the siege of Antioch.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BUACHE (PHILIP) a native of Paris, who distinguished himself when young by a taste for drawing; and having afterwards studied geography under Delisle, he attained much eminence as an hydrographer. A dépôt of charts, plans, and marine journals having been established at Paris about 1721, Buache was employed to class and arrange them, and he continued seventeen years attached to that official department. In 1729 he was nominated first geographer to the king, and the place of geographer to the Academy of Sciences was created in his favour. He died January 27th, 1775, aged seventy-four. His principal works are "Considerations sur les Découvertes au Nord de la Grande Mer," 1753, 3 parts, 4to; "Mémoire sur la Comète de 1531, 1607, 1682," 4to.; "Atlas Physique," 1754. He also published many excellent charts, and several papers in the memoirs of the Academy of Sciences.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

BUAT NANCAY (LEWIS GABRIEL DU) count de Nancay, an eminent diplomatist of the last century, born of a noble family in Normandy in 1732. He was employed on several missions to the German courts, but found leisure amidst all the bustle of politics, to dedicate a considerable portion of his time to the study of antiquities; the fruits of which afterwards appeared in his "History of the Ancient Nations of Europe," in twelve duodecimo volumes; a work on the "History of Germany," in two folio volumes; and another in 4 vols. 8vo, on the "Ancient Government of France, Germany, and Italy." He published besides two political treatises entitled "Maxims of Monarchical Government," in 4 vols. 8vo, and "A Picture of the Government of Germany," 12mo, and is the author of a tragedy called "Charlemagne." His death took place in 1787.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BUC (GEORGE) an English antiquary and historian of some eminence. He was a native of Lincolnshire, and was descended of a family, one of the heads of which was a favourite of Richard III. George Buc became a gentleman of the privy chamber to James I, who made him a knight and master of the revels. He is chiefly known as the author of the "Life of Richard III," in five books, in which, influenced probably by hereditary attachment, he has endeavoured to vindicate the character of that prince against the supposed misrepresentations of preceding writers,—a work displaying more zeal than judgment, and more resembling a panegyric than a history. A new edition of this piece of biography was more recently published by Charles Yarnold, Esq. The title of Sir G. Buc to the authorship of this work is denied by Malone, who ascribes it to his son; but Ritson asserts the claims of the father. He also wrote "The Third University of England; or a Treatise of the Foundations of all the Colleges, Ancient Schools of Privilege, and of Houses of Learning and Liberal Arts, within and about the most famous City of London." The purpose of this curious work, written in 1622, was to show that all the arts and sciences were taught in the

metropolis; an interesting speculation at the present period, when, after a lapse of two centuries, the project of a metropolitan university is about to be carried into execution. Buc also wrote poetry, and a treatise of "The Art of Revels."—*Biog. Brit. Ritson's Bib. Poet.*

BUCKER (MARTIN) an eminent reformer, was born in 1491 at Schelestadt in Alsace, and at seven years old took the habit in the order of St Dominic. With the leave of the prior of his convent, he went to Heidelberg to study logic and philosophy, but there meeting with Luther, in consequence of holding some conferences with him and reading his works, he came over to the Protestant party. He is considered as one of the first authors of the Reformation at Strasburg, where he was minister and theological professor for twenty years. He took great pains to reconcile the disputes of Zuingle and Luther concerning the eucharist, but the medium opinion which he adopted, as usual, satisfied neither party. He assisted at many conferences concerning religion, and went to Augsburg in 1548 to sign the agreement between the Protestants and Papists, called the "Interim," which exposed him to so many hardships and difficulties, that Cranmer, archbishop of Canterbury, invited him to England, where his fame had already preceded him. The invitation was readily accepted, and he became professor of theology in the university of Cambridge, where he died in 1551. In the reign of queen Mary his body was taken up and burnt, but his monument was restored by Elizabeth. His first wife was a reformed nun, by whom he had thirteen children. He was a man of great learning, and his works are numerous. The temper of this reformer was like that of Melancthon, mild and forbearing.—*Bayle. Mosheim.*

BUCHAN (WILLIAM) a Scottish physician, and the author of a very popular manual of domestic medicine. He was educated at Edinburgh, and after finishing his studies became physician to the Foundling Hospital at Ackworth in Yorkshire. On the dissolution of that institution he went to Edinburgh, whence he subsequently removed to London, and for many years practised his profession with considerable reputation. His well-known work on "Domestic Medicine" was first published at Edinburgh in 1770; and Smellie, the printer and publisher, is said to have written it, from materials furnished by Buchan, who was at that time incapable of such a literary effort. Dr Buchan died in 1805 at an advanced age, having towards the close of his life published two medical tracts for popular use.—*Gent. Mag. Kerr's Memoirs of William Smellie.*

BUCHANAN (GEORGE) an eminent poet and historian, and one of the great masters of modern Latinity, was born in the shire of Dumbarton in Scotland in 1506. His parents were of a respectable family but indigent, and he owed his education to an uncle, who, struck with indications of his abilities, sent him for instruc-

tion to Paris, where however he allowed him to remain for two years only. It was probably necessity that soon after induced him to enlist as a common soldier in the troops brought from France by the Duke of Albany. He soon however released himself from this uncongenial line of life, and repaired to St Andrew's, where he attended the logical lectures of John Major, whom he accompanied into France; where, after struggling some time longer with penury, he obtained the professorship of grammar at St Barbe. From this situation he was taken as a tutor or companion by the earl of Cassilis, with whom he lived five years, during which time he translated Linacre's Grammar from English into Latin. Retiring with the earl to Scotland, he obtained the notice of James V, who appointed him tutor to his natural son, afterwards the famous regent earl of Murray. About this time he began his satire against the monks, by a poem entitled "Somnium," which was followed by another of a similar tendency, which, although written at the king's command, by its wit and severity exposed him to the redoubtable vengeance of the clergy. Deserted by James in the conflict, he was imprisoned for heresy; but fortunately contriving to escape, he withdrew to Paris and subsequently to Bourdeaux, where he taught three years under the patronage of Govea, a learned Portuguese, who presided in that university. During this interval he composed his tragedies of "Baptistes and Jephthes," and his translations of the "Medea" and "Alcestes" of Euripides. In 1543 he quitted Bourdeaux on account of the pestilence, and became for awhile domestic tutor to the celebrated Montaigne, who records the fact in his essays. In 1544 he went to Paris, and for some time taught in the college of Bourbon, but in 1547 was induced to accompany his friend Govea to Portugal, on that professor being called home to superintend the university of Coimbra. He had not been there a year before Govea died, and the freedom of his opinions giving offence, he was thrown into prison, where he began his translations of the Psalms into Latin verse. He not only however obtained his liberty in 1551, but a small pension, and soon after embarked for England; the unsettled state of which, under Edward VI, induced him again to visit Paris, where he spent four years as tutor to the son of the Marshal de Brissac. In 1560 he returned to Scotland, where he openly embraced protestantism, yet was well received at court, and assisted the queen in her studies. He was also employed in regulating the universities, and was made principal of St Leonard's college, St Andrew's. He even obtained a pension from Mary, which did not prevent him from connecting himself with the party of his former pupil Murray. Though a layman, he was made in 1547 moderator of the general assembly, which appointed him preceptor to James VI, who acquired under his tuition the scholastic knowledge on which he so much prided himself. How far this line of acquirement was judicious may be doubted; but it is said that Buchanan, on being subsequently told that he had made the king a pe-

dant, replied, that "it was the best he could make of him." He next accompanied Murray to England in order to prefer charges against Mary, and in 1571 published his "*Detectio Mariæ Reginae*," a virulent attack upon the character and conduct of that unhappy queen, and although his patron Murray had been assassinated in 1570, he continued in favour with the prevalent party, who made him one of the lords of the council and lord privy seal; and he also received a pension of 100*l.* per annum from queen Elizabeth. In 1579 he published his celebrated "*De Jure Regni*," a work which will ever rank him among the spirited defenders of the rights of the people to judge of and controul the conduct of their governors. Of course it has met the fate of all decided political performances, having been violently censured and as extravagantly praised. He however ventured to dedicate it to his pupil James, with whose theory of government it was in utter opposition; and it is to the credit of the disinterestedness of the author, that it necessarily forfeited the good-will of royal patrons every where. He spent the last twelve or thirteen years of his life in composing his great work, entitled "*Rerum Scotticarum Historia*," in ninety books, which was published at Edinburgh in 1582. He died the same year at the age of seventy-six, in very poor circumstances, since we are told that when dying, he enquired of his servant what money he had remaining, and finding that it was insufficient for the expenses of his funeral, he ordered it to be given to the poor, expressing much indifference as to the disposal of his body. This carelessness his bigotted catholic enemies signalized as a mark of reprobation, but the city of Edinburgh did more reasonably and honourably by interring him at the public expence. The moral character of Buchanan has been made the subject of much obloquy by his enemies; and the charge of early licentiousness, seems countenanced by several of his poems. Conscious of his great abilities, he was also querulous and discontented with his circumstances, and by no means scrupulous in his attempts to amend them; added to which his temper was harsh and unamiable, and his conduct as a party man exceedingly virulent. Notwithstanding these defects, he frequently displayed the independence of a great mind, and there is no reason to believe that he did not radically approve the public principles which he supported. As a writer he has obtained high applause from all parties; and as a Latin poet, in particular, he stands among the first of the moderns, although his merit consists rather in harmony and splendour of diction and versification than in lofty imagination or invention. His psalms are in all kinds of measure, and some of them are extremely beautiful. As an historian he is reckoned to have united the beauties of Livy and Sallust as to style; but in respect to other requisites, as justly observed by Dr Robertson, he discovered a great lack of judgment and investigative spirit: taking up all the tales of the chronicles as he found them, and affording to their legendary absurdities the currency of

his own eloquent embellishment. On the whole, however, Buchanan may justly be deemed an honour to his country; as a man whose genius burst through all disadvantages to the attainment of wide and a justly celebrated distinction. Of his different works in verse and prose, various editions have been given, and a valuable edition of the whole was published at Edinburgh, in 2 vols. folio, 1714, and reprinted at Leyden, in 2 vols. 4to, 1725. *Buchanan de Vita sua*.—*Bayle*.—*Aikin's G. Dict.*

BUCHANAN (CLAUDIUS) a divine, was born at Cambuslang, near Glasgow, in 1766, and in 1782 entered the college of Glasgow. In 1787 he quitted Scotland and came to London, where he was clerk to an attorney. Through the recommendation of the reverend John Newton, with whom he was acquainted, he was sent by Mr Thornton, of Clapham, to Queen's College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of bachelor of arts. He was appointed chaplain to the East India company at Bengal in 1798, and was chosen vice-provost and classical professor of the college founded by the Marquis of Wellesley at Fort William. He returned to England in 1806, being honoured with the degree of doctor by the Glasgow university, and also by that of Cambridge, in return for some valuable manuscripts which he presented to it. He died in 1815, while employed in preparing an edition of the Syriac testament for the eastern christians. His works are—1. "*Christian Researches in Asia*;" 2. "*The first four years of the College at Fort, William*;" 3. "*Memoir on the Expediency of an Ecclesiastical Establishment in India*;" 4. "*The Three Eras of Light, two discourses at Cambridge*;" 5. "*A brief view of the state of the Colonies of Great Britain and her Asiatic Empire in respect to Religious Instruction*;" 6. "*Sermons on interesting subjects*;" 7. "*A Letter to the East India Company in reply to the Statements of Mr. Buller, concerning the idol Jaggernaut*;" 8. "*Address delivered at a special Meeting of the Church Missionary Society to four Ministers destined for Ceylon and Tranquebar*."—*Life by the Rev. Hugh Pearson*.

BUCHOLTZER (ABRAHAM) a learned German divine among the reformers in the sixteenth century. He was a native of Schönan near Wittemberg, and studied at the university in that city. After having been superintendent of a school or college at Grunberg in Silesia, he became a minister, and exercised his function at Sprotavia, Cour de Crosne, and Freidstadt, at which last place he died in 1584. His writings relate to chronology, and are adapted to elucidate the obscurities of that science. His "*Index Chronologicus*," has passed through several editions. He seems to have possessed a talent for humour. When a friend, who was going to reside at the court of the elector of Brandenburg, called to take leave of Bucholtzer, he said to him, "Since from being a schoolmaster you are going to become a courtier, it is proper I should give you a little advice. Let me therefore recommend to you the faith of the devils. You know

they believe and tremble: so I would have you believe the promises of the great, but do it with the utmost caution and timidity."—*Teisier Eloges des Hommes Savans*.

BUCK (SAMUEL) an English engraver, who in conjunction with his brother, NATHANIEL BUCK, executed a work, published with the following title, "Antiquities; or Venerable Remains of about Four Hundred Castles, Monasteries, Palaces, &c. in England and Wales; with near One Hundred Views of Cities and Towns," 1774, 3 vols. folio. As works of art, these engravings have been almost infinitely surpassed by the productions of succeeding artists; but they possess relative merit, and are still valuable as memorials of some monuments of antiquity since destroyed. Samuel Buck died very old in 1779; and his brother at an earlier period.—*Strutt's Dict. of Eng.*

BUCKINCK (ARNOLD) the first artist who engraved and printed geographical charts on copper, and who also carried that art to a high degree of perfection. He lived at the period of the invention of printing, and engaged with Sweynheim, one of the first Roman printers, in preparing an edition of the geography of Ptolemy, which was published at Rome in 1478, with maps engraved by Buckinck. At the end of the book is the following inscription, "Claudii Ptolemai Alexandrini philosophi Geographiam Arnoldus Buckinck e Germania Romæ tabulis æneis in picturis formatam impressit. Sempiterno ingenii artificii-que monumento, AD. 1478." For a description of this curious edition of Ptolemy, see Catalogue Raisonné du Bibliothèque de P. A. Crevenna, Amsterd. 1776, 4to, vol. 5.—*Biog. Univ.*

BUDDÆUS (JOHN FRANCIS) a learned Lutheran divine, who was the author of some useful publications. He was a native of Pomerania, and was educated in the university of Wittemberg. After having taught classical literature at Cobourg, he was appointed professor of moral and political science at Halle, whence he removed to take the professorship of theology at Jena, where he died in 1729, aged sixty-two. Besides some systematic works on divinity and ecclesiastical history, he was the author of a German historical dictionary, 2 vols. folio, since enlarged by Iselin.—*Moreri. Chauffepie.*

BUDE or BUDÆUS (WILLIAM) a Frenchman, celebrated for his acquaintance with classical literature in the sixteenth century. He was a native of Paris, and was the son of John Bude, lord of Yere and Villiers. He studied at Orleans to qualify himself for the legal profession, but with little effect, having given way to a taste for dissipation and the pleasures of the chase. At length he was seized with a violent passion for literature, and devoted himself to it with such ardour that he became one of the most learned men of his time. His first work was a translation of some treatises of Plutarch; and in 1508 he published notes on the Pandects. But his great reputation as a critic depends on his

treatise "De Asse," relating to the weights, coins, and measures of the ancients; and his "Commentarii Linguae Græcæ," a rich treasury of philological science. Bude was employed on embassies by Louis XII and by Francis I, the latter of whom made him his secretary and librarian. He died in 1540, in the 73d year of his age.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

BUDGELL (EUSTACE) an ingenious writer, was born at St Thomas near Exeter, about 1685, and educated at Christchurch, Oxford, after which he went to London and was entered of the Inner Temple, where his inclinations led him to neglect his profession and study polite literature. During his stay here he contracted a friendship with Addison, who on being appointed secretary to lord Wharistou, lord-lieutenant of Ireland, gave him a situation as one of the clerks of his office, and afterwards became under secretary to Addison, and chief secretary to the lords justices of Ireland. He was likewise made deputy clerk of the council in that kingdom, and soon after chosen member of the Irish parliament, and in 1717, when Addison became principal secretary of state in England, he procured for Mr Budgeell the place of accountant and comptroller-general of the revenue in Ireland. He held all these places until the duke of Bolton was appointed lord-lieutenant in 1718, when he lost them by imprudently exercising his wit in a lampoon on his grace. He then returned to England, where in 1720 he lost 20,000*l.* by the South Sea bubble. He afterwards tried to get into Parliament, and spent 5,000*l.* more in unsuccessful attempts, which completed his ruin; and he became continually involved in quarrels and law-suits, and exhibited the unhappy character of a violent party-man vainly struggling to regain his former importance. In 1727 the duchess Dowager of Marlborough gave him 10,000*l.* for the purpose of getting into parliament, but his attempts were ineffectual. In 1733 he commenced a weekly paper called "The Bee," which was very popular, and during the progress of this work an affair happened which gave a finishing blow to his reputation. Dr Tindal, the author of "Christianity as Old as the Creation," dying, by his will left Budgeell 2,000*l.*, which was so disproportionate to the testator's circumstances, and contrary to his known intentions, that suspicions arose respecting the authenticity of the testament, and upon its being contested by his nephew, it was set aside. The disgrace of this affair took such an effect upon this unhappy man, that on May 4th 1737, taking a boat at Somerset stairs he threw himself overboard, with stones in his pocket, and immediately sank. Besides the above-mentioned works, he also possessed a share in the Craftsman, wrote several papers in the Guardian, with the history of Cleomenes, 8vo, and memoirs of the lives of the Boyles, 8vo.—*Biog. Brit.*

BUFFIER (CLAUDE) a learned metaphysician, was born in Poland of French parents in 1661, and was educated at Rouen, whither his family removed. He entered among the Jesuits at Paris in 1679, and in 1698 went to

visit Rome, whence he returned to Paris and passed the chief part of his life in the Jesuits' college. He was first employed on the memoirs de Trevoux, and produced a great number of works, from some of which he obtained considerable celebrity. He died in 1737. His principal productions are—1. "La Vie de l'Hermitte de Compiegne," 12mo; 2. "Histoire de l'Origine du Royaume de Sicile et de Naples;" 3. La Vie du Comte Louis de Sales;" 4. "Vie de Dominique George;" 5. "Grammaire Française;" 6. "Traité de Premiers Verités;" 7. "Elemens de Métaphysiques;" 8. "Pratique de la Mémoire Artificielle, pour apprendre et pour rettenir la Chronologie;" 9. "Traité de la Société Civile;" 10. "Exposition des Preuves les plus Sensibles de la Véritable Religion;" 11. "Traités Philosophiques et Pratiques d'Eloquence et de Poésie," &c. &c. A great many of his works have been collected under the title of "Cours des Sciences sur des Principes Nouveaux et Simple." Buffier wanted fire and invention for poetry and eloquence, but his clear and logical head eminently qualified him for grammar and metaphysics.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BUFFON (GEORGE LEWIS LE CLERC, count de) celebrated as a writer on natural history, was the son of a counsellor of the parliament of Dijon, and was born at his father's seat at Montbard in Burgundy, September 7th, 1707. He studied at Dijon to qualify himself for the legal profession, but his inclination led him to devote his time to the cultivation of mathematical and physical science. Geometry and astronomy first attracted his attention, and Euclid was his favourite author. At the age of twenty he visited Italy, and afterwards England, and in the course of his travels acquired or confirmed that taste for the study of nature which prompted his future exertions for the improvement of science. On his return to France, having succeeded to his paternal estate, he settled at Montbard, and there and at Paris alternately passed the remainder of his life. His first literary production was a translation from the English of Dr Hales's "Vegetable Statics," 1735; which was followed in 1740 by a translation of Sir Isaac Newton's "Fluxions." In 1739 he obtained the appointment of keeper of the royal garden and cabinet at Paris, the treasures of which were vastly augmented under his superintendance. This situation afforded him great facilities for the prosecution of researches into the various departments of natural history; and he now commenced the composition of his great work "Histoire Naturelle, générale et particulière." The first portion, containing the theory of the earth, and the history of man and of quadrupeds, 15 vols. 4to, was begun in 1749 and completed in 1767. This was followed by seven supplemental 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 this splendid original edition of the natural history of Buffon. In the anatomical details of the science he

was assisted by D'Aubenton; and the history of birds was partly written by M. Gueneau de Montbailard; but the work was otherwise composed by Buffon, of whose industry, as well as his talents, it affords ample testimony. Numerous editions and translations of this body of natural history have been published; and among the latter, the English translation by Smellie of Edinburgh, 18 vols. 8vo, may be particularised as one of the best. As some important branches of natural history are not comprised in the preceding work, the deficiency has been supplied, since the death of the original author, by the following supplementary publications: the natural history of fishes, by the count de la Cépède; that of reptiles, by Dandín; that of insects, by Latraille; that of the mollusca and crustaceous animals, by Denis Montfort and Felix de Roissy; and that of plants, by Brisseau-Mirbel. The style of Buffon is correct and eloquent, his descriptions are luminous and accurate, and he every where displays a spirit of philosophical observation, which is always interesting and generally instructive. The grand defect of his work is a want of method; for he rejects all the received principles of classification, and throws his subjects into groups loosely formed from general points of resemblance. But it may be more strongly objected to this writer, that he unnecessarily and unreservedly indulges in licentious and indelicate allusions. As to his private character, Buffon may be termed a *decent libertine*, displaying professedly a respect for religion, and constantly violating the precepts of morality, especially in his commerce with women. His vanity seems to have been excessive even in a Frenchman. He is reported to have said—"The works of eminent geniuses are few; they are only those of Newton, Bacon, Leibnitz, Montesquieu, and *my own*." In 1771 he obtained a patent of nobility; and he belonged to the French Academy and the Academy of Sciences, being treasurer of the latter. His death took place April 16th, 1788. He was married, and left by his wife one son, who was guillotined during the government of Robespierre in 1793.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

BUGGE (Chevalier THOMAS) a learned Danish astronomer, who was a member of several scientific societies. He distinguished himself particularly in the trigonometrical survey of the island of Zealand; and in 1761 he was sent to Drontheim to observe the transit of Venus, when the French government sent Maupertuis and others to Lapland, to co-operate in the undertaking. In 1780 he superintended the new arrangement of the royal observatory at Copenhagen; and after the Revolution he went to France to assist in the deliberations of the French philosophers, relative to the adoption of a new system of weights and measures. In 1800 he published an account of this journey, containing much interesting information relative to the state of the arts and sciences in France at that period. This work was translated into English, and published in

one vol. 12mo. The principal production of Bugge was a treatise on mathematics, of which there is extant a German translation. He died at Copenhagen in January 1815, aged seventy-four.—*Gent. Mag.*

BULL (JOHN Mus. Doct.) a native of Somersetshire, born about the middle of the sixteenth century. In 1591 he became organist and composer at the Chapel Royal to queen Elizabeth, and by her recommendation succeeded to the musical professorship in Gresham college in 1596, a situation which thirteen years after he resigned. In the following reign he was appointed "chamber-musician" to James I, and performed upon "a small payre of organs" before that monarch and prince Henry at Merchant-Taylors' Hall, on the 16th July, 1607, on which occasion, as Mr Clarke has lately demonstrated from authentic documents, was first performed the national anthem "God save the King," composed by Bull, for the purpose of celebrating the king's escape from the gunpowder plot. This fine old air has hitherto been usually attributed, but on very insufficient grounds, to Harry Carey. In 1613 Dr Bull resigning all his situations, quitted England and settled at Lubeck, whence many of his compositions are dated, and where he is supposed to have died in 1622. He was the author of more than 200 pieces, principally composed for the organ and virginals.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

BULL (GEORGE) a learned prelate, was born at Wells in Somersetshire in 1634. He was educated at Tiverton, whence he was removed to Oxford. At the age of twenty-one he was ordained privately by bishop Skiuner, after which he became minister of St George's near Bristol. In 1658 he received the living of Suddington St Mary, to which, at the Restoration, was added that of Suddington St Peter, both in Gloucestershire. In 1669 he published his "Harmonia Apostolica," which much offended the Calvinists. In 1678 he was made prebend of Gloucester, and in 1685 appeared his principal performance, entitled "Defensio Fidei Nicenæ," the object of which was to prove the consubstantiality and co-eternity of the Son to have been the doctrine of the church before the council of Nice. For this work Oxford rewarded him with the title of DD.; he also received another rectory, and was made archdeacon of Llandaff. In 1694 appeared his "Judicium Ecclesiæ Catholicæ," for which he received the thanks of Bossuet and the divines of the Catholic church, not without some queries as to the causes of the separation of the Church of England, which drew from him a work in reply, "On the Corruption of the Church of Rome," &c. His last publication was a defence of the divinity of Christ against the work of a Prussian, named Zwicker. In 1705 he was consecrated bishop of St David's, and on taking his seat in the Lords, spoke in support of episcopacy. He died in 1709. The Latin works of this prelate were collected in one volume folio, by Dr Grabe, 1703, and his sermons and English works, by Nelson, in 3 vols. 8vo, 1713.—*Biog. Brit*

BULLETT (JOHN BAPTIST) a French writer of some note on philology and antiquities. He was professor of divinity, and dean of the university of Besançon, where he died in 1775, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. Besides some theological productions, he wrote "A History of the Establishment of Christianity, taken solely from the Jewish Writers;" "Historical Inquiries concerning Playing Cards;" and "Dissertations on the History of France." But the reputation of Bullett is principally founded on his "Mémoires sur la Langue Celtique," Besançon, 1754-1760, 3 vols. fol.; a work which displays much more industry and learning, than either taste or judgment.—*Nov. Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

BULLEYN (WILLIAM) an early English physician and botanical writer. He was a native of the isle of Ely, and studied both at Oxford and Cambridge. Having taken holy orders, he obtained the living of Blaxhall in Suffolk, which he resigned about 1554, and engaged in the practice of medicine. He was for some time settled at Durham, and had a share in salt-works at Tinmouth, which probably led to an intimacy with Sir Thomas Hilton, governor of Tinmouth Castle, to whom he dedicated a book entitled "The Government of Health," 1558, 8vo. After his death he removed to London, where he was charged by the brother of Sir Thomas with having been accessory to his death. He was tried and acquitted; but his prosecutor had him arrested for debt, and he was detained some time in prison, where he composed some of his works. Being at length liberated, he became a member of the college of physicians, and acquired much professional reputation. He died in 1576. His writings afford some interesting information relative to the state of medicine, and the sciences connected with it in the sixteenth century.—*Aikin's Biog. Mem. of Med.*

BULLIALDUS or BOUILLEAU (ISMAEL) an astronomer and mathematician of eminence in the seventeenth century. He was a native of Loudun in France, and his parents were Calvinists, but he became a Catholic and took holy orders. In 1638 he published a treatise on the nature of light, and soon after a dissertation on the true system of the world, entitled "Philolaus." This was followed by his "Astronomia Philolaica," to which were added "Tabulæ Philolaicæ." In these works he has corrected the mistakes of his predecessors, relative to the orbits and motions of the planetary bodies, and established his claim to the character of a profound astronomer. He was the author of several tracts on mathematics and astronomy; besides some theological works, and an edition of one of the Byzantine historians. He died at the abbey of St Victor at Paris, November 25th, 1694, aged eighty-nine.—*Perrault's Lives of Eminent Frenchmen. Martin's Biog. Philos.*

BULLIARD (PETER) an eminent French botanist, who was born in 1742. He studied at the college of Langres, and at an early age acquired a taste for botany, and employed himself in making collections of plants. Having

taken up his residence at Paris, he conceived the design of publishing a *Flora Parisiensis*, and to enable himself to execute it in a new and useful manner, he resolved to give engravings, as well as descriptions of plants, and for that purpose he studied the art of engraving. The work appeared in 1774, with plates from his own drawings. He also published "*Herbier de la France*," 13 vols. folio, with coloured engravings; "*Dictionnaire Élémentaire de Botanique*," 1783, folio; "*Histoire des Plantes Vénéneuses et Suspectes de la France*," 1784, folio, republished in 1798, in 8vo, and since in 4to; "*Histoire des Champignons de la France*," 1791-1812, folio. This ingenious and indefatigable author died at Paris in September 1793. *Biog. Univ.*

BULLINGER (HENRY) a native of Bremgarten in the canton of Zurich, born 1504. When only twelve years old he was sent to school at Emeric, with little more provision than the clothes upon his back, and for three years supported himself by singing in the streets. He then removed to Cologne, where applying closely to literature, and becoming acquainted with the works of Melancthon, he adopted the opinions of the reformers, and having abandoned the Romish church, connected himself closely with Zuingle, accompanying him to Berne to the disputations held there in 1528. His friend falling in the battle fought between the Catholic and Protestant cantons, on the 11th October 1531, Bullinger succeeded him as pastor of Zurich, where he had taken refuge, and while in this capacity, defended in 1545 the tenets of his brethren against the censures of Luther, resisting at the same time the attempts of Bucer to bring about a compromise between the two sects respecting the eucharist. He also distinguished himself by the effectual resistance which he made against the proposed treaty, by which a number of Swiss mercenaries were to be taken into the service of France, on the ground that it was inconsistent with Christianity for any one to let himself out for the purpose of killing those who had never injured him. He died at Zurich in 1575, leaving behind him ten volumes of printed controversial treatises, with several manuscript pieces. It is a singular proof of the opinions of the early reformers respecting the celibacy of the clergy, that at the age of sixty, with eleven children, he thought it necessary to publish an apology for continuing a widower.—*Bayle. Strype's Annals.*

BULOW (HENRY WILLIAM, &c.) a native of Falconberg, in Prussia, who was educated in the military academy at Berlin, and entered into the army. He was employed in the invasion of Holland in 1787, after which he went to America with his brother on a commercial speculation, which proved unsuccessful. He had become a convert to the doctrines of Swedenborg, which he endeavoured to propagate by preaching in the United States. And it was probably at this time, that he wrote his *Survey of the Doctrine of the new Christian Church, or Swedenborgianism*, published in 1800. Returning to Europe he went to France

and resumed the military profession, and there he published the *Spirit of the System of Modern War*, a work, the principles of which were combated by General Jomini, and other writers. Bulow wished to have obtained an appointment in the Prussian army, but not succeeding he was obliged to have recourse to his pen for support. He visited England, where he was imprisoned for debt in the king's bench. On his liberation he went to Paris, and after staying there two years, he repaired in 1804 to Berlin. He wrote a critical history of the campaigns of prince Henry of Prussia, 2 vols. 8vo; and the campaign of 1805. 2 vols. 8vo. In consequence of offence taken by the government at this last publication, Bulow was arrested in the month of August 1806, at Berlin, and sent off for Siberia. He died on the journey in July, 1807.—*Biog. Univ.*

BUNYAN (JOHN) the author of one of the most popular allegorical tales ever composed in any language. His productions were the fruit of natural talent and self-acquired knowledge, as he was in the early part of his life placed in circumstances extremely unfavourable to the cultivation of his mind. He was the son of a tinker, and was born at the village of Elston, near Bedford, in 1628. He followed his father's employment, and for some time led that kind of wandering dissipated life which seems incidental to the occupation. During the civil war he served as a soldier in the Parliament army, and the danger to which he was then exposed, probably brought him to reflection, in consequence of which his conduct became reformed, and his mind impressed with a deep sense of the truth and importance of religion. He joined a society of Anabaptists at Bedford, and at length undertook the office of a public teacher among them. Acting in defiance of the severe laws enacted against dissenters from the Established Church, soon after the Restoration, Bunyan incurred the sentence of transportation; which was not executed, as he was detained in prison for more than twelve years, and at last liberated through the charitable interposition of Dr Barlow, bishop of Lincoln. To this confinement he owes his literary fame; for in the solitude of his cell his ardent imagination brooding over the mysteries of Christianity, the miraculous narratives of the Sacred Scripture, and the visions of Jewish prophets, gave birth to that admired religious allegory "*The Pilgrim's Progress*," a work which, like Robinson Crusoe, has remained unrivalled amidst a host of imitators. Bunyan himself attempted again the same kind of composition, but by no means with equal success. His "*Holy War made by Shaddai upon Diabolus*," his other religious parables, and his devotional tracts, which are numerous, are now deservedly consigned to oblivion. There is however a curious piece of auto-biography of Bunyan extant, entitled "*Grace abounding to the chief of Sinners*," possessing much of the same kind of interest which attaches to some of the publications of William Huntingdon and other fanatics. On obtaining his liberty

Bunyan resumed his function as a minister at Bedford, and became extremely popular. He died during a visit in London in 1688. His natural turn for wit and repartee appears in the following story:—Towards the close of his imprisonment a quaker called on him, probably hoping to make a convert of the author of the Pilgrim. He thus addressed him: "Friend John, I am come to thee with a message from the Lord; and after having searched for thee in half the prisons in England, I am glad that I have found thee at last." "If the Lord had sent you," sarcastically returned Bunyan, "you need not have taken so much pains to find me out, for the Lord knows that I have been a prisoner in Bedford gaol for these twelve years past."—*Biog. Brit.—Aikin's G. Biog.*

BUONAFEDE (**APPIAN**) a modern Italian poet and historian, was a native of Comachio in the Papal territory. The date of his birth is uncertain. He became abbot of the Cestines, and the most celebrated of his poetical works is entitled "Ritratti poetici degli Nomini Illustri;" the poetical chronology of great men. Of his prose works the best known is the "History and Spirit of Philosophy," 6 vols. 4to. He died at Rome in 1792.—*Biog. Univ.*

BUONAMICI (**CASTRUCEO**) was born at Lucca in 1710, and entered the church, but not meeting with the encouragement he expected, he quitted it, and entered into the service of the king of the Two Sicilies. He wrote a history of the war of Velletri in 1745, in Latin, under the title of "De rebus ad Velitras gestis Commentarius," which gained him a pension from the king of Naples, with the rank of commissary-general of artillery. He afterwards wrote a history of the war in Italy, "De bello Italico Commentarii," in 3 books 4to. The duke of Parma, to whom one of them was dedicated, conferred on the author the title of count. He also composed an unpublished treatise called "De Scientia Militari." He died at Lucca, in 1761.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BUONAPARTE (**NAPOLEON**) the most celebrated soldier and conqueror in the modern world, whose extraordinary career, connected as it has been with the fate of nations, is more a theme for history than for biography. In the present instance, in accordance with the circumscribed limits of this work, nothing will be attempted beyond a brief advertence to the principal events of his meteor-like progress, in order to convey a general notion of the distinguishing traits of his social and intellectual character. Napoleon Buonaparte was born at Ajaccio in Corsica, on the 15th August 1769, being the second of the five sons of Carlo Buonaparte, by Letitia Ramolini, (since so well known as Madame Mere,) a lady of great personal and mental attractions, by whom he had also three daughters. Carlo Buonaparte had studied law at Rome, but resigning the gown for the sword, he fought under Paoli against the French, and when Corsica surrendered, was reluctantly induced to live under the French government. On this submission, being much noticed by the new governor, the

count de Marbeuf, he was appointed judge lateral of the tribunal of Ajaccio; and on his death, (from a cancer in his breast,) at the age of thirty-nine, the protection of the count was humanely extended to his widow and family. Under this patronage Napoleon was early sent to France and placed at the military school of Brienne, and thence in 1784 removed to that of Paris, in quality of king's scholar. Here he distinguished himself by his strong desire to excel in the mathematics and military exercises; and began to exhibit some of the strong qualities for which he was subsequently so remarkable. Studious and reserved, he mixed but little in the sports of his fellow-students, and exhibited that taste for ancient ideas of greatness, and for the Spartan pith and brevity which afterwards, with a dexterous adaptation to the French character, shone so conspicuously in his speeches and bulletins. His propensity to mathematical studies, as connected with the art military, is supposed to have operated against much philological attainment or attention to the belles lettres; but he very honourably passed his examination preparatory to being admitted into the artillery, of which he was appointed a second lieutenant in 1785. After serving a short time, he quitted his regiment and retired to Corsica, but returning to Paris in 1790, he became a captain in 1791; and at the siege of Toulon in 1793, having the command of the artillery, his great soldierly abilities began to develop themselves. He was soon after made general of brigade, and it was to his plans that the republic was indebted for the first successes which it obtained on the Italian frontier. At length, supported by the patronage of Barras, he was appointed to command the conventional troops at Paris, with which he defeated those of the sections in the memorable struggle of the 5th October, 1794. His influence and the impression produced by his character and abilities continually increasing, at the desire of the officers and soldiers of the army of Italy, he was appointed to the command of that army, and on the recommendation of his friend and patron, Barras, three days before his departure for Nice, in March 1796, he married Josephine Beauharnois, widow of the count de Beauharnois, who suffered under Robespierre. At this time Buonaparte was only in his twenty-sixth year, and had never seen a regular engagement in his life; but such was his own confidence, and the opinion entertained of his ardour, science, and activity, that he inspired universal reliance. His history as a great captain may be said to have commenced from this moment. The army opposed to him consisted of 60,000 Austrians and Sardinians, commanded by the Austrian general Beaulieu. After several skirmishes he wholly outmanœuvred the enemy, and in the course of April won the battles of Montenotte, Millesimo, and Mondovi, which obliged the king of Sardinia to sign a treaty in his own capital. On the 10th May following he gained the battle of Lodi, the first which fully evinced his courage and great military skill. This conflict

put him in possession of Piedmont and the Milanese. The Austrians, obtaining reinforcements, now made great exertions to compel the French to raise the siege of Mantua. The activity and ascendancy of Buonaparte however rendered all their exertions fruitless; his central position afforded him the opportunity of engaging and defeating the opposing armies under Wurmser and Alvinzi, one after the other, and Mantua capitulated. In the mean time the pope, the king of Naples, and the minor Italian princes were compelled to make peace with great sacrifices; but the Austrians still persevering, under the able command of archduke Charles, Buonaparte penetrated through Friuli into Germany, and advanced within thirty leagues of Vienna. Not however being adequately seconded by the French armies on the Rhine, his situation became critical; and with the policy which knows as well when to treat as to fight, he promptly proposed negotiations; and this memorable campaign terminated in the treaty of Leoben, the preliminaries of which were signed on the 16th April, 1797. This treaty left France in possession of Belgium and other conquests, and established a recognised republic in Italy. Before these preliminaries were ratified, Buonaparte declared war against the republic of Venice, which could make little resistance, and took rapid possession of the fleet, arsenals, treasure, and territory of this once famous state. After making some arrangements in regulation of the Cisalpine republic, which he had established at Milan, he signed the definitive treaty with the Austrians at Campo Formio, and returned to Paris, where of course he was received with great respect and rejoicing. He was now nominated general-in-chief of an expedition against England, apparently a mere demonstration, as that against Egypt was at this time in preparation. On the 19th May, 1798, Buonaparte sailed from Toulon with a fleet of thirteen ships of the line, as many frigates, and an immense number of transports, with 40,000 troops on board, the flower of the French army. Having briefly stated the rise of this extraordinary man into military eminence, our remaining notices of his military career must be very general. The events of his Egyptian campaign form a very interesting part of our own annals, in the great victory of Aboukir by sea, and the noble defence of Acre by land. As illustrative of the character of Buonaparte, it exhibited him with his usual personal ascendancy in the field, while a number of strong measures evinced, more or less favourably, his fertility of expedient and strong determination. Of these, his affectation of Mahometan views, and his military execution of the Turkish prisoners at Jaffa, have been most condemned. The latter, although sanctioned we believe by the rules of war on flagrant breaches of parole, was doubtless a very sanguinary act; but it is absurd and ignorant to assert with some silly journalists, that it is unprecedented in modern history. From this critical field of action, Buonaparte released himself with his usual decision and activity:

having received information of the disasters experienced by the republican armies in Italy and Germany, as also of the disordered state of parties in France, he took measures for secretly embarking in August 1799, and accompanied by a few officers, entirely devoted to him, he landed at Frejus in October following, and hastened to Paris. He immediately addressed a letter to the Directory, justifying the measures which he had pursued, and replying to the censures on the Egyptian expedition. This was evidently the period of his life, that formed the tide, which as Shakspeare observes, when "taken at the flood leads on to fortune." Courted by all parties, and by Sieyes and Barras, at that time the leading men of the government, the latter, who seems to have entertained an idea of restoring the monarchy, confided his plan to Buonaparte, who however had other objects in view. After many conferences with Sieyes and the leading members of the council of ancients, on whom he could rely, he disclosed his own projects, the consequence of which was the removal of the sitting of the legislature to St Cloud, and the devolvement to Buonaparte of the command of the troops of every description, in order to protect the national representation. On the 19th November the meeting accordingly took place at St. Cloud, when soldiers occupied all the avenues. The council of ancients assembled in the galleries; and that of five hundred, whom Lucien Buonaparte was president, in the orangery. Buonaparte entered into the council of ancients, and made an animated speech in defence of his own character, and called upon them to exert themselves in behalf of *liberty and equality*. In the mean time a violent altercation took place in the council of five hundred, where several members insisted upon knowing why the meeting had been removed to St Cloud. Lucien Buonaparte endeavoured to allay the rising storm, but the removal had created great heat, and the cry was, "down with the dictator! no dictator!" At that moment Buonaparte himself entered, followed by four grenadiers, on which several of the members exclaimed, "what does this mean? no sabres here! no armed men!" while others descending into the hall, collared him, exclaiming, "outlaw him, down with the dictator!" On this rough treatment, general Lefebvre came to his assistance, and Buonaparte retiring, mounted his horse, and leaving Murat to observe what was going forward, sent a picket of grenadiers into the hall. Protected by this force Lucien Buonaparte declared that the representatives who wished to assassinate his brother were in the pay of England, and proposed a decree which was immediately adopted, "That general Buonaparte, and all those who had seconded him, deserved well of their country; that the directory was at an end; and that the executive power should be placed in the hands of three provisional consuls, namely, Buonaparte, Sieyes, and Roger Ducos. Such was the Cromwellian extinction of the French Directory, which was followed by the constitu-

tion, called that of the year eight ; in which Buonaparte was confirmed first consul, and Cambaceres and Le Brun assistant consuls. The same commission created a senate, a council of state, a tribunate, and a legislative body. It was a remarkable trait in the character of Buonaparte, that on the attainment of any striking ascendancy, he always stepped into action with confidence and conscious superiority. On the present occasion he prepared for the prosecution of war with his usual vigour and energy. Leaving Paris in April 1800, he proceeded with a well appointed army for Italy, passed the Great St Bernard by an extraordinary march, and bursting into that country like a torrent, utterly defeated the Austrians under general Melas at Marengo, on the 14th of the following June. This battle and that of Hohenlinden, a second time enabled him to dictate terms of peace to Austria, the result of which was the treaty of Luneville with that power, and ultimately that of Amiens with Great Britain, concluded in March 1802. All these successes advanced him another step in his now evident march to sovereignty, by securing him the consulate for life, a measure which excited great dissatisfaction in Great Britain, and contributed, together with the disputes concerning Malta and the treatment of Switzerland, to a rapid renewal of hostilities, the cessation of which had been little more than a truce. The despair of the friends of the Bourbons at the increasing progress of Buonaparte towards sovereign sway, at this time produced an endeavour at assassination by the explosion of a machine filled with combustibles, as he passed in his carriage through the Rue St Nicaise, from which danger he very narrowly escaped. This plan failing, it as usual served the intended victim, by enabling him to execute and transport several personal enemies ; as also to venture upon the strong measure of the seizure and military execution of the duke of Enghien, which he justified as similar sanguinary proceedings have frequently been justified, by state necessity, and the law of self-preservation. He was doubtless surrounded at the time with dangerous and implacable enemies, rendered desperate by his exaltation. Generals Pichegru and Moreau, Georges, the two counts de Polignac, and forty-three more were arrested, of whom Pichegru died in prison ; Georges and eleven more suffered on the scaffold, and Moreau was exiled and departed for America. These ill-concerted intrigues hastened the grand event which they were destined to avert, and addresses were got up all over France, calling upon the first consul "to accept the crown of Charlemagne." He affected none of the reluctance of Cæsar, but aware that the French were not Romans, at once acquiesced in the splendid proposal, which was confirmed by a decree of the senate, dated 18th May 1804. On the 2d December following he was crowned emperor of France in the church of Notre Dame in Paris, by the hands of pope Pius VI, whom he obliged to come in person from Rome to perform the ce-

emony. He was immediately recognised by the emperors of Austria and Russia, and by the kings of Prussia, Spain, and Denmark ; the king of Sweden alone refusing. The popular form of the Cisalpine republic being incompatible with the new order of things, he now proclaimed himself king of Italy ; and Great Britain being his sole enemy of magnitude, on the 7th of August he published a manifesto, announcing an invasion of England, and assembling a numerous flotilla at Boulogne, formed a camp in the neighbourhood, of 200,000 men. The battle of Trafalgar on the 21st October put an end to this scheme, if ever seriously determined upon, by destroying the greater part of the French navy, and instead of invading England, the assembled army was turned against Germany, once more excited to premature hostilities. In less than six weeks the pretended army of England was on the banks of the Danube, and the capitulation of general Mack at Ulm was the rapid consequence. On the 11th November 1805 the French army entered Vienna, which Francis II had quitted a few days before, to retire with a remnant of his army into Moravia, where the emperor Alexander joined him with a Russian army, which he commanded in person. Napoleon encountered the two emperors on the plains of Austerlitz the 2d of December, where the great military talents of the French leader again prevailed, and the treaty of Presburgh followed ; which recognised him king of Italy, master of Venice, of Tuscany, of Parma, of Placentia, and of Genoa. Prussia also ceded the grand duchy of Berg, which he gave to Murat ; and in exchange for Hanover, the margravate of Anspach, which he assigned to Bavaria, cementing the chain of intermarriages with his relatives, which he meditated, by uniting his adopted son, Eugene Beauharnois, to a princess of that family. He now also began to assume the lofty power of regulating and creating dynasties, and promoting the minor princes around him from one grade to another. The electors of Bavaria, of Wirtemberg, and Saxony were transformed into kings ; the crown of Naples was bestowed on his brother Joseph, that of Holland on Louis, and that of Westphalia on Jerome ; the republican Lucien declining every gift of this nature. In July 1806, he ratified at Paris the famous treaty of the confederation of the Rhine, in which he transferred to himself the preponderancy previously enjoyed by the house of Austria. In the month of September following he demanded from his new allies levies of men, and by his conduct in respect to Hanover, and his military movements, once more goaded Prussia into the resistance of despair. A powerful Prussian army was again got together, and that wretched campaign ensued which ended in the decisive battle of Jena, fought on the 14th October 1806, the consequence of which defeat was more fatal than the defeat itself. A sort of moral consternation or mental paralysis followed ; strong places opened their gates while occupied by numerous forces, at the first summons, and en-

tire armies submitted without a blow. In short, all the Prussian states were occupied in less than a month, and the Prussian family, especially the king and queen, were doomed to entertain a personal enemy, conqueror, and absolute dictator, very much like the most common of his courtiers. At this time France might be said to be mistress of civilized Europe, with the exception of Great Britain, the result of which domination was the famous Berlin decree, in which all commercial intercourse with England was strictly forbidden; a vain but harassing expedient, which was doomed in the end to lead to the demolition of the factitious power which attempted it. The severe campaign against Russia succeeded, in which were fought the battles of Pultusk and Friedland, and which ended in the treaty of Tilsit. This celebrated agreement was preceded by an interview between Napoleon and Alexander, on a raft in the river Niemen, where the two emperors met and embraced, as did their officers and attendant soldiers in imitation. The conclusion of the treaty on the 7th July 1807, by which Russia and Prussia engaged to keep their ports closed against the English, and to adhere to the continental blockade, followed this cordial salutation. Napoleon now turned his attention to Spain, and affected to meet the king and his son Ferdinand at Bayonne, to adjust their family differences. The result was the abdication of Charles IV, and the forced resignation of Ferdinand, who was most treacherously and indefensibly made a captive, on a general plea, which, if admitted, would put an end at once to the theory of national independence, but which, while truly denounced wicked on the part of Napoleon, has been closely imitated by his successors. He then sent an army of 80,000 men into Spain, and soon seized all the strong places, and being in possession of Madrid, he suppressed the convents and all the religious orders throughout the kingdom. On the 25th October 1808, he announced, that with the assistance of God, he intended to crown his brother king of Spain at Madrid, and to plant the eagles of France on the towers of Lisbon. The Spaniards nevertheless tenaciously, if not skilfully, resisted; and Napoleon leaving the pursuit of the English army under Sir John Moore to marshal Soult, returned to Paris. As the object of this abridgment is to follow the personal movements, rather than the general progress of his wars, no attempt will be made to describe the desultory hostilities, so honourable to British skill and valour, which followed in Spain and Portugal. The next aggression of Napoleon deprived the pope of the provinces of Urbino, Macerata, and Ancona, for declining to wage war against the British, and he finished by a decree dated 17th May 1809, that deprived his holiness of all sovereign authority, and constituted Rome a free imperial city. Encouraged by the occupation of a large French army in Spain, Austria, on the 6th of April in this year, a third time ventured to declare war against France; on which Napoleon quitted Paris on the 16th of the same

month, and heading his army fought the battles of Landsht, Eckmuhl, Ratisbonne, and Neumark, between that date and the 10th of May, on which day he once more entered Vienna. The occupation of that capital did not terminate the campaign, for on the 21st of the same month was fought the bloody and indecisive battle of Essling, in which, after great loss, Napoleon was obliged to retreat to the island of Lobau. The archduke Charles was however too much crippled to follow up his success, and the French being reinforced, the decisive victory of Wagram was gained on the 5th and 6th July; on the 12th a suspension of arms was agreed upon, and on the 14th of the ensuing October, a definitive treaty of peace was concluded, one of the secret conditions of which soon became apparent by preparations commencing for the dissolution of the marriage of the conqueror with Josephine. That marriage, for the reasons stated—little more than the want of issue, and the alleged welfare of France—being annulled by the senate, Josephine, with the title of ex-empress, retired to Navarre, a seat thirty miles from Paris, and on the 2d April 1810, Napoleon espoused the archduchess Maria Louisa, daughter of the emperor Francis II. Soon after this marriage, he united to France the provinces situated on the left bank of the Rhine, and by a decree of the 13th December in the same year, Holland, the three Hanseatic cities of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck, and a part of Westphalia, were added to the empire; as also by another decree, the Valais, so little did he now conceal his views of an universal French empire. In March 1811, as if all his wishes were to be gratified, a son was born to him, whom he christened Napoleon Francis Charles Joseph, and called king of Rome. Aware of the discontent of Russia, and of her intention to resist the first favourable opportunity, towards the end of the year 1811 he began those mighty preparations for the invasion of that empire, which formed the nucleus of the greatest array of disciplined and able soldiery which ever moved under one command and in one direction. In May 1812, he left Paris to review the grand army, made up of all his auxiliaries and confederates, willing and unwilling, assembled on the Vistula, and arriving at Dresden spent fifteen days in that capital, attended by the emperor of Austria, the king of Prussia, and nearly the whole of the princes of the Continent, among whom he moved the *primum mobile* and the centre. This eventful campaign against Russia may be said to have opened on the 22d June, on which day he issued a proclamation, wherein, with his usual oracular brevity, he declared that his “destinies were about to be accomplished.” On the 23th June he entered Wilna, where he established a provisional government, while he assembled a general diet at Warsaw. In the mean time the French army continued its march, and passed the Niemen on the 23d, 24th, and 25th June, arriving at Witepsk on the way to Smolensko in the early part of July. In the march it ob-

tained several victories, and the Russians finding their enemy too powerful in open contest, contented themselves for the most part in wasting the country, and adding to the severities and operation of the Russian climate upon a southern soldiery. The French army however undauntedly proceeded, until arriving near Moscow on the 10th September, the famous battle of Borodino was fought, so fatal to both parties, and in which 60,000 are supposed to have perished. Napoleon notwithstanding pressed on to Moscow, from which the Russians retreated, as also the greater part of the inhabitants, who abandoned it by order of the governor, count Rostopchin. When therefore Napoleon entered the celebrated capital, four days after the battle, he found it for the greater part deserted and in flames. This strong measure of which Russia possibly deems it impolitic to take the credit, saved the Russian empire, by completely destroying the resources of Napoleon. After remaining thirty-five days in the ruins of this ancient metropolis, exposed to every species of privation, retreat became necessary, and one of the most striking scenes of human suffering was experienced by the retreating army, ever produced by the unfeeling extravagances of ambition. Hunger, cold, and the sword attended the wretched fugitives all the way to Poland, and the narrative of count Segur, who details all the circumstances attendant on this most striking series of events and their effect on Napoleon, possibly forms the most interesting of appalling pictures in modern history. Detail within these limits would be impossible, it must therefore suffice to add, that arriving at Warsaw on the 10th December, on the 18th of the same month Napoleon entered Paris at night, and on the following day a bulletin, with no great concealment of their extent, disclosed his immense losses. Early the next month he presented to the senate a decree for levying 350,000 men, which was unanimously agreed to, and he forthwith began preparations to encounter the forces of Russia and Prussia, now once more in combination. On the 2d May, he encountered the armies of these allies at Lutzen, and forced them to retire, on which Austria undertook to mediate, but not succeeding, the battle of Bautzen followed, in which the French were victorious. On the 26th May an armistice took place, and negotiations were opened, which proved fruitless; and Austria was at length induced to join the allies. On this important event Napoleon endeavoured to reach Berlin, while the allies sought to occupy Dresden, which attempt induced him to return and repulse them in the battle of Dresden, on which occasion, Moreau, who had come from Paris to fight under the banner of the confederates, was mortally wounded. At length these equivocal contests terminated in the famous battle of Leipsic, fought on the 16th, 18th, and 19th of October, which was decisive of the war as to Germany. The French loss was immense; prince Poniatowski of Poland was killed, fifteen general officers were wounded, and twenty three taken prisoners; and of 184,000

men, opposed to 300,000, not more than 60,000 remained. On this great victory, the Saxons, Bavarians, Westphalians, in a word, all the contingent powers declared for the allies. Napoleon returned to Paris, and interrupted the compliment of address, by thus stating the disagreeable fact, that "within the last year all Europe marched with us, now all Europe is leagued against us." He followed up this avowal by another demand of 300,000 men. The levy was granted, and on the 26th January, he again headed his army, and the allies having passed the Rhine early in the same month, in the succeeding month of February were fought the battles of Dizier, Brienne, Champ Aubert, and Montmirail, with various success; but now the advanced guard of the Russians entered into action, and Napoleon was called to another quarter. The sanguinary conflicts of Montereau and Nogent followed, in which the allied forces suffered very severely, and were obliged to retire upon Troyes. Early in March the treaty of alliance was concluded between England, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, by which each was bound not to make peace but upon certain conditions. This was signed at Chatillon on the 15th March, and made known to Napoleon, who refused the terms. His plan was now to get into the rear of the combined army, and by this manœuvre to endeavour to draw them off from Paris, but the allies gaining possession of his intention by an intercepted letter, hastened their progress, and on the 30th March attacked the heights of Chaumont, from which they were repulsed with great loss. At length, however, their extensive array bore on so many points, that on the French being driven back on the barriers of Paris, marshal Marmont, who commanded there, sent a flag of truce, and proposed to deliver up the city. Napoleon hastened from Fontainebleau, but was apprised five leagues from Paris of the result. He accordingly returned to Fontainebleau, where he commanded an army of 50,000 men, and the negotiation ensued, which terminated with his consignment to the island of Elba, with the title of ex-emperor, and a pension of two millions of livres. He displayed no unbecoming want of firmness on this occasion, and on the 20th April, after embracing the officer commanding the attendant grenadiers of his guard, and the imperial eagles, he departed to his destination. It is unnecessary to detail the events of his brief residence in this island, in which he was visited by many curious Englishmen and others. It is probable that he never meant to remain in that equivocal situation, or the allies to allow him. Be this as it may, secretly embarking in some hired feluccas, accompanied with about 1,200 men, on the night of the 25th February 1814, he landed on the 1st of March in the gulf of Juan, in Provence, at three o'clock in the afternoon. He immediately issued a proclamation, announcing his intention to resume his crown, of which "treason had robbed him," and proceeding to Grenoble, was at once welcomed by the commanding officer Labédoyere, and in two days

after he entered Lyons, where he experienced a similar reception. In Lyons he proceeded formally to reassume all the functions of sovereignty by choosing councillors, generals, and prefects, and publishing various decrees, one of which was for abolishing the noblesse, of whom the restored family had already made the French people apprehensive, and another proscribing the race of Bourbon. Thus received and favoured, he reached Paris on the 20th March without drawing a sword. In the capital he was received with loud acclamations of "vive l'empereur!" and was joined by marshal Ney, and the generals Drouet, Lallemand, and Leffevre. On the following day he reviewed his army, received general congratulations, and announced the return of the empress. On opening the assembly of Representatives, on the 7th June following, he talked of establishing a constitutional monarchy, but by this time the allies were once more in motion, and having collected an immense supply of stores and ammunition he quitted Paris on the 12th of the same month, to march and oppose their progress. He arrived on the 13th at Avesnes, and on the 14th and 16th fought the partially successful battles of Fleurus and Ligny. On the 18th occurred the signal and well-known victory of Waterloo, in which British intrepidity made so successful a stand under the Duke of Wellington, until aided into decisive victory by the timely arrival of the Prussians under Bulow. The conduct of marshal Grouchy, commanding the French reserve, was deemed doubtful on this occasion; but the conquered frequently make these allegations, and it is quite as likely that, the moral operation of success having passed away, similar distrust and want of confidence began to pervade the French armies, to that which had formerly distinguished those of the allies. In the battle, out of 95,000 men, it is thought that the French lost nearly 50,000. Napoleon immediately returned to Paris, but the charm was now utterly dissolved; and, soured by the result of the battle, and fearing another occupation of the capital, a strong party was openly formed against him, and even his friends urged him to abdicate. He was prevailed upon at length, with some difficulty, to take this step in favour of his son. It need not be said that all this sort of expedient was now too late, and that the fate of this once all-powerful chieftain drew to its tristful termination. For some time he entertained the idea of embarking for America; but fearful of British cruisers, he at length determined to throw himself on the generosity of the only people who had never materially yielded to his influence. He accordingly resigned himself, on the 15th July, into the hands of Captain Maitland, of the Bellerophon, then lying at Rochfort, and was exceedingly anxious to land in England. On giving himself up, he addressed the prince regent in a well-known letter, in which he compared himself to Themistocles. It is impossible to dwell on the minutæ of his conduct and reception, or to the circumstances attendant on his consignment

for safe custody to St Helena, by the joint determination of the allies. For this his final destination, he sailed on the 11th August, 1815, and arrived at St Helena on the 13th of the following October. The rest of his life is little more than a detail of gradual bodily decay; rendered however strikingly amusing by the narrative of his remarks, conversation, and literary employment, among the few faithful courtiers and officers allowed to accompany him. These are all in the highest degree characteristic; nor, with the exception of some querulous resentment of what he deemed degrading and unnecessary restriction and suspicion, does he appear to have conducted himself below his great powers of mind. The multifarious publications descriptive of his treatment and deportment under it, render all further attempt at description here superfluous, suffice it therefore to say, that while a vast majority deem his detention a justifiable piece of state necessity, opinion is much more divided as to the propriety of a portion of the restrictions, in regard to the receipt of newspapers, portraits, friendly memorials, &c. which could operate in no way to his release. Possibly, indeed, looking to various minor indications, an involuntary conviction of a want of a little governing equanimity and good sense in St Helena, strikes most of those who read these curious details. Leaving this to opinion, it appears probable that mental affliction, added to unhealthy climate, began to operate fatally on the constitution of Buonaparte from the hour of his arrival; as nearly the whole of the four years and upwards, while he remained there, he was sickly and diseased. His ultimate complaint was a cancer in his breast, apparently a disease to which he had a constitutional tendency, as his father died of a similar malady. He bore the excruciating torture of his disorder, for six weeks, with great firmness, generally keeping his eyes fixed on a portrait of his son, which was placed near his bed. From the beginning he refused medicine as useless; and the last words, uttered in a state of delirium, on the morning of his death, were "Mon fils!" soon afterwards, "tête d'armée!" and lastly, "France." This event took place on the 5th May, 1821, in the fifty-second year of his age. He was interred, according to his own desire, near some willow trees and a spring of water, at a place called Haine's Valley, his funeral being attended by the highest military honours. Thus terminated the eventful and dazzling career of Napoleon Buonaparte, one of those extraordinarily gifted individuals, who falling into a period and course of circumstance adapted to their peculiar genius, exhibit the capacity of human nature in the highest point of view. It is useless to apologize for the imperfection of what must necessarily be a mere sketch, but possibly a rapid view of personal, rather than of general events, may give a better off-hand impression of a career like that of Buonaparte, than more minute and elaborate detail, passing as it does as rapidly across the mind, as he himself passed across his eventful existence. It will be obvious, even

from this inadequate glance, that his distinguishing characteristics were decision, self-reliance, energy, and promptitude of action—all soldierly qualities, but mixed up in him with a clearness of discernment, and a facility of calculating and combining physical results, which form at once the incentive and mainspring of prosperous enterprise. As a soldier, indeed, he exhibited the highest order of genius—that of invention. He conceived a new mode of warfare, founded on a scientific and rapid movement of vast masses; which, until practised and understood by his opponents, rendered him almost necessarily victorious. He, in fact, altogether changed the modern art of war; and as we have seen, he long profited by the priority of discovery. Looking at the moral complexion of his intellectuality, it is evident that the common selfishness of ambition actuated him; and that, like most fortunate soldiers, the glory attendant upon domination and mastery, dazzled him more than the nobler species, which gives such a fine lustre to the names of Washington and Bolivar. This is not the less true, because his ambition was comparatively enlightened, and that he sought the improvement of society by much salutary reform in every direction, which militated not against his own ascendancy. His abolition of monkery and fanaticism, wherever he could reach them; his removal of all the remnants of feudal servitude; and his completion of an adequate and estimable code of laws, regulative of justice between man and man, are all compatible with the most selfish ambition, such improvements being the interest of every order of ruler, if the blindness of despotism could be made to think so. All this good was not only consistent with the devouring ambition of Napoleon, but materially aided it. It has already been remarked, that he modelled himself upon ancient heroism; but it was that of the Alexander and Cæsar class, in preference to the purer models of Grecian and Roman patriotism and disinterestedness, which indeed would have encountered a very ungenial soil in modern France. Heroes of this description always place the essence of government in a single will, and that their own. Their subjects will be allowed to improve, but never to become independent, or to acquire any foundation for their prosperity which will release them from leading strings, and enable them to proceed alone on the strength of free and vigorous institutions. The observations of Buonaparte, as related by Mr O'Meara, Count Las Casas, and others, develop grand views and striking intentions, but they all partake of the foregoing characteristics; as, witness his intended institution for the general education of the offspring of the princes of Europe. Neither did the nature of his genius and acquirements enable him to perceive the intimate connexion between genuine national prosperity, and a due understanding and administration of the principles which regulate commercial intercourse, and the domestic sources of social well-being. His ignorance on these heads, speaking of the Berlin decrees, may be

even said to have led to his ruin. In other respects too the directness and strength of his genius is more apparent than his power of philosophical appreciation and induction. It is clear, that he partook of the superstition which so frequently haunts the minds of those who encounter the extremes of good or bad fortune,—that of fatality or destiny; and on the strength of this vain self-delusion he shut his eyes to the extreme danger or presumption of an eternal warlike game of double or quits. To the same weak prepossession, is also to be traced his exclusive confidence in the elements of fire, and carelessness of moral, as opposed to physical resistance—which generally, however, in the sequel, are typified by the progress of the hare and the tortoise as he lived to prove. This is also a soldierly failing. Regarded in a more familiar point of view, he appears to great advantage. In a country like France, he had the good taste to discountenance its fashionable profligacy, and his court was the most moral in Europe. He loved and encouraged talent of every kind, and was a most liberal and enlightened patron of the arts and sciences. Agreeable, but rather low in person, and strikingly prepossessing in countenance, although occasionally abrupt and irritable, his manners and conversation were extremely engaging, easy, and animated. At the same time, careless as he was of human life in the field and on military emergencies, he exhibited none of the fretful cruelty and apprehension of timid despotism. On the whole, of his own class of great men, he is doubtless the first on modern record; and with a due condemnation of his aggressive warfare, and lavish waste of human life, he may be said to have indirectly effected much good, as well as evil, in Europe. The time is past for either ridiculously blackening his character in the pure babyism of national animosity; or, dazzled by his extraordinary talents and a hatred to much which he overthrew—and still more to much that his overthrow may restore—to regard him as an unequivocally great man, and a benefactor to his species. Both these tendencies, a due attention to the works emanating from St Helena, will materially tend to correct. In conclusion of this long article, it may be observed, that the four brothers of Napoleon still live in opulence and credit; and of all this remarkable and able family, his mother and his favourite sister Pauline, have alone followed him. Having accumulated vast sums out of his private imperial allowance, great riches will devolve upon his son, if the fulfilment of his will meet with no impediment. The intended destination of this youth, now rising into adolescence, under the guardianship of his grandfather the emperor Francis, is still unknown. The widow of Napoleon, a princess apparently of no marked or distinctive character, was created archduchess of Parma on his retirement, and still retains the nominal government of that principality. For some time the young Napoleon was styled prince of Parma in the Vienna gazette, but he has since been called duke of Reichstadt. It is generally believed

that he will be moderately endowed, like one of the juniors of the family, and be allowed to wear out his life in the usual somnolent career of the members of his maternal stock.—*Ann. Biog. Burdon's Life of Buonaparte.*

BUONARROTI or **BUONAROTA** (**MICHAEL ANGELO**) the most celebrated master of the arts of design who has appeared since the age of Phidias. He was born in the territory of Arezzo, in Tuscany, in 1474, and was the son of Lewis Buonarota Simon, of the ancient family of the counts of Canosa. His father removing to Florence while he was an infant, he was put to nurse at the village of Settignano, which was inhabited principally by sculptors and carvers in stone, a circumstance which may possibly have given an impulse to the genius of the future artist. Placed at school he stole all the time he could from his studies, to employ it in drawing, which excited the displeasure of his father, who, though in indigence, thought the profession of an artist degrading to one of noble descent. But the youth triumphed over the prejudices of his parent, and having obtained permission to follow the bent of his inclination, he was placed in the school of Dominico Ghirlandaio an eminent painter at Florence. Soon after he closely applied himself to modelling figures in clay, from the monuments of ancient art in the gardens of Lorenzo de Medicis. The taste and genius displayed in one of his productions excited the admiration and obtained him the patronage of that prince, who kept him in his family so long as he lived. Here, among other works, he executed a basso-relievo representing the Battle of the Centaurs, on viewing which, at a future period of his life, he lamented that he had not confined himself to a branch of art in which he had attained such early excellence. On the death of Lorenzo he went to reside with his father, and afterwards removed to Bologna, where he continued his professional labours. Returning to Florence he executed a fine piece of statuary with the figures of David and Goliath; and also painted a battle scene for the ducal palace. The fame of his abilities extended to Rome, and he received an invitation thither, which he accepted. In that city he added to his reputation by a marble statue of Bacchus, and a statue of the Virgin of Pity for the chapel of the Crucifix in St. Peter's. He returned to Florence, but was recalled to Rome by Pope Julius II, who employed him to construct a magnificent tomb, which, though commenced immediately, was not completed till some time after the death of his holiness. It was placed in the church of St Peter in Vinculis, where it is still to be seen; and among its decorations, which were not all executed by Buonarroti, is one of his noblest works, a statue of Moses. While he was engaged on the monument of pope Julius, the jealousy of his rival Bramante embroiled him with the pontiff, and induced him to leave Rome, but he was soon persuaded to return, and reinstated in the favour of his holiness, who employed him to cast a bronze statue of himself, to be placed in a church at Bologna. The figure was represented in the

act of bestowing the papal benediction with an extended hand, but with so stern and haughty an air, (such as became the martial character of Julius II,) that, on seeing the model, the people asked the artist if he had intended to represent him blessing or cursing? Michael Angelo then enquired whether he should put a book in the other hand of the statue, to which Julius replied, "No, let me hold a sword; I am no man of letters." This image, being overturned during a popular commotion at Bologna, was ordered by the Duke of Ferrara to be cast into a cannon. Under the Pope, Buonarroti was employed to paint the dome of the Sistine chapel, which gave him an opportunity of gaining fresh laurels. On the accession of Leo X. to the popedom, he employed this great artist in works of architecture and fortification, and even as a civil engineer. Clement VII, when cardinal de Medicis, engaged him to erect the Laurentian Library, and other works at Florence. Afterwards his talents as an engineer were put in requisition for the defence of that city during its siege, by the partizans of the Medicis family expelled by the Florentines. He remained in the place a year and then fled to Venice; but on the restoration of peace returned to Florence, and employed himself on the mausoleum of the Medicis. Under Paul III, Michael Angelo finished his paintings in the Sistine chapel, for which the Pope rewarded him with a pension. He also executed his famous painting of the last judgment, and pictures of the martyrdom of St Peter, and the conversion of St Paul, for the Vatican. On the death of San Gallo, architect of St Peter's, the task of carrying on that magnificent building was confided to Michael Angelo. During several years he was chiefly occupied with this great undertaking, and with all the enthusiasm of genius he devoted his time and labour to its completion, without any salary, trusting to fame for his reward. Though he did not live to see this structure completed, yet he so far corrected the plan of his predecessors, and left designs for the direction of those who succeeded, that it may be considered as his work. After having for seventeen years been architect of St Peter's, he resigned the office, and died not long after in 1564. He was interred by the Pope's command in the church of the Holy Apostles at Rome; but Cosmo, Duke of Tuscany, had his body removed to Florence, where his funeral was celebrated with the honours due to his memory, and a monument was afterwards erected for him, which was the joint production of the first Florentine artists of the age, exhibiting his effigy, surrounded by four figures, representing architecture, painting, sculpture, and poetry. This celebrated artist was never married; and when his celibacy was alluded to, he used to say, "his art was his wife, and his works his children, who would perpetuate his memory." Grandeur is the characteristic of the style of Michael Angelo; and whether viewed as a sculptor, a painter, or an architect, there is a daring sublimity in his compositions, which the works of no other

artist have ever equalled, and which displays the triumph of genius in all that is lofty, noble, and commanding, in the highest departments of art. It must not be forgotten that he cultivated poetry with success, and his poems exhibit the same severe simplicity of manner, which distinguishes him as an artist.—*Life of Michael Angelo, by R. Duppa.*—*D'Argenville Vies des Jam. Archit.*—*Vasari.*—*Teissier Eloges des Hommes Savans.*

BUONO of Venice, an architect who lived about the middle of the twelfth century. He erected the famous tower of St Mark, at Venice, which is 330 feet high and 40 feet square, in 1154. He also gave a design for enlarging the church of Santa Maria Maggiore at Florence, the principal walls of which still remain; and he built the Vicaria with the Castello del' Uovo at Naples; the church of St Andrew at Pistoia; and a campanile at Arezzo. He is reckoned the first who contributed to the improvement of modern architecture in Italy. *Nouv. Dict. Hist.—Biog. Univ.*

BUONONCINI (GIOVANNI BATTISTA) son of a celebrated musician of Lombardy, and born at Modena. He entered early in life into the service of the emperor Leopold, and gained great credit by his opera of Camilla, which he composed in his eighteenth year, in emulation of the celebrated Scarlatti. This piece was set to English words and produced on the London stage in 1707, by Mr Haym, where it was equally popular. In 1710, Handel arriving in England, where Buononcini's reputation was now at its height, a rivalry commenced between these two great masters, which divided for a time the whole musical world into two parties. Buononcini's works published in London consist of two operas, "Asurtus" and "Griseldus," a funeral anthem for the great duke of Marlborough, twelve sonatas, and several cantatas and chamber duets.—About the year 1733 his credulity was imposed on by a charlatan calling himself count Ughi, and pretending to be a natural son of James II. This impostor asserted that he possessed the secret of the philosopher's stone, and prevailed on his dupe to quit England with him, and become a sharer in his projects. The connexion however does not appear to have been of long duration, as a few years after Buononcini was performing before the French king, and after visiting Vienna in 1748, retired to Venice, where his death is generally supposed to have taken place.—*Burney's Hist. of Music.*

BURCARD, BURCHARD, or BROCARD, a German, who became a Dominican friar, and was sent about 1232 on a mission to the Holy Land. He remained ten years in the monastery of Mount Sion, whence he was deputed to Brocardus de Monte Sion. He visited Armenia, Cilicia, and many neighbouring countries, and wrote a curious account of his travels, which is contained in an old French work, entitled "Mer des Histoires," Paris, 1483, 2 vols. folio; and which has been several times separately printed.—*Biog. Univ.*

BURCH (EDWARD) a celebrated modern

gem engraver. His talents as a designer were brought into notice by some drawings which he exhibited at the academy of arts in St Martin's lane, an association of artists which preceded the foundation of the Royal Academy. He afterwards devoted himself to the engraving of precious stones, an art in which he attained high excellence; and many of the works which he produced approach in elegance of design and accuracy of execution to those of classical antiquity. He was chosen librarian of the Royal Academy on the death of Wilson the painter, which situation he held till his own death in 1814, at the age of 84.—*Gent. Mag.*

BURCHARD or BROCARDUS, bishop of Worms, an eminent canonist of the eleventh century. He was a native of Germany, and became a monk of the Benedictine monastery of Lobes. Conrad the Salic, afterwards emperor, to whom Burchard was tutor, procured his promotion to the see of Worms in 1008. With the assistance of Olbert, abbot of Gamblours, he compiled the famous collection of canons, entitled "Magnum Decretorum, seu Canonum Volumen." This system of canon law, which is divided into twenty books, was printed at Cologne, in 1548, and the year following at Paris. Burchard died in 1026.—*Moreri.*—*Gravina de Origine Juris Civilis, lib. i.*

BURCHARD (JOHN) a native of Strassburgh, who was appointed master of the ceremonies to the Pope, in 1483, was afterwards made bishop of Citta di Castello, and died in 1505. He was the author of a very curious Journal or Diary of Alexander VI, written in a plain and simple style, which has never yet been published entire; though there is a manuscript of it in 5 vols. 4to. in the Chigi Library at Rome, which extends from 1483 to 1506, having been continued after the death of Burchard by some other writer. Leibnitz printed an extract of this Diary at Hanover, in 1696; and some other parts of it appeared in "Eccardi Scriptores Medii Ævi," tom. ii. Burchard also wrote a book entitled "Ordo pro informatione Sacerdotum."—*Biog. Univ.*

BURCHIELLO a famous Italian poet, was born at Florence about the close of the 14th century. His family name was Domenico, but for what reason he was called Burchiello is unknown. He exercised the trade of a barber in Florence, and his shop was the rendezvous of the wits and literary characters of the city. His poems were written in a witty, eccentric, and sometimes indecent style, which from him was called Burchiellesque, and met with many imitators. He died at Rome in 1448.—*Dict. Hist.*

BURCKHARDT (JOHN LEWIS) the son of Colonel Gideon Burckhardt, was born at Lausanne, in Switzerland, in 1784. After studying at Leipsic and at Göttingen, in 1806 he visited England; and being a younger son, and of an ardent and enterprising disposition, he offered his services to the association for making discoveries in the interior of Africa. His proposals were accepted, and he went to Cambridge to study the Arabic language, and acquire a knowledge of medicine and surgery,

and such scientific information as might be useful in the quarter of the globe for which he was destined. In March 1809 he sailed for Malta, and thence proceeded to Aleppo, where he assumed the character of a Mussulman, and adopted the name of Ibrahim. He continued two years and a half in Syria, and made himself familiar with the spoken dialects of the Arabic. In the beginning of 1813, he set off for Nubia, whence he crossed the Red Sea, and after visiting Mecca and Medina, arrived at Cairo in June 1815. The following spring he took a journey to Mount Sinai; and on his return to Cairo, he proposed to join one of the trading caravans to Timbuctoo; but he was for some time prevented from putting his design in execution, by the delay in the departure of the caravan, in consequence of the disturbed state of the country. At length the opportunity for which he had been waiting arrived, when he was seized with dysentery and died, after a short illness, at Cairo. His papers were sent to the African Association, who published, in 1819, his "Travels in Nubia;" and subsequently his "Travels in Syria and the Holy Land," have made their appearance.—*Ann. Biog.*

BURDON (WILLIAM) a miscellaneous writer, was born in 1764 at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and was educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and obtained a fellowship, which, as he would not enter into orders, he resigned. He died in London in 1818, having published—1. "Life and Character of Buonaparte;" 2. "Examination of the Pursuits of Literature," 8vo.; 3. "Materials for Thinking," 2 vols. 8vo.; 4. "Three Letters to the Bishop of Llandaff;" 5. "Letters on the affairs of Spain;" 6. "Thoughts on Politics, Morality, and Literature," 8vo. 7. "A Vindication of Pope and Grattan;" 8. "Treatise on the Privileges of the House of Commons," and several miscellaneous essays and papers in the periodical publications of the day.—*Monthly Magazine.*

BURE (WILLIAM DE) a bookseller in Paris, who acquired great reputation among the lovers of curious literature, by his skill in bibliography. His principal work, which is deemed a standard performance on the subject, is entitled "Bibliographia Instructeur ou Traite des Livres rares et singulieres," Paris, 1763, 7 vols. 8vo. He also published a catalogue of the library of M. de la Valiere, 1767, 2 vols. and "Museum Typographicus," 1775, 12mo. His accounts of different editions are very exact, but he did not distinguish books by any other merit than rarity. He died much respected in July 1782.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BURETTE (PETER JOHN) a doctor of physic, and man of singular talent and erudition, was born at Paris in 1665. His father was a fine performer on the harpsichord, and intended his son for the same profession, and both one and the other frequently played before Louis XIV. Young Burette however secretly acquired the learned languages, and at the age of eighteen induced his father to allow him to re-

pair to the college of Harcourt, and in due time to study physic. He fully succeeded, and obtaining considerable reputation, was finally nominated to the chair of professor of medicine in the royal college, which he filled with great distinction. His acquisition of languages, including the oriental, was very extensive, and caused him to be admitted into the academy of Belles Lettres; his dissertations on the Memoirs of which are numerous and learned. One of his most distinguished treatises is a discussion on the genuineness of Plato's dialogue on music, which had been called in question, chiefly because there is no hint in it that the ancients were acquainted with music in parts. Burette maintained its authenticity, and consequently the ignorance of the ancients, which he is thought to have triumphantly proved. All his works on music were collected in a 4to volume, of which only however twelve copies were printed. He died in 1747, leaving behind him a large library, a catalogue of which was printed in 1748.—*Moreri.*—*Hawkin's Hist. of Mus.*

BURGER (GODFRED AUGUSTUS) a German poet, best known in this country as the author of the terrific ballad of Leonora, was born at Wolmerswende, in the principality of Halberstadt, in 1748. His father was a Lutheran minister, and gave him a pious education, but Burger was averse to all kinds of study, and passed his life in dissipation and idleness, occasionally producing his ballads, which became very popular from the simplicity of their composition and the wildness of their subjects, which accorded with the tastes of his countrymen. He also translated some of our old English ballads into German with considerable effect. In 1787 he lectured on the philosophy of Kant, and in 1789 was appointed professor of belles lettres in the university of Gottingen. He died in 1794, having had three wives, the second of whom was the sister of the first, and from the last he obtained a divorce. His "Leonora" has been translated by several English poets, as also his "Wild Huntsman's Chase," and have been much admired.—*Life prefixed to his Works.*

BURGESS (DANIEL) a dissenting divine of eccentric character, was born in 1645, at Staines in Middlesex, where his father was minister, but on the restoration ejected for non-conformity from a living in Wiltshire. Daniel was educated at Westminster school, whence he was sent to Magdalen college, Oxford, which for nonconforming reasons he left without a degree. He then became tutor to a gentleman's son of Tedworth; and in 1667 accompanying the earl of Orrery to Ireland, was made master of a school at Charleville, where he educated the children of many of the Irish nobility and gentry. He next became chaplain to lady Mervin, near Dublin, about which time he was married and ordained a presbyterian minister. After residing seven years in Ireland, he returned at the request of his aged father, and notwithstanding his nonconformity, venturing to preach at Marlborough and other places, was im-

prisoned, but released upon bail. In 1685 he came to London, at which time the dissenters having more liberty, he hired a chapel in Brydges-street Covent-garden, where he became distinguished for the broad humour and drollery that he introduced into his sermons, which in consequence attracted as many auditors for amusement as for edification. One of his biographers has furnished two happy specimens of his manner. Treating on the "robe of righteousness," he said: "If any of you would have a cheap suit, you will go to Monmouth-street; if a suit for life, you will go to the court of chancery; but if you wish for a suit that will last to eternity, you must go to Christ, and put on his robe of righteousness." In the reign of William he assigned a new reason for the people of God, descended from Jacob, being called Israelites, "because God did not choose that his people should be called *Jacobites*." The works of this courageous, able, and singular man, are numerous, but principally consist of sermons. Swift and his contemporaries frequently allude to him. He died in his sixty-eighth year, in 1713.—*Bogue's Hist. of Dissenters*.

BURGOYNE (JOHN) an English general officer and dramatist. He was the natural son of Lord Bingley, and entered early into the army. In 1762 he commanded a force sent into Portugal for the defence of that kingdom against the Spaniards. He also distinguished himself in the American war by the taking of Ticonderago, but was at last obliged to surrender with his army to general Gates, at Saratoga. He was elected into Parliament for Preston in Lancashire, but refusing to return to America pursuant to his convention, was dismissed the service. He published some pamphlets in defence of his conduct; but is more distinguished for his three dramas of the "Maid of the Oaks," "Bon Ton," and "The Heiress," all in the line of what is usually called genteel comedy, of which they form light and pleasing specimens.—*Biog. Dram.*

BURIDAN (JOHN) a philosopher of the fourteenth century, who was a native of Bethune in Flanders, and was a professor, and according to some, regent of the university of Paris. He belonged to the sect of the nominalists, (See OCKHAM, WILLIAM,) and being expelled from Paris by the opposite party of the realists, he went to Germany, and founded the university of Vienna. He wrote commentaries on the logic, ethics, and metaphysics of Aristotle. His works have been long since forgotten; but two circumstances of doubtful authority have contributed to preserve his name from oblivion. The first is his supposed invention of an argument in favour of the doctrine of free-will. It states the case of an ass, placed between two bundles of hay, exactly similar, and so arranged as to affect the senses of the animal precisely in the same manner, when, as the advocates for free-will assert, the ass, on the principles of necessity, ought to be kept, by the operation of conflicting motives, undecided in the midst of plenty till he died. But this worthless sophism is probably older

than the time of Buridan. The name of this philosopher has also been associated with an affair of gallantry. Jane, queen of Philip the Long of France, was a woman of licentious manners; and Brantome says, she entertained a succession of gallants, each of whom, in his turn, was tied up in a sack and thrown into the river Seine, to prevent him from boasting of his good fortune. Buridan is reported to have been one of her victims. Villon, a poet who wrote in 1461, says:—

"Où est la Reine

Qui commanda que Buridan

Fut jetté en un sac au Seine?"

This queen died in 1329, and St Foix remarks, that if Buridan was thrown into the Seine by her order he was not drowned, as he was living in 1348. There can be but little doubt that the story is altogether fictitious.—*Moreri*.—*Bayle*.—*St Foix's Historical Essays upon Paris*.

BURKE (EDMUND) a writer, orator, and statesman, of great eminence, was born, as some authorities contend, in Dublin, and others in the county of Cork, January 1, 1730. His father was an attorney of reputation, and he received his education under Abraham Shackleton, a quaker, who kept a school at Ballymore, near Carlow. In 1746 he was entered at Trinity college Dublin, as a scholar of the house; but it does not appear that he was distinguished in the studies and exercises of the place; on the contrary, he seems chiefly to have occupied himself with a plan of study of his own, the principal objects of which were logic, metaphysics, morals, history, rhetoric, and composition. Even at this early period, according to one of his biographers, he had planned a confutation of the metaphysical theories of Berkeley and Hume. He left Trinity college, after taking a bachelor's degree, in 1749, and nothing much is recorded of this period of his life, except that he made an unsuccessful application for the professorship of logic at Glasgow. In 1753 he first entered the great theatre of London as a law student at the Temple, where he soon became the admiration of his intimates, for the brilliancy of his parts and the variety of his acquisitions. Applying more to literature than to law, he supported himself by his pen, and by intense occupation brought himself into a state of ill health. This illness, by making him a guest to Dr Nugent, an eminent physician, led to his marriage with that gentleman's daughter, who, being a Roman Catholic, additional currency was given to a prevalent report of his predilection for that communion. In 1756 he published, without a name, his first avowed work, entitled "A Vindication of Natural Society, in a letter to Lord ****, by a Noble Lord." This work exhibited so complete an imitation, although ironical, of the style of Bolingbroke, that many have been deceived by it ever since, and have never found out Mr Burke's asserted intention to prove that the same arguments with which that nobleman had attacked religion, might be applied against all civil and political institutions whatever. In 1737 he published his "Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful;" which, by the ele-

gance of its language, and the spirit of philosophical investigation displayed in it, advanced him to the first class among writers on taste and criticism. His object is to show that terror is the principal source of the sublime, and that beauty is the quality in objects which excites love or affection. The fame acquired by this work introduced the author to the best literary acquaintances, among which may be reckoned sir Joshua Reynolds and Dr Johnson. In 1758 he suggested to Dodsley the plan of the "Annual Register," and took upon himself the composition of the historical part, which he continued for a number of years, to the great benefit of that publication. He was thus gradually forming himself for a statesman and orator, in which his career may be said to have commenced in 1761, when he went to Ireland as confidential friend to William Gerard Hamilton, then secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, lord Halifax. For his services in this unofficial capacity he was rewarded with a pension of 300*l.* per annum on the Irish establishment. On his return in 1765 he was introduced to the marquis of Rockingham, then first lord of the treasury, who made him his private secretary, and through the same interest he became MP. for the borough of Wendover. The marquis also raised him to affluence by a nominal loan but real gift of a large sum, which placed him in easy circumstances, and enabled him to purchase his elegant seat near Beaconsfield. Mr. Burke was thus completely enlisted into an aristocratical, but at the same time, popular party, and the course of his future career might even then have been anticipated. His first speech in Parliament was on the Grenville stamp act; and it was at his advice that the Rockingham administration took the middle and undecided course, of repealing the act, and passing a law declaratory of the right of Great Britain to tax America. This expedient, of course, was only shifting the difficulty to a future administration; but the measure was very popular at the time. The same ministry proceeded to other popular acts, as the repeal of the cider tax, and the resolution against general warrants; but after a short reign they were turned out to make room for a new cabinet under Mr Pitt. Mr Burke concluded his official labours by his pamphlet entitled "Short account of a late short Administration," and entered into that long course of opposition to ministerial measures, which occupied no small portion of his future life. In the proceedings against Wilkes, he strenuously joined his efforts to those of the remonstrants against the violation of the rights of election; and about the same time published his "Thoughts on the Causes of the present Discontents;" which contains a copious statement of his ideas on the English constitution. He attributed all the evils and misgovernment of the reign to an attempt to rule by secret influence; and showing the incompatibility of such an influence with the principles of a free state, he supports some extremely popular notions concerning the house of Commons, which he describes as a "controul issuing imme-

diately from the people, speedily to be resolved into the mass whence it arose." Liberal as these sentiments may appear, his conclusion was perfectly aristocratical, and indeed simply that of a partizan; all this evil was to be remedied by placing power in the hands of the great whig families, or in other words, of a Rockingham administration. This petty conclusion from magnificent premises, displeased many of the friends of freedom; but in justice to Mr Burke it may be said, that they are very consistent with his future doctrines and conduct, and may serve as an answer to those who have charged him with apostasy from a more popular theory. It is less equivocal praise to say, that whatever his speculative notions, he was at this time the uniform supporter of liberty, and the question connected with it, of the freedom of the press, the rights of juries, and of religious toleration. He also opposed the long train of miserable ministerial measures antecedent and consequent to the American war; and the whole powers of his eloquence were exerted, first to prevent, and then to heal the fatal breach between the mother country and her colonies. In 1774 he was chosen member for Bristol, by the spontaneous efforts of whigs and dissenters; and it is to his credit that he subsequently ventured to give offence to his Bristol friends, by his support of the Irish petitions for free trade, and for moderating the penal statutes against the Roman Catholics. He soon however recovered all the ground thus lost, by his famous reform bill, which he unsuccessfully advocated with an extraordinary union of wit, humour, and financial detail. In 1783 lord North's ministry was dissolved, and on the return of the marquis of Rockingham and his party to power, Mr Burke obtained the lucrative post of paymaster-general of the forces, and a seat at the council board. He also embraced the auspicious opportunity to re-introduce his reform bill, which passed, but not without considerable modifications. On the death of the marquis of Rockingham, and succession of lord Shelburn instead of the duke of Portland, Mr Burke, and many of the latter nobleman's friends resigned. The memorable coalition was also projected by him, and certainly affords a remarkable instance of political want of foresight, as never measure more completely lowered in national estimation the party it was intended to support. It is unnecessary to add, that the India bill formed the ostensible cause for dismissing this ill-judged combination; and that Mr Pitt succeeded to the helm, and dissolved the parliament. This measure Mr Burke condemned with great acrimony, and even talked of "necessities which might require an entire extinction of some branch of prerogative." He was still, however, consistent as a partisan of the aristocracy, by violently opposing the plan of parliamentary reform introduced by Mr Pitt. The next great political event of his life was his share in the prosecution of Mr Hastings, which trial, indeed, originated with him.—Whatever the merit or demerit of that measure, it has not served to advance the character of

Mr Burke either as an orator, public accuser, or patriot. His principal speech on the occasion was remarkable for violence and exaggeration; and although there is no proof that he was actuated by corrupt or malicious motives, his harsh and coarse treatment of the accused, combined with his own personal ostentation, tended to exalt the character of neither his head nor his heart. On the settling of the regency in 1738, he warmly and earnestly argued against the principle of the ministers, that the regency was elective and not hereditary. The last great act of his political life, was the part he took in the great event of the French revolution. He early manifested his dislike to it, and in 1790 broke out into a violent condemnation of the principles and conduct of the revolutionists. From that time, he sat down to the composition of his famous "Reflections on the Revolution of France," which appeared in the following October, and no work possibly ever attracted more attention or produced more effect. It is a performance of considerable vigour, exhibiting both the merits and defects of the writer, and containing much justness of argument, profundity of observation, and beauty of style; but it is equally obvious that he commits the very fault which he intended to reprobate in his "Vindication of Natural Society," by making his arguments applicable to the defence of all establishments however tyrannical, and censure of every popular struggle for liberty whatever the oppression. This work had an unprecedented sale, and obtained the most unbounded praise from all who trembled for establishments, or became alarmed with the odious character which the French revolution was beginning to assume. On the other hand it met with severe and formidable critics and opponents, and among other things, produced the celebrated "Rights of Man," of Thomas Paine. Mr. Burke followed up this attack with 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 subject in discussion with the Duke of Bedford;" "Thoughts on a Regicide Peace;" and several memorials privately circulated. In all these he displayed unabated powers of mind, tinged with something of the infirmity, which allows an engrossing taste or antipathy to lead to convictions rather than to follow them. His zeal too, if not heightened, was certainly not abated by emolument, and by the large pensions bestowed on him, which were rendered doubly necessary by his liberal hospitality. In 1792 he published a "Letter to Sir Hercules Langrushe, on the propriety of admitting Roman Catholics to the Elective Franchise;" and in 1794 withdrew from parliament, and was succeeded in the representation of Malton by his only son, whose death soon after hastened the decline of nature which he was beginning to experience. Decay, by gradual approaches, terminated his life on July 8, 1797, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. He preserved his senses to the last, and a few hours before he died, he had read to him Addison's paper

in the Spectator, on the immortality of the soul. Mr Burke was a very amiable man in private life, and exemplary in his domestic and social relations. He was also greatly beloved by his friends, from several of whom, including sir Joshua Reynolds and Dr Brocklesby, he received very striking proofs of regard. It is however to be remarked, that political difference of opinion was incompatible with the retention of his regard, of which his public and unfeeling renunciation of the friendship of Mr Fox, in the house of commons, is a memorable and by no means laudable instance. His conversation was delightful, if not led into inflammatory subjects; and he loved praise to a degree of weakness, and was not niggard in returning it. He was at the same time exceedingly charitable and beneficent in his neighbourhood, and founded a school for the children of French emigrants, the permanent support of which formed one of his latest cares. His public character will be best collected from a study of his political career, and his powers of mind from his publications. The character of his oratory it is more necessary to record. It was pre-eminently that of a full mind, which makes excursions to a vast variety of subjects, connected by the slightest and most evanescent associations, and that in a diction as rich and varied as the matter. The character of this oratory is to dazzle and overwhelm, rather than to convince; and possibly in reference to positive business, it frequently wearies by an endless succession of figure, and a copiousness degenerating into prolixity. It has been generally remarked, that his speeches always ended by producing impatience, and that his vivacity, irritability, and self-engrossment rendered him not sufficiently master of himself for a parliamentary debate; neither was his logic equal to his splendid powers of thought and imagination. In praise and invective he was fervid and exuberant; but in the latter not unfrequently coarse and intemperate, and from his repeated violations of decorum, his own party often trembled to see him rise. On the whole he was possibly the greatest genius, but by no means the most effective orator, in the house of commons; added to which, his manner was indifferent, his voice harsh, and his action forcible, but inelegant. It may be added, that both the "Letters of Junius" and sir Joshua Reynolds's "Discourses" have been attributed to Burke. The former contains some of his opinions, but not the slightest resemblance to his style; while his share in the latter is, on competent authority, denied. The entire works of this eminent man have been published by his executors in 5 vols. 4to, and 10 vols. 8vo.—*McCormic's Life of Burke. Bisset's Life of Burke.*

BURLAMAQUI (JOHN JAMES) an eminent civilian of a noble Italian family, who was born at Geneva in 1694. After passing through his studies with reputation, he was in 1720 appointed honorary professor of jurisprudence in his native city. He then travelled into France, Holland, and England, and returning home in 1723, entered on his professional duties, which he executed in such a manner

as to render the university celebrated as a school of legal knowledge. In 1734 he went to Hesse with his pupil prince Frederic of Hesse-Cassel, and continued there for some time. In 1740, having resigned the professorship he became a member of the grand council of Geneva; in which post he continued till his death in 1750. He was the author of a work entitled "Principes du Droit Naturel," 1747, 4to, in which he has collected whatever was most valuable from the writings of Grotius, Puffendorff, and their commentator Barbeyrac, and produced a luminous and comprehensive view of his subject. A treatise on political law, which appeared posthumously, was compiled from the notes of his lectures taken by his pupils.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

BURMAN (PETER) a celebrated critic and classical scholar, who was born at Utrecht in Holland in 1668. He was educated partly in the university of Utrecht and partly at Leyden, where he studied jurisprudence, and took the degree of LL.D. After having spent some time in travelling, he returned home, and practised with success as an advocate. In 1696 he was elected professor of rhetoric and history at Utrecht, and subsequently professor of Greek literature. By his lectures and learned publications he obtained so much distinction, that on the death of Perizonius in 1717, he was invited to accept the professorships of history, rhetoric, and Greek at Leyden, whither he removed. His literary talents were chiefly devoted to the illustration of the Roman poets and historians. He published, with his own notes and those of other critics, editions of the works of Velleius Paterculus, Quintilian, Valerius Flaccus, Ovid, Phaedrus, the minor Latin poets, Petronius Arbiter, Suetonius, Lucan, and Virgil. He was also the author of many dissertations, epistles, and discourses on subjects relating to criticism and philology; in which, as in all his works, he displays the laborious industry of an erudite scholar. Burman twice held the office of rector of the university, and was thrice private secretary of the academical senate. He was likewise principal librarian, and professor of the history of the United States. He died in 1741.—*Moreri. Life of Burman, by Dr Johnson, in Gent. Mag.*

BURMAN (PETER) called the younger Burman, to distinguish him from the foregoing, to whom he was related, and whom he resembled, as a classical student and illustrator of the works of the ancients. He was a native of Amsterdam, and was professor of history and rhetoric, first at Francker, and then at the place of his nativity. He published a good edition of the works of Claudian; and also edited others of the Latin poets, and the plays of Aristophanes; besides which, he wrote philosophical treatises and Latin poems. He died in 1778, aged sixty-five.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BURMAN (JOHN) a member of the same family with the preceding, distinguished as a writer on natural history. He studied medicine under Boerhaave, and practised as a phy-

sician at Amsterdam, where he subsequently became professor of botany. In 1737 he published "Thesaurus Zeilanicus," a catalogue of plants of the island of Ceylon, in which he was assisted by Linnæus, then a young man travelling for improvement. His other publications were—"Rariorum Africanarum Plantarum Decades X;" "Plantarum Americanarum Fasciculi X;" and a translation, with improvements, of Rumph's Herbarium Amboynæ. He died in 1779. *Nouv. Dict. Hist. Aikin's G. Biog.*

BURN (RICHARD LL.D.) a native of Kirkby-Stephen, near Winton in Westmorland, for which county, as well as for the adjoining one of Cumberland, he was afterwards in the commission of the peace. He received his education at Queen's college Oxford, and proceeded to the degree of doctor of laws in that university, taking it in 1762. Having entered into holy orders, he obtained the vicarage of Orton, Westmorland. Here he employed himself in digesting a system of English law for the use of magistrates, which has gone through several editions, and is still considered the most useful work of the kind, being generally known by the title of "Burn's Justice." This work was printed originally in 2 vols. 8vo, afterwards in folio, and again in 4 vols. 8vo. He followed up this publication by a similar one on ecclesiastical law, which has been scarcely less popular, printed first in two 4to, then in four 8vo volumes. His other productions on legal subjects are—"A History of the Poor Laws," 1764; and "Observations on the Country Workhouse Bill," 1776. Dr Burn also contributed largely to a history of Westmorland and Cumberland, in 2 vols. 4to, in which Mr Nicholson was his coadjutor. He enjoyed his church preferment forty-nine years, during great part of which time he was chancellor of the diocese of Carlisle, and died at Orton, Nov. 20th, 1789.—*Gent. Mag.*

BURNET (GILBERT) a celebrated English prelate, was born at Edinburgh in 1643. His father was a respectable lawyer and moderate episcopalian, who became a lord of session after the restoration. He received his education at the college of Aberdeen, and in 1664 travelled into Holland, where he studied Hebrew under a learned Jew. On his return he remained some time in London, where he was made a fellow of the Royal Society; and in 1665, being ordained by the bishop of Edinburgh, he was presented to the living of Saltoun. About this time, although only twenty-three years of age, he ventured to compose a memorial of the abuses practised by the Scottish bishops, of which paper he made several copies, signed with his own hand, and sent them round to all the bishops of his acquaintance. This step was so much resented by archbishop Sharpe, that he proposed his deprivation and excommunication, but not being seconded by his brethren, the affair passed over. In 1669 he was made professor of divinity at Glasgow, and while professor, he wrote a work, which he entitled "A Modest and Free Conference between a Conformist and a

Nonconformist," which production gained him much credit among the friends of moderation. He also compiled "Memoirs of the Duke of Hamilton;" and now much patronised, having occasion to visit London, he was offered a Scottish bishopric, which he refused. On his return to Glasgow he married lady Margaret Kennedy, daughter of the earl of Cassilis, and possibly was led, by this noble connexion, to publish in 1672 "A Vindication of the Authority, Constitution, and Laws of the Church and State of Scotland," being a defence of the prerogatives of the crown of Scotland against Buchanan and his followers. This production, so inconsistent with the general tenor of his conduct and opinions, was dedicated to the duke of Lauderdale, and much approved at court, and a bishopric was again offered him and refused. In 1673 he was however made chaplain in ordinary to the king; and was in high credit, both with Charles and the duke of York. This court avour however did not last long, when, in consequence of the machinations in favour of popery, he inclined to the opposition party in the Scottish parliament. For personal security he resigned his professorship, and removed to London, where he was coldly received by the king, and struck out of his list of court chaplains. Being considered a sufferer for his principles, he obtained the appointment of preacher at the Rolls' chapel, and was chosen: lecturer of St Clement's. The nation being at this time in great alarm on account of the progress of popery, Dr Burnet thought a "History of the Reformation in England" might be serviceable. He accordingly undertook it, and gave a first volume to the public in 1679, when the affair of the popish plot was in agitation. It was received with great applause, and procured for the author the unprecedented honour of thanks from both houses of Parliament; the second volume appeared in 1681, but the third, which was supplementary, not until 1714. This elaborate performance is usually esteemed the most valuable of all his writings; and although exposed to much critical animadversion and attack, is regarded as the most full and correct account of the important era of which it treats. The high character of Dr Burnet as a divine caused him to be sent for by the witty and profligate earl of Rochester, when, exhausted by a course of unbridled libertinism, he was sinking into the grave at the early age of thirty-three. The result of his conferences with the dying nobleman he gave to the world in his celebrated "Account of the Life and Death of the earl of Rochester," a work composed with great care, and honoured with the unqualified praise of Dr Johnson for its argument, purity, and elegance. About this time he also gave a characteristic proof of his conscientious sincerity, by writing a letter to the king, censuring with the utmost sincerity, his public mis-government and private vices. This letter, Charles quite as characteristically threw into the fire, and spoke of the writer with great displeasure. His connexion with the opposition party was

now very intimate, and he attended lord Russell to the scaffold, whose speech there it is thought that he penned. At this time thinking himself in some danger, he made a visit to Paris; and such was the anger of the court, that in 1684 he was discharged from his lectureship by the king's mandate, and forbidden to preach any more at the Rolls' chapel. He however published during this period several works in favour of liberty and protestantism; and wrote the lives of bishop Bedell and sir Matthew Hale. On the accession of James II, he went to Paris, whence, in company with a protestant officer, he made a tour in France and Italy, of which he published an account in letters addressed to Mr Boyle. At the close of his travels, he was invited to the Hague by the Prince and Princess of Orange, and had a great share in the councils relative to England. This conduct naturally exciting the anger of James, he insisted on his dismissal from court, which request was formally complied with, while his influence remained the same. The king also caused a prosecution for high treason to be commenced against him in England, and demanded his person from the states, who refused to deliver him up, having obtained naturalization previously to his marriage with a Dutch lady of large fortune. In the great event of the revolution, it is scarcely necessary to say, that he took an exceedingly active part, accompanying the prince of Orange in his expedition to England as chaplain. On the settlement of the kingdom, he was rewarded for his services with the bishopric of Sarum. On taking his seat in the lords, he displayed his usual moderation in regard to the nonjuring clergy and dissenters; but in a pastoral letter to his clergy, having absurdly stated the right of conquest as the ground of the title of William and Mary to the crown, it gave such offence, that in company with a similar work by Charles Blount, it was, by party manœuvre, ordered to be burnt by the common hangman. As a prelate bishop Burnet greatly distinguished himself by fervour, assiduity, and charity; and he maintained, at his own expense, a small nursery of students of divinity at Salisbury. On the death of Mary he published an "Essay on her Character," in a high strain of eulogy, and was appointed preceptor to the duke of Gloucester, son of the princess Anne. Having lost his second wife, he married Mrs Berkley, a widow lady of great respectability, who wrote a pious book entitled a "Method of Devotion." In 1699 he published his "Exposition of the Thirty-nine Articles," which incurred the censure of the lower house of Convocation, but is esteemed a standard work on the subject. The scheme for the augmentation of poor livings out of the first fruits and tenths due to the crown, originated in Dr Burnet, whose pen during the remainder of his life was never idle. This active prelate died of a pleuritic fever in March 1715, in the seventy-second year of his age, leaving behind him his well-known "History of his own Times," with "An account of his Life," which was published by his son Thomas in 2 vols.

folio, 1723-1724. This remarkable work, from the freedom of its anecdotes and characters, necessarily gave offence to many persons, and consequently excited much severity of stricture from the high party, and also a torrent of ridicule from the tory wits Pope, Swift, and Arbuthnot; the last of whom composed the piece of humour called the "Memoirs of P. P. the Parish Clerk," in ridicule of the bishop's "Own Times." Bishop Burnet wrote many more things than have been here alluded to, which however are those by which his rank as an author has been determined. Neither his style nor his matter will raise him to the first rank of writers, but he merits the praise of depth, vigour, and variety of knowledge. Hasty and rough in his composition, he compensated for these defects by his honesty and love of freedom. With the amenities of literature he was indeed little conversant, and his manner of speaking of Dryden and of *one* Prior has exposed him to some merited censure. In a word, he was an ardent, active, and open character, benevolent, liberal, and disinterested, but vain, self-important, and garrulous, which latter failing appears to have led to some misrepresentation, but to no intentional breach of veracity. Few characters have been more abused, but posterity on the whole has done him ample justice. Bishop Burnet left three sons: WILLIAM, the eldest, originally bred to the law, became governor, first of New York and Jersey, and subsequently of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. He died in 1729. GILBERT, the second, was brought up to the church, and made a king's chaplain. He distinguished himself as a writer on the side of Hoadley, in the Bangorian Controversy. He died early. THOMAS, destined to the law, gave his father much uneasiness by a dissipated youth, but at length reformed, and obtaining great proficiency in the law, was knighted and made one of the justices of the common pleas. He was the author, while a young man, of several political pamphlets and poems, and died in 1753.—*Biog. Brit. and Posthumous Memoirs.*

BURNET (THOMAS) a learned divine and philosopher, born at Croft in Yorkshire, about 1635. He was educated under Dr Ralph Cudworth, at Cambridge, and became fellow of Christ's college in that university. He afterwards travelled as tutor to the earl of Wiltshire, and then with the duke of Bolton, and with the earl of Ossory, son of the duke of Ormond. In 1681 he made himself known in the literary world by the publication of his "Telluris sacra Theoria," which was subsequently translated by himself into English. Through the interest of the duke of Ormond he was, in 1685, appointed to the valuable office of master of the charter-house; and the same year took the degree of LL.D. Shortly after he distinguished himself by resisting the attempt of James II to fix Andrew Popham, a Roman Catholic, as a pensioner of the Charter-house. After the revolution of 1688, Dr Burnet was appointed chaplain in ordinary, and clerk of the closet to king William. In 1692 he published his

tiqua de Rerum Originibus." The freedom of opinion displayed in this work gave offence to some persons of influence in the church, and led to the removal of the author from the clerkship of the royal closet; and it is said that the same cause also prevented his elevation to the episcopal bench. He died in September 1715, and was interred in the Charter-house chapel. Two posthumous publications of this author appeared in 1727; a treatise "De Fide et Officiis Christianorum;" and another, "De Statu Mortuorum et Resurgentium." All the works of Dr Burnet exhibit him as an ingenious speculator, rather than as a patient and sober inquirer concerning the moral and natural phenomena of which he treats. His great work, the "Theory of the Earth," is one of the many systems of cosmogony, in which Christian philosophers have attempted to reconcile the Mosaic account of the creation, paradise, and the deluge, with the traditions of the ancients, and the principles of modern science. His speculations are recommended by sublimity of description and eloquence of style, which have attracted many admirers, who have overlooked the defects and absurdities which have been detected by persons of cooler judgment. Addison, in one of his finest Latin poems, and in a paper in the Spectator, panegyricised the theory of Burnet, and Charles II (certainly no great authority in such matters) is said to have been much pleased with it. Among the philosophical opponents of the author were Dr John Keill, and Flamstead, the astronomer royal; the former of whom wrote against him with great ability and some severity, and the latter declared that he was able to overturn Burnet's theory in one sheet of paper. In his "Archæologia Philosophica," the doctor has combated the literal interpretation of the history of the fall of man, and to expose its improbability, he has introduced an imaginary dialogue between Eve and the serpent, which, as coming from the pen of a divine, is singular enough. It is only to be found in the first edition of the work.—The latitude of sentiment displayed by the master of the Charter-house not only subjected him to serious criticism, but also occasioned a satirical song-writer to treat him as an absolute infidel, in a well-known ballad on the controversy between South and Sherlock relative to the doctrine of the Trinity.—*Biog. Brit.—Brucker's Hist. of Philos.*

BURNETT (——) a merchant of Aberdeen, who died about 1774, and distinguished himself by a singular bequest for the encouragement of religious and literary investigation. He was a man of piety and virtue, but he never attended on public worship; his theological sentiments, which are said to have approached Socinianism, not coinciding with those of any Christian church. Religious controversy occupied much of his attention, and he left behind him a considerable number of MSS. Such of his property as he had inherited he left to his relations; but of that which he had acquired in trade, he bequeathed about two-thirds to charitable institutions, and directed that the re-

mainder should be put out to interest for forty years, when it would produce more than 1600*l.* Of this sum 1200*l.* was to be given for the best dissertation, and 400*l.* for the next in merit, on "The Evidence that there is a Being all-powerful, wise, and good, by whom every thing exists; and particularly to obviate difficulties regarding the wisdom and goodness of the Deity: and this, in the first place, from considerations independent of written revelation; and in the second place, from the revelation of the Lord Jesus; and from the whole to point out the inferences most necessary and useful to mankind." It was required that all the essays should be lodged with a gentleman at Aberdeen, by the first of January 1814. Seven years were allowed to candidates to prepare the dissertations; and during that period repeated notices were given in the newspapers of the amount of the prizes, the subject, and conditions. The premiums were to be awarded by three judges, chosen by the members of the King's Marischal colleges, the established clergy of Aberdeen, and the trustees of the donor. The judges appointed and sworn were—Gilbert Gerard, DD. prof. of divinity of King's college; the rev. George Glennie, prof. of moral philosophy at Marischal college; and Robert Hamilton, LL.D. prof. of mathematics in the same college. They unanimously pronounced in favour of the dissertations of W. L. Brown, DD, principal of Marischal college, and J. B. Sumner, esq. of Eton college, which have been both published.—*Maty's New Review*, vol. viii.—*Month. Mag.*

BURNETT (GEORGE) the son of a farmer at Huntspill in Somersetshire, who, early in life displaying a disposition for study, was sent to Oxford, with a view to his taking orders in the established church. He there formed an acquaintance with Southey, Coleridge, and other distinguished individuals, with whom he concerted a scheme for emigrating to America, and then founding a Utopian establishment. The failure of this plan prevented Burnett from pursuing his original destination. He went to a dissenting academy at Manchester, and afterwards officiated for a short time as pastor of a congregation at Yarmouth. He then studied medicine at Edinburgh, and became an assistant-surgeon in a regiment of militia. This post he left and went to Poland as an English tutor in the family of count Potocki. He staid in that country about a year, and on his return published "Letters on the State of Poland," 1807, 8vo.; which appears to have been his first literary production. He afterwards compiled "Specimens of English Prose Writers, from the earliest times to the close of the 17th century," 3 vols. 8vo.; and "Extracts from the Prose Works of Milton," 8vo.; and he also wrote the Preliminary Introduction to Dr Mavor's Universal History, which is perhaps the best specimen of his talents. The latter part of his life appears to have been spent in great distress, and he died in Mary-le-bone Inn-brary in February 1811.—*Month. Mag.* vol. 42.

BURNETT (JAMES) better known by his official title of lord Monboddo, as a judge of

the court of Session in Scotland. He was born in 1714 at the family seat of Monboddo in Kincardineshire. After studying at Aberdeen, he went to the university of Groningen, whence he returned in 1738, and commenced practice as an advocate at the Scottish bar. In 1767 he was raised to the bench on the decease of his relative lord Miltoyn. He distinguished himself by his writings as a metaphysician, having published "A Dissertation on the Origin and Progress of Language," 1774-1792, 6 vols. 8vo.; and "Ancient Metaphysics," 1778, &c. 6 vols. 4to. Lord Monboddo was an enthusiastic admirer of ancient literature, and especially of the works of Plato and other Grecian philosophers. His works contain many curious observations, but they also exhibit some strange and paradoxical opinions. Thus he seriously advocates the existence of satyrs and mermaids; and has advanced some whimsical speculations relative to a supposed affinity between the human race and the monkey tribe, which exposed him to a good deal of ridicule on the first publication of his theories. Both his official and his private character were extremely respectable; and he was, in spite of his eccentricities, a man of considerable learning and ability. He died in consequence of a paralytic stroke at Edinburgh, May 26th, 1799.—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

BURNEY (CHARLES, Mus. Doct.) an eminent English professor of music, of which science he published a "General History." He was a native of Shrewsbury, and born in 1726. Having received the rudiments of education, first at the grammar-school in his native town and afterwards in that of Chester, he returned home in 1741, and continued the study of music, for which he had early shown a strong predilection, being assisted in this pursuit by his half-brother James. After three years he was placed under Dr Arne, with whom he continued during a similar period, and in 1749 was elected organist to a church in Fenchurch-street. His stay in London however was but short, for after composing "Robin Hood," "Alfred," and "Queen Mab," three musical pieces for Drury-lane, all produced in the winter of 1749, he retired to Lynn Regis, where he commenced his great undertaking, the "General History of Music," the first volume of which however, in quarto, did not appear till 1776, the remaining three coming out subsequently at intervals till the whole was completed in 1789. After spending nine years in Norfolk he returned to the metropolis, and produced at Drury-lane an English version of the Devin du Village of Rousseau, in the year 1766. In 1769 he took an honorary degree of doctor of music at Oxford, where his probationary exercise was much admired, and was frequently performed afterwards at various music meetings in that university. The year following he went abroad, and on his return in 1771 published his "Musical Tour through France and Italy," a work of great merit. In 1772 he again left England and made a progress through Germany and the Pays Bas, an account of which afterwards appeared in two

octavo volumes. On his second return he became a fellow of the Royal Society, and drew up "An account of little Crotch the infant musician," the present Oxford musical professor, which appeared in the "Philosophical Transactions." His other works are—an account of the commemoration of Handel in 1785, with a memoir of that celebrated man, published for the benefit of the musical fund; a "Life of Metastasio," in 3 vols. 8vo, 1796; an "Essay on the History of Comets;" a "Plan of a Public Music School;" and "The Cunning Man;" besides numerous musical compositions, consisting for the most part of sonatas, duets, and concertos. Dr Burney was for some time an inhabitant of a house in St. Martin's-street, near Leicester-square, which was once the habitation of sir Isaac Newton, but the last twenty-five years of his life were spent in his apartments in Chelsea college, to which establishment he was organist. Several of his children, of whom he had eight, by two marriages, have highly distinguished themselves in the literary world, especially his second son, who inherited the talents with the name of his father, and madame d'Arblay, authoress of "Evelina," &c. His eldest son James was a companion of Cooke the circumnavigator. Dr Burney died in 1814, aged 88.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus. Gent. Mag.*

BURNEY (CHARLES) second son of the historian of music, a classical scholar and critic of high reputation. He was born at Lynn in Norfolk in 1757, and received his education at the Charter-house school, and the universities of Cambridge and Aberdeen. At the latter he took the degree of M.A. in 1781. He adopted the profession of a school-master, and after having been assistant in an academy at Highbury, he became connected with Dr William Rose of Chiswick, whose daughter he afterwards married. Here he first distinguished himself as a writer in the Monthly Review, to which he contributed many articles on classical literature, one of the earliest of which was a critique on the monostrophics of Mr Huntingford, since raised to the episcopal bench. In 1786 Mr Burney opened a school at Hammersmith, whence he removed in 1793 to Greenwich. He subsequently entered into holy orders, and was then created DD. by mandate of the archbishop of Canterbury, having previously obtained the degree of LL.D. from the universities of Aberdeen and Glasgow. His church preferment was the living of St Paul, Deptford, the rectory of Cliffe, and a prebend in the cathedral of Lincoln, besides which he was chaplain in ordinary to the king. He died in December 1817; and his valuable collection of books, many of them enriched with manuscript notes, was purchased by parliament for the British Museum. Dr Burney published an appendix to Scapula's Greek Lexicon from the MSS. of Dr Askew; a valuable edition of the choral odes of Æschylus, the Greek tragedian; the Greek lexicon of Philemon; remarks on the Greek verses of Milton; an abridgement of Pearson's exposition of the creed; and a sermon preached at

St Paul's: besides which he printed, for private distribution, a small impression of the Latin epistles of Dr Bentley and other learned scholars.—*Ann. Biog.*

BURNEY (Rear-Adm. JAMES, FR.S.) son of the author of the history of music, and brother of Dr Charles Burney and Madame d'Arblay. Admiral Burney was one of the most scientific geographers this country ever produced. He published a voluminous history of voyages of discovery, an interesting account of the eastern navigation of the Russians, and several philosophical tracts. In his youth he was a great favourite of the lexicographer Johnson, who speaks of him in the most affectionate terms in one of his letters to Mrs. Piozzi. He entered the navy young, and accompanied captain Cook as midshipman and lieutenant in the two last voyages of that enterprising navigator. He died in London of apoplexy, in his seventy-second year, Nov. 17, 1821.—*Ibid.*

BURNS (ROBERT) a celebrated Scottish poet, whose history affords a memorable example of the miseries arising from the possession of extraordinary talents, unaccompanied by habits of prudence and self-control. He was the son of William Burnes or Burns, a gardener and small farmer, near the town of Ayr, and was born January 25th, 1759. He was brought up to rustic labour; but his education was not neglected, as he was at an early age instructed in English grammar by Mr Murdoch, (who died not long since in London,) to which he added an acquaintance with the French language and practical mathematics. Smitten with a passion for reading, he devoted every moment he could spare to the perusal of such books as fell in his way, and among them meeting with the works of some of the best English poets, he was enabled to cultivate and improve a taste for poetry and romantic fiction; which was perhaps first inspired by the chimney-corner tales of an old woman in his father's family, whose memory was plentifully stored with adventures of fairies, witches, warlocks, ghosts, and goblins, which she religiously believed, and therefore detailed with the most impressive effect to her admiring auditors. Burns's first poetical effusions were prompted by love, a passion of which he was peculiarly susceptible. Having begun, he continued to make verses, which attracted the notice of his neighbours, and gained him considerable reputation. His company was consequently much sought after, a circumstance which led to an indulgence in habits of dissipation, and a disgust at the plebeian occupation to which he seemed destined by fortune. He then engaged in business as a flax-dresser, in the town of Irvine, but his premises were destroyed by fire, and he was obliged to relinquish the undertaking. His father dying, he took a small farm in conjunction with his younger brother, and this scheme also proved unsuccessful. In the mean time he had formed a connexion with a young woman, whom, on her becoming pregnant, he would have married; but his ruined circumstances induced

her friends to object to it. Thus unsuccessful at home, he engaged himself as assistant overseer to a plantation in Jamaica. To obtain the funds necessary for the voyage, he was induced to publish, by subscription, a volume of his poetical effusions. It was accordingly printed at Kilmarnock in 1786, and Burns having derived from the publication the assistance he expected, was about to set sail from his native land, when his purpose was prevented by the communication of a letter from Dr Blacklock, to a friend of the Ayrshire poet, recommending that he should visit Edinburgh, in order to take advantage of the general admiration his poems had excited, and publish a new edition of them. This advice was eagerly adopted, and the result exceeded his most sanguine expectations. After remaining more than a year in the Scottish metropolis, admired, flattered, and caressed by persons of eminence for their rank, fortune, or talents, he retired to the country with the sum of 500*l.*, which he had realised by the second publication of his poems. A part of this sum he advanced to his brother, and with the remainder took a considerable farm near Dumfries, and at the same time procured the office of an exciseman. He also now completed his matrimonial engagement with the female to whom he had been contracted. His convivial habits ere long prevented him from paying a proper attention to his farm; and, after a trial of three years and a half, he found himself obliged to resign his lease, and remove to the town of Dumfries, to follow his employment as an exciseman. He continued to exercise his pen, particularly in the composition of a number of beautiful songs, adapted to old Scottish tunes, for a periodical work published at Edinburgh. His disposition to intemperate indulgence was too deeply rooted to be overcome; and in spite of the remonstrances of his friends, and his own acknowledged conviction of the folly of his conduct, he persisted in the use of inebriating liquors till he had ruined his constitution, and brought on a disease which occasioned his death, July 21st, 1796. The poems of Burns are none of them of any great length, nor do they appertain to the higher kinds of poetical composition. It appears indeed from his correspondence that he at one time meditated an epic or dramatic effort, but the mode of his spending his time, with which he had become familiar, utterly prevented the necessary application. Whatever he has done however he has done well. His songs, his tales, and his poetical epistles display pathos, humour, a vigour of sentiment, and a purity and elegance of style, which in spite of their being clothed in what may be termed a provincial dialect, will not only insure a permanent fame to their author, but advance him high in the records of native genius. His prose compositions, which consist entirely of private letters never intended for the press, are altogether as extraordinary productions as his poems. And those literary men who were acquainted with him have asserted that his conversation was not less calculated to leave a powerful impression

of the extent and accuracy of his knowledge and observation, and the strength and vivacity of his genius. He left a wife and four children unprovided for; but his friends raised a subscription for their support; and an edition of the works of Burns in 4 vols. 8vo, was published for their benefit in 1800, with a life of the author, by Dr Currie of Liverpool.—*Currie's Life of Burns.*

BURROW (REUBEN) a mathematician, was born at Hoberly in Yorkshire. After receiving a common education, he became clerk to a merchant in London, and afterwards usher to a writing master in Bunhill-row. He next removed to Portsmouth where he kept a school, but which not succeeding he returned to London, and was employed by Dr Maskelyne in making observations on the mountain of Schehallian. He afterwards became drawing-master in the Tower, when he became editor of the Gentleman's and Lady's Diaries. In 1782 he went to Calcutta, where he became one of the first members of the Asiatic Society and teacher of mathematics. He died in 1791 while engaged on a trigonometrical survey of Bengal. His works are—a restitution of Apollonius on Inclinations; a tract on projectiles, published in 1773; and a short account of the late Mr Burrow's measurement of a degree of longitude, and another of latitude, near the tropic in Bengal. Several of his papers appeared in the Asiatic Transactions.—*New Monthly Mag.* vol. i.

BURROW (SIR JAMES) an English lawyer, was born in 1701, and was made master of the crown office in 1724. On the death of Mr West in 1772, he was prevailed upon to fill the president's chair at the Royal Society until the anniversary election, when he resigned it to Sir John Pringle; and in 1773, when the society presented an address to the king, he received the honour of knighthood. During the memorable presidency of the earl of Mansfield, Sir James was the first reporter of law cases. He retained his office of master of the crown office until his death, which happened in 1782. He is the author of four volumes of reports; and one of decisions in the Court of King's Bench. He also published a few anecdotes and observations relating to Oliver Cromwell and his family, and an essay on punctuation.—*Nichols's Life of Bouyer.*

BURTON (JOHN) a learned critic and divine, born at Wembworth in Devonshire in 1696. He was educated at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, of which he became a tutor, and while only bachelor of arts, he delivered a Greek lecture. In 1733 he was chosen a fellow of Eton college; and about the same time he was presented to the living of Maple Deyham in Oxfordshire, where he married the widow of his predecessor in the benefice, and passed some years as a country clergyman. On the death of his wife in 1748, he removed to Eton, and resumed his literary pursuits. In 1752 he took the degree of DD., and in 1766 obtained the rectory of Worplesdon in Surrey. He died in 1771, and was interred in the chapel of Eton college. Dr Burton's works con-

sist of sermons; theological dissertations in Latin; and Greek, Latin, and English poetry. But his literary reputation is chiefly founded on a selection of ancient Greek tragedies, published under the title of "Pentalogia," 1758, 8vo. This work was commenced by Joseph Bingham, a pupil of Dr Burton, who dying before it was completed, the Doctor added a preface, dissertations, and notes, which contribute much to the value of the book.—*Biog. Brit. Life of Burton, by Dr E. Bentham.*

BURTON (JOHN) a physician and writer on ecclesiastical antiquities, who was a native of Rippon in Yorkshire. He studied at Oxford, and afterwards at the university of Rheims in France, where he took the degree of MD. He settled in practice at York, and attained much reputation for professional skill; but during the rebellion in favour of the pretender in 1745, his equivocal conduct occasioned his loyalty to the reigning family to be suspected, and he thought it necessary to publish a pamphlet in defence of his principles and character. He died in 1771. Dr Burton was the author of some medical tracts; and he wrote a treatise on midwifery, which involved him in a controversy with Dr Smellie, as to the relative value of the obstetrical instruments invented by these rival practitioners. Upon this point, experience has decided in favour of Smellie, who however laid himself open to the criticism of his antagonist, by actually committing the ludicrous blunder alluded to by Sterne, in his *Tristram Shandy*, vol. ii, chap. 2. The title "Lithopædii Senonensis Icon," occurring in some catalogue as the designation of an engraving of a petrified child, the learned doctor supposed it to belong to a book, which he quoted or referred to as a work on midwifery, by *Lithopædus Senonensis*. Sterne, probably on some private account, entertained a dislike to Burton, as he is said to have been the prototype of Dr Slop. Besides his professional works, Dr Burton was the author of "Monasticon Eboracense;" "The Ecclesiastical History of Yorkshire," 1758, folio.—*Cough's Topography.*

BURTON (ROBERT) a very ingenious writer of the seventeenth century. He was born at Lindley in Leicestershire, and educated at Christchurch college, Oxford, where he took the degree of BD. He embraced the ecclesiastical profession, and became rector of Segrave in Leicestershire. His learning, which was various and extensive, is copiously displayed in a singular work which he wrote, entitled "The Anatomy of Melancholy," by Democritus Junior. This treatise, first published in 1621, has been repeatedly reprinted. Burton died in January 1639-40, and was buried at Christchurch, with the following epitaph, said to have been his own composition:

"Paucis notus, paucioribus ignotus
Hic jacet Democritus Junior;
Cui vitam pariter et mortem
Dedit Melancholia."

The personal character of Robert Burton was very peculiar. He was a man of integrity and benevolence, but subject to strange fits of hy-

ochondriac melancholy, which rendered his conduct flighty and inconsistent. Sometimes he was an agreeable and lively companion, delighting those around him with perpetual sallies of wit and humour; while at other times he would be devoured with spleen and *enrui*, from which he sought relief and diversion by listening to the ribaldry and coarse jests of the bargemen, on the river near Oxford. He is reported also to have undertaken the composition of his anatomy of Melancholy with a view to the dissipation of his morbid feelings. Whatever effect the book may have had on the author, it seems to have been beneficial to others in various ways. Anthony Wood tells us, that the bookseller who first published it, got an estate by it. Archbishop Herring, in his letters, says, "Burton upon Melancholy is an author the pleasantest, the most learned, and the most full of sterling sense. The wits of queen Anne's reign, and the beginning of George the First's, were," he adds, "not a little beholden to him." Among those who have been most deeply indebted to Burton, is the facetious author of *Tristram Shandy*; who has however been perhaps too harshly censured for a fault which every man of general and extensive reading knows to be common to almost all great writers. See Ferriar (John), and Sterne (Lawrence).—*Biog. Brit. Eur. Mag.* for 1793.

BURTON (WILLIAM) brother of the preceding, a writer on topography. He was educated at Oxford, whence he removed to the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar, but ill health interrupted his professional occupations, and induced him to retire into the country. He died at his seat at Falde in Staffordshire in 1645, aged seventy. He was the author of one of the earliest county histories, the "Description of Leicestershire," 1622, folio. This work consists chiefly of pedigrees and family history from monuments, &c. and he left behind him a large collection of similar materials. CASSIBELAN BURTON, his son, who died in 1681, published an English translation of the epigrams of Martial, 1658.—*Biog. Brit.*

BURTON (WILLIAM) a learned critic and antiquary of the seventeenth century. He was a native of London, and studied at Oxford, where he took the degree of bachelor in civil law. He became master of a grammar-school at Kingston in Surrey, and died in 1657. His principal work is a commentary on that part of the Roman Itinerary of Antoninus which relates to Britain, published after his death in 1658.—*Biog. Brit. Wood.*

BUSBEC or BUSBEQUIUS (AUGER GISLEN) a traveller and political writer of the sixteenth century. He was born at Comines in Flanders in 1522, and was a natural son of Gislen, lord of Busbec, or Boesbec, a Flemish village. He was carefully educated, and obtained letters of legitimation from the emperor Charles V; whose brother, Ferdinand, on succeeding to the imperial throne, employed Busbec as ambassador to the Turkish sultan, Soliman II. in which station he continued seven

years, and during that time collected much important information relative to the political affairs and natural history of Turkey, which he published on his return to Germany. He was afterwards entrusted with the education of the sons of Maximilian II; and in 1570, was sent on an embassy to France, where he continued till his death in 1592. He was a man of extensive learning, and is said to have been acquainted with seven languages. Besides his "Travels in the East," he wrote "Letters from France to the emperor Rodolph;" and he also collected manuscripts and ancient inscriptions, particularly the "Monumentum An-cyranum," afterwards published by Grævius.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

BUSCH (JOHN GEORGE) a native of Lunenburg, who was the director of the Academy of Commerce at Hamurgh, and wrote several works on commerce and political economy. Among his publications are a treatise on banks, 8vo; an essay on the circulation of money, 3 vols. 8vo; essays on commerce, 2 vols. 8vo; the theory of commerce, 3 vols. 8vo; experiments and observations, 5 vols. 8vo; an account of the academy of commerce at Ham-burgh, 12mo. He also was the author of mathematical treatises, and editor of "The Merchant's Library," a periodical work. All his productions are written in the German language, and are esteemed of standard authority.—*Biog. Univ.*

BUSCHE (HERMAN von dem) one of the earliest cultivators of classical literature and Latin poetry in Germany. He was descended from a noble family, and was a native of West-phalia. After having studied under Rodolph Agricola, he travelled in Italy, and on his return took the degree of M.A. at Heidelberg. At different periods he was settled at Cologne, Leipzig, Wittemberg, and Wesel; and at length became professor of history at Mar-purg. In 1527 he became a convert to Lu-theranism, in support of which he published "A Treatise on the Authority of the Word of God." He died in 1534. His principal works are notes and commentaries on Donatus, Sili-us Italicus, Martial, Virgil, Juvenal, and Per-sius; and poems in the Latin language, chiefly on sacred subjects. Though most of his pro-ductions passed through two or three editions during his life, yet, with exception of the "Vallum Humanitatis," they are all literary rarities.—*Aikin's G. Biog. Biog. Univ.*

BUSCHETTO DA DULICHIO, an archi-tect of the eleventh century, who was a native of the Greek island of Dulichium. He obtained so much celebrity, that he was employed in 1016, by the republic of Pisa, to erect the *du-oma*, or cathedral church of Pisa, the earliest example of what has been styled Lombard ec-clesiastical architecture. This edifice is in the form of a Latin cross; and is decorated with marble columns and ornaments, chiefly taken from ancient buildings. Buschetto died at Pisa, where is a sepulchral monument, with an inscription commemorating his great skill in mechanics. He left many pupils who were employed in public works at Pisa, and else-where.—*Felibien Vies des Archit.*

BUSCHING (ANTHONY FREDERIC) a very industrious and useful writer on history and geography. He was a native of Westphalia, and was educated at the university of Halle, after which he became tutor in the family of count Lynar, whom he accompanied on an em-bassy from the Danish court to Petersburg in 1749. On returning to Denmark in the fol-lowing year, he commenced his principal work, a system of general geography. In 1754 he was appointed professor of philosophy at Got-tingen, and subsequently of divinity, in which office he encountered considerable opposition from the zealots of orthodoxy. Being invited to become pastor of a Lutheran church at Pe-tersburgh, he went thither in 1761, and found-ed a very extensive seminary of education in that metropolis. A dispute with his con-gregation induced him to remove to Altona; and in 1766 he accepted the post of director of a gymnasium at Berlin, where he passed the last twenty-six years of his life, and died in May 1793, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. His literary productions amount to more than a hundred, many of them possessing much merit, and all more or less valuable for the in-formation they afford, though in general desti-tute of the graces of composition. The sci-ence of modern geography has been much im-proved by his labours; and he may be re-garded as the earliest writer who treated the subject with critical exactness. The most im-portant among his works are "General Geo-graphy," 6 vols. 4to, which has passed through many editions, and been translated into most European languages; "An Introduction to the Descriptive Geography of the States of Europe;" "A Magazine of Modern History and Geography," 22 vols. 4to; "A Weekly Account of New Maps," published periodi-cally from 1767 to 1783; "Biography of Ce-lebrated Men," 6 vols. 8vo.; "Character of Frederic II, King of Prussia;" "Elements of Natural History;" "Sketch of the History of Philosophy," 2 vols. 8vo; "History and Theory of the Belles Lettres," 2 vols. 8vo. Busching also wrote much on theology, and on education.—*Nov. Dict. Hist. Aikin's G. Biog.*

BUSBY (RICHARD) a schoolmaster, famous for his severity, was born at Lutton in Lincoln-shire in 1606, and was educated at Westmin-ster school, and elected student of Christ- church, Oxford, in 1624. At the university he distinguished himself as a classical scholar and orator; and in 1631 took his degree of M.A. On entering into orders in 1639, he ob-tained the prebend and rectory of Cudworth, in the church of Wells, and in 1640 was ap-pointed master of Westminster school, which situation he held upwards of fifty-five years. It is not recorded that he was distinguished for any peculiar excellence or method, or for any thing more than the length of his reign and severity of his discipline, which was more the result of habit and system, than any ill-nature. He was so pleased with any display of juvenile wit, that he would even pardon the exercise of it upon himself. At the restora-tion he was made prebendary of Westmin-

ster, and treasurer and canon residentiary of Wells, and at the same time took the degree of DD. As a literary man he is known only by the books which he published for his school, which prove him to have been an accurate grammarian. He was zealously attached to the church and monarchy, and was very charitable both on public and private occasions. He died in 1695, aged eighty-nine.—*Biog. Brit.*

BUTEU or BOUREL (JOHN) a native of Dauphiny, who was a canon regular of the order of St Anthony at Vienne, in the sixteenth century, and distinguished himself by his writings on jurisprudence and mathematics. He studied the latter science under the famous Orontius Finæus, against whom he wrote a treatise on the quadrature of the circle. Among his other works, one of the most curious is a discourse on Noah's ark, containing various computations relative to its form and dimensions. De Thou praises his skill in mechanics, and says that he invented many new machines, and made musical instruments. He died in 1564, at the age of seventy-five.—*Teissier Eloges des Hommes Savans.*

BUTLER (ALBAN) a learned Catholic divine, who was born in 1710, at Appletree in Northamptonshire, and was educated at the English college of Douay in Flanders, where he was chosen professor of philosophy, and afterwards of divinity. He subsequently visited England on a religious mission, and then became chaplain to the duke of Norfolk, and tutor to his nephew, with whom he travelled in France. At length he was made president of the college of St Omers, and died there in 1773. Besides sermons and other religious tracts, he wrote "Letters on Bower's Lives of the Pope;" but his most important literary production is entitled "Lives of the Fathers, Martyrs, and other principal Saints," 5 vols. 4to, since republished in 12 vols. 8vo. The life of this candid and ingenious author has been written by his nephew, Charles Butler of Lincoln's Inn, who has made himself known by his "Horæ Juridicæ Subsecivæ," and various other learned works.—*Gent. Mag.*

BUTLER (JAMES duke of Ormond) an eminent statesman in the reigns of Charles I and II. He was born at London in the house of his maternal grandfather Sir John Poyntz, being the son of Thomas, eldest son of sir Walter Butler of Kildash, who ultimately succeeded to the earldom of Ormond. His father being drowned in his passage from Ireland, his son Jame succeeded his grandfather in 1632, and although all his connexions were Catholic, his wardship, being claimed by James I, he was brought up a member of the church of England, to which he ever after constantly adhered. When Strafford became lord lieutenant of Ireland, the young earl of Ormond rose under him into considerable consequence, and ne remained the steady friend of that nobleman to the last. At the commencement of the Irish rebellion he was made commander of the army, which consisting only of 3000 men, he could do little more than keep the enemy in

check, and was obliged to agree to a cessation of hostilities, after which, having been created a marquis, he was appointed lord lieutenant. On the ruin of the royal cause he retired to France; but after the execution of Charles returned to Ireland with a view of raising the people, but failing on the landing of Cromwell he again returned to France. While abroad he exerted himself in various fruitless negotiations with France, Spain, and Holland, to further the restoration of Charles; and when that event was brought about by Monk, of course returned with the king, and was rewarded with various honours, and the restoration and augmentation of his great estates in Tipperary. Before the coronation, he was also created duke, and he assisted at that ceremony as lord high steward of England. In 1662 he was again appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland, which country he restored to comparative tranquillity, and was an active benefactor to it, by producing various essential improvements, particularly the growth of flax and manufacture of linen. On the exile of lord Clarendon his attachment to that nobleman involved him in much of the odium attached to him, and although on his recal from Ireland, nothing, on the most rigorous inquiry, could be proved against him, he was removed by the machinations of Buckingham. In 1670 a desperate design was formed by the noted colonel Blood, whom he had imprisoned in Ireland, to seize his person and hang him at Tyburn. The project succeeded so far that he was one night forcibly taken out of his coach in St James's-street, placed behind a horseman, and carried some distance, but at length he threw the man and himself from the horse by his personal exertions, and obtained assistance before he could be replaced. The king at first expressed high resentment at this outrage, but subsequently sent lord Arlington to request the duke to forgive the insult; who calmly replied, "that if his majesty could pardon Blood for his attempt to steal the crown, he might easily pardon that upon his life," adding, "that he would obey the king without inquiring his reason." For six years he was deprived of court favour, but at length was again appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland, which place he held on a very precarious tenure during the remainder of the reign of Charles; but soon after resigned, his principles not suiting the policy of James. He died at his seat in Dorsetshire in 1688, leaving behind him the character of a man who mixed up the courtier and the man of honour and integrity better than any nobleman of the time. His principles led him to support monarchy with a wide prerogative, but still in subservience to law; and the capricious treatment he received from the house of Stuart was a miserable return for his generosity and disinterestedness. As a practical statesman his talents were not shining, but of that respectable class which enabled their possessor to appear with great reputation on several very difficult occasions.—*Carte's Life of the Duke of Ormond.*

BUTLER (JOSEPH) an English prelate of distinguished eminence as a writer on ethics

and theology. He was born in 1692 at Wantage in Berkshire, where his father was a shopkeeper and a presbyterian dissenter. After some previous education at a grammar school, he was sent to an academy at Tewkesbury, with a view to ordination as a minister among the dissenters. While occupied by his studies he gave a proof of his talents by some acute and ingenious remarks on Dr Samuel Clarke's "Demonstration of the Being and Attributes of God," in private letters addressed to the author. He likewise paid particular attention to the points of controversy between the members of the established church and the dissenters, the result of which was a determination to be no longer a nonconformist. After some little opposition from his father, he was allowed to follow his inclination; and he therefore removed to Oxford, and entered as a commoner of Oriel college in 1714. Here he contracted a friendship with Mr Edward Talbot, second son of the bishop of Durham, which proved the source of great advantage. Having taken orders soon after his admission into the university, he was in 1718 appointed preacher at the Rolls' chapel, which station he occupied about eight years, when he published a volume of "Sermons," delivered in that chapel, which raised him to high reputation as a profound and original thinker. The bishop of Durham gave him the rectory of Haughton and afterwards that of Stanhope, where he resided a considerable time devoted entirely to his duties as a parish priest. Through the recommendation of his friend and fellow-pupil Secker, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, he was at length nominated chaplain to the lord chancellor Talbot, who bestowed on him a prebend in the church of Rochester. He now took the degree of LL.D. and in 1736 he was appointed clerk of the closet to the queen. The same year he published his celebrated work "The Analogy of Religion, Natural and Revealed, to the Constitution and Course of Nature," which has been often reprinted, and is considered as a book of high authority among theological students. In 1738 Dr Butler was promoted to the bishopric of Bristol, on the recommendation of queen Caroline, by whom he was held in great esteem. Two years after he was made dean of St Paul's, on which he resigned the living of Stanhope. He was next nominated clerk of the closet to the king, and in 1750 he obtained his highest preferment, the bishopric of Durham, which he held but a short time, as he died in June 1752, at Bath, and was interred in Bristol cathedral. A charge delivered to the clergy of the diocese of Durham, on the subject of external religion, together with the circumstance of his setting up a marble cross in his chapel at Bristol, gave rise to suspicions that he was inclined to the principles of popery; and after his death a report was spread that he had died in the Catholic faith, but this story was satisfactorily contradicted by archbishop Secker.—*Biog. Brit.*—*Aikin's G. Biog.*

BUTLER (SAMUEL) a celebrated English poet, was the son of a farmer in Strensham in

Worcestershire, where he was born in 1612. Having received a grammatical education at the free-school at Worcester, he was sent to Cambridge, where he remained six or seven years. On his return he lived some years as clerk to Mr Jeffery of Earl's Coombe, an eminent justice of the peace, where he had much leisure to prosecute his literary studies, and also to cultivate music and drawing. He next lived under the countess of Kent, where he became acquainted with the learned Selden, and acted as his amanuensis. His next residence was with sir Samuel Luke, a gentleman of an ancient family in Bedfordshire, and a distinguished commander under Cromwell. It was in this last situation that Butler acquired the materials for his *Hudibras*, by a study of the manners and principles of those around him; and particularly of sir Samuel himself, a caricature of whom constituted the celebrated knight *Hudibras*. Casuists have pondered whether in this indulgence of his wit, the poet was deficient in gratitude. So little is known of the nature of the connexion, it is difficult to decide; but possibly wits are not very remarkable for punctilio on these occasions. After the restoration, Butler was employed as secretary by the earl of Carbury, lord president of Wales, who appointed him steward to the court held at Ludlow castle, about which time he married Mrs Herbert, a lady of good family and some fortune. The first part of *Hudibras* was published in 1663, and was brought into the notice of the court by the well known earl of Dorset. It immediately became highly popular with the prevailing party in church and state, and served as a general source of quotation; the king himself perpetually answering his courtiers out of *Hudibras*. Celebrated as it of course rendered its author, it did nothing towards extricating him from a situation of comparative obscurity; and although his indigence has been overstated, his circumstances were always extremely narrow. All the bounty of the heedless and unfeeling Charles, was included in a gratuity said to amount to 300*l.*; and an attempt to secure him the patronage of the giddy duke of Buckingham failed, owing to that nobleman's thoughtless volatility. Thus unpatronised, but respected for his integrity, and beloved for his social qualities, he died in 1680, and was buried in St Paul's church, Covent-garden, where he latterly lived; at the expence of his friend Mr Longueville of the Temple. With the usual posthumous good fortune of poets, a monument was, forty years after, erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey, by alderman Barber the printer, lest, as the inscription observes, "ne cui vivo decerant ferè omnia, de esset tiam mortuo tumulus"—he who when living wanted every thing, should when dead also want a tomb. Of "*Hudibras*," it is scarcely necessary to observe, that both in its style and matter it is one of the most original works that was ever written, and that it exhibits the faculty especially denominated wit, meaning the power of rapid illustration by remote contingent resemblances, more charac-

toristically and essentially than any other single production in existence. Possessed of this faculty, of great knowledge of life, and endowed with learning of the most various and recondite kind, Butler united in himself all the requisites for his very peculiar undertaking. As a work intended to scatter ridicule upon the religious and political principles of the puritans, its attraction was great but temporary. It is as being applicable to classes of character which exist for ever, that its satire is, and to a certain degree, always will be relished. Fanaticism, hypocrisy, and time-serving venality, are of all ages: the wit that will strongly apply at one time, will serve for another, and hence quotation from *Hudibras* will never cease. As a story it is uninteresting; the Cervantine loan of knight and squire is indeed useful, but nobody cares for their adventures, although much for their dialogue. With respect to diction, coarse and negligent as it is, and with many of its double rhymes imperfect, it is so adapted for the conveyance of the odd and whimsical notions and associations with which the work abounds, it is quite impossible to agree with Dryden that the author would have better effected his purpose in the heroic measure. In fact, the originality of Butler as to matter, elicited equal originality in its delivery; a circumstance which renders *Hudibras* altogether untranslatable, although a French version it seems has been attempted. Some time after his death, a collection of pieces was published under the title of his "Posthumous Works," few of which were by him; but in 1759 an authentic publication appeared, entitled "Genuine remains in prose and verse of Mr Butler, from the original MSS. formerly in the possession of W. Longueville, esq." 2 vols. 8vo. This collection consists of his misplaced, and not very happily executed, satire on the royal society; and many of the thoughts and similes employed in *Hudibras*, shewing the industry with which he prepared for that work. The prose consists of characters and thoughts on various subjects, all indicative of the peculiar vein of the author.—*Aikin's G. Dict.*—*Life by Dr Johnson.*

BUXTON (JEDEDAH) an extraordinary calculator, was born at Eberton in Derbyshire. His father was schoolmaster of the village; notwithstanding which his education was wholly neglected, and he was never taught either to read or write, and how he first learnt the relative proportions of numbers, their powers, and denominations, he never could remember. His power of abstraction was so great that no noise whatever could disturb him, and when asked any question he would reply, and immediately return to his calculation without the least confusion. He was once asked this question: In a body whose three sides are 23,145,789 yards, 5,642,732 yards, and 54,965 yards, how many cubical eights of an inch? He immediately set to work, though in the midst of an hundred labourers, and in about five hours produced the exact answer. His application to figures prevented his making the smallest progress in any other branch of knowledge; and on other subjects his ideas were as

confined as those of a child. In 1754 he walked to London, and was introduced to the Royal society. He was also taken to see Richard III at Drury-lane, where instead of paying attention to the entertainment, he was engaged in counting how many words Garrick uttered, and the steps of the dancers. He was married, and had several children, and died at about seventy years of age.—*Gent. Mag.*

BUXTON (JOHN) an eminent Calvinist divine, was born in 1564 at Camen in Westphalia. Being very learned in Hebrew and Chaldaic, in the acquirement of which he obtained the assistance of many learned Jews, he was engaged by the magistrates of Basil in the professorship of those languages, which he taught with great success. He died at Basil in 1629. His works are "Lexicon Chaldaicum Thalmudicum and Rabbinicum;" "Thesaurus Linguae Hebraicae;" "Hebrew Bible, with the Rabbinical and Chaldaic Paraphrases, the Massora, &c." "Hebrew and Chaldaic Dictionary;" "Hebrew Grammar;" "Synagogue Judaica, a Collection of Modes and Ceremonies;" "Bibliotheca Rabbinica;" "Institutio Epistolaris Hebraica;" "Concordantiae Hebraicae," &c. &c.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

BUXTORF (JOHN) son of the preceding, was born at Basil in 1599, and was also professor of the Oriental languages there. He published "A Chaldaic and Syriac Lexicon;" "Tractatus de punctorum vocalium et accentuum in libris veteris Testamenti Hebraicis origine, antiquitate et auctoritate;" and "Anticritica, seu vindiciae veritatis Hebraicae;" in the two last of which he defended his father's opinions concerning the Hebrew vowel points. He was also the author of "Dissertationes on the Old and New Testament;" "Florilegium Hebraicum;" "Exercitationes Philologicae-criticae," &c. He died at Basil in 1664. There were two other Buxtorfs, JOHN JAMES, and JOHN, relations of the former, who both were professors in the same chair at Basil, and both writers in Hebrew literature.—*Ibid.*

BYNG (GEORGE) viscount Torrington, an eminent naval commander, was born in Kent in 1663, and went young into the navy, which he quitted upon the invitation of general Kirk, governor of Tangier, who made him ensign and afterwards lieutenant. In 1684 he resumed the naval line, being appointed lieutenant of the Oxford by lord Dartmouth, and the year after going lieutenant of the Phoenix to the East Indies, he was near losing his life in boarding a Zinganian pirate. In 1688 being in the fleet, fitted out to oppose the landing of the prince of Orange, he was confidentially employed in some negotiations to bring it over to the prince's party. He was soon after raised to the post of captain, and in 1703 was made rear-admiral, in which capacity he served under sir Cloudesley Shovel, and distinguished himself at the battle of Malaga, for which he was knighted by queen Anne. In 1706, having been created vice-admiral, he was sent to relieve Barcelona, then closely besieged by the

duke of Anjou; he effected this service with great reputation, and in 1708 being admiral of the blue, he had the command of the fleet designed to prevent an invasion by the pretender, assisted by the French from Dunkirk, and pursued the French fleet to the coast of Scotland, forcing it to return without landing any of the troops. In the same year he conveyed the queen of Portugal to Lisbon, on her marriage; and on his return was made one of the commissioners of the admiralty, but not concurring with the political measures of the latter end of the reign of queen Anne, he was removed. On the accession of George I, he was reinstated in his employment, and created a baronet; and in 1717 a discovery being made of an intended invasion by Charles XII of Sweden, he was sent with a fleet into the Baltic, where he remained acting in concert with the Danes until the Swedes abandoned their design. In 1718 he was sent with a fleet for the protection of Sicily against the Spaniards. He arrived in the bay of Naples on the 1st of August, and found that the Spaniards had landed an army, and were then engaged in the siege of the citadel of Messina, having made themselves masters of the town. As England and Spain were not at war, the admiral made every attempt to induce the Spanish commander to cease hostilities against the Sicilians, whom the English were bound to defend; but not succeeding, he proceeded, according to his instructions, to employ force, and giving chase to the Spanish fleet, he came up with the foremost ship off Cape Pesaro, and began the attack, which ended in his obtaining a complete victory, for which he received letters of thanks from the emperor, George I, and the king of Sardinia. His great services were rewarded by making him treasurer of the navy and rear-admiral of Great Britain, and in 1721 he was created viscount Torrington, and a knight of the Bath. He was placed by George II at the head of the admiralty, in which situation he died in 1733. He left several children: his fourth son, the hon. JOHN BYN, became admiral of the blue, and was shot, for a defect of duty, upon a rigorous sentence, now universally acknowledged to have been inflicted by the heartless policy of a weak and degraded administration.—*Biog. Brit.*

BYNKERSHOECK (CORNELIUS VAN) a Dutch lawyer, born at Middlebourg in 1675. He studied at the university of Franeker, and after practising as a barrister at the Hague, became professor of law at Leyden, and president of the council of Holland. He died in 1743. Bynkershoeck was one of the most learned among modern civilians. His works were published at Geneva in 1761, and at Leyden in 1766. They are written in Latin; and his treatise "De Foro Legatorum competentis," was translated by Barbeyrac into French, under the title of "Du Juge compétent des Ambassadeurs," 1723, 4to. Bynkershoeck edited a periodical publication called "The New Mercury of the Hague," which was suppressed owing to the offence taken at the strain of satire which it exhibited.—*Biog. Univ.*

BYRNE (WILLIAM) an eminent landscape engraver, who was a native of London, and began his career as an engraver of arms and cyphers on plate. Having graduated a premium from the society for the encouragement of arts, for a landscape engraved after Wilson, his talents were thought worthy of further cultivation, and he was sent to Paris, where he studied his art under Aliamet and Wille. Returning to England, he distinguished himself by a variety of admirable performances, in a peculiar style of excellence. Among them may be specified the antiquities of Great Britain, from the drawings of Thomas Hearne; views of the lakes after Farington, and Smith's scenery of Italy. He died September 24th, 1805, aged sixty-two.—*Gent. Mag.*

BYROM (JOHN) an ingenious poet, famous also as an inventor of a system of stenography. He was born in 1691 at Kersall near Manchester, and received his education at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1711, and afterwards obtained a fellowship. Having graduated M.A. he left the university and went to Montpellier to study physic. While abroad he became an admirer of the mysticism of father Malebranche, and the wild reveries of madame Bourignon and Jacob Behmen. Returning to England he married his first cousin, and as a means of support adopted the employment of teaching short-hand on new and improved principles. In 1724 he was chosen a fellow of the royal society; and on the death of an elder brother he inherited the family estate. He died at Manchester in 1763. Byrom wrote poetry or rather verse with extraordinary facility, and produced some pieces on very unusual subjects. His pastoral, entitled "Colin and Phoebe," first published in the Spectator, when the author was quite young, has been much admired. All his productions are included in Chalmers's collection of the English Poets.—*Biog. Brit.*

BYRON (JOHN) the second son of William, the fourth lord Byron, by his third wife. He was born at Newstead Abbey, November 8, 1723, and at an early age entered as a midshipman in the British navy. He still held that rank in 1740, when the expedition to the South Sea against the Spaniards took place under the command of commodore Anson. The Wager, captain Cheap, to which Mr Byron belonged, was separated from the rest of the squadron, and wrecked on a desert island to the southward of Chiloe. After encountering the most dreadful sufferings from famine, a small number of the crew, including the captain and Mr Byron, reached the isle of Chiloe, and surrendered themselves prisoners to the Spaniards. They were afterwards removed to Chili, and detained some time at Valparaiso and St Jago; but were at length allowed to return to England, where they arrived after an absence of more than five years. At a subsequent period Mr Byron published a "Narrative" of his disastrous adventures, which is extremely interesting; not only from the nature of the subject, but also from the

manner in which it is written. The young seaman was not deterred by his misfortunes from pursuing his naval career; he returned to the service of his country, and gradually rose to the rank of captain, when his skill and enterprising spirit occasioned his appointment to the command of an expedition fitted out to make discoveries in the South Sea. He sailed from England June 21st 1764, and having circumnavigated the globe, returned home in May 1766. Several islands were explored in this voyage, which were afterwards visited by Bougainville and Cooke; and experiments were also made to determine the accuracy of Harrison's timekeeper, and its consequent value as a means of ascertaining the longitude. This officer subsequently was made an admiral, and commanded in the West Indies during the American war. He died in 1768 leaving one son JOHN, who dying before his uncle lord Byron, the title of the latter descended to his only son George Gordon, the poet.—*Coote's Continuation of Russel's History of Modern Europe.*

BYRON (GEORGE GORDON) lord Byron, an English peer and poet of elevated genius, was born in Hollis Street, London, Jan. 22, 1788. He was the grandson of the subject of the last article, and succeeded his great uncle William lord Byron, while at school in 1793. His father was the admiral's only son, captain John Byron of the guards, so notorious for his gallantries and reckless dissipation, by his second wife Catherine Gordon, an Aberdeenshire heiress, and a lineal descendant from the house of Huntley. By the eccentricity and misconduct of the old lord Byron, and of the captain his nephew, the reputation of the family of Byron, so ancient and honourable in English history, had been considerably tarnished, when it was fated to give birth to the first poet of his age. The former was tried by his peers for killing his relation, Mr Chaworth, in a combat with swords, after a tavern dispute, under circumstances so equivocal, that he was indicted for murder, and only saved from the penalty attendant on manslaughter by pleading his peerage, an escape which did not prevent him from being consigned by public opinion to a life of seclusion and obscurity. Captain Byron, on the other hand, was so dissipated, that he obtained the name of the "mad Jack Byron." He was one of the handsomest men of his day, but so immersed in all the fashionable vices, that at length to be seen in his company was deemed discredit. In his twenty-seventh year he seduced Amelia, marchioness of Carmarthen, daughter of the earl of Holderness, to whom, on a divorce following, he was united in marriage. This ceremony the ill-fated lady did not survive more than two years, when he took for a second wife Miss Gordon, whose fortune he quickly dissipated, leaving her a destitute widow in 1791, with a son, the celebrated subject of this article, then only three years of age. Previously to the death of her husband, having been deserted by him, Mrs Byron prudently retired with her infant son to Aberdeen, where she lived in

narrow circumstances and great seclusion. It is necessary to be thus particular in these preparatory details, in the present instance, because the singularity of the circumstances attendant upon the early childhood of lord Byron, seems to have operated very materially in the formation of his very striking character. Until seven years of age the care of his education rested solely on his mother, to whose excusable, but injudicious indulgence, some of the waywardness by which it was subsequently marked, was even by himself attributed. Being then of a weakly constitution, that disadvantage, added to a slight malconformation in one of his feet, naturally rendered him an object of peculiar solicitude, and to invigorate his constitution, he was not sent to school, but allowed to brace his limbs upon the mountains in the neighbourhood; where he early acquired associations, and encountered a mass of legendary lore which indisputably nurtured his poetical tendencies. At the age of seven he was sent to the grammar-school at Aberdeen, where he was more distinguished for great occasional exertions in order to make up for the intervals of absence, rendered necessary by his delicacy of health, than by his general application. In all boyish sports however, the ardour of his temperament uniformly enabled him to surmount his natural disadvantages. In 1793 the death of his great uncle, without issue, gave him the titles and estates of the family, on which, being then ten years of age, he was removed from the immediate care of his mother, and placed under the guardianship of the earl of Carlisle, who had married the sister of the late lord Byron, a lady herself of considerable poetical abilities. On this change the youthful lord was placed at Harrow, where he distinguished himself more by his love of manly sports and by his undaunted spirit, than by his attention to his studies, or placid submission to school discipline; but although in a subsequent part of his life he indulged in some animadversion upon the tendency of the system in public schools, he always cherished an affectionate remembrance of Harrow, and of its master, Dr Drury. While yet at school, he fell deeply in love with Miss Chaworth, the daughter and heiress of the gentleman who had fallen by the hand of his great uncle, whom he met with on his occasional visits to Newstead. This lady, to whom he very beautifully alludes in a well-known poetical "Dream," although some interviews and billets seem to have passed between them, ultimately married another and more mature suitor. This disappointment exceedingly annoyed a spirit so ardent as that possessed by the youthful lover, who appears to have been deeply wounded by the circumstance. When between sixteen and seventeen, he was entered of Trinity college, Cambridge; and here, as at Harrow, his dislike of discipline drew upon him much unavoidable rebuke, which he repaid with sarcasm and satire; and among other practical jokes kept a bear, which he observed he was training up for a degree. At nineteen he quitted the university, and took up his re-

sidence at the family seat of Newstead Abbey, where he indulged himself chiefly in amusement, and especially in aquatic sports and swimming. In 1807, while still at Newstead, he arranged his early productions, which he caused to be printed at Newark, under the title of "Hours of Idleness," by George Gordon Lord Byron, a Minor. These poems, although exhibiting some indication of the future poet, also betrayed several marks of juvenility and imitation, which induced the Edinburgh reviewers to indulge in a celebrated attack, much less distinguished for wit or acumen, than for unreasonable causticity and ill-nature. The ridicule and neglect produced by this critique, roused the anger of the rising poet, who took an adequate revenge in his celebrated satire of "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers." The spirit of resentment is seldom very just, and in many respects the anger, rather than the judgment of lord Byron guided his pen on this occasion. It happened too, singularly enough, that owing to party and other predilections, a number of the persons satirised in this poem, no long time after were numbered among the friends of the author; for which reason, after passing through four editions, he suppressed it. It is unpleasant to relate that about this time lord Byron gave into a career of dissipation, too prevalent among the youthful possessors of rank and fortune, when altogether uncontrolled. Such was also his disposition, that whatever formed the object of his pursuit, the energy of his character always was urged him to an extreme. Thus his fortune was deeply involved before he had attained legal maturity, and his constitution much impaired by the excesses in which he spent it. This however was not a course to last; and in the year 1809 he determined to travel, and accordingly, in company with his fellow collegian, John Cam Hobhouse, esq. he embarked at Falmouth for Lisbon, and proceeded by the southern provinces of Spain to the Mediterranean. His subsequent peregrination in Greece, Turkey, &c. need not be detailed here, having been rendered so famous by his fine poem of "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage." He returned home in June 1811, after an absence of two years, and had not long arrived before he was summoned to Newstead, in consequence of the dangerous illness of his mother, who breathed her last before he could reach her. Towards the end of his "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," he declared that he should break off his commerce with the muses; but resolutions of this nature are seldom maintained and encouraged, as it seems, by his relation Mr Dallas, he gave to the world his first two cantos of "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage." This assumption of the character of a wayward libertine, satiated by an over cultivation of pleasure, into misanthropy, tedium, and listlessness, and that in such a manner that the application would necessarily be made to himself, afforded another proof of the great mental originality of lord Byron. There was however a boldness in the repulsive personification, and a force and an energy in the

mode of supporting it, so indicative of great powers, that it at once produced its impression, and placed the fame of its author on an eminence, whence there never can be an absolute retrogradation. Eulogy now flowed in from all quarters; and none were more lavish of it than the board of criticism who had exercised such premature severity on his early volume. Even the readers who hesitated to approve the misanthropy and sombre views of human nature afforded in this extraordinary production, confessed its genius, and made allowances for a tone and a hue which angry recollections and the involuntary self-reproof of a strong mind might at once engender and excuse. Thus the feelings of admiration became general, and the strong current of fashion turning directly in his favour, his acquaintance was widely, not to say universally courted; and his first entry on the stage of public life may be dated from this era. Nor were the manners, person, and conversation of lord Byron of a nature to dissipate the charm with which his talents had invested him. Although easy and affable in his general manners, the latent reserve of conscious genius was always observable, added to which, the associations connected with his identification with his own Childe Harold, excited a mysterious and indefinable curiosity. Even his physiognomy was eminently calculated to keep up the interest which he otherwise inspired; the predominating expression of his fine features being that of deep and habitual thought, although when engaged with interesting discussion, they as forcibly exhibited gaiety, indignation, and satire. Thus in the imitative world of fashion, the enthusiastic looked on him to admire, the serious to admonish, and the soft with a desire to console. The latter sympathy it is to be feared that he excited too powerfully in certain quarters, for the suggestions either of honour or of prudence at all times to control; and a course of noxious intrigue was the consequence, the ultimate vanity of which is always as certainly experienced, as its temporary intoxication. It is more gratifying to observe, that in the midst of all this licence, he was capable of the most delicate and generous actions, of which a number of well authenticated instances are on record. The quick and scrutinising glance which he had cast on Eastern character and manners, were now manifested in "The Giaour;" "The Bride of Abydos;" "The Corsair," (the copyright of which, as well as that of Childe Harold, he gave to Mr Dallas;) "Lara;" and "The Siege of Corinth;" which followed one another in quick succession. For parliamentary duties he seems to have had a decided distaste; and it was not until his return from the Continent that he ventured to speak. He made his maiden speech in February 1812, from the opposition bench, against the framework bill, and was argumentative and lively, if not very original. Having now become a character whose support might be of considerable consequence, he was congratulated accordingly. Another time he addressed the house in support of Catholic emancipation,

and a third and last time on presenting a petition from Major Cartwright. On the 2d of January 1815 he married Anna Isabella, only daughter of Sir Ralph Milbanke Noel, Bart., to whom he had proposed himself a year before, and been rejected. The fortune received with his lady was not large, and his own having been previously much enthralled, the reckless system of splendour which succeeded the marriage could not be long maintained, and after enduring considerable embarrassments, it was finally settled that lady Byron, who had presented his lordship with a daughter on the 10th of December, should pay her father a visit until better arrangements could be made. From this visit lady Byron ultimately refused to return, and a formal separation ensued, the exact merits of which will most likely never be ascertained. This rupture produced a considerable sensation in the world of fashion, and the most contradictory rumours prevailed, in the midst of which lord Byron left England with an expressed resolution never to return. He crossed over to France, through which he passed rapidly to Brussels, taking on his way a survey of the field of Waterloo. He then visited the banks of the Rhine, Switzerland, and the north of Italy, and for some time took up his abode at Venice. Here he was joined by Mr Hobhouse, who accompanied him on a visit to Rome, where he completed his third canto of "Childe Harold," which showed that his wounded mind had in no degree chilled his poetic fire. Not long after appeared "The Prisoner of Chillon, a Dream, and other poems;" and in 1817 "Manfred," a tragedy, and the "Lament of Tasso." In one of his excursions from Italy, he resided for some time at Abydos, and thence proceeded to Tenedos and the island of Scio, where he likewise staid three months, during which time he visited every classical scene, and frequently slept in the peasants cottages, to whom his liberality made him a welcome guest. He also visited several other islands, and at length repaired to Athens, where he sketched many of the scenes of the fourth and last canto of Childe Harold, which poem was published in 1818, and duly sustained the high reputation of the author. In the same year appeared the playful jeu d'esprit of "Beppo," in the mixed and pointed manner of the Italian style of poetical humour. In 1819 was published the romantic tale of "Mazeppa," and the same year was marked with the commencement of his extraordinary nondescript poem, "Don Juan," which his bookseller, Mr Murray, declined openly to publish, in consequence of an extent of freedom and of satire, which it was foreseen would exceedingly startle the graver portion of society. Of this celebrated production it is as vain to deny the licence, as the genius; but much severe censure has been passed on it in respect to particulars, which the error, if such it was, belonged to the style of composition, rather than to the poet. In the so much censured admixture of the gay, the witty, and the humorous, with the grave, the pathetic, and the profound, consisted the great distinction of

the Italian models on which he so strikingly improved. In 1820 was published "Marino Faliero, Doge of Venice," a tragedy, written with an avowed attention to the exploded system of the dramatic unities, which too frequently subtracts from the interest, all that it gives to more cold and classical qualities, nor did this effort of lord Byron's prove an exception. The next year he addressed a letter to Mr W. Lisle Bowles, in defence of the poetical character of Pope, which had been rated very low in that writer's life of him. This dispute arose out of a disposition in certain critics to ground poetical character exclusively on a tendency to deal with the primary associations connected with natural objects and affections, rather than on the more complex and factitious combinations produced by art and cultivation. Right probably in the main, this school not unfrequently pushes its theory to an extreme, as in the case of Pope, whom lord Byron, on the other hand, may have somewhat hyperbolically exalted. In the same year appeared the noble drama of "Sardanapalus," indisputably the finest of his tragic offspring, "The Two Foscari," a tragedy; and "Cain," a mystery. The last is a production of great power, but it has been highly censured for the speeches given to Lucifer and Cain. The author, in answer to a loud and general outcry on this score, defended himself by the example of Milton, and asked how the first rebel and the first splenetic murderer ought to be made to speak. The real state of the case is, that Cain and Satan are made to deal largely in the knotty question of the origin of evil, which it is difficult to manage to the general satisfaction of theologians, either in poetry or in prose. When lord Byron quitted Venice, after visiting several parts of the Italian dominions of Austria, he settled at Pisa; where he became connected with the Gamba family, in whose behalf he endured some inconvenience, which ended in the banishment of the counts Gamba, and the open residence of the countess with lord Byron. In 1822, in conjunction with Mr Leigh Hunt, who on invitation had become his guest, and Mr Percy Bysshe Shelly, the periodical publication called "The Liberal," was commenced, which principally, owing to the unhappy fate of Mr Shelly, (who perished by the upsetting of a boat in the Mediterranean,) extended only to four numbers. In this work first appeared the celebrated "Vision of Judgment," caused by the scarcely less burlesque performance, under the same title, by Mr Southey. It is unnecessary to mention that the publisher was prosecuted by an officious party society, which the good sense of the public soon after frowned out of existence, and that he was fined 100*l*. The licence assumed was no doubt very great; but it was generally felt, that, upon a satirist, and party and personal opponent, the original Vision must have acted as an almost irresistible incentive. "Heaven and Earth," a mystery, also first appeared in the Liberal. It is founded on the supposed intercourse between angels and the daughters of earth before the flood,

and possesses great force and beauty. The latter cantos of *Don Juan*, with "Werner," a tragedy, and the "Deformed Transformed," a fragment, bring up the rear of lord Byron's performances. In the autumn of 1822 he quitted Paris and wintered at Genoa, and now began to indulge those feelings in regard to the efforts of the Greeks to throw off the Mahometan yoke, which determined him to lend them the aid of his person, purse, and influence. It would also appear, by some noble verses which have been printed since his death, that a secret consciousness of his career of action having too long been unworthily bounded, induced him to seek a nobler species of distinction, than one of mere self-engrossment and successful gallantry. It is unnecessary to dwell upon the general tendency of powerful minds, at a particular stage of existence, to break from the enthrallments of pleasure and the senses, because it has been the great theme of allegory, ever since allegory was invented. In addition to being satisfied with the usual enjoyments of a dissipated man of rank, and disgusted with the sameness of common-place life, many circumstances contributed to render lord Byron an enthusiast for Greece, where his high poetic faculties had been first duly developed. In common with many more, the associations connected with its illustrious history, doubtless served to stimulate his social concern for its modern degradation; but in him these feelings were quickened by a due acquaintance with its grand and beautiful scenery, its various races of wild and picturesque manners, and by the personal interest which he had already excited there. Whatever the exact combination of motive, in August 1823 he embarked, accompanied by five or six friends, in an English vessel which he had hired for the purpose, and arrived at the commencement of the third campaign. He established himself some time in Cephalonia, and despatched his friends, Messrs Trelawney and Hamilton Brown, with a letter to the Greek government. The result of their information induced him to generously advance 12,000*l.* for the relief of Missolonghi. The dissention among the Greeks gave him great pain, and involved him in considerable difficulties; and his sarcastic humour would frequently vent itself, both at their expence and that of many warm partizans, who had more zeal for their welfare than knowledge of the best manner of advancing it. At length, after due preparation, he sailed from Argostoli with two Ionian vessels, and taking considerable specie on board, he proceeded to Missolonghi; where, after considerable hazard and danger, and the loss of one of his vessels, he finally arrived, and was received with every possible mark of honour Grecian gratitude could devise. His influence was immediately salutary in the mitigation of the ferocity with which the war was waged on the part of the Greeks; but it was much more difficult to produce union among their leaders. He immediately began to form a brigade of Suliotes, five hundred of whom were taken into his pay, with a view to an ex-

pedition against Lepanto; but such was the disorderly and unsettled temper of these troops, he was obliged to postpone it. This unexpected disappointment preyed on his spirits, and on the 15th February he was attacked with a severe fit of the epilepsy. He had subsequently other attacks, but at length the violence of the disorder began to yield to the skill of his physician, and he was recommended to remove for a while from the flat, marshy, and unhealthy scite of Missolonghi to Zante. This step, with his usual tenacity, he refused to take: "I cannot quit Greece (he wrote to a friend) while there is a chance of my being even of (supposed) utility. There is a stake worth millions; such as I am, and while I can stand at all, I must stand by the cause. While I say this, I am aware of the difficulties, dissensions, and defects of the Greeks themselves, but allowance must be made for them by all reasonable people." On the expedition against Lepanto being given up, other projects were proposed with reference both to military operations and to congresses for uniting eastern and western Greece; but, unhappily, the fatal moment was at hand which was to deprive the Greek cause of its firm and energetic friend. On the 9th of April lord Byron, while riding out, got extremely wet; and, scarcely recovered from the effects of his former disorder, a fever ensued, which it is thought might have yielded to copious bleeding in the first instance, but which, owing either to his own objection, or the inadequate opinion of the physician of the nature of the disease, was destined to prove fatal on the evening of the 19th April 1824. During his illness, some fine traits of humanity and feeling for his attendants were exhibited by lord Byron, and nearly his last words, previous to sinking into the lethargy which ended in death, were "My wife, my child, my sister!—you know all, you must say all,"—his utterance then failed him, as it had previously done in referring to the same near connexions. Thus, in his thirty-seventh year, prematurely died this extraordinary genius and man, to the deep affliction of the people whose cause he had so generously espoused, who decreed every possible public testimony of their sorrow. Nor was his death a subject of less regret to many, who looked for a noble recompence in the maturity of his life, for much of the waywardness and eccentricity of its commencement and preceding progress. Many of his errors were evidently the result of a too early release from all discipline and control; and the unaccountable neglect which family circumstances had thrown round him. In other respects, the vices and failings of lord Byron were much magnified by the peculiarity of his genius and character, which attracted an intensity of observation to much conduct in him, that is by no means very singular in the sphere in which he moved. This disposition of the public at once to admire and condemn, accompanied as it was with an involuntary tendency to confound the character of the poet with some of the most romantic creations of his imagination, however it might an-

ncy him in the first instance, in the sequel too obviously nurtured a degree of personal vanity which doubtless formed the greatest weakness of his character. Common place censure produces little effect when coupled with great admiration; and still less is effected by the virulence of party attack, or by direct personal hostility. The morals of lord Byron, on the score of gallantry, it is impossible to defend; but he has obviously been too exclusively condemned for failings, which have been passed over very lightly in more common men of equal and superior rank. Again, his carelessness of female reputation, and hasty and vindictive spirit of resentment, are altogether indefensible; but it is certain that they were mixed up with great humanity, benevolence, and generosity, as was proved by his generous distribution of the fortune devolving on lady Byron, on the death of her mother. It was evident, too, from his death, and many other circumstances, that whatever his pride and resentment at being so decisively abandoned, he nurtured the natural feelings of a husband and father deep in his bosom. In fact, in conduct as in mind, he was powerful but irregular, and altogether one of those extraordinary characters to whom the application of general rules is nugatory. In respect to several disputed points of his conduct, the "Memoirs," by himself, (which he gave to Mr Moore to raise a loan from Mr Murray, the bookseller, and which that gentleman, at the instance of his family, thought proper to destroy,) would doubtless have given much information to the world. As it is, certain journals of visitors and of temporary companions, professing to record his conversation, but poorly supply their place. The body of lord Byron was brought to England, and laid in state in London, but was subsequently escorted out of town by a funeral procession, of which several distinguished characters, and a number of the carriages of the nobility and gentry formed a part. It was received at Nottingham by the corporation, and attended to the place of interment at Huckwell, near his own seat of Newstead Abbey, where a plain marble slab merely records his name and title, date of death, and age. Besides his only legitimate child and heiress, lord Byron left another daughter in Italy, to whom he left 5,000*l.* on the condition of not marrying an Englishman. The successor to his estate and title was his cousin, Capt. George Anson Byron, of the royal navy. Speaking of that which will alone concern posterity, the character of the productions of this great and eccentric genius, it is obvious, that whatever the real or pretended objections to them, that they will last

as long as the language in which they are composed. One of these objections, as usually stated, is very unphilosophically defined. Of the two grand classes into which creative genius is divided—the assumptive and the reflective—lord Byron evidently belonged to the latter; the distinguishing character of which is a mixing up of the writer's feelings and convictions in all which he produces. Early led into a prevalent train of associations, in all his works it predominates, and he is great precisely for that reason. One set of associations and convictions may in themselves be more agreeable than another, but every poet, of this class in particular, can deal effectively only with his own. Hence the opposition of this species of genius to the Shakespearian or dramatic; and hence too the reason, that as a dramatist, Lord Byron can scarcely be said to have succeeded, and was half inclined to quarrel with Shakespeare on that account. Sardanapalus may be called an exception; but who cannot perceive that Sardanapalus is the poet himself, and the Greek slave one of the devoted feminine sketches in which he always so much delighted? Even in his lighter productions, including "Don Juan," the self-emanative origin of the whole of the portraiture, description, reflection, humour, and satire, is equally traceable, and as already observed, forms its extreme originality. The meretricious licence assumed in this extraordinary production, it would be useless either to defend or deny; but setting aside a few reckless personalities, it is probable that its wayward unconventional spirit, equally careless of what order of party spirit or self-love it offended, or what latent weaknesses or hypocrisy it exposed, did more to raise a clamour against it in certain quarters, than the freedoms which were so generally objected to. In regard to high life in particular, the poet is a sort of Mephistophiles, with very alarming powers of suggestion and penetration. To conclude, lord Byron was a great and untameable spirit, bounded however by a circle, the centre of which was peculiar and essentially self. The result is before the world, and will certainly be lasting, although it is obvious that opinion in respect to moral merits and tendency, will never be altogether uniform. Lord Byron's works are published in both the octavo and small octavo sizes; in the former in 7 vols., the first five published by Murray, the concluding two by Hunt and Clarke; in small octavo in 8 vols., six by Murray, two by Hunt and Clarke.—*Ann. Biog. Fletcher's Narrative. The various Magazines, &c. &c.*

CAAB or CAB-BEN-ZOHAIR, an eminent Arabian poet and rabbi among the Arabians who had embraced Judaism. He wrote some bitter satirical verses against Ma-

homot and his new sect, which so exasperated the prophet, that he made war on the Jewish Arabian tribes, in hopes of seizing him. After the successes of Mahomet, Caab, desirous of

appeasing him, turned mahometan, and wrote some verses in his praise, which so pleased him that he granted his pardon and received him into favour, presenting him with his mantle, which was afterwards purchased from his heirs, by the caliph Moawiah, at an enormous price. Caab is also said to have had a considerable share in the composition of the koran. He died in the first year of the Hegira, A.C. 622. His poem was printed at Leyden in 1748.—*D'Herbelot. Marigny Hist. des Arabes.*

CABANIS (PETER JOHN GEORGE) a physician and politician of eminence, born at Bayonne in France, about 1756. He settled at Paris, and during the revolutionary commotions, became connected with Mirabeau, and was a member of the council of five hundred. Under the government of Buonaparte he was appointed a senator. He died at Meulan in 1807. His works, which relate principally to medicine, have considerable merit. Among them are—"Du Degré de Certitude de la Médecine," 8vo; "Coup d'œil sur les Révolutions, et la Réforme de la Médecine," 8vo; "Des Rapports du Physique et du Morale de l'Homme," 2 vols. 8vo; "Observations sur les Affections Catarrhales en général," 8vo. He also published an account of the last illness and death of Mirabeau.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CABESTAN or **CABESTAING** (WILLIAM) a provençal poet of the thirteenth century, famous for his talents, and still more for his horribly romantic fate. He was descended from an ancient and honourable family, and passed the early part of his life in the castle of the baron de Cabestan. A lady of whom he became enamoured, and whom he celebrated in one of his poems, administered to him some love-powder or potion, which had the effect of driving him out of his senses; and on his recovery, by means of an antidote, his affection for his mistress was not unreasonably converted into hatred. Cabestan afterwards entered into the service of Tricaline Carbonal, the wife of Raymond de Seillans, whose jealousy is said to have prompted him to order the unhappy poet to be put to death, and his heart to be served up in a dish to his wife; who, on being told what she had fed upon, died of grief. This event, which is supposed to have occurred about 1213, has been the subject of many legendary tales and ballads.—*Moreri.*

CABOT (SEBASTIAN) a navigator of great eminence and abilities, was born at Bristol about the year 1477. He was the son of John Cabot, a Venetian pilot, who resided much at Bristol, and was highly esteemed for his skill in navigation. Sebastian was early instructed in the mathematical knowledge required by a seaman, and at the age of seventeen had made several voyages. In 1495 John Cabot obtained from Henry VII letters patent empowering him and his three sons Lewis, Sebastian, and Sanctius, to discover unknown lands, and conquer and settle them. In consequence of this permission the king supplied one ship, and the merchants of London and Bristol a few smaller

ones, and in 1496 John and Sebastian sailed to the north-west, and in the July of the same year discovered Newfoundland, and explored up to latitude 67. The accounts of this voyage are attended with much obscurity, but it seems that in a subsequent voyage the father and son sailed as far as cape Florida, and were actually the first who saw the main land of America. Little is however known of the proceedings of Sebastian Cabot for the ensuing twenty years, but it seems that in the reign of Henry VIII by the patronage of sir Thomas Peart, vice-admiral of England, he procured another ship to make discoveries, and endeavoured to make a voyage to the East Indies by the south, in which attempt he failed. This disappointment is supposed to have induced him to quit England and visit Spain, where he was treated with great respect and appointed pilot-major. An opulent company of Spanish merchants soon after gave him the command of a projected expedition to the Spice Islands, through the newly-discovered straits of Magellan. Accordingly, in 1525, he sailed from Cadiz to the Canaries and Cape de Verd Islands, and failing from the opposition of his crew in his view of reaching the Spice Islands, he proceeded to the river La Plata, where he discovered St Salvador, and erected a fort there. He subsequently reached the great river Paraguay, and remained on the American coast a considerable time, with a view of forming an establishment. Being disappointed in the expected aid from Spain, he ultimately returned home with all his crew, but was not very favourably received, owing to his failure in respect to the Spice Islands, and his severe treatment of the mutineers of his crew. He, notwithstanding, continued in the service of Spain for some years longer, but at length returned to England towards the latter end of the reign of Henry VIII. At the beginning of the reign of Edward VI, he was introduced by the protector Somerset to the young king, who took much pleasure in his conversation, and settled a pension on him as grand pilot of England. From this hour he was consulted on all questions relating to trade and navigation; and in 1552, being governor of the company of merchant adventurers, he drew up instructions, and procured a license for an expedition to discover a passage to the East Indies by the north. These instructions, which are preserved in Hackluyt's collection of voyages, form a very honourable proof of his sagacity and penetration. He was also governor of the Russian company, and was very active in their affairs. He is supposed to have died in the year 1557, at a very advanced age, leaving behind him a high character both as a skilful seaman and a man of great general abilities. He was the first who noticed the variations of the compass; and besides the ordinances to be found in Hackluyt, he published a large map of the world, as also a work under the title of "Navigazione nelle parti Septentrionali, per Sebastiano Cabota," fol. Venice, 1583.—*Campbell's Lives of the Admirals of Brit.*

CABRAL or **CABRERA** (**PEDRO ALVARES**) an eminent navigator, was the commander of the second fleet fitted out for the East Indies by Emanuel, king of Portugal, in 1500, in which voyage he was driven by a tempest on the shore of an unknown country, that part of South America now called Brazil. The spot on which he landed he called Santa Cruz, and took possession of the country for the crown of Portugal, from which it is now separated, and somewhat precariously governed as an independent empire. From this coast he proceeded to Sofala in Africa, after losing thirteen of his ships, and thence sailed to Calicut, where he entered into a treaty with the zamorin for a commercial establishment.—Mutual jealousies taking place, a war ensued, and Cabral burnt several ships in the port, battered the town, and forced the zamorin to comply with his terms. After making another treaty with the prince of Cananor, he returned to Portugal, in 1501, richly laden. Cabral died in his own country, leaving an account of his celebrated voyage, printed in an Italian translation, by Ramusio, at Venice.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CACCIA (**GUGLIELMO**) a painter, surnamed Il Moncalvo from his residence there, was born in 1568, at Moutebone, in Montferrat. His small madonnas are celebrated, but it is not to them alone that he owes his reputation; his abilities as a fresco-painter were considerable, and he painted some very fine altarpieces. His daughters, Francesca and Orsola, were also painters in fresco, and so much alike are their performances, that it is difficult to distinguish them. He died in 1625.—*Ibid.*

CACCINI (**GIULIO**) a celebrated musician and dramatic composer, of the 16th century, a native of Rome, but for the greatest part of his life resident at Florence, where, in 1600, he composed, in conjunction with Peri, the opera of "Euridice," on the occasion of the marriage between Henry the 4th of France, and Marie de Medicis. This opera, which was acted at Florence in 1600, is said to have been the first ever performed in public. He also published a work, entitled "Nuove Musiche," printed at Venice in 1614, the year previous to his decease. A daughter of his, named Francesca, was much admired at Florence about the middle of the 17th century, both as a composer and a poetess.—*Burney's Hist. of Mus.*

CADAMUSTO (**ALOVSIO** or **LEWIS**) a famous Venetian navigator of the 15th century. Having been driven by a storm on the coast of Portugal, in a voyage from Venice to Flanders, he was introduced to the Infant Don Henry, celebrated for his patronage of enterprising mariners. That prince took Cadamusto into his service, and employed him in maritime expeditions to the western coasts of Africa, in one of which the Cape Verd Islands were discovered. This navigator wrote an account of his voyages, first published in 1507, and afterwards inserted in the collections of Grynaeus, Ramusio, and others. Cadamusto, after having resided some years at Lagos in Portu-

gal, returned to Venice in 1464, and probably died there, but at what period is not exactly known.—*Tiraboschi. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CADMUS, the founder of Thebes in Bœotia, is one of those personages of antiquity whose real, it is difficult to separate from their fabulous history. The only fact which may be depended upon is, that a man of this name, a native of Phœnicia, founded a colony in Greece, and first introduced letters into that country.—These letters were Phœnician, and were at first only sixteen—four were afterwards added by Palamedes, and four by Simonides. The arrival of Cadmus, and foundation of Thebes, is dated in the Arundelian marbles in the 64th year of the Attic era, 1519 BC.—*Moreri.*

CADMUS, the Milesian, the first Greek who wrote history in prose, is supposed to have flourished during the reign of Ialvattes in Lydia. He was the author of "The Antiquities of Miletus and of all Ionia," in four books, of which Dionysius of Halicarnassus makes mention, saying that it was current in his time, but the best judges thought it supposititious.—Suidas mentions another Cadmus, who wrote the "History of Athens," in sixteen books.—*Vossius. Hist. Græc.*

CADOGAN (**WILLIAM**) an ingenious physician, who raised himself into notice by his writings on domestic medicine. He was educated at Oxford, where he took the degree of MD. in 1755. He wrote a treatise on the gout, in which he strongly recommended abstinence as the best mode of treating that disorder. Dr Cadogan, who was a practitioner of the old school, has in this work displayed, in an agreeable style, adapted for popular perusal, the opinions of Sydenham and Boerhaave, and with some novelty of manner inculcated obvious and important truths. This treatise passed through several editions, and gave rise to a good deal of controversy. He likewise was the author of an "Essay on Nursing." He died in 1797, aged 86.—*Rees's Cyclopædia.*

CÆDMON, a Saxon ecclesiastic, who probably lived in the 5th century, and was the author of the oldest specimen of Saxon poetry extant. This is a fragment of a hymn or sacred song, preserved by king Alfred, in his translation of Bede's Ecclesiastical History. The poetical paraphrase of the book of Genesis in the same language, published by Junius, was by him ascribed to the author of the fragment; but it is now generally considered as the composition of a later writer of the same name.—*Turner's Hist. of the Anglo-Saxons.—British Critic, vol. 26.*

CÆLIUS AURELIANUS, or **ARIANUS**, an ancient physician, who was a native of the town of Sicca, in Numidia, and belonged to the sect of medical philosophers called methodists. He wrote in Latin; and among his works none are extant except a treatise on chronic, and another on acute diseases, which have been published at Amsterdam with the notes of Almeloveen, and by Haller in "Artis Medicæ Principes," Lausane, 1744. He is supposed to have flourished about AD. 150.—

Halleri *Bibl. Med. Pract.* Hutchinson's *Biog. Med.*

CÆSALPINUS (ANDREW) a physician and natural philosopher of the 16th century, who is said to have in some measure anticipated the physiological and botanical discoveries which have since immortalized the names of Harvey and Linnaeus. Cæsalspinus was a native of Arezzo in Tuscany; and after having been professor of medicine at Pisa, he became first physician to pope Clement VIII, and lecturer at the College della Sapienza at Rome, where he died in 1603, aged 83. In his "Quæstiones Peripateticæ," Venet. 1571, are some hints relative to the circulation of the blood; and his treatise "De Plantis," Florent. 1583, exhibits the earliest systematic arrangement of plants founded on resemblance of structure.—*Aikin's Gen. Biog.* Hutchinson's *Biog. Med.*

CÆSAR (CAIUS JULIUS) a celebrated Roman commander, not less distinguished for his personal talents than for the importance of those events in the history of the civilized world with which his name is connected. He was descended from the Julian family, whose origin the flattery of the poet Virgil deduced from Ascanius or Julius, the son of Æneas. His father, Lucius Cæsar, died at an early age, after having held the office of prætor; his mother was the daughter of Aurelius Cotta. He was born at Rome, BC. 100, on the 12th day of the month Quintilis, afterwards denominated July in honour of him.—When he was but sixteen he lost his father, soon after which he married Cornelia, the daughter of Cornelius Cinna, who had been intimately connected with Caius Marius, the leader of a powerful faction, and the rival of Sylla; who, at the time of Cæsar's marriage, possessed supreme authority at Rome. The aunt of Cæsar had been the wife of Marius, and his forming a new connection with the party of that chief gave great umbrage to Sylla; who, after an ineffectual attempt to induce Cæsar to repudiate his wife, resolved on his destruction, and issued a decree of proscription against him. He, however, fortunately concealed himself till the powerful intercession made for him prevailed on Sylla to exempt him from the proscription, though he told the petitioners they would repent their interference, for that he foresaw in Cæsar many Mariuses. Cæsar then made a campaign in Asia Minor, in the course of which his bravery gained him the honour of a civic crown. Returning home he displayed his talents as an orator, in the impeachment of Cornelius Dolabella, for mal-administration as a provincial governor. The desire of intellectual improvement led him to make a voyage to Rhodes to attend the lectures of Apollonius Molo, a famous Greek professor of eloquence, under whom Cicero also studied. In his passage he was captured by Cilician pirates, on which occasion he behaved with great hauteur while among them, and after paying more than double what they required for his ransom, he had no sooner obtained his liberty than he fitted out some ships, followed and took the pirates prisoners, and put them to death.

On his return to Rome, he took every opportunity to ingratiate himself with the people as the first step towards the execution of those ambitious schemes which he meditated. He was chosen one of the military tribunes, afterwards quæstor, and then ædile. In these offices he distinguished himself by paying public honours to the memory of Marius, and by a most profuse liberality, which, while it served to make him popular, involved him deeply in debt. On the death of Metellus, the chief pontiff, Cæsar became a candidate for that high dignity, which he obtained in opposition to two powerful rivals. After this he became prætor, and then obtained the government of Spain, whence he returned the year following, having acquired wealth sufficient for the liquidation of his debts, though they are said to have amounted to 1,600,000*l.* sterling. It was on his journey to Spain, in passing through a poor village in the Alps, that he is said characteristically to have exclaimed, "I had rather be the first man in this place, than the second in Rome." He now formed the memorable league with Pompey and Crassus, termed the *first triumvirate*, which rendered those three chiefs masters of the destiny of Rome. The first consequence of this union was the election of Cæsar to the consulship, in the year 59 BC. His colleague in office was Bibulus, who had so little influence in the management of public affairs that it was sarcastically observed the period of his government instead of being termed the consulship of Cæsar and Bibulus, ought to be called the consulship of Cæsar and Julius. On the expiration of office this great commander obtained from the senate the government of the province of Gaul for five years, with the command of an army of four legions. In the year 58 BC. he took possession of his delegated authority, and entered on that brilliant career of military glory which dazzled the eyes of his contemporaries, and gave him a reputation which almost assured the success of his future undertakings. The history of his campaigns in Gaul and adjacent countries has been written by himself, forming the subject of his famous "Commentaries," which must be consulted for the details of events by far too numerous and complicated to be more than hinted at in this biographical sketch. Cæsar not only reduced to subjection various independent nations of Gaul, and brought the whole country into the form of a Roman province, but he also built a bridge over the Rhine, and repulsed the German tribes, defeating their king Ariovistus, and completely breaking up a confederacy which had been formed against the Roman power. He besides twice invaded Britain, an island previously almost unknown to the Romans, where though he made no permanent conquests, yet he opened the way for future adventurers. He continued in Gaul till 51 BC., having had his commission renewed by the senate, for a second term of five years. The result of his operations, while governor of this province, may be estimated from the probable facts, that he captured 800 cities and towns, subdued 500 nations, and sacrificed the lives of a million of men, enriching himself

and his followers to an almost unlimited extent, with the plunder of the subjugated territory. Imposing as were his exploits hitherto, he was now called upon to act on a more important theatre. Of his confederates, Pompey and Crassus, the latter had lost his life in an expedition against the Parthians, and the former, jealous of his fame and power, was about to become his professed enemy. Cæsar however had many partisans at Rome, where Pompey resided; and when the influence of the latter with the senate procured a prolongation of his government of Spain, while his rival was commanded to resign that of Gaul, he refused to submit to the decree, and presuming on the favour of the people, proceeded with his army towards Rome. Another decree was issued, declaring that Cæsar should be treated as a public enemy, if he did not give up his command within a certain time; and this was followed by a virtual declaration of war against him. Nothing now remained, but that arms should decide the question, whether Pompey or Cæsar should be master of the Roman world. The latter, with his wonted activity, immediately passed with his army across the Rubicon, a small stream, which was the boundary of the Gallic province, and began his march to Rome. Pompey, unable to collect a sufficient force to oppose him, fled to the seaport of Brundisium, and thence to Dyrrachium in Greece, leaving Italy entirely in the power of his rival. At Rome, Cæsar took possession of the public treasury, and received the submission of those who remained in the city. A powerful army had been collected to oppose him in Spain, and thither he proceeded, leaving Mark Antony to protect his interests in Italy. Returning from Spain, crowned with success, he was declared dictator, and was afterwards chosen consul, together with one of his partisans. Pompey was still in Greece, attended by the heads of the patrician party, and commanding a numerous army. Thither Cæsar proceeded, and with forces inferior in number, but consisting principally of veterans used to victory, met him on the plain of Pharsalia in Thessaly, and gave him a complete overthrow. Pompey only escaped the carnage of the field of battle to fall the victim of treachery in Egypt, whither he fled, attended by a few friends. Cæsar pursued him, and on his arrival in Egypt, when the head of his rival was presented to him, he is said to have been moved to tears by the spectacle. He displayed great magnanimity to the friends of the fallen chief, dismissing frequently with his bounty such as came within his power. At Alexandria he became involved in a dangerous contest with the Egyptians, from which he extricated himself with success, and committed the government of the kingdom to the famous Cleopatra. The fascinations of that princess for a while delayed him in his victorious career; but at length he left her to go into Asia Minor, where Pharnaces, king of Pontus, was in arms against the Romans. This war was soon terminated, that in writing to a friend, Cæsar used the often-cited words "Veni, vidi,

vici," "I came, I saw, I conquered." Having settled the affairs of Asia, he went through Greece to Rome; where, having rewarded his friends and pardoned his enemies, he made such regulations as he thought necessary to preserve the public tranquillity, while he proceeded to Africa to crush the remnant of the Pompeian party, there assembled under Cato, and other leaders. He was again successful; and on his return to Rome, he was honoured with four several triumphs for his respective victories in Gaul, Egypt, Asia, and Africa. His warlike labours however were not at an end. The sons of Pompey had collected a formidable force in Spain, and thither, after a short respite, Cæsar led his army to combat them. The battle of Munda followed, and the genius of Cæsar prevailed, though the result of the contest at one time appeared so doubtful that he was about to kill himself in despair. Another triumph followed the return of the conqueror to Rome. His power was now at its height. He was created perpetual dictator; and though nothing could add to his authority, his partisans wished to bestow on him the title of king. The people, gratified by largesses, and amused with public games and shows, seemed disposed to submit their necks to the yoke. Cæsar himself, unconscious of impending danger, was planning new schemes of conquest, when a plot was formed to destroy him, in which many of his own dependants were involved, together with persons of republican principles who had fought against him. Disregarding some intimations which he had received of the conspiracy, he attended a meeting of the senate on the ides of March, and fell beneath the fury of his combined foes. This event happened 43 BC. Cæsar had three wives, but no children by either of them. A natural son, the fruit of his connexion with Cleopatra, was put to death by Mark Antony. The character of this distinguished individual can hardly be estimated too highly in point of talent. His uniform success in almost every undertaking could only have resulted from the union of the most active industry with the highest degree of personal address, and the most extraordinary abilities. It was well said of him by Lucan, that "he thought nothing done while any thing remained to be done." He was, in short, indefatigable. His demerit as a conqueror or a subverter of the liberties of his country, must be variously estimated according to the sentiments and feelings of individuals; but the great and dazzling qualities even of a Cæsar ought not to blind the eyes of the reflective portion of mankind to the danger of vindicating his career on the principle of the inability of a great country to preserve its ancient liberties. It is the existence of such men as Cæsar which chiefly creates the difficulty. This great man may however justly claim the negative praise of not having been a merciless conqueror. He is scarcely less celebrated for his literary talents than as a warrior. Of his numerous writings scarcely anything is left but his commentaries on his war in Gaul and the civil war. Among many re-

uable editions of these works may be mentioned that of Dr Clarke, London 1712, folio; and that of Oudendorp, L. Bat. 1737, 2 vols. 4to.—*Suetonius, Plutarch. Univ. Hist.*

CÆSAR (SIR JULIUS) a learned civilian, was born at Tottenham in Middlesex, in 1557, and was the son of Cæsar Adelmur, a Genoese physician to queen Mary and queen Elizabeth. He was educated at Oxford, where he took the degree of B.A. as a member of Magdalen hall, and afterwards went to Paris, where he was created doctor of civil law. In the reign of Elizabeth he was master of requests, judge of the admiralty, and master of St Catharine's hospital near the Tower. On the accession of king James he was knighted by that prince, and constituted chancellor and under-treasurer of the exchequer, and sworn of his majesty's privy-council. In 1614 he was appointed master of the rolls, upon which he resigned his place of chancellor of the exchequer. After passing through many honourable employments, and continuing master of the rolls for above twenty years, he died in 1636, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. He was a man of great integrity, and remarkable for his charity to all who were worthy and in want, and as a judge strictly upright. His manuscripts were sold by auction in 1757, and produced 356*l.* He had two brothers, THOMAS and HENRY, who were each eminent in their way. The former was one of the barons of the exchequer, and the latter, Henry, educated in Baliol college, became prebendary of Westminster in 1609, and afterwards dean of Ely. He founded two scholarships and two fellowships in Jesus' college, Cambridge, to be elected from the king's free-school at Ely, and gave a noble benefaction to Ely cathedral; but his executor being prevailed upon to lend the principal money of these benefactions, the whole was lost to both the cathedral and the college.—*Biog. Brit. Bentham's Ely.*

CAFFARELLI (GAETANO MAJORANO) a celebrated singer, born at Naples in 1703, and fellow-pupil with Farinelli under Porpora. His master is said to have made him practise the elements of singing from a single sheet of music-paper for five years, at the end of which time, without any further instruction, he pronounced him the first singer in Europe. Caffarelli visited England in 1733, but was in bad health during the whole of his stay; nor did he attain to the height of his popularity till after his return to Italy. He amassed a large fortune by his talents, with which he purchased the dukedom of Santo Dorato in the Neapolitan dominions, and died in 1783, bequeathing it to a favourite nephew.—*Burney's Hist. of Mus.*

CAGLIARI (PAUL) better known by the name of Paul Veronese, a celebrated painter, was born at Verona in 1532, and was the son of a sculptor, but evincing his turn for painting very early, he was placed under the tuition of his uncle Antonio Badile. On the procurator Grimani being appointed ambassador to the pope, he invited Paul to attend him to Rome, where he had an opportunity of studying the works of M. Angelo and Raphael. His noble

manner of exercising his art procured him great esteem from Titian, Guido, and all the celebrated artists of the period. His pictures are dispersed all over Europe, but the principal are in the churches of Venice. He was an excellent colourist, and understood all the magic effect of light and shade, as well as of the graces and harmony of composition; but the connoisseurs regard him as deficient in correct drawing and propriety of costume. His four banquets are among his most esteemed pieces, and of these the marriage of Cana is preferred. This great artist died at Venice in 1588. His eldest son, CARLETTO, after his death, finished some of his imperfect pieces, and had already distinguished himself by his own compositions, when he died at the early age of 26. GABRIEL, his youngest son, also received the instructions of his father, but not meeting with success, quitted the art and dedicated himself to commerce.—*Bryan's Dict. of Paint. and Eng. D'Argenville Vies de Peintres.*

CAGLIOSTRO (COUNT ALEXANDER) a noted impostor, whose real name was Joseph Balsamo, was born at Palermo in 1743. His father died whilst he was a child, and he was brought up by the relations of his mother, who placed him in the seminary of St Roche at Palermo, from which he ran away more than once. He was then placed in the care of the friars of mercy, among whom he entered as a novice, and was committed to the tuition of the apothecary of that order, under whom he acquired the elements of physic and chemistry. But even this did not cure his roving disposition, and weary of the punishment which his frolics caused him to receive, he threw off the cowl and returned to Palermo. After committing a variety of frauds there, he was at length obliged to quit Palermo, and to roam the world at large. At Messina he became associated with a certain Altotas a Greek, who passed himself off for a great chemist. In company with him Balsamo visited the Archipelago and landed at Alexandria in Egypt, where they staid about forty days; during which time Altotas employed himself in manufacturing a sort of silky stuff from hemp and flax, by which he got a great deal of money. From Alexandria they proceeded to different places; but were at length driven, by contrary winds, to Malta, where Altotas died, and Balsamo proceeded to Naples, and married a wife as abandoned as himself. This accomplished couple travelled into Spain and Portugal, pretending to be endowed with supernatural agency, and thereby collected a great deal of money from the credulous. They next proceeded to London, where count Cagliostro, as he called himself, established a new order of masonry, which he called the Egyptian masonry. Of this a female class was established by his wife; and, to aid certain splendid ceremonies, she borrowed the jewels of many ladies of quality, who put up with the loss rather than subject themselves to merited ridicule. After practising their impostures here for some time successfully, they went to Paris, where they lived in a style of

the greatest splendour and extravagance. At length a charge of felony was preferred against the count, and he was thrown into the Bastille for the celebrated affair of the queen of France's diamond necklace, which so involved the reputation of Madame de la Motte. He soon however obtained his liberty; and his impostures in each place he visited would fill a volume, but at length imprudently returning to Italy, his wife betrayed him to the inquisition for some villainies practised at Rome, and he was sent to the castle of St Angelo, where he died in 1794. More of him may be known by consulting a work entitled "Compendium of the Life and Actions of Guiseppe Balsamo, otherwise called count Cagliostro, extracted from the documents of the process carried on against him at Rome in the year 1790."—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CAGNOLI (ANTHONY) an eminent Italian astronomer and mathematician, who was the author of some valuable treatises on mathematical science. His trigonometry, which was translated into French, and published at Paris with the title of "Trigonométrie rectiligne et Spherique," 1808, 4to, is one of the best works on the subject. He died at Verona in 1816.—*Original.*

CAIET or CAYET (PETER VICTOR) sieur de la Palma, a French divine and historian of the sixteenth century. He was born in Touraine, of Protestant parents, and after being educated under Calvin at Geneva, was settled as minister of a reformed church. He left this situation to become chaplain to the princess Catherine, sister of Henry IV. Having subsequently incurred the charge of being a magician, in consequence of his fondness for the then fashionable studies of alchemy and astrology, and being also accused of having written a book recommending the establishment of public brothels, he was deposed from his ministerial office by a synod. He then professed himself a convert to the catholic faith, on which occasion he received a letter of congratulation from pope Clement VIII. He retired to the college of Navarre, was ordained priest, made a doctor of the Sorbonne, and royal professor of Hebrew. His works consist of theological tracts in defence of his newly adopted creed: "Chronologie Novenaire," 1608, 3 vols. 8vo, containing the history of the nine years' war which preceded the peace of Vervins in 1598; and "Chronologie Septenaire," 1605, 8vo, extending the history from 1598 to 1604. Both these works are much esteemed. Cayet died in 1610, aged eighty-five. A continuation of his chronologies from 1604 to 1644, was published under the title of "Mercure François," 25 vols. 8vo.—*Moreri. Biog. Univ.*

CAILLE (NICHOLAS LEWIS de la) an eminent mathematician and natural philosopher, born at Roumigny, in the diocese of Rheims in 1713. His father, who had been in the army, employed himself in studying mechanics, and communicated to the son an early taste for the mathematical sciences. In 1729 he was sent to Paris to pursue his studies, and after-

wards entered at the college of Navarre, with a view to become an ecclesiastic. But his desire to devote himself to the cultivation of astronomy, prevented him from taking orders, and he obtained a situation in the royal observatory under the celebrated James Cassini. In 1739 he was employed with Cassini de Thury in verifying the meridian throughout France; and the same year he was appointed professor of mathematics in the college of Mazarine. In 1741 he was admitted adjunct astronomer in the academy of sciences. After having completed a series of seven years' observations on the stars in the observatory of Mazarine college, he wished to make a similar survey of the southern hemisphere, and for that purpose he went in 1750 to the Cape of Good Hope, where he staid two years. In that period he determined the places of about ten thousand stars never visible in our latitudes, and made many other considerable additions to astronomical science. He also ascertained some important facts relative to the figure of the earth, by the mensuration of a degree on the meridian 32 degrees south of the equator, and fixed the situation of the isles of France and Bourbon. In 1754 he returned to his native country, to enjoy the celebrity which his labours had acquired. His publications are numerous; besides a great number of valuable papers in the memoirs of the Academy of Sciences, he was the author of elementary works on geometry, astronomy, mechanics, and optics; of a set of very correct solar tables; and a treatise, entitled "Astronomiæ fundamenta novissimis Solis et Stellarum Observationibus stabilitata." His labours as an editor were considerable, and his death, which happened in 1762, interrupted one of his greatest undertakings, a general history of astronomy.—*Mémoires de l'Acad. des Sciences, 1762. Aikin's G. Biog. Biog. Univ.*

CAJETAN (Cardinal) an eminent statesman and divine of the sixteenth century. He was born at Gaeta or Cajeta in the kingdom of Naples, whence his usual denomination, his proper name being Thomas de Vio. After having been educated among the Dominicans, he became a friar of the order and at length general. Pope Julius II employed him at the council of Pisa in 1512; and Leo X in 1517 gave him a cardinal's hat. The year following he was sent legate to Germany, to excite the emperor to declare war against the Turks, and to oppose the doctrines of Luther. In three conferences which he held with that reformer at Augsburg, the apprehension of compromising his authority, by descending to argument, induced him to behave with so much hauteur to the great reformer, as to widen instead of healing the breach in the church. Adrian VII sent him legate into Hungary, and on his return to Italy, not being able to obtain possession of the archbishopric of Palermo, which had been bestowed on him by Leo, he accepted of the see of his native city Gaeta in its stead. The rest of his life was chiefly dedicated to literary pursuits at Rome, where he died in 1534, aged sixty-six. His writings consist of

notes on the works of Aristotle and St Thomas Aquinas; a commentary on the Old and New Testaments, all but Solomon's Song, the Prophets, and the Revelations; and controversial tracts against the Protestants.—*Moreri. Tiraboschi.*

CAIUS or **GAIUS**, a Roman lawyer, who was contemporary with Papinian, and the author of a body of legal institutions. This work, with the Gregorian, Hermogenian, and Theodosian codes, the novels of the subsequent emperors, the sentences of Julius Paulus, and the writings of Papinian, were used by Anianus, the chancellor of Alaric, king of the Visigoths, in the compilation of the code called *Breviarium Anianum*, long considered as the only legal work of authority when the Roman laws were in force. Caius died about AD, 210.—*Putler's Hora Juridica Subsecivæ.*

CAIUS, See **KAYE**.

CALABER, See **QUINTUS**.

CALANUS an Indian philosopher, who followed Alexander to the Indies. After enjoying good health for eighty-three years, being tormented with the colic, he requested that prince to cause his funeral pile to be erected, to which he reluctantly assented. Crowned with flowers, he ascended the pile with a composed countenance, saying, that "as he had lost his health and seen Alexander, life had no more charms for him." He endured the flames without discovering any symptoms of pain, and perished in sight of the whole army, BC 325. *Quintus Curtius. Arian.*

CALAMY (**EDMUND**) a presbyterian divine of the seventeenth century, distinguished for his influence in ecclesiastical affairs in the period preceding the restoration of Charles II. He was born in London in 1600, and was educated at Cambridge, where his opposition to the principles of the Arminians prevented him from obtaining a fellowship. He however acquired the favour of Dr Felton, bishop of Ely, who gave him a living. He was afterwards a lecturer at St Edmund's Bury, till the order for reading the book of sports and other similar measures of the high church party, induced him to resign and openly declare himself a non-conformist. Soon after the valuable rectory at Rochford in Essex was bestowed on him by the earl of Essex; and in 1639 he was chosen minister of the church of St Mary Aldermary, on which he removed to London, and engaged warmly in the religious disputes then in agitation. He was one of the writers of the famous treatise against episcopacy, entitled "Smectymnus," a word formed from the initials of the christian and surnames of those concerned

t. He frequently preached before the house of Commons, and became a member of the assembly of divines at Westminster. Like the rest of the leading presbyterians however, he disapproved of the trial and execution of the king, and made a fruitless opposition to the usurpation of Cromwell. He even took an active part in the restoration; and after that event he was made chaplain to Charles II, and was offered the bishopric of Lichfield, which he thought proper to refuse. The memorable

act of uniformity, passed in 1662, confirmed the triumph of the high church party, and obliged Calamy, among many others, to resign his church preferment. He died October 29th, 1666, shortly after the great fire in the metropolis, which he had witnessed, and which is stated to have caused or hastened his death. Besides his controversial writings he was the author of several sermons, formerly very popular. His son, Dr **BENJAMIN CALAMY**, who was educated at Cambridge, became an episcopal clergyman, and distinguished himself by the publication of "A Discourse about a scrupulous Conscience," 1683, designed as a censure of the non-conformists. It provoked a reply from Thomas Delaune, a minister of that party, for writing which he was imprisoned in Newgate, where he died. **EDMUND CALAMY**, nephew of the preceding, adhered to the sentiments of his grandfather, and was a dissenting minister of considerable eminence. He was born in 1671, and after some previous education in an English academy, he studied at Utrecht. Having been ordained in 1694, he officiated in different metropolitan chapels for some years, and then was chosen pastor of a large congregation in Westminster. In 1709 he made a visit to Scotland, when the degree of DD. was conferred on him by the universities of Edinburgh, Aberdeen, and Glasgow. He died in 1732. His principal literary production is an abridgment of Baxter's history of his life and times; with a continuation of the account of the ministers, lecturers, &c. ejected by the act of uniformity, 4 vols. 8vo; Dr Calamy also carried on through the press controversies with bishop Hoadly, with archdeacon Eachard, and others; and published a great many sermons. He is likewise said to have left in manuscript an historical account of his own life and times, which has never been printed.—*Biog. Brit.*

CALASIO (**MARIUS**) a Franciscan friar, who was professor of Hebrew at Rome in the seventeenth century, and was distinguished for his acquaintance with the Oriental languages. He published "Canones generales Linguae Hebraicæ," 1616, 4to; and "Concordantiae sacrarum Bibliorum Hebraicorum," 1621, 4 vols. folio. This last work, which contains much philological information, and forms a complete lexicon of the Hebrew language, was republished in London in 1747, under the care of the Rev W. Romaine, whose predilection for the Hutchinsonian cosmogony prevented him from acting the part of a faithful editor.—*Moreri.*

CALAS (**JOHN**) a merchant of Toulouse, of the reformed religion, famous for his misfortunes, as the innocent victim of ignorance, superstition, prejudice, and intolerance. This respectable and unhappy person was accused of the murder of his son Mark Antony Calas, who being of a dark and melancholy temperament had committed suicide in October 1761, at the age of twenty-nine. The only presumption against the elder Calas was his supposed hatred of his son, for the secret predilection of the latter to the Roman Catholic religion

This miserable surmise, altogether unsupported by testimony of any kind, was sufficient for a tribunal, as heated and ignorant as the populace around it, to put the accused at once to the question ordinary and extraordinary. This torture he endured at the age of sixty-three, with the most heroic courage, and the firmest protestations of his innocence; which did not however prevent his condemnation to the capital punishment of being broken alive upon the wheel, which ignominious death he suffered with unshaken fortitude on the 9th March 1762. In addition to this treatment of the father the younger brother of the suicide was banished, the widow and two more persons of the family being acquitted. In proportion as the circumstances of this dreadful tragedy became known and examined, the cruelty and injustice of the proceedings became evident; and Voltaire employing his powerful pen in the cause, a general conviction of the innocence of this aged sufferer took place among the whole of the cultivated population of France. Thus encouraged and still more directly supported, the widow of Calas repaired to Paris, and petitioned the throne for a revival of the process; which, maugre every opposition, open and secret, of the crest-fallen zealots who had produced so much calamity, was granted. The result was the memorable arrêt of the 9th of March 1763, declaring Calas and his family innocent, and restoring the memory of the former. A pension and other favours followed, to cover a transaction so dishonourable to France. The memorials published by the celebrated advocate M. Elie de Beaumont, in defence of the Calas family, form at once the most honourable proof of his professional zeal and ability, and of the utter groundlessness of the charge against the unfortunate sufferers. The noise made by this affair throughout Europe was very great, and employed as the circumstances were by Voltaire and his party, a blow was given to the cause of religious persecution which it is not likely ever lastingly to recover in France, however strong the indications of a disposition to revive it, in a remnant of the partisans of similarly ill-directed zeal and bigotry.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Continuation of Causes Célèbres.*

CALCAGNINI (CELIO) a poet and orator of some distinction, was born at Ferrara in 1479, and was the illegitimate son of the apostolical protonotary there, but was nevertheless acknowledged by his family. He studied under Peter Pomponazzo; but devoting himself to a military life, he bore arms under the emperor Maximilian and pope Julius II, and was employed in many important negociations. In 1518 he was chosen to accompany the cardinal Hippolito d'Este into Hungary, and on his return was appointed professor of belles lettres in the university of Ferrara, in which office he continued until his death, which took place in 1541. He bequeathed his valuable library and mathematical instruments to the Dominicans of Ferrara, on condition of their preserving them for the public use. He was also a

great promoter of the Academy degli Elevati in that city; and as an author was himself much esteemed, though his prose works are considered by some as hard and laboured. The latter were published in one volume folio at Basil 1544; and three books of his Latin poems were published at Venice with those of Pigna and Ariosto in 1553.—*Moreri. Tiraboschi.*

CALCAR or **KALCKER** (JOHN VAN) an eminent historical and portrait painter, was born at Kalcker in the duchy of Cleves in 1499. He studied in the school of Titian, and became one of his most successful imitators. He also copied the works of Raffaello with almost equal success. He died at Naples in 1546.—*Bryan's Dict. of Paint. and Eng.*

CALDAS (FRANCIS JOSEPH) a Spanish naturalist of distinguished eminence, who perished during the progress of the late revolution in Columbia. He attached himself particularly to the study of botany, and he was employed by the congress of New Grenada in conjunction with Don J. Lozano and Dr Senfoso Mutis, to complete the Flora of Bogota, begun by the celebrated botanist J. C. Mutis, and left imperfect at his death. These gentlemen assisted by the pencil of Don Salvados Rezo were proceeding in their work when the state of public affairs interrupted their undertaking. Caldas and Lozano were among the patriots put to death by the sanguinary Spanish general Morillo, at Bogota in 1816.—*Original.*

CALDERON de la BARCA (DON PEDRO) a celebrated Spanish dramatic writer of the seventeenth century, who bore arms in his youth, but was subsequently a priest and canon of Toledo. Turning his attention to the stage, he became one of the most copious and esteemed dramatists in Spain, being deemed by many equal to Lope de Vega. His principal excellence lay in the contrivance of plots; his characters being strained and unnatural, and his diction inflated and often coarse. It is seldom however that a writer is widely or universally esteemed in his own country without some merit; and under much that would scarcely be tolerated out of Spain, occasional felicity of character and expression may often be found. His works, consisting chiefly of comedies and dramatic pieces of the nature of the old religious mysteries, were published at Madrid in 9 vols. folio, 1649.—*Bailliet. Nour. Dict. Hist.*

CALDERWOOD (DAVID) an eminent Scottish presbyterian divine, in the reign of James IV. In 1604 he was settled as a minister near Jedburgh, where he distinguished himself by his opposition to episcopal authority. In 1617, being summoned before the high commission court of St Andrews, on a charge of mutinous and seditious behaviour, and refusing to acknowledge himself guilty, or make any submission, he was first imprisoned, and then banished the realm. He went to Holland, where in 1623 he published his famous work entitled "Altare Damascenum: seu Ecclesie Anglicane, Politiæ Ecclesie, Scoticæ Obtrusa, a Formalista quodam Delineata, II-

lustrata et Examinata." Some time after he returned secretly to Scotland, and by his exertions contributed much to the establishment of Presbyterianism in that country, when he became minister of the kirk of Pencaitland near Edinburgh. He then engaged in writing the history of the church of Scotland, in continuation of that of Knox, still existing in manuscript in six volumes, folio, in the library of the university of Glasgow; but an abridgment of this work has been published. Calderwood in 1643, assisted in drawing up the directory for the public worship of God, by the general assembly. He died in 1651.—*Biog. Brit. Gillies's Historical Collections relating to the Success of the Gospel*, vol. i.

CALEPIN or DA CALEPIO (AMBROSE) a famous grammarian and lexicographer of the fifteenth century. He was a native of Bergamo in Italy, became a canon of the order of St Augustine, and died in a state of blindness at a very advanced age in 1510 or 1511. Besides other learned works, he was the author of a polyglott dictionary or vocabulary, of which there are many editions, with the improvements of later philologists. Such was formerly the celebrity of this work, that the name of Calepin became a common appellation for a lexicon.—*Moreri. Tiraboschi.*

CALETTI (GIUSEPPE) called Il Cremonese, was born at Ferrara in 1600, and was an imitator of Titian, whom he so nearly approached in his bacchanalian subjects, that they were distinguished with difficulty. He however proved himself capable of more exalted exertions, by his picture of St Mark, in the church of San Benedetto at Ferrara, which is designed with correctness and grandeur, and full of fine expression. He died in 1660.—*Pilkington.*

CALIPPUS, an ancient mathematician, who was a native of the Grecian island of Cyzicus. He is famous for having corrected the cycle or period of nineteen years, invented by Meton, for the purpose of showing the correspondence in point of time between the revolutions of the sun and moon, hence sometimes called the *Calippic period*. He flourished 330 BC.—*Strauchius's Chronology. Dodwell de Veteribus Græcor. et Romanor. Cyclis.*

CALLCOTT (JOHN WALL) an eminent musician, born at Kensington in 1766. His parents took him from school at the tender age of twelve, intending him for the medical profession; but witnessing a severe operation, he conceived such a disgust for the business, that having previously acquired the first rudiments of music from the organist of his parish church, he resolved to make it his pursuit, continuing at the same time, with little or no assistance, his other studies, till he eventually acquired no inconsiderable portion of classical, and even of Oriental literature. In 1785 he took his bachelor's degree in music at Oxford, and about the same period assisted Dr Arnold in the formation of the glee club; and becoming, the following year, an honorary member of the nobleman's catch club, he sent in 100 compositions for the prize, two of which were successful. This extraordinary influx of pieces

however caused a new regulation to be entered into, limiting the number of compositions to three of each sort from any individual; in compliance with which, Callcott in 1789 sent in twelve, four of which gained all the four medals. Haydn being in England in 1790, Callcott availed himself of the opportunity to procure his instruction in instrumental music, and from that year till the catch club discontinued its prizes in 1793, never failed to carry off at least one every season. In 1800 he took the degree of doctor of music at Oxford, having in three years previously commenced the arduous undertaking of compiling a musical dictionary. This work however he never lived to complete; a "Musical Grammar," published in 1805, being the only treatise on the subject which he ever brought to maturity. He died after a long illness May 15, 1821. His compositions are very numerous, both printed and manuscript; a collection of the most celebrated of his glees, catches, and canons, on which his fame principally rests, has lately been published in two folio volumes, by his son-in-law, Mr Horsley.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus. Gent. Mag.*

CALLET (JOHN FRANCIS) a native of Versailles, who became professor of mathematics at Paris. In 1779 he gained a prize offered by the Society of Arts at Geneva, for a memoir on the escapements of time-pieces. He was appointed hydrographer at Venues in 1788, and subsequently at Dunkirk. He returned to Paris in 1792, and obtained the office of geographical engineer in the war department. He died in 1798. Callet is principally known as the author of "Tables Portatives de Logarithmes contenant les Logarithmes des Nombres Depuis 1 jusqu'à 108,000," Paris, 1795. He also published a supplement to Bezout's trigonometry, and a memoir on the discovery of the longitude.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CALLIMACHUS, a Greek poet and historian, who was a native of Cyrene in Africa, and pupil of Hermocrates the grammarian. He himself taught at Alexandria, in the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus, and had among his pupils Apollonius Rhodius, who treated him with ingratitude, and was punished by being made the subject of a satirical poem entitled "Ibis," of which there is an imitation by Ovid, but the original is lost. Callimachus wrote a treatise on famous men, others on birds, and many poems, which are no longer extant. All we have remaining of his works are epigrams, elegies, and hymns to the gods. These have been published in the original by Mad. Dacier, Dr Bentley, Ernesti, and Blomfield; and there is a splendid edition of Callimachus, printed by Bodini of Parma. His remains have been translated into English by Dodd, and by Dr H. W. Tytler. Catullus and Propertius, as well as Ovid, have imitated Callimachus. The time of his death is not known.—*Vossius de Poëtis Græcis. Baillet Jugemens des Savans. Elton's Specimens of Classic Poets.*

CALLIMACHUS, a celebrated architect and sculptor of Corinth, who is supposed to

have lived about 540 BC. To him is ascribed the invention of the Corinthian order of architecture. He is said to have taken the idea of the Corinthian capital from the accidental observation of a plant of the Acanthus, surrounding a votive base or basket, covered with a tile, and placed on the tomb of a young female. Callimachus is likewise reported to have made a golden lamp for the temple of Minerva at Athens; and to have been skilled in painting.

—*Felibien Vies des Archit.*

CALLINUS, a Grecian orator and poet, said to have been the inventor of elegiac verse. He is supposed to have flourished 776 BC. Some fragments of his poetry have been preserved in the collections of Stobæus.—*Lempriere.*

CALLISTHENES, a Greek philosopher and historian, a native of Olynthes, and a disciple and kinsman of Aristotle, through whose influence he was appointed to attend Alexander in his expedition against Persia. His free spirit and republican sentiments rendered him very unfit for the situation of a courtier, added to which he had no small share of vanity and self-consequence on his own part. On several occasions he offended Alexander by ill-timed reflexion; but his unpardonable crime was the opposition which he made to the foolish assumption by that conqueror of divine honours. Against this base prostitution he warmly and eloquently remonstrated, and the offence could never be forgotten. The conspiracy of Hermolaus affording a pretext for a charge of treason, he was apprehended with the rest of the accused, but did not immediately suffer with them. Historians disagree as to his fate, but most of them affirm that he was for some time carried about with the army in the ignominious character of a convicted traitor. Aristobulus states that he died of a disease contracted under this treatment; while Ptolemy asserts that he was tortured and crucified. Justin has a still more shocking account, narrating that he was disfigured and confined in an iron cage, with a dog for his companion, until Lysymachus enabled him to terminate his sufferings by poison. His death, in consequence of the charges brought against him, is certain; and like that of Clytus, forms one of the greatest stains on the character of Alexander. He wrote a "History of the Actions of Alexander," which is more the work of an orator than of a historian, and is much derided by Polybius. He was also the author of other historical works, as a "History of Greece," a "History of the Trojan War," &c. Various other productions are also attributed to him, and among the rest a collection of apothegms. His fate is said to have severely affected Aristotle.—*Arrian. Plutarch. Quintus Curtius. Vossius's Hist. Græc.*

CALLOT (JAMES) an eminent engraver was born at Nancy in Lorraine in 1593. He was destined by his parents for a very different profession; but his love for the art induced him to quit his home when only twelve years of age, and wander to Florence, whence he proceeded to Rome, where he placed himself

under the tuition of Giulio Parigi and Philip Thomasin. His etchings attracted the notice of Charles prince of Lorraine, who persuaded Callot to go to his father's court, where he received a pension. In 1628 he went to Paris, where he was employed by Louis XIII to engrave the sieges of Rochelle and the Isle de Ré; after which he returned to Nancy, where he continued to exercise his art, and produced a prodigious number of plates. He died in 1636. The drawings of Callot are much admired, and possess even more spirit than his prints.—*Strutt. Bryan's Dict. of Paint. and Eng.*

CALLY (PETER) a celebrated French philosopher, was a native of Mesnil-Hubert in the diocese of Seez. He studied philosophy at Caen and divinity at Paris, and in 1660 became professor of philosophy in the college du Bois in the former place. He there became acquainted with Huet, bishop of Avranches, and their intimacy continued until Cally, professing himself a Cartesian, incurred the displeasure of Huet, who, though very young, ventured to censure him. He afterwards taught Cartesianism openly, which procured him many enemies, and among the rest father Valois, the Jesuit, a contemporary professor of philosophy, attacked him and his opinions in a work published under a fictitious name, entitled "Sentimens de M. Descartes touchant l'Essence et les Propriétés des Corps, opposés à la Doctrine de l'Eglise, et conformes aux Erreurs de Calvin sur l'Euchariste." To this production Cally wrote an answer in Latin, not at that time published. When the Delphin classics were projected, Cally was selected for the edition of Boethius "De Consolatione," which was published in 1680, in quarto. In 1675 he was appointed principal of the college of arts at Caen, on which he commenced a new course of philosophical lectures, and rebuilt part of the college at his own expence. In 1684 he was appointed curate of the parish of St Martin's in Caen, and by his eloquence converted many protestants to the popish religion. This excited the envy of those who had quarrelled with him on account of his Cartesianism, and they succeeded in procuring his exile to Moulins in 1686, where he remained two years. On his return, finding that the protestants had the same attachment to him as before, he wrote for their use a book called "Durand Commenté, ou l'accord de la Philosophie avec la Théologique, touchant la Transsubstantiation." This work no sooner appeared than it was condemned as heretical, and Cally was obliged to make his recantation in his own church. He died December 31, 1709. He published some of his sermons, and was also the author of a short introduction to philosophy, entitled "Institutio Philosophica," which he afterwards enlarged and published under the title of "Universæ Philosophiæ institutio," Caen 4 vols. 4to.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CALMET (AUGUSTINE) a celebrated catholic divine and critic. He was born in Lorraine in 1672, and became a benedictine of the cou-

gregation of St Vannes in 1688. After completing his studies he was appointed sub-prior of the abbey of Munster in Alsace, where he devoted himself particularly to the study of the scriptures, and composed a commentary on the old Testament. In 1718 he was made abbot of the monastery of St Leopold at Nancy, and in 1728 abbot of Senones. He afterwards refused to accept of a titular bishopric, but continued to preside over his convent, pursuing with indefatigable spirit his literary labours till his death, which took place in 1757. His works are very voluminous, and although occasionally exhibiting great credulity are extremely valuable for the information they afford. Among them are a literary commentary on the old and new Testaments, the last edition of which consists of 26 vols. 4to; and there is a Latin translation by Mansi, in 8 vols. folio; dissertations serving as prolegomena to the sacred history, 3 vols. 4to; an historical, critical, and chronological dictionary of the Bible, 4 vols. folio; history of the old and new Testaments, 4 vols. 4to; universal history sacred and profane, 7 vols. 4to; ecclesiastical and civil history of Lorraine, 4 vols. folio; catalogue of writers of Lorraine, folio. The dictionary of the Bible, which is the most popular and widely consulted of the works of Calmet has been translated into Latin, German, and English.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CALONNE (CHARLES ALEXANDER de) a French statesman distinguished for his share in the transactions which preceded the revolution. He was of a noble family, and was a native of Douay in Flanders. After studying at the university of Paris, he became a counsellor and then procurator of the parliament of Flanders. He was afterwards intendant of Mentz, and acted with such ability as to acquire the reputation of being intimately acquainted with the laws and constitution of his country. Hence on the retreat of M. d'Ormesson from the post of comptroller of the finances, M. de Calonne was chosen to succeed him in November 1783. His conduct by no means justified the trust reposed in him. He was fonder of pleasure than of business; lively, insinuating, and eloquent, but hasty and obstinate, and his moral character was far from being irreproachable. Whatever talents he might have possessed they were not equal to the direction of the financial affairs of a great empire at so critical a period. The national embarrassments increased, and the minister advised the king to summon an assembly of the notables, consisting of persons selected by the sovereign from the privileged orders. On their meeting, the comptroller proposed an equalization of the land-tax, and other measures inconsistent with the pecuniary interests of the nobility, clergy and magistracy, whose united opposition obliged the king to dismiss him from office in 1787. Calonne left the kingdom, and afterwards employed himself in writing political tracts, especially in opposition to Necker, who had severely criticised his administration. In 1791 he was at Coblenz with the members of the royal family who had escaped from France,

to whom he proposed a plan for a counter-revolution, which did not meet with their approbation. He subsequently resided for some time in England; but on the establishment of the consular government, and the restoration of peace by the treaty of Amiens, he requested and obtained permission to return to Paris, where he died soon after in 1802, aged sixty-eight. He was the author of "Observations sur plusieurs Matières du Droit Civile et Coutumier," 4to; "De l'Etat de la France present et à venir," 1790, translated and published in English in 1791, besides other works requiring no particular notice.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

CALPRENEDE (GAUTIER de COSTES) a celebrated French romance writer and dramatist of the seventeenth century, born in 1612 at the castle of Toulgon in the diocese of Cahors. He received his education at Toulouse, and coming to Paris in his twentieth year entered into the royal guard. His talents as a *raconteur* introduced him to the notice of the queen, through whose interest he obtained a pension, and the situation of a gentleman of the king's bedchamber. He now distinguished himself as an author, producing in 1635 a tragedy called "Mithridates," which he afterwards followed up by several others, one only however, entitled the "Earl of Essex," possesses any claim to notice. It is on his romances that his reputation is principally raised. These though most insufferably polix, (extending as in the instances of his "Pharamond," "Cleopatra," "Cassandra," &c. to ten folio volumes each,) and written in a style of the most affected sentimentality, were yet remarkable as being the first examples of a species of writing which had afterwards many imitators. They are now deservedly forgotten, although the great Condé himself is said to have assisted in their composition. Calprenede, whose private character and abilities seem to have been of a very respectable class, was employed in several negotiations with foreign powers, but was killed in his fifty-first year by a kick from a horse, which fractured his skull while on a visit to a friend in Normandy. His death took place in August 1663.—*Moreri. Biog. Univ.*

CALPURNIUS (TITUS) or, as his name is sometimes written Calphurnius, a Latin poet, born in Sicily about the middle of the third century. Seven of his eclogues, which have been classed as second only to those of Virgil, are yet extant. They were addressed to his brother bard Nemesianus, and are to be found in the "Poetæ Rei Venat," printed in 4to. at Leyden, 1728, and in the *Poetæ Latini minores*," Leyden, 1731, 4to. Barthius also published an earlier edition of them at Hanover, in 8vo. 1613. He died in the reign of Numerianus.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CALVART (DENIS) an eminent painter, was born at Antwerp, 1555. He was originally a landscape painter, but wishing to perfect himself in the study of figures, he became a pupil of Lorenzo Sabbatini, to whom he was of considerable use in his works in the Vati-

can. On leaving Sabbatini he went to Rome, and on his return to Bologna he established the celebrated school in which Albano, Dominichino, and Guido received their first instructions. His best work is a picture of St Michael in the church of St Petronio, at Bologna. He died in 1619.—*Bryan's Dict. of Paint. and Eng.*

CALVERT (GEORGE) the first baron of Baltimore, was descended of a Flemish family settled at Kipling in Yorkshire, where he was born in 1582. He was educated at Oxford, and after travelling abroad, entered into the service of Robert Cecil, afterwards earl of Salisbury. He was knighted by James I, and made clerk of the privy council, and in 1619 he was appointed one of the secretaries of state. This post he resigned in 1624, in consequence of his having become a Roman Catholic. Notwithstanding this he retained the confidence of the king, who in 1625 raised him to the Irish peerage of Baltimore. He had previously obtained a grant of land in the island of Newfoundland, where he was prevented from making a settlement by the invasions of the French. He therefore resigned his claim, receiving instead of it a territory on the American continent, now forming the province of Maryland. This country was colonized under the patronage of lord Baltimore, who displayed justice and good faith in his dealings with the Indians, and liberality to religious sectaries in his legislative arrangements, highly creditable to his principles and character. He died in London in 1652. Lord Baltimore wrote some political tracts, and his speeches in Parliament and letters of state, have also been published.—*Biog. Brit.*

CALVERT (FREDERICK) Baron of Baltimore, the seventh peer who held that title. He was born in 1731, and succeeded his father in 1751. During his travels he collected the materials of a work which was published with the following title: "A Tour to the East, with Remarks on Constantinople and the Turks," 1767, 8vo. His lordship, who married the youngest daughter of the duke of Bridgewater, was in 1768 accused of having violated a female named Sarah Woodcock, for which supposed offence he was tried and acquitted. This very unpleasant affair probably induced him to leave the kingdom, for he soon after went to Naples, where he resided till his death in 1771. Whilst abroad he printed privately a volume, entitled "Gandia Poetica, Latina, Anglica, et Gallica Lingua composita," and another with the title of "Caelestes et Inferi," 4to; both which are very scarce books.—*Park's edit. of Lord Orford's Royal and Noble Authors.*

CALVI (LAZZARO) the son of Agostino Calvi, a respectable Genoese painter, was born in 1501, and with his brother Pantaleo was educated under Perino del Vaga. They were employed in the Palazzo Pallavicini at Zerbino, where they distinguished themselves by the picture of the continence of Scipio. But the jealousy and ambition of Lazzaro prompted him to the committal of the most horrid

crimes; he poisoned a most promising artist Giacomo Bargone, and hired persons to vilify the works of the ablest painters and extol his own. In conjunction with Semini and Luca Cambraso, he was employed to paint the life of St John the Baptist in the chapel de Nobili Centurioni; but the pictures of Cambraso being preferred to his own, so irritated him that he quitted the profession and went to sea, where he remained twenty years. On his return he resumed his art, which he continued to practise until his 85th year. He lived to the extraordinary age of one hundred and five, and died in 1606.—*Pilkington.*

CALVIN (JOHN) the most eminent of the reformers from popery after Luther, and by the large body of Christians distinguished by his name, doubtless deemed entitled to precede him. He was born at Noyon, in Picardy, in 1509, of parents who bore the family name of Canvin. His family, who discovered in him many traits of early piety, designed him for the church, and got him presented to a benefice in the cathedral of Noyon, to which was afterwards added the rectory of Pont l' Eveque. His father afterwards changed his mind, and as he had not received priests' orders, but the tonsure only, would have him study civil law to which request, disgusted as he had by this time become with the practice of his own church, he readily assented. On this alteration of his professional destination, he repaired to Orleans and afterwards to Bourges to study accordingly; in addition to which he cultivated divinity with no less assiduity in private. Returning to Noyon on the death of his father, he resigned his benefice, and repaired to Paris, where he wrote a commentary on Seneca's treatise "De Clementia," and in the title-page latinized his name into Calvinus, whence afterwards originated his usual appellation of Calvin. As he now began to be known as one of the reformed, he was involved in a storm raised against them and obliged to quit Paris. He accordingly returned to Angouleme, where he subsisted some time by teaching Greek; and receiving shelter in the house of a canon whom he converted, he composed there the greatest part of his "Institute." He also met with a protector in the queen of Navarre, and again ventured to Paris in 1534; but symptoms of further persecution arising he altogether quitted France, and retired to Basil in 1535, where he published his famous "Christian Institute." The object of this work, which was dedicated to Francis I, in a Latin epistle of great elegance, was to give a fair view of the religious principles of the reformed, which had been confounded by their enemies with those of the Anabaptists and similar enthusiasts. This book, which is composed with great ability went through several editions with great rapidity, and was also translated into French by the author, and versions appeared of it in all the principal modern languages. After this publication he repaired to Italy on a visit to the duchess of Ferrara, a convert to his own opinions, and returning to France took Geneva

in his way; where, at the urgent solicitation of Farel, Viret, and other reformers, he was induced to remain in the offices of preacher and professor of divinity. This happened in 1536, and he soon began to display the firmness and tenacity of his spirit by obliging all the people to swear to a form of faith, and to abjure popery. Carrying the assumption of ecclesiastical authority still further, by a refusal to administer the sacrament while certain irregularities took place, a resistance succeeded, and the Catholic party prevailing, he was ordered to quit Geneva in two days. He retired to Strasburg, where, aided by Bucer, he was allowed to establish a French church on his own plan, and was also appointed professor of divinity. At Strasburg he married Ideletta de Bure, the widow of an anabaptist, and published his "Commentaries on the Epistles to the Romans." He also wrote an able reply to a publication by cardinal Sadolet, exhorting the Genevese to return to the bosom of the Catholic church. He was present with Bucer at the diet of Worms and Ratisbon; and in the mean time a party at Geneva having incessantly laboured for his recall, after a short resistance he yielded to their solicitations, and triumphantly returned to that city in September 1541. His first step was to establish a consistory or general judicatory, composed of ruling elders, lay and ecclesiastic, invested with powers to exercise canonical censures even to excommunication. Next in rank were presbyteries and synods, and the whole system of church government was essentially republican, all the discipline being carried on by elected bodies. It was also a fundamental principle that the church was a corporation wholly independent of, and separate from the state; and so far his regimen resembled that of the Roman catholic church, and in many instances was productive of similar results. In Geneva it rendered the magistracy the mere appendages of church discipline; and in Scotland a similar predominance for a long time prevailed. Being a man of lofty ideas he formed the project of making Geneva the mother and seminary of all the reformed churches, which plan he pursued with great vigour and sagacity by establishing an academy, the reputation of which being eminently sustained by the learning and ability of himself, Beza, and other leading reformers, drew students from every country in which the reformation had taken root. The three great points distinguishing the system of Calvin from that of the other reformed churches, consisted in the independence of church government of the civil power as before stated; the real although spiritual presence of Christ in the sacrament; and the absolute decree of God with respect to the future condition of the human race, portions of whom are, by the "good pleasure and free-will of God," predestined to eternal happiness and misery from all eternity. Having established his system Calvin very rigidly maintained it by his writings, inquisitorial vigilance, and extensive influence, which reached wherever the new opinions prevailed. Pow-

erful, able, and effective in controversy, the character of this vigorous minded man would have been far more exalted, had he trusted to argument alone, but too many facts proved that he fully maintained the persecuting spirit of the church which he had forsaken. His treatment of Castalio and others was extremely harsh, but his conduct to the ill-fated Servetus has left a stain on his memory which no apology or plea of mitigation will ever be able to efface. That ingenious but eccentric and imprudent man, passing through Italy in his flight from a Roman catholic persecution, was apprehended at the instigation of Calvin, tried at Geneva on a charge of blasphemy, and committed to the flames. Philosophy will furnish the only rational excuse for him by attributing this barbarity to the spirit of the age, and to the fact that religious liberty was rather the result than the object of the first reformers. This apology will be, to a certain degree, admissible; but in proportion as it is effective in a merely social point of view, does it assail the theological acumen of Calvin, who could extract a doctrine inculcative of so much barbarity from the Gospel. Whatever the alloy of human error or weakness in the character or temper of this powerful man, his extraordinary intellectual eminence, sincerity, and personal purity of conduct and manners are undeniable, and in whatever walk of life he had moved, he would necessarily have been distinguished. After a life, which his incessant cares and pastoral labours, it is reasonable to believe, materially shortened, he died in May 1564, having nearly completed his fifty-fifth year. The writings of Calvin are numerous, as besides his Institute, and many controversial productions, he published learned commentaries upon most of the books of the new, and on the prophets of the old Testament. His opinions at present are better known than his writings, and his tenets of predestination, connected as it is with the doctrine of philosophical necessity, will probably supply subject for controversy to the end of time. In the church of England in particular, it has produced the religious and political distinction of high and low church, or as now more usually termed high church and evangelical. To say nothing of the kirk of Scotland, the majority of dissenters in England at present are also Calvinistic in doctrine and opinion, although differing, we believe, more or less from that reformer, in minor points. If to these large bodies be added Holland and the Swiss and French protestants, the extent of the primitive influence of Calvin will be strikingly apparent, and the strength and vigour of his system of discipline be acknowledged by the impartial of every creed.—*Mosheim. Dupin. Life by Mackenzie.*

CALVISIUS (SETUUS) a German chronologist was born at Grosleb, a little town of Thuringia in 1556. In his youth he gained a livelihood by his skill in music, which enabled him to study for some time at the university of Helmstadt, where he made great progress in chronology, astronomy, and the learned languages. His principal work "Opus Chrono-

logicum," appeared first in 1605, and is much praised by Scaliger and others. He also published a work against the Gregorian calendar, entitled "Elenchus Calendarii a papa Gregorio XIII. comprobati;" and "Enodatio duarum questionum, i. e. circa annum Nativitatis, et tempus ministerii Christi," 4to, 1610. He wrote a treatise upon music, composed several psalms, hymns, and motets, for church service, which have been published. He died at Leipsic, where he held the office of chanter in 1615.—*Moreri*.

CAMBRIDGE (RICHARD OWEN) an elegant writer of the last century, the son of a wealthy Turkey merchant, who died while his son was yet in his infancy. Mr. Cambridge was born in 1717 in London, and received the earlier part of his education at Eaton, whence he removed to St. John's college, Oxford, and in 1737 entered himself of Lincoln's Inn. Four years afterwards he married the daughter of Mr. Trenchard of Wolverton, Dorset, and having received a considerable accession of property by the death of his uncle and late guardian Thomas Owen, esq. went to reside at the family seat Whitminster, Gloucestershire. In this retirement he composed his satirical poem the "Scribleriad," and remained there till 1748, after which period he divided his time principally between his town house and a mansion which he purchased in the parish of Twickenham, the grounds of which are nearly adjoining to Richmond bridge. Mr. Cambridge was the author of twenty-one papers in the periodical work called the "World." "A History of the Coromandel War," and various poems. He died in 1802.—*Gent. Mag.*

CAMDEN (WILLIAM) a celebrated antiquary and historian, who has been styled by foreigners "the Pausanias of England." He was born in London in 1551, and his father, who was a native of Lichfield, was a member of the city company of paper-stainers. He received part of his education at Christ's hospital and St. Paul's school, after which he studied at Oxford, where he was first a servitor of Magdalen college, and then a member of Broadgate hall, now Pembroke college, whence he removed to Christchurch. Having been disappointed of a fellowship at All Souls, he left the university without a degree, and studied for some time in London. He returned to Oxford in 1573, and was made B.A. and in 1575 he was appointed second master of Westminster school through the patronage of dean Goodman. He devoted himself faithfully to the duties of his situation, employing all his leisure in his favourite study of British antiquities. At this time he began to make collections for his great work, the "Britannia." In 1582 he travelled through the eastern and northern parts of England to survey the country, and arrange a correspondence for the supply of further information. The result of his researches appeared in 1586, when the first edition of his "Britannia" was published in Latin, in an octavo volume, with a dedication to Lord Burleigh. This work, though at first necessarily imperfect, procured the author high

reputation at home and abroad. In 1589 and 1590 he went into Wales and the west of England, and obtained materials for the improvement of his book, of which the 4th edition, 1594, was enlarged to a quarto volume. In 1593 he succeeded Dr Edward Grant, as head master of Westminster; for the use of which seminary he drew up a Greek grammar, published in 1597. The same year he obtained the office of Clarendieux king-at-arms, which left him at leisure to cultivate his favourite branches of knowledge. In 1600 appeared the 5th edition of the Britannia, with a defence against some animadversions made on the work by Ralph Brooke, York Herald; who was probably influenced by a jealousy of Camden, though many of his remarks were by no means destitute of foundation. In 1605 was published "Remains of a greater work concerning Britain;" and in 1607 appeared a narrative of the conspiracy called the gunpowder plot, written in Latin by the king's command. The same year Camden published the last edition of the Britannia printed during his life, from which was made the English translation of Philemon Holland. After this he undertook to write the history of the reign of queen Elizabeth, the principal literary labour of his future years. The first part of this work appeared in 1615, with the following title:—"Annales rerum Anglicarum et Hiberniarum regnante Elizabetha, ad annum salutis 1589," Lond. folio. The second part was finished in 1617, but not printed till after the death of the author. A complete edition of the "Annals" was published by Thomas Hearne at Oxford, 1717. 3 vols. Svo. In 1662 Camden founded a professorship of history at Oxford, which he endowed with the valuable manor of Bexley in Kent. He died November 9, 1623, at Chiselhurst in Kent, where he had spent the latter part of his life, and had given directions for his interment in the parish church, but his remains were deposited in Westminster Abbey where a monument was erected to his memory. Besides the works already mentioned Camden published a collection of early English historians, printed at Frankfort in 1603, folio; and he also composed essays on British antiquities, read before the antiquarian society, of which he was one of the first members. Hume, in his history of England, ranks Camden's history of queen Elizabeth among the best historical productions which had been composed by any Englishman. Of the Britannia, which has for two centuries been considered as a standard work, it is unnecessary to say more than that it has been enlarged by the editorial labours of bishop Gibson and Mr Gough to the extent of four volumes in folio, forming a valuable body of British topography and antiquities.—*Biog. Brit.*

CAMERARIUS (JOACHIM) styled by De Thou one of the greatest literary ornaments of Germany, was born at Bamberg in Franconia in 1500, and was educated at Leipsic, where he applied himself particularly to the study of the Greek language. He taught the belles lettres at Wittemberg, Tubingen, and Heidel-

berg, after which he retired to Leipsic, where he died in 1574. Camerarius was highly esteemed by the emperors Charles V. and Maximilian II, and by other princes; and few persons of his age enjoyed a higher reputation among literary men. His writings are extremely numerous, including translations of several Greek classics into Latin, poems, letters, orations, and tracts. He also wrote the life of Melancthon, with whom he was intimately acquainted, and composed commentaries on the New Testament.—*Moreri. Teissier. Eloges des Hommes Savans.*

CAMERARIUS (JOACHIM) son of the preceding, celebrated as a physician and a botanist. He was born at Nuremberg in 1531, and after studying in some of the German universities, he visited those of Padua and Bologna, at which last he took the degree of M.D. Returning to his native city, he procured the foundation of a medical college, over which he presided till his death, which happened in 1598. Like his father he was a man of general learning, but botany was the science which he chiefly cultivated. Among his works are—“*Hortus Medicus et Philosophicus*,” Frankfurt, 1583, 4to; and “*Opuscula de re Rustica, cum Catalogo Scriptorum, &c.*” Nuremb. 1577, 4to. He purchased the botanical collections of Conrad Gesner; and formed a garden at Nuremberg for the cultivation of scarce and curious plants.—*Haller. Bibl. Botan. Vander Linden Script. Med. Cat.*—RODOLPH JACOB CAMERARIUS, of the same family with the foregoing, was professor of botany at Tübingen towards the end of the seventeenth century. He adopted the opinion of Millington and Grew relative to the sexual organs of plants, and was one of the most able and original defenders of the sexual system of botany when it was first started. He was the author of a dissertation on the generation of man and brute animals, and other scientific works.—*Cronovii Bibl. Regn. Animal et Lapid. Smith's Introduction to Botany.*

CAMERON (JOHN) an eminent divine among the French protestants, was born at Glasgow about 1580. After completing his literary education at his native place, he was in 1600 induced to visit Bourdeaux, and by the minister of that city was appointed to teach the learned languages at Bergeron. He was subsequently appointed professor of philosophy at Sedan, and after remaining in that capacity two years returned to Bourdeaux, and engaged in the study of divinity. In 1603 he assumed the office of minister in that town, and then accepted of the divinity chair at Saumur, where he continued until the dispersion of that academy in 1621. He then removed to England and was made by king James master of the colleges and divinity professor at Glasgow; but found the appointment so disagreeable, that he returned to France, where the disputes between the two religions were now bringing on a civil war. Cameron, whose principles disinclined him to violence, having opposed the emissaries of the duke de Rohan, who endeavoured to induce the people of Monauban

to take arms, was attacked by a zealot of the party in the streets and severely beaten; and such was the effect upon his mind and body that he died soon after aged forty-six. According to Bayle he was a man of great parts and learning, but insufferably longwinded and vain. He was the author of an attempt to reconcile the doctrine of predestination with a more consoling notion of the divine justice and benevolence, a theory which was more fully developed in the “*System of Universal Grace*,” by his disciple Amyraut. His theological lectures are printed in 3 vols. 4to, Saumur, and in 1 vol. folio, Geneva. His death took place in 1625.—*Bayle. Mosheim.*

CAMILLUS (MARCUS FURIUS) an illustrious Roman statesman and warrior, in the early ages of the republic. He was descended from the patrician family of the Furii, first raised to distinction by his exploits. He gained the reputation of courage when young in a war against the Æqui and Volscians; and after having served the honourable office of censor in the year of Rome 353, he was appointed one of the six military tribunes or chief magistrates of the republic during the war with the Veii. Being subsequently made dictator, he took that city, after a ten years' siege, and thus put an end to a protracted and hazardous contest with a rival nation. He next obtained the like success in a war with the Falisci, another Tuscan people. The triumphs of Camillus however were viewed with jealousy rather than gratitude by his countrymen; and a charge being brought against him of having embezzled some of the spoils of Veii, he indignantly withdrew into voluntary exile, rather than await the consequences of the invidious prosecution. The Romans ere long had reason to repent having deprived themselves of the aid of so skilful a commander. The Gauls, under their king Brennus, invaded Italy, and after various successes laid siege to Rome. To such extremities was the city reduced, that a negotiation had been entered into with Brennus for the purchase of peace on very disadvantageous terms; when Camillus, patriotically forgetting his wrongs, brought to the aid of the Romans an army which he had hastily collected, and delivered them from the imminent peril in which they were involved, (according to Livy and Plutarch,) by the defeat and utter destruction of the Gauls, though some other writers represent his success as less complete. He was however looked upon as the preserver and second founder of Rome, and honoured with the appellations of Romulus and father of his country. Camillus subsequently crushed a formidable conspiracy of the Tuscan states against the Romans, delivered Italy from a second invasion of the Gauls, quelled the commotion occasioned by the conspiracy of Manlius against the state, and restored the public tranquillity disturbed by the contentions of the plebeians and patricians. After having six times been raised to the dictatorship, he retired from public life, and soon after died 365 BC, falling a sacrifice to a pestilential disease then prevalent at

Rome.—*Livy. Plutarch. Rollin's Roman History.*

CAMOENS (*Luis de*) a celebrated Portuguese poet, was the descendant of an ancient family, and born at Lisbon about the year 1524. He studied at the university of Coimbra, and made himself known at court by his poetical talent and his gallantries. Some imprudence in the amorous way, and too much freedom in his satire, caused him to be exiled to Estremadura; but unwilling to live in a state of obscurity and idleness, he petitioned to serve in the fleet sent to the succour of Ceuta, and lost an eye in a sea combat in the straits of Gibraltar. Returning to Lisbon, he was for some cause, now unknown, again obliged to quit it, and complaining of the ingratitude of his country, he embarked for India in the fleet commanded by Cabral, which sailed in 1553. His life in India abounded in vicissitude and adventures. He first served in an expedition in aid of the king of Cochlin to the Malabar coast; and subsequently engaged in a voyage to the straits of the Red Sea, and after wintering at Ormuz, again returned to Goa. Here he employed his dangerous power of satire against the viceroy and others, and was banished to Macao, at which settlement he was appointed commissary to the estates of the defunct, an office of considerable emolument. He resided at Macao five years, and during that period completed his *Lusiad*. At the end of that time he paid a visit to the islands of the Indian Archipelago, and was shipwrecked on his return on the coast of Cochlin China, losing all his wealth, except his poem, which he bore through the waves with one hand, while he swam with the other. He was kindly entertained by the natives, and on his return to Goa was treated with great hospitality by the viceroy Braganza. Charged however with malversation in his office at Macao, the succeeding governor count Redondo, threw him into prison, and when cleared from this charge he was still detained for debt, until a humorous petition to the viceroy procured him his liberty. He then resumed the character of a volunteer soldier, and accompanied Pedro de Barreto to the fort of Sofala; but a desire to return to Portugal now entirely occupied him, and a homeward-bound ship touching at Sofala he accepted the invitation of several gentlemen on board to accompany them to Europe, and arrived at Lisbon in 1569, after an absence of sixteen years. Here he applied himself to the publication of his *Lusiad*, which appeared in 1572, and reached a second edition in the same year. It met with great applause, but the author was suffered to languish in indigence, and so poor was the pension which it is said King Sebastian allowed him, that he was obliged to send out his black servant at night to beg for his master and himself. In the succeeding reign this miserable pittance was withdrawn, and poor Camoens, reduced to the utmost distress, died either in an alms-house or under the charitable roof of a nunnery in 1579. He was obscurely buried in the same nunnery, but like

Butler and others, was honoured with a tomb some years after his death. Eulogies also flowed in from all quarters of the Peninsula, and the name of Camoens is still pronounced with enthusiasm in Portugal. His genius appears principally in the *Lusiad*, the subject of which is the discovery of the Indies by Vasco de Gama; a topic affording a great variety of description, which the author's personal knowledge of the part of the world that he describes, renders peculiarly lively and interesting. Some of the poetical creations are conceived with great spirit; among which may be mentioned the genius of the Cape of Tempests, (since of Good Hope,) which is a very bold and sublime personification. Several of his episodes also possess merit, but the machinery, half christian and half pagan, is perfectly extravagant. The want of plan and due elevation of style are also great defects, but with every drawback the *Lusiad* still merits extraordinary admiration. It has been translated into most of the modern languages, and among the rest two English versions have appeared, one by sir R. Fanshaw, and the other by Mickle. In the latter however such liberties are taken, both in the way of interpolation and omission, thus it gives no adequate idea of the original, however splendid as a piece of versification. Camoens wrote many other poems besides the *Lusiad*, some of which have been very elegantly translated by Lord Strangford, who has also prefixed a life of the author, the close of which was so disgraceful to Portugal. Large commentaries have been written on the *Lusiad*, the most considerable of which is that of De Sousa, in 2 vols. folio, Madrid, 1663.—*Life by Lord Strangford. Mickle's Lusiad.*

CAMPAN (*JANE LOUISA HENRIETTA*) was born the 6th of October 1752, at Paris; her father M. Genet, being first clerk in the office of the minister for foreign affairs. He was fond of literature, and communicated a taste for it to his daughter, who, when young, displayed considerable talents. She acquired a knowledge of foreign languages, particularly the Italian and English, and was distinguished for her skill in reading and recitation. These acquisitions procured her the place of reader to the French princesses. On the marriage of the unfortunate Marie Antoinette with the Dauphin, afterwards Louis XVI, Mademoiselle Genet was attached to her suite, and continued during twenty years to occupy a situation about her person. Her general intelligence and turn for observation enabled her, in the course of her service, to collect the materials for her "Memoirs of the Private Life of the Queen of France," first published at Paris, and translated and printed in London, 1823, 2 vols. 8vo, which work is not only interesting for the information it affords, but is also creditable to the literary talents of the authoress. This lady soon after obtaining her appointment at court, was married to M. Campan, son of the secretary of the queen's closet. The Revolution deprived her of her place, and when her unhappy mistress was made a prisoner, she in

vain requested permission to share in her confinement. Under the government of Robespierre, Madame Campan narrowly escaped the guillotine; and after the fall of that tyrant she opened a private seminary for the education of young ladies, which she conducted with great success. Buonaparte afterwards placed her over his establishment at Ecouen, for orphan daughters of members of the legion of honour. She presided there till the restoration of the Bourbons, when the institution was abolished. The remainder of her life was passed in retirement at Nantes, and was partly employed in the composition of her memoirs. She died March 16, 1822.—*Biographical notice prefixed to her Life of the Q. of France.*

CAMPANELLA (THOMAS) a native of Calabria in Italy, famous for his talents and misfortunes. He displayed great quickness of parts when quite young, and at the age of fifteen entered into the order of the Dominicans. He studied theology and other branches of knowledge with assiduity, but was principally attracted by philosophy. The opinions of Aristotle, then generally taught in the schools, appeared to him unsatisfactory; and in 1591 he published at Naples a work entitled "Philosophia sensibus demonstrata," intended to show the futility of the prevailing doctrines. This book procured him some admirers and more enemies. He then went to Rome and afterwards to Florence, where he was well received by the grand duke Ferdinand; but not obtaining some preferment which he expected, he proceeded to Bologna, and then to Padua, where he gave lectures on philosophy. In 1598 he returned to Naples, and revisited shortly after Calabria, where in the following year he was arrested on a charge of conspiracy against the Spanish government, to which Naples was then subject. A scheme was imputed to him of having engaged the Turks to assist him in making himself master of Calabria. On this improbable and apparently unfounded accusation he was imprisoned, and after being repeatedly tortured, condemned to perpetual confinement. In this situation he wrote many learned works, afterwards published. At length in 1626 pope Urban VIII, procured his removal to Rome, and in 1629 gave him his liberty, and bestowed on him a pension. Dreading some further persecution from the Spaniards, he in 1634 withdrew to France, where he was honourably received and much esteemed by the learned men of that country. He died at Paris in 1639. Campanella was a man of more imagination than judgment, displaying his talents rather by undermining the systems of others than by establishing his own. He was a believer in astrology, one of the follies of the age; and some of his opinions were very eccentric. His works are extremely numerous.—*Moreri. Aikin's G. Biog.*

CAMPANO or CAMPANUS (JOHN ANTHONY) an Italian prelate, was born in 1427 at Cavelli a village of Campania, where he followed the occupation of a shepherd, until an ecclesiastic discovering in him some promise of future talents, sent him to Naples, where he

studied under Laurentius Valla. He went afterwards to Perugia, where he soon rose to the chair of professor of eloquence, which he filled with so much reputation, that pope Pius II first made him bishop of Crotona, and afterwards of Teramo. He enjoyed the same favours under Paul II, who sent him to the congress of Ratisbon. Sixtus IV, who had been one of his scholars at Perugia, made him successively governor of Todi, Foligno, and Cittadi Castello; but Campano offending him by remonstrating too freely with him on some of his arbitrary measures, he was deprived of his government, and banished from the ecclesiastical states. On this he went to Naples, but not meeting there with the reception that he expected, he retired to his bishopric at Teramo, where he died in 1477, of chagrin and disappointment. He was the author of a life of Pius II, and of Braccio of Perugia, a famous military character, with several discourses, Latin poems, letters, and funeral orations, published at Leipsic in 1707 and 1734.—*Moreri.*

CAMPANO (NOVARESE) an Italian mathematician and astronomer of the thirteenth century, who was chaplain to pope Urban IV, and held a canonry at Paris. He wrote commentaries on Euclid's geometry, and a treatise on the quadrature of the circle, both which have been printed; besides several treatises on astronomy, which remain in manuscript. A translation of Euclid into Latin from the Arabic version has also been ascribed to him, but without foundation. Campano appears from his writings to have been better acquainted with the sciences he cultivated than most or perhaps any of his contemporaries.—*Tiraboschi.*

CAMPBELL (COLIN) an English architect of great reputation in the early part of the last century. He built Wanstead-house, since pulled down; and also distinguished himself by publishing a collection of architectural designs, entitled "Vitruvius Britannicus;" a work in which he is said to have assumed to himself the merit of some professional undertakings planned by other artists. The first volume of the Vitruvius Britannicus was published in 1715, the second in 1717, and the third in 1725. Two supplementary volumes, by Woolfe and Gandon, appeared in 1767 and 1771. These continuators of Campbell's work were both classical architects. Woolfe erected Lord Shrewsbury's house at Heythorpe; and Gandon gave a correct and elegant design for the county hall at Nottingham, of the Ionic order. He also executed works at Dublin.—*Dallaway's Observations on English Architecture.*

CAMPBELL (GEORGE) a distinguished Scotch divine, was born at Aberdeen in 1709, being the son of the Rev. Colin Campbell, one of the ministers of that town. From the grammar-school he was removed to Mareschal college, and afterwards articled to a writer of the signet at Edinburgh. In 1741 he relinquished the law and studied divinity, and in due time, being licenced to preach, was presented to the church of Banchory Ternan, near Aberdeen. After remaining some years in this parish, he

was chosen one of the ministers of Aberdeen, and in 1759 appointed principal of Marischal college. In 1763 he published his celebrated "Dissertation on Miracles," in answer to the "Essay on Miracles" of Mr Hume, to whom a copy of the dissertation was sent. The latter made a few remarks on passages which implied a misconception of his meaning in his own essay, but declined a formal answer in conformity to a general resolution to that purport, which he was determined to keep. The urbanity thus displayed on both sides, was not of a nature to procure the approbation of warm partisans, and Mr Campbell was blamed by many for his courtesy to an infidel. For his "Dissertation on Miracles," which sold very diffusely, and was translated into the French and Dutch languages, the author received the degree of DD. from King's college, Aberdeen. In 1771 he was chosen professor of divinity, and in 1776 he gave to the world his "Philosophy of Rhetoric," which established his reputation as an accurate grammarian, a sound critic, and a tasteful scholar. He also published occasional sermons, one of which "On the Duty of Allegiance," was composed for the Americans, on whom, it need not be said, it had no sensible effect. The last work which he lived to publish was his "Translation of the Gospels, with Preliminary Dissertations and Notes," 2 vols. 4to. Some years before his death he resigned his professorship, when the king granted him a pension of 300*l.* per annum. He died in 1796. Besides the works already mentioned, his "Lectures on Systematic Theology and the Pastoral Character," folio, have been printed since his death; as also his "Lectures on the Ecclesiastical Character," 2 vols. 8vo, with his life prefixed. The latter work, from its unavoidable preference of the church government of Scotland, of course has elicited much opposing observation from several clerical defenders of the superiority of that of England. *Life by Keith.*

CAMPBELL (JOHN) second duke of Argyll and duke of Greenwich, was born in 1678. He entered into the army early in life, and when only seventeen served abroad under king William III, as colonel of infantry. He succeeded to the dukedom on the death of his father in 1703; and in 1705 he was appointed queen's commissioner to the parliament of Scotland. In 1706 he made a campaign under the duke of Marlborough, and distinguished himself at the battle of Ramillies. Returning the next year to preside in the Scottish parliament, he used his influence in promoting the union between the two kingdoms, for which he was rewarded with an English peerage, but lost some of his popularity among the Scots. He added considerably to his military reputation by his services in Flanders in 1708 and 1709, for which he was rewarded with the order of the garter. In 1711 he was sent to Spain as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Charles III, and commander-in-chief of the English forces in that kingdom. On the peace of Utrecht taking place he returned home, and in 1712 he was appointed

commander-in-chief of the forces in Scotland. Soon after he became an opponent of the ministry, and was turned out of all his employments. On the accession of George I, he not only recovered them, but was raised to higher honours. He had a great share in suppressing the rebellion in Scotland in 1715, which was the last of his military achievements. From that time he devoted himself entirely to politics, and displayed a versatility of conduct not very creditable to his principles or character. In 1718 he was raised to the dukedom of Greenwich. At different periods afterwards he was steward of the king's household, master-general of the ordnance, and field-marshal. In 1739 he was out of office, and an opposer of Walpole's administration. On the resignation of the minister he was again employed, but died soon after in September 1743, and leaving no children was succeeded in his hereditary titles by his brother the earl of Isla. He was interred in Westminster Abbey, where a splendid monument was erected to his memory.—*Biog. Brit.*

CAMPBELL (JOHN) an ingenious and successful cultivator of general literature. He was a native of Edinburgh, but was when very young brought to England by his mother. He was educated as an attorney, which profession he relinquished as soon as his clerkship expired, and commenced writer for the press. His earliest productions are not certainly known; but in 1736 he published "The Military History of Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough," 2 vols. folio; which gained him so much reputation, that he was engaged soon after to assist in writing the ancient part of the "Universal History," in 60 vols. 8vo. While this work was in progress he produced some historical and biographical tracts, and in 1742 published the first two volumes of that very popular work, "The Lives of the Admirals and other British Seamen," the two last volumes of which appeared in 1744. His next production was a pamphlet, entitled "Hermippus Redivivus, or the Sage's Triumph over Old Age and the Grave, wherein a Method is laid down for prolonging the Life and Vigour of Man;" which is chiefly translated from an amusing tract written by Cobausen, a German physician. In 1745 commenced the publication of the "Biographia Britannica," one of the most important undertakings in which Campbell was engaged. The articles written by him extending through four volumes of the work, are both in point of style and matter much superior to those of his coadjutors. They are liable however to one general censure, arising from the almost unvarying strain of panegyric in which the writer indulges, and which has repeatedly subjected him to critical animadversion. In 1748 was published Dodsley's "Preceptor," to which Campbell was a contributor of a tract on chronology, and another on trade and commerce. In 1750 he published the "Present State of Europe," containing much historical and political information. He then was employed on the modern part of the universal history. In

1756 he had the degree of LL.D. bestowed on him by the university of Glasgow; and such was his reputation that his correspondence with his learned contemporaries became very extensive. After the peace of Paris in 1763, he wrote at the request of lord Bute a pamphlet in defence of it, pointing out the value of the West India islands which had been ceded to this country. For this piece of service he was made agent of the colony of Georgia. His last and favourite work was "A Political Survey of Great Britain," 1774, 2 vols. 4to. Different opinions have been given of the merits of this production, which abounds rather in speculation than in fact; and which, though somewhat neglected at the time it appeared, has of late certainly been praised beyond its value. Dr Campbell died December 28, 1775, at his residence in Queen-square, London. As a writer he distinguished himself by his industry and versatility of talent, and his acquirements were various and considerable; but he sometimes manifested a deficiency of taste and judgment. His moral and domestic character was correct and amiable, and he was respected and esteemed by his numerous friends and associates.—*Aikin's G. Biog.*

CAMPEGIO (LORENZO) a celebrated cardinal and an English bishop, was the son of John Campegio, an eminent lawyer. He was born at Milan in 1474, and was himself professor of law at Padua. On the death of his wife he entered into the ecclesiastical state, and in 1510 was made auditor of the Rota at Rome, and in 1512 bishop of Feltria by Julius II, who sent him as his nuncio to Milan and Germany. In 1519 being created cardinal by Leo X, he was afterwards sent legate into England to collect the tenths for the war against the Turks, which not being able to accomplish, though created bishop of Salisbury, he returned to Rome, when he was made bishop of Bologna in 1524, and delegated by Clement VII into Germany to oppose the progress of Lutheranism. On the occasion of the divorce of Henry VIII, he was again sent into England, where, in conjunction with Wolsey, he was to pronounce sentence concerning it. All his efforts to persuade the king to renounce his project being vain, he was recalled to Rome, and again sent into Germany as legate at the diet of Augsburg. He died at Rome in 1539, bearing the character of a learned man, and the patron of learning in others, and enjoying the esteem of Erasmus Sadoleto and other eminent scholars of the time. A constitution for the reform of the German clergy, and some of his letters, containing important particulars of the history of his time, are the only literary remains of him now existing.—*Moreri.*

CAMPER (PETER) a Dutch physician and anatomist of the last century. He was a native of Leyden, and became a student of the university there under the celebrated Boerhaave, and in 1746 took the degree of MD. He was chosen professor of philosophy, medicine, and surgery at Franeker in 1749, whence he removed to Amsterdam. Subsequently he obtained the professorships of medicine, ana-

tomy, and botany, at Groningen, which he held till 1773, when he went back to Franeker. In 1787 he was appointed a member of the council of state, and from that time he resided at the Hague till his death in 1789. He published "Demonstrationes Anatomico-pathologicae," and several other valuable works on comparative anatomy and surgery.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CAMPIAN (EDMUND) one of the most distinguished of the Catholic sufferers in the reign of Elizabeth, was born in London in 1540, and was educated at Christchurch hospital. He was elected a scholar of St John's college, Oxford, and subsequently took orders. Visiting Ireland in 1568 he became a convert to the Catholic religion, and attempting to make proselytes he was apprehended, but escaped into the Low Countries, and entered himself at the English college of Douay. He next visited Rome and became one of the society of Jesuits. Being sent by the general of the order to Prague he taught rhetoric and philosophy in the Jesuits' college there, and obtained a great reputation by the recovery of strayed members to the church of Rome. His reputation reaching the ears of the pope, he was recalled, and sent by Gregory XIII on a dangerous mission to England. Here he zealously exerted himself to make converts, and composed a set of challenges to the English clergy, which were printed at a private press, and industriously disseminated at Oxford. Campian in the mean time lay concealed in Berkshire, but being detected on a quest, by order of secretary Walsingham, he was conveyed to the Tower, and being soon after convicted on a charge of high treason, was hanged and quartered at Tyburn in December 1581. That the victim of this retaliatory but disgraceful policy was a sincere and conscientious man cannot be doubted, and both his moral character and his abilities ought to have preserved him for a better fate. He wrote several works, among which were an "Universal Chronology," and "A Narrative of the Divorce of Henry VIII from Queen Catharine," as also "Various Conferences held with Protestant Divines in the Tower of London." While in Ireland he also wrote two books of the history of that kingdom, which were published in Dublin by sir James Ware in 1633.—*Wood's Athen. Oxon. Moreri.*

CAMPISTRON (JEAN GUALBERT de) an eminent French dramatist, born of a respectable family in Toulouse in 1656. He came to Paris early in life, having quarrelled with his friends, who did all in their power to discourage his turn for poetry; and being fortunate enough to attract the notice of Racine, brought out under his auspices the two first of his dramatic pieces, the tragedies of "Virginia" and "Arminius." These, though successful, were much surpassed in popularity by his next effort, a tragedy founded on the story of Don Carlos of Spain, and entitled "Andronicus," which is yet considered a standard play. He then composed another called "Alcibiades," after which his friend Racine engaged him to

write an heroic pastoral for an entertainment given to the Dauphin by the duke of Vendome. This piece (his "Acis and Galatea,") introduced him to the friendship of that nobleman, whom he afterwards accompanied in his campaigns as private secretary, having received from his favour the Spanish order of St Jago, and the Italian marquisate of Penange. In 1701 he retired, notwithstanding the dissuasion of the duke, from the court to his native city, of which he was soon after chosen first magistrate, and having married in 1610 the sister of the bishop of Mirepoix, passed the remainder of his days in the privacy of domestic life. He was much addicted to the pleasures of the table, a circumstance which eventually caused his death, producing a fit of apoplexy which carried him off May 11, 1723. Besides the tragedies already mentioned he composed several others: "Phocion," "Adrian," "Tiridates," &c.; and one comedy "Jaloux desabusé." One of his pieces, entitled "Phraates," produced such a sensation from the audience, applying certain passages in it to the character of the reigning prince, that the poet became frightened at his own popularity, and not only used all his influence to suppress it on the stage, but even prevented it from appearing among his other works which were collected, and no less than nine editions of them published in his life time. By far the best however is the one printed after his decease, in 3 vols. duodecimo, 1750.—*Biog. Univ.*

CAMPOMANES (DON PEDRO RODRIGUES, count de) was born in 1710 in the Asturias, and in 1765 was appointed fiscal of the council of Castile, and afterwards president. About the same time he was made minister of state, out on count Florida Blanca becoming prime minister he was deprived of all these offices, and died in 1789. His works are:—"A Geographical Account of Portugal;" "Historical Dissertations on the Order of Knights Templars;" a translation of the Periplus of Hanno; two memorials relative to the gipsies and vagabonds; discourse on industry, &c.—*Encyclop. Britannica.*

CAMUS (LE). There were three brothers of this name, ANTHONY, NICHOLAS, and ARMAND GASTON. The first a physician of some eminence was born at Paris in 1722. He is principally known as the author of a romance, which has appeared in an English dress, entitled "Abdeker, or the Art of preserving Beauty." He also published a poem in 4to, "Amphitheatrum Poeticum," and "Le Journal Economique," as well as some professional works, the chief of which are his "Projet d'anéantir la Petite Vérole," 12mo: "Médecine Pratique;" "Médecine de l'Esprit," 4 vols. 12mo; "Mémoire sur divers Sujets de Médecine," 8vo; and "Mémoire sur l'Etat actuel de la Pharmacie," 12mo. He died in 1772.—NICHOLAS, the second brother, an architect, survived Anthony about seven years. He wrote a treatise, "Sur le Bois de Charpente," 12mo.; another "De la Force de Bois," 8vo.; a work "On the Genius of Ar-

chitecture," also in 8vo; and "Le Guide de ceux qui veulent bâtir," in 2 vols. 8vo.—ARMAND, the younger, was one of the commissioners from the national convention, arrested by General Dumourier, and given up to the Austrians, who exchanged him afterwards for the young princess, the daughter of Louis the XVI. He possessed some literary talent, and published "Observations on the Arrangement and Classification of Libraries;" "A Memoir on Stereotype Printing, &c.;" a work "On the continuation of the Collection of French Historians;" "A Notice of a Book printed at Bamberg in 1462;" "A Memoir respecting a Collection of Voyages and Travels," 4to; and another, "Sur un livre Allemand." He died in 1804.—*Biog. Univ.*

CAMUS (CHARLES ETIENNE LOUIS) an eminent French mathematician of the last century, born in 1699 at Cressy en Brie. He was a member of the Academy at Paris, and a fellow of the Royal Society of London, of the first of which learned bodies he became an associate in 1733, and of the latter in 1765. He was also one of the Scavans commissioned by his government to measure a degree within the Arctic circle, and is the author of several mathematical treatises, among which are "Elements of Mathematics;" "Elements of Arithmetic;" "A Course of Mathematics for the use of Engineers," in 4 vols. 8vo; besides various papers printed in the transactions of the Academy of Sciences. He died in 1768.—*Ibid.*

CAMUS (JOHN PETER) an exemplary French prelate born at Paris in 1582; who on account of his excellent character and talents was created bishop of Bellay by Henry IV in 1609. He was the author of several works, in which he blended lessons of piety with romantic narrative, thereby attracting the attention of romance readers, and insensibly drawing them on to matters of religious importance. Of this class are "Dorothee ou recit de la pitoyable Issue d'une volonté violenteé." Paris, 1621; "Alexis;" "L'Hyacinthe, histoire Catalane," &c. He also wrote several satirical works against the monks, whose conduct he wished to reform. In 1629 he resigned the bishopric, and retired to the abbey of Cluny, but the archbishop of Rouen, unwilling to lose so active a member of the church, associated him in his episcopal cares by appointing him his grand vicar. He much distinguished himself by his pointed attacks on the mendicant orders, which were often very witty. He finally retired to the hospital of Incurables in Paris, where he died in 1652. Camus was a man of great vivacity and warmth of imagination, and composed with much facility in a style partly grave, partly burlesque, often striking, and sometimes even ludicrous. He is said to have written more than 200 volumes, but the only works of his now read are "L'Esprit de St François de Sales, and "L'Avoisement des Protestans avec l'Eglise Romaine," republished in 1703, by Richard Simon, under the title of "Moyens de Reunior les Protestans avec l'Eglise Romaine." Simon asserts that the famous exposition of

the Catholic faith by Bossuet was little more than this work remodelled.—*Moreri.*—*Нзуб. Dict. Hist.*

CAMUSAT (NICHOLAS) a learned French ecclesiastic, a canon of Troyes in Champagne, of which city he was a native, being born there in 1575. He devoted the whole of his long life to study, and left behind him several valuable works, the principal of which are—a curious work on ecclesiastical discipline, entitled “*Promptuarium sacrarum antiquitatum Tricassinæ diocesis*,” printed in 8vo, 1610; “*A History of the Albigeuses*, and of the Crusade undertaken against them in 1209,” 8vo. 1615; “*Mélanges Historiques*,” a collection of documents illustrative of the period between 1390 and 1580, 8vo. 1619; and a chronological catalogue of events from the creation to the commencement of the thirteenth century. His death took place in 1655.—FRANÇOIS DENIS, a grand-nephew of his, was also a man of some learning in the early part of the last century. He was born at Besançon in 1697, and published a dictionary of the French language, in 34 quarto volumes, another of new books, in 2 vols.; a short treatise called “*Mélanges de Littérature*,” 12mo; and two duodecimo volumes, containing “*Hist. Critiques des Journaux, qui s'impriment en France*.” He died in 1732 at Amsterdam.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CANAL or CANALETTI (ANTONIO) a celebrated painter, was born at Venice in 1697. He was the son of a scene painter, and was himself employed in that occupation, but aspiring to a higher walk in the art, he went to Rome, and on his return to Venice employed himself in taking views of that city and the neighbourhood, which he treated with an intelligence of perspective, and a conduct of aerial tint approaching to illusion. In 1749 he visited this country, where he staid two years, and painted some very fine pictures. He died at Venice in 1768.—*Pilkington.*

CANANI or CANNANI (JOHN BAPTIST) an Italian physician and anatomist of the 16th century. He was a native of Ferrara, and became the first professor of medicine and anatomy in the university of that city. Subsequently he was physician to pope Julius III, and at length chief physician to the duchy of Ferrara. He died after the year 1578. The very important discovery of the valves of the veins is attributed to this anatomist, on the authority of Amatus Luvitanus. He seems to have enjoyed a high reputation among his contemporaries for professional skill and learning, and has been particularly praised by Fallopius. The only work he is known to have published is a description of the muscles, with engravings, which is a book of uncommon rarity.—*Tiraboschi. Haller. Bibl. Anat.*

CANGIAGI or CAMBIASO (LUCAS) an eminent painter, was born in Genoa in 1527. His works are very numerous, as he possessed the extraordinary faculty of working with both hands, thereby performing more in a shorter time than many artists with assistants. He was employed by Philip II, in adorning the

Escorial, where he died of grief at not being able to procure a dispensation to marry the sister of his first wife. He had a son named Orazio, who assisted his father in the Escorial, and on whom Philip settled a liberal pension.—*Bryan's Dict. of Paint. and Eng.*

CANINI (ANGELO) a native of Anghiari, in Tuscany, and one of the most celebrated orientalists of the 16th century. After teaching the Eastern languages in most of the Italian universities, as well as in Spain, he accompanied Guichard, general of the order of Minim friars, from the latter country to Paris in 1550, where his learning and talents gained him the patronage of Du Prat, bishop of Clermont. While residing in the family of this prelate he published a valuable introduction to the Oriental tongues, entitled “*Institutiones Lingue Syriacæ, et Thalmudicæ, una cum Æthiopicæ, et Arabicæ collatione*,” Paris, 1554, 4to; also, the year following, some remarks on the Greek dialects, called “*Hellenismi*,” (a work highly spoken of by Le Fevre,) and translated into Latin, the commentary of Simplicius on Epicetetus. The celebrated Andrew Dudith was a scholar of his. He died in 1557.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CANO (ALONZO) an artist who has been styled the Michael Angelo of Spain, from his excellence as a painter, a sculptor, and an architect. He was born in 1600 at Granada, where his father practised architecture. He learned that art at home, and then studied sculpture under Pacheco at Seville, and painting in the school of Juan del Castillo, in the same city. After having obtained much reputation by his early efforts, he was obliged to quit Seville in consequence of having wounded another artist in a duel. Going to Madrid he was appointed royal architect and painter, in both which capacities he produced many works highly creditable to his talents. In the midst of his fame a shocking misfortune befel him: returning to his house one evening he found his wife murdered, much of his property missing, and an Italian servant, whom he kept, no where to be found. Suspicion fell upon Cano himself as the author of this tragical catastrophe. Apprehensive of danger he fled to Valencia, and concealed himself in a Carthusian convent. Returning privately to Madrid, he was apprehended and put to the torture to compel a confession of his supposed guilt: nothing being extorted to criminate him, he was set free, and the king again employed him. By way of protection against further prosecution he embraced the ecclesiastical profession, and procured an office in the church of Granada. He still continued to cultivate the arts, and in his last moments displayed the influence of his feelings as an artist. The priest who attended presented him a crucifix badly carved; he pushed it away, declaring he could not bear the sight of such a wretched piece of workmanship. He died at Madrid in 1676.—*Cumberland's Anecd. of Em. Painters in Spain.*

CANO (JOHN SEBASTIAN del) a native of Biscay, distinguished as the first circumnavigator of the globe. He sailed with Magellan

in the voyage which led to the discovery of the straits known by his name. That officer being killed by the inhabitants of the Ladrone islands, Cano took the command of the expedition, and returned in safety to Spain in 1522. Charles V gave him for a device a terrestrial globe, with the motto, "Primus me circumdediti." "Thou hast first encompassed me."—*Moreri*.

CANO or CANUS (MELCHIOR) a Spanish ecclesiastic, who belonged to the order of Dominican friars. He was a native of Taranço in the diocese of Toledo, and was educated at Salamanca, where he became professor of divinity in 1546. He assisted at the council of Trent in 1551, and the year following was made bishop of the Canary islands. This preference he resigned that it might not interfere with his residence at the court of Philip II, with whom he was a great favourite. He was afterwards appointed provincial of Castile. He died in 1560. Among his works, which are all in the Latin language, is a treatise "De Locis Theologicis," which is highly praised by Du Pin.—*Moreri*. *Aikin's G. Biog.*

CANOVA (ANTONIO) the most celebrated sculptor of modern days, born of humble parentage at Papagno, a small village in the Venetian territory in 1757. The precocity of his talents, and the direction which his genius had taken, appeared as early as his twelfth year, when the figure of a lion modelled by him in butter, was placed by his friends on the table of Falieri, the seigneur of the place. This nobleman, struck with the promise evinced by the performance, took the young artist under his protection, and placed him at Vienna with Toretti, the best sculptor of his time. With him he remained until the death of his master, upon which his services devolved upon a nephew, whom he soon quitted and commenced business on his own account at Venice, in the cloisters of San Stefano. From this place, as his circumstances improved, he removed to the Traghette di San Maurizio, where, becoming possessed of a larger study and less contracted means, the originality of his genius became apparent. Having been admitted a member of the Academy of the Fine Arts at Venice, he gained several prizes there, and received from the senate a gratuity in the shape of a pension of 300 ducats on his departure for Rome. The means of establishing himself in this capital of the arts was afforded him by sir William Hamilton, who introduced him to all his friends; among others to the Venetian ambassador Zulian, for whom he executed his celebrated group of Theseus and the Minotaur. Shortly after Canova produced the tomb of Clement VII, (Ganganelli,) now in the church of the St Apostoli, the design and execution of which is, as a whole, considered but an indifferent specimen of his talents: great skill however is developed in the execution of the bust. Most of the English admirers of *virtu* in Rome soon patronised Canova; among them the names of Mr Latouche, lord Cawdor, and sir H. Blundell, are conspicuous. His "Psyche," executed for the latter of those gentlemen,

though one of the earliest of his works, has seldom been exceeded even by himself. The encouragement he now received from the various pontiffs and nobility rendered his career equally rapid and successful; many of his works being placed in the cathedral of St Peter, and other of the principal churches. The war and the convulsions in his native country long kept Canova from visiting England; in the meanwhile he travelled through Germany in 1798 and 1799, and in September 1802 visited Paris, on the express invitation of Buonaparte, and was admitted a member of the Institute. To that capital he returned in 1815 for the purpose of reclaiming the various objects of art of which his country had been deprived by the French arms; and having completed the object of his visit proceeded to England, where he met with a most favourable reception from the Prince Regent, who presented him with a brilliant snuff-box. On returning to Rome he was greeted with honours still more distinguished, the Academy of St Luke coming out to meet and welcome him in a body, while the pope not only created him a knight and marquis of Ischia, with a pension of a thousand Roman crowns, but on the 5th of January 1816, wound up the whole by inscribing his name in "The Book of the Capitol." Canova departed this life at Venice in the 65th year of his age, October 13, 1822; and was interred in the cathedral of St Mark, all the public authorities of the city attending the funeral. His works have been engraved by Bertini, Vitoli, Marchetti, Bertinelli, Bonato, Cameroli, Pontana, and Raciani. The enumeration of them would take up a considerable space, but among the most celebrated may be ranked his group of "Venus and Adonis," in the possession of the marquis Berio at Naples, finished by him at the age of thirty-six, and generally considered his *chef-d'aure*; the "Mary Magdalen," a statue in miniature, but most exquisitely finished, the property of monsieur Sommariva, "Cupid and Psyche," at Malmaison; "Hercules and Lycas," a colossal group in the museum of the duke of Branciana at Rome; the Mausoleum of Maria Christiana, archduchess of Austria, in the church of the Augustines at Vienna, one of the most masterly of his performances; the "Venus Victorious," in a recumbent posture, with the golden apple in her hand, the features of the goddess modelled from those of Pauline Buonaparte, princess Borghese; and "Napoleon holding the Sceptre," a most magnificent statue, which the chances of war have made the property of the duke of Wellington. Of the large fortune which he had obtained by his talents, Canova made a splendid and an honourable use, establishing prizes for artists, and endowing all the academies of Rome. He also created a fund for the encouragement of young artists, and for assisting the unfortunate, the aged, and decayed.—*Ann. Biog. Gent. and New Month. Mags.*

CANSTEIN (CHARLES HILDEBRAND, baron) a German nobleman, memorable for improvements in the art of printing. William Ged

a goldsmith of Edinburgh, has been represented as the inventor of stereotypography, which he is said to have discovered as early as 1725. He certainly printed with permanently connected type an edition of Sallust in 12mo, in 1744, (a page of which work is given as a specimen in Mr Horne's introduction to bibliography,) but the art had been practised on a large scale in Germany fifteen years previous to the earliest of the above dates. Baron Canstein, wishing to encourage the circulation of the Scriptures at a cheap rate, published in 1710 a prospectus of a method by which the new Testament or the entire Bible might be printed from types composed in so many pages as the whole book did contain, not to be distributed after using, but kept for succeeding impressions. For the furtherance of his scheme he set up an institution at Halle, where printing was performed at so little expence that small sized editions of the new Testament were circulated at about fourpence a copy, and the Bible on equally low terms. It does not appear how the baron's plan was effected, nor in what manner the types were kept together; but the general principle of his undertaking, and the success with which it was executed entitle him to some share of praise among the improvers of typography. He died in 1719. Even Canstein however was by no means the first discoverer of stereotype printing; for Mr Dibdin, in his bibliographical and antiquarian tour in Normandy, &c. mentions his having found at Augsburg undoubted proofs that this art existed in Germany in the middle of the sixteenth century.—*Prof. Franke's Pietas Hallensis. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CANTACUZENUS (JOHN) emperor of Constantinople, and a celebrated Byzantine historian, was born at Constantinople about the year 1295 of an ancient and noble family, his father being governor of Peloponnesus, and his mother of the blood royal. He was prefect of the bedchamber to the emperor Andronicus the elder, whose favour he lost by attaching himself to the interest of his grandson. On the usurpation of the latter he was created generalissimo of his forces, and first minister of state. On the death of Andronicus, Cantacuzenus was left guardian to his son, John Paleologus, which trust he faithfully discharged until the empress dowager becoming jealous, formed a party against him, upon which the nobility and the army declared him emperor, and crowned him at Adrianopolis, May 1342. A civil war raged for five years, in which Cantacuzenus was victorious; but in 1355, on John Paleologus becoming master of Constantinople, he abdicated the throne and retired into a monastery, where he wrote a history of his own times in four books, a splendid edition of which was published at Paris in 1645. He lived to the extraordinary age of a hundred, and died in 1411.—*Moreri.*

CANTEMIR (DEMETRIUS) prince of Moldavia, was born in 1673 of an illustrious Tartar family. His father, Constantine Cantemir, being created prince of Moldavia by the Ottoman Porte, Demetrius was sent, while young,

as a hostage to Constantinople, and on his father's death was chosen by the nobles to succeed him, but this choice was not confirmed by the Porte. He married the daughter of Serban Cantacuzenus, formerly prince of Wallachia, and resided at Constantinople until 1710, when he was appointed governor of Moldavia, and sent to defend that place against the czar Peter the Great; but allured by hopes of preferment, he betrayed his trust and delivered Moldavia up to that prince, whom he followed through all his conquests. He was invested by Peter with the title of prince of the empire, with full power over the Moldavians in Russia, and also with the office of privy counsellor. He resided at Charcof in the Ukraine till 1713, when he removed to Moscow, and in 1719 married, for his second wife, the Russian princess Trubelskoi, when he entirely adopted European manners. He died at his estate in the Ukraine, in 1723, universally esteemed and regarded by the Russians. His political character was not important, and he is much better known as a writer. He wrote a "History of the Growth and Decay of the Ottoman Empire," AD. 1300 to 1683, in Latin, which was translated into English, and published by Tindal in 1734. Gibbon observes of it, that "the author is guilty of strange blunders in Oriental history, but that he was conversant with the language, annals, and institutions of the Turks." He was also the author of "A System of the Mahometan Religion;" "The present State of Moldavia," in Latin; "The World and the Soul," moral dialogues, printed in Greek and Moldavian; an introduction to music, and other works.—*Moreri. Gibbon.*

CANTEMIR (ANTIOCHUS) son of the preceding, was carefully educated by his father, and was successively made ambassador to London and Paris, where he was equally admired as a minister and a man of letters. He was the first who composed poems of any length or importance in the Russian language, and he wrote translations of Anacreon and the epistles of Horace, besides writing satires, odes, fables, &c. of his own. He united sound sense and poetry in his satires, which are well known all over Russia. He also translated the following works into Russian—Algarotti's Newtonian dialogues; the Plurality of worlds; and the Persian letters. He died in 1744.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CANTER or CANTERUS (WILLIAM) a very eminent writer on criticism and philology in the sixteenth century. He was a native of Utrecht, and studied first at Louvain, and afterwards at Paris under Dorat, famous for his knowledge of the Greek language. After a literary tour in Germany and Italy, he returned home and settled at Louvain, devoting himself entirely to the study of classical literature. He was intimately acquainted with six languages: viz. Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French, Italian, and German; in the first of which he wrote verse, as well as prose, with spirit and elegance. The delicate state of his health prevented him from accepting any public employment; and his modesty induced him to

decline those literary honours which he had merited by his talents. He died of a hectic fever in 1575, at the age of thirty-three. His principal work is a collection of corrections, emendations, and explanations of ancient writers, in eight books, entitled "*Variæ Lectiones*." He also published valuable editions of Æschylus, of Sophocles, and of Euripides; Latin versions of some Greek writers; notes on the familiar epistles and offices of Cicero; poems; and dissertations. THEODORE and ANDREW CANTER, brothers of the preceding, were both distinguished as men of letters.—*Teissier. Eloges des Savans.*

CANTIPRATANUS (THOMAS) a divine and philosopher of the thirteenth century, who was a native of Brabant, and derived his appellation from the monastery of Cantimpré, in the diocese of Cambrai, where he professed himself a canon regular of St Augustin. He left the Augustines to enter into the order of St Dominic in 1232; and he died about 1270. Trithemius attributes to this friar an old Latin translation of all the works of Aristotle, which Aventure represents as the production of another Dominican, Henry of Brabant. Two curious tracts of Cantipratanus on the natural history of bees, were republished in 1627:—"Bonum Universale de Apibus, Notis Illustratum a G. Colvenerio," Duaci, 8vo; and "De Apibus, in quo ex Mirifica apum Republica Universa vitæ bene et Christiane Instituendæ ratio traditur," Duaci, 8vo.—*Trithemius de Scriptoribus Ecclesiasticis. Gronovii Bibl. Regn. Animal et Lapid.*

CANTON (JOHN) the son of a cloth-weaver of Stroud in Gloucestershire, born July 31, 1718. His education, though not a classical, was a solid one, under the auspices of Mr Davis himself, a good mathematical scholar in the town. On being taken from school at the usual age by his father, (who intended him for his own business,) he devoted all his leisure hours to the mathematics. In this pursuit he at first received no parental countenance, but finding means to evade his prohibition, a sun-dial, which by the help of the Caroline tables he managed to cut upon stone with a common knife, not only changed his father's opinion, but was the means of introducing him to some valuable acquaintances, especially the Rev. Dr Miles of Tooting, whose influence was afterwards so successfully exerted in his favour, that he received permission to visit the metropolis, and arrived there March 14, 1737. This step laid the foundation of his future fame and fortune. On the 6th of May 1738, his friend, Dr Miles, artiled him for five years to Mr Watkins, the proprietor of a respectable academy in Spital-square, who, on the expiration of his indentures, took him into partnership, and the whole concern devolving to him on the death of that gentlemen, he continued to conduct it during the remainder of his own life. Some new experiments made by him in electricity with the Leyden phial in 1745, first brought him into notice with the Royal Society, of which body he was elected a mem-

ber, and obtained their gold medal in 1750; having in the January of that year laid before them a "New method of making artificial magnets without the use of, and yet superior to natural ones." On the 21st of the April following, he took the honorary degree of AM. in the university of Aberdeen, and became a member of the council of the Royal Society. In 1752, on the change of the style, he forwarded to lord Macclesfield his calculations for finding the epact, leap-year, &c. His communication however coming too late for insertion in the book of common prayer, was afterwards used by Dr Jennings in his introduction to the use of the globes. In the same year he was the first person in England who verified by experiment Franklin's theory of electricity, attracting the fluid from the clouds. Although a very constant contributor to the papers published by the society, and a regular correspondent of the gentleman's magazine, he was not the author of any regular or separate work. His death, which took place March 22, 1772, was much regretted by the philosophical world.—*Aikin's G. Biog.*

CANTWELL (A. DE) librarian of the Invalids at Paris, where he died in 1802. He was the translator of Gibbon's history of the decline and fall of the Roman empire, and of many other English works, into the French language. ANDREW CANTWELL, an Irish physician, was a native of the county of Tipperary, and a FRS. He died July 11th 1764. Among several ingenious works which he published, are Latin dissertations on medical subjects; and tracts on the small pox; on Mrs Stephens's remedies for the stone; and a remedy for weakness of the eyes.—*Hutchinson's Biog. Med.*

CANUTE the great, king of Denmark and England, a sovereign of great abilities, succeeded his father Sweyn, in the first-mentioned kingdom, in the year 1014. He began his reign by an attempt to recover Norway and England, both of which had revolted from his father, the former having recalled their fugitive king Ethelred. Ethelred dying soon after the descent of Canute on the southern coast, left his son Edmund Ironside to contend with the invaders. The struggle was gallantly carried on for a considerable time, until at length a treaty was agreed upon, by which the kingdom was divided between the two leaders; but Edmund being soon after murdered at a banquet, Canute, partly by force and partly by negotiation, was acknowledged sovereign of the whole kingdom. His first measures were severe in the removal of dangerous opponents, but he subsequently governed with great justice and moderation; and secured himself against Norman interference in favour of the children of Edmund, by marrying Emma, sister to the duke of Normandy. In peaceable possession of England, he next crossed the seas, accompanied by a body of English auxiliaries under earl Godwin, and repulsed an inroad of the Swedes into Denmark; defeated and slew the Swedish king, and also acquired possession of Norway. He was now one of the greatest sovereigns of Europe, in

undisputed possession of Denmark, Norway, and England, and holding Sweden under tribute. Canute enjoyed his prosperity with great moderation, and has rendered himself famous in moral and religious estimation, by his rebuke of the flattery of his courtiers. Some of these one day extolling his greatness, as if nothing was beyond his power, he caused his chair to be placed at the sea-side when the tide was flowing, and as the waves approached his feet, affected to command them to retire and respect the lord of the ocean. The result was a practical exposure of the flattery, and a humble assignment of omnipotence to the Almighty alone. In the spirit of this pious way of thinking, he entered deeply into the devotions of the times, by building churches, endowing monasteries, and favouring the clergy. He even made a pilgrimage to Rome, and obtained valuable privileges for the English school in that capital. On his return he obliged Malcolm, king of Scotland to pay him homage for the county of Cumberland, which he held under the English crown, and in four years afterwards terminated a reign in which he had evinced great military abilities, and obtained the respect and obedience of all his subjects. At his death, which took place in 1035, his dominions were divided between his three sons, Sweyn, Harold, and Hardicanute.—*Hume's Hist. of Eng. Mod. Univ. Hist.*

CAOURSIN (WILLIAM) a native of Douay in Flanders, who was chancellor of the order of the knights of Rhodes in the 15th century. He compiled the statutes of the order, and wrote the history of the siege of Rhodes by the Turks in 1480; and also several tracts relating to prince Zizim, son of the sultan Mahomet II, rendered so famous by his adventures and misfortunes.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CAPACCIO (JULIUS CÆSAR) an historian of the 17th century, was born of an obscure family in Campagna, and studied the civil and canon law at Naples, of which city he was made secretary. He was employed by Francis de la Rovere, duke of Urbino, in the education of his son. He was also one of the most zealous founders of the academy of the Otiosi. He died in 1631. His works are "Historia Puteolana," "Il principe," "Iratato de l'impresa," "Historia Napolitana," and "Illustrium mulierum et virorum Historia," 4to.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CAPECIO or CAPYCIUS (SCIPIO) an eminent Latin poet, was born at Naples in the beginning of the 16th century, and was professor of jurisprudence in the university of Naples. Of his life little is known, but that he was in the service of Ferdinand Sanseverino prince of Salerno. His reputation is principally founded on a poem, in two books, called "De Principiis Rerum," printed in 1542, in which he imitated Lucretius with so much success that Bembo and Manuzio do not hesitate to equal him with his model. He was also the author of a work in praise of St. John the Baptist, entitled "De Vate Maximo," and various epigrams, elegies, &c.—*Tiraboschi. Moreri.*

CAPEL (ARTHUR, lord) this distinguished

adherent of Charles I was the son of sir Henry Capel, kn. on whose premature death he succeeded to the fortunes of his respectable family, and in 1640 represented the county of Hertford. Like many of the most honourable adherents of Charles, he voted with the Parliament in the first instance, and even supported the attainder of the earl of Strafford. His views changing as the quarrel proceeded, he began to oppose the party which he had at first supported, and was in consequence advanced to the peerage by the title of lord Capel, of Hadeham. In 1649 he defended Colchester, in conjunction with Lisle, Lucas, and others, against the parliamentary forces, but being obliged to surrender on terms offered by Fairfax, which were nearly those of discretion, he was committed to the Tower, from which he made his escape. Being however retaken, he was tried and condemned to be hanged, which sentence was changed to beheading, and carried into execution March 9, 1649. Clarendon is of opinion that two or three sharp and bitter speeches, which passed between Capel and Ireton cost the former his life. He endured his fate with great magnanimity, and left behind him a volume of meditations, and several interesting letters. Some fine verses, written by him when in the Tower, extracted from Lloyd's memoirs of remarkable sufferers, are to be found in the gentleman's magazine for 1757.

ARTHUR CAPEL, son of the preceding, was created earl of Essex at the Restoration, and was employed as ambassador to Denmark, and lord lieutenant of Ireland; and in 1679 became, for a few months only, first lord of the treasury. Accused, in conjunction with lord William Russel, with being concerned in the rye-house plot, he was committed to the Tower in July 1683, where he was found a few days afterwards with his throat cut. This catastrophe has never been satisfactorily accounted for, some attributing it to despondency of mind, and others to the contrivance of the opposing party; and, unhappily, the character of that wretched era in English history would countenance any supposition.—*Biog. Brit. Hume.*

CAPELL (EDWARD) a dramatic critic, was born in 1713 at Troston, near Bury in Suffolk, and was educated at the school of St. Edmund's-bury. He obtained the office of deputy inspector of the plays from the duke of Grafton, to which was annexed a salary of 200*l.* a year. In 1745, shocked as he himself says, at the licence of Hanmer's plan, he projected an edition of Shakspeare duly collated and of the greater accuracy. Three-and-twenty years were employed in this undertaking, which at length appeared without notes or commentary, except the introduction, a short account of the origin of the stories of the different plays, and a table of the different editions. They however appeared afterwards in 1783, in three quarto volumes, entitled "Notes and various readings of Shakspeare, &c. edited by the Rev. Mr. Collins." His style was quaint, but with sound sense and erudition, which are very conspicuous in his introduction. He was also the

editor of a volume of ancient poems called "Prolusions," and of the alteration of Antony and Cleopatra, as performed at Drury-lane in 1758. He died in 1781, having spent nearly his whole life on Shakspeare; in the course of which he is said to have transcribed the works of that poet ten times with his own hand.—*Biog. Dram.*

CAPELLO (BIANCA) a noble Venetian lady, whose singular adventures and final elevation have rendered her exceedingly remarkable. She was born about 1542, being the daughter of Bartolomeo Capello, a patrician of Venice. She early fell in love with a young and handsome clerk in the banking-house of Salviati, named Buonaventuri; the consequence of which intrigue was the pregnancy of the lady, and the flight of the lovers to Florence, where they married, and Bianca lay in of a daughter. Here they lived some time in great apprehension and obscurity, until some accident or contrivance introduced Bianca to the notice of Francis, son of Cosmo, grand duke of Tuscany. Her uncommon beauty and engaging manner made immediate impression on a prince notorious for his attachments to the sex, and the consequence was, that herself and husband were quickly settled in a splendid palace, and the latter made Chamberlain to the duke, and, to the great disgust of the Florentines, intrusted with a large share of public business. Bianca was in the mean time introduced at court, and became the object of great admiration; and it is asserted, that even at that time Francis promised to marry her, should they become released from the marriage ties by which they were each of them engaged. This took place in a very few years on her part: Buonaventuri, who bore his fortunes like an upstart, having engaged in an intrigue with a woman of rank, was assassinated by her family; and Francis, who at least connived at his fate, now avowedly proclaimed Bianca his mistress. In this situation she spared no pains to gain over the members of the Medicen family, and Francis, who had no issue, passionately desiring even a natural child, Bianca, whose intemperate mode of living was not favourable to his wishes, carried on all the form of pretended pregnancy, and presented to her deluded lover a new born male child, of poor parents, whom he joyfully received as his own, and christened Antonio. A legitimate son produced to him soon after by his duchess, induced him to be less open in his attentions to Bianca; but the death of his wife very soon after, opened to the latter a road to her final elevation, and she was quickly united to Francis by a private marriage. Her ambition however was not to be gratified without publicity; and exerting her irresistible influence, she induced the grand duke to send a solemn embassy to Venice, to inform the senate of his marriage, and to request them to confer on Bianca the title of daughter of the republic, which honour was supposed to entitle those on whom it was bestowed to a royal alliance. That crafty government, perceiving that its influence would be extended by acquiescence, willingly assent-

ed, and Bianca being crowned daughter of the state, was solemnly installed grand duchess of Tuscany in 1579. In 1582 the legitimate son of Francis expired, and soon after he declared Antonio his lawful son, although it is said Bianca had acknowledged her imposition; a rumour which throws much doubt upon the story of that child's birth. Ferdinand, the brother of Francis, and his lawful heir, was not blind to these proceedings, and paid the greatest attention to the subsequent reported pregnancies of the duchess, until the state of her health setting all idea of further progeny aside, she essayed to effect a reconciliation between the brothers, and Ferdinand paid a visit to Florence. He had been there but a short time, when Francis fell ill, at his hunting village of Poggio, where his brother was a guest; and two days after, the duchess being seized with the same symptoms, they both died after about a week's illness, in October 1587, Bianca being then in her forty-fifth year. The known character of the Medici family caused this catastrophe to be attributed to poison; and a story is current that Bianca, intending to poison Ferdinand with a prepared viand, he had the address to make the duke and duchess eat of it themselves. As there was no direct motive for the attempt at the period, and it rests only on the character of the parties, it is more reasonable to suppose that a malignant fever, at an unhealthy season, was the real cause of the sudden termination of so extraordinary a career. Ferdinand indeed, by the indignity with which he treated the memory and remains of the duchess, sufficiently showed the insincerity of his late pretended reconciliation. He would not allow her to be buried in the family vault, affected to consider her as no real member of the ducal family, and caused the illegitimacy of Antonio to be solemnly recorded. The hatred of the Florentines have made Bianca a monster of vice and cruelty; a thousand absurd stories were propagated of her propensity to magic and other crimes; and perceiving the impossibility of gaining their affections, she employed trains of spies and informers, which added still more to their animosity. The truth seems to be, that she was a woman of consummate beauty and address, with little or no principle, and played the usual part of that class of women, when favoured by opportunity: and such was the character of the Italian courts at the period in which she flourished, she had only to act in the spirit of the times to become very nearly as vicious as the Florentines described her.—*Life by Siebenkees.*

CAPELLUS or CAPEL (LEWIS) an eminent French protestant divine, was born at Sedan in Champagne, about 1579, and was professor of the Oriental languages in the university of Saumur. He was deeply skilled in the Hebrew; and is now chiefly distinguished for a controversy which he held with the younger Buxtorf, concerning the antiquity of the Hebrew points, on which he published a treatise, entitled "Arcanum punctuationis re-revelatum," which was printed in Holland, and

caused a great commotion among the protestants, as if it tended to injure their cause. The opinion which he took was that of Luther, Calvin, Zuinglius, &c. that the points were not known to the Jews before their dispersion from Jerusalem, but that they were invented by the Mesoreth Jews of Tiberias, six hundred years after Christ. Capellus threw no new lights on the subject, but only contributed to strengthen the opinion already established. The Germans were accustomed to consider the two Buxtorfs as oracles in Hebrew learning, which was probably the reason why they felt disposed to dispute any opinion that was opposed to their's, notwithstanding Capellus put the affair beyond any further doubt, and the principal Hebrew scholars since have acceded to his opinion. He composed another work, entitled "Critica Sacra," a collection of the errors which he thought had crept into the Bible, which so displeased the protestants that they would not suffer it to be printed, but it was afterwards published at Paris by his son, John Capellus, who turned papist. A learned answer to it was written by the younger Buxtorf, and it was opposed by many English protestants; but it is highly commended by Grotius in an epistle to the author. Capellus came to England in 1610, and lived for some time at Exeter college Oxford, and it was not until after his return that he was created Hebrew professor at Saumur. He died there in 1658. Besides the above-mentioned works he was the author of "Historia illustrata;" "Templi Hierosolymetani delineatio triplex;" "De Critica nuper se edita;" "Ad novem Davidis lyram animadversiones;" "Cronologia Sacra;" "Diatriba de verio et antiquis Ebraeorum literis;" "Spicilegium post messem." A new edition of his Critica Sacra was published at Halle in 1775 and 1778.—*Moreri. Mosheim.*

CAPILLANA, a Peruvian princess, who died about the middle of the 16th century.—She was the mistress of Pizarro, the Spanish conqueror of Peru; after whose death she spent her time in seclusion from the world. She had embraced the Christian religion; and she was acquainted with the language and literature of the Spaniards. In the library of the dominican friars at Puna was preserved a manuscript of her composition, in which were paintings representing ancient Peruvian monuments, each accompanied with a short historical explanation in the Castilian language. There is also another manuscript, containing figures of many Peruvian vegetables, with dissertations on their merit and properties.—*Dict. des Femmes Célèbres.*

CAPILUPI or CAPILUPPI (LELIO) a native of Mantua, who cultivated Latin poetry, and distinguished himself by composing centos from the verses of Virgil. He has succeeded so admirably in this inferior kind of composition, as to have produced pieces of real merit, which have all the semblance of original works. His centos relate to monachism and ecclesiastical ceremonies, and to the French disease; subjects, observes De Thou, with an affectation of simplicity, which Virgil does not appear ever

to have thought of writing about. He died in 1560, at the age of 62. CAMILLO and HIPPOLITO, two brothers of the preceding, were Latin poets of some note; and JULIO CAPILUPI, the nephew of Lelio, wrote centos which Possevin prefers to those of the uncle.—*Teissier. Eloges des Savans.*

CAPITOLINUS (JULIUS) a Latin historian, flourished about the close of the third or the beginning of the fourth century, and wrote the lives of the emperors Antoninus Pius, Verus, Albinus, Macrinus, the two Maximins, and three Gordians. He is supposed to have composed some others, but these are the only ones which have been preserved to us. He chiefly copied from Herodian: his style was not pure, neither was he very exact.—*Vossii. Hist. Latin.*

CAPMANY (DON ANTONIA DE) a Spanish author, was born at Catalonia in 1754. His principal works are—1. "The Philosophy of Eloquence," 8vo; 2. "Historical and Critical Theatre of Spanish Eloquence," 5 vols. 4to; 3. "The Art of Translating the French into the Spanish Language," 4to; 4. "Questiones Criticas sobre varios puntos de Historia Economica, Politica, y Militar," 4to; 5. "History of the Marine, Commerce, and Arts of Barcelona," 4 vols. 4to. He died in 1810.—*Biog. Universelle.*

CAPORALI (CÆSAR) an Italian poet, was born at Perugia in 1530, and was governor of Atri in the kingdom of Naples. He was in the service of several cardinals, and died at the castle of Castiglione, the seat of his patron Ascanio, marquis of Corgno in 1601.—The most popular of his pieces is a satirical poem on courts and courtiers, in which he exposed the slavery and contemptibleness of those who endeavour to make their fortunes by attending upon the great. He also wrote a "Life of Mæcenas," and two comedies—"Lo Sciocco" and "La Ninetta," published at Venice in 1605. A collection of his poems, with the observations of his son Charles, was also published there in 1656 and 1662. He was a man of much vivacity, and esteemed one of the best of the poets who wrote in the burlesque style.—*Moreri. Tiraboschi.*

CAPPE (NEWCOME) a dissenting minister of the Socinian persuasion, was born at Leeds in 1732-3; and at an early age discovering an inclination for nonconformity, he was placed with Dr Aikin at Kilworth in Leicestershire, and afterwards with Dr Doddridge at Northampton. In 1752 he went to the university at Glasgow, where he completed his studies, after which he returned to Leeds, and the following year became minister of a dissenting congregation at York, which situation he held for forty years. He died in 1800, weakened by repeated attacks of paralysis. His principal works are—"Discourses on the Providence and Government of God;" "Remarks in Vindication of Dr Priestley;" and a "Selection of Psalms for Social Worship;" besides various single Sermons, Letters, &c. Two years after his death were published "Critical Remarks on many important parts of Scripture, with

Memoirs of his Life," by the editor, his widow, Catherine Cappe, 2 vols. 8vo. In this work he attacks the Trinitarian doctrine, and endeavours to establish those opinions with regard to various parts of the new Testament adopted by the modern unitarians.—*Life as above.*

CAPPERONNIER.—There were two eminent scholars of this name, uncle and nephew, both natives of Montdidier in Piccardy, where CLAUDE, the elder, was born in 1671. His father's brother, a monk of the order of St Benedict, finding in him a strong propensity to literature, rescued him from the trade of a tanner, to which he had been destined, and placed him, first at the college of his native town, and afterwards at that belonging to the Jesuits in Amiens, whence he removed to the metropolis. In 1722, having previously declined the offer of a Greek professorship extraordinary in the university of Basil, he accepted one in the royal college of Paris, where he died in 1774. To him the literary world is indebted for an excellent edition of Quintilian, printed in folio in 1725, and dedicated to the king of France. His other works are a "Treatise on the ancient mode of pronouncing Greek;" "Philological Observations" on various classical authors, both left in manuscript; the latter of which especially would form a voluminous and valuable work; a reply to Voltaire's remarks on the *Œdipus* of Sophocles, printed in 1719, under the title of "An Apology for Sophocles;" and an edition of the "Antiqui Rhetores Latini;" printed after his death at Strasburg, in 4to. 1756. JOHN CAPPERONNIER was born in 1716, and succeeded his uncle in his professorship. He edited "Cæsar's Commentaries," in two 12mo. vols. 1755; "Plautus," 3 vols. 12mo. 1759; "Anacreon," 12mo.; and the *Sieur de Joinville's* "History of St Louis," in folio. His death took place in 1774, seven years after which an edition of "Sophocles" by him appeared in Paris in 2 vols. 4to.—*Biog. Univ.*

CAPRIATA (PIETRO GIOVANNI) a Genoese historian who flourished in the 17th century. He published during his life the history of Italy in his own times, comprising the events which took place between the years 1613 and 1644. In a preface to the work he piques himself much upon his impartiality, the credit of which has however been denied him by some Venetian writers, but apparently on insufficient grounds. After his death a third part of these memoirs was published by his son, bringing down the history to 1660, the supposed year of his decease. An English translation of the whole was printed in 1663, in one volume folio, by Henry Carey, Earl of Monmouth.—*Morevi. Nour. Dict. Hist.*

CARACCI (LUDOVICO) a distinguished painter and founder of the school which bears his name, was born at Bologna in 1553, and studied in the school of Prospero Fontana, where his first attempts in the art were so unpromising, that his instructor advised him to renounce the pursuit; and the apparent dulness and difficulty with which he operated caused his

fellow-students to give him the name of the Ox. It was soon however evident that this tardiness was only the effect of profound reflection. By a constant attention to the beauties of nature, he acquired that correctness and simplicity which distinguish his style; and having received all the improvement possible from the works of art at Bologna, he visited Venice and Florence. On his return, assisted by his brother and cousins' Agostino and Annibale, he established the school which bears his name, and the art was rescued from a state which threatened its entire annihilation, and placed on the transcendent elevation on which it afterwards stood. But all this was not effected without great opposition: the painters of Bologna formed a league against the new style of the Caracci, and criticised their works with unmerited severity. This animosity, and the false taste of his countrymen, prevailed so far that Ludovico, finding his cousins dishonoured and unemployed, advised them to paint gratuitously for the churches, that their pictures, placed by the side of those of their rivals, might plead for themselves. This method and perseverance finally prevailed, and the fame of this school extending to Rome, cardinal Farnese sent for Ludovico to paint his gallery.—Unwilling to quit the superintendance of the academy, which he had now duly formed, he sent Annibale in his stead; and when the latter had finished that great work, paid his first visit to the metropolis of the arts to view it.—On the death of his cousins, neither of whom returned to Bologna, he singly supported the honour of the Caracci by many excellent pieces; and his pencil, learned, correct and pleasing, if less forcible than that of Annibale's, was more generally graceful. Ludovico died in his sixty-fourth year in the church of St Mary Magdalen at Bologna. His principal works are in the palaces and church of the latter town; a few are also to be met with in the other churches and collections in Italy; but scarcely any out of that country. A considerable number of his pieces have been engraved, and he himself executed some masterly etchings. The private character of this great painter was also very amiable: superior to mean jealousy, he readily lent his designs to his pupils, and although assiduous in his art, was so disinterested as to leave very little property behind him.—*D'Argenville Vies de Peintres. Bryan's Dict. of Paint. and Eng.*

CARACCI (AGOSTINO) the cousin of Ludovico, was born at Bologna in 1553. He was originally intended for a goldsmith, but discovering some taste for the art, was easily persuaded by Ludovico to study painting. Accordingly he became a pupil of Prospero Fontana and Bartolomeo Passerotti; and on leaving the latter visited Parma with his brother Annibale, where they studied the works of Correggio and Parmegiano. He afterwards went to Venice to perfect himself in engraving under Cornelius de Cort, by whose instruction he became one of the most distinguished engravers of his country. On his return to Bo-

logna his advancement was such that he was employed in the palaces Magnani and Zampieri, in conjunction with Ludovico and Annibale. On Annibale's being engaged to paint the Farnese gallery at Rome, Agostino accompanied him; and his resources and poetical genius were of the greatest service to him in the composition of those fabulous subjects to which the uncultivated mind of Annibale would have been inadequate. The turbulent disposition of the latter however produced continued dissensions, and Agostino was obliged to abandon him and leave Rome. He was afterwards employed by the duke to paint the great saloon of the Casino at Parma, the finishing of which he did not long survive dying in 1602. Agostino Caracci, as an artist, stands high both for engravings and paintings, the latter of which are chiefly at Bologna, Home, and Parma; of the former many admirable performances are extant, after Paul Veronese, Correggio, Tintoretto, and other great masters. He was also a polite, well-bred man, and received and respected in the best company for his learning and ingenuity.—*Ibid.*

CARACCI (ANNIBALE) the most celebrated of his name, was the younger brother of Agostino, and superior to both him and his cousin in powers of execution, but inferior to both in taste and judgment. He was born at Bologna in 1500, and became the scholar of Ludovico, who recommended him to visit Parma to study what had been his own favourite model, the works of Coreggio: he also improved himself by studying Titian, Tintoretto, and Paul Veronese. On his return to Bologna he was employed by Magnani, Zampieri, and Favi, with Ludovico and Agostino; and his fame reaching to Rome, he was employed by cardinal Farnese to paint the gallery of his palace at Rome, a work in which Nicholas Poussin declares that he not only excelled himself, but every one who had preceded him. He was eight years about this wonderful performance, and yet only received the paltry recompense of 500 gold crowns. In this work the credit of his brother Agostino was of great use to him, and he found the loss of him when by his rough conduct and jealousy, he had driven him from Rome. His health being impaired by the vexation he endured at the meanness of his recompense, and by a too dissipated mode of living, he went to recruit his health at Naples; but was so chagrined at finding his talents undervalued in a contest for a great work at the Jesuits' church there, that he hastily returned to Rome in the midst of the summer heats, and thereby brought on a fever which terminated his life in 1609, at the age of forty-nine. The fertility of this eminent painter was extraordinary, and his ideas not only supplied matter for his own works but for those of all his disciples. Landscapes and figures flowed without effort from his pencil, and his style of drawing was equally bold and correct. As a man he was rather repulsive, being rude, careless of his dress, fond of low company, and exceedingly jealous of his reputation. He also possessed a philosophical

contempt for wordly grandeur, and was very shy of the great. No painter has had the credit of forming more eminent disciples, among whom it will be sufficient to enumerate Albani, Guido, Dominichino, and Lanfranc. His great works are at Bologna, Rome, and Parma, besides a number of easel pictures dispersed throughout the collections of Europe. Many of his works are engraved, and he himself has left some etchings of considerable value.—*Ibid.*

CARACCI (ANTONY) the natural son of Agostino, and pupil to Annibale, was born in 1588. From several fresco paintings which he executed at Rome, he seems likely to have equalled the rest of the family, had he not prematurely died in 1618, at the age of thirty-three.—*Ibid.*

CARACCIO (ANTONY) baron of Corano in the kingdom of Naples, in the seventeenth century. He acquired much fame by his Italian poems and tragedies; and among the latter, one entitled "Il Corradino," is much distinguished. He is also the author of an epic poem in forty cantos, called "Imperio Vindicato," Rome, 1649, 4to. which the Italians place immediately after Ariosto and Tasso, but which foreigners rate much lower. He died at Rome in 1702.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CARACCIOLI (ROBERT) sometimes called Robertus de Licio, from the place of his birth, was born in 1425, of the noble family of the same name, and became one of the most celebrated preachers of his day. He displayed his pulpit eloquence in all the principal cities of Italy, as well as before the popes; and is said to have censured the vices and luxuries of the Roman court with great boldness and humour. His freedom did not prevent him from being successively made bishop of Aquino, of Licio, and of Aquila, and he was also employed in several missions of importance, both by the pope and the king of Naples. He died in 1495, leaving eight volumes of sermons, which were printed at Lyons in 1803.—*Moreri.*

CARACCIOLI (LEWIS ANTONY, marquis) an ingenious miscellaneous writer, a native of Paris, was born in 1723, and embracing a military life, became a colonel in the Polish service. Quitting that profession he travelled into Italy, and finally returned to Paris, where he devoted himself to a life of literature, and died in 1803. His principal works are "Character de l'Amitié;" "Conversation avec soi-même;" "Jouissance de soi-même;" "Le véritable Mentor." The lives of cardinal Berulle, Benedict XIV, Clement XIV, Madame de Maintenon, &c. He now is best known by the letters composed by him, and given to the world as those of Ganganelli, which much disposed the world in favour of that humane pontiff. They are translated into English, in 4 vols. 12mo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CARACTICUS, a British king, who, according to the opinion of Camden, reigned in Cardiganshire. He placed himself at the head of the Silures, or people of South Wales, in a revolt against the Romans, under the governor Ostorius, in the year 750. He encountered the

Romans in North Wales, where he fought a pitched battle, in which he was defeated, with the capture of his wife and daughter. He himself took shelter with Cartismandua, queen of the Brigantes, who treacherously delivered him up to the conqueror, by whom he was carried captive to Rome. His fame having reached that capital, a great concourse of people attended to witness the spectacle of his introduction into the presence of the emperor Claudius. His behaviour on this occasion was firm and noble, and with an erect countenance he defended his conduct in a manner worthy of a prince who had fought in the cause of freedom. Claudius had the generosity to admit his defence, and to order himself and his brother to be released from their chains. What further became of them is not recorded.—*Tacitii Annal. XII.*

CARAMUEL DE LOBKOVITSH (**JOHN**) a Cistercian monk, born at Madrid, was at first abbot of Melrose in the Low Countries, then titular bishop of Missi, and afterwards, by a singular change, became engineer and superintendent of the fortifications in Bohemia. His capricious and inconstant disposition soon led him to return to the church, and he held successively the bishoprics of Konigsgratz, Carpano, and Vigerano. He wrote several works of controversial theology, and a system of divinity in Latin, in 7 vols. folio. He was also the author of two singular productions, the one entitled an "Essay on Cabalistic Grammar," Brussels, 1612; and the other, "Daring or Audacious Grammar," Frankfurt 1641, folio. He died in 1682.—*Moreri.*

CARAMURU or **DIOGO ALVAREZ**, a Portuguese who lived in the sixteenth century, and was first European settler in Brazil, where his adventures were very remarkable. He was of a noble family, and was a native of Viana. Being of an enterprising disposition he embarked in an expedition to the then unknown regions of South America. The vessel in which he sailed was wrecked on the shoals to the north of the bar of Bahia or St Salvador. Part of the crew escaped death from the waves, only to suffer the more shocking fate of being killed and eaten by the savage natives of the country. Alvarez alone was saved, in consequence of his having made himself useful to the cannibals by recovering many things from the wreck. Among them he was lucky enough to find a musket and some barrels of powder. Choosing a favourable opportunity, when many of the Indians were assembled, he charged the piece, and firing at a large bird, brought it to the ground. The women and children on beholding the explosion and its effect, shouted "Caramuru! Caramuru!" (man of fire), and begged that he would not destroy them. The men, who were less alarmed, were gratified by his proposal to direct his thunder against their enemies. Headed by Caramuru, (which was the name they gave him,) they marched against the Papayas, who fled as soon as they had experienced the power of his artillery. From a slave Caramuru became a sovereign. The savage chiefs presented their daughters

for wives, and he became the father of a numerous progeny, from which it is said some of the best families in Bahia trace their origin. A favourable opportunity occurring, Diogo embarked on board a French vessel for Europe, with his favourite wife. They were received with signal honour at the court of France. The lady was baptised, the king and queen being her sponsors; after which her marriage was celebrated. The Portuguese being prevented from visiting his native country, contrived to send a message to king John III, advising him to colonize Brazil. He was afterwards taken back by a merchant, to whom he agreed to give two ships' cargoes of Brazil wood, in return for artillery, ammunition, &c. Returning to his dominions in safety, he fortified his little capital, which stood where villa Velha was afterwards erected. The history of this adventurer has been made the subject of a poem, entitled "Caramuru: Poema Epico de Descubrimto da Bahia. Composta por Fr. Jose de S. Rita Duraó," Lisb. 1781, 8vo. Father Duraó, the author of this piece, was a native of Brazil, and the first epic poet that country has produced.—*Southey's Hist. of Brazil, vol. i.*

CARAVAGGIO (**POLEDORO CALDARADA**) an eminent painter, born at Caravaggio in the Milanese in 1495, of poor parents; went to Rome in search of employment, and became one of the porters employed in the Vatican, to carry mortar for the artists. While in that capacity he made some attempts to imitate the designs of Raphael, which soon attracted the notice of the latter, whose assistant he became, and rose to great excellence. He was murdered by one of his servants in 1543.—*D'Argenville.*

CARAVAGGIO (**MICHAEL ANGELO AMERIGI DA**) an eminent painter, was born at Caravaggio in the Milanese in 1569. His father, who was a mason, employed him to prepare plaster for the fresco painters in Milan, and it was merely by seeing them work that he acquired a taste for the art. Nature was his sole instructress; and he copied without selection or deviation. Portraiture was his sole employ for four or five years, and his inclination led him to select objects darkly characteristic and picturesque, in preference to those which are more pleasing and beautiful. His temper was harsh, quarrelsome, and overbearing, and as he was continually making enemies, he quitted Milan for Venice, where he studied and acquired the agreeable and masterly tone of colouring of Giorgione. From Venice he went to Rome, where he was employed by Prospero, a painter of the grotesque, and his works sold at considerable prices. He at length opened a workshop and school of his own; and quitting his first manner of painting, adopted one consisting of strong contrasts of light and shade. The first effect of this manner was very great; young artists crowded to him to acquire an easy method of practice, and even Rubens is said to have acknowledged him as his master in the chiar-oscuro. The established painters justly reproached him

with want of grace and elevation; but the fashion being for him, many of them were obliged to fall into his manner. He succeeded best in portraits; and, as might be expected, very ill in religious and altar pieces. Such was his improvident and unhappy disposition, that he passed his life in great penury, and once paid his tavern reckoning by painting a sign. Obligated to quit Rome in consequence of killing a young man in a quarrel, he repaired to Malta, where he was employed by the grand master, and made a knight servitor. An insult which he offered to a knight of distinction, soon however immured him in a prison, but escaping, he once more reached Rome, where he almost immediately died of a fever in 1609, aged forty. The principal works of this painter, previously to the French revolution, were at Rome, Naples, and Milan: a few of these have been engraved. Caravaggio had the honour of being much imitated, at least for a time, and he formed some very eminent scholars.—*D'Argenville Vies de Peint.*

CARDAN (JEROME) an Italian physician, philosopher, and mathematician, who was one of the most extraordinary characters of the age in which he lived. He was born at Pavia, September 24th, 1501. His father, Fazio Cardano, was a lawyer of Milan; and his mother was an unmarried woman, who having in vain endeavoured to procure abortion during her pregnancy, was not delivered without great difficulty and danger. When four years old he was taken to Milan, and instructed in some branches of learning by his father, who was a man of considerable ability. About the age of twenty he became a student in the university of Pavia, where he distinguished himself by his proficiency in medicine and philosophy. In 1524 he went to Padua, and there took the degree of MD. After living for some time in obscurity in the territory of Padua, at the age of thirty-three he obtained the professorship of mathematics at Milan. In 1539 he was admitted a member of the college of physicians in that city; and he afterwards read lectures on medicine there, and also at Pavia. Such was his professional reputation, that in 1552 he was sent for to Scotland to attend the archbishop of St Andrews, who was afflicted with asthma. He cured that prelate, who liberally rewarded him, and wished to have retained him in that country; but Cardan was not to be tempted by the advantages offered him, and after staying with his patient about six weeks, he set off for London in his way home. He was introduced at the English court, and well received by king Edward VI, whose nativity he calculated: and on this occasion, as well as on several others, his astrological science deceived him: for he predicted long life to that prince, who died the next year. Cardan returned to Milan, whence, in 1559, he removed to Pavia, and in 1562 he was invited to Bologna. He taught as professor in the university there till 1570, when, for some imagined cause, he was thrown into prison. His confinement lasted but a few months, and on his liberation he

went to Rome, where he was admitted into the college of physicians, and received a pension from the pope. He died in that city, September 21st 1576, according to De Thou; who adds, that he perished owing to voluntary abstinence from food, that he might not falsify his own prediction of the day of his death: but this tale, though mentioned by other contemporary writers, is probably not founded on fact. The author just quoted says, "One may remark a strange incongruity of manners in Cardan; and his life was diversified by many adventures, of which he himself writes with a simplicity or freedom which is scarcely usual among men of letters, and which the curious reader must excuse me from describing more particularly. A short time before his death I saw him at Rome, habited in a different manner from the rest of the world; I often conversed with him, and was extremely astonished, when I reflected on the renown of this man, so celebrated for his writings, to discover nothing in his person which could account for the esteem he had acquired in the world." The auto-biography alluded to by De Thou, "*Cardanus de Vita sua*," forms one of the striking points of resemblance which may be traced between this philosopher and the very eccentric Jean Jacques Rousseau, who, in his famous confessions, displays the influence of the same insatiable vanity, prompting him to develop every individual passion and feeling, good or bad, as if he believed all the world to be as much interested in his character and conduct as himself. Cardan was extremely unfortunate in his family. His eldest son married a woman of bad character, and was executed for poisoning her. Another son was so profligate that his father himself had him imprisoned, and at length finding him incorrigible, discarded and disinherited him. But he had treated his children with caprice and cruelty, and exhibited in his own actions and manners a bad model for their imitation. He was a spendthrift and a gambler; and he acknowledges himself to have been no better than a robber, having on one occasion forcibly recovered the money he had lost at play; yet with almost ludicrous assurance he declares that the poverty to which he was reduced, never impelled him to do any thing beneath his birth or virtue. His principles were as inconsistent as his behaviour. As to religion, he seems to have been a speculative atheist, or at most a sceptic; yet he was a believer in dreams, omens, and all the fancied mysteries of astrology. He not only believed that he was often visited by spectres, but also professed himself to be under the influence of a demon or genius, like that of Socrates. With all these moral and mental errors and defects, Cardan was a man of transcendent talents and great learning. His celebrated literary antagonist, the elder Scaliger, speaks highly of his abilities; and Vossius observes, that though inferior to Scaliger as a classical scholar, he far excelled him as a philosopher and mathematician. His penetrating genius enabled him to acquire knowledge almost in-

tuitively. He justly said of himself "Plura scripsi quam legi, plura docui quam didici;" "I have written more than I have read, and I have taught more than I have learnt." His works are exceedingly numerous; having, as he himself says, published 126 different treatises, and written 200. They were collected and printed at Lyons, 1663, in 10 vols. folio. Many curious facts and observations will be found in them, but buried amidst a heap of irrelevant matter. He is celebrated as a mathematician for some improvement in algebra, which may be considered as the most stable basis of his fame.—*Bayle. Tiraboschi. Morhof. Polyhistor. Teissier. Eloges des H. S. Aikin's G. Biog.*

CARDI (LEWIS) called also Cigoli and Civoli, an eminent painter, was born in 1559 at the castle of Cigoli in Tuscany. He became a scholar of Santi di Titi; but after travelling into Lombardy, studied the works of the first masters, particularly Correggio. He was employed by the grand duke, in the palace Pitti, where he gave a new style to the Florentine school. He painted many fine pictures at Rome and Florence, but his master-piece, St Peter healing the cripple, in the Vatican, was unfortunately destroyed by the dampness of the place, and the ignorance of the cleaner. For this performance he was honoured by the title of the cavalier. He also engraved a few plates, the chief of which is Mary Magdalen washing the feet of Christ. He died in 1613.—*Pilkington. D'Argenville Vies des Peint.*

CARDONA (JOHN BAPTIST) bishop of Tortosa in Catalonia, was a native of Valencia in Spain. He repaired to Rome during the pontificate of Gregory XIII, and was promoted successively to the sees of Elne, Vich, and Tortosa. In 1587 he published a quarto volume, containing—1. "De Regia Sanctii Laurentii Bibliotheca;" 2. "De Bibliothecis et de Bibliotheca Vaticana;" 3. "De Expurgandis Hæreticorum Propriis Nominibus;" 4. "De Dypichis." The first two of these treat of the manner of collecting useful books, and are of considerable value to bibliographers. The treatise "De Dypichis," conveys some curious information on the subject of those ancient public registers, copies of which are still to be seen in France, and some of which have been well described by M. Coste, librarian of Besançon.—*Moreri. Dibdin's Bibliomania.*

CARDONNE (DIONIS DOMINIC DE) secretary and keeper of the MSS of the royal library at Paris, and professor of the Persian and Turkish languages in the Royal College. He is known as the author of a "History of Africa and Spain under the Dominion of the Arabs," 3 vols. 12mo; "Miscellanies of Oriental Literature," 4 vols. 12mo; "Indian Tales and Fables," 8vo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CAREW (GEORGE) earl of Totness, was the son of the dean of Exeter, and was born in Devonshire in 1557. He became a student of Pembroke college, Oxford, which he left to enter into the army. After serving in Ireland, he went in the expedition against Cadiz, under queen Elizabeth's favourite, the earl of

Essex. He subsequently went again to Ireland and was appointed to the presidency of Munster, and made one of the lords justices. The country being in a state of rebellion, he displayed his courage and activity in reducing it, under the queen's authority; and when the invading Spaniards landed at Kinsale in 1601 he attacked and defeated them. At his earnest request he was recalled in 1603; and on his return to England was created a baron by James I, and was made governor of Guernsey. In 1608 he was appointed master of the ordnance and a privy-counsellor. Charles I, in 1625, created him earl of Totness. He died in London in 1629. His natural son, Thomas Stafford, in 1633 published a work written under his direction, entitled "Hibernia Pacata; or the History of the Wars of Ireland," folio. Four large volumes of his collections, relating to Ireland, are preserved in manuscript in the Bodleian library.—*Biog. Brit.*

CAREW (RICHARD) an English topographer and poet of the seventeenth century. He was born at Anthony in Cornwall, and studied at Oxford, and afterwards at the Middle Temple. He then travelled to the Continent; and on his return settled in his native county as a country gentleman, and served the office of high-sheriff in 1586. He published in 1602 a "Survey of Cornwall," a work much commended by Camden, who acknowledges his obligations to the author. He also wrote a history of Pembrokeshire, which has never been printed. A translation of Tasso's Jerusalem, by Carew, seems to have been the first attempt to render that poem into English, but it has no other claim to notice. He died in 1620. GEORGE CAREW, younger brother of the preceding, received a legal education, and was employed in foreign embassies. On his return from a diplomatic mission to France in 1609, he wrote an historical relation of the state of that country for the use of James I, a work much esteemed.—*Biog. Brit. Gough's Anecdotes of British Topography.*

CAREW (THOMAS) an English poet of the family of Carew in Gloucestershire, a branch of the ancient house of the same name in Devonshire. He is supposed to have been born in 1589, and was educated at Corpus Christi college, Oxford. On leaving college he improved himself by travelling, after the custom of the age; and on his return appeared at court with such advantage, as at once to obtain a high rank among the wits and accomplished gentlemen of the day. He was appointed by Charles I gentleman of the privy-chamber, and sewer in ordinary; and cultivating polite literature, in the midst of a life of affluence and gaiety, was the subject of much eulogy to Ben Jonson, Davenant, and other writers of the period. His death seems to have taken place in 1639, having in the mean time exhibited the not unusual transformation of the courtly and libertine fine gentleman, into the repentant devotee. Carew is coupled with Waller as one of the improvers of English versification, and as an elegant and fanciful cultivator of poetical gallantry. According to

Headley, "Carew has the ease without the pedantry of Waller, and perhaps less conceit." Sir John Suckling, in his session of the poets, insinuates that his poems cost him considerable labour; an assertion which may not be untrue, although nothing of the kind is discoverable in them. It does not appear that any edition of his poems was published during his life time; but Oldys, in his notes on Langbaine, asserts that his sonnets were in more request than those of any poet's of his time. The first collection of his poems was printed in 1640, 12mo, the last in 1772. His elegant masque of "Cælum Britannicum," was printed both in the early editions and separately in 1651, and the whole are now included in Chalmers's British poets. Carew was much studied by Pope; and Dr Percy also assisted to restore him to a portion of the favour with which he has lately been regarded. Unlike Waller, specimens both of the sublime and the pathetic may be found in his works; the former in his admirable masque, and the latter in his epitaph on lady Mary Villiers. Many of his sonnets were set to music by the eminent composers W. and H. Lawes.—*Biog. Brit. Censura Litteraræ. Headley's Beauties.*

CAREY (HENRY) earl of Monmouth, was the eldest son of Robert, the first earl. He was born in 1596, and was admitted a fellow commoner of Exeter college, Oxford, at the age of fifteen. After taking the degree of B.A. in 1613, he was sent on his travels, and was made a knight of the Bath at the creation of Charles prince of Wales. He was distinguished, according to Wood, "as a person well skilled in modern languages, and a general scholar." He died in 1661. His works, which are chiefly translations, are as follow—"Historical Relations of the United Provinces," translated from Bentivoglio, folio; "Advertisement from Parnassus," from Boccalini, folio; "History of Venice," from Paul Paruta; "The Use of the Passions," from the French; "Man become Guilty," from the same; "History of the Civil Wars of England," from the Italian of Biondi; "Romulus and Tarquin;" "History of the Wars in Flanders;" "Speech in the House of Peers, Jan. 30, 1641;" "Politick Discourses;" "History of the Late Wars of Christendom." He also began a translation of Priorato's History of France, but died before it was completed.—*Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors.*

CAREY (HENRY) a musical composer and poet, once of very popular reputation, was an illegitimate son of Savile marquis of Halifax, from which family he received an annuity until the day of his death. The date of his birth is not known. He received his first musical instructions from Lennert and Geminiani, but never obtained much depth in the science. He excelled principally in the ballad style, both as musician and poet; as witness the celebrated song of "Of all the Girls that are so smart," which Addison praised for the words, and Geminiani for the music. An attempt has been made to claim for him the honour of the music of the anthem of "God save the King," which

however has lately been completely disproved by Mr Clark, in favour of Dr John Bull. In 1715 Carey produced two farces, one of which, "The Contrivances," had considerable success. These were soon followed by a collection of poems; a farce called "Hanging and Marriage;" "Six Cantatas;" and various songs to be introduced into the Provoked Husband. In 1737 he published his poems by subscription, including one called "Nabby Pabby," in ridicule of the verses of Ambrose Phillips, on the infant daughter of lord Carteret. In 1734 he wrote his burlesque tragedy, entitled "Chrononhotonthologos," a fair satire on tragic extravagance. His other works are—"The Honest Yorkshireman," a farce; "Thomas and Sally," and "Nancy," interludes; "Amelia," and "Teraminta," serious operas; the burlesque opera of "The Dragon of Wantley," (set by Lampe in the Italian manner, and which became exceedingly popular;) "The Dragoness of Wantley," a sequel, which met the fate of all sequels; and a collection of his songs, entitled "The Musical Century." All his dramatic works were collected in 1743, and published by subscription. Whether from depressed circumstances or some other source of uneasiness, he who had done so much to divert others himself sank into despondence, and ended his life with a cord at his own house in Cold Bath Fields in 1743. Carey has the credit of being the projector of the fund for decayed musicians.—*Biog. Dram. Burney's Hist. of Mus.*

CAREY (GEORGE SAVILE) son of the preceding, was endowed with much of his father's taste and spirit. He was intended for a printer, but being of a wandering unsteady disposition, he quitted that business for the stage; but not being successful soon left it, and for forty years employed himself in lecturing upon heads, and composing and singing a variety of popular patriotic songs, which possessed neither good poetry nor music. He also wrote several farces, from the performance of which he earned temporary supplies. His other works are—"Balnea, or Sketches of the different Watering Places in England;" a Lecture on Mimicry, a talent in which he excelled; Analects, in prose and verse; "A Rural Ramble." Like his father, he always excluded every thing from his compositions that bordered upon indecency or immorality. He died in 1807.—*Biog. Dram. Gent. Mag.*

CARISSIMI (GIACOMO) an excellent musician and composer of the seventeenth century. Chapel-master to the German college at Rome, and to the pontifical chapel. His cantatas, both sacred and secular, are much admired; and his melodies are considered superior to those of most of his contemporaries. Purcell evidently made him his model in many of his best compositions. He is said to have lived to a great age, and to have died very rich.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

CARLETON (Sir DUDLEY) viscount Dorchester, an eminent statesman in the reigns of James I and Charles I, was born at Baldwin Brightwell in Oxfordshire in 1573, and was

educated at Westminster school, whence he was removed to Christ college, Oxford. After travelling abroad, he became secretary to the English ambassador in France, and afterwards served the duke of Northumberland in the same capacity. He was then gentleman usher at court, and member for a Cornish borough in the first parliament of James I, in which he distinguished himself as a speaker. In 1600 he accompanied lord Norris into Spain, and a few years after his return, was appointed ambassador to Venice, after being first knighted. After concluding a treaty between the king of Spain and the duke of Savoy, on his return he was charged with an important embassy to the states general of the united provinces. On his arrival in Holland he found that country in a state of commotion, owing to the disputes of the Arminians and Calvinists; the former led by Barneveldt, and the latter by prince Maurice, and following his instructions, joined the party of the prince. He used his utmost endeavours to promote the cause of the elector palatine in Germany. A variety of circumstances combined to make his charge a very difficult one; the veering politics of the duke of Buckingham, and the shocking affair of Amboyna in particular; but he acquitted himself with much credit. He became a member of the house of Peers in 1626, by the title of baron Carleton, of Imbercourt in Surrey. In 1627 he was again sent ambassador to the states general, where he remained till he was recalled in 1628, when he was created viscount Dorchester and secretary of state, in which situation he conducted several treaties with France, Spain, &c. to the general satisfaction. His literary productions consist chiefly of speeches, letters, &c. on political subjects, of which the most valuable is a selection of "Letters to and from Sir Dudley Carleton, during his embassy from Holland, from January 1616 to December 1620," published by lord Hardwicke, with an historical preface, in 1757. These letters abound in prejudices, but nevertheless contain a curious and correct account of the Dutch affairs of the time. Carleton died in 1631-1632. He appeared to have leaned to the arbitrary side of government, and coincided with the plans and ideas of archbishop Laud, the duke of Buckingham, and the party who did so much to provoke the disension which followed between the king and parliament.—*Biog. Brit. Hume.*

CARLETON (GEORGE) a learned bishop, was born at Norham in Northumberland, and was educated by the eminent Bernard Gilpin, by whom he was sent to Edmund-hall, Oxford, in 1576. After taking his degree of B.A. he was elected fellow of Merton college, and while there distinguished himself as a poet and an orator. What preferments he possessed previous to his bishopric are not mentioned, but after remaining several years at the university, and taking the degrees of B.D. and of Doctor, he was advanced to the bishopric of Llandaff in 1618. In the same year he was sent by king James I. to the synod of Dort, with three other English divines, where he defended epis-

copy, and acquitted himself with so much credit, that on his return he was translated to the see of Chichester, where he died in 1628. He was a man of sound sense and extensive reading, and he is eulogised by Camden, Echar, and Fuller. As an author his works present a greater variety of subjects than those of any other clergyman of his time, of which the following are the principal—1. "Jurisdiction, Regal, Episcopal, Papal, &c.;" 2. "Heroic Characters;" 3. "Consensus Ecclesiæ Catholicæ contra Tridentinum de Scripturis, Ecclesia, Fide, et Gratia;" 4. "Short Directions to know the True Church;" 5. "A thankful Remembrance of God's Mercies, in an Historical Collection of the Deliverances of Church and State;" 6. "Astrologimania, or the Madness of Astrology;" 7. "Vita Bernardi Gilpini;" 8. "Tithes examined, and proved to be of Divine Right;" 9. "Oration made at the Hague before the Prince of Orange;" with several sermons, tracts, and letters.—*Biog. Brit.*

CARLETON (Sir Guy) lord Dorchester, was born at Strabane in Ireland in 1724, and entering the army, became lieutenant-colonel in the guards in 1748. In 1758 he accompanied general Amherst to America, where he distinguished himself at the siege of Quebec. He was promoted to the rank of colonel in the army in 1762, and at the siege of the Havannah signalized himself by his bravery. In 1772 he was appointed governor of Quebec, and created major-general. By his great exertions he saved the whole of Canada, the capital of which was besieged by the American general Montgomery. While engaged in defending Quebec, generals Montgomery and Arnold summoned him to surrender Canada, but he treated the demand with contempt. The inhabitants joined the British troops, and after an obstinate resistance, the Americans were repulsed, and Montgomery killed at the head of his army. On this exploit he was knighted, and the next year became a lieutenant-general. In 1781 he was appointed to succeed Sir Henry Clinton as commander-in-chief in America, where he remained until the conclusion of the war. In 1786 he was again created governor of Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick; and as a reward for his long services, was raised to the peerage by the title of lord Dorchester of Dorchester, in the county of Oxford. He died in 1808, aged eighty-five.—*Collins's Peerage.*

CARLONI (JOHN BAPTIST) an eminent historical painter, was a native of Genoa, and born in 1694. He studied at Rome, and in conjunction with his brother John, painted the frescos in the cathedral del Guastato at Genoa, which are splendid performances. He survived his brother fifty years, and distinguished himself by this style in the churches of Liguria and Lombardy. He died in 1680, aged 86.—*Bryan's Dict. of Paint. and Eng.*

CARLOS (DON) son of Philip II, king of Spain, rendered conspicuous by his tragical fate, was born at Valladolid in 1545. Weak and deformed in person, his disposition seems

to have been accordant, being passionate, sultry, and implacable in his resentments, and so fiery and uncontrollable in temper, that he once attempted to murder his governor for simply remonstrating with him on his conduct. During the lifetime of Mary of England, a match was projected between Carlos and Elizabeth of France, but Philip becoming a widower, married that princess himself; a circumstance which seems to have hurried the weak and irritable Carlos into the most extravagant designs. In his twenty-first year Philip discovered that his son was engaged in communication with the malcontents in the Netherlands. Anxious to be allowed to repair there, the prince was so exasperated at the appointment of the duke of Alva, that when the latter waited on him to take leave, he drew his dagger and would have killed him, had not the duke held him forcibly in his arms. He was then desirous of marrying his cousin Anne of Austria, but Philip showing no disposition to conclude the match, he imagined that it was intended to set him aside in the succession, and took the resolution of flying into Germany. Meantime he betrayed tokens of fea, which either exhibited the receipt of some very specific intelligence, or a disordered mind. All his designs being discovered to his father, Philip entered his apartment at midnight, attended by his guards and officers of state, and arresting the prince, seized all his papers. The motives for this step were made known to the chief courts of Europe, as also to the principal towns of Spain, and in all his proceedings Philip was careful to obtain the sanction of the most eminent divines and civilians. The fate of Don Carlos was soon decided, as he died within six months of his apprehension in 1567, being then in his twenty-second year. The manner of his death is differently related by the friends and enemies of Philip. By the Spanish and other historians of the former class, it is affirmed that the prince having in vain attempted to destroy himself by abstaining from food, at length ate with great voracity, and drank an excessive quantity of iced water, which brought on a disorder in the bowels that proved fatal. According to other statements he was privately but formally condemned to die, and different stories are told of his being poisoned, bled to death, and strangled, after having first received the sacrament of the church, and his father's blessing and "forgiveness." The character of Philip gave a currency to the latter statements, which it is not altogether clear that they deserve; and those impressions have been further sanctioned by the composers of romance and tragedy, who have imagined an attachment between Don Carlos and his mother-in-law. In addition to that assumption, the celebrated Schiller, in his tragedy of Don Carlos, in allusion to the intrigues of the prince with the Protestants of the Netherlands, has constituted him a species of political reformer. With respect to the imputed attachment, Carlos seems to have been one who was not likely to feel and still less to inspire love, and the other supposition is still more improbable. It is fortunate that the cha-

acter of Philip II can be very little injured by any imputations.—*Mod. Univ. Hist.*

CARLYLE (JOSEPH DACRE) a divine of the church of England, was born in 1759 at Carlisle, where his father was a physician. He received his academical education at Christ-church college, Cambridge, and after a residence there of two years was admitted a fellow of Queen's. While at college he was led to the study of the Arabic language by the residence at Cambridge of David Zamio, a native of Bagdad, whose assistance he acquired. In 1783 he married, and obtained church preferment; in 1793 was appointed chancellor of Carlisle, and in 1794 professor of Arabic at Cambridge. In 1799 he accompanied Lord Elgin on his embassy to Constantinople, and while in the east made excursions into Asia Minor, and explored the site of Troy. He also visited Syria, Egypt, and the Holy Land; and on his return through Italy and Germany to England, was in 1801 presented by the bishop of Carlisle to the rectory of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. His works are—1. "Maured Allat-afet Jemmaleddini Fihl Toghri-Bardii, seu rerum Egypticarum Annales, ab ann. Christi 971 usque ad ann. 1453, Arab. et Lat." 4to, 1792; 2. "Specimens of Arabic Poetry," 4to; and 3. "Poems suggested by Scenes in Asia Minor, Syria, and Greece." The latter work was published after his death, which took place in 1804, being at the time engaged in superintending an Arabic edition of the Bible.—*Gent. Mag.* 1804.

CARMER (JOHN HENRY, Count de) grand chancellor of Prussia, distinguished as the principal author of the new Prussian code of laws, which was published in 1784, &c. and was introduced in 1794. This enlightened statesman died in 1801.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CARNEADES, an eminent Greek philosopher, founder of the third or new academy, was a native of Cyrene in Africa, and is supposed to have been born in the third year of the 141st Olympiad. He studied first under Diogenes the stoic, but subsequently attended the lectures of Egesinus, who explained the doctrines of Arcesilaus; and succeeding his master in the chair of the academy, he restored its reputation by softening the prevailing pyrrhonism, and admitting practical probabilities. The doctrine of Carneades specifically was, that "as the senses, the understanding, and the imagination frequently deceive us, they cannot be the infallible judges of truth, but that from the impression made by the senses, we infer appearances of truth, which, with respect to the conduct of life, are a sufficient guide." He was a strenuous opposer of Chrysippus, and attacked with great vigour the system of theology of the stoics. He was an advocate of free-will against the fate of the same sect, and urged just the same difficulties in reconciling divine prescience with the freedom of human actions, as have divided some contending sects of Christianity. One of the most distinguished events of his life was his being joined in an embassy to Rome with Diogenes the stoic, and Critolaus, the peripatetic, in order to gain the

mitigation of a fine levied by the Roman senate on the Athenians. This extraordinary embassy was successful, and Carneades so captivated the people by his eloquence, that Cato the censor, fearful of its effect on the Roman youth, persuaded the senate to send the philosophers back to their schools without delay. He died in the ninetieth year of his age, continually complaining of the shortness of life, and lamenting that the same nature which composed the human frame could dissolve it. *Brucker. Hist. Phil. Bayle.*

CARNOT (L—N—) a man of science, and distinguished actor in the French revolution. He was a native of Burgundy, and while very young entered into the corps of engineers. He was considered by his companions as an eccentric character; and at the commencement of the Revolution he was a knight of the order of St Louis, and was one of those ardent spirits who became deeply engaged in the important scenes which followed. He was a deputy to the national convention, and became a member of the committee of public safety, in conjunction with Robespierre, Barrere, Couthon, St Just, Billaud Varennes, and Collot d'Herbois. His dislike to the nobility, which he displayed on every occasion, involved him in frequent disputes with Robespierre, who, towards the close of his life, favoured and protected many of the nobles. Carnot was industrious and sincere, but unacquainted with intrigue, and easily deceived. In the committee of public safety he had the direction of military affairs, his conduct of which obtained him great reputation. Buonaparte however, according to count de Las Casas, declared that Carnot had no experience in war; that his ideas on every part of the military art were erroneous, not excepting those relating to the attack and defence of a fortified place, and the principles of fortification, which had been the subject of his peculiar studies. He possessed however a great deal of moral courage, and on various occasions displayed a magnanimous and independent spirit. On the fall of Robespierre, when the convention ordered that all the members of the committee of public safety should be arrested, except Carnot, he insisted on sharing the fate of his colleagues, though he had not taken part in their proceedings. On the establishment of the executive directory in 1795, he became one of the five members composing it. He continued in office till September 1797, when he was included with his fellow director, Barthelemy, and sixty-five deputies of the convention, in the charge of being concerned in a royalist conspiracy, and sentenced to deportation. Buonaparte, on becoming first consul, recalled Carnot, and made him minister of the war department, which office he resigned after repeated quarrels with the ministers of finance, in which, says Buonaparte, he was always in the wrong. When a member of the tribunate, he voted against the establishment of the imperial government; but his opposition was too unimportant to draw upon him the resentment of Napoleon. At a later period he was ap-

pointed chief inspector of reviews, and on his retiring from the service, the emperor gave him a pension of 20,000 francs. He lived in retirement till after the disastrous Russian campaign, when he came forward to offer his services, and was entrusted with the defence of Antwerp, where he behaved extremely well. On the return of Napoleon from Elba, Carnot was appointed minister of the interior, in which post he displayed that probity and sincerity which had previously distinguished his conduct. In the month of June 1815 he was nominated one of the commission of the provisional government, when he in vain endeavoured to prevent the re-establishment of the monarchy. He retired from France on the restoration of the Bourbons, and died in voluntary exile in 1823. Though Carnot repeatedly served under Buonaparte, and always with apparent fidelity, yet his principles were strictly republican. He had been connected with some of the most infamous revolutionary tyrants, and concerned in some violent measures; in spite of which he had acquired the respect of all parties, and was generally esteemed an honest man. Notwithstanding the depreciating observations of Buonaparte, for which it might not be difficult to account, Carnot was commonly supposed to be well acquainted with military tactics. As a mathematician his merits are manifest from his publications. These are—“*Réflexions sur la Métaphysique du Calcul Infinitesimal*,” 1797, 8vo; “*De la Corrélation des Figures de Géométrie*,” 1801, 8vo; “*La Géométrie de Position*,” 1803, 4to; “*Mémoire sur la Relation qui existe entre les Distances respectives de cinq Points quelconques pris dans l'Espace, suivi d'un Essai sur les Transversales*,” 1806, 4to. He also wrote on the defence of fortified places; a work condemned as useless by Buonaparte.—*Edinburgh Ann. Reg. Editor.*

CARO (ANSIBALE) an eminent Italian poet and man of letters, was born in 1507 of poor parents, at Citta Nova in the Marche of Ancona. In his youth he procured employment as a tutor in the family of Luigi Gaddi, who made him his secretary, and conferred on him some benefices. After the death of Gaddi, he was employed by Pico-Luigi Farnese, who employed him in various confidential missions, and among others, in one to Charles V. The tragical death of his patron brought him into some danger, but he found refuge at Parma, and subsequently became the secretary of cardinal Alexander Farnese, who enriched him by various commanderies and other ecclesiastical preferments, until his death in 1566. The life of Caro, exclusive of his services to his patrons, was wholly employed in the cultivation of elegant literature. In his youth he composed, in the Italian, some works of the light and humorous kind, and exercised himself in various translations from the Greek. He was also versed in medals, of which he made a fine collection, and in reference to which he wrote an extensive treatise that was never published. His Italian letters, especially those written in the name of Alexander Farnese,

are models of ease and elegance in that kind of writing. His Italian poetry, though unequal, also exhibits great merit; and his sonnets and canzones were particularly admired; and one of the latter produced a literary dispute, which exhibited so much rancour on both sides, and drew forth a libel of so virulent a nature from Caro, that his reputation as a man has seriously suffered by it. In his latter days he translated the *Eneid* into the Italian language, the latest edition of which is that of Paris, 2 vols. 8vo, 1765. His poems were printed at Venice, 1534, 4to, and his letters at Padua, 1749, 3 vols. 8vo, and 1765, 6 vols. 12mo. He died in 1516.—*Tiraboschi. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CARPENTER (NATHANIEL) a dean of the church of Ireland, was born in Devonshire in 1588. He was educated at Oxford, and taking orders, accompanied archbishop Usher to Ireland as his chaplain, and obtained several preferments. His works are—"Philosophia libera," 1621, being an attack on the Aristotelean philosophy; "Geography," 1625, 4to; "Achtophel, or the Picture of a Wicked Politician," 8vo, 1625; "Chorazin and Bethsaida's Woe and Warning," 4to. He also wrote a treatise on optics. He died in 1635.—*Prince's Worthies.*

CARPENTER (RICHARD) a divine of the seventeenth century. He was educated at Eton, and elected to King's college, Cambridge, in 1622. Quitting England, he became a convert to the church of Rome, in which he took orders. He also became a Benedictine, and was sent to England as a missionary, when he recanted, and obtained a vicarage in Sussex. On the Rebellion, returning to Paris, he once more declared himself a catholic, and at the Restoration again settled himself as a zealous protestant at Aylesbury in Buckinghamshire. This curious ecclesiastic published a sermon in defence of astrology, and favoured the world by prefixing thereto a portrait of himself. He also wrote a work called "Experience, History, and Divinity," in four books, 8vo. The following curious passage, in his list of errata, will remind the reader of some passages quoted by Cervantes, from the Spanish romances: "I humbly desire all clean-hearted and right-spirited people which shall reade this book, (which, because the press was op-pressed, seems to have been sup-pressed, when it was by little and little im-pressed, but now at last truly pressed through the press into publick,) to correct the following errata." This mountebank also wrote a comedy, called "The Pragmatical Jesuit," and changed his religion once more, dying a catholic at last.—*Biog. Brit. Granger. Biog. Dram.*

CARPENTER (PETER) a French antiquary, was born at Charleville in 1697. He entered early into the congregation of St Maur, but being subsequently presented to a rich benefice by the abbé de Pomponne, entered into that of Cluni, and became prior of Doncheri. He died in 1767. He is partly author of the edition of the glossary of Du Cange, 6 vols.

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folio, and entirely of the supplement, in 4 vols. folio, 1766. He also compiled "Alphabetum Tironianum," folio, 1747.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CARPI (UGO DA) a painter and engraver, flourished in the beginning of the sixteenth century. He is generally considered as the inventor of that species of engraving denominated chiar-oscuro, which was afterwards carried to such perfection by Balthasar Peruzzi. CARPI (GIROLAMO DA) another painter of the sixteenth century, a native of Ferrara, painted many pictures for the churches there and at Bologna. He was a great admirer of Correggio and Parmegiano, whose works he copied with great success. He died in 1556.—*Strutt. Pilkington.*

CARPINI (JOHN DE PLANO) a Minorite or Dominican friar, who was sent with six others, in 1245, on an embassy from pope Innocent IV to the descendants of Jenghiz Khan, who, with numerous armies of mogul Tartars, were then about to enter Europe by two different routes, carrying every thing before them. The design of this mission was to convert the moguls to Christianity, or if that part of the scheme proved impracticable to divert the threatened invasion by directing their arms against the Turks and Saracens. From the travels of Carpini, and those of William Ruysbroek or Rubruquis, a Brabantine Minorite, sent ambassador to Mangu Khan, in 1251, by Louis IX of France, the nations of western Europe obtained the first faint traces of authentic information relative to the state of Persia, Tartary, &c.—*Forster's History of Discoveries made in the North.*

CARPOCRATES, a Gnostic heresiarch of the second century, was a native of Alexandria. With respect to doctrine he held that Jesus Christ was the son of Joseph and Mary in the common course of nature, and only distinguished from other men by superior virtue and elevation of mind. In regard to morality, he is said to have held that lusts and passions having been implanted in human nature by God himself, are not sinful, and are only rendered criminal by laws and opinions. It is even asserted that he recommended a vicious course of life; but as he acknowledged the validity of the moral laws of the Gospel, the usual calumnies against heretic leaders may very naturally be suspected, as Dr Lardner has very ingeniously shown. Like most other sectaries, the Carpocrates were accused of lewd practices in their assemblies, the usual controversial imputation from the rise of Christianity even to comparatively modern times.—*Moreri. Mosheim.*

CARR (SIR JOHN) an attorney in Dorsetshire, who distinguished himself as a tourist by several popular productions. After the peace of Amiens he visited France, and on his return in 1803, published "The Stranger in France," 4to, the first and best of his works; which was so well received that he was induced to devote his time and talents to a succession of similar publications, the titles of which are as follow—"A Tour round the Baltic," 1805; "The Stranger in Ireland," 1806;

"A Tour through Holland down the Rhine, &c." 1807; "A Tour through Scotland," 1809. The traveller's visit to Ireland was productive both of honour and disadvantage to him, for he was knighted by the lord lieutenant, and ridiculed in a very witty publication entitled "My Pocket Book, or Hints for a Ryghte Merrie and Concitede Tour," to be called "The Stranger in Ireland." This jeu-d'esprit became the subject of a prosecution for libel, in which the knight errant was unsuccessful. Sir J. Carr also was the author of a small volume of "Poems."—*Original.*

CARRA (JOHN LEWIS) a man of letters, who took part in the affairs of the French Revolution. He was born in 1743, and early in life went to Moldavia, where he became secretary to the Hospodar or prince of the country. Returning home he established a periodical work entitled "Les Annales Politiques et Littéraires;" and he was appointed one of the keepers of the National Library by the convention of which he was a member. He joined the party of Brissot, and became involved in the fall of that political leader, with whom he suffered the sentence of decapitation by the guillotine in October, 1793. Carra was the author of several literary productions, the most remarkable of which is an essay on aerial navigation, in which he professes to give directions for guiding air-balloons.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CARRANZA (BARTHOLOMEW) a Dominican, was born at Miranda in Navarre in 1504, and distinguished himself at the council of Trent, where he composed a treatise on the residence of bishops. On the marriage of Philip II with queen Mary, he accompanied that monarch to England, where he laboured with great zeal to restore the catholic religion, and pleased Philip so much that he appointed him archbishop of Toledo. In 1559 he fell under a suspicion of heresy, and was imprisoned at Rome by the inquisition for ten years, at the end of which time he was released, there being no proof of the charge. It had however been suspected that some free opinions of Charles V, discovered in his retirement, were attributable to Carranza, and he was therefore forced to abjure the errors imputed to him, and was confined to a monastery, where he died the same year 1576. His works are—"A summary of the Councils," 4to, much valued; "A Treatise on the Residence of Bishops;" and a catechism in Spanish, censured by the Inquisition in Spain, but justified at the council of Trent in 1563.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CARRE (LEWIS) an eminent mathematician, who was the son of a farmer in the province of Bric in France. He was intended for the priesthood; but after three years' study at Paris, on his refusal to take orders, his father withdrew his allowance, and he was obliged to leave the university. He then became amanuensis to father Malebranche, whose philosophical notions he adopted. He continued in this situation seven years, and then commenced

teacher of mathematics and natural philosophy. His pupils were chiefly females; and he was very successful in his new occupation. In 1695 he was chosen an élève of the Academy of Science; and he soon after became an associate, and at length one of the pensioners. This post afforded him a competence, and enabled him to apply his whole time to study. He directed his attention chiefly to mechanics, especially that branch of it which relates to musical sounds, the structure of instruments, &c. Ill health interrupted his scientific enquiries, and after six years' suffering he died in 1711, at the age of forty-seven. He published the first complete work on what mathematicians term the *Integral Calculus*, under the title of "A Method of Measuring Surfaces and Solids, and finding their Centres of Gravity, Percussion, and Oscillation;" and he was the author of many important papers in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences.—*Martin's Biog. Philos. Aikin's G. Biog.*

CARENÑO DE MIRANDA (DON JUAN) a Spanish painter, was born at Abiles in Asturias in 1614. He was patronised by Philip IV, who employed him in some important fresco works in his palaces. He was also a distinguished portrait painter. His colouring is perhaps superior to any painter of his country except Murillo. He was continued painter to the court under Charles II, and died in 1685.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CARRIERA (ROSALBA) an eminent painter, was born at Chiozza in 1675, and showing early a taste for the art, was placed under an oil painter, but afterwards practised crayon-painting, in which she excelled. Her miniatures are also much praised by Orlandi. Her incessant application deprived her of sight some years before her death, which took place in 1757 at Venice.—*D'Argenville. Vies de Peintres.*

CARSTARES (WILLIAM) a Scotch divine of great political eminence, was born in 1649, at Cathcart near Glasgow, where his father was minister. He was educated in a family where the Latin language alone was spoken, and hence acquired a fluency in that tongue which he always preserved. He pursued his studies at the university of Edinburgh, whence he was removed to that of Utrecht, chiefly with a view to remove him from the political contests which then distracted Scotland. Carrying with him a letter of recommendation to the prince of Orange's physician, he was finally introduced to the prince himself; who finding him well acquainted with Scotch affairs, and friendly to civil and religious liberty, intrusted him with all his views in regard to Britain. He however returned to Scotland, with the view of entering the ministry; but struck with the discouragement which the divines of the low party received, he, after receiving a licence to preach, resolved to return to Holland. As he was to pass through London, he was employed by Argyle and his party to treat with the English exclusionists. He had in consequence various conferences with that body, which terminated in his being privy

to the circumstances of the rye-house plot. On the discovery of that conspiracy, he was apprehended and frequently examined; but while he avowed the utmost abhorrence of any attempt on the life of the king or duke of York, he refused to give further information, and was sent down to Scotland to be tried. After a rigorous confinement in irons, he was subjected to the torture, in order to extort a confession; and endured this trial with great firmness, but being afterwards deluded with the hopes of a full pardon, and assured that his answers should never be made evidence against any one, he submitted to make a judicial declaration. The privy-council immediately published a statement, which he declared to be a false and mutilated account of his confession, and at once violated their engagement, by producing his evidence in court against his friend, Mr Baillie of Jerviswood. This treachery and its consequences afflicted him to a degree that life became scarcely supportable, and being released he returned to Holland, and was received by the prince of Orange as a sufferer in his cause. The prince made him one of his own chaplains, and procured his election to the office of minister at the English congregation at Leyden. He accompanied the prince in his expedition, and also remained near his person until the settlement of the crown. His advice in regard to Scotch affairs was almost uniformly taken; he was appointed their majesties' chaplain for that country, with all the emoluments of the chapel royal; and the king always required him about his person, both at home and abroad. During this reign he was the chief agent between the church of Scotland and the court; and was very instrumental in the establishment of the Presbytery, to which William was averse. When, in 1695, an act was passed by the Scottish parliament to oblige all who held offices, either civil or military, to take an oath to the king, *de jure* as well as *de facto*, Carstares, by his urgent representation to William, convinced him of the danger of the measures, and produced its removal. In short, during the whole of this reign, he may be regarded as the government agent for Scotland; and although without a public character, he was looked upon in that country as a species of viceroy. On the death of William he was no longer employed on public business, but Anne continued him her chaplain-royal, and made him principal of the university of Edinburgh. The greatness of his capacity much distinguished him in this situation, and he was four times chosen moderator of the general assembly. When the union of the two kingdoms was agitated, he took a decided part in its favour, and warmly promoted the successes of the house of Hanover, who continued him in his post of royal chaplain. He did not long survive this event, dying in 1715, at the age of sixty-six. The memory of Carstares is for the most part revered by his countrymen as that of an enlightened patriot; and few men of active power and influence have steered between parties more beneficially and ably.

His charity was also unbounded, and he always treated the episcopal clergy who lost their livings, with singular tenderness and humanity. He not only relieved them and their families, but contrived secretly to assist such of them as would not knowingly have received any favour from his hands. A life of him was published by Dr McCormic, and, prefixed to which is a collection of state papers and letters, addressed to him during the reign of William, in one volume, 4to.—*Life by McCormic. Biog. Brit.*

CARTE (SAMUEL) an English divine and antiquary, was the son of a clothier of Coventry, where he was born in 1652 or 1653. He received his academical education at Magdalen college, Oxford, and after receiving orders, obtained several preferments; among which were a prebend in the cathedral of Litchfield, the rectory of Eastwell in Leicestershire, and the vicarage of St. Martin in Leicester. He died in April 1740, in the eighty-second year of his age. He published two sermons, and "Tabula Chronologica Archiepiscopatum et Episcopatum in Anglia et Wallia, Ortus, Divisiones et Translationes, &c." folio, and he also gave the account of Leicester, which appears in the *Bibl. Top. Britannica*.—*Biog. Brit. Nichols's Life of Bowyer.*

CARTE (THOMAS) an English historian, was the son of the subject of the preceding article, and born at Danmoor, Warwickshire, in 1686. He was admitted at University college, Oxford, in 1698, and was afterwards incorporated at Cambridge, where he took his degree of M.A. in 1706. Entering into orders he became reader at the abbey church at Bath; where a sermon which he preached on the 30th January 1714, produced a controversy between him and Mr, afterwards Dr Chandler, on the subject of the Irish massacre, that led to the first publication of Mr Carte, entitled "The Irish Massacre set in a true Light," &c. On the accession of George I. his principals not allowing him to take the oaths to the house of Hanover, he assumed the lay habit. Incurring suspicions during the rebellion of 1715, a warrant was issued for his apprehension, which he eluded by concealment in the house of a clergyman at Coleshill. He subsequently acted as secretary to bishop Atterbury; and as it was supposed that he deeply shared in the conspiracy imputed to that intriguing prelate, he was charged with high treason, and a reward of £1000. was offered for his apprehension. He was again successful in making his escape; and reaching France, he resided there several years under the name of Philips. Having obtained several introductions to persons of influence and learning, he obtained free access to the principal libraries, and employed himself in collecting materials for an English edition of the History of Thuanus. For this collection he obtained a considerable sum from Dr Mead, and it was employed in Buckley's splendid edition of that work in 1733. At length, queen Caroline, the liberal patroness of literary merit of every party, procured leave for his unmolested return to Eng-

land. He soon after engaged in his important work, "The Life of James Duke of Ormond," which he published in 3 vols. folio, in 1735-6. This is a valuable collection of matter relative to the history of those times, and it has proved very serviceable to Dr Leland and other writers on Irish affairs; but of course it exhibits that attachment to arbitrary principles and lofty notions of the royal prerogative, by which its author was so much distinguished. This work gained him great reputation, especially with the Tory party, and led him to meditate the construction of a general history of England, as a counterbalance to the tendency of that of Rapin de Thoyras, which the side espoused by him charged with error and partiality. Accordingly, in 1738, he sent out proposals for such an undertaking, and obtained subscriptions, or the promise of them, to the amount of 600*l.* He began his researches through the libraries of Cambridge, and the collection of sir John Hinde Cotton; but in 1744 he was arrested under a suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, and examined on a suspicion of being employed by the Pretender. Nothing however appearing against him he was discharged; and so far was he from suffering in the way of encouragement to his history, that a subscription from the city of London was voted by the common council. The first volume, in folio, concluded with the death of king John, and might have been very well received had not the author materially injured the credit of his work, and his own reputation as a man of sense, by the unnecessary insertion of a note containing the ridiculous story of the cure of one Christopher Lovel, who went from Somersetshire to Paris to be touched for the evil by the Pretender. This enormous piece of party credulity and absurdity, being intended to convey the notion of the inherent and indefeasible royalty of the house of Stuart, produced an immediate neglect of his history, and the loss of the subscription of the city of London. He nevertheless proceeded with his work, and published two more volumes in 1750 and 1752; the fourth, which brought down the history to 1654, not appearing until after his death. The character of this work is deservedly very high for useful and elaborate research, for which qualities it has risen in great esteem since the obligations of Hume to it have been rendered apparent. In point of style it is mean; and the prejudices of the author, who was utterly destitute of the philosophical impartiality requisite as an historian, are every where conspicuous: but its diligence and exactness with regard to facts, and the intimate knowledge displayed by its author of original authors, will always render it valuable. Mr Carte died at Caldecot-house, near Abingdon, in April 1754. His papers fell into the hands of his widow, who left them to her second husband Mr Jernigan, during his life, and afterwards to the Bodleian library, which obtained them for a valuable consideration from that gentleman in 1778. So much were thought of them, that Mr Jernigan obtained 200*l.* for

leave to consult them from lord Hardwick, and 300*l.* for a similar purpose, from Mr Macpherson. Besides the important works already mentioned, Mr Carte published—1. "Original Letters and Papers on the Affairs of England," 2 vols. 8vo.; "Catalogue des Rolles Gascons, Normans, et François conservés, dans les archives de la Tour de Londres," 2 vols. folio; "History of the Revolution of Portugal," 8vo.; "Advice from a Mother to her Son," translated from the French of Madame Lambert; "Reasons addressed to Parliament for rendering more effectual an Act of Queen Anne in relation to Copyright." He also wrote a paper recommending the establishment of a public library at the Mansion-house. Mr Carte was a man of indefatigable industry, cheerful and entertaining in conversation, but very slovenly and ungain in his appearance. He had two brothers, SAMUEL and JOHN, the former was eminent as a solicitor in Chancery practice, and distinguished as an antiquary; he was the editor of Brewster's "Collectanea Ecclesiastica," and died in 1760. JOHN was a divine of such singular absence of mind, that he forgot to meet his intended bride on the day appointed for his marriage, and lost a wife by the omission. He died in 1735.—*Nichols's Life of Bowyer. Biog. Brit.*

CARTER (ELIZABETH) an English lady of great learning and acquirement, was the daughter of Dr Nicholas Carter, a clergyman in Kent, and was born in 1717. She was educated by her father, and soon became mistress of Latin, Greek, French, and German; to which she afterwards added Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Hebrew, and even Arabic. Several of her poetical attempts appeared in the Gentleman's magazine before she attained her seventeenth year, and these procured her much celebrity. In 1739 she translated the critique of Crousaz on Pope's Essay on Man, and in the same year gave a translation of Algarotti's explanation of Newton's philosophy for ladies, which extended her acquaintance among the literati of her own country, and gained her the commendations of the learned Barratier. In 1749 she commenced her translation of Epictetus, which was sent in sheets, as finished, to her friend Miss Talbot, who earnestly pressed its continuance, which was further urged by archbishop Secker, to whom her friend showed it. In 1764 lord Bath died; in 1768 she had an additional loss in the death of her revered friend and patron the archbishop Secker; and two years after she sustained a still heavier affliction in the loss of her friend Miss Talbot. In 1791 Mrs Carter had an interview with queen Charlotte, by the queen's own desire, and during the remainder of her life occasionally received visits from different members of the royal family, who paid her particular attention. She died in 1806 in the eighty-ninth year of her age, and lies interred in the burying-ground of Grosvenor chapel. The year following her death were published her memoirs, and a new edition of her poems, by the Rev. Montague Pennington, her nephew and executor, and subse-

quently her correspondence with Miss Talbot, in 2 vols. 4to; and letters to Mrs Montague and Mrs Vesey, 4 vols. 8vo, all which are much esteemed.—*Memoirs by Rev. M. Pennington.*

CARTER (JOHN) an antiquary, draughtsman, and architect of considerable eminence. He was a native of London, and brought up to the employment of a builder. Without any advantages of education, he attained a competent acquaintance with the principles of architecture by study and observation of existing structures, particularly those erected in the middle ages, of which he became an enthusiastic admirer. His zeal for the preservation of the remains of antiquity induced him to express himself with warmth in reprobation of modern repairs and intended improvements of ancient buildings; on which topic he wrote a series of papers under the signature of "An Architect," published in the Gentleman's magazine. He designed and engraved the plates for a work entitled "Specimens of Ancient Sculpture and Painting in England," 2 vols. folio; for specimens, chronologically arranged, of the "Ancient Architecture of England," folio, left incomplete; and "Views in England," 7 vols. 12mo. He was also employed as a draughtsman by the Antiquarian Society, of which he was a member; and he executed many architectural views, plans, &c. for Sir Richard C. Hoare. He possessed much practical knowledge as an antiquary, and his opinions, so far as they are immediately founded on it, are entitled to respect; but his theoretical speculations deserve little notice. His personal conduct and manners were somewhat eccentric, but his private character was fair and honourable, and he was esteemed by his friends and employers. He died September 8, 1817, in the seventieth year of his age, and was interred in the church-yard of Hampstead.—*Private Information.*

CARTERET (JOHN) earl of Granville, an eminent English statesman, born in 1690, was the eldest son of George lord Carteret, whose death put him in possession of that title before he was five years old. He was educated at Westminster school and Christchurch college, Oxford, where he highly distinguished himself by his classical attainments. He was introduced into the house of Peers in 1711, and immediately distinguished himself by zeal for the Hanoverian succession, which acquired him the notice of George I, by whom he was raised successively to various posts of honour. In 1719 he was sent ambassador to Sweden, and mediated the peace between that country and Denmark. In 1721 he succeeded Craggs as secretary of state, and proved a most able support to the administration by his forcible and eloquent oratory in parliament. In 1723 he accompanied the king to Hanover, and on his return was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland, which kingdom was at that time in a state of great discontent, not a little increased by the famous Drapier's letters of Swift. The dean, who esteemed lord Carteret for his manners and learning, expostulated with him for

his persecution of the printer of those letters. The lord lieutenant ingeniously replied by a quotation from Virgil: ("Regni novitas metalia cogit moliri.") After an administration which, upon the whole, was not unpopular, he returned to England in 1726; and on the accession of George II in 1727, was again appointed to the viceroyalty of Ireland, where he conducted affairs until 1730, with great success, conciliating parties, and producing much comparative harmony, by his abilities and social talents, in which he was much aided by the countenance and humour of Swift. On his return to England however, he became a violent opponent to sir Robert Walpole; and it was lord Carteret who, in 1741, made the famous motion for an address to remove him from the king's presence and councils, exerting all his great eloquence on the occasion. In 1742, when that dismissal was effected, he became secretary of state, and in that capacity supported measures very similar to those which he had censured in Walpole. In 1744, on the death of his mother, he succeeded to the titles of viscount Carteret and earl of Granville, and in a few weeks resigned his seals as secretary of state, unable to resist the patriotic party and the Pelhams whom he had previously forsaken. It is unnecessary to follow him in the subsequent changes in a life of struggling and vacillating statesmanship. It is sufficient to remark, that although obliged to yield occasionally to stronger interests, he never lost the favour of the house of Hanover; and at last died president of the council in 1763, in the seventy-third year of his age. The natural talents and acquirements of this nobleman appear to have been eminently calculated for the sphere in which he moved. His genius was lofty and fertile, and his self-confidence equal to it; it having been said of him that he "never doubted." He was ambitious and fond of sway, but neither mercenary nor vindictive, and his own great literary attainments made him an encourager of learning in others. He was in particular the patron of Dr Taylor, so celebrated for his acquirements in the Greek language, as also of the still more famous Dr Bentley. In social life he was pleasant, good-humoured, frank, and *vinous*, qualities of no small utility in a certain canvassing line of statesmanship. It will not add to this nobleman's character in these days, to understand that he was a decided enemy to the diffusion of education, and that he deemed ignorance the best foundation of obedience.—*Biog. Brit. Core's Life of Walpole.*

CARTES. See **DES CARTES.**

CARTWRIGHT (THOMAS) an eminent puritan divine, was born in Hertfordshire in 1535, and was admitted of St John's college, Cambridge, in 1550, of which he became fellow in 1560. He was afterwards removed to Trinity college in the same university, of which he became one of the eight senior fellows. He much distinguished himself in the disputations held at Cambridge on the visit of queen Elizabeth in 1564; and in 157

his reputation caused him to be appointed the lady Margaret professor of divinity. Such was his popularity, that on his preaching at St Mary's, it was necessary to take out the windows. The puritanical or presbyterian notion of church discipline at this period had made a considerable progress in the universities; and being openly maintained by Cartwright in his lectures, archbishop Grindall and Dr Whitgift sent complaints of him to sir William Cecil, chancellor of the university, requesting that he might be silenced. Cecil would have treated him with lenity, but being cited before the vice-chancellor, his answers gave so little satisfaction, that he was suspended from lecturing, and refused his doctor's degree. When Whitgift became vice-chancellor he was treated with still greater severity, and deprived successively of his professorship and fellowship; the latter, on the pretence that he had forfeited it by not entering into priest's orders in due time. Being thus driven from Cambridge, which step on account of his popularity, seemed determined upon at all risks, he went abroad, and visited several of the foreign universities, and inspired a high respect for his talents and learning. After officiating for two years as minister to the English merchants resident at Antwerp and Middleburgh, he returned to England; and the contests between the episcopalians becoming now more violent, he ventured a second "Admonition to Parliament," although Messrs Field and Wilcox, the authors of the first, were in prison for the same. This boldness involved him in a controversy with Whitgift, which would have ended in imprisonment had he not again quitted the kingdom. After remaining five years more abroad, during which time he officiated as chaplain to various English factories, he was in 1580 offered, by king James VI, the professorship of St Andrew's, which he declined. Returning to England, he was thrown into prison, but obtained his liberty through the influence of lord Burleigh, who appointed him minister and chaplain to a hospital of his foundation at Warwick. In 1583 he was engaged by several divines and persons of influence to write against the Rhemish translation of the new Testament; but after he had begun the work Whitgift forbade him to proceed in it. He notwithstanding persevered, and brought it nearly to a completion, although his labours were not printed until some years after his death. Some new complaints being issued against him by Aylmer, bishop of London, he was in 1585 recommitted to prison; and a second time devoted, by the same prelate, to a rigorous confinement in the Fleet prison, in 1591, for refusing the oath of subscription. He regained his liberty the next year, and being restored to his hospital at Warwick, was permitted to preach, by a species of connivance on the part of archbishop Whitgift, between whom and Cartwright a great relaxation of mutual ill-will became observable. It is said, indeed, that Cartwright began to see things in a point of view more favourable to episcopacy; but whether or not, he softened

materially in his opposition. He died in 1603, in his sixty-eighth year. The private character of this divine was sincere, disinterested, and charitable, and it is acknowledged that he was treated with great severity. It must however be recollected, that it was at a time when opposing principles were in a state of violent conflict, and that toleration formed no part of the doctrine on either side. Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote—"Commentaria Practica in totam Historiam Evangelicam," 4to, 1638; "Commentaria Succincti et Dilucidi in Proverbia Salomonis," 4to, 1638; "Metaphrasis and Homiliae in librum Salomonis qui inscribitur Ecclesiastes," 4to, 1647; "A Directory of Church Government," 4to, 1644; and "A Body of Divinity," 4to, 1616. *Biog. Brit.*

CARTWRIGHT (WILLIAM) an English poet and divine, was born near Tewkesbury in Gloucestershire, in 1611. His father, after spending a good estate, kept an inn at Cirencester, at the free-school of which town his son was educated until removed to Westminster, and in due time to Christchurch college, Oxford. Taking orders he became, in the language of Anthony Wood, "a most florid and seraphical preacher," in the university, and was also appointed metaphysical reader. In 1642 he was made successor to the church of Salisbury; and in the same year became one of the council of war or delegacy at Oxford, for providing the troops sent by the king to protect the colleges. For this last service he was imprisoned by the parliamentary forces, but quickly released. Lloyd asserts that he studied sixteen hours a day, relieving his severer pursuits by the cultivation of poetry. His career was however suddenly closed in 1643 by a malignant fever, which the war had introduced into Oxford, being then in his thirty-third year. King Charles, who was at the time in that city, wore black on the day of his funeral, and the regret for him was general. A handsome person, extensive learning, and the credit of exalted genius, rendered Cartwright in his day an object of universal admiration. His praises employed the most learned pens; Fell, bishop of Oxford, said that he was "all that man could arrive at;" and Ben Jonson exclaimed, "my son Cartwright writes all like a man." To support this commendation, posterity will only find a volume, containing four plays and a few miscellaneous poems, prefaced by about fifty copies of commendatory verses from the wits of the universities. These pieces are not without merit of the kind which distinguishes the artificially learned school of English poetry, but certainly will not sustain the contemporary eulogium appended to them. Cartwright was also the author of some Greek and Latin poems, and a "Passion Sermon."—*Biog. Brit.*

CARTWRIGHT (JOHN) an English gentleman, distinguished for his exertions in the cause of political reformation. He was the third son of William Cartwright, esq. of Marnham in Notts. He was designed for the agricultural profession, but his ardent temper led him to

prefer the life of a soldier; and it is said that when a mere youth he eloped from his father's house, intending to enlist in the service of the famous king of Prussia. Some years after he entered into the navy, and he was present at the taking of Cherbourg, and in the battle between Sir Edward Hawke and the French admiral Conflans in 1759. It does not appear how long he continued in the sea service, but he had left it previous to the year 1774, when he attracted notice by professing himself the advocate for the freedom of the Anglo-American colonies, which caused a rupture between him and his friend lord Howe. He published in 1775 a tract entitled "American Independence the Glory and Interest of Great Britain." About the same time he obtained a major's commission in the Nottingham militia, which he held for seventeen years, when he was superseded; but the title of major was popularly attached to his name to the end of his life. In 1780 he joined Dr John Jebb and Granville Sharpe in forming the "Society for Constitutional Information." The French Revolution gave him new occasion to publish his sentiments in favour of liberty, particularly in a pamphlet entitled "The Commonwealth in Danger," 1795. On the decease of his elder brother, captain Cartwright, the paternal estate of Marnham devolved to him, which he sold, and purchased, instead of it, Brotherlop, near Boston in Lincolnshire. There, by his judicious improvements and skill in agriculture, he was enabled to repair some severe pecuniary losses. He afterwards resided several years at Enfield, whence in 1810 he removed to James-street, Westminster, which he left in 1819 for Burton-crescent. To the latest period of his existence he interested himself warmly in plans for constitutional reformation; and even those who most differed with him in opinion gave him credit for the purity of the motives by which he was actuated. After the unfortunate riot at Manchester, major Cartwright attended a popular meeting at Birmingham, for the discussion of that affair, which subjected him to an indictment with others for a conspiracy. He was tried at Warwick assizes, and being found guilty, received sentence June 1, 1821, to pay a fine of 100*l.* His great age and respectability of character doubtless prevented a severer award; but such was his enthusiastic attachment to what he considered as a just cause, that he probably felt disappointed at the lenity which prevented him from becoming a martyr to principle. The death of this pure and single-hearted gentleman took place at his house in Burton-crescent, September 23, 1824. Major Cartwright was interred in a vault belonging to his family in the church-yard of Finchley, where a monument, with the following epitaph, has since been erected:—"In this church rest the mortal remains of John Cartwright, esq. who closed a life of unwearied exertion for the liberty and welfare of the human race, at Burton-crescent in London, September 23, 1824, aged eighty-four years. The public integrity and uprightness of this friend

of mankind are well known. His unceasing benevolence and affectionate disposition, his domestic and Christian virtues, can only be fully appreciated by his family, and by his afflicted widow, who erects this inadequate tribute to his memory." Major Cartwright was the author of several political pamphlets and productions, all exhibitiv of his sincerity and love of liberty, but not calculated, by their diffuseness, and the evident want of literary facility on the part of the author to become very popular.—*Ann. Reg.*

CARTWRIGHT (EDMUND) a younger brother of the preceding, was educated for the church, in which he obtained considerable preferment. His principal claim to notice depends on his poetical compositions, and his discoveries in mechanics. A small volume of poems, which he published early in life, became very popular, especially a ballad called "Armyne and Elvira," which has been admitted into some collections of poetry. In 1807 appeared his "Letters and Sonnets on interesting subjects, addressed to lord John Russell." He also wrote some novels, and was for several years a principal contributor to the *Monthly Review*. But he chiefly signalized himself by projects for the improvement of machinery. He took out a patent for the invention of a weaving machine, the benefit of which he lost owing to the burning of a newly-erected manufactory for the reception of five hundred looms; however, he obtained from Parliament a grant of 10,000*l.* as a reward for his discovery. Dr Cartwright also procured a patent for a method of combing wool and making ropes; and he was likewise the author of several improvements in agriculture, for which he was presented with premiums by the Society for the encouragement of Arts, and the Board of Agriculture. He died at a very advanced age in 1824.—*Ann. Reg.*

CARVER (JONATHAN) celebrated as a traveller, was born at Connecticut, North America, in 1732, of which province his grandfather had been governor. He was brought up to the medical profession, which he quitted for a military life, and served reputably until the peace of 1763. On that event he formed the resolution to explore the interior of America, and penetrate to the Pacific Ocean; in which object he failed, but proceeded further than any other European had previously done except father Hennepin. In 1769 he came over to England, in the hope that government would reimburse him the expences of the expedition; but being disappointed was reduced to great distress. In 1778 he published "Travels through the Interior parts of North America, in the years 1766, 1767, and 1768;" a work deemed peculiarly interesting. In the following years he published a "Treatise on the Cultivation of the Tobacco Plant," and both of these works ought to have procured him notice and employment. Through the winter of 1779 he obtained an existence by acting as a clerk in a lottery-office; and died early in 1780 of a putrid fever, supervening on a dysentery, supposed to have been pro-

duced by actual want. Thus died a man whose claims to encouragement seem no way disputable; and, as usual, when too late, his case attracted notice, and by the benevolent exertions of Dr Lettson, a provision was made for his widow and children, by a publication by subscription, of his "Travels." His case also made a salutary impression on the public mind, and strengthened by similar instances, led to the institution of the "Literary Fund."—*Dr Lettson's Account prefixed to Carver's Travels. Gent. Mag. vols. 50 and 51.*

CARUSO (LUIGI) a Neapolitan composer, born in 1751. In 1771 he brought out his first opera, "Il Medico Magnifico," at Florence, where it met with great success; and in 1781 that of "Il Fanatico per la Musica," at Rome, an opera which has of late become very popular in this country. His "Tempesta," "Colombo," and "Maledico Confuso," were equally fortunate. He resided for some time in Germany, and afterwards accepted the situation of chapel master at Palermo, where he died in the early part of the present century.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

CARY (HENRY) viscount Falkland, was the son of sir Edward Cary of Berkhamstead, in the county of Hertford, master of the jewel office to queen Elizabeth and king James. He was educated at Exeter college, Oxford; and being introduced at court, was in 1608 made one of the knights of the Bath, at the creation of Henry prince of Wales. He was in 1617 sworn comptroller of the king's household, and created viscount Falkland. In 1622 he was constituted lord deputy of Ireland, where he remained until 1629, when he was recalled by the influence of the catholic party, to whom he was much opposed. He still, however, retained favour with the king until his death in 1633. His published writings are—"A History of that most unfortunate Prince, Edward II," folio and 8vo; "Letter to James I;," "Epitaph on the Countess of Huntingdon;," and "Letters to the Duke of Buckingham."—*Biog. Brit. Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors.*

CARY (LUCIUS) viscount Falkland, one of those rare characters who serve as proverbial instances of social excellence. He was the eldest son of the subject of the last article, and was born about the year 1610. Being carried young into Ireland, he received part of his education at Trinity college, Dublin, and part at St John's college, Cambridge. His youth did not pass without irregularities, but they were suddenly closed by his marriage with a young lady of small fortune, whom he passionately loved. This step so enraged his father, that no submission or generous devotion on his part could ever after heal the breach. After passing some time abroad, he returned home and devoted himself to a life of retirement and cultivation of polite literature. In 1633 the death of his father drew him to court, and he was appointed one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber to Charles I, but still chiefly resided at his seat at Burford, near Oxford, which he made a kind of academy of learned men, being continually surrounded by

the most eminent men of the neighbouring universities. Here it was that Chillingworth composed his famous work against popery; and questions of morals, theology, and literature were discussed in a congenial circle with the utmost freedom. Lord Falkland himself was deeply read in works of controversy; but in him they produced only strictness of principle, and an aspiration after perfection, without debasing the man in the exaltation of the scholar. In 1649 he joined the expedition against Scotland, and in 1640, his peerage being Scotch, he was chosen member of the house of Commons for Newport in the Isle of Wight. In the first instance, like many of the most honourable characters of the day, he warmly supported parliament. He spoke with severity against Finch and Strafford, and was so disgusted with the proceedings of Laud, that he concurred in the first bill for depriving the bishops of a vote in the Lords. A strong attachment, however, to established forms, and some doubts of the ultimate objects of the parliamentary leaders, caused him to retract, and he afterwards strongly opposed the same measure. He still however kept at a distance from the court, but his high character rendered it so great an object to gain him over to the king's service, that at length he was induced to accept a seat in the council, and the office of secretary of state. Like many other men of speculative talents, he appears to have been unfit for business, and possessed scruples very unusual in statesmen, refusing either to employ spies, or to open suspected letters. He however very decidedly embraced the party of the king, when hostilities commenced, and attended him at the battle of Edge-hill, and the siege of Gloucester. A view however of the evils impending over the country, and very probably a conviction of sinister objects on both sides, actually broke his spirits. He would frequently sit abstracted among his friends, and sighing deeply, exclaim "peace, peace!" and exhibit every sign of grief and anxiety. His closing scene almost proves a determination to die in battle, as he volunteered his services at the battle of Newbury, without a command, and putting himself in the front rank of lord Byron's regiment, fell from his horse by a musket-shot, and was found the next day dead upon the field. Such was the fate of lord Falkland at the age of thirty-four; and while the universal praises which he has received, are doubtless very much owing to the elaborate character drawn of him by his friend Clarendon, there can be no doubt of the strict integrity of his character and intentions. As a man of active talent he claims little admiration, and was evidently framed for that life of studious retirement and mental culture in which he so much delighted. One of his sayings indeed mark his taste and character: "I pity unlearned gentlemen on a rainyday." Lord Falkland left behind him several published speeches and pamphlets on political and theological subjects, as also a few poems. His son and successor, HENRY LUCIUS CARY, is said to have rendered himself respected both in the court and senate,

but died young. Being reproached with his youth when he entered the house of Commons, by a senator, who observed, that "he looked as if he had not sown his wild oats;" "Where should I sow them (he replied) but where there are geese enow to pick them up." He was author of a play called "The Wedding Night."—*Biog. Brit. Clarendon's Hist. Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors.*

CARY (ROBERT) a learned chronologer was born at Colchinton in Devonshire, in 1615. In 1631 he went to Oxford, where he took his degrees, and in 1644 was created doctor of laws. Some time after he travelled into France, the Low Countries, and other parts, and on his return was presented by the marquis of Hertford to the living of Portlemouth, near Kingsbridge, in Devonshire. During the troubles he joined the Presbyterian party, but upon the restoration was one of the first to congratulate Charles II on his return, for which he was preferred to the archdeaconry of Exeter. From this he was ejected in 1664, when he retired to his rectory, where he died in 1688. He was the author of a work entitled "Palæologia Chronica; a Chronological Account of Ancient Time, in three parts: 1. Didactical; 2. Apodeictical; 3. Canonical." London, 1667, folio; an account of which is given in the Philosophical Transactions, No. I. cxxxii.—*Biog. Brit. Athen. Ox. vol. ii.*

CARYL (JOHN) a Roman Catholic gentleman, secretary to Mary, queen of James II. He followed the fortunes of his master, for which he was rewarded, first with knighthood, and afterwards with the honorary titles of earl Caryl and baron Dartford. How long he continued in that service is unknown, but he was in England in the reign of queen Anne, and was the intimate friend of Pope. From some of his letters in the last edition of Pope's works, he appears to have been living in 1717, but the time of his death is uncertain. He was the author of two plays—1. "The English Princess, or the Death of Richard III," 1667, 4to; and "Sir Solomon Single, or the cautious Coxcomb," 1671, 4to. In 1700 he published the Psalms of David, translated from the Vulgate; and some of his poems are in different miscellanies.—*Nichol's Poems.*

CARYL (JOSEPH) an eminent nonconformist divine, and author of the well-known commentary on Job, was born in London in 1602. He was for some time a commoner at Exeter college in Oxford, and preached several years before the hon. society of Lincoln's Inn. In 1653 he was created one of the triers for the approbation of ministers, and was sent to attend Charles I at Holmsby-house; he was also a commissioner in the treaty of the isle of Wight. In 1650 he was sent into Scotland with Dr Owen to attend on Cromwell, and officiate as a minister. Soon after his ejection, which took place in 1662, he collected a congregation in the neighbourhood of London-bridge, to which he preached until his death, which happened in 1673. His above-mentioned "Commentary on Job," was first printed in 12 vols. 4to, and afterwards in

2 large folios. It is a work of learning, but it has suggested by its length many humorous allusions to the patience of the subject of it. He was also the author of some occasional sermons.—*Calamy, Neal's Puritans.*

CASA (JOHN de la) an Italian ecclesiastic, distinguished as a statesman and a man of learning. His family was noble and he was a native of Florence. After being educated there and at Bologna, he settled at Rome, and in 1538 he was appointed to the office of clerk of the Apostolic Chamber. He visited Florence in 1540, and was admitted a member of the Florentine Academy. In 1544 he was raised to the archbishopric of Benevento, and the same year went as pope's nuncio to Venice, where he displayed his abilities as a diplomatist. He lived in retirement during the pontificate of Julius III, but was recalled to Rome by Paul IV, who made him secretary of state. He died in 1556, aged fifty-three. The works of de la Casa are reckoned among the purest specimens of Tuscan composition. His serious poems are distinguished for their sublime and noble gravity; his lighter productions are elegant but licentious; one in particular, entitled "Le Capitolo del Formo," subjected him during his lifetime, to great and merited rebuke. Of all his works the "Galateo, or the Art of Living in the World," is the most celebrated. It is a prose dialogue, which the Abbé Denina says will bear comparison with the *Parænesis* of Isocrates, the *Offices* of Cicero, or the *Enchiridion* of Epictetus.—*Aikin's G. Biog. Tiraboschi.*

CASANOVA (MARK ANTONY) a modern Latin poet, called the prince of Epigrammatists. He was born at Rome, of a family originally from Como. He distinguished himself as an imitator of Martial, and loaded with classical abuse pope Clement VII, for which he was imprisoned and condemned to die, but afterwards was pardoned. His subsequent fate was very disastrous: on the taking of Rome by the imperialists, he was reduced to such distress as to be obliged to beg in the streets, and died of disease, probably occasioned by hunger, in 1527. He wrote epigrams and biographical inscriptions or eulogies, some of which are to be found in "*Deliciæ Poetarum Italorum.*"—*Bailet. Tiraboschi.*

CASANOVA de SEINGALT (JACOB) a man of letters in the last century, distinguished for his talents and adventures. He was born at Venice, of a family originally Spanish, and was educated at Padua. He travelled over various parts of Europe, and became acquainted with the most distinguished personages of his time, among whom were Voltaire, and other French literati. In 1785 he retired to Dux in Bohemia, where he resided as librarian to count Waldstein, and occupied himself with the cultivation of science and literature till his death, which took place towards the end of the 18th century. He left a copious account of the history of his life and times, containing much curious information. The work has not been published entire, through an apprehension of exciting the vengeance of

some of the European governments, which are very freely and perhaps not unjustly criticised in it; to which may be added, that the author observes very little delicacy in the recital of his personal adventures. But though the proprietor of the manuscript, M. F. A. Brockhaus, bookseller at Leipsic, has been withheld by these considerations from committing the whole of it to the press, "Extracts from the Memoirs of Jacob Casanova," have appeared in a German translation, by M. Schultz. The fourth volume, published in 1823, affords some interesting details relative to the state of society and manners at Venice.—*Literary Museum and Register.*

CASAS (BARTHOLOMEW DE LAS) a Spanish prelate was born at Seville in 1474, and in his nineteenth year accompanied his father, who sailed with Columbus to the West Indies. Five years afterwards he returned to Spain, and pursuing his studies entered the ecclesiastical order. He again accompanied Columbus in his second voyage to Hispaniola, and on the conquest of Cuba, he settled there, and distinguished himself by his humane conduct towards the oppressed natives, of whom he became in a manner the patron. He gave up the number of Indians who had fallen to his share in the division; and so far did he carry his feeling that in 1516 he went to Spain to lay a statement of their case before king Ferdinand, whose death, at that time, prevented any measures for their redress. The regent, cardinal Ximenes however, examined the affair, and appointed a commission to examine circumstances upon the spot, and to determine accordingly. Las Casas was to accompany them with the title of "Protector of the Indians." The commissioners found that it was impossible to liberate the Indians, and therefore endeavoured to secure them humane treatment; but Las Casas, still dissatisfied, remonstrated so warmly that he was obliged to take refuge in a convent from the rage of the planters. He again returned to Europe, and on the accession of Charles V, in consequence of his representations, the council appointed a chief judge to re-examine the points of controversy between the partizans of Indian liberty and the colonists. Las Casas was innocently the author of the slave-trade, which has since been carried to so shocking an extent, by proposing to purchase negroes from the Portuguese in Africa, to supply the planters from the want of labourers of which they complained, and this was unfortunately put into execution. He next applied for a grant of an unoccupied tract in order to try his own plan with a new colony. This he at length attained, and with 200 persons, whom he persuaded to accompany him, landed at Porto Rico in 1521, but found that an expedition was advancing to ravage this very tract, and convey its inhabitants to Hispaniola as slaves. He endeavoured in vain to prevent the threatened danger, and with the few who still adhered to him, he returned to Hispaniola to solicit succours; and during his absence the natives attacked the colonists with such success, that in a short time not a Spaniard re-

mained in that part of South America. Las Casas, in despair at the failure of his projects retired to the Dominican convent at St. Domingo, and assumed the habit of the order. Notwithstanding his retirement, his zeal in the cause of the Indians was not abated, and being sent on a mission to Spain, by a chapter of his order at Chiapa in 1542, he pleaded their cause with his pristine warmth, and composed his celebrated treatise "Brieve Relation de la Destruction des Indes," in which he exposed the cruelties practised by the Spaniards. His unremitting perseverance at length obtained a new set of laws and regulations, by which the natives were greatly relieved. In 1544 he returned to America as bishop of Chiapa, and continued there until 1551, when he resigned his bishopric and again returned to Spain, and died at Madrid in 1566, in the ninety-second year of his age. Beside the treatise on the destruction of the Indies, he was also the author of a treatise in Latin on the question—"Whether sovereigns may in conscience, by virtue of any right, alienate their subjects from their crown, and transfer them to the dominion of any other lord?" Which difficult question he treats with great freedom, spirit, and delicacy. He also composed several works which have never been published; among which is a "General History of the Indies," which was a great assistance to Antonio de Herrera in his history. All his works evince profound learning, and solid judgment, and piety; and notwithstanding his inconsistency in regard to the negroes, he must be regarded as a most benevolent man and a true lover of mankind.—*Moreri. Dupin.*

CASAUBON (ISAAC) a critic of great learning and eminence, was born at Geneva in 1559. His father, a cabinet minister, being chosen minister of Crest in Dauphiny, he received his early education at that place, but was in 1578 sent to the university of Geneva, where he made such a progress that in four years he was made professor of Greek. In 1586 he married the daughter of Henry Stephens, the learned printer, who bore him twenty children. After residing fourteen years at Geneva, being dissatisfied with his situation, he removed in 1598 to Paris, and was made professor of polite literature in the university of that capital by Henry IV, who also gave him a pension, which was, however, very badly paid. In the conference held at Fontainebleau, between cardinal Du Perron and Du Plessis Mornay, his judgment did not prove favourable to the latter, which led to an expectation that he would become a convert to the church of Rome; but although by no means a zealot, he never would change his profession of faith. Having a promise of the reversion of the post of king's librarian, he continued at Paris, publishing editions of the ancients, until he succeeded to the office, and also obtained an increase of pension. On the murder of Henry, he came to England, and was received with great civility by king James, who presented him to a prebend at Westminster and another at Canterbury; for which fa-

vours, much against his inclination, he was engaged in the king's controversial writings against the papists. He did not however long enjoy his mixed fortune, as he was carried off by a disease in his bladder in his fifty-fifth year. He was buried in Westminster abbey, where a monument was erected to his memory by Morton, bishop of Durham. The social character of Casaubon was that of a modest, candid, upright man, who did not love controversy. The Sorbonne being one day shown to him as a place in which people had been disputing 400 years; "and what," exclaimed Casaubon, "have they decided?" As a critic he has been always ranked very high, and his very numerous publications afford ample proof of the extent of his industry and learning. His works and editions are—1. "In Diogenem Laertium Notæ," 1583, fol.; 2. "Strabonis Geographiæ," fol.; 3. "Novum Testamentum Græcum;" 4. "Lectiones Theoreticæ," 12mo; 5. "Polyani Stratagematum;" 6. "Animadversiones in Dionysium Halicarnassensem;" 7. "Aristotelis Opera Græcæ," fol.; 8. "Dicaarchi Geographica;" 9. "Theophrastes Characteres," 12mo. 1612; 10. "C. Plinii Cæc. Sec. Epist.;" 11. "Suetonii Tranquilli Opera," 4to; 12. "L. Apuleii Apologia," 4to; 13. "Historiæ Augustæ Scriptores;" 14. "Athenæi Deipnosophistarum," 2 vols. folio; 15. "De Satyrica Græcorum Poesi, et Romanorum Satyra;" 16. "Persii Satyræ," 8vo; 17. "De Libertate Ecclesiastica Liber," 8vo; 18. "Polybii Opera," with an admirable dedication to Henry IV; 19. "De Rebus Sacris et Ecclesiasticis Exercitationes," folio; 20. "Ad Frontonem Ducæum Epistola;" 21. "Epistola ad Card. Perronium;" 22. "Isaaci Casauboni Epistolæ," the best edition of which is edited by Ameloveen, Rotterdam, folio, 1709.—*Moreri. Biog. Brit. Saxii Onom. Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

CASAUBON (MERIC) son of the preceding, was born at Geneva in 1599, and on coming to England with his father, was placed under a private master, and then sent to Christchurch in Oxford, where he took the degree of MA. in 1621, when he wrote a defence of his father against the calumnies of certain Roman catholics, entitled "Pietas contra Maledicos," &c. which made him known to James I, whose good opinion he possessed ever after. He was first collated to the rectory of Bledon in Somersetshire, and in 1628 was made prebendary of Canterbury through the interest of his patron archbishop Laud, who also gave him two vicarages in the Isle of Thanet. He was created doctor of divinity by the king's command in 1636. On the success of the parliamentary party in the ensuing civil wars, he was deprived of his livings, imprisoned, and reduced to a miserable condition; notwithstanding which, he refused many advantageous offers made to him by Oliver Cromwell, and also rejected an invitation from Christina of Sweden to inspect the universities of her kingdom. On the restoration he recovered his preferments, one of which he exchanged for the rectory of Ickham, near Canterbury. He died in 1671

much respected and esteemed as a charitable and pious man. As a literary man, his character was that of a general scholar, not particularly great in any one style; but his English is harsh and confused, and according to the custom of the times, much interlarded with Latin and Greek. His principle publications are—1. "A Treatise proving Spirits, Witches, and Supernatural Operations;" 2. "A true and faithful Relation of what passed for many years between Dr John Dee and some Spirits;" 3. "A Treatise concerning Enthusiasm, as it is an effect of Nature;" a work which is much approved by sir W. Temple, who regards it as a happy attempt to account for delusions upon natural principles. Meric Casaubon was the author of several other works, which it is not necessary to enumerate.—*Biog. Brit.*

CASE (JOHN) a physician and philosopher of the 16th century. He was a native of Woodstock, and was educated at Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship, and took the degree of MA. He afterwards married, and resigning his fellowship, gave private lectures on philosophy to some of the students of the university. He also practised physic with considerable reputation, and in 1589 was created MD. The same year he was made a prebendary of the church of Salisbury. He died in 1599. Dr Case is represented as having been one of the most learned men of his time; but he was a philosopher of the old school, and his works, which were once much esteemed, are now scarcely known. His "Summa veterum interpretum in universam Dialecticam Aristotelis," was printed thrice during his life. He commented on other works of Aristotle; and also wrote on music.—*Berkenhout's Biog. Lit.*

CASENEUVE (PELIER DE) a French antiquary, was born at Toulouse in 1591, and enjoyed a prebend in the cathedral of that city. He wrote "Le Franc-Aleu de la province de Languedoc établi et défendie," 1641-45, 4to.; "La Catalogue Française," 1644, 4to.; "L'Histoire de la Vie et des Miracles de St. Edmund roi d'Angleterre," 1644, 8vo.; "Origines au Etymologies Françaises," 1650; "L'Origin des jeux Floraux de Toulouse," a posthumous work, 1669. Caseneuve was a man of a very modest and amiable character; he died in 1658.—*Moreri.*

CASLON (WILLIAM) an eminent letter-founder, was born in 1692, at Hales-Owen in Shropshire, and served his apprenticeship to an engraver of ornaments on gun-barrels, which business he afterwards carried on in Vine-street, near the Minories. He also employed himself in making tools for bookbinders; and some of his lettering being accidentally observed by Mr. Bowyer the printer, he was induced to seek an acquaintance with him, and soon after took him to Mr. James's foundry in Bartholomew-close. Before this he had never seen any part of the business, and being asked by his friend if he thought he could undertake to cut types, requested a day to consider of it, and then answered in the affirmative. Upon this, Mr. Bowyer, Mr. Bettenham, and Mr. Watts, three eminent printers, had such

confidence in his abilities, that they lent him 500*l.* to commence the business; in which he soon succeeded so well, that instead of importing from Holland, as had hitherto been the custom, his types were frequently exported to the Continent. Mr. Caslon's first foundry was in a little house in Helmet-row, Old-street, whence he removed into Ironmonger-row, and in 1735, into Chiswell-street. Having acquired opulence in the course of his employment, he was put into the commission of the peace for the county of Middlesex. His eldest son William, being in partnership with him towards the latter part of his life, he retired from business, leaving it to him, and went to live at Bethnal-green, where he died in 1766, universally respected as a first-rate artist, an excellent master, and a friendly, benevolent man. *Biog. Brit.*

CASSAGNES (JAMES) a French ecclesiastic and poet of the 17th century. He was a native of Nismes, and going to Paris when young, obtained the patronage of the celebrated Colbert, minister of state, who made him the king's librarian. He was also a member of the French academy and the Academy of Sciences. The extreme irritability of his temper overwhelmed him with misfortune. A satirical allusion to his preaching in one of the poems of Boileau, drove him from the pulpit, and ultimately affected his senses so much that he was obliged to be confined in the convent of St Lazarus, where he died in 1679, aged forty-six.—(See BRIENNE, Count de.)—*Moreri.*

CASSANDER (GEORGE) a native of the isle of Cadsandt, near Bruges, whence his name. He was born in 1515, and having devoted his attention entirely to study in his youth, was early distinguished as an active but tolerant controversialist. While at Cologne with his friend Cornelius Walters, to whose beneficence he was much indebted, Cassander printed in 1562 an anonymous tract, entitled "De Officio Viri pii, &c." the object of which was to reconcile those religious disputes then so predominant. The moderation of this little treatise pleased neither party; it nevertheless, on his avowing it, drew on him the attention of the emperor Ferdinand and other German princes, who considered him the most fit person to be employed as a mediator in the plan then in agitation for the general reunity of the protestants. On this occasion he produced his most celebrated work "Consultatio Cassandri," containing remarks upon all the articles of the Augsburg confession *seriatim*. Although leaning to the catholic side, and asserting the necessity of traditional authority, he yet proposes many concessions too liberal in their nature to meet with the general concurrence of those of his communion. The mildness, modesty, and amiability of his character are highly praised by De Thou. He died in 1566. His works, consisting of tracts on baptism and the encharist hymns, collects, letters on religious subjects, &c. were published in folio in 1616 at Paris.—*Dupin. Mosheim.*

CASSERIO (GIULIO) more generally known by the Latin termination Casserius, born in

1545 at Placentia. He was of low origin, and having been first the menial servant, became afterwards the pupil, the assistant, and finally the successor in the anatomical professorship at Padua, of the celebrated Fabricio ab Aquapendente. To this latter dignity he raised himself in 1609 by his application and abilities, which were principally developed in that particular branch of the science which goes under the name of comparative anatomy. He published in 1600 a work, "De Vocis Auditusque Organis Historia," the descriptive part of which is however considered of greater value than the anatomical. It was again published at Venice in folio, 1609, with many additions, and upon a plan altogether enlarged, under the title of "Pentæsthesion," or a treatise on the five senses. Of the ninety-eight anatomical tables printed in the work of Spigelius, fol. 1697, at Venice, and 1644, Amsterdam, seventy-eight are by Casserio, the remainder by Buretius. His death took place at Padua in 1616.—*Rees's Cyclopædia. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CASSINI (JOHN DOMINIC) an eminent astronomer. He was born of a noble family of Piedmont, in 1635, and after he had laid a proper foundation for his studies, under a private tutor, was sent to a college of Jesuits at Genoa. The casual perusal of some books on astronomy turned his thoughts to that study, and so rapid was his progress, that in the year 1650 he was invited by the senate of Bologna to accept the chair of mathematical professor. In 1652 a comet appeared at Bologna, which he observed with great accuracy, and inferred that these bodies were not, as had been supposed, accidentally generated in the atmosphere, but planets, and probably governed by similar laws. He also solved in that year the problem for geometrically eliciting the apogee and eccentricity of a planet, which Kepler had given up as insolvable. In 1653, when a church of Bologna was repaired and enlarged, he obtained leave from the senate to correct and settle a meridian line, which had been drawn by an astronomer in 1575. In 1657 he accompanied a nobleman to Rome, who had been sent to settle some differences between Bologna and Ferrara, in relation to the inundation of the Po, and showed so much engineering ability, that he was appointed inspector of the fortifications of Urbino, and superintendent of all the rivers in the ecclesiastical state. In the meantime he continued his astronomical studies with great assiduity, and made many interesting discoveries relative to the planets Mars and Venus, and settled the theory of Jupiter's Satellites. From this time his fame so increased in France, that Lewis XIV desired to have him in France, and a member of the academy. Leave of absence being granted by the pope and the senate of Bologna for six years, Cassini came to Paris in 1669, and was made astronomer royal. On the expiration of the six years, he was ordered to return; but the minister Colbert prevailed on him to remain, and he was naturalized in 1673, and married. By this time the royal

observatory at Paris had been finished, and Cassini became its first inhabitant in 1671. In 1672 he determined the parallax of Mars with the sun, and in 1677 demonstrated the diurnal motion of Jupiter round his axis by means of a spot in his belt. In 1684 he discovered the four satellites of Saturn, in addition to that previously discovered by Huygens. In 1700 he continued the meridian line through France, commenced by Picard; and for more than forty years that he continued to inhabit the observatory, did the highest honour to himself and his patrons, by his industry and discoveries. He died in 1712, after being some years deprived of sight, but with little other infirmity. His works, which are very numerous, occupy four pages in the index of Rozier.—*Fabroni*, vol. iv. *Martin's Biog. Philos.* *Hutton's Math. Dict.*

CASSINI (JAMES) the youngest son of the subject of the preceding article, was born at Paris in 1677. Educated in the first instance at home, he subsequently studied at the Mazarine College, under Varigno. At the age of seventeen he was admitted a member of the academy, and in 1696 visited England, where he was made a member of the Royal Society; and in 1712 succeeded his father as astronomer-royal, and enriched the science with many valuable discoveries. He continued the meridian line measured by his father; and in 1720 published a work to show, in opposition to Newton, that the earth was an oblong spheroid. In consequence of this opposition of opinion, the French government sent out two different sets of men of science, the one to measure a degree at the equator, the other at the polar circle, an experiment which determined the point in favour of Newton. After a long and laborious life, James Cassini was killed by a fall in 1756, in the eightieth year of his age. He published "A treatise on the Magnitude and Figure of the Earth;" "The Elements or Theories of the Planets, with Tables;" and a great number of papers in the *Memoirs of the Academy*, from 1699 to 1755.—*Hutton's Math. Dict.*

CASSINI DE THURY (CÆSAR FRANÇOIS) a celebrated French astronomer, director of the observatory, pensioner, astronomer, and member of most of the learned societies of Europe, was the second son of James Cassini, and was born at Paris in 1714. He received his first instructions in astronomy and mathematics from Maraldi and Camus, and before he had attained his tenth year, calculated the phases of the total eclipse of the sun of 1727. He was for some years employed in perfecting a general chart of France, and suspecting that the measures taken by his father and grandfather were not free from errors, which the imperfections of their instruments would be liable to, he again undertook to measure the meridian of Paris by means of a new series of triangles, of a less number and more advantageously disposed. This important work was published in 1740, and in the mean time he was received into the academy in 1735. In 1751 he undertook an expedition into Ger-

many for the purpose of continuing to Vienna the perpendicular of the Paris meridian, to prepare the means of extending into this country the same plan as in France, and was in that city on the 6th of June, 1761, the day of the transit of the planet Venus over the sun, which he has noticed in his "Voyage en Allemagne." In 1762 he proposed the joining of certain points taken upon the English coast with those which had been determined on the coast of France, thus to connect the general chart of the latter with that of the British isles, as he had before united it with those of Flanders and Germany, which proposal was favourably received by the English government, and the execution committed to the late general Roy, at whose death it was for some time suspended, but afterwards revived under the auspices of the duke of Richmond, and executed by Col. Williams, Capt. Mudge, and Mr Isaac Dalby, who had before assisted general Roy. M. Cassini published a great number of pieces in the volumes of the memoirs of the French academy, chiefly consisting of astronomical observations and questions. He died of the small-pox in 1784, and was succeeded by his son, count John Dominic Cassini.—*Hutton's Dict.* *Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CASSIODORUS (MARCUS AURELIUS) an eminent statesman, orator, historian, and divine, who flourished during the major part of the sixth century under Theodoric, Amalasontha and her son Athalaric, Theodatus, and Vitigeo, by all of whom he was honourably employed, and held in high estimation. He was a native of Squillace in Calabria, and descended of a noble family, his father having held a considerable office under Odoacer. In 1514 he was sole consul and afterwards captain of the pretorian guard, and secretary of state. It is in his latter capacity that he composed those twelve books of public epistles which are the most valuable of his works now extant, and which give a considerable and curious insight into the history and manners of the age in which he lived. Their style is considered by Gibbon to be " quaint and declamatory," while Tiraboschi characterizes it as possessing a " barbarous elegance." During the whole of his continuance in office he was the patron of learning and of learned men, till the impending dissolution of the Gothic kingdom in Italy induced him to retire from public life to the enjoyment of a learned leisure in a monastery of his own founding near his native place. Here he divided his time between the study of the scriptures and other religious writings, and the construction of various mechanical contrivances, such as water-clocks, sun-dials, curious lamps, &c., and is said to have lived in his retirement till 575, when his decease took place in his ninety-sixth year. His writings were of various descriptions; all his orations, highly celebrated in their day, are lost; as also is his history of the Goths, comprised in twelve books, an abridgment of which by Jornandes is however still extant. His devotional tracts, consisting of a " Commentary on the Psalms;" " Institutions of

Divine and Human Letters; "Commentaries on the Epistles of St Paul;" "On the Acts and Apostolical Epistles and the Apocalypse;" "On Donatus;" besides a little work upon orthography, were composed by him in his seclusion. The best edition of his works is that published in 1679 by Garey at Rouen.—*Dupin. Cave. Lardner. Saxii Onomast.*

CASSIUS LONGINUS (CAIUS) a Roman, celebrated in the last age of the Republic as the political associate and companion in arms of Marcus Brutus. He was descended of an honourable but plebeian family, and even when at school was distinguished for his ardent spirit and love of liberty. In the year 52 B.C. he accompanied the triumvir Crassus to Syria, in the capacity of quæstor, and was with him in his unfortunate expedition against the Parthians. On the defeat and death of his commander, Cassius displayed considerable military talent in the defence of Antioch, and the overthrow of Osaces the Parthian general. In the civil war between Cæsar and Pompey the cause of the latter was espoused by Cassius, who commanded the fleet, which he surrendered to the conqueror after the decisive battle of Pharsalia. Though treated with clemency by Cæsar, he entered with ardour, prompted by personal and political motives, into the conspiracy formed to preserve the Republic, by sacrificing the life of his imperial master. His share in that event, and the subsequent transactions to the battle of Philippi, have been already detailed in the article BRUTUS, to which the reader is referred. In that engagement, so fatal to his hopes, and which was resolved upon in opposition to his wiser counsel, Cassius acted the part of an experienced commander. But the left wing of the army, which he led, being defeated, and his camp plundered by the enemy, he, in a moment of despair, retired to a tent with Pindarus, one of his freed-men, who is supposed to have put him to death at his own request, as he was found shortly after by Brutus, with his head severed from his body; but the freed man never afterwards made his appearance. This event happened 42 B.C., and according to some accounts on the birth-day of Cassius. He was a man of learning, and in philosophy a follower of Epicurus. Several of his letters are extant, among those of Cicero and his friends; and that great orator praises him on various occasions. His temper was rough and hasty, and his character was tainted with avarice and cruelty; but he deserves beyond most of his contemporaries the praise of public spirit, and his courage was unimpeachable. The day after the death of Cæsar, he was a guest at the house of Mark Antony, who, in allusion to what had happened, asked him if he had another dagger in his bosom. "Yes," replied he, "if you become a tyrant." Brutus, in lamenting his death, applied to him the honourable appellation of "the last of the Romans."—*Plutarch in his Lives of Cæsar and Brutus. Univ. Hist. Aikin's G. Biog.*

CASTAGNO (ANDREA DEL) an eminent painter, was born at the village of Castagno in

Tuscany in 1499. Being deprived when young of his parents, who were extremely poor, he was employed by his uncle to attend the cattle in the fields, and in that situation, by his surprising and untutored essays in the art, attracted the notice of Bernardetto de Medici, who placed him under the tuition of one of the best masters Florence then afforded. At first he painted only in distemper and fresco, and was in high reputation when Domenico Vene-tiano visited Florence, who had learned the new method of painting in oil and varnish from Antorella da Messina, till then unknown in Tuscany. The splendour of this new mode of colouring was very much admired, and by a pretended friendship for Domenico, Castagno extorted his secret from him; not satisfied with this, he desired to be the sole possessor, and determined, with the basest ingratitude, to murder his friend and benefactor. This he effected without any suspicion, and continued to practice his ill-acquired art with great success. The real author of this atrocious act was never discovered until Andrea made a full confession of his guilt previous to his death, which happened in 1483. The best of his remaining works are in the church of St. Lucia de Magnuoli at Florence; and in the monastery degli Angeli, a crucifixion, with many figures, is painted on a wall.—*Pilkington. Bryan's Dict. of Paint. and Eng.*

CASTALIO, or CASTELLIO (SEBASTIAN) an unfortunate scholar of superior learning and talents, was born in 1515 in the mountainous part of Dauphiny. Little is known of his education, but he was introduced to Calvin at Strasburgh in 1540, and obtained the esteem of that reformer by his learning. He was appointed teacher in the college of Geneva, which office he held for three years; when daring to differ in opinion from his patron, in relation to his leading point of predestination, he was rapidly expelled from Geneva, and repaired to Basil, where he obtained the professorship of the Greek language, but lived with his large family in great indigence. The influence of Calvin and Beza was exerted against him with exceeding rancour; and the former had even the cruelty to charge him with stealing wood, the answer to which accusation is at once characteristic and pathetic: "Being totally occupied with my translation of the scriptures, and resolved rather to beg than to quit it, as I dwelt on the banks of the Rhine, I employed myself, at leisure hours, in catching with a hook the floating wood which it carries down in its inundations, in order to warm my family. This wood is public property, and belongs to the first taker." After appealing to the whole city of Basil for the truth of this representation, he thus, still addressing Calvin, concludes: "I could not have thought that you, you who knew me, could have credited such a charge, but that you should publish it to the whole world, and transmit it to posterity, is what (although I know you) I could not easily have believed." Such are the passions which sometimes mingle in controversy. Calvin and Beza were not

liable to so much blame for objecting to the scriptural translations of Castalio, which, although elegant and classical, from an anxiety to use no terms but such as were strictly Roman, tended frequently to convey inaccurate notions of matters connected with the Jewish and Christian theology; and he was, moreover, too paraphrastic and diffuse for strict accuracy. He was not suffered to publish his work at Basil, but though his opinions met with little indulgence, such was the esteem entertained for his piety and learning, that his enemies were not able to expel him, and he died there peaceably at the early age of forty-eight. The principal work of Castalio was his Latin translation of the Bible, but in 1545 he also published four books of scripture histories in Latin, for the use of youth, "Sacred Dialogues," and various other works. The best edition of his Bible is that which was published after his death in 1573. Of this he also made a French version, which he dedicated to Henry II of France. It has been charged with the opposite fault of his Latin version, being deemed coarse and vulgar: Latin to him was a cultivated acquirement; but, as frequently happens to scholars, he had not sufficient access to good company to acquire the refinements of his native tongue.—*Moreri. Bayle. Teissier, Eloges des Hommes Sav.*

CASTEL (LEWIS BERTRAND) a French Jesuit, eminent as a mathematician. He was born at Montpellier in 1688, and became a member of the Society of Jesuits in 1703. His talents procured him an invitation to Paris, whither he went in 1720, and resided there till his death, which took place in 1757. Father Castel was chosen a member of the Royal Society, and was the author of "Le vrai Systeme de Physique Générale de Newton," 4to. and other ingenious works. His opinions and manners were marked by eccentricity; and he is now remembered chiefly as the inventor of an ocular harpsichord, "clavecin oculaire," an instrument consisting of a number of pieces of pasteboard, differently coloured, and so disposed as to appear in succession at an opening in front, on the depression of the keys, placed like those of a common harpsichord. The Abbé la Porte published a book, entitled "L'esprit, les Saillies, et Singularités du Père Castel," Amsterdam, 1763, 12mo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CASTELL (EDMUND) a learned divine, was born at Hatley in Cambridgeshire in 1606, and was educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, whence he removed to St John's college, for the benefit of its library. Whilst there he employed himself in his great work the "Lexicon Heptaglotton," or Dictionary of Seven Tongues, which cost him the labour of seventeen years, and also ruined him. He spent his whole fortune upon it, and was in great distress when he was appointed king's chaplain and Arabic professor at Cambridge, and was presented to a prebend at Canterbury. His lexicon was published in 1669, but so far was it from repaying him, that most of the copies remained upon his hands. He also as-

sisted Dr Walton in his Polyglott Bible, for which he translated several books of the old and new Testament, but on this also he obtained no profit. At the Restoration he published a tract, entitled "Sol Angliæ oriens auspiciis Caroli II. regum gloriosissimum." Among his study of other languages he seems most unfortunately to have neglected his own, in which he writes very defectively. His last preferment was to the rectory of Higham Gobion in Bedfordshire, where he died in 1685, leaving all his original MSS. to the university of Cambridge.—*Biog. Brit.*

CASTELLI (BERNARDO) a Genoese painter, born in 1557, was a scholar of Andrea Semini, and imitator of Luca Cambiasi, whose defects he acquired in endeavouring to acquire his facility. An able designer, his works would have approached nearer to perfection, if he had taken the trouble of additional study. He lived in habits of intimacy with the principal poets of his time, particularly Marino and Tasso, for whose Jerusalem he made the designs, which were engraved by Agostino Carracci. His principal works at Genoa, are S. Diego and S. Girolamo, in the church of S. Francesco; Christ disputing with the Doctors in S. Ciro; and at the Capuchins, four pictures representing St Francis receiving the Stigmata; the Crucifixion; S. Antony of Padua; and S. Clara. He died in 1629.—*D'Argenville Vies de Peintres. Pilkington*

CASTELLO (GABRIEL LANCELOT) an eminent antiquary, was born at Palermo in 1727, of a noble family, and was placed under a private tutor with a view to study botany, chemistry, &c. but accidentally meeting with some old coins which had been dug up by a ploughman, he was seized with a great desire to decypher them, and from that time devoted all his attention to antiquarian pursuits. He formed a splendid collection of the remains of antiquity to be found in Sicily, and his museum was always open to strangers as well as to natives of curiosity, and on his death-bed he bequeathed a large quantity of books, &c. to the public library of Palermo. He died in 1794, being at that time an honorary member of the Royal Society, and of the Paris Academy. His works are—1. "The History and Antiquities of Alessa," 4to; 2. "Dissertazione sopra una statua di marmo trovata nella campagna di Alessa," 8vo; 3. "Osservazioni critiche sopra un libro stampato in Catania nel 1747," 4to; 4. "Siciliæ populorum et urbium, regum quoque et tyrannorum veteres nummi Sacracenorum epocham antecedentes," fol.; 5. "Siciliæ et objacentium insularum veterum inscriptionum nova collectio;" 6. "Storia letteraria della Sicilia." There was another CASTELLO (IGNATIUS PATERNO,) who published an account of the earthquake in Sicily in 1783.—*Fabroni Vitæ Italorum.*

CASTELNAU (MICHAEL LE) lord of Mauvissiere, was an eminent commander and statesman under Charles IX and Henry III of France, and died in 1592. He was five times ambassador in England, where he resided ten years successively in his first em-

basey, and acted with great friendship towards Mary, queen of Scots, endeavouring to make up the breach between her and Darnley, and vigorously interceding with Elizabeth in her favour. The "Memoirs of his Negotiations," published by Le Laboureur in 2 vols. folio, 1659, and reprinted in Brussels in 1731, afford much interesting and authentic information respecting the history of his time. These were translated into English by his daughter Catharine, who was mistress of four languages.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist. Robertson's Scotland.*

CASTI (GIAMBATTISTA) an Italian poet, was born in the ecclesiastical state of Montefiascone in 1721. At an early age he became professor of Greek and Latin at that place, which he quitted for Rome, and was admitted into the academy *Degli Arcadi*. He afterwards obtained a canonry in the cathedral of Montefiascone, travelled into different countries, and on the death of Metastasio was made poet laureate. This situation he resigned and went to Florence, and thence to Paris, and died there in 1803. He wrote several novels in Italian verse; and a satirical poem called "Tartaro;" but his principal work is entitled "Gli animali parlanti poema epico," recently translated by Mr Stewart Rose.—*Biog. Univ.*

CASTIGLIONE (BALTHAZAR) a very eminent statesman and writer of Italy, was born of noble parents at the villa of Casatico, near Mantua, in 1468. In early youth he was page to Lewis Sforza, duke of Milan, and in 1499 accompanied Gonzago, marquis of Mantua, to Milan, and was present at the solemn entry of Lewis XII of France. In 1504 he passed into the service of Guidubaldo, duke of Urbino, who sent him as ambassador to Henry VII of England, in 1506; and in the following year he attended in the same capacity on Lewis XII, then at Milan. On the death of Guidubaldo in 1508, Castiglione remained in the service of the new duke Francis Maria della Rovere, as lieutenant-general in the army of the church under pope Julius II. Returning to Mantua he married the daughter of count Guido Torella, a lady not more illustrious for her birth than for her beauty and accomplishments, who lived only four years; after which he was sent by the marquis Frederic of Mantua, as ambassador to Rome. Here he resided a long time, cultivating the acquaintance of all the elegant writers and literary men with which that capital then abounded. In 1524, Clement VII sent him nuncio to the emperor Charles V, in which delicate commission he conducted himself with great zeal and dexterity. Not being able to bring the papal and imperial courts to an agreement, his disappointment and anxiety threw him into an illness, of which he died at Toledo in 1529. This eminent person is now more famous for his writings than his state services. The most celebrated of his works is—"Il Cortegiano," (the Courtier), the subject of which is the art of living in courts, and becoming useful and agreeable to princes. Its ingenious maxims and reflections, and the easy and natural ele-

gance of its style, has caused it to be regarded as a classical work, and it is called by the Italians "The Golden Book." It has been translated into most of the languages of Europe, and a fine edition of it was printed in Padua so lately as 1733. The letters of Castiglione, which contain valuable information in relation to the affairs of his own times, were published at Padua, in 2 vols. in 1769, with annotations by Abbate Serassi. He was also author of poems both in Latin and Italian, which are much esteemed; the first of these are published separately; the latter may be seen in the first volume of Gruter's "Deliciae Poet. Itolor." *Tiraboschi. Europ. Mag.* vol. 87.

CASTIGLIONE (GIOVANNI BENEDETTO), called **BENEDETTO** an eminent artist, was born at Genoa in 1616, and after studying some time under Gio. Batista Paggi, entered the school of Gio. Andrea de Ferrari, under whom he made great progress; and when Vandeyck visited Genoa, profiting by his instructions, he acquired the chaste and tender tinting and flowing pencil, by which his works are characterized. Although Benedetto is distinguished for his landscapes and animals, he is not incapable of moving in a higher walk of the art, as is proved by his picture of the Nativity in St Luca. He is also celebrated as an engraver, and has left about seventy plates, executed with the taste and spirit for which he is conspicuous. He died in 1670, the latter part of his life being spent in the service of the duke of Mantua, who gave him apartments in his palace, and treated him with the greatest liberality. His son, FRANCESCO CASTIGLIONE, painted landscapes with figures and animals, in the style of his father, but never rose above mediocrity.—*Argenville Vies de Peintres. Bryan's Dict. of Paint. and Eng.*

CASTILLO (BERNAL DIAZ DEL) a Spanish officer, who accompanied the celebrated Fernando Cortez, in his expedition against Mexico, in the 16th century. He wrote a narrative of the campaigns in which he was engaged, under the title of "Historia Verdadera de la Conquista de Nueva Espagna," published at Madrid, 1632, in one volume folio. Castillo was a rough, unlettered soldier; but he describes with accuracy many interesting transactions, and supplies much important information relative to the history of the New World.—*Dr. Robertson's Hist. of America.*

CASTOLDI (GIOVANNI GIACOMO) a musical composer of the 16th century, a native of Caraggio, author of upwards of thirty musical works. A collection of his ballads under the title of "Balletti a 5 e 6 Versi per Cantare, Sonare, e Bellare," &c. was printed in 1596, at Antwerp. From their title, etymologists have inferred, that our English term ballad originally meant a song which was accompanied with dancing. The list of his publications may be seen in the Musical Lexicon of Walther.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

CASTRACANI (CASTRUCCIO) a celebrated Italian general, was born at Lucca in 1281. During the contentions of the Guelphs and Ghibelins, his parents, who were of the latter

party, were obliged to fly from Lucca and retire to Ancona, where they died. At the age of twenty Castruccio came to England to a relation settled here, and became a favourite with Edward I. He was however obliged to quit this country in consequence of a duel with a courtier who had affronted him, in which he killed his antagonist. He then went into Flanders, and entering into the army of Philip the Fair, distinguished himself by his bravery. In 1315 he returned into Italy, and with the aid of Ugucione Fagiolani, governor of Pisa, reinstated all the exiles from Lucca, who had taken refuge in Pisa, but soon after Fagiolani becoming jealous of him, imprisoned him, on which the townsmen, who were greatly attached to him, released him, deposed Fagiolani, and elected Castrucani their governor. The Florentines taking the part of the Guelphs, a long and tedious war ensued, which is only rendered interesting from the extraordinary instances of courage and skill displayed by Castruccio. He took Pisa, and likewise Pistoia, which he lost, and again retook in sight of the army sent to its relief. He was then invested with the duchy of Lucca by the emperor Lewis V, of Bavaria, whom he served as vicar in Tuscany, who also created him a senator of Rome, and count of the Lateran palace, out of gratitude for his having caused him to be crowned at Rome, without taking the oath of fidelity to the papal see. At the same time Castruccio was excommunicated by the pope's legate, which did not prevent him from carrying on his schemes against the Florentines. He was seized with an ague in consequence of a cold caught in an action against the Florentines, and died in a few days in 1328. His life has been written by Aldo Manuzio, the younger Nicolao Tegrino, and also by Machiavel, who has introduced much fiction into his narrative. Castrucani is also ranked among the Italian poets.—*Moreri. Mod. Univ. Hist.*

CASTRUCCI (PIETRO) a celebrated violin player, a native of Rome, who led the orchestra at the King's Theatre in 1718, and several years afterwards, till becoming superannuated, Handel, in order to induce him to retire, composed a concerto, in which the second part requiring equal execution with the first, young Clegg, to whom it was consigned, gave such proofs of superiority, as induced Castrucci to resign at once. His works, though possessing much merit, are now little known. An excellent caricature portrait of him is given in Hogarth's celebrated picture of the "Enraged Musician," the artist having repeatedly hired all sorts of discordant street-players whom he could collect to beset his house, with the certainty of drawing him to the window in an agony. He died in London at the advanced age of eighty.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

CAT (CLAUDE NICHOLAS le) an eminent French surgeon and anatomist. He was a native of Picardy, and was educated at Soissons and Paris. His original destination was to the church; but after having been ten years an ecclesiastic, he relinquished the habit to

become a surgeon. In 1731 he obtained the reversion of the office of chief surgeon to the hospital at Rouen; and in 1733 he settled in that city, where he founded a school of surgery and anatomy, which became famous throughout Europe. He also established in that city a literary society, afterwards erected into an academy, of which he was secretary. His merit and reputation procured him the honour of being chosen member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, the Royal Society of London, and other scientific associations. In 1759 the king bestowed on him a pension; and in 1766 gave him letters of nobility. He died in 1768. The works of Le Cat are numerous, including a "Treatise on the Senses;" "The Theory of Hearing," a supplement to the former, considered by Haller as the best of Le Cat's productions; and a "Treatise on the Colour of the Human Skin."—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

CATESBY (MARK) an eminent English naturalist, was born in 1679 or 80. Of his parentage nothing is known, but he himself states that an early propensity to the study of nature led him to London, and afterwards induced him, in 1712, to take a voyage to Virginia, where he had relations. In that country he remained seven years, collecting its various productions, and on his return to England in 1719, he was induced, by the encouragement of sir Hans Sloane, Dr Sherrard, and other naturalists, with the pecuniary assistance of several of the nobility, to return to America, with the professed purpose of describing, delineating, and collecting the most curious natural objects in that country. Carolina was the chosen place of his residence, whence he made excursions into Georgia and Florida, and subsequently to the Bahama islands, making large collections, particularly of fishes and submarine productions. He returned to England in 1726, and was rewarded with the entire approbation of his patrons; on which, making himself acquainted with the art of etching, he retired to Hoxton, and assiduously employed himself in the execution of his great work—"The Natural History of Canada, Florida, and the Bahama Islands," 2 vols. folio. The first part, containing 100 plates, was dated 1731; and the second, with the same number of plates, 1743; and in 1748 an appendix was published with twenty plates. The work came out originally in numbers of twenty plates each, chiefly of plants, but generally accompanied with some specimens of the animal kingdom. It contains descriptions of many curious and important articles of food, medicine, and domestic economy, and was by far the most splendid work which had then been executed in England. It was reprinted in 1754 and 1771; and to the last edition a Linnæan index has been added. Mr Catesby was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and was much esteemed for his modesty and ingenuity. He is the author of a paper in the 44th volume of Philosophical Transactions, assertive of the migration of birds on his own observation. He died in 1749, aged

seventy. Gronovius has perpetuated his name in a plant of the tetrandeus class called *Catebea*.—*Pulteney's Sketches of Botany*.

CATHERINE (St of Sienna) was born at Sienna, whence she takes her name, in 1347. She vowed virginity at eight years of age, and at twenty became one of the sisters of the order of St Dominic. She became famous for her revelation, and possessing talent, and being a good writer for that age, obtained considerable influence. She visited Gregory XI at Avignon, in order to produce a reconciliation between him and the Florentines; and by her eloquence is said to have induced that pontiff to restore the papal seat to Rome, after it had remained seventy years at Avignon. Gregory however lived to repent the step which he had taken, and on his death-bed exhorted all the persons present to discredit the visions of private persons, acknowledging that he himself had been deceived by an enthusiast. In the schism which succeeded, Catherine adhered to Urban VI, and described the cardinals who favoured his competitor, as incarnations of the devil, on whom it was the duty of all princes to make war. She died at Rome in 1380, at the age of thirty-three. Her legend in Italian is very rare, but there are lives of her in French and English, the latter of which, composed or translated by a Jesuit in the reign of Elizabeth, gives a very curious account of her visions and extacies. She was canonized by Pius II in 1461. This pope assigned to her a religious service, the hymns of which assert that she bore, imprinted on her body, the form of the five wounds of Jesus Christ. The Franciscans, jealous of an honour which had hitherto been confined to their seraphic founder, denounced this service to Sixtus IX, who had been one of themselves; and that pontiff forbade St Catherine to be painted with the representation of the holy wounds or stigmata. There are extant by Catherine a volume of Italian letters, addressed to popes, princes, and cardinals, Venice, 1506. "Six Treatises on the Providence of God;" "The Divine Doctrine delivered by the Eternal Father, speaking to the Spirit;" with other devotional pieces, and a few poems, all of which have been published at Lucca and Vienna, in 4 vols. 4to, 1713.—*Du Pin. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CATHARINE of France, queen of England, youngest child of Charles VI and Isabella of Bavaria, was born in 1401; and in 1420 was, by the condition of the treaty of Troyes, married to Henry V of England, who was then declared successor to the crown of France. To this prince she bore Henry VI, crowned in his cradle king of both countries. After the death of Henry, Catharine privately married Owen Theodore, or Tudor, a Welch gentleman of small fortune, but descended from the ancient British princes. By this marriage she had two sons, the eldest of whom, Edmund, earl of Richmond, by a marriage with Margaret Beaufort, of the legitimated branch of Lancaster, became father of Henry VII, and founder of the royal and vigorous house of Tudor. Catharine was

treated with some rigour on the discovery of her second marriage, and died in the prime of life in 1438.—*Hume. Morevi*.

CATHARINE of ARRAGON, queen of England, the youngest daughter of Ferdinand of Arragon and Isabella of Castile, was born in 1483. In 1501 she was married to Arthur prince of Wales, son of Henry VII, who dying about five months after, the king, unwilling to return her dowry, caused her to be contracted to his remaining son Henry, and a dispensation was produced from the pope for that purpose. In his fifteenth year the prince made a public protest against the marriage, but at length yielding to the representations of his council, he consented to ratify the contract, and on his accession to the throne in 1609 was crowned with her by Dr Warham, archbishop of Canterbury. The inequality of their ages, and the capricious disposition of Henry, were circumstances very adverse to the durability of their union, and it seems surprising that Catharine should acquire and retain an ascendancy over the affections of the king for nearly twenty years. The want of male issue however, proved a source of disquietude to him, and scruples, real or pretended, at length arose in his mind concerning the legality of their union, which were greatly enforced by a growing passion for Anne Boleyn one of the queen's maids of honour. He speedily made application to Rome for a divorce from Catharine; an encouraging answer was returned, and a dispensation promised, it being the interest of the pope to favour the English king. Overawed however by the power of the emperor Charles V, Catharine's nephew, the conduct of the pontiff, who depended upon the empire, became embarrassed and hesitating. Catharine meanwhile conducted herself with gentleness and firmness, and could not in any way be induced to consent to an act which would render her daughter illegitimate, and stain her with the imputation of incest. Being cited before the papal legates, cardinals Wolsey and Campeggio, in 1529, she declared that she would not submit her cause to their judgment, but appealed to the court of Rome, which declaration was declared contumacious. The subtrefuges of the pope at length induced the king to decide the affair for himself, and the resentment expressed on this occasion by the court of Rome, provoked him to throw off his submission to it, and declare himself head of the English church; a result of royal caprice more curious and important than most in history. In 1532 he married Anne Boleyn, upon which Catharine, no longer considered queen of England, retired to Ampthill in Bedfordshire. Cranmer, now raised to the primacy, pronounced the sentence of divorce, notwithstanding which Catharine still persisted in maintaining her claims, and took up her residence at Kimbolton castle in Huntingdonshire, where she died in January 1536. Shortly before her death she wrote a letter to the king, recommending their daughter (afterwards queen Mary) to his protection, praying for the salvation of his soul, and assuring him

of her forgiveness and unabated affection. The pathos of this epistle is said to have drawn tears from Henry, who was never backwards in acknowledging the virtues of his injured wife, who certainly acted with eminent dignity and consistency. Several devotional treatises have been attributed to Catharine, which belong to queen Catharine Parr.—*Hume. Moreri. Ballard's Memoirs.*

CATHARINE (PARR) sixth and last wife of Henry VIII, was the eldest daughter of sir Thomas Parr of Kendal, and was at an early age distinguished for her learning and good sense. She was first married to Edward Burghe, and secondly to John Neville lord Latimer, and after his death attracted the notice and admiration of Henry VIII, whose queen she became in 1643. Her zealous encouragement of the reformed religion excited the anger and jealousy of Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, the chancellor Wriothesley, and others of the popish faction, who conspired to ruin her with the king. Taking advantage of one of his moments of irritation, they accused her of heresy and treason, and prevailed upon the king to sign a warrant for her committal to the Tower. This being accidentally discovered to her, she repaired to the king, who purposely turned the conversation to religious subjects, and began to sound her opinions. Aware of his purpose, she humbly replied, "that on such topics she always, as became her sex and station, referred herself to the wisdom of his majesty, as he, under God, was her only supreme head and governor here on earth." "Not so, by St Mary, Kate," replied Henry, "you are, as we take it, become a doctor, to instruct and not to be instructed by us." Catharine judiciously replied, that she only objected in order to be benefited by his superior learning and knowledge. "Is it so, sweetheart," said the king; "and tended your arguments to no worse end? Then are we perfect friends again." On the day appointed for sending her to the Tower, while walking in the garden, and conversing pleasantly together, the chancellor, who was ignorant of the reconciliation, advanced with the guards. The king drew him aside, and after some conversation, exclaimed in a rage: "Knave, aye, arrant knave, a fool and beast." Catharine, ignorant of his errand, entreated his pardon for her sake. "Ah! poor soul!" said Henry, "thou little knowest how ill he deserves this at thy hands; on my word, sweetheart, he hath been toward thee an arrant knave, so let him go." On the death of the king he left her a legacy of 4000*l.* besides her jointure, "for her great love, obedience, chasteness of life, and wisdom." She afterwards espoused the lord admiral sir Thomas Seymour, uncle to Edward VI, but these nuptials proved unhappy, and involved her in troubles and difficulties. She died in child-bed in 1543, not without suspicion of poison. She was a zealous promoter of the Reformation, and with several other ladies of the court secretly patronised Anne Askew, who was tortured, but in vain, to discover the names of her court friends. With the

view of putting the Scriptures into the hands of the people, Catharine employed persons or learning to translate into English the paraphrase of Erasmus on the new Testament, and engaged the lady Mary, afterwards queen, to translate the paraphrase on St John, and wrote a Latin epistle to her on the subject. Among her papers after her death was found a composition, entitled "Queen Catharine Parr's Lamentations of a Sinner, bewailing the ignorance of her blind Life," and was a contrite meditation on the years she had passed in popish fasts and pilgrimages. It was published with a preface by the great lord Burleigh in 1548. In her lifetime she published a volume of "Prayers or Meditations, wherein the mind is stirred patiently to suffer all afflictions here, and to set at nought the vaine prosperitie of this worlde, and also to long for the everlasting felicitie." Many of her letters have also been printed.—*Ballard. Hist. of England. Park's Edition of Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors.*

CATHARINE de MEDICI, queen of France, one of the most distinguished but dangerous characters of the age in which she lived, was the only daughter of Lorenzo de Medici, duke of Urbino. She was born at Florence in 1519, and through the influence of her uncle, pope Clement VII, was married in 1534 to Henry duke of Orleans, son and successor to Francis I. Bred up in all the practice of Italian finesse, she became not only the ornament of her father-in-law's court by her beauty and accomplishments, but although so young she practised all the arts of dissimulation and complaisance necessary to ingratiate herself with the powerful of all parties. She even carried herself civilly to Diana of Potiers, her husband's mistress. Although barren for the first ten years of her marriage, she subsequently brought her husband ten children, of whom three were successively kings of France, and one daughter, the queen of Navarre. During the life of Henry, her influence in public affairs was unbounded; but she was at the same time carefully laying the foundation of that influence over her children, which subsequently produced so many baleful consequences to France. On the death of her husband, and the accession of Francis II, at the age of sixteen, she was obliged to share her influence with the ambitious and powerful family of Guise; and to fall, it is thought, at that time, against her will, into their furious measures against the Hugonots. Francis dying in the course of a year, Charles IX succeeded at the age of eleven, when Catharine assumed the authority but not the title of regent; and in order to counterbalance the power of the Guises, inclined to the party of the king of Navarre, and of the associated princes. The death of the duke of Guise in the civil wars that ensued, placed Catharine decidedly at the head of affairs; and she then began to display the extent of her talent for dark and dissembling politics. Such indeed was the wretched state of France at the period, that little or honour or of good faith was displayed by

leaders on any side. Catharine began by courting the catholics, and laying plans for a total extirpation of the hugonots; and war and truce repeatedly succeeded each other, until at length a favourable peace was granted by the treachery and policy of Catharine, with a view to the ever memorable massacre of St Bartholomew, indisputably the blackest atrocity in modern history. That horrible event, which will eternally stain the French annals, and doom the name of its chief contriver, Catharine, to eternal infamy, of course could not compose the public of France; and affairs remained in great disorder, until the signally frightful and retributive death of Charles IX, in 1574. She was then declared regent, until the arrival of her son Henry III, elected king of Poland, and at this time displayed great vigour and abilities, and gave up her kingdom to her son, in a state which, with good conduct, might have secured a prosperous reign. The weak proceedings of Henry however, by once more fostering the power of the house of Guise, again produced dreadful disorders, until the assassination of the head of it, in which act Catharine, with strong execrations, denied that she had any participation. She died in her seventieth year, in 1589, loaded with the execration of all parties; and as is frequently the case, on her death-bed gave her son some excellent advice, in perfect contradiction to all her former precepts and example. The character of Catharine is a species of moral phenomenon, in its junction of some of the blackest vices and of the most agreeable qualities. Possessed of extraordinary courage and presence of mind, fertility of expedient and sound discrimination, she was yet a dupe to superstition of the darkest kind, and believed and employed the delusive practices of magic and judicial astrology. While indifferent to all forms of faith, she shed torrents of blood to give one a predominance; and with respect to moral qualities, there is nothing diabolical and atrocious in the history of perfidy, and calm and deliberate indifference to shedding blood, with which she may not be charged. Scrupling no means to advance her object, while loose and voluptuous in her own conduct, her female court was composed of little else but complaisant beauties, who advanced her objects by their personal dishonour. With the coolest premeditation, she also inculcated the most odious principles on her children, and even weakened their minds by debauchery, in order to retain her power over them. She however lived long enough to witness the sorrowful consequences of this conduct, and to learn that the distrust and hatred of all parties attended her. Possibly Catharine resembled no one so much as her own countryman, Cæsar Borgia, in her signal powers of mind, and talents of ingratiating, as well as in the detestable purposes to which they were applied.—*Davila. Moreri. Mod. Univ. Hist.*

CATHARINE OF BRAGANZA, wife of Charles II, king of England, and daughter of John IV, king of Portugal, was born in 1633, while her father was only duke of Braganza.

In 1661 she married Charles II, in whose court she long endured all the neglect and mortification his very dissolute conduct was calculated to inflict upon her. This endurance was also rendered greater by her proving unfruitful, but she judiciously supported herself in her unpleasant situation with great equanimity, and after the death of Charles, received much attention and respect. In 1693 she returned to Portugal, where in 1704 she was made regent by her brother, Don Pedro, whose increasing infirmities rendered retirement necessary. In this situation Catharine showed considerable abilities, carrying on the war against Spain with great firmness and success. She died in 1705, aged 67.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CATHARINE I, empress of Russia, remarkable for her exaltation from the lowest rank of society to dominion over one of the most extensive empires in the world. She was born in Livonia, about 1683, and appears to have been the natural daughter of a peasant girl, who died when she was but three years old. After residing with the parish clerk, she went to live as a servant with the Lutheran minister of Marienberg. In 1701 she married a Swedish dragoon belonging to the garrison of that place, who appears very shortly after to have been sent on an expedition from which he never returned. Her youth and beauty attracted the attention of the Russian general Bauer, with whom she next lived as a servant, and probably as a mistress. Prince Menkzikoff, the great favourite of Peter I, then became enamoured of her, and kept her till 1704, when the emperor himself accidentally saw her, and made her his mistress. Her influence over him was such that in 1712 he married her, and in 1724 raised her to the imperial rank, bestowing on her the insignia of sovereignty with his own hand. On the death of the czar, which took place the next year, she was proclaimed his successor. Under her short reign public affairs were chiefly managed by prince Menkzikoff, who in general pursued the policy of his late master. Catharine was addicted to excess in the use of tokay, wine, and spirits, which produced a disease that proved fatal in May, 1727. She had daughters by the czar, one of whom, Elizabeth, afterwards became empress; but she was immediately succeeded by Peter II.—*Coxe's Travels in Russia. Atkin's G. Biog.*

CATHARINE II, empress of Russia, daughter of the prince of Anhalt Zeibst, sovereign of a petty province in Germany, where she was born in 1729. She at first bore the name of Sophia Augusta, but in 1745 she was married to the grand duke of Russia, afterwards Peter III, on which occasion, being rebaptized according to the rites of the Greek church, she took the name of Catharine Alexierna. On the death of the empress Elizabeth in Dec. 1761, she was succeeded by Peter III. The first years of the marriage of Catharine had passed in apparent union, but the manners of the Russian court, which were most coarsely and undisguisedly dissolute, produced their natural influence on the mind of

the young grand duchess, and several favourites are said to have succeeded one another in her good graces, even at that early period. She brought her husband two children—Paul, born in 1754, and Anne in 1757; the latter of whom died in her infancy. Mutual disgust however, had ensued between this couple some time before the death of Elizabeth, Peter scrupling not to accuse his wife of infidelity, while he himself withdrew all confidence from her, and attached himself to one of the daughters of count Woronzoff. On his succession, Peter showed in many instances a good heart, and a strong desire of promoting the welfare of his people; but he was fickle, weak, and inconsistent, and indulged in habits of intemperance, and in a fondness for low company and pleasures, which soon rendered him an object of general contempt. His behaviour to Catharine partook of his usual levity; sometimes she was treated with respect, and at others loaded with insult, while with great policy she so conducted herself as to acquire general popularity and esteem. At length she discovered that Peter had formed a design to bastardize his son, divorce herself, and after shutting her up in a convent, or a state prison, to marry his mistress the countess Woronzoff. Thus alarmed and instigated, Catharine, who felt the extent of her influence and capacity, formed a conspiracy to frustrate his purposes, and produce one of those revolutions which can only take place in a state of complete despotism and semi-civilization. On the 9th of July 1762, Peter III was made a prisoner by the adherents of his wife; and after having been compelled to sign a most humiliating act of abdication, he was sent to Ropscha, a small palace twenty miles from Petersburg. Shortly after he was privately put to death; but whether only with the connivance or by the express command of Catharine, is a matter of some uncertainty, looking to direct evidence. On the score of probability, and attending to the similar deposition and murder of her successor, it is less doubtful. The death of the unhappy prince was with great gravity attributed to a hæmorrhoidal colic, and as such announced to his passive and barbarous subjects, but it is now well known that his actual murderer was count Alexis Orloff. It is singular that the life of the czar was the only one sacrificed on this occasion; while Catharine, with great policy, shewed no resentment against his adherents, and even took prince Munich into favour, who endeavoured to make him resist. In the month of September, the same year, she was solemnly crowned at Moscow empress of all the Russias. The reign of this princess, in a certain point of view, is one of the most brilliant in the history of modern nations. She pursued with steadiness and sagacity the plans of Peter the Great for the civilization of Russia, and the establishment of her power. Under her reign the military and naval glory of Russia were advanced to a great height, and her internal government was at the same time vigorous and humane. She endeavoured to increase the population of her dominions by

inviting settlers from foreign countries, and encouraging industry. By her directions, public roads and canals were constructed, and towns and cities erected; she founded schools and academies, and invited to her court a great number of strangers distinguished for their talents and learning. She herself corresponded with many of the most eminent literary characters, particularly those of France, and the compliments given and received between that influential confederacy and the enterprising sovereignty of Russia were unceasing. It seems indeed, that so far as a despot could be so, Catharine was a convert to many of the tenets of the French school of philosophy; nor was the result in her case injurious if it led her to introduce liberty of conscience, abolish torture, lessen the overwhelming influence of the clergy, and establish an extensive reform in the courts of judicature throughout her extensive empire. Her zeal to introduce foreign discoveries and improvements was also unremitting and enlightened, and in respect to domestic government Catharine was doubtless a highly beneficial sovereign to Russia. On the other hand, her ambition frequently disturbed the repose of her neighbours; and her treatment of the Poles more especially, displayed an unjustifiable lust of power and barbarous recklessness of human suffering. The affairs of Poland and Turkey occupied Catharine during nearly the whole of her reign. In 1764 she obliged the Poles to elect for their king Stanislaus Poniatowsky, one of her favourites, a measure which involved her in a war with the grand seignior, which ended in the conquest of Crim Tartary by the Russians. The same year (1764) brought additional security to her throne, by the murder of the unfortunate prince Ivan, a descendant on the female side from the elder brother of Peter the Great; who, in consequence of his preferable right to the succession, had been immured as a state prisoner by the empress Elizabeth. A sub-lieutenant, named Mirovitch, had formed the bold plan of releasing him, and making him emperor. Assembling a few associates, an open attack was made on his prison, and might have succeeded, when the door about to be forced was suddenly opened, and the body of Ivan pierced with many wounds shown to the conspirators. Mirovitch instantly surrendered himself, and was publicly executed; and his useful crime was therefore possibly of his own contrivance, whatever may be thought of the sacrifice of the prince, who fell in consequence of orders to put him to death, should any such attempt be made. In 1772 occurred the infamous partition of a considerable part of the Polish territories. A plan was concerted and executed by which the sovereigns of Russia, Austria, and Prussia united to seize and appropriate various provinces of Poland. To the share of Catharine was assigned Livonia, with the palatinates of Polotsk, Witepsk, Mistslaw, and Minsk. This dismemberment of territory the Polish diet was forced to sanction in 1773. The encroachments of the empress occasioned a new war with Turkey, which began in

1787, and was rendered dreadfully memorable by the carnage perpetrated at the taking of Ismail by Marshal Suwarrow. This contest was closed not long after that event by the treaty of Jassy, signed January 9th, 1792. In the measures adopted by various European princes to check the progress of the French Revolution, Catharine did not actively join; but there can be no doubt that she viewed with jealous anxiety that memorable transaction. She was meantime engaged in aggrandizing her power, by crushing the efforts of the friends of freedom in Poland. In May 1791, a revolution took place in the latter country, one object of which was to deliver it from the disgraceful yoke of foreign influence. The following year the Russians in consequence invaded Poland; a dreadful massacre took place in the suburbs of Warsaw under the direction of the bloody and ferocious Suwarrow; the country was conquered, and a new partition was made of its territories between the sovereigns of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, which effaced Poland from the list of nations. Catharine likewise augmented her territories by irrevocably annexing Courland to her dominions, and at length began openly to display her antipathy to the French Revolution by an assumption of more than usual attention to religion, by a cordial reception of the emigrant nobles, and by sending a squadron of men-of-war to act with the British fleet. She endeavoured to secure Sweden to her interests by a compulsory marriage between the young king and one of her grand-daughters. Her unabated thirst for conquest also induced her to form a pretext for invading Persia, where her general, Suboff, made himself master of Derbent. Death at last put a termination to her ambitious career. Without any previous illness, on the 9th Nov. 1796, she was seized with a fit of apoplexy, and died within twelve hours, in the sixty-eighth year of her age and thirty-fourth of her reign. The public character of this capable and despotic princess is sufficiently displayed in the relation of her actions. Love of sway and a passion for glory seem to have been the ruling principles of her conduct, and in respect to the first, the same thing may be said of her as was said of Richard III, that she was fit for the throne which she so unfairly acquired. A thirst for glory, when connected with high talents, usually produces much that is salutary amidst much that is otherwise; and so it proved in the case of Catharine, who doubtless contributed greatly to the real welfare and prosperity of Russia. No ruler ever surpassed her in useful institutions, or in her endeavours to acquire a scientific and accurate knowledge of every part of her vast empire, and of its local and general interests. As might be expected, she sometimes displayed too much fondness for regulating, and was occasionally seduced by splendid theory; but it cannot be denied that her reign in every respect materially furthered the Russian progress, both internally and in reference to its relative importance in Europe. The private character of Catharine was licentious in the extreme; in one

species of sensuality she indulged without restraint; and in the pursuit, made the decorums of her sex give way to the licence of unbridled power even more openly than most sovereigns of the other sex. Her favourites were as formally installed into office and dismissed as her ministers, and were much more frequently changed. With the exception of Orloff and Potemkin, however, they were allowed little influence in affairs of state. The external appearance and manners of Catharine became her station, while her dignity was attempted with much grace and affability, and she cared little for mere adulation. She also wrote and conversed with ease and intelligence, and was kind and humane to all around her. She seems to have obtained the love as well as reverence of her subjects; which, setting aside her mode of acquiring the throne, is not wonderful, seeing that her vices as a ruler were those which are deemed conventional among sovereigns, namely, ambition and a thirst for aggrandizement, unshackled by humanity or principle. Catharine not only encouraged but also cultivated literature. She wrote "Instructions for a Code of Laws," of which a German translation, executed by herself, was published at Petersburg, 1769. Moral tales, and allegories for the use of her grandchildren, and some dramatic pieces, also proceeded from her pen.—*Aikin's G. Biog. Univ. Vie de Cath. II. par Castera.*

CATILINE, or LUCIUS SERGIUS CATILINA, a Roman of a patrician family during the last age of the republic, remarkable for the daring profligacy of his conduct. He is represented as having been guilty even in his youth of the most revolting enormities. Sylla patronized and employed him, and through the influence of that dictator, he obtained some important offices in the state. After having been quæstor, he went as legate into Macedonia under Caius Curio, and was then appointed prætor in Africa. On his return from that command, 65 BC, he engaged with other dissolute men of rank in a plot to murder the consuls and many of the senators, and seize the government. This scheme failing through accident, Catiline, the following year, formed a more extensive and desperately atrocious conspiracy against the state, the details of which belong to the history of Rome. It was frustrated principally through the vigilance and address of Cicero, then one of the consuls. Catiline, on the discovery taking place, escaped from Rome, and putting himself at the head of a body of troops which had been collected by his confederates, in the north of Italy, appeared in open rebellion against the senate. An army was speedily sent against him, and in an engagement which took place near Pistoria in Tuscany, this disturber of his country's peace lost his life, fighting with bravery becoming a better cause. The imputation of unqualified guilt and infamy has been attached to the character of Catiline by all contemporary historians. The courage and talents which he certainly possessed, seem to have been employed for the worst of purposes, rendering

him the object of universal execration.—*Salust. de Bello Catilinario. Univ. Hist.*

CATINAT (NICHOLAS) a general philosopher and marshal of France, was the son of a counsellor of the parliament of Paris, and was born in 1637. He was brought up to the bar, but quitted it through disappointment at having lost a just cause. He then entered the army, and became an ensign of the French guards, in which situation he distinguished himself at the siege of Lisle in 1667, and being observed by the king, it became his first step to preferment. In 1676 he was created major-general of infantry in the army of Flanders; and after assisting at several battles, was sent into Italy in 1680, to take possession of Casal, and command the French troops lent to the duke of Savoy for the reduction of the inhabitants of the vallies of Piedmont. In 1688, when the French army advanced against the same duke, the command was again intrusted to him, of which he proved himself worthy by conquering all Savoy, capturing several fortresses at Piedmont, and again defeating the duke at Marsaille. These exploits gained him the marshal's staff in 1693; on which the king exclaimed, "This is indeed virtue crowned." In 1701 he was appointed commander of the army in Italy against prince Eugene, but being prevented from opposing his descent through the Trentin, he was afterwards unsuccessful in all his attempts to resist his progress. Villeroi was then appointed to succeed him; and Catinat, notwithstanding his previous victories and negotiations, was obliged to serve under him, which he did with great zeal; and being ordered to attack the intrenchments of prince Eugene at Chiari, he was repulsed and wounded. He commanded for a short time in Germany, and then retired to his estate of St Gratian, where he died in 1712 with the same steadiness and composure of mind which had always marked him through life. Catinat possessed great application, vigour of mind, and solidity of understanding, united to much calmness and self-possession; he was averse to court intrigue, and indifferent to wealth and grandeur. Louis XIV once asking him why he was never seen at Marli, he replied, that the court was very numerous, and that he kept away in order to let others have room. In 1705 the king named him for a knight of his orders. Catinat refused the honour, of which his relations complained bitterly. "Well, then, said he, blot me out of your genealogy." He went by the name of Father Thought, an epithet which he appears to have deserved in all stations.—*Voltaire Siècle de Louis XIV.—Moréri. Nouv. Dict. Hist. Mémoires pour servir à la Vie de Catinat.*

CATO (MARCUS PORTIUS) a celebrated Roman statesman and cultivator of literature, under the Republic. He was born at Tusculum about 232 BC. At the age of seventeen he served in the army under Fabius Maximus, during the Carthaginian invasion of Italy; and five years after he was with the same general at the taking of Tarentum. While a soldier he not only distinguished himself by his valour,

but also by his stern attention to discipline, by his temperance, and his rough, unbending manners. The same qualities marked him in his retreat from service, and attracted the notice of Valerius Flaccus, a person of distinction, through whose influence he was made a military tribune in Sicily, and afterwards quæstor under Scipio in the African war. He returned to Rome to prefer an accusation against his commander before the senate, which only served to add to his own credit with the populace. Having passed through the office of ædile, he was appointed to govern Sardinia, as prætor. In 195 BC, he was elected to the consulship, together with his friend Valerius Flaccus; and was employed to carry on the war against the Carthaginians in Spain; at his return from which province he was honoured with a triumph. He next served in Greece, where, though occupying a secondary command, he added to his military reputation. About ten years after his consulate, he obtained the important office of censor, which he exercised with such rigour, that the title of censor has ever since been attached to his name. This was his last public post; but he distinguished himself still as a member of the senate, particularly by his hostility to the Carthaginians, often using an expression which has become a kind of proverb—"Delenda est Carthago!" He died at the age of eighty-six, or according to some, ninety, about the beginning of the third Punic war, which was a measure he had strongly advocated. Cato was so determined an enemy to innovation, that in the early part of his career he opposed warmly the introduction of Grecian literature and manners among the Romans; but he afterwards became so far a convert to the cause of literature, as to study the Greek language in his old age. He was the author of a treatise entitled "Origines," relating to the history of Rome and of other Italian cities, some fragments only of which are extant. He also published many orations; a treatise on the art of war; and another on husbandry, the last of which is usually printed with the *Scriptores Rei Rusticæ*; the others are lost.—*Plutarch. Cornelius Nepos.*

CATO UTICENSIS (MARCUS PORTIUS) great grandson of the censor, and not less celebrated than his ancestor for his talents and his virtues. He was born about 93 BC. and having lost his father when very young, he was left, together with his half-brother Cæpio, to the guardianship of their uncle Livius Drusus, a senator of distinction. Even from infancy he displayed that firmness of mind and hatred of tyranny which marked his subsequent conduct. When a boy of fourteen, on witnessing the cruel proscriptions of Sylla, he asked his tutor why nobody killed that man; and being told it was because he was yet more feared than he was hated, Cato exclaimed—"Give me a sword then that I may slay him, and deliver my country from slavery!" He embraced the principles of the stoics, and particularly connected himself with Antipater of Tyre, a philosopher of that sect. His habits and manners were simple and severe; and he was so far

from indulging in the luxuries of the times, that he inured himself to privations and hardships. His first military service was as a volunteer in the war against Spartacus, in Spain, when he distinguished himself by his courage and attention to discipline. He then went as a tribune in the army to Macedonia, after which he travelled in Asia Minor, and on his return to Rome brought with him Athenodorus Cordylio, a famous stoic philosopher. The first civil office he held was the quaestorship, which he executed with a rigid attention to justice, so as to obtain the general esteem of his fellow-citizens. He next became tribune of the people, and in that post employed all his talents and influence to assist Cicero in suppressing the dangerous conspiracy of Cataline, and in bringing to capital punishment many of the conspirators. On the formation of the first triumvirate, Cato foresaw the dangers which menaced the commonwealth from the united power and ambition of Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus, and exerted himself, though ineffectually, to thwart their measures. Soon after he was sent with an army against Ptolemy, king of Cyprus, from which expedition he returned successful, bringing back vast treasures for the public use. He was then made prætor, in which office he gave general offence by procuring a law against bribery, such was the corruption of all ranks of the people. The consulship he was prevented from obtaining when a candidate, by neglecting to solicit votes in the usual manner. When the liberticide designs of Cæsar became openly manifest, Cato attached himself to the party of Pompey. He was appointed to govern Sicily as prætor; but being unable to withstand the force sent against him by Cæsar, he left the island, and went to Pompey's camp at Dyrrachium. After the battle of Pharsalia, where he was not present, Cato went to Corcyra, with the troops under his command; and on learning that Pompey had been murdered in Egypt, he marched through the deserts of Lybia to join Scipio, Pompey's father-in-law, and others of the same party, in Mauritania. Scipio being defeated by Cæsar, Cato shut himself up in Utica; and perceiving that it was impossible to defend the place against the conqueror, he put an end to his own life, by stabbing himself with his sword; leaving to future times the reputation of having been one of the most disinterested friends of freedom that ever existed. This event happened 45 BC. The private character of Cato may be considered as irreproachable, with the exception of the charge of intemperance, for which there seems to have been some foundation. The accusation of having lent his wife to a friend, is founded on inattention to the matrimonial usages of the Romans, which were utterly incompatible with British manners. Cato separated himself from his wife Marcia that she might marry Hortensius, after whose death he married her again. These second nuptials, which took place at the commencement of the civil war, have given occasion to a noble scene between Cato and Marcia, in Luca's Pharsalia.—*Plutarch. Sallust. Univ. Hist.*

CATO (VALERIUS) a Latin poet and grammarian, was born in Narbonesian Gaul, but being driven from his country by a civil war in the time of Sylla, he went to Rome, where he opened a school, which was attended by people from all parts. After enjoying a competence for the fruits of his labours, he at length became a victim to poverty, which he bore with great patience, and died at an advanced age, BC. 30. It was said of him by his friend Marcus Furius Bibaculus, "that he was the only one who knew how to read and to form poets. His only poetical work which has reached us, is entitled "Diræ," expressive of his sorrow at leaving his native country, and his Lydia. It was published at Leyden in 1652, by Christopher Arnold, and is also contained in Mattaire's "Corpus Poetarum." He likewise composed some grammatical works.—*Suetonius de illustr. Grammat. Baillet. Moreri.*

CATROU (FRANCIS) an industrious and learned writer, was born at Paris in 1659, and entering among the Jesuits in 1677, took the vows at the college of Bourges in 1694. According to the custom of the society, he was for seven years employed as a preacher, and was very popular; but finding a difficulty in committing his sermons to memory, he abandoned the office, and devoting himself to letters, was engaged in the composition of the "Journal de Trevoux," in which he remained twelve years, though not to the exclusion of other literary pursuits. In 1702 he published "A general History of the Mogul Empire," from the Portuguese memoirs of Manouchi, a Venetian; the third edition was published in 1715, when the reign of Aurengzebe was added. In 1706 appeared his "Histoire du Fanatisme des Protestantes religieux," containing only the history of the anabaptists; but he reprinted it in 1733, with the history of Davidism; and the same year added the history of the Quakers. It was not to be expected that this work could be impartial, but it is lively and entertaining. He employed himself in a prose translation of Virgil, which was completed in 1716. The style of this work is sometimes affected, and even vulgar, and the notes abound in subtle reasonings and superfluous disquisitions; but it is, notwithstanding, very ingenious. His principal production, however, is his "Roman History, from the foundation of Rome," to which his friend and brother Jesuit Julian Rouillé contributed the annotation. It was published in 1737, with notes, medals, dissertations, &c. in 20 vols. quarto. Rouillé, who undertook the continuation of the history after the death of Catrou, published one volume in 1739, which brought it down to the end of the reign of Domitian, and died himself the following year. The dispersion of the Jesuits prevented much further progress. As a collection of facts this history is doubtless the most complete we possess, and the notes are valuable; but the style is affected and unequal, and by no means that of the purest historians. Catrou died in 1737, preserving his spirits and the liveliness of his

imagination to an advanced age.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist. Sarii Onomast.*

CATTENBURG (ADRIAN VAN) a Dutch divine of the sect of remonstrants, distinguished for his learning and liberality. He was a native of Rotterdam, where he became professor of theology. His principle works are—"Spicilegium Theologiæ Christianæ," folio; "The Life of Grotius, in Dutch," 2 vols. folio; "Bibliotheca Scriptorum Remonstrantium," 12mo; and Syntagma Sapientiæ Mosaicæ," 4to. He died in 1737.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CATULLUS (CAIUS VALERIUS) a Roman poet, who lived in the century preceding the Christian era. He was born at or near Verona, about 86 BC. and is supposed to have been a man of family, since it appears that Julius Cæsar was his father's guest on his journeys through that part of Italy. Going when young to Rome, Catullus formed an acquaintance with Cicero, Ciuna, and other eminent persons. He seems to have injured his fortune by law-suits, and to repair his losses he accompanied the prætor Memmius to Bithynia. Being disappointed of his object, he returned to Rome to write satires on Memmius, to whose rapacity he ascribed his want of success. Little more is known of his personal history, except that he died when about thirty years of age. The compositions of Catullus are chiefly of the lyric and epigrammatic kinds, and are distinguished for purity and elegance of style, but occasionally debased by sentiments grossly licentious, and revoltingly indecent. Some of his amatory and elegiac pieces, however, are perfectly free from all such blemishes, and display tenderness of feeling and delicacy of sentiment, such as have never been surpassed. There are several good editions of the poems of Catullus, printed together with those of Tibullus and Propertius. Among those of the works of Catullus alone, may be mentioned that of Wilkes, Lond. 1788, small 4to; that of Doering, Leips. 1788, 1792, 2 vols. 8vo; and an edition with a poetical translation, London, 1795, 2 vols. 8vo. A more recent translation has been published by the hon. George Lamb.—*Bayle. Aikin's G. Biog.*

CATZ (JAMES) a Dutch poet and statesman, was born in 1577 at Brouwers-haven in Zealand, and through his merit was appointed pensioner and keeper of the seals of Holland and West Friezeland, and stadtholder of the fiefs. His attachment to literature was so great, that he resigned all his posts in order to devote his whole time to it; and it was not until he had received repeated solicitations from the states, that he consented to become ambassador to England, in the time of Oliver Cromwell. On his return he retired to his estate at Sorgvliet, where he died in 1660. His poems, which are chiefly on moral subjects, are highly esteemed by his countrymen, and have been repeatedly reprinted.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CAVALCANTI (BARTHOLOMEW) a noble Florentine, born 1503. During the wars which

raged among the Italian states, in the early part of the 16th century, he took part with his countrymen against the Medici family, distinguishing himself as well by his eloquence as his courage. In 1537, on the assumption of the sovereignty by Cosmo de Medicis, he retired to Rome, where Paul III and his grandson Ottavio Farnese employed him in various diplomatic missions. He afterwards settled at Padua, devoting himself entirely to literature, for which he had ever shown a great fondness. Here, in 1555, he published a treatise on "The best Forms of Republics, ancient and modern," a book of much interest; and in 1559 his work on "Rhetoric," which has since gone through several editions. In handling this subject he principally followed Aristotle, of whom he was a great admirer; and on the three first books of whose Poetics he wrote a commentary. A translation of "Polybius on Castrametation" into Italian, is also extant from his pen. His death took place at Padua, in 1562.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Tiruboschi.*

CAVALCANTI (GUIDO) a noble poet and philosopher of Florence, who flourished towards the close of the 13th century; the pupil of Brunetto Latini and the friend of Dante. Having married the daughter of Farinata Uberti, he joined the Ghibelline party, and becoming particularly obnoxious to the Donati, who embraced the opposite faction, one of that family had nearly succeeded in procuring his assassination while engaged on a pilgrimage to the shrine of St Jago de Compostella. The predominance of the Guelph party exiled him in 1300 to Serezano, but the air of that place operating unfavourably on his constitution, he procured permission to return to his native city, where he died about the commencement of the year following. Although the circumstance of his pilgrimage would imply that he was not untingered with the superstition of the age, yet Boccaccio seems to intimate that he indulged in a considerable latitude of philosophical speculation. It is however by his poetry only that he is known to posterity. His sonnets and "Canzones," printed in a collection of ancient Italian poets at Florence, in 1527, show much elegance as well as correctness, considering the age in which they were written; his "Canzone d'Amore" in particular, has been often published and imitated. Some manuscript pieces of his are said to be yet in existence in different continental collections.—*Tiruboschi. Biog. Univ.*

CAVALIER (JOHN) a French partisan officer, who distinguished himself as a leader of the Camisards or protestants of the Cevennes, in the war of extermination carried on against them in the reign of Lewis XIV. He was the son of a peasant, and might probably have passed through life unnoticed and unknown, if he had not been excited to action by oppression and cruelty; when his native energy of mind combined with circumstances to place him at the head of his party. Though quite a young man he obtained a complete ascendancy over his followers, and availing himself of the courage arising from despair, by which they

were actuated, was enabled for a while to withstand the regular troops sent against him, headed by experienced generals. His talents inspired such respect, that marshal Villars entered into a treaty with him, the terms of which were sufficiently advantageous to Cavalier, though not satisfactory to those with whom he had associated. One of the conditions was, that he should raise and have the command of a regiment for the king's service. Finding himself however an object of suspicion to the government, he some time after withdrew from his native country, and entered into the English service. At the battle of Almanza in 1707, he commanded a regiment of French refugees, most of the men belonging to which fell in the field. Cavalier however escaped, and was afterwards governor of Jersey.—*Aikin's G. Biog.*

CAVALIERE (EMILIO DEL) a musical amateur of a noble family at Rome, celebrated as being the composer of the first oratorio, which was performed in that capital in 1600, under the title of "Rappresentazione di Anima e di Corpo," in the church of La Vallicella. In this work, which is still extant, there are instructions laid down for the dancers.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

CAVALIERI or CAVALERIUS (BONAVENTURE) a friar of the order of Jesuates, eminent as a mathematician. He was born at Milan in 1598, and studied under the celebrated Galileo, after which he became professor of mathematics at Bologna. His principal work is entitled "Geometria Indivisibilibus continuorum nova quadam ratione promota," Bona-ventura, 1635, republished in 1653. This treatise contains some original ideas relative to the abstruser parts of science, on account of which the Italians consider Cavalieri as the inventor of what mathematicians term the Infinitesimal Calculus, or the Geometry of Infinites. He was the author of several other mathematical works. He died at Bologna in 1647.—*Hutton's Math. Dict.*

CAVALLO (TIBERIUS) an ingenious natural philosopher of the last century. He was the son of a physician, of a family originally Portuguese, and was born at Naples, March 30th, 1749. He was intended for some commercial employment, with a view to the prosecution of which he was sent to England in 1771. The recent discoveries at that period in the physical sciences, particularly electricity, attracted his attention, and ultimately induced him to devote himself to philosophical pursuits. He passed the remainder of his life in England; and being chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, he contributed a number of papers to the Transactions of that learned body. He also wrote "A Complete Treatise on Electricity," 1777, 8vo, republished in an enlarged form in 1795, 3 vols. 8vo; "An Essay on Medical Electricity;" "A Treatise on the Nature and Properties of Air," 4to; "The History and Practice of Aërostation;" "Mineralogical Tables," folio; "A Treatise on Magnetism;" and a few other tracts. He died in London, December 26, 1809.—*Gent. Mag.*

CAVANILLES (ANTHONY JOSEPH) ³ Spanish naturalist, born at Valencia in 1715. He received his education among the Jesuits, and embraced the ecclesiastical profession. Being chosen tutor to the sons of the duke del Infantado, he accompanied that nobleman to Paris, and remained there twelve years. He then became acquainted with the celebrated botanist Jussieu, and devoted himself closely to botanical studies. In 1801 he was appointed keeper of the Royal Garden at Madrid, where he died in 1804. His works are numerous, including—"Elementary Principles of Botany;" "A Botanical Dissertation on the Sida, and other Plants having affinity with it," 2 vols. 4to, with plates; "Figures and Descriptions of the Plants which grow naturally in Spain, or are cultivated there in Gardens," 6 vols. folio; "The History of the Kingdom of Valencia," 2 vols. folio.—*Biog. Univ.*

CAVE (EDWARD) an English printer, noted as the founder of a modern periodical miscellany, which has had a considerable influence on our domestic literature. He was born at Newton in Warwickshire in 1691, and was educated at Rugby school. His first occupation was that of clerk to a collector of the excise in the country, which he is stated to have left in disgust at having an insolent and perverse mistress. He then went to London, and put himself apprentice to a printer. When his indentures expired he obtained a place in the post-office, employing his leisure in writing for the newspapers. Having afterwards engaged in business at St John's gate, Smithfield, he there published in January 1731, the first number of the Gentleman's Magazine. The professed object of this work was to form a collection or magazine of the essays, intelligence, &c. which appeared in the 200 half-sheets per month, which the London press was then calculated to throw off, besides written accounts, and about as many more half-sheets printed elsewhere in the three kingdoms. On the plan devised by Mr Cave, the following remarks have been made by Dr Kippis. "The invention of this new species of publication may be considered as something of an epocha in the literary history of this country. The periodical publications before that time were almost wholly confined to political transactions and to foreign and domestic occurrences. But the magazines have opened a way for every kind of inquiry and information. The intelligence and discussion contained in them are very extensive and various; and they have been the means of diffusing a general habit of reading through the nation, which, in a certain degree, hath enlarged the public understanding. Many young authors, who have afterwards risen to considerable eminence in the literary world, have here made their first attempts at composition. Here too are preserved a multitude of curious and useful hints, observations and facts, which otherwise might never have appeared; or if they had appeared in a more evanescent form, would have incurred the danger of being lost." Cave was deprived of his place in the post-office on account of his having resisted some

abuses relative to the privilege of franking letters. He died January 10, 1754, and was buried in the church of St James, Clerkenwell.—*Life by Dr Johnson.*

CAVE (WILLIAM) a learned divine and ecclesiastical historian of some eminence. He was the son of a clergyman, and was born at Pickwell in Leicestershire in 1637. He was educated at St John's college, Cambridge, and took the degree of MA. in 1660. The vicarage of Islington near London was bestowed on him in 1662, and he was soon after made chaplain to Charles II. In 1672 he took the degree of DD; and having distinguished himself by his writings, he was at length promoted to a canonry of Windsor, and the vicarage of Isleworth, Middlesex. He died in 1713, and was interred in Islington church, where a monument was erected to his memory. Dr Cave was a man of extensive learning, an ingenious writer, and a florid preacher; but he was deficient in point of judgment, and was disposed to place too much reliance on the authority of the Christian fathers and early writers; whence Dr Jortin, in his "Remarks on Ecclesiastical History," has been induced to style Cave, "the whitewasher of the ancients." His principal works are—"Primitive Christianity; or the Religion of the ancient Christians, in the first ages of the Gospel;" "Antiquitates Apostolicæ; or the History of the Lives, Acts, and Martyrdoms of the Apostles, &c." folio; "Apostolici; or a History of the Lives, Acts, Deaths, and Martyrdoms of the Primitive Fathers, &c." folio; "Ecclesiastica; or the Lives of the Fathers of the 4th century," folio; "Scriptorum Ecclesiasticarum Historia Literaria," 2 vols. folio, 1688, 1698, republished at Geneva; and in a posthumous, enlarged, and improved edition at Oxford, in 2 vols. folio, 1740, 1743.—*Biog. Brit.*

CAVEDONE (JAMES) an Italian painter, was born at Sassuolo in the Modenese, in 1580. His father was an apothecary, and turning his son out of doors, he became page to a gentleman who was an amateur of painting, and possessed a collection of pictures. Some of these he copied with a pen in so fine a manner that his master was induced to place him under the tuition of Annibal Caracci, with whom he remained for a considerable time, and who was much struck with his manner of working. He then applied himself to studying the works of Titian at Venice, after which he proceeded to Rome, where he was of much assistance to Guido. His performances were so masterly that they were not unfrequently mistaken for those of his master, though their outline is harder, and they do not possess the nobleness of his style. The latter part of the life of Cavedone forms a series of the most bitter afflictions: he lost a son by the plague, his wife was thought to be possessed, and he himself received a violent shock by a fall from a scaffold, and from that time his abilities seemed to evaporate, and he remained almost in a state of stupefaction. He became so poor as to paint *ex voto* for a precarious livelihood,

and at length he became a public mendicant, and expired in the streets of Bologna, in his eightieth year. His principal works are at Bologna.—*D'Argenville's Vies de Peintres. Pilkington.*

CAVENDISH (Sir WILLIAM) an English gentleman, was born in Suffolk about 1505; and receiving a liberal education, entered the service of cardinal Wolsey as gentleman usher. On the fall of that prelate, he still remained faithful to him; and though he had nothing to bestow, refused to desert him. His singular fidelity, together with the abilities which he possessed, attracted the admiration of the king, who took him into his own service; and in 1540 he was appointed one of the auditors of the court of augmentation, and soon after obtained a grant of several lordships in the county of Hereford. In 1546 he received the honour of knighthood, and was made treasurer of the chamber to his majesty, and sworn of the privy council, which honours were continued and increased by Edward VI and queen Mary, in whose reign he died in 1557. He had three wives; by the last of whom he had Henry Cavendish, William, first earl of Devonshire, Charles, and three daughters. His only work is a life of cardinal Wolsey, in which he draws a flattering picture of his old master, affirming that the kingdom was never better regulated than under his administration. This work was first printed in 1611, under the title of "The Negotiations of Thomas Wolsey, &c.;" and as the principal object of its publication was to reconcile the people to the death of archbishop Laud, by drawing a parallel between those two prelates, the manuscript was much mutilated. It was again imperfectly printed in 1667 and 1710; until at length Dr Wordsworth published a correct copy in his Ecclesiastical Biography, 1810.—*Wordsworth's Biog. Brit.*

CAVENDISH (THOMAS) an eminent English navigator of the sixteenth century. He was the son of a gentleman who possessed a good estate at Trimley St Martin in Suffolk, which he inherited; but having impoverished himself by living at court, he fitted out some vessels for a predatory expedition against the Spanish American colonies, with a view to retrieve his affairs. He sailed from Plymouth with three small ships, in July 1586; and after having ravaged the western coasts of America, and taken a Spanish vessel of 700 tons burthen, richly laden, he sailed across the South Sea, and returned by way of the Cape of Good Hope to England, in September 1588; having circumnavigated the globe in a shorter space of time than any preceding adventurer. The great wealth he acquired from this undertaking prompted him to engage in another voyage, on which he embarked in August 1591. Tempestuous weather, sickness, and other causes, contributed to render this scheme unfortunate; and Cavendish himself died on the coast of Brazil, or in the passage home, in 1592.—*Lediard's Naval History. Aikin's G. Biog.*

CAVENDISH (WILLIAM) duke of New

castle, a distinguished leader on the king's side, in the civil wars of Charles I, was son of sir Charles Cavendish, and was born in 1592. He was educated with great care by his father, and shone conspicuously at the court of James I, who made him a knight of the bath, when very young; and on the death of his father, when he came to the possession of the family estate, raised him to the peerage by the title of baron Ogle and viscount Mansfield. In the third year of Charles I he was advanced to the title of earl of Newcastle; and in 1683 was appointed tutor to the prince of Wales, afterwards Charles II; but this office he was compelled to resign in consequence of some court disgusts. His zeal for the king's service however, continued unabated, and on the approach of open hostilities between him and the parliament, he offered to secure the town and port of Hull, which offer was declined, being then thought premature. In 1642 he received the king's orders to take upon himself the care of the town of Newcastle and four adjacent counties; and afterwards received a commission constituting him general of all his majesty's forces raised north of Trent, with very full powers. He levied a considerable army at his own expense, with which he for some time maintained the king's cause in the north, but he possessed little of the skill of a general, and his military character rather consisted in the dignity and splendour with which he maintained the state of that office, than in his knowledge of the art of war or attention to his duties; notwithstanding which, he gained a splendid victory over lord Fairfax on Adderton-heath near Bradford, with some others of less importance. In the battle of Marston-moor his infantry was almost totally destroyed, and on this defeat, despairing of the royal cause, he abruptly left the kingdom, to which he did not return until the Restoration. He resided for some time at Antwerp with his lady, where they were frequently in much distress; notwithstanding which they were treated with great respect by the governing powers of this and other countries in which they resided, and were sometimes visited by their exiled master. On his return to England at the Restoration, he was received with the respect due to his unshaken fidelity and important services, and in 1664 was advanced to the titles of earl of Ogle and duke of Newcastle. He passed the remainder of his life in retirement, devoting himself to literature, to which he was much attached, and attending to the repair of his injured fortune. He died in 1676, in the eighty-fourth year of his age, and was buried with his duchess in Westminster abbey. His works are not much known or admired; they were merely the amusements of a nobleman, who, with an ardent attachment to poetry and the polite arts, was not calculated to advance either. His principal production is entitled "A new Method and extraordinary Invention to dress Horses," &c. and has obtained much praise from judges in the art. He was also the author of some comedies, which, though occasionally admired at the time they were written, are now almost

unknown. It was remarked by Grainger, that "the duke of Newcastle was so attached to the muses, that he could not leave them behind him, but carried them to the camp, and made Davenant, the poet laureat, his lieutenant-general of the ordnance."—*Biog. Brit. Cibber's Lives. Life by his Duchess. Park's Oxford. Malone's Dryden.*

CAVENDISH (MARGARET) duchess of Newcastle, second wife to the subject of the preceding article, was daughter of sir Charles Lucas of Essex, and was born at St. John's, near Colchester, towards the latter end of the reign of James I. From her tender years she had exhibited a great passion for study, and visiting Oxford in 1643 so distinguished herself that she was appointed maid of honour to Henrietta Maria, queen to Charles I. Accompanying her mistress to France, the marquis of Newcastle, then a widower, met with her in Paris, and their union took place there in 1645. She lived with her husband during their exile, in retirement, and seems to have been highly endeared to him by her virtues and accomplishments. On the Restoration, when the Marquis was reinstated in his honours and fortunes, she chiefly devoted herself to literature, and composed plays, poems, letters, philosophical discourses, orations, &c. of which she left enough to fill thirteen folio volumes, ten of which have actually been printed. As might be anticipated the greater part of this matter was in the highest degree crude and trifling, a result which was much furthered by a resolve never to review or revise what she had written, lest it "should disturb her following conceptions." Lord Orford affords a curious picture of the literary characters both of this lady and her husband, and it must be confessed that they were an extremely singular couple. The enormous mass of the writings of the duchess of Newcastle are now consigned to complete and merited oblivion, although occasionally a gleam of imagination will be observed in them. A few lines on melancholy, quoted in the Connoisseur, have by that means been preserved from the fate of the rest of her works, and have by some persons been regarded as likely to have given to Milton the hint of *Il Penseroso*, a supposition which is however opposed by chronology. The vanity of the duke and duchess produced a publication which exhibited academic flattery in a most amusing point of view. It is entitled "A Collection of Letters and Poems, written by persons of honour and learning upon divers important subjects, to the duke and duchess of Newcastle." It is impossible to describe the gross excess of panegyric contained in many of these letters from the various societies of Oxford and Cambridge, as well as from learned individuals. Could this publication have been foreseen, these laughable epistles would doubtless have never been composed; one specimen of which may be seen in the following address of the vice-chancellor of the university of Cambridge, in answer to a letter from the duchess conveying a present of her works. "Most excellent princess, you have unspeakably obliged us all, but

not in one respect alone ; but whensoever we find ourselves nonplussed in our studies we repair to you as to our oracle ; if we be to speak, you dictate to us ; if we knock at Apollo's door, you alone open to us ; if we compose an history, you are the remembrancer ; if we be confounded and puzzled among the philosophers, you disentangle and assort all our difficulties." There is much more in a still higher strain from others ; but the duchess derives infinitely more honour from her fine character as a wife and mistress of a family, than from either her literary productions or these panegyrics. She died in January 1673-4. *Biog. Brit.*

CAVENDISH (WILLIAM) first duke of Devonshire, a nobleman of distinguished public spirit, was the eldest son of William, third earl of Devonshire. He was born in 1640, and after having been educated with great care, commenced public life when he became of age, as knight of the shire for the county of Derby. He greatly distinguished himself by the steadiness of his opposition to the arbitrary proceedings and corruptions of the ministers of Charles II. He was also intimately connected with lord William Russel, and joined with that nobleman in all the constitutional proceedings adopted for the security of free government and the protestant religion : when however the more heated of the party were led to proceed to what he deemed dangerous and illegal measures, he withdrew from their meetings. He appeared on behalf of lord Russel on his trial ; and even made him the generous proposal of promoting his escape when under sentence of death, by changing clothes with him, which dangerous and magnanimous offer, his equally high-minded friend refused to accept. After the execution of the latter, he married his eldest son to one of lord Russel's daughters. On arriving at his title in 1684, he was deemed by James II one of his most formidable opponents, and an attempt was made to intimidate him without effect. Having however rashly struck a gentleman in the verge of the court, he was fined in the exorbitant sum of 30,000*l.*, and the bond which he was obliged to give for payment was held in security against him. On this event he partly retired from public life, and occupied himself in the improvement of his stately mansion of Chatsworth. He was in the mean time a close observer of public events ; and the celebrated Whig conferences, which smoothed the way to the Revolution, were held at the village of Whittington, in his neighbourhood. On the landing of the prince of Orange, he was one of the first to declare for him ; he secured the town of Derby, and received at Nottingham the princess Anne, whom he conducted to her consort at Oxford ; he strenuously supported all the measures which transferred the crown to William and Mary ; and acted as lord high steward at their coronation. The necessary consequence of an exertion of so much successful influence, was a great accession of honours and dignities, being advanced at once to the titles of marquis of Hartington, and duke of Devonshire. He

still however remained free and independent in his politics, and occasionally opposed the measures of ministers. He retained all his posts under Anne, and was also appointed one of the commissioners for effecting the union with Scotland. He died in 1707. This high-charactered nobleman possessed a strong tincture of the gallantry of the age, both as to love and valour ; and he also occasionally amused himself with poetical composition. Two of his pieces were published, " An Ode on the Death of Queen Mary ;" and " An Allusion to the Bishop of Cambray's Supplement to Homer."—*Biog. Brit. Aikin's G. Biog.*

CAVENDISH (HENRY) a natural philosopher, who distinguished himself by some important discoveries in pneumatic chemistry. He was the son of lord Charles Cavendish, brother of the third duke of Devonshire, and was born at Nice, in Piedmont, October 10, 1731. He was educated partly at a private academy at Hackney, under Dr Newcome, and partly at Cambridge university, where chemistry and philosophy were the chief objects of his study. On leaving college he gave himself up entirely to the cultivation of physical science ; and uninfluenced by the calls of ambition or of milder passions, devoted his life and fortune to the investigation of natural phenomena. Having made himself intimately acquainted with the principles of the Newtonian philosophy, he applied them to an explanation of the laws of electricity ; and afterwards, in 1775, when Mr. Walsh published an account of experiments on the torpedo, Mr Cavendish, following up the investigation, satisfactorily explained the theory of the singular properties exhibited by electrical fishes, pointing out that distinction between common and animal electricity which the brilliant discovery of galvanism has since contributed to confirm. But the researches of Mr Cavendish relative to hydrogen gas, or inflammable air, have contributed principally to his celebrity as a man of science : as early as 1766 he ascertained the extreme comparative levity of that species of air ; a discovery on which is founded the practice of aërostation. This was followed by the very important discovery of the composition of water, by the union of oxygen and hydrogen gases, which when mixed together in proper proportions, and set on fire, produce a quantity of water exactly answering to the weight of its aerial principles. On this fact depends the explanation of many natural phenomena ; and the antiphlogistic theory of chemistry is in a great measure founded upon it. Among the remaining labours of this philosopher in the cause of science may be mentioned his improvements in the eudiometer, an instrument for measuring the purity of atmospheric air, by ascertaining the quantity of oxygen gas contained in it ; experiments to determine the mean density of the earth, an investigation of importance to many astronomical and geological inquiries ; and an improvement in the method of fixing the divisions of large astronomical instruments. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, to whose Transactions he consigned

the results of his researches, not having been the author of any distinct publication. Independently of those sciences to which he was most devoted, he possessed various and extensive knowledge; for reading, study, and experiment, formed not only the whole business, but also the sole amusement of his life. His temper was extremely reserved; and having never been married, his habits were quite those of a secluded philosopher. He died at his residence on Clapham Common, Feb. 24, 1810; leaving property to the value of 1,200,000*l.*—*Gent. Mag. Dr. Thomson's Annals of Philosophy.*

CAULFIELD (JAMES). See CHARLEMONT.

CAULIAC (GUIDO DE) a celebrated physician of the 14th century, a graduate of Montpellier, and a pupil of Hermondavilla. He held the situations of chaplain, chamberlain, and body physician to the popes Clement VI, and Urban V, and was professionally engaged in stopping the ravages of the great plague, which desolated a large part of Europe in 1348, a curious account of which pestilence he afterwards published. He may be considered as the great restorer of the ancient practice of surgery through the medium of the Arabians, that science being previously to his exertions in a state of great decay. His principal work, which, though defective in some points, is a valuable one, and was long the standard of the art in France, is entitled "Chirurgiæ tractatus septem cum Antidotario," and is generally known by the name of his "Greater Surgery." It was first printed at Avignon in 1363, and since at Venice in 1490. His "Lesser Surgery," written subsequently, is a compilation of anatomy, physic, and surgery. The exact dates of his birth and death are equally uncertain.—*Moreri. Haller.*

CAUSSIN (NICHOLAS) a learned Jesuit, was born at Troyes in 1583, and entered the society of Jesuits at the age of twenty-three, and distinguished himself in their colleges as a teacher of rhetoric. He afterwards became a popular preacher, and was at length preferred to be confessor to Lewis XIII, but although pious and conscientious, he was not suited to this office, and incurred the displeasure of cardinal Richelieu by urging the king to recall the queen-mother contrary to the will of that prelate, who in consequence procured his dismissal and exile to a town in Lower Brittany. After the cardinal's death he returned to Paris, and died in the house of the society there in 1631. He published several works, both in French and Latin, the most popular of which was "La Cour Sainte," a moral work, illustrated by stories which do more honour to his piety than to his judgment. The others are "De Eloquentia sacra et humana," which was several times reprinted; "Electorum Symbolorum et Parabolarum Historicarum Syntagma," 1618, 4to; "Tragediæ Sacræ;" "Apologie pour les Religieux de la Compagnie de Jesus;" "Disputes sur les quatre livres des Rois, touchant l'Education des Princes," folio; "Symbolica Ægyptiorum Sapientiæ;" "La vie nentre des filles devotes."—*Moreri. Bayle. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CAWTHORN (JAMES) an English clergyman, a native of Sheffield, born 1719. Having commenced his education at the Sheffield grammar-school, he completed it at Clare-hall, Cambridge but left the university without graduating. He was afterwards an usher in the Soho academy, then kept by Mr Clare, and in 1748 obtained the mastership of sir A. Judd's school at Tunbridge in Kent. He is author of the "Perjured Lover," a poem; as well as of some other poetical pieces collected after his decease, and printed in 1771, in one 8vo volume. They are sprightly and ingenious, but possess nothing to exalt them beyond the mass of mediocre productions of the same period. Mr Cawthorn was killed by a fall from his horse in the year 1761.—*Chalmers's G. Biog. Dict.*

CAXTON (WILLIAM) an Englishman, memorable for having first introduced the art of printing into his native country. He was born in Kent about 1410, and served an apprenticeship to Robert Large, a London mercer, who in 1439 was Lord Mayor. On the death of his master, Caxton went to the Netherlands, as agent for the Mercers' company, in which situation he continued about twenty-three years. His reputation for probity and abilities occasioned his being employed, in conjunction with Richard Whitchill, to conclude a treaty of commerce between Edward IV, and Philip duke of Burgundy. He appears subsequently to have held some office in the household of duke Charles, the son of Philip, whose wife, the lady Margaret of York, distinguished herself as the patroness of Caxton. Whilst abroad he became acquainted with the then newly discovered invention of printing. (See FUST, JOHN.) At the request of the duchess, his mistress, he translated from the French a work, which he entitled "The Recuyell of the Histories of Troye, by Raoul le Feure," which he printed at Cologne, 1471, in folio. This book, considered as the earliest specimen of typography in the English language, is reckoned very valuable. At the famous sale of the duke of Roxburgh's library in 1812, a copy was purchased by the duke of Devonshire for 1060*l.* 10*s.* After this he printed other works abroad, chiefly translations from the French; and at length having provided himself with the means of practising the art in England, he returned thither, and in 1474 had a press at Westminster abbey, where he printed the "Game and Playe of the Chesse," generally admitted to be the first typographical work executed in England. Caxton continued to exercise his art for nearly twenty years, during which space he produced between fifty and sixty volumes, most of which were composed or translated by himself. Among his most distinguished patrons were John Islip, abbot of Westminster, and those two learned noblemen John Tivetot, earl of Worcester, and Anthony Wydeville, earl Rivers. Caxton died about 1492, and was buried according to some accounts at Campden in Gloucestershire; though others state his interment as having taken place at St Margaret's, Westminster.

The following lines from his epitaph are characteristic of the age:

“Moder of merci, shylde him from th’ orribul fynd,
And bring him lyff eternal, that never hath ynd.”

—*Biog. Brit. Dibdin’s Edit. of Ameer’s Hist. of Printing.*

CAYLUS (ANNE CLAUDE PHILIP, count de) a distinguished French antiquary, who was born at Paris in 1692. He entered into the army when young, and served with reputation in Catalonia in 1711, and at the siege of Friburg in 1713. On peace taking place he went in 1715 to Turkey with the French ambassador, and after travelling through Greece and Asia Minor, returned home in 1717, bringing back a rich collection of drawings and descriptions. He then visited England and other parts of Europe, after which he devoted his life to the study of the fine arts, particularly such branches of them as were cultivated by the ancients. In 1731 he was admitted a member of the Academy of Painting and Sculpture, and he employed himself in writing the lives of the principal artists who had belonged to it. In 1742 he was chosen an honorary member of the Academy of Sciences and Belles Lettres. His reputation extended into most European countries, and gained him admission into several learned academies. He died at Paris in 1765. He published “*Recueil d’antiquités Egyptiennes, Etrusques, Grecques, et Romaines*,” 7 vols. 4to, containing a description of the remains of antiquity which he collected during his travels in Italy and the East. He was also the author of “*Oeuvres Badines*,” forming 12 vols. 8vo. Count de Caylus was distinguished as the discoverer of a method of painting with wax, called *encaustic*, supposed to be similar to an ancient species of art mentioned by Pliny the elder.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Univ.*—The marchioness de CAYLUS, mother of this nobleman, wrote a work, entitled “*Les Souvenirs de Madame de Caylus*,” containing many interesting anecdotes of the reign of Lewis XIV.—*Dict. des Femmes Celeb.*

CAZOTTE (JOHN) a French commissary of the marine, who distinguished himself as the author of some light burlesque poems. Among his works are, “*Olivier*,” “*Le Diable Amoureux*,” and “*Le Lord Impromptu*.” His pieces were published together with the title of “*Oeuvres Badines et Morales de Cazotte*,” Paris, 1798, 3 vols. He was guillotined in 1792.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CEBES, a philosopher of Thebes and disciple of Socrates, is supposed to be the author of an allegorical piece, entitled “*Pinax*” or the Tablet, though it is thought by some critics to be the production of a later author; the moral spirit and character of this work are truly Socratic, though some of the opinions savour strongly of the Pythagorean school. The first complete edition of it from a MS. in the king’s library, was published by Gronovius in 1689, and it is now generally printed with the Enchiridion of Epictetus.—*Brucker. Moreri.*

CECIL (WILLIAM, lord Burleigh). This

eminent English statesman was son to Richard Cecil, master of the robes to Henry VIII., and was born at Bourne in Lincolnshire in 1520. He studied at St John’s College, Cambridge, whence he removed to Gray’s Inn, with a view to study for the law. Having carried on a successful controversy with two Irish priests on the subject of the pope’s supremacy, he obtained the notice of the king; and being presented with the reversion of the office of *custos brevium*, was encouraged to push his fortune at court. Having married the sister of sir John Cheke, he was by his brother-in-law recommended to the earl of Hertford, afterwards the protector Somerset. Having lost his first wife, he took for a second the daughter of sir Anthony Cooke, director of the studies of Edward VI.; and by his alliance with this lady, herself eminent for learning, still further increased his influence; and he rose in 1547 to the post of master of requests, and soon after to that of secretary. He endured in this reign some of the vicissitudes which befel his patron Somerset, but always recovered them; and in 1551 was knighted and sworn a member of the privy council. The fate of Somerset did not shake him, and such was his personal favour with Edward, that even the haughty Northumberland treated him with consideration. He prudently declined interference in aid of the proclamation of lady Jane Grey, which secured him a gracious reception from queen Mary, although he forfeited his office because he would not change his religion. In 1555 he attended cardinal Pole and the other commissioners appointed to treat of peace with France; and on his return, being chosen knight of the shire for the county of Lincoln, honourably distinguished himself by opposing a bill brought in for the confiscation of estates in the case of religion. His foresight led him into a timely correspondence with the princess Elizabeth previously to her accession; to whom, in her critical situation, his advice was exceedingly serviceable. On her accession in 1558, he was appointed privy counsellor and secretary of state. One of the first acts of the same reign was the settlement of religion, which Cecil conducted with great skill and prudence, considering the difficulties to be encountered. In foreign affairs he showed much tact in guarding against the danger arising from the catholic powers, and very judiciously lent support to the reformation in Scotland. The general tenor of Cecil’s policy was cautious, and rested generally upon an avoidance of open hostilities, and a reliance on secret negotiation and intrigues with opposing parties in the neighbouring countries, with a view to avert the dangers which threatened his own: this, upon the whole, was a mode of acting scarcely avoidable in the then relative position of England with a powerful dissatisfied party at home, much dangerous enmity on the part of catholic Europe, and the existence of a critical alliance between Scotland and France. On the suppression of the northern rebellion in 1571, Elizabeth raised him to the peerage by the title of baron Burleigh,

and the following year made him a knight of the garter. He is charged with being deeply engaged in fomenting the troubles which caused the flight of the imprudent and unhappy Mary Stuart into England; and after the discovery of Babington's conspiracy, he never ceased urging her trial and condemnation. He endured for a short time the hypocritical resentment of Elizabeth, after the execution of the queen of Scots, but after awhile recovered his former credit. At the time of the threatened Spanish invasion, he drew up the plan for the defence of the country with his usual care and ability; but soon after losing his wife, to whom he was warmly attached, he became desirous of retiring from public business, and of leaving the field open to his son Robert, afterwards so celebrated as earl of Salisbury. He was persuaded however to keep his employment, and one of his latest efforts was to effectuate a peace with Spain, in opposition to the more heated councils of the earl of Essex. This great minister died in the bosom of his family, and in the possession of all his honours in 1598, being then in his seventy-seventh year. He left behind him the character of the ablest minister of an able reign. How far the emergencies of the period ought to excuse a portion of his dark and crooked policy it may be difficult to determine; but it is easy to decide, that almost every school of politicians, under similar circumstances, have countenanced similar laxity under the plea of expediency. The private character of Burleigh was highly regarded, for although he failed not to improve his opportunities as a courtier, he always exhibited a fund of probity to conciliate esteem: he possessed in a high degree the solid learning, gravity, and decorum, which in that age usually accompanied elevated station. In his mode of living he was noble and splendid, but at the same time economical, and attentive to the formation of a competent fortune for his family. His early occupation as a statesman precluded much attention to literature, but he is mentioned as the author of a few Latin verses, and of some historical tracts. A great number of his letters on business are still extant.—*Biog. Brit. Aikin's G. Biog. Biog. Dict.*

CECIL (ROBERT) earl of Salisbury, second son of lord Burleigh, was born, according to some accounts, about the year 1550, but his birth may, with more probability, be placed thirteen years later. He was deformed and of a weak constitution, on which account he was educated at home, till his removal to the university of Cambridge for the completion of his studies. Having received the honour of knighthood, he went to France as assistant to the English ambassador the earl of Derby, and in 1696 he was appointed one of the secretaries of state. On the death of sir Francis Walsingham he succeeded him as principal secretary, and continued to be a confidential minister of queen Elizabeth to the end of her reign. Having secretly supported the interests of James I, previous to his accession to the crown, and taken measures to facilitate that event, he was continued in office under the new sovereign,

and raised to the peerage. In 1603 he was created a baron; in 1604 viscount Cranbourn; and in 1605 earl of Salisbury. The same year he was chosen chancellor of the university of Cambridge, and made a knight of the garter. He was the political rather than the personal favourite of the king, whom he served with zeal and fidelity; and as he was certainly the ablest, so he was perhaps also the honestest minister who presided over the affairs of state during that reign. In 1608, on the decease of the lord high treasurer the earl of Dorset, that office was bestowed on lord Salisbury, who held it till his death in 1612. This event took place at Marlborough, as he was returning to London from Bath, whither he had gone in a very debilitated state of health to use the mineral waters. An interesting account of this journey, and of the last hours of this eminent statesman, drawn up by one of his domestics, may be found in "Peck's *Desiderata Curiosa*." Lord Salisbury was interred at his seat at Hatfield in Hertfordshire. He was the author of "A Treatise against the Papists;" and of "Notes on Dee's Discourse on the Reformation of the Calendar;" and some of his letters, dispatches, and speeches in parliament have been published.—*Biog. Brit.*

CECIL (RICHARD) a popular divine of that branch of the church of England which embraces principles usually denominated evangelical. He was born in 1748; his father, who was a well-educated and intelligent man, being scarlet dyer to the East India Company. He was educated privately, and in the first instance intended for trade, but was subsequently led to study with a view to taking orders under the establishment, and was entered of Queen's college, Oxford. Here he graduated, and being admitted to priest's orders in 1777, took the charge of some curacies in Leicestershire, whence he removed to Lewes in Sussex, where two small livings were procured for him by his friends. In a year or two afterwards he settled in London, and became lecturer of Christchurch, Spitalfields, then of Orange-street and Long-acre chapels in succession, and lastly of St John's chapel, Bedford-row; where his efforts obtained considerable attention, and advanced him highly in the estimation of the votaries of that division of theological opinion, of which he was then a conspicuous member. In 1800 he was presented to the livings of Cobham and Bisley in Surrey, the duty of which he performed in the summer months. He died in 1810, at the age of sixty-two, leaving behind him a high character for piety and benevolence. He published several sermons, and the lives of John Bacon, the sculptor, and the Rev. William Cadogan, which were published after his death, under the title of "Cecil's Lives," 4 vols, 8vo. with his memoirs prefixed.—*Pratt's Memoir above mentioned.*

CECROPS. The first king of Athens. He is said to have been an Egyptian by birth, and to have brought over a colony of people who inhabited the Saitic mouth of the Nile, whom he settled on the site of the city of Athens

According to the Eusebian chronicle, this event took place about BC. 1556. The duration of his reign is reported to have exceeded fifty years. Little is known of his successors previous to Erectheus, but in the list afforded of the Athenian kings, a second Cecrops stands as the seventh.—*Univ. Hist. Moreti.*

CELLARIUS (CHRISTOPHER) a man of learning in the 17th century, who was a native of Smalcald, in Franconia. After having studied at various German universities, he was at the age of thirty chosen professor of ethics and the oriental languages at the college of Weissenfels. In 1673 he removed to Weymar, and was afterwards rector of the college of Zeitz, and then of the college of Mersburg. On the foundation of the university of Halle in 1694, he was appointed professor of rhetoric and history. He died in 1707, aged sixty-eight. His productions are very numerous, comprising useful editions of the works of several Latin and Greek writers; but he is best known as the author of a system of ancient geography, entitled "Notitia Orbis Antiqui," of which there are many editions.—**SOLOMON CELLARIUS**, his son, wrote a treatise, entitled "Origines et Antiquitates Medice," published after his death, at Jena, in 1701, by his father.—*Moreti. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CELLIER (REMI) a learned and industrious ecclesiastical historian. He was a native of Bar-le-Duc, and entered into the order of Benedictines in the congregation of St Vanne. After occupying several other situations, he became titular prior of Flavigny, and died in 1761, aged seventy-three. He published in French "A General History of Sacred and Ecclesiastical Authors," 23 vols. 4to, 1729-1763. This work is copious and minute, but the history extends no further than the middle of the 12th century. Cellier also wrote an answer to Barbeyrac's strictures on the morality of the fathers.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CELLINI (BENVENUTO) an Italian artist, remarkable alike for his professional skill and for his romantic temper and strange adventures. He was born at Florence in 1500, and was the son of a court-musician, who practised the art of carving in ivory. His father wished him to study music, which he did for some time, but at the age of fifteen he gratified his own inclination by becoming apprentice to a goldsmith. According to his own account he soon rivalled the best workmen, and ere long acquired a knowledge of drawing, chasing, engraving, and statuary, notwithstanding his turbulent disposition involved him in various difficulties, and perpetually interrupted the progress of his studies. After various adventures and changes of scene he went to Rome, where he learnt the art of damaskening steel, and was taken into the service of pope Clement VII, who employed him both as an artist and an engineer; and he boasts that, during the siege of Rome by the Constable de Bourbon, in 1527, he fired the shot which killed that celebrated commander. The pope subsequently employed him to make stamps for the

Roman mint, and the coins struck from them remain monuments of the taste and skill of Cellini. His medals also, and works of jewellery, executed for that pontiff, possess great beauty. After the death of Clement he returned to Florence, and under the patronage of the grand duke Alexander, was employed in the Florentine mint. He next visited France, where he was well received by the king Francis I, but soon became tired of the country, and returned to Italy. Going to Rome, he was taken up and imprisoned a long time in the castle of St Angelo, on the charge of having robbed that fortress during the invasion of Rome by the Spaniards. He made his escape, was retaken, and very severely treated, but was at last released through the intercession of the cardinal of Ferrara. He then went again to France, and was employed chiefly in works of sculpture, and casting large figures in metal, by which he added much to his reputation. After staying about five years in France, he revisited his native city, and was taken into the service of the grand duke Cosmo I. Here he displayed the extent of his genius by some admirable pieces of sculpture, among which may be particularized statues of Perseus and Andromeda, and a crucifix. Cellini wrought both in marble and in metal, and emulated in his works of statuary the fame of his great master Michael Angelo; at the celebration of whose obsequies he had the honour to be one of the attendant professors of his favourite art. This ingenious but very eccentric artist died at Florence, February 15th, 1570, and was interred, with great funeral pomp, in the chapter house of the Nunziata. He was the author of a treatise on the goldsmith's art, and of one on sculpture and the casting of metals; but besides these he wrote a very extraordinary work, entitled "Memoirs of Benvenuto Cellini," translated into English, and published by Dr Nugent in 1771, of which a new edition, corrected and enlarged, with the notes and observations of G. P. Carpani, translated by Thomas Roscoe, appeared in 1822, 2 vols. 8vo. This is one of the most curious pieces of auto-biography existing. Many of the incidents are so improbable, and the writer indulges in such a strain of panegyric on his own actions and talents, that the work might fairly be considered as a romance, if he had not left such specimens of his skill as show that, however he may have exaggerated with regard to his personal prowess and deeds of arms, he has not overrated his abilities as an artist.—*Vasari. Life by himself.*

CELSUS (AULUS CORNELIUS) a celebrated Roman writer on medicine, who lived in the reigns of Augustus and Tiberius. Nothing is known with certainty of his personal history; but he is supposed from his name to have belonged to the Cornelian family, and to have resided in the metropolis of the empire. It has been much disputed whether he was a practitioner of medicine, a question which may be decided in the negative, as we are informed by Quintilian that he wrote books on rhetoric, philosophy, military tactics, and rural economy,

as well as on medicine; wherefore it is probable, that, like the elder Cato, he studied the latter science merely as a branch of general knowledge. His treatise, "*De Medicina*," comprised in eight books, contains a general compendium of physic and surgery, derived chiefly from the works of Hippocrates and Asclepiades. Celsus wrote in a style of simplicity and elegance which distinguishes him among the authors of the Augustan age, when a taste for meretricious ornament in composition began to prevail. The best editions of the treatise on medicine are those of Almelo-veen, Padua, 1722, 8vo; Krause, Lips. 1766, 8vo; and Targa, Lugd. Bat. 1785, 2 vols. 4to. The other works of Celsus are lost.—*Freind's Hist. of Phys. Hutchinson's Biog. Med.*

CELSUS, a philosopher of the Epicurean sect, known as one of the earliest controversial opponents of Christianity. He was born towards the latter end of the reign of Adrian, and was led to compose a work against the Jews and Christians, under the title of "*The True Discourse*," of which nothing remains except the quotations from it, given by Origen, who refuted it. According to Cave and Mosheim, these make him a mere caviller, but Du Pin and Brucker regard him as one of the most acute of the Pagan writers against the Christians. Origen asserts, that he promised another work—"On the Life to be led by those who mean to follow the Rules of Philosophy." A piece "*Against Magic*," is also ascribed to him, by both Origen and Lucian, the latter of whom seems to have been the intimate friend of Celsus, to whom he dedicates his dialogues against the impostor Alexander, entitled "*Pseudomantis*."—*Brucker. Mosheim. Du Pin.*

CENNINI (CENNINO) an Italian painter of the 14th century, who was a pupil of the famous Giotto. He deserves notice as the author of the oldest treatise on painting extant. This work, entitled "*Istruzione Pittoriche*," remained quite unnoticed and unknown in the Vatican library, till it was discovered by the chevalier Tambroni, who published it at Rome in 1821. Among the information it affords, are notices relative to the art of painting in oil; the discovery of which has usually been ascribed to an artist who lived in the 15th century.—(See Eyck, John ab.)—*Literary Gazette, No. 223.*

CENTLIVRE (SUSANNA) a dramatic writer, was the daughter of a Lincolnshire gentleman of the name of Freeman, who, from his attachment to the parliamentary cause, deemed it necessary, on the Restoration, to remove to Ireland, where the subject of this article was born in 1667. Her mind having early imbibed a romantic turn, on being unkindly treated by those who had the care of her after the death of her mother, she formed the resolution of going to London. Travelling by herself on foot, she was met by Mr Hammond, father of the author of the love elegies, then a student at the university of Cambridge, who persuaded her to assume the habit of a boy, in which disguise she lived with him some months at

college. At length, fearing a discovery, he induced her to proceed to the metropolis, where, being yet only in her sixteenth year, she married a nephew of Sir Stephen Fox. Becoming a widow within a year, she took for a second husband an officer of the army, of the name of Carrol, who was killed in a duel the second year of their wedlock. This event in her singular career reduced her to considerable distress, and led her to attempt dramatic composition. Her first production was a tragedy, entitled "*The Perjured Husband*," which was performed in 1700. This was followed by several comedies, chiefly translations from the French, which exhibited the vivacity that distinguishes her literary character, and met with some temporary success. She also tried the stage as an actress on the provincial boards, and by that means attracted the attention of her third and last husband Mr Centlivre, yeoman of the mouth to queen Anne, whom she married in 1706. She still continued writing for the stage, and produced several more comedies. Some of these remain stock pieces, of which number, are—"The Busy Body," "The Wonder," and "A Bold Stroke for a Wife." They are diverting from the bustle of the incident, and the liveliness of the characters; but want the accompaniments of adequate language, and forcible delineation; yet her Marplot in "*The Busy Body*," is a genuine comic picture, and the jealous embarrassment in "*The Wonder*," is well conceived. In another respect they freely partook of the license of the age, though not of the grossness of her predecessor, Mrs Behn. Mrs Centlivre enjoyed the friendship of Steele, Farquhar, Rowe, and other wits of the day; having however offended Pope she obtained a place in the Dunciad, but is introduced by no means characteristically. She was handsome in person, and her conversation was sprightly and agreeable; her disposition also appears to have been friendly and benevolent. She died in 1723. Besides her dramatic works published in 3 vols, 12mo, 1763, a volume of her poems and letters were collected and published by Boyer.—*Biog. Dram. Biog. Brit.*

CEOLWOLPH or CEOLWULF, a king of Northumberland in the 8th century, who is warmly praised by Bede for his religious zeal and love of justice. The early part of his reign was spent in tranquillity, and is described as the golden age of the Saxon heptarchy. But the talents of this prince fitted him to govern only in peaceful times: and his kingdom having been invaded and ravaged by Ethelbald, king of Mercia, Ceolwolph abdicated his crown, and sought refuge in the monastery of Lindisfarne, where he rendered himself famous by the austerity of his life, and his attention to the duties of monachism.—*Bede.*

CEPHALON, a native of Ionia, who flourished in the reign of Adrian. He was the author of a history of Troy; and he likewise wrote an epitome of general history from the time of Ninus to that of Alexander the Great; which he divided into nine books, distinguished by the names of the nine Muses, probably in

imitation of Herodotus. He is said to have affected not to know the place of his nativity; being induced by a ridiculous vanity, to imagine that different cities would contend for the honour of having given birth to him, as in the case of Homer.—*Lempriere's Bibl. Class.*

CERCEAU (JOHN ANTONY DU) a poet and miscellaneous writer, was born at Paris in 1670. At eighteen years of age he entered among the Jesuits, and distinguished himself by the liveliness of his parts. In 1705 he published a volume of Latin poems, which gained him much reputation. He soon however quitted Latin, to write poetry in his native language, but this is not much admired. He wrote some dramatic pieces for the youth in the Jesuits' college of Louis le Grand. His comedies are lively and pleasant, but hastily and negligently written. His principal works are—"Reflections on French Poetry;" "A Critique on Abbé Boileau's History of the Flagellants;" "History of the last Revolution in Persia;" and a "History of the Conspiracy of Rienzi," which he left unfinished, but which was completed by father Brumoy, who published it in 1733. He also wrote several papers in the *Journal de Trevoux*, particularly dissertations on the music of the ancients. He died in 1730.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CERDA (JOHN LEWIS de la) was born at Toledo, and entering among the Jesuits in 1574, taught in various places with much distinction. His principal work, a "Commentary on Virgil," has been several times printed, and is a work of great research, but heavy and inelegant. He was also the author of a "Commentary upon the works of Tertullian, of which he printed two volumes, containing only a part of them. He likewise published a work, entitled "Adversaria Sacra," folio, 1626. His great learning acquired for him the friendship of pope Urban VIII. He died in 1643.—*Du Pin. Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CERQUOZZI (MARCELLO) known as Michael Angelo delle Battaglie, a painter, was born at Rome in 1602. His father, who was a jeweller, perceiving his son's inclination for the art, placed him with several masters; and at length he attached himself to the manner of Bamboccio, and was distinguished by his excellence in martial subjects, battles, &c. from which he derived his name. His personal character was jovial and pleasant, with a portion of humour, not unfrequently displayed in his works, which were much esteemed, and produced him a great deal of money. The principal is in the palace of Spada at Rome, and represents a crowd of Neapolitan Lazzaroni shouting applause to Massaniello. He died at Rome of a fever in 1660.—*D'Argenville Vies de Peint.—Pilkington's Dict. of Paint.*

CERINTHUS, an heresiarch of the first century, is supposed to have lived at Antioch, and to have been a disciple of Simon Magus. He was by birth a Jew, and was educated at Alexandria, where he compounded a doctrine from the Jews, Gnostics, and Christians; in which he taught, that Jesus was a man with

whom the God or Christ was united at the time of his baptism, the latter being one of the Æons sent down for that purpose by the Almighty. He also embraced the notion of a millenium; and is said to have admitted no other gospel than that of St Matthew, and to have altogether rejected the epistles of St Paul. Iræneus states, that St John quitted a bath on seeing Cerinthus enter, lest it should fall on such an enemy to Christ; evidently one of the pious fabrications, constructed for the purpose of exciting a horror of heretics. From the admission of the doctrine of the millenium in the Apocalypse, it is, by some who reject it, attributed to Cerinthus.—*Cave. Hist. Liter. Bayle. Mosheim.*

CERVANTES DE SAAVEDRA (MIGUEL) the most widely celebrated writer of modern Spain, was born at Alcalá de Henares in 1547. He describes his own descent as honourable, and certainly his education was liberal, but he never adverts to his youth; and his service as a common volunteer on board the fleet of Mark Antony Colonna, seems to prove that he had no other patrimony than his learning, not to mention his previous acceptance of the office of chamberlain to cardinal Aquaviva. He lost his left hand at the battle of Lepanto, but served under Colonna three years longer in Naples, when he quitted the service in order to return to Spain, but was unfortunately captured by a Barbary corsair, and carried into Algiers. Here he remained in captivity upwards of five years, during which period several romantic and daring traits of character are related of him. The principal of these—a bold avowal to the enraged dey, of his being the author of a plan for himself and other slaves to escape, which had been frustrated by the treachery of a confederate—is alluded to in the story of the captive in Don Quixote. At length, (by what means does not appear,) his ransom was effected, and he returned to Madrid, where he had previously acquired some poetical reputation, which was now much augmented by his pastoral, in six books, called "Galatea," which he published in 1584, and addressed to Ascanio Colonna; and the same year he married Donna Catalina Salazar. For some years little is known of him, except that he wrote several dramatic poems, and was finally lodged in jail for debt. The fact of his writing Don Quixote, in this forlorn situation, forms another striking example of the frequent infelicity of genius. The first part of this admirable production, was printed in 1605, and the sale was prodigious. It was read by all ranks and ages, and the fame of it quickly reaching foreign countries, it was rapidly translated into the principal languages of Europe. With respect to the author, it appears to have liberated him from prison, and to have obtained him the patronage of the count of Lemus; but nothing much seems to have been done for him, as he soon relapsed into his habitual indigence. In 1613 he published his "Novels," which, however inferior to his Quixote, occasionally discover the hand of the author. While preparing for the press a

second part of Don Quixote, he was anticipated by Avellaueda, (see ART. AVELLANEDA) an Arragonian writer of very mean comparative genius, who not only continued his plan, but, with singular assurance, loaded the author of it with personal abuse. Cervantes however soon asserted his right, by publishing a genuine second part in 1615, which was received with great avidity by all the admirers of the first; and to prevent all future intermeddling, he conducts his hero to his death-bed, as Addison did sir Roger de Coverly. About the same time he also published his "Voyage to Parnassus," an ironical satire on the bad poets of the day, and on the false taste of their patrons. Such was his poverty at this time, that he was obliged to sell eight plays, and as many interludes, to a bookseller, wanting the means of publishing them on his own account. His last work was "The Travels of Persiles and Sigismunda," which he did not live to see in print. An affectionate dedication of this work to his best patron the count de Lemos, is dated April 19, 1617. He resignedly mentions therein the speedy approach of death, which accordingly took place on the 23d of the same month, at the age of sixty-nine. On a work so celebrated and universally well known as Don Quixote, it is scarcely necessary to dilate. It may suffice to observe, that it has not only been naturalized as a classic in all the modern languages, but in some measure has contributed to obscure all the other literature of the same country. Perhaps no single work has more universally diffused a feeling of urbane humour, or proved more fertile as a source of piquant and well-tempered allusion. It need not be added, that various theories have been started in regard to the object of the author; and an intention to laugh down chivalry in particular, has been attributed to him; but it is much more probable, that a feeling of the bad taste of the extravagant adventure in the old romance, still in high favour, led to the idea; and that for the rest, the author followed where his genius led him. Be this as it may, Cervantes, by this felicitous work, has given name to a modification of humour irresistibly piquant in its assumptive gravity, and graceful management of the comic and ridiculous, which from him has obtained the name of Cervantic, and a complete idea of it can scarcely be conveyed by any other epithet. An overstrained conclusion has been drawn against Don Quixote, on the ground that it lowered the adventurous turn of the Spanish nation; and people have been found, who, in the face of the miserable misgovernment of that country, from Philip II downwards, can discover no competent reason for the national decline of Spain, except the ridicule in this work. As a dramatist, Cervantes appears to have obtained no great reputation, even among his countrymen. His "Galatea," is too scholastic; the shepherds argue upon love with the metaphysical acumen of schoolmen; and the general tone, even including the language, is stiff and unnatural. "The Travels of Persiles and Sigismunda," is alto-

gether extravagant in the composition of the incident and adventure; but the same fine vein of humour which distinguishes Quixote, is often exhibited; and nothing is more remarkable than the excess of it in the preface, composed in extreme poverty, and during the last stage of a hopeless sickness. Of the various editions of Don Quixote it would be useless to pretend to give an account, but it may be as well for the English reader to know, that the translation of Jervas is far superior to that of Smollet in its conveyance of the raciness of the original. His novels are next in popularity to Don Quixote, and these have also been very widely translated. With the exception of his dramas, there are English and French versions of nearly all his works; and it may be proper to add, that a magnificent edition of Don Quixote with engravings from the designs of Smirke, has, within the last few years, been published in London.—*Life by Don Juan Safercada, Madrid, 1778.*

CERUTTI (JOSEPH ANTONY JOACHIM) a miscellaneous writer and poet, was born at Turin in 1738. He entered the society of Jesuits, and became a professor in the college at Lyons. He gained two prizes in 1761, from the academy at Toulouse and Dijon: one on the difference between ancient and modern republics; the other on the subject of duelling. He took a warm part in the Revolution, on which side he conducted a periodical paper, called "Feuille Villageoise," and became a member of the legislative assembly. He died in 1792. His works are—1. "Essay on the question, 'Combien un Esprit trop subtil ressemble à un Esprit faux!'" 8vo.; 2. "Les Jardins de Betz," a poem, 8vo.; 3. "L'Aigle et le Hibou," an apologue; 4. "Les vrais Plaisirs ne sont faits que pour la Vertu," 4to; 5. "Lettre sur les avantages et l'origine de la Gaïeté Française," 12mo; 6. "Recueil de quelques Pièces de Littérature en Prose et en Vers." 7. "Pourquoi les Arts utiles ne sont ils pas cultivés préférentiellement aux Arts agréables;" 7. De l'intérêt d'un Ouvrage dans le sujet, le plan, et le style," 8vo; 9. "Sur l'Origine et les Effets du désir de transmettre son Nom à la Postérité."—*Nov. Dict. Hist.*

CESAROTTI (MELCHIOR) an Italian poet and cultivator of the Belles Lettres in the last century. He was a native of Padua, and was educated in the university of that city, where he became professor of rhetoric, and afterwards of the Greek and Hebrew languages. His taste and learning are conspicuous in the productions of his pen, the most important of which are a translation of the Iliad of Homer; another of the poems of Ossian, which some critics have preferred to the English Ossian of Macpherson; a course of Greek literature, with translated selections from the works of Greek writers; essays on the sources of the pleasure derived from tragedy; on the origin and progress of poetry; on the philosophy of languages and of taste; and on the Italian language. Cesarotti was secretary to the Academy of Science, Literature, and the Arts at Padua; and a member of the Royal

Academies of Naples and of Mantua. He died in 1808.—*Cardella Storia della Letteratura Italiana. Biog. Univ.*

CESI (BARTHOLOMEW) an eminent painter, was born at Bologna in 1556, and was a pupil of Geo. Francesco Bezzi, called Nosadella. Contemporary with the Caracci, he possessed their esteem, though not unfrequently painting in competition with them. His works were greatly esteemed, and he is supposed to have been the cause of the secession of the painters in 1595 from the society of artizans, with whom they had formerly been associated. Several of his pictures are contained in the churches of Bologna; but his most celebrated production, a set of ten fresco pictures, from the life of Æneas, are in the Palazzo Fair. He died in 1627.—*D'Argeville Vies de Peint. Pilkington.*

CHABOT (FRANCIS) a capuchin friar, who was a native of St Geniez-Dol, in the department of Aveyron. On the breaking out of the French Revolution he readily embraced the opportunity of getting rid of his vows, and became a distinguished actor in the turbulent scenes which ensued. His principles procured him the place of grand vicar to the abbé Gregoire, bishop of Blois; and in September 1791, he was named deputy to the legislation from the department of Loire and Cher. He joined in the measures of the most violent and sanguinary anarchists, and advanced unfounded denunciations against La Fayette, Rochambeau, and other moderate men. In June 1792 he was accused of having recommended the assassination of the king; and shortly after he caused himself to be wounded, with a view to fix on the royal party the odium of an attempt on the life of so eminent a patriot. He was principally concerned in exciting the horrible massacre of the 10th of August, and he insulted Louis XVI, when that unfortunate prince took refuge in the national assembly. When the Parisian mob, in the beginning of the next month, broke open the prisons, and began to murder the priests and other persons who had been arrested, Chabot was sent to put a stop to the bloody work; but he returned, and reported to the legislative body, that it was impossible to hinder the justice of the people. Being re-elected a member of the Convention, he opposed the decree for allowing counsel to the king on his trial, and voted for his death. In November 1793, he denounced Delaunay d'Angers and Julien de Toulouse as conspirators against the state; and on the 16th of March following, he was arrested as an accomplice in their schemes, and notwithstanding his pressing solicitations for mercy to Robespierre was sent to the guillotine, and beheaded April 5th, 1794, in the thirty-sixth year of his age.—*Dict. des Hommes Marquans du 18me Siècle.*

CHADUC (LEWIS) a French antiquary of the 17th century, who was a native of Riom in Auvergne. He studied jurisprudence at Bourges, under the celebrated James Cujas; and returning to Riom, became a counsellor of the presidial court in that city. He made

a journey to Rome, and formed a valuable collection of scarce books, medals, ancient marbles, and sculptured gems. His cabinet contained more than two thousand specimens of ancient gems, of which he procured copper-plate engravings to be made, and arranged them systematically in fifteen classes. Ill-health prevented Chaduc from publishing this work. He also left in manuscript a treatise "De Annulis." His death took place in 1638, at the age of seventy-four; and the whole or a considerable part of his collection was subsequently transferred to the royal cabinet at Paris.—*New Memoirs of Literature, vol. 5.*

CHALCIDIUS, a platonic philosopher, who flourished in the second or third century. He is the author of a much-esteemed commentary on the Timæus of Plato, of which a Latin translation was published at Leyden in 1617, 4to; another at Hamburg by Fabricius, at the end of the second volume of the works of St Hippolytus, 1718. Some writers have decreed him a Christian, because he mentions the inspiration of Moses; but he simply speaks of the opinions of the Jews and Christians in relation thereto, without stating his own. On the other hand, he adopts the Metempsychosis, the eternity of the world, and other Pagan doctrines of Plato.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CHALCONDYLES (DEMETRIUS) a modern Greek, was born at Athens, and taking refuge in Italy after the victory of Mahomet II over Constantinople, he settled at Perugia as a teacher of the Greek language. In 1471 he was invited to Florence by Lorenzo de Medici, to succeed Argyropolus as Greek professor. From this situation he was driven by the intrigues of a rival named Angelo Poliziano, who taught both Greek and Latin at Florence; but he still possessed the friendship of Lorenzo, who respected the worth and simplicity of his character. On the death of that prince in 1492, he was invited to Milan by Lewis Sforza, and taught there for many years with great reputation. His only work was a Greek grammar, which was reprinted at Paris in 1523, and at Basil in 1556. The simplicity of his character was very great, being entirely free from that artifice and craft which distinguishes the Greeks. He died at Milan in 1511.—*Hodius de Græcis illustri. Tiraboschi. Moreri.*

CHALCONDYLES (LAONICUS) a native of Athens, flourished in the fifteenth century, and wrote a history of the Turks in Greek, from 1298 to 1462. This history, which was translated into Latin by Conrad Clauser, is interesting in its details of the origin and progress of the Ottoman power, and contains some valuable information, though many facts are not authenticated. It also appeared in Greek and Latin at the Louvre in 1650, and there is a French translation by Vignere, continued by Mezerai, which was published in 1662.—*Vossius Hist. Græc. Moreri. Nouv. Dict Hist.*

CHALES. (See DE CE LES.)

CHALLE (CHARLES MICHAEL ANGELO) professor of the academy of painting at Paris,

was a successful imitator of the works of Guido and Salvator Rosa. His most esteemed production is at St Hippolito, and represents the clergy of Rome congratulating that Saint on his conversion. He was honoured with letters of nobility, and the order of St Michael. He died at Paris in 1778. He left a manuscript translation of the works of Piranesi, and Travels in Italy.—*Dict. Hist.*

CHALMERS (GEORGE) see appendix.

CHALONER (sir THOMAS) a learned writer and diplomatist in the reign of Elizabeth. He was born in London about 1515, and educated at Cambridge. Accompanying sir Henry Knevet, the British ambassador to the emperor Charles V, in the ill-concerted expedition of that sovereign against Algiers, he narrowly escaped drowning. On his return to England he obtained the patronage of the protector Somerset, by whom he was knighted for his bravery at the battle of Musselburgh. After the fall and death of that nobleman, he remained in privacy until the accession of Elizabeth; when, by the influence of Cecil, he was appointed ambassador to the emperor Ferdinand, and subsequently to Philip II of Spain. He returned in 1566, and published the first part of his greatest work, "On the right ordering of the English Commonwealth," which publication he did not long survive, but died in October 1565, in his fortieth year. His principal works are—1. The production already mentioned, which, in its complete form, was printed at London in 1579, 4to, under the title of "De Republica Anglorum instauranda." 2. A collection of poetical pieces, entitled "De illustrium quorundam encomiis miscellanea epigrammatica ac epitaphiis nonnullis."—*Biog. Brit.*

CHALONER (sir THOMAS) the younger, celebrated for his knowledge of natural philosophy and chemistry, was the son of the subject of the last article, and born in 1559. On the death of his father, Lord Burleigh took the charge of his education, and first placed him at St Paul's school, whence he was removed to Magdalen college, Oxford. On quitting college he went abroad and visited several parts of Europe, but especially Italy, where he was very industrious in his inquiries in practical science, especially chemistry. When he returned home in 1584, he appeared much at court, and was highly esteemed for his deportment and accomplishments. In 1591 he was knighted; and a few years afterwards discovered the first alum mines known in this country, on his estate near Gisborough in Yorkshire, led by the resemblance of the soil to that of the Solfaterra at Puteoli. After working the mines for some time, with the assistance of foreign workmen, it was claimed as a mine royal, for the crown, by whom it was assigned over to sir Paul Pindar; but the grant was in the end annulled as a monopoly by the long Parliament, and the estate restored to its owners. In 1603 he was entrusted with the education of Heury, prince of Wales, but died the same year. In 1620 his eldest son was created a baronet by James I.

He wrote a tract, called "The Virtues of Nitre," 1584, 4to. EDWARD CHALONER son of the foregoing, was born in 1596, and being early distinguished as a divine, became principal of Alban-hall, Oxford, and chaplain to James I. He left behind him several sermons, and a work entitled "The Authority, Universality, and Visibility of the Church," 4to, 1625.—JAMES and THOMAS, likewise sons of the last-mentioned sir Thomas Chaloner, joined the parliament, and both sat as judges on the trial of Charles I. At the Restoration, messengers being sent to arrest the former, he took poison. He was the author of a short treatise on the Islé of Man, appended to King's Vale Royal of Cheshire. Thomas Chaloner made his escape to Holland, where he died in 1661. He wrote, among other things, a pretended discovery of the tomb of Moses.—*Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

CHALLONER (RICHARD) Catholic bishop of Debra, and very eminent as a divine of that persuasion, was the son of a wine-cooper at Lewes in Sussex, who was himself a rigid dissenter. He was born in 1691, and his father dying while he was in his infancy, his mother, who was either then a Catholic or shortly became so, met with protection from two ancient families of that religion in Sussex and Hampshire, who educated her son in the practice of their own faith. He received instruction at the English college of Douay, and in due time took orders, and was appointed professor of divinity in that establishment. In 1730 he was appointed to the English mission; and during a long life, in the course of which he became bishop of Debra and apostolic vicar of the southern district, was deemed a leading divine and controversialist by the Catholics. His principal works are—1. "The Catholic Christian instructed in the Sacraments, Sacrifices, and Ceremonies of the Church." This was in reply to the celebrated work on the "Conformity between Popery and Paganism," by Dr Conyers Middleton. 2. "Memoirs of Missionary Priests, and others, of both Sexes, who suffered on account of their Religion from 1577 to 1688;" 3. "Spirit of Dissenting Teachers;" 4. "Grounds of the old Religion;" 5. "Unerring Authority of the Catholic Church;" 6. "The City of God;" 7. "A Caveat against Methodism;" 8. "The Devotion of the Catholics to the Virgin truly represented;" 9. "The Papist Misrepresented and Represented;" abridged from Gotter. To these may be added various other tracts in support of the Catholic religion, and in opposition to Protestantism. He died in 1781 at the age of ninety, having just lived long enough to witness the dawn of a more liberal policy in regard to the Catholic body, which was rather furthered than retarded by the disgraceful riots in 1780.—*Original Communication.*

CHAMBERLAINE (WILLIAM) an eminent surgeon of London, nearly connected with the Sheridan family. He was born in Dublin in 1764, received his education at Harrow, but completed it at Trinity college in his native city. He was the author of several

valuable works in his profession, among which are—"A Treatise on the Efficacy of Stizolobium or Cowhage," 1784, which went through ten editions; the "History of the Medicine Act of 1802," 8vo, 1803; "Tirocinium Medicum," addressed to medical apprentices; and the "Life of T. Cooke, the Pentonville Miser," 12mo, 1813. He died August 3, 1822.—*Ann. Biog.*

CHAMBERLAYNE (EDWARD) a writer on statistics in the 17th century. He was born at Odington in Gloucestershire in 1616, and received his education at Edmund Hall, Oxford, where he proceeded MA. in 1641. During the civil war he travelled through several parts of Europe, and returning home after the Restoration, he became one of the first fellows of the Royal Society. In 1669 he was appointed secretary to the earl of Carlisle, and was sent to Stockholm to invest the king of Sweden with the order of the Garter. He was made LL.D. at Cambridge in 1670, and he was afterwards tutor to the first duke of Grafton, and was also teacher of English to George, Prince of Denmark. He died in 1703 at Chelsea, and was interred in the church-yard of that parish, where is an inscription recording the fact of his having ordered some of his publications to be covered with wax and enclosed in his tomb, "for the benefit of posterity." He was the author of several works, among which is a treatise, entitled "Angliæ Notitia, or the Present State of England," which first appeared in 1668, and has gone through at least thirty-six editions.—JOHN CHAMBERLAYNE, son of the preceding, was educated at Oxford, and distinguished himself as an industrious translator of several useful works. He is said to have been acquainted with sixteen languages. His only original productions were three papers in the Transactions of the Royal Society, of which he was a fellow. He died in 1724.—*Biog. Brit.*

CHAMBERLEN (HUGH) a physician and accoucheur of great eminence at the beginning of the last century. He was born in 1664, and studied at the university of Cambridge, where he obtained the diploma of MD. in 1690. At the birth of the son of king James II, by his second wife, Mary, of Modena, in 1688, Chamberlen was in attendance, and he afterwards wrote an account of that event, addressed to the princess Sophia of Hanover, in order to counteract the rumours in circulation, purporting that the pregnancy of the queen had been feigned, and the child consequently supposititious. He also published a translation of a treatise on midwifery, from the French of Mauriceau, and made some valuable improvements in obstetrical instruments. He died in 1728, and was interred in Westminster Abbey, where is a monument erected to his memory, with an inscription written by bishop Atterbury.—*Rees's Cyclopædia.*

CHAMBERS (EPHRAIM) a miscellaneous writer, and compiler of a popular dictionary of arts and sciences. He was a native of Milton in Westmoreland, and was educated at a school at Kendal, under the father of the

celebrated bishop Watson. His parents were Quakers, but he does not appear to have embraced the tenets of that sect, or to have been a stickler for any theological system. On leaving school he was apprenticed to J. Senex, a mathematical instrument and globe-maker in London. Here he acquired such a taste for the study of science, and made so much proficiency in it, that he not only formed the design of compiling his famous "Cyclopædia," but actually wrote some of the articles for it behind his master's counter. The first edition of this work was published in 1728, in 2 vols. folio; and such was the opinion entertained of the compiler's talents, that he was soon after chosen FRS. Two subsequent editions in 1738 and 1739, appeared previously to the death of Chambers, which happened May 15, 1740. Among his other literary labours, may be mentioned a translation and abridgment of the philosophical papers published by the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, which he executed in conjunction with John Martyn, FRS. professor of Botany at Cambridge; and a translation from the French of "The Jesuit's Perspective." Several improved editions of the Cyclopædia have been published, and it has served as the basis of many subsequent works.—See REES (Abraham).—*Biog. Brit.*

CHAMBERS (Sir WILLIAM) an eminent architect of the last century. He was of Scottish descent, but born at Stockholm in Sweden. Being brought to England when very young, he received the rudiments of education at a school at Rippon in Yorkshire, after which he went out as chief supercargo of some Swedish ships to China. On his return from this voyage he settled in London, and soon obtained great reputation as a draughtsman, which however he owed more to the dearth of contemporary talent, than to his own skill or genius. Having been introduced to the earl of Bute, his interest procured him the appointment of architectural drawing-master to his late majesty, then prince of Wales; which led to his subsequent employment as royal architect, and surveyor-general of the board of works. The first building of consequence, erected by Chambers, was a villa in the Italian style, at Roehampton, for lord Besborough. After this he was engaged by George III to lay out and adorn the royal gardens at Kew. Here it was that he displayed a taste for oriental ornament, which he had acquired in China, and which subjected him to the merited satire of the author of the famous "Heroic Epistle to Sir William Chambers." He now became the leading architect of the day, and in 1775 he was appointed to superintend the building of Somerset-house in the Strand. Among his other important works are a superb mansion which he erected for the marquis of Abercorn at Duddingstone, near Edinburgh, and Milton Abbey, in Dorsetshire, which he built in the Gothic style for lord Dorchester. He is said to have excelled particularly in the construction of staircases. Sir W. Chambers, who in 1771 was made a knight of the Swedish

order of the Polar Star, was a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and treasurer of the Royal Academy. He died in 1796, aged sixty-nine. He was the author of "Designs for Chinese Buildings;" "Plans, Elevations, and Sections of Buildings in the Gardens of Kew;" and a "Dissertation on Oriental Gardening." But his principal literary work, is a "Treatise on Civil Architecture," published in 1791, of which two rival new editions appeared in 1824, one with "Notes, and an Examination of Grecian Architecture, by Joseph Gwilt, F.S.A.," illustrated by newly engraved plates; the other with the original plates, and "An Essay on Grecian Architecture, by an eminent architect."—*Chalmers's Gen. Biog. Dict.*

CHAMBRE (JOHN) a physician in the reign of Henry VIII, chiefly remarkable for having been first named among the king's medical attendants in the petition for the foundation of the Royal College of Physicians, which took place in 1518. This distinction however may have been accidental, as Thomas Linacre was appointed first president of the college. Chambre studied at Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1502; and afterwards going to Padua in Italy, obtained the diploma of M.D. from that university. On his return home he was made physician to Henry VIII. It appears that he was in holy orders, and according to some accounts he was warden of Merton college, Oxford, and dean of the Chapel Royal and College, adjoining to Westminster-hall, where he is said to have expended a large sum of money in the erection of a very curious cloister.—*Aikin's Biog. Mem. of Med.* *Hutchinson's Biog. Med.*

CHAMBRE (MARIN CUREAU DE LA) a French physician and philosopher of the seventeenth century. He was a native of Mans, and became a member of the academy of Sciences at Paris, and one of the royal physicians. He died in 1669. Besides some treatises on medical science and natural philosophy, he wrote "Les Caractères des Passions;" "L'Art de Connoître les Hommes;" and "De la Connoissance des Bêtes." He was a lively and ingenious, rather than a profound, or original speculator; and Father Bonhours, in his *Pensées Ingénieuses*, celebrates his delicacy and address as a writer of dedications. His son, the Abbe de la CHAMBRE, was also a man of letters, and wrote a panegyric on St Charles Borromeo, and other funeral orations.—*Moreri.*

CHAMFORT (SEBASTIAN ROCHE NICOLAS) a French writer, was born near Clermont in Auvergne in 1741, and was educated as a barrister in the college des Prassins at Paris, where he distinguished himself by his Latin verses, for which he obtained a prize. He then became clerk to an attorney, and afterwards tutor in a family. On the death of St Palaye, he became a member of the academy, and also secretary to the prince of Coudé; which situation he resigned on the revolution, in which he took an active part. His works are—*Eloges de Moliere et La Fontaine*, which gained him

a prize from the French academy; "Mustapha," a tragedy, applauded by Voltaire; some comedies; and a poem from a father to his son on the birth of a grandson. In 1794, being threatened with the guillotine, he destroyed himself.—*Dict. Hist.*

CHAMIER (DANIEL) a French Protestant divine, who was a native of Dauphine, and became minister at Montelimart. He removed in 1612 to Montauban, where he obtained the professorship of divinity; and at the siege of that place in 1621, he was killed by a cannon ball. Chamier was a man of great influence among the Huguenots, and is said to have drawn up the famous edict of Nantes, issued by Henry IV, in favour of the Protestants. He was the author of a large work entitled "Catholica Panstratia," and other treatises against the doctrines of the church of Rome.—*Bayle. Aikin's G. Biog.*

CHAMILLARD (STEPHEN) a distinguished antiquary and medallist, was born in 1610 at Bourges, and entering the society of Jesus at Paris, took the vows in 1650. He was the author of a number of dissertations on several particular medals, some of which are contained in the "Mémoires de Trevoux," the other collected in a volume, entitled "Dissertation sur plusieurs Médailles, Pierres Gravées, autres Monumens d'Antiquité." As a medallist his knowledge was profound; notwithstanding which, he was once imposed upon with respect to two medals, a Pacatianus and an Annia Faustina; which, after a great deal of research, were proved to be fictitious. He also published a learned edition of "Prudentius, in usum Delphini." He taught belles lettres and philosophy in the schools of the society for some years, and became a distinguished preacher. He died at Paris in 1717.—*Moreri.*

CHAMPIER (BENEDICT CURTIUS SERRHORIEN) a voluminous writer, who distinguished himself by the title of the Aggregator, was born at Lyons in 1472. After practising physic in his own city with great reputation, he became first physician to the Duke of Lorraine, whom he followed to Italy when that prince accompanied Louis XIV. He distinguished himself by his valour, fighting by the side of his master, who conferred on him the honour of knighthood. On his return, he was made mayor, or consul of Lyons in 1520, and again in 1533. He was the founder of the college of physicians, and that of the Trinity at Lyons, where he died in 1540. He was the author of a great number of indifferent works, chiefly compilations, the best of which is entitled "Les Grandes Chroniques des Ducs de Savoie." He had a son, CLAUDE, who at the age of eighteen wrote a curious work called "Singularités des Gaules," printed in 1533. There was also another Champier, JOHN BRUYREN, cousin to the preceding, who practised physic at Lyons at the same period, and was author of "De re Curia," and of a translation of the "De Cognitione Facultatibus" of Avicenna.—*M.*

CHAMPLAIN (SAMUEL DE) a Fi

naval officer in the seventeenth century, who explored the gulph of St Lawrence in North America, founded Quebec and Montreal in Canada, and gave his name to an inland lake, which it still retains. He was king's lieutenant, and afterwards governor-general of Canada, where he died in 1634. M. de Champlain was the author of a curious work entitled "Voyages and Travels in New France, or Canada," 1632, 4to.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CHAMPMESLE (MARY DESMARES DE) a celebrated actress, was born at Rouen in 1644, and first appeared at the théâtre du Marais at Paris in 1669, with great success. She married Charles Chevillet, sieur de Champmeslé, with whom she engaged at the theatre of Burgundy, and afterwards at that of Guenegand. She was the pupil of Racine, who gave her the principal female parts in his plays, and she profited so much by his instructions, that she became the first tragic actress of her day. The manner of declaiming in that day was stiff and measured, forming a great obstacle to those tragic movements which are expressed by an exclamation, a start, a pause, and so on. Champmeslé was graceful and touching, but much bounded by this manner. She died in 1698. Her husband succeeded best in comedy; and was also a dramatic author, of a light pleasant kind, consisting chiefly in representations of the ridiculous, as observed in town society. Some of these are entirely his own; others were written in conjunction with La Fontaine. They were all printed at Paris in 1742, in 2 vols. 12mo. He died in 1701 at Paris.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CHANDLER (EDWARD) a learned prelate of the establishment, was the son of Samuel Chandler, Esq. of the city of Dublin. He received his education at Cambridge, and on taking orders became chaplain to Lloyd, bishop of Litchfield, and subsequently of Worcester, who gave him preferment in both cathedrals. He was himself appointed bishop of Litchfield in 1730, and some years after was translated to the see of Durham. He died in 1750. This prelate published a "Defence of Christianity," in answer to Collins's scheme of literal prophecy. He is also author of a chronological dissertation prefixed to Arnold's "Ecclesiasticus;" a preface to "Cudworth on Morality;" of some letters on the antiquity of the Hebrew language; and of a volume of sermons.—*Hutchinson's Hist. of Durham.*

CHANDLER (MARY) an ingenious poetess, was the daughter of a dissenting minister at Malmsbury, where she was born in 1627. Owing to the narrow circumstances of her family, she was placed with a milliner at Bath, notwithstanding which, her father still continued to superintend her education. From her youth she showed a talent for poetry, which she afterwards further developed in her poem upon Bath, which was much admired, and also gained the praises of Mr Pope. Her figure was deformed, but her countenance sweet and engaging; and she refused every offer of marriage on account of her personal

disadvantages. She died in 1745.—*Cibber's Poets. Biog. Fam.*

CHANDLER (SAMUEL) an eminent English dissenting divine and controversialist, brother to the subject of the last article, was born in 1693 at Malmsbury. After studying at an academy at Bridgewater, he was placed under the care of Mr Samuel Jones at Gloucester, where he had for fellow-students the two future prelates, Butler and Secker. He afterwards went to Leyden, and on his return was chosen minister of a Presbyterian congregation at Peckham. He married about this time a lady with some property, which however he soon after lost in the famous South Sea scheme, which reduced him to the necessity of entering into partnership with Mr Gray, a bookseller in the Poultry. He still however retained his pastoral office, and being chosen lecturer at the Old Jewry chapel, he delivered some sermons on the miracles of Christ, and on the truth of Christianity, which he afterwards published under the title of "A Vindication of the Christian Religion." This work gained him considerable reputation, and he was in consequence chosen the stated minister at the Old Jewry, where he remained pastor for forty years. He now entered into a wide career of controversy, in which he was extremely able. The general tenor of his labours will be understood by the list of his works, and remarks thereon, which follow. In 1748, on taking a journey into Scotland, the universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow conferred on him the degree of DD. and he was also elected a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. At the death of George II in 1760, his partiality to that monarch led him to publish a sermon, in which he compared him with king David. The comparison, which was not a happy one in many respects, prompted Peter Annet, a deistical writer of considerable humour and smartness, to compose a piece entitled "The History of the Man after God's own Heart," the hint of which was evidently taken from the article DAVID in Bayle. In this production he affected to regard the comparison as highly derogatory to George II; and partly with gravity, and occasionally with a still more perplexing species of banter, entered into the merits of the royal psalmist, in order to show the effence that might rationally be taken. Dr Chandler was too ready for combat to allow such an attack to pass without reply, and accordingly retorted with considerable asperity, in a "Review of the History of the Man after God's own Heart;" and afterwards more formally investigated the subject, in a "Critical History of the Life of David," 2 vols. 8vo, 1766. This work, as a piece of biblical criticism in regard to the Psalms, has been held in great esteem: the author died in May 1766, before it was entirely printed, in the seventy-third year of his age. Dr Chandler was esteemed both by churchmen and dissenters as a man of very striking abilities; and he is said to have had liberal offers of preferment from the establishment, had he chosen to conform. Enjoying however, as he did,

very great influence throughout the dissenting connexion, which he often made useful to persons in power, it is probable he would have lost much more than he would have gained by his conformity. Besides the works already mentioned, Dr Chandler wrote "Reflexions on the Conduct of the Modern Deists;" "A Vindication of Daniel's Prophecies;" "A Translation of Limborch's History of the Inquisition;" "A Paraphrase and Commentary on the Prophecy of Joel;" "A Vindication of the History of the Old Testament;" "A Defence of the Character of Joseph;" "The Witnesses for the Resurrection re-examined;" "The Case of Subscription considered;" "Cassiodori Senatores Complexiones in Epistolas," &c.; "The History of Persecution;" besides a number of occasional tracts on various subjects. His sermons were collected after his death, and published in 4 vols. 8vo, by Dr Amory, and in 1777 appeared, in 1 vol. 4to, his "Paraphrase and Notes on the Epistles of St Paul to the Galatians, Ephesians, and Thessalonians."—*Biog. Brit. Aikin's G. Dict.*

CHANDLER (RICHARD) a learned antiquary and oriental traveller in the eighteenth century. He was born in 1738, and was educated at Oxford, where he took the degree of DD. Having entered into holy orders, he was for some time a fellow of Magdalen college, and afterwards obtained the living of Worldlyham in Hampshire, and next that of Tilehurst in Berkshire, where he died in 1810. He set out in 1764 on a tour through Greece and Asia Minor, at the expence of the Dilletanti society, and collected a variety of information, which was laid before the public in the following works—"Ionian Antiquities;" "Inscriptiones Antiquæ in Asia Minore et Græcia collectæ;" "Travels in Asia Minor;" "Travels in Greece;" and "The History of Ilium or Troy." Dr Chandler also published "Marmora Oxoniensia," and wrote the life of William of Waynflete, bishop of Winchester, printed in 1811.—*Gent. Mag.*

CHANTEREAU LE FEVRE (LOUIS) an eminent French antiquary, was born at Paris in 1588. He was much distinguished for his general acquirements, and was raised by Louis XIII to be intendant of the finances of Bar and Lorraine. Thus acquiring an opportunity to become perfectly acquainted with the records of these provinces, he composed his "Historical Records of the Houses of Lorraine and Bar." He also published other works on particular points of French history, particularly a "Treatise on Fiefs," published after his death; in which he asserts, as it has been maintained, erroneously, that hereditary fiefs commenced not until after the reign of Hugh Capet. He died in 1658.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CHANTREAU (PETER NICHOLAS) a French miscellaneous writer, was born at Paris in 1741. Of his life little is known, but that he employed himself chiefly in literature, and experienced his portion of the vicissitudes attendant on the Revolution. His works are—

"Voyage dans les trois Royaumes d'Angleterre, d'Ecosse, et d'Irlande," 3 vols. 8vo; "Voyage Philosophique fait en Russie," 2 vols. 8vo; "Science de l'Histoire," 4 vols. 4to; "Histoire de France," 2 vols. 8vo; "A French and Spanish Grammar;" "Tables Chronologiques," 4to; "Dictionnaire des Mots et des Usages introduits par la Revolution," 8vo; "Lettres ecrites de Barcelonne à un Zelateur de la Liberté qui voyage en Allemagne," 8vo; "Essai Didactique pour les Ecoles Nationales," 8vo; "Rudimens de l'Histoire." He died at Auch in 1808.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CHAPELAIN (JONN) a French critic and poet of the seventeenth century. He was the son of a Parisian notary, and after having received a good education, became tutor to the children of the marquis de la Trousse, and was subsequently steward to that nobleman. The patronage of cardinal Richelieu, to whom he addressed an ode, contributed more than his abilities to give him a distinguished station among the French literati. He assisted De Sallo in the journal des Sçavans, and carried on an extensive correspondence with his learned contemporaries in various parts of Europe. His principal work, an heroic poem on the story of the maid of Orleans, has only served to hand down his name to posterity as a bad poet. He died in 1674, aged seventy-eight. His personal character appears to have been tainted by avarice. In his last illness, it is said his principal gratification was to have his money arranged in sacks round his bed, and employ himself in counting it over; so that a friend, who was with him in his last moments, said "he died like a miller among his sacks."—*Camusat. Hist. Crit. des Journaux. Aikin's G. Biog.*

CHAPELLE (CLAUDE EMMANUEL L'HUILIER) a French wit and poet, was surnamed Chapelle from the village of that name, his birth-place, and was born in 1621. He received a liberal education, and studied under Gassendi. He however chiefly distinguished himself in light easy poetry, and was very successful in double rhymes. His lively, convivial disposition made him a welcome companion in all societies, and he became the intimate friend of Moliere, who frequently consulted him in the composition of his comedies. His conversation, like his writings, abounded in wit and humour. He died at Paris in 1686. His works are—a journey to Montpellier, written in conjunction with Bachaumont, a mixture of prose and verse, and a model of ease and pleasantry; and fugitive pieces, in verse and prose, annexed to the last edition of the former.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CHAPELLE (JOHN DE LA) member of the French academy, was born of a noble family at Bourges in 1655, and became secretary to the prince of Conti, who sent him into Switzerland in 1687; where also he was employed on public affairs by the king, Louis XIV. He soon displayed his political talents in a work entitled "Letters from a Swiss to a Frenchman, on the true Interests of the Powers at

War ;" the object of which was to dissuade Europe from its league against a monarch no longer to be dreaded. The French academy received him as a member in 1688, after the exclusion of the abbé Furétiere. He also became an imitator of Racine, and composed several dramatic pieces, which were performed with success ; owing rather to the excellent acting of Baron, than to the productions themselves, the most popular of which were " Cleopatra," and a farce entitled " Les Carrosses d'Orleans." He was also the author of " Historical Memoirs of the Life of Armand Bourbon, prince de Conti ;" and " The Loves of Catullus and Tibullus ;" two separate works, forming romances rather than histories. Chapelle incurred the displeasure of Boileau, who sent out an anonymous epigram against him, but he was fortunately too well supported for it to do him any injury. He died at Paris in 1723.—*Moreri. D'Alembert's Hist. des Membres de l'Acad. Fr.*

CHAPMAN (GEORGE) one of the earliest English dramatic poets, and the first translator of the whole of the works of Homer, was born in 1557. He received his academical education at Trinity College, Oxford, and on reaching the metropolis, to which he resorted early in life, he cultivated an acquaintance with Shakspeare, Spenser, Marlow, Jonson, Daniel, and the other wits of the day. It does not appear that he ever followed any profession ; but in 1595 he commenced authorship, by printing a poem, entitled " Ovid's Banquet of Sauce." He must however have been long before employed on his Homer, as his translation of the seven first books of the Iliad appeared in the following year ; and the whole of the poem being completed in the next four or five years, was dedicated to Henry, prince of Wales. He had previously commenced writing comedies, the first of which, " The Blind Beggar of Alexandria," appeared in 1598. During the reign of Elizabeth he had received some notice at court, but being concerned with Jonson and Marston in the comedy of " Eastward Hoe," which contained some satire on the Scotch, it gave offence to James, and he was of course discountenanced. In 1614 he published his version of the " Odyssey," and soon after, by translating the " Batrachomomachia," and the " Hymns," completed the whole of Homer. He also translated Musæus and Hesiod, and occupied himself in a variety of other works, original and translated, until his death in 1634, aged seventy-seven. Chapman was highly esteemed in his own day, both for his poetical and moral character, but his fame as a poet and dramatist is extinct, save in the veneration reserved for the first translation of Homer. Although rude and incorrect, and otherwise rendered tedious by the protracted measure of fourteen syllables, his Iliad occasionally exhibits great spirit, and he has in many instances happily naturalised the compound epithets of Homer. Waller, according to Dryden, could never read his version without emotion, and Pope found it worthy his particular attention. The

critical additions to his translation are not thought to shew the scholar, nor is his knowledge of the Greek language deemed very profound ; but it must be admitted that, going as he did in the van of this arduous task, he ought to receive considerable allowance for failures, which would now be less pardonable. Inigo Jones was the intimate friend of Chapman, and erected a Grecian monument to his memory in the church of St Giles-in-the-Fields, which was destroyed at the same time with that edifice.—*Biog. Brit. Aikin's G. Biog.*

CHAPMAN (JOHN) a clergyman, who obtained some distinction by his writings on controversial divinity. His father was rector of Strathfieldsay in Hampshire, where he was born in 1704. He studied at Eton and Cambridge, and took the degree of MA. in 1731. Archbishop Potter, to whom he was chaplain, gave him a living in Kent ; and he also was archdeacon of Sudbury, and treasurer of Chichester. He wrote against Anthony Collins, on the prophecies of Daniel ; and against Conyers Middleton in defence of Dr Waterland ; but his principal work was his " Eusebius," 2 vols. 8vo, in which he combated the deists Morgan and Tindal. He also engaged in a controversy with Dr Sykes on the eclipse mentioned by Phlegon. His labours were rewarded by the university of Oxford with the degree of DD. Being appointed executor to archbishop Potter, he presented himself to the precentorship of Lincoln, but a decision of the House of Peers deprived him of this preferment. He died October 14, 1784. Dr Chapman was familiar with classical literature, and was the author of some philological publications, besides sermons and charges.—*Chalmers's G. Biog. Dict.*

CHAPONÉ (HESTER) an ingenious authoress, whose maiden name was Mulso, was born at Twywell in Northamptonshire in 1727, and displayed her literary talents at the early age of nine years, when it is said that she wrote a romance. She was then discouraged from continuing her studies by her mother, notwithstanding which she still contrived to acquire sufficient French and Italian to enable her to read the best authors in those languages. Among her first productions were, the interesting story of Fidéla in the Adventurer ; an ode to peace, and a poem prefixed to the translation of Epictetus, by Miss Carter, with whom she formed a strict friendship, which lasted fifty years. In 1760 she married Mr Chapone, a gentleman in the law, but her married life, which lasted only ten months, appears not to have been happy, and she was left a widow in scanty circumstances. She accompanied Mrs Montague to Scotland in 1770, and three years after appeared her " Letters on the Improvement of the Mind ;" addressed to a young lady, which gave publicity to her name. This was soon followed by a volume of " Miscellanies ;" which did not obtain the notice they deserved. The loss of a niece, the lady to whom her letters were addressed ; and that of a brother to whom she was most tenderly attached, continually preying

upon her mind, she withdrew herself from society, and from that time gradually declined, and expired at Hadley, December 25, 1801. The style of her letters is pure, grave, and unaffected; and they are distinguished for their piety and good sense. Her works were collected and published in 1807, with a sketch of her life.—*Life prefixed to her works.*

CHAPPE D'AUTEROUCHE (JOHN) a French mathematician and astronomer, distinguished for his ardent pursuit of science. He was the son of the baron d'Auteroche, and was born at Mauriac in Upper Auvergne, in 1728. He was educated among the Jesuits, and adopted the ecclesiastical profession, but from his earliest years devoted himself to the attainment of mathematical knowledge and the art of design. Cassini employed him in drawing the general map of France, which he published, and in translating into French the astronomical tables of Dr Halley. In 1753 he was sent by the French government into Lorraine, to make several surveys in the district of Bitche. On returning from this expedition he was chosen a member of the Royal Academy of Paris, and in 1759 he succeeded M. Lalande, as assistant astronomer. He went to Tobolsk in Siberia, to observe the transit of Venus over the disk of the sun, which took place June 6, 1761. After having satisfactorily fulfilled the object of this arduous journey, he returned to France in August 1762. An account of his travels in Siberia, containing much curious information, was published in 1768, 3 vols. 4to. Another transit of Venus occurred in June 1769; to make observations on which the Abbé Chappe undertook a voyage to California in North America, where he died August 1, 1769, after having accomplished the purpose for which he had left his native country. An account of his voyage to California was published in 1772, 4to.—*Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

CHAPPELOW (LEONARD) a learned divine of the establishment, was born in 1683, and educated at St John's College, Cambridge. In 1720 he succeeded Ockley in the Arabian professorship, and also obtained a fellowship, which he vacated by accepting the livings of Great and Little Hormead in Hertfordshire. In 1727 he published an edition of Spencer's "De Legibus Hebræorum," 2 vols. folio; "Elementa Linguae Arabicæ," 1730; "A Commentary on the Book of Job," 2 vols. 4to, 1752; "The Traveller," an Arabic poem, translated from Abu Ismael; "Six Assemblies, or ingenious Conversations of learned Men among the Arabians," 8vo, 1767. He died in 1768.—*Chalmers's G. Biog.*

CHARAS (MOSES) a learned and skilful apothecary, was born at Uzes in 1618. He settled at Paris, where he obtained great reputation by his "Treatise on the Theriaca Andromachi," or treacle, then regarded as an admirable medicine. He next distinguished himself by a series of experiments on the viper, and composed two works on the poison of the viper; which were published in 1669 and 1672. He was chosen chemical lecturer

in the Royal Botanical Garden, which office he held until 1680; when, being a Calvinist, he was obliged to quit his country. He was honourably received by Charles II, and obtaining a doctor's degree, remained in England five years; when he passed over into Holland, and practised at Amsterdam. While in this town, he accepted an invitation from the Spanish ambassador to repair to Madrid, in order to attend to the impaired health of the king of Spain. Here he was so incautious as to refute the popular notion that the vipers round Toledo were deprived of their venomous qualities by the miraculous operation of a holy archbishop of that city, who had existed some ages before. For this offence he was shut up in the prison of the inquisition, from which the poor old man could only get released by the abjuration of his religion. On his return, Louis XIV, whose own mode of converting persons, was extremely Spanish, complimented him on becoming a good Catholic. Charas died at the advanced age of eighty, in 1698.—*Moreri. Haller Bibl. Med. Pract.*

CHARDIN (sir JOHN) an eminent oriental traveller in the 17th century. He was the son of a Parisian jeweller, and was himself engaged in the same occupation. In 1664 he made a voyage to Persia, and on his return to France, about six years after, he published an account of the coronation of Soliman II, king of Persia. Setting out on another journey in 1671, he spent several years in Persia and the East Indies, and collected much curious information relative to those countries. Returning from this tour, he settled in London, and was made jeweller to Charles II, who conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He married the daughter of a French refugee; and having spent the remainder of his life in or near the metropolis, died at the age of seventy, in 1713, at Chiswick, where he was interred. The "Travels of Sir John Chardin," first published in 1686 in French and English, have been repeatedly printed and translated into other European languages. The last and best edition, is that by M. Langlès, with notes and an atlas; Paris, 1811, 10 vols. 8vo. He was an early member of the Royal Society, and a contributor to the philosophical transactions.—*Moreri. Biog. Univ.*

CHARES, an eminent statuary and disciple of Lysippus; is supposed to have been the constructor of the famous colossus at Rhodes; which, it is said, was seventy cubits in height. Its fingers alone were equal in size to most statues, and it employed the artist twelve years. It was overthrown by an earthquake; and on the capture of Rhodes in 667, its relics, which were sold by the caliph Moawiah to a Jew merchant, were sufficient to load nine hundred camels. There were a hundred other colossal statues at Rhodes, of some of which it is most probable that Chares was also the maker.—*Plinii Hist. Nat. l. 34.*

CHARETTE DE LA COINTRIE (FRANCIS ATHANASIVS DE) a royalist officer who distinguished himself in the war of La Vendée. He was born of an ancient and wealthy family

in 1763, at Couffy in Brittany. Previously to the Revolution he served as a lieutenant in the French navy; and on the raising of the national guards, he was appointed chief of a legion in his district. Having been ill treated by the Jacobins, he put himself at the head of a body of troops which had been organized in Lower Poitou, and in March 1793 proceeded on an expedition against Pornic, a small port ten leagues from Nantes. Thence he marched to attack General Beysser, whom he defeated, and took Machecoul. In June he advanced to join other parties to form the siege of Nantes, an enterprise which proved unsuccessful. He then went against Lugon, in concert with M. d'Elbée, and here also the royalists were repulsed, after obtaining some advantages. Charette, on his retreat, obtained a complete victory over his former antagonist Beysser, who however, being joined by Canclaux, attacked him in turn, and obliged him to evacuate Port St Pere, and retreat to Tiffanges. He there found M. d'Elbée, whom he joined, and shared with him in the advantages gained over the forces of the Republic at Clisson, Montaigu, and St Fulgent. D'Elbée being chosen general in chief of La Vendée, Charette, jealous of his superiority, withdrew his troops, and for a while occupied, as an independent chieftain, the country between Nantes and Les Sables. His defection hastened the ruin of the royalists. Having been beaten by general Turreau, he agreed to a suspension of hostilities, and went with other chiefs of his party to Nantes to conclude a treaty, which was no sooner signed than it was broken. Charette collected the remains of his army, and endeavoured to join the emigrants who had disembarked at Quiberon Bay. This plan did not succeed, and after suffering repeated defeats, he was taken prisoner by general Travot, the 23d of March, 1796, and being condemned by a tribunal at Angers, suffered military execution at Nantes. Notwithstanding the obvious defects of his character, Charette's reputation has eclipsed that of his more noble associates d'Elbée, Bonchamp, and La Roche Jacquelin; and it may be considered as a proof of the respect and apprehension which his name had inspired, that three days after his death, the municipality of Nantes had his body disinterred, in order to silence a report that he was at the head of 6000 Vendéans, though 12,000 persons had seen him shot.—*Diet. des Hommes Marquans, du 13me, Siècle.*

CHARITON, a Greek author, was a native of Aphrodisium, and lived in the fourth century. He is now only known by his romance, entitled "The Loves of Chæreas and Callirhoe;" one of the few remains of that line of composition of so early a period. It was published at Amsterdam, with a Latin version, in 1750, 4to, and was translated into English in 1763, in 2 vols. 12mo. It is not without interest, and is curious for exhibiting some higher notions of the passion of love than seem to have belonged to the period in which it was written.—*Fabricius Bibl. Græc. Dun-op's Hist. of Fiction.*

CHARLEMAGNE, or CHARLES I, king of France and emperor of the west. He was the eldest son of Pepin the Short, and grandson of Charles Martel; and was born at the castle of Ingelheim near Mentz, about the year 742. His father dying in 768, he succeeded to the crown, in conjunction with his brother, Carloman, whose death in 771 left him sole monarch of the Franks. He proved a brave and politic prince, worthy of a more enlightened age. Desiderius, king of the Lombards, was obliged to submit to him; and the German Saxons, whom his father had not been able to conquer, were entirely reduced to subjection, after a tedious warfare, and in spite of the spirited resistance of their famous chief Witikind. Charlemagne made three fortunate expeditions into Italy. The first was against the Lombards, whose territories he seized; in the second he suppressed some commotions and consolidated his power; and in the third, he re-established the western empire, and received from the hands of pope Leo III, the imperial crown, at Rome, in the year 800; but he did not obtain an acknowledgment of his title, by the court of Constantinople, till 812. He invaded the territories of the Saracens in Spain, and took from them several important places; but on the return of his army across the Pyrenees, loaded with spoil, his rear-guard was attacked and routed by the Gascons. This was at the battle of Roncesvalles, where fell many of Charlemagne's bravest warriors, and among them Orlando or Roland, said to have been his nephew, whose fame has been blazoned by the romantic chroniclers of the middle ages, and whose fate has been the theme of many a poet's lay. Charlemagne reduced under his dominion all the nations of Germany, except some of the eastern borderers; and he is said to have established the terrible secret tribunal of Westphalia, which was abolished by Charles V. It is more to his credit that he encouraged commerce, then chiefly carried on by the Venetians, and his Italian subjects the Genoese, the Florentines, and the Pisans. The seat of his empire was Aken, or Aix-la-Chapelle, where he died in 814, and was interred in the cathedral which he had built. Otho III, in 1001, is reported to have opened his tomb, and found that he had been placed sitting on a golden throne, dressed in imperial robes, with his sword, his bible, many perfumes, and considerable quantities of gold and jewels. Charlemagne was good-tempered, liberal, and averse from flattery. He was a great patron of learning and learned men; though such was the state of society in his time, that it is probable he could not write his own name. He however contributed to the improvement of science, by establishing schools and colleges; and he has been regarded as the founder of the university of Paris. His fame procured him the honour of a splendid embassy from the caliph Haroun al Raschid; and all his neighbours dreaded his power, or courted his alliance.—*Eginhard's Annals. Moreri. Gibben*

CHARLEMONT (JAMES CAULFIELD, earl of)

an Irish nobleman, distinguished for his literary taste and patriotism. He travelled, when young, through France and Italy, and extended his tour to Greece and Asia Minor; where he collected much interesting information relative to the antiquities of those classic regions, as well as to the manners and customs of their modern inhabitants. On his return home, he took his seat in the Irish house of peers, as baron Caulfield, and in 1763 was raised to the earldom of Charlemont. He was intimately acquainted with Burke, Flood, and other celebrated politicians; and on many occasions displayed an ardent zeal for the interests of his country, and employed his talents and influence in advocating the rights and defending the liberties of his fellow-citizens. He commanded the armed association of volunteers, who embodied themselves during the American war; to whose imposing attitude may be attributed the relinquishment of all control over Ireland by the British legislature, which took place during the short administration of the marquis of Rockingham. The prudence and public spirit of lord Charlemont were very conspicuous on this occasion; and his efforts conduced much to the fortunate issue of proceedings, from which considerable danger had been apprehended. His lordship was president of the Royal Irish academy, and he published in the Transactions of that learned society, some observations which he had collected during his travels. He died in August 1799, aged seventy. Several letters of this nobleman, highly honourable to his personal and political character, were published in a volume entitled "Original Letters, principally from lord Charlemont, Edmund Burke, &c. to the right hon. Henry Flood," 1820, 4to.—*Hardy's Life of the Earl of Charlemont.*

CHARLES MARTEL, a warrior and statesman, who governed in France, with the title of mayor of the palace, during the reigns of the last kings of the Merovingian dynasty. He was the son of Pepin Heristel, by his concubine Elpaide. After the death of his father, overcoming the difficulties of his situation, he obtained possession of the dukedom of Austrasia. Chilperic II, king of the Franks, refusing to acknowledge him mayor of the palace, he deposed that prince, and set Clothaire IV in his place, securing to himself the post which he had demanded. On the death of Clothaire he restored Chilperic, after whom he set on the throne Thiern, another phantom of royalty. Under these kings Charles possessed sovereign authority, and displayed the energy of his character both at home and abroad. He defeated the Suevians by sea and the Frisons by land, triumphed twice over the Allemans, and no fewer than five times over the Saxons. Eudes, duke of Aquitaine, a domestic foe, was obliged to submit to him; and that prince, afterwards applying to him for assistance against the Saracens, who had over-run all Spain, and invaded France, gave Charles an opportunity of performing the most brilliant of his exploits. This was the terrible defeat of the Saracen general, Abdalrahman, who fell with a vast

multitude of his followers, on the field of battle, between Tours and Poitiers; a victory, says Gibbon, which by critically stopping the Saracenic progress, prevented consequences that might have curiously altered the fate even of Britain. The surname of Martel, or the Hammer, was bestowed on the conqueror in this engagement, which is usually dated AD. 732. Charles died in 741, aged about fifty.—*Moreri. Mod. Univ. Hist.*

CHARLES V, emperor of Germany and king of Spain, a monarch who so far influenced the destinies of Europe, as to have rendered himself the most prominent political character of the important period at which he flourished. He was born at Ghent in 1500, and was the eldest son of Philip archduke of Austria, by Joanna, daughter of Ferdinand of Arragon and Isabella of Castile. Adrian of Utrecht, afterwards pope, was his tutor; but he was disgusted with the scholastic lectures of this learned ecclesiastic, and profited more by the instructions of his governor, William de Croy, lord of Chievres, under whom he perfected himself in all martial exercises, and acquired a knowledge of the details of business, and the more important principles of state policy. On the death of his grandfather, Ferdinand, in 1516, he became king of Spain; but he left the government of that country to the famous cardinal Ximenes, who however died in the following year. Frederic the Sage, elector of Saxony, having refused the imperial dignity, which had become vacant, Charles, through his interest, was elected to the throne of Germany, June 18th 1519, and was crowned with great pomp at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1520. Francis I of France, who had been one of his competitors, henceforth became his antagonist, and their rivalry long disturbed the peace of Europe, and gave rise to many important events. The dominions of the emperor not only included Germany and Spain, but also the Netherlands, Burgundy, and the kingdoms of Naples, Sicily, and Sardinia, with the newly discovered territories of America; rendering him by far the most powerful sovereign of the age. His future exploits and the great events of his reign belong to history rather than biography; but a few of the leading circumstances will require notice, in order to form a correct estimate of his personal and political character. In 1521 he held the first diet at Worms; before which Martin Luther, the celebrated reformer, appeared, to answer for the propagation of his opinions. He refused to retract them, and was allowed to depart unmolested, but was immediately put under the ban of the empire. Charles was persuaded, by the zealous ecclesiastics about him, to arrest the alleged heresiarch, in spite of the safe conduct which had been granted him. But the emperor rejected their ignominious advice, and disdained to imitate the example of his predecessor Sigismund, who betrayed to destruction John Huss and Jerome of Prague, at the council of Constance. Soon after, a rupture took place between Charles and Francis I, which ended in the capture of the latter, in

the famous battle of Pavia in 1525. On the taking of Rome, by the troops of the constable de Bourbon in 1527, pope Clement VII was obliged to surrender himself a prisoner. The emperor, whom he had offended, detained him for some time in captivity, and with ridiculous hypocrisy ordered prayers to be offered up for the deliverance of his holiness, when an imperial order would have instantly set him free. At the diet of Spires in 1529, Charles renewed the proscription vainly launched against Luther and his followers at Worms. Some of the members of the diet however protested against this violent measure; whence they were termed Protestants, an appellation since generally extended to seceders from the church of Rome. Francis I, having been released by the emperor on most humiliating terms, refused to submit to them on obtaining his liberty; and war being renewed between these princes, they challenged each other to single combat, but no duel ensued. Charles invaded France, but was obliged to retreat with great loss. At length, after a ten years' truce had been agreed on, the rival sovereigns had an interview at Aigues-mortes, where they behaved to each other with apparent confidence and ostentatious generosity, as if their mutual injuries and dissensions had been forgotten. In 1535 the emperor gained some military renown by an expedition to Africa, where he defeated Hayradin Barbarossa, and restored the dethroned king of Tunis; but in a second African expedition in 1541, when he laid siege to Algiers, his fleet was destroyed by a storm, and he returned home with the loss of 14,000 men. He opposed, partly from political considerations, the various attempts of the German protestants to obtain liberty of conscience; but at length, in 1552, he concluded with the elector Maurice, the treaty of Passau, by which he granted to the reformers the chief rights and privileges which they claimed; and this treaty was followed by the peace of religion in the empire, solemnly concluded at Augsburg in 1555. In October the same year he resigned to his son his hereditary dominions, and finding it impracticable to secure for him the empire also, he in 1556 transferred to his brother Ferdinand all his claims of allegiance from the Germanic body. The remainder of the life of this prince was passed in retirement at St Just, a convent of the order of the Jeronymites, in the province of Estremadura; where he died September 21st, 1558. The character of Charles V is distinguished by none of those brilliant qualities which have contributed to dazzle the world in the heroes of ancient or modern times. His conquests were made by his generals, and were not the fruits of his own courage or military talents; and when he had one of the finest opportunities for displaying generosity to his prisoner, Francis I, he shewed a calculating meanness of spirit, which proved its own punishment. He possessed however prudence, firmness, and perseverance, and wielded with dignity that power to which he was raised by the circumstances of his birth, and the concurrence of

other events.—*Robertson's Hist. of Charles V. Aikin's G. Biog.*

CHARLES IX, king of France, who claims a biographical notice as being irretrievably connected with the most enormous atrocity in modern history. He was the second son of Henry II, and of Catherine de Medici, and was born in 1550. In 1560 he succeeded his elder brother Francis II, and was placed under the joint regency of his mother and Anthony king of Navarre. The kingdom was in great disorder, owing to the conflict of various parties, religious and political, for the arrangement of which by Catharine, see article CATHARINE DE MEDICI. The attempt of the prince of Condé and admiral Coligni to obtain possession of the person of the young king in 1567, which was defeated only by the steady courage of the Swiss mercenaries, gave him a confirmed aversion from the protestant party. It was not however until after the termination of the third civil war in 1570, that Charles began to show the baneful tendency of the detestable education which he had received from his mother. The protestants had obtained better terms in this pretended pacification than their successes entitled them to expect; but the intention of the king and Catharine was to accomplish, by most odious treachery, that which could not be effected by force of arms. Thus resolved, Charles acted his part with the most profound dissimulation; not only did he appear to be perfectly reconciled to the protestant leaders, but took upon himself the merit of the favourable terms acceded to, and offered his sister Margaret to the young king of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV. He even succeeded in drawing the wise and wary Coligni to court, and affected the utmost indignation at an incomplete attempt to assassinate him. "My father," exclaimed this finished hypocrite, "the wound is for you, the pain for me." By a course of deceptions of this nature, suspicion was effectually lulled, until the fatal massacre of the Protestants took place on the day of St Bartholomew, 1572. It lasted seven days, during which more than 5,000 persons were slain in Paris, and from 20 to 30,000 throughout France, including old and young, women and children, and even pregnant females. It is said, that at the approach of the fatal hour the king wavered, but that he was urged forward by the demoniac Catharine. During the execrable execution however, he betrayed neither pity nor remorse, but fired with his long gun at the poor fugitives across the river; and on viewing the body of Coligni on a gibbet, exulted with a fiendish malignity. The consequence of this massacre, dreadful and extensive as it was, served only to render the protestants more determined than ever; and such was their resistance at the sieges of Rochelle and Sancerre, that it was necessary to allow them liberty of conscience after all. At this time, Charles became exceedingly jealous of the rising influence of his brother the duke of Anjou, afterwards Henry III, and was extremely anxious for his departure for Poland, where he had been elected king. New troubles also

arose at court, and angry factions were again in conflict; in the midst of which, Charles, who had been suffering in mind and body ever since the massacre, died in May, 1574, in the twenty-fifth year of his age. It has been thought that this ferocious monarch might have been an estimable character but for the detestable influence and mode of education of his mother; as he had quick parts, united with solidity and penetration. He likewise spoke well, had some taste for letters, and, in a royal way, even cultivated the art of poetry. He was also sober, modest, and forbearing with respect to women. On the other hand, a degree of violence marked all his actions, and nothing entertained him more than to cut off the heads of asses or pigs with a single blow from his couteau de chasse. This union of taste, ferocity, and dissimulation in the same person was very extraordinary. His person was correspondent with the rest of his qualifications; being described as tall and thin, with round shoulders, spindle legs, a pale face, with haggard eyes, expressing peculiar fierceness. After the massacre, he is said to have contracted a singularly wild expression of feature, and to have slept little, and waked in agonies. True to his early impressions, he exhibited dissimulation to the last. It is remarkable that this reign of blood was distinguished by some wise and admirable ordinances, owing to the influence of the virtuous chancellor L'Hopital, who chose a device for the king consisting of two columns, on which were engraved Piety and Justice, so typical of the author of the massacre of St Bartholomew. He left no children, and was succeeded by Henry III.—*Moreri. Millot. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CHARLES I, king of England and Scotland, was born in Scotland in the year 1600, being the second son of James VI and Anne of Denmark. Soon after the birth of Charles, James succeeded to the crown of England, and upon the death of prince Henry in 1612, the former was created prince of Wales. The youth of Charles appears to have passed respectably, little being recorded of him previously to his romantic journey into Spain in company with Buckingham, in order to pay his court in person to the Spanish Infanta. Through the arrogance of Buckingham this match was prevented, and the prince was soon after contracted to Henrietta Maria, daughter of Henry IV of France. In 1625 he acceded to the throne on the death of his father, and received the kingdom embroiled in a Spanish war, and full of suspicion and dislike to the minister Buckingham. The first parliament which he summoned being much more disposed to state grievances than grant supplies, was dissolved; and by loans and other expedients an expedition was fitted out against Spain, which terminated in disgrace and disappointment. In the next year a new parliament was summoned; and the disgust and jealousy which prevailed between the king and this assembly, laid the foundation of the misfortunes of his reign. The House of Commons impeached the minister, and the king supported him. They held fast the public purse, and he intimated a

design of following *new counsels* should th continue to resist his will; and suddenly and angrily dissolved them after a short session, while they were preparing a remonstrance against the levying of tonnage and poundage without consent of parliament. Charles then began to employ his threatened mode of raising funds, by loans, benevolences, and similar unpopular proceedings; which, however partially sanctioned by precedent, were wholly opposed to the rising notions of civil liberty throughout the nation, and to the constitutional doctrine which rendered the Commons the guardian and dispenser of the public treasure. His difficulties were further increased by a preposterous war with France, in gratification of the private enmity of Buckingham, who added to the odium against him by an ill-fated expedition in assistance of the Huguenots of Rochelle. In 1628 the king was obliged to call for a new parliament, which showed itself equally opposed to arbitrary measures as its predecessor, and after voting the supplies, prepared a bill called, "A petition of right, recognising all the legal privileges of the subject," which, notwithstanding the employment of all manner of arts and expedients to avoid it, Charles was constrained to pass into a law; and had the concession been unequivocal and sincere, and the constitutional mode of government, which it implied, been really adopted by both sides, much that followed might have been prevented. Charles, however, by his open encouragement of the doctrines of such divines as Sibthorpe and Mainwaring, who publicly inculcated the doctrine of passive obedience, and represented all limitation of kingly power as seditious and impious, too clearly sanctioned the jealousy of the Commons; who were not in consequence led to rest in confidence, or to slacken their attacks upon Buckingham, on which account they were suddenly prorogued. The assassination of the favourite soon after, by the enthusiast Felton, removed that source of discord, and Charles became more his own minister; and some differences with his queen, which had been fomented by Buckingham, being made up, he ever after continued much under her influence. The parliament which met in January 1628, manifested so determined a spirit against the king's claim of levying tonnage and poundage by his own authority, that it was suddenly dissolved, and Charles was determined to try to reign without one. For this purpose having judiciously terminated the pending wars between France and Spain, he raised Sir Thomas Wentworth, afterwards so celebrated as lord Strafford, to the principal place in his councils. This able statesman had begun his political career in opposition to the court, but having been gained over, was, by his austerity, talent, and firmness, rendered an exceedingly fit instrument to curb the spirit of resistance to prerogative which had become so strong among the Commons. In ecclesiastical affairs, Charles, unhappily for himself and the church, was guided by the councils of Laud, then bishop of London, a prelate whose learning and piety were

debased by puerile superstition, and a zeal as indiscreet as intolerant. Under these councils some years passed away in the execution of plans for raising money without the aid of parliament, with other dangerous expedients, both in a civil and religious sense. The arbitrary courts of High Commission and Star Chamber, in the hands of Laud, also exercised, in many instances, the most grievous oppression; of which the treatment of Williams, bishop of Lincoln, and others, affords memorable examples. In 1634, ship-money began to be levied, which, being strictly applied to naval purposes, the nation at large acquiesced in it with less than usual repugnance; and although some writers courageously attacked the court against the principle, they were treated with so much severity, that others were deterred from following their example. So desperate did the cause of liberty at this time appear, that great numbers of the puritans emigrated to New England; and by order of the court a ship was stopped, in which were sir Arthur Hazelrig, John Hampden, and Oliver Cromwell. It was in 1637, not long after this remarkable event, that Hampden commenced the career of resistance by refusing to pay ship-money; the right to levy which, without authority of parliament, he was determined to bring before a court of law. His cause was argued for twelve days in the court of Exchequer; and although he lost it by the decision of eight of the judges out of twelve, the discussion of the question was followed by the most important consequences in its operation upon public opinion. It was in Scotland, however, that formal warlike opposition was destined to commence. From the beginning of his reign, Charles had endeavoured to introduce a liturgy, copied from the English; an innovation which produced the most violent tumults, and ended in the formation of the famous *Covenant* in 1638, by which all classes of people mutually engaged to stand by each other. The covenanters levied an army, which the king opposed by an ill-disciplined English force, so equivocally inclined, that not able to trust to it, Charles agreed to a sort of pacification. The next year he raised another army, but his finances being exhausted, after an intermission of eleven years, he again assembled a parliament, who, as usual, began to state grievances previously to granting supplies. Losing all patience, the king once more hastily dissolved it, and prosecuted several members who had distinguished themselves by their opposition. Raising money in the best manner he could devise, an English army was again made to proceed towards the north; but being defeated by the Scots, it became obvious that affairs could no longer be managed without a parliament, and in 1640 that dreaded assembly was again summoned, which proved to be the famous long parliament, whose career forms so memorable a portion of English history. It is not within the limits of this work to detail the historical proceedings connected with the persecution, condemnation, and execution of Strafford and Laud; or the various measures of

reaction in regard to ship-money, tonnage, and poundage, and the abolition of the iniquitous courts of High Commission and Star Chambers; suffice it to say, that Charles soon found himself reduced into a comparatively passive spectator of the ascendancy of the democratical portion of the constitution; and was obliged, both in Scotland and in England, to yield to the torrent which assailed him. In the mean time a flame burst out in Ireland which had no small effect in kindling the ensuing conflagration at home. The oppressed catholic population of that country, seeing, in the confusion of the times, what they deemed a favourable opportunity for regaining their rights, laid a plan for a universal insurrection. They failed by an accident in Dublin, but a dreadful massacre of the protestants took place in every other part of the island. The old catholic settlers of the English pale also joined the native Irish; and in order to strengthen their cause, pretended to act in consequence of a royal commission, and to have in view the defence of the king's prerogative against a puritanical and republican parliament. This pretended commission is now generally deemed a forgery; but such was the supposed partiality of Charles to popery, this event added considerably to popular disaffection. The parliament being summoned, the king left the conduct of the war entirely to it; but it now became evident that the Commons intended systematically to pursue their advantages, and to reduce the crown to a state of complete dependance. They framed a remonstrance, containing a recapitulation of all the errors of the reign; renewed an attempt for excluding bishops from the house of Lords; passed ordinances against superstitious practices; and so inflamed the popular odium against the episcopal orders, as to intimidate its members from attending their duty in parliament. At length, it being apparent that either the zealous adherents of prerogative, or those who were anxious to frame the government upon a more democratic basis, must give way; Charles, instigated, it is supposed, by the injudicious advice of his queen and lord Digby, caused his attorney-general to enter, in the house of Peers, an accusation against five leading members of the Commons, and sent a sergeant-at-arms to the house to demand them. Receiving an evasive answer, he the next day proceeded himself to the house, with an armed retinue, to seize their persons. Aware of this intention, they had previously withdrawn; but the king's appearance with a guard, caused the house to break up in great disorder and indignation. The accused members retired into the city; where a committee of the house was appointed to sit, and the city militia was mustered under a commander appointed by parliament, which also demanded the control of the army. Here the king made his last stand, the matter having now arrived at a stage which arms alone could decide. The queen fled to Holland to procure ammunition, and Charles, with the prince of Wales, proceeded northwards, and for a time fixed their residence at York. The king was received in

lis progress with great demonstrations of loyalty from the gentry; and many eminent and virtuous characters, who had been the conscientious opposers of his arbitrary measures in the first instance, now joined his party. On the other hand, all the puritans, the inhabitants of the great trading towns, and those who had adopted republican notions of government, sided with the parliament; and in no public contest was more private and public virtue ranged on both sides, however alloyed, as in all such cases, with ambition, bigotry, and the baser passions. The military transactions of this great quarrel will not be expected here. The first action of consequence was the battle of Edge-hill; and although indecisive, it enabled the king to approach London, and produce considerable alarm. He then retired to Oxford, and negotiations were entered into which proved unavailable. Nothing decisive however happened against the royal side, until the battle of Marston-moor in 1644, which was chiefly gained by the skill and valour of Cromwell. The succeeding year completed the ruin of the king's affairs, by the loss of the celebrated battle of Naseby. Thenceforward a series of disasters attended his armies throughout the kingdom, and he took the resolution of throwing himself into the hands of the Scottish army, then lying before Newark. He was received with respect, although placed under a guard as a prisoner, and a series of abortive negotiations ensuing, an agreement was made with the parliament to surrender him to their commissioners, on the payment of a large sum claimed as arrears by the Scottish army. The king was accordingly surrendered to the commissioners appointed; and was carried, in the first place to Holmby-house in Northamptonshire, subsequently to the headquarters of the army at Reading, and soon after to Hampton-court; where he was treated with no small portion of the respect exacted by his station. In the meantime however, the army and independents becoming all-powerful, he was led into some fears for his personal safety, and making his escape with a few attendants, proceeded to the southern coast. Not meeting a vessel as he expected, he crossed over to the isle of Wight, and put himself into the hands of Hammond, the governor, a creature of Cromwell's, by whom he was lodged in Carisbrook castle. While in this remote situation, the Scots, ashamed of the manner in which they had delivered him up, and indignant at the proceedings of the English, marched a considerable army to his relief, under the duke of Hamilton. This force, although strengthened by a large body of English royalists, was entirely routed and dispersed by Cromwell, as were insurrections in Kent and Essex, by Fairfax. During this employment of the army and its leaders, a new negociation was opened with the king in the Isle of Wight, who agreed to nearly every thing demanded of him, except the abolition of episcopacy; and so much had it now become the interest of the parliament itself to comply with him, that a vote was at length carried, that the king's concessions were

a sufficient ground for a treaty. The triumphant army however on its return, cleared the house of all the members opposed to its views by force; and thereby procuring a reversal of this vote, the king's person was again seized, and being brought from the Isle of Wight to Hurst Castle, preparations were made for trying him on the capital charge of high treason against the people. As the house of Lords refused to concur in a vote for this purpose, the Commons declared its concurrence unnecessary; and the king being conducted to London, and stripped of all ensigns of royalty, was brought before the court of justice, specially erected for this unprecedented trial, on the 20th Jan. 1649. The behaviour of Charles had been calm and dignified throughout his adversity, and in no respect was it more so than on this most eventful occasion. Three times he objected to the authority of the court, when brought before it, and supported his refusal by clear and cogent arguments. At length, evidence being heard against him, on the proof that he had appeared in arms against the parliamentary forces, sentence of death was pronounced against him. He requested a conference with both houses, which was rejected, and only three days were allowed him to prepare for his fate. As he left the tribunal he was insulted by a portion of the soldiery, and other base and unpardonable indignities were offered to him, which he bore with dignified equanimity. The interposition of foreign powers, the devotion of friends and ministers, who sought to save him by taking all the blame upon themselves were vain; and after passing three days between condemnation and execution, in religious exercises, and in tender interviews with his friends and family, he was led to the scaffold. This extraordinary execution took place before the banqueting-house, Whitehall, on the 30th Jan. 1649; where, after addressing the people around him with great firmness and composure, the ill-fated king submitted to the fatal stroke. Thus died Charles I, in the forty-ninth year of his age; than whom few kings have been more distinguished for the virtues which ornament and dignify private life. He was in an eminent degree temperate, chaste, and religious, and although somewhat calm and reserved in demeanour, was highly kind and affectionate in fact, and secured the warmest attachment of those who had access to him. His talents were also considerable; but he shone more in suffering than in acting, and was deficient in the decision and self-reliance which are necessary to superior executive ability. His mind was cultivated by letters, and a taste for the polite arts, particularly painting, the professors of which he munificently encouraged; and the collections of works of art which he made in his prosperity, show great judgment in the selection. He had also a feeling for poetry, and wrote in a good style in prose, without reference to the famous "Eikon Basilike," his claim to which is now generally disputed. To all these personal and private acquirements, he joined a graceful figure, and

pleasing countenance; and under happier circumstances would doubtless have been regarded as a very accomplished sovereign. With respect to his political character, as exhibited in the great struggle between himself and the parliament, it is impossible not to perceive that he strove to maintain a portion of prerogative that had become totally incompatible with any theory of civil and religious liberty; but it is equally certain that he only sought to retain what his predecessors had possessed, and that power never concedes willingly. There are periods possibly in the history of every people in which old and new opinions conflict, and a concussion becomes unavoidable; and it was the misfortune of Charles to occupy the throne at a time when the development of the representative system necessarily encountered the claims of prerogative. His fate forms a political, not a moral question; for it is certain, that if the parliament had acquiesced in the kingly pretensions, as usually explained by Laud and the high churchmen of the day, it would have dwindled into a mere registry of royal edicts, like those of France. On the other hand, Charles acted a part which every monarch in his situation may be expected to act; for a philosophical appreciation of the true nature of a political crisis, is scarcely to be expected from one who sits upon a throne. The most forcible accusation against Charles is on the score of sincerity; it is asserted that he never intended to fulfil the conditions imposed upon him. This can scarcely be denied, but it is equally certain that some of them might justly be deemed questionable, if not demanded with a direct view to produce that conduct in the king which so naturally followed. On the whole, the errors of Charles were more than atoned by his sufferings, and although many may demur to his title of martyr, few will hesitate to regard him as a victim to a crisis which the growing power of the Commons, and the unsettled nature of the prerogative, rendered sooner or later inevitable. His fate too, like that of the house of Stuart generally, exhibits the danger and absurdity of those high theoretical notions of kingly prerogative, which, while they add very little to the real power of those whom they are intended to favour, too frequently seduce them into encounters with currents of principle and action, a resistance to which is always futile, and generally destructive.—*Hume. Rapin.*

CHARLES II, king of England and Scotland, son of Charles I and Henrietta Maria of France, was born in 1630. He was a refugee at the Hague on the death of his father, on which he immediately assumed the royal title. He first intended to proceed to Ireland, but was prevented by the progress of Cromwell. He therefore listened to an invitation from the Scots, who had proclaimed him their king; and being obliged to throw himself into the hands of the rigid presbyterians, they subjected him to so many severities and mortifications, as induced him to regard that sect ever after with extreme aversion. In 1651 he was crowned at Scone, but the approach of Cromwell, with

his conquering army, soon rendered his abode in Scotland unsafe. Hoping to be joined by the English royalists, he took the spirited resolution of passing Cromwell and entering England. He was immediately pursued by that active commander, who, with a superior army, gained the battle of Worcester; and Charles, after a variety of imminent hazards, in one of which he was sheltered for twenty-four hours in the branches of a spreading oak, reached Shoreham in Sussex, and got a passage to France. He passed some years in Paris, little regarded by the court, which was awed by the power of the English commonwealth, and this indignity induced him to retire to Cologne. It is the province of history to state the circumstances that produced the Restoration; which general Monk so conducted, that Charles, without a struggle, succeeded at once to all those dangerous prerogatives, which it had cost the nation so much blood and treasure, first to abridge, and then to abolish. This unrestrictive return was not more injurious to the nation, than fatal to the family of the Stuarts, which, had a more rational policy prevailed, might have occupied the throne at this moment. On the 29th May 1660, Charles entered his capital amidst universal and almost frantic acclamations; and the different civil and religious parties vied with each other in loyalty and submission. His first measures were prudent and conciliatory. Hyde, lord Clarendon, was made chancellor and prime minister; and an act of indemnity was passed, from which those alone were excepted, who had an immediate concern with the late king's death. A settled revenue was accepted in lieu of wardship and purveyance, and the army was reduced. In respect to religion, there was less indulgence; for not only were prelacy and the parliamentary rights of bishops restored, which was to be expected, but an act of uniformity was passed, by the conditions of which, nearly all the presbyterian clergy were driven to a resignation of their livings. In 1662 he married the infanta of Portugal, a prudent and virtuous princess, but in no way calculated to acquire the affection of a man like Charles. The indolence of his temper, and the expences of his licentious way of life, soon involved him in pecuniary difficulties, and the unpopular sale of Dunkirk to the French, was one of his most early expedients to relieve himself. In 1663 a rupture took place with Holland, which, as it proceeded from commercial rivalry, was willingly supported by parliament. It was attended, in the first instance, by various naval successes; but France and Denmark entering into the war, as allies of the Dutch, the English were overmatched, and a Dutch fleet entered the Thames, and proceeding up the Medway, burnt and destroyed ships as high as Chatham. Such was the naval disgrace of a reign, which on many other accounts is probably the most nationally discreditable one in the English annals. The domestic calamities of a dreadful plague in 1665, and of the great fire of London in 1666, added to the disasters of the period. Soon after, Clarendon

who had become very unpopular, and was personally disagreeable to Charles, was dismissed, and sought shelter from his enemies by a voluntary exile. A triple alliance between England, Holland, and Sweden, for the purpose of checking the ambition of Louis XIV, followed. It did honour to the political talents of sir William Temple, and was one of the few public measures of the reign which deserved approbation. The thoughtless profusion of Charles however, soon involved him in a condition which rendered him the mere pensioner of Louis; by whose secret aid he was supported in all his attempts to abridge the freedom of his people. In 1670 he threw himself into the hands of the five unprincipled ministers collectively, denominated the cabal, who supported him in every attempt to make himself independent of parliament. A visit which Charles received from his sister, the duchess of Orleans, was rendered subservient to French policy, by means of one of her attendant ladies, a beautiful French woman. This female made, as was intended, a conquest of Charles, who created her duchess of Portsmouth; and amidst all his other attachments, she retained an influence over him which kept him steadily attached to France. The party troubles of this reign commenced about this time by the open declaration of the duke of York, presumptive heir to the crown, that he was a convert to the Roman Catholic religion. Soon after the ministry broke the triple alliance, and planned a rupture with the Dutch; and as the king did not choose to apply to parliament for money to carry on the projected war, he caused the exchequer to be shut up in January 1672, and by several other disgraceful and arbitrary proceedings, gave great disgust and alarm to the nation. The naval operations against the Dutch were by no means successful, and a new parliament being called, which strongly expressed the discontent of the nation, the cabal was dissolved, and a separate peace made with Holland in 1674. Divisions in the cabinet, fluctuations in the king's measures, and parliamentary contests followed, and occupied the next three years; until in 1677, Charles performed a popular act by marrying his niece, the princess Mary, to the prince of Orange. By taking some decided steps in favour of the Dutch, he also forwarded the peace of Nimeguen in 1678. The same year was distinguished by the pretended discovery of the celebrated popish plot, for the assassination of the king, and the introduction of the catholic religion. Notwithstanding the infamous characters of Oates and Bedloe, and the improbable nature of their disclosures, their tale, supported by an universal suspicion of the secret influence of a catholic faction, met with universal belief; and in relation thereto, the parliament exhibited nearly as much credulity and heat as the vulgar. Many catholic lords were committed; Coleman, the duke of York's secretary, and several priests were hanged; and a venerable nobleman, the earl of Stafford, was beheaded. The duke of York thought fit to retire to Brussels; and a bill for his exclusion from the throne passed the house

of Commons. Such was the state of the country, that Charles was obliged to give way to some popular measures, and the great palladium of civil liberty, the habeas corpus bill, passed this sessions. The temper of the parliament was so much excited, that the king first prorogued, and then dissolved it. The court now sought to establish a balance of parties; to distinguish which, the terms whig and tory were about this time invented. In 1680 a new parliament assembled, and the Commons again passed the exclusion bill, which was rejected by the Lords. This parliament was also dissolved in the next year, and a new one called at Oxford, which proved so restive, that a sudden dissolution ensued; and, like his father, Charles determined henceforward to govern without one. By the aid of the tory gentry and the clergy, he obtained loyal addresses from all parts of the kingdom; and attachment to high monarchical principles became again in vogue. The charge of plots and conspiracies was now brought against the presbyterians; a person named College was executed upon the same infamous evidence as had been previously turned against the papists; and the famous earl of Shaftesbury, who headed the popular party, was brought to trial, but acquitted. The nonconformists generally, were also treated with much rigour; and a step of great moment in the progress to arbitrary power, was the instituting suits at law (quo warrantos) against most of the corporations in the kingdom, by which they were intimidated to a resignation of their charters, in order to receive them back so modelled as to render them much more dependant than before. These rapid strides towards the destruction of liberty, at length produced the celebrated Rye-house plot: which certainly intended resistance, but that the assassination of the king was ever formally projected, seems very doubtful. It certainly formed no part of the intention of lord William Russel; whose execution, with that of Algernon Sidney, on account of it, forms one of the striking events of this disgraceful reign. Charles was at this time as absolute as any sovereign in Europe, and had he been an active prince, the fetters of tyranny might have been completely riveted. Scotland, which at different periods of his reign had been thrown into insurrection by the arbitrary attempts to restore episcopacy, was at length completely dragooned into submission; and the relics of the covenanters were suppressed with circumstances of great barbarity. It is said however, that Charles was becoming uneasy at this plan, which was chiefly supported by the bigoted austerity of the duke of York; and that he had made a resolution to relax, when he expired, from the consequences of an apoplectic fit, in February 1685, in the fifty-fifth year of his age, and twenty-fifth of his reign. At his death he received the sacrament according to the rites of the Roman church; and thus proved himself to have been, during the whole of his life, as hypocritical as profligate. The character of Charles II requires little analysis. He was a confirmed

sensualist and voluptuary; and owing to the example of him and his court, his reign was the era of the most dissolute manners that ever prevailed in England. The stage was an open school of licentiousness, and polite literature was altogether infected by it. Charles was a man of wit, and a judge of good writing in certain lines; but was too deficient in sensibility to feel either the sublime or the beautiful, in composition; neither was he generous even to the writers whom he applauded. He possessed an easy, sauntering species of good nature, but united with it a total indifference to any thing but his own pleasure; and no man could be more destitute of honour or generosity. His ideas of the relation between king and subject, were evinced by his observation on Lauderdale's cruelties in Scotland: "I perceive," said he, "that Lauderdale has been guilty of many bad things against the people of Scotland; but I cannot find that he has acted any thing contrary to *my* interest." Yet with all his selfishness and demerits as a king, Charles always preserved a share of popularity with the multitude, from the easiness of his manners. Pepys' memoirs, and other private documents however, clearly show the opinion of the more reflective portion of his subjects; and it is now pretty generally admitted, that as he was himself a most dishonourable and heartless monarch and man, so his reign exhibited the English character in a more disgraceful light than any other in British history. It need not be added, that he left many illegitimate children, the descendants of some of whom are still among the leading peerage of the country. The fate of his most distinguished son, the ill-fated duke of Monmouth, is an affair of history.—*Hume. Rapin.*

CHARLES XII, king of Sweden, a prince who seems to have been inspired with a disinterested love of warfare beyond all other conquerors on record. He was born in 1682, and succeeded his father Charles XI in 1697. Many stories are told of his daring and resolute behaviour when a child; and he had no sooner attained regal power, than he displayed the reckless bravery of his disposition. He was scarcely eighteen when he successively defeated Frederick IV king of Denmark, Augustus king of Poland, and the czar Peter I, who had formed a league against Sweden. Pursuing his career, he invaded Poland, and in 1706 dethroned Augustus, and gave that kingdom to Stanislaus. He then determined on the conquest of Russia. Rejecting all overtures from the czar, he set out from Saxony in 1707, with a powerful army, accustomed to victory under his command. The Muscovites fled before him, or submitted; and after obtaining several advantages over detached bodies of the emperor's forces, he marched towards Moscow through the deserts of the Ukraine. His career was cut short by the disastrous battle of Pultowa in 1709, in which he was defeated by the Russians, his troops almost all killed or taken prisoners, and he himself wounded, and obliged to take refuge in Turkey with a few of his officers. He

remained some time at Bender, protected by the grand signor, who was at war with the czar. Peace taking place between those potentates, Charles was desired to leave the Turkish dominions. He refused to depart, and fortifying his house, sustained a regular siege; but the building was set on fire, and he was taken prisoner, fighting like a madman. At length he set off for his own dominions almost unattended, and arrived there in safety in 1714. All his disasters had not quelled his rage for warfare. He raised a new army, with which he laid siege to Fredericshal in Norway, and was killed, either by some person near him, or by a shot from the fortress, as he was reconnoitring, on the evening of December 11th, 1718.—*Voltaire Hist. de Charles XII.*

CHARLETON (WALTER) an English physician, distinguished chiefly as a writer on antiquities. He was born at Shepton Mallet in Somersetshire in 1619, and was educated at Oxford. He was there in 1642, when that city was the head quarters of the royal party, to which he adhered, and was appointed physician in ordinary to Charles I, through whose favour he obtained the degree of MD. He went abroad with Charles II, and returning home at the Restoration, became a fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1689 he was elected president of the college of Physicians, which station he held till 1691. Soon after he retired to the island of Jersey, in consequence, as it is stated, of pecuniary difficulties. He died in 1707. The works of Dr Charleton are very numerous, relating to theology, natural history, natural philosophy, and medicine; besides his treatise entitled "Chorea Gigantum; or the most famous Antiquity of Great Britain, Stonehenge, restored to the Danes," 1663, 4to; designed as a refutation of the hypothesis of Inigo Jones, who ascribed the erection of Stonehenge to the Romans. This is an ingenious and learned production; and similar praise may be extended to Charleton's tracts on zoology, particularly his "Onomasticon Zoicon," the object of which is to give a classified arrangement of animals, and to indentify them under the various names bestowed on them by different naturalists.—*Wood's Athen Oxon. Biog. Dict. Aikin's G. Biog.*

CHARLETON (LEWIS) an English mathematician of the fourteenth century. Bale calls him Ludovicus Carleon, and supposes him to have been a native of the town of that name in Monmouthshire. He was an ecclesiastic, and after he had prosecuted his studies at each of the English universities with much assiduity and success, he was made chancellor of Oxford in 1357. He was promoted to the bishopric of Hereford in 1362, and died in 1369. This prelate is said to have been a profound theologian, and a proficient in the mathematical science of the age in which he lived, and he was also acquainted with medicine.—*Duncomb's Hist. of Herefordshire.*

CHARLEVOIX (PETER FRANCIS XAVIER) a French Jesuit, was born at St Quintin in 1684, and taught languages and philosophy with some reputation. He was for some years

a missionary in America, and on his return had a chief share in the "Journal de Trevoux," for twenty four years. He died in 1761, greatly esteemed for his high moral character and extensive learning. His works are—1. "Histoire et Description Générale de Japon;" "Histoire Générale de Paraguay;" "Histoire de l'Isle de St Dominique;" "Vie de Mère Marie de l'Incarnation;" and "Histoire Générale de la Nouvelle France;" of which the latter is most valuable, describing his own experience, and the manners and customs of the native Americans, for which he is often quoted as a writer of good authority. His style is simple and unaffected, but not perfectly correct.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Haller Bibl. Botan.*

CHARNOCK (STEPHEN) a nonconformist divine, was born in London in 1628, and received his education at Emanuel college, Cambridge, under Dr William Sancroft. On quitting this university at the commencement of the civil war between Charles I and the parliament, he became minister of a congregation at Southwark, and made many converts by his eloquence. He soon however quitted Southwark for New college, Oxford, of which he became a fellow, and in 1652 senior proctor of the university, the duties of which office he discharged with great reputation. On leaving Oxford he went to Ireland, and resided for some time with sir Henry Cromwell, and during his stay there, preached every day at Dublin to numerous congregations. Being ejected by the act of uniformity, he returned to England and preached for fifteen years to a congregation of dissenters in London, where he died in 1680. His works were collected and published in 2 vols. folio. The doctrines which they contain are Calvinistical, and they possess much genius and originality; the "Discourse on Providence" is considered the best. He was a profound scholar and theologian, and possessed great amiability of temper.—*Calamy.*

CHARONDAS, an ancient legislator, and a native of Catania in Sicily, flourished about 444 years BC. He is celebrated for a code of laws which he gave to the inhabitants of Thurium in Magna Græcia, rebuilt by the Sybarites. The following are the most remarkable of his laws—1st. Whoever married a second time, having children by his first wife, was excluded from public dignities, under the idea that being bad fathers they would make bad magistrates. 2d. All deserters or idlers were to appear three days in the city in women's clothes. 3d. Regarding ignorance as the mother of all vice, he commanded all the citizens to be instructed in the sciences and letters. He also forbade any citizen to appear armed at the public assemblies; but one day returning from a military expedition, he was informed that there was a tumult at one of these assemblies, and immediately going to appease it, he forgot to lay aside his sword. It being observed to him that he had violated his own law, he answered, "I will confirm it and seal it with my own blood," and plunged his weapon into his breast.—*Diodorus. Diog. Laertius. Valer. Maximus.*

CHARPENTIER (FRANCIS) one of the French literati of the age of Louis XIV. He was a native of Paris, and destined for the profession of an advocate, which he never followed. His reputation for learning procured him admission into the French academy in 1651, and having been employed by Colbert to write in favour of the establishment of an East-India company, that minister rewarded his labours by making him a member of the then newly instituted Academy of Inscriptions. Charpentier engaged in the controversy among his learned contemporaries on the comparative merit of ancient and modern writers, and his advocating the superiority of the latter, exposed him to the satirical animadversions of Boileau, to which he also laid himself open by his gross flattery of the grand monarch, in his academical speeches and other compositions. He died in 1702, aged eighty-two, after having been dean, or senior member of the French Academy. He was the author of a treatise "On the Excellence of the French Language," 2 vols. 12mo, and other works.—*Aikin's G. Biog.*

CHARRON (PETER) a French divine, was born at Paris in 1541. He was brought up to the bar, and admitted an advocate in the parliament of Paris; but after attending to his profession for five or six years, he quitted it in disgust, and applied himself to the study of theology and pulpit eloquence, and taking priest's orders, became a celebrated preacher. Several bishops endeavoured to engage him as theological canon of their churches; and he occupied this situation successively in the cathedrals of Bazas, Acqs, Lectoure, Agen, Cahors, Condom, and Bourdeaux. Queen Margaret made him her chaplain, and he was in the retinue of cardinal d'Armagnac, legate at Avignon. In 1588 he returned to Paris in consequence of a vow he had made to enter among the Carthusians there; but the prior of the Chartreux refusing to admit him, as being too old to adopt their discipline, he applied to the prior of the Celestines, who likewise rejected his application, and he was then absolved from his vow, and determined to remain a secular priest. He returned to Bourdeaux, and became the intimate friend of Montaigne, then one of the stars of that city; who in his will granted him the privilege of bearing his arms, a great concession in the esteem of a Gascon. In 1594 Charron published a strictly orthodox work, entitled the "Three Truths: 1. That there is a God and a true Religion; 2. That the Christian Religion is the true Religion; 3. That the Roman Catholic is the only true Church." This piece obtained for him the dignity of grand vicar, and a canonship at Calais. In 1600 he printed a volume of "Christian Discourses;" and in 1601 appeared the first edition of his famous "Treatise on Wisdom." Notwithstanding his high character for sincerity, this book caused him to be ranked among the most dangerous of freethinkers. It was condemned by the Sorbonne, the Chatelet, and the parliament; and the Jesuit Garasse attacked it with great raucour and even scurrility. The fact

was that Charon assumed the ticklish ground of proving the Christian religion to be incompatible with reason, in order to inculcate faith and an implicit submission to authority. Hence he asserts that strength of mind leads to atheism, and that the immortality of the soul cannot be adequately supported by natural arguments. He also gave great offence by maintaining that although all religions pretend to divine inspiration, all have been received by human hands and means. He displeased too by dwelling on the differences that have all ways subsisted among Christians, and upon the extraordinary evils to which they have given birth, and was at the same time accused of stating the arguments against revelation, with too much strength and plausibility. On these accounts, when the second edition came to be printed great opposition was made to it by the theologians; and it was only through the interest of the president Jeannin that the impression was allowed, after the author had softened some of the offending passages. Charon however met with many defenders, and his freedom of philosophising has been deemed creditable to himself and the age. In character he was gay and lively; but with many smart and ingenious observations, his view of human nature, in his celebrated book, is on the whole gloomy. He was justly accused of copying Montaigne, whose essays undoubtedly led to the "Treatise on Wisdom." He died suddenly in the streets of Paris in 1603.—*Bayle. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CHARTIER (ALAIN) archdeacon of Paris, and secretary to Charles VI and VII. He has been called the father of French eloquence, a title which he merits rather by his prose than his verse. He seems to have concentrated in himself all that was deemed witty and elegant in the troublesome period in which he lived, but the most esteemed of his pieces is his "Chronicle of Charles VII."—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CHARTIER (RENE) a native of Vendome, and royal professor of medicine and physician to the king in the middle of the 17th century, employed great part of his life on an edition of the works of Galen and Hippocrates, in Greek and Latin, in fourteen volumes; the first of which was published in 1639, and the three last after his death. The subjects in this work are divided into eight classes, and great pains are taken to distinguish the false works from the original. He added several pieces from Theophilus, Palladius, Oribasius, &c. Chartier however gained little fame by his labour, and it is even said by Freind and Mack that he left Hippocrates more incorrect than he found him.—*Moreri. Haller Bibl. Med. Pract.*

CHARLES (GREGORY DE) a miscellaneous writer, was born at Paris in 1659, and studied at the college de la Marche, where he became acquainted with Colbert de Seignelai, who procured him a situation in the navy. He passed the best part of his life in sailing to Canada, the Levant, and the East Indies. He was taken prisoner by the English in Canada, and had the same fate in Turkey. He possessed a good deal of satire, which he exercised

against the monks and the bull Unigenitus. In consequence of some of these sallies he was obliged to leave Paris and settle at Chaitres, where he died in 1719 or 1720. His works are—"Les Illustres Françaises;" "A Continuation of Don Quixotte;" "Journal d'un Voyage fait aux Indes Orientales."—There was another CHASLES flourished about the same period, FRANCIS JAMES, who was the compiler of the "Dictionnaire de Justice."—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CHASSENEUZ (BARTHOLOMEW DE) an eminent lawyer, was born at Issi l'Evêque near Autun in 1480. He became master of requests to Charles d'Amboise, governor of the Milanese, by whom he was employed at the court of Rome. In 1531 he was created a counsellor of the parliament of Paris, and the next year sole president of the parliament of Provence. On the decree issued by this body against the Vaudois of Merindol and Cabrieres, who were condemned as pestilential heretics, because they acknowledged neither pope nor bishop, nor made use of any of the ceremonies of the catholic church, Chasseneuz was compelled by his office to sign the arret which condemned them to be extirpated by fire and sword. He delayed the execution by humane artifices as long as he lived, and died in 1541; not without suspicion of being removed by the impatience of those who were anxious to begin the horrid persecution. He was the author of a commentary in Latin, on the "Customs of Burgundy, and of almost all France;" "Catalogus Gloriae Mundi;" a work treating of precedence among persons in office; "Consilia," consisting of consultations on points of law; and "Les Epitaphes des Rois de France jusqu'à François I, en Vers, avec leurs Effigies."—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CHASTELAIN (CLAUDE) a canon of Paris, where he was born in 1639, was so learned in all the rites, liturgies, and ceremonies of the Roman Catholic church, that he was placed by Harlay, archbishop of Paris, at the head of a commission for drawing up formularies for the use of his diocese. He had travelled through Italy, France, and Germany; where he particularly observed the customs peculiar to each church. He composed the offices of several religious orders, and always received great applause. His works are—"A Hagiological Dictionary," inserted by Menage in his etymologies of the French tongue; a "Roman Martyrology, translated into French, with two additions for each day," and containing only the two first months of the year; this was followed by the "Universal Martyrology," upon a similar plan, published in 1709, a work of profound erudition. Menage says of him, that his age did not understand his merit; and a person who had been seventeen times at Rome observed, that Chastelain, during his stay in that city, showed him more curiosities, and instructed him in more facts than he had learned in all his other visits there. He died in 1712, leaving several works in MS, among which was a curious journal of his own life, an exact relation of all the great events of his time.—

There was another CHASTELET or CASTELLANUS (GEORGE) a Flemish gentleman, brought up at the court of the dukes of Burgundy, and considered one of the best French scholars of his day. He died in 1475. He wrote a "Recueil des Choses Merveilleuses avenues de son tems, 1531;" 4to, in French verse; "L'Histoire de Jacques Lallain," and other works, which are now only read by the curiously learned. "Le Chevalier délibéré, ou La Mort du Duc de Bourgogne devant Nancy," is also attributed to him.—*Moreri*.

CHASTELET (GABRIELLE EMILIE DE BRETUEIL, marchioness of). This lady, who was the daughter of the baron of Bretueil, was born in 1706. Her wit and beauty procured her many suitors, from among whom she chose the marquis du Châtelet. The best ancient and modern authors were familiar to her from her youth, but she applied herself more particularly to the study of natural philosophy and mathematics. Her first production was an institute of the philosophy of Leibnitz, entitled "Institutions de Physique," 8vo, addressed to her son and pupil. The sublime reveries of this philosopher afterwards appearing to her only as dreams, she abandoned him for Newton, whose "Principia," she translated with a commentary, which was not printed till after her death, when it was brought out under the inspection of the celebrated Clairaut. According to Voltaire's account of her, study did not seclude her from the world, which she entered with pleasure, and enjoyed society like other women. Her memory was powerful, her eloquence great, and her taste for poetry very fine. Her personal character was not so unexceptionable; it being generally understood that she assumed all the French licence in regard to gallantry which distinguished the era to which she belonged. She died in 1740.—*Nour. Dict. Hist.*

CHASTELLUX (PHILIP LEWIS, marquis de) a French officer who served in America during the war between Great Britain and her colonies. He was afterwards promoted to the rank of marshal, and was a member of the French Academy. He died in 1788, aged fifty-four. In 1765 he published an essay on the union of poetry and music, which occasioned a literary controversy. Another of his works was translated into English, under the title of an "Essay on Public Happiness;" but he is principally known as the author of "Travels in North America," which likewise appeared in an English dress, in 2 vols. 8vo. This last is a lively and amusing production, which however provoked the critical remarks of Brissot, who published an examination of the travels of Chastelleux.—*Nour. Dict. Hist.*

CHATELET (PAUL HAY, Sieur du) a French statesman, descended from a branch of the noble Scottish family of Hay, settled in Brittany, where he was born in 1593. After having been advocate-general in the parliament of Rennes, and master of requests, he became counsellor of state under the administration of cardinal Richelieu; and he was president of the court of justice in the royal

army when commanded by Lewis XIII in person. Though a faithful servant of the crown, he gave offence to the king, or rather his minister, by his opposition to some public measures, and especially by his defence of the duke de Montmorency, put to death for opposing cardinal Richelieu. He died in 1636. He was one of the first members of the French Academy, and published several works: the most important of which is "The History of Bertrand du Guesclin, constable of France," folio.—*Moreri. Nour. Dict. Hist.*

CHATERTON (THOMAS) a youth whose striking talents and brief and melancholy career stand much distinguished in the annals of unfortunate genius. He was the posthumous son of a person in humble life in Bristol, where he was born in November 1752. All the education he received was at a charity school, where no language was taught except his mother tongue. About his tenth year a taste for reading disclosed itself, and he perused all the books which he could borrow or hire; and it has been proved that he began to write verses at twelve years of age, as also to show that ardour of mind and various capability by which he was afterwards so strongly characterised. In his fifteenth year he left school, and was articled to a scrivener at Bristol, in the lowest form of apprenticeship; and although much confined, his leisure was great, and he employed a large portion of it in literary pursuits. In 1768, when the new bridge was completed, a paper appeared in Farley's Bristol journal, entitled "A Description of the Friars' first passing over the old Bridge, taken from an ancient manuscript." This paper was traced to Chatterton, who, after some hesitation, asserted that the original had been found in a chest in the church of St Mary Redcliffe, Bristol, of which his uncle was sexton, denominated Mr Canyng's chest. This chest had contained the title-deeds and other papers received from W. Canyng, a merchant, in the reign of Edward IV, who founded or rebuilt St Mary Redcliffe; and on an examination of the contents in 1727, the title-deeds had been taken away, and the other papers neglected. Such was the store from which Chatterton professed to have obtained his account of this bridge: and he next propagated a rumour that certain ancient pieces of poetry had been found in the same place, the authors of which were Thomas Canyng and Thomas Rowley, a priest. These pieces were all written on small pieces of vellum, and passed for original MSS, and as such, obtained credit from some professional and literary persons at Bristol, by whose notice Chatterton was much encouraged. In 1769 he made a still bolder experiment, by writing to the hon. Horace Walpole, offering to furnish him with an account of eminent painters who had flourished in Bristol; at the same time mentioning the old poems, and enclosing two small pieces as a specimen. These were shown by Mr Walpole to his friends Mason and Gray, who immediately pronounced them forgeries. He therefore took no notice of the communication, but on his return from

a visit to Paris, on finding an angry letter from Chatterton, he enclosed the two poems under a blank cover, and thus the affair terminated. Before this time Chatterton had commenced a correspondence with the *Town and Country Magazine*, and various of his productions appeared in that publication for the year 1769, consisting of pretended extracts from Rowley; "Saxon Poems, in the style of Ossian;" and brief poetical satires. In 1770, he composed a poem of 1300 lines, entitled "Kew Gardens," in ridicule of the princess dowager of Wales and lord Bute. His character as he grew up did not develop itself favourably; he became proud and imperious, and some of his productions showed great laxity of speculative principle, although his conduct was said to be regular. How far avowed infidelity may have had a share in his ultimate suicide, it is not easy to determine; but he obtained his release from his apprenticeship by repeatedly expressing intentions of that nature, and immediately repaired to London. Here he engaged in a variety of literary labours, which required equal industry and versatility of parts. A history of England, a history of London, essays in the daily papers, and songs for the public gardens were among his projected or actual tasks; and he seems to have deemed himself in the road to fame and competence. Above all he connected himself with the party politics of the day, and even obtained an introduction to the celebrated alderman Beckford. The inclination of Chatterton led him to the opposition party, but finding money scarce on that unprofitable side, he observed to a friend that "he could write on both sides," and unhappily there is additional proof under his hand, that he thought very slightly of this species of mental prostitution. The boyish nature of his expectations soon however became manifest, for in a very few months he was reduced to considerable distress. The remainder of his history is brief and melancholy. Falling into a state of indigence, for which, even with common industry, it is difficult to account, he was finally reduced to a want of necessary food. Yet such was his pride, he refused, as a species of insult, an invitation to dinner from his hostess the day before he died, assuring her that he was not hungry. His death took place on the 25th August, 1770, in consequence of a dose of arsenic, at his lodging in Brook-street, Holborn; and his remains were interred in the burying-ground of St Andrew's workhouse. Thus friendless and forlorn died poor Chatterton, before he had completed his eighteenth year. For the moral defects of this unfortunate youth's character some allowance must be made in the want of due instruction and early superintending care, which are uniformly more necessary to precocity of genius than to dullness or mediocrity. His early and extraordinary versatility seems to have formed a stumbling-block to strict principle; but while one party has deemed his genius an excuse for every defect, another has certainly treated his first literary imposition with very merciless severity. That the pretended poems of Rowley are his own

is now proved beyond controversy, and consisting, as they do, of all the principal classes of poetical composition, tragedies, lyric and heroic poems, pastorals, epistles, ballads, &c. prove him to be one of the most extraordinary instances of premature genius on record. With much of the common-place flatness and extravagance which might be expected from a juvenile writer, many of these pieces abound in beauty, sublimity, and pathos, conveyed in a diction collected from glossaries and besprinkled with words, which good judges say never formed the language of any one given age of English literature. Horace Walpole is scarcely to be blamed for anything more than a want of politeness in his neglect of Chatterton, who sought his notice by an imposition; but it is to be regretted that his curiosity was not more excited. One humorous result attended this melancholy story: nothing could exceed the grave and systematic manner in which a great number of venerable antiquaries deceived themselves; a fact which did not prevent a part of the same generation from being equally deluded, by the less able imposture of Vortigern and Rowena. Rowley's poems were first collected in an octavo volume by Mr Tyrwhit, and subsequently in a splendid quarto volume by dean Milles. They also form a part of Chalmers's and other collections of the British poets. The avowed works of Chatterton, likewise form an octavo volume.—*Life of Chatterton. Biog. Brit.*

CHAUCER (GEOFFREY) usually called the father of English poetry, and although not, strictly speaking, so in point of priority, yet fully meriting the title, as the great improver of the versification, and enricher of the diction of his native tongue. He was born, probably in London, in the year 1328, but notwithstanding the research of his many biographers, his parentage and education are involved in great obscurity. It is thought that he studied both at Oxford and Cambridge; but that he possessed a great portion of the learning of the age, is sufficiently proved by his writings; and he further improved himself by travelling in France and the Low Countries. On his return, he is supposed to have studied law in the Temple; but soon after he obtained the post of *valettus* or yeoman to Edward III. His chief patron was John of Gaunt, the sister of whose mistress and subsequent wife, Catherine Swynford, Chaucer married, in 1360, and thenceforth made a speedy progress at court. He received an annuity from the exchequer of forty marks, and was appointed gentleman of the king's privy chamber. In 1372 he was sent to Genoa as part of a mission for the management of some public business, and on his return was made comptroller of the customs; and various other pecuniary favours were conferred upon him, which enabled him to live in great affluence. He did not, however, neglect his literary pursuits, for many of his productions were written during his court attendance. Regarding the duke of Lancaster as his great patron, he followed that prince in his espousal of the cause of Wickliffe, and employed his

pen to expose the vices and ignorance of the clergy. On the accession of Richard II, he received a renewal of some of his grants, but lost his place of comptroller; and from causes probably connected with the declining favour of his patron, was so reduced in circumstances as to be obliged to seek the royal protection against his creditors. The city of London was at this time divided into two parties, the one favouring religious reformation, the other adhering to the clergy: and Chaucer so distinguished himself in favour of the former, that it was determined to apprehend him. To avoid this danger he fled to Zealand, where he lived for some time in great distress, and returning to England to avoid starving, was immediately sent to prison, and treated with much rigour. Offers of pardon were however made to him, upon a full disclosure of the designs of his party; with which proposal he thought proper to comply, and thereby obtained his liberty, but with a heavy load of obloquy, and the discontenance of the duke of Lancaster. Thus reduced, he sold his pensions, and retired to Woodstock, where he calmly employed himself in revising and correcting his writings; and in this retreat passed the remainder of his life, except the ten last years, which he spent at Dunstington Castle. The return of the duke of Lancaster to court, and his marriage with Catherine Swynford, were favourable circumstances to Chaucer, who obtained a renewal of his annuity, and protection, and the grant of a pipe of wine annually from the port of London. The succession of Henry IV, the son of his patron, was attended with the renewal of all his grants, and the addition of forty marks per annum, during life. Soon after the commencement of this reign, he was drawn by business to visit London, and dying there in 1400, was interred in Westminster Abbey. From the preceding sketch of the life of Chaucer, it will be seen that he was as much a courtier and man of the world as a student, and to this versatile experience is the varied character of his writings to be attributed. Of his volun- tious works, much the greater part are translations or imitations from the French and Italian, but sufficient still remains to leave him the claim of an inventor. Next however to his merit as the enricher of his native tongue, by new forms of versification and diction, he is most eminently distinguished from his contemporaries, by his possessing the genuine poetical character, of which they are almost uniformly destitute. In many of his tales are to be found strong and splendid imagery, expressed in glowing and elegant language: and when a mere copyist of the matter, he often attains the force of originality by his manner. He has also shown the diversity which denotes superior talents by exhibiting fine specimens of the pathetic, the sublime, the humorous, and the satirical; occasionally debased, no doubt, by the coarseness and tediousness of the age, but altogether unapproached in merit by any who either preceded, or for a long time after followed him. The prologue to his celebrated Canterbury Tales, is one of the most

curious and valuable memorials of the times, the characters in it being delineated with a fervour and a precision that can scarcely be surpassed. Many of these stories (which are connected together by the fiction of being told by a company of pilgrims on their way to the shrine of St. Thomas à Becket, at Canterbury) have been modernised by some of our best versifiers: among which the knight's tale of Palamon and Arcite, by Dryden, is the most conspicuous. The works of Chaucer remained seventy years in manuscript, and Caxton first published the Canterbury Tales in 1476. Various editions of Chaucer's works were subsequently printed, the latest being that of Mr Urry in 1721. The productions of Chaucer, independently of his Canterbury Tales, are far too many for enumeration; but it may be observed that in his maturer age he gave a prose translation of Boethius "De Consolatione Philosophiæ;" and that one of his latest works was a "Treatise on the Astrolabe," compiled for the instruction of his son Louis, then a student at Oxford. It is by no means difficult to read Chaucer, but owing to the various alterations in the prosody of the English language, especially in the disuse of the added syllable of the plural number, and the quiescence of the final *e*, it is not so easy to utter it metrically. This great man died at the advanced age of seventy-two.—*Biog. Brit. Aikin's G. Dict.*

CHAUFEPIE (JAMES GEORGE) a biographical writer of eminence, who was the son of a French refugee protestant minister, settled at Leuwarden in Friseland. He was born at that place in 1702, and received his education at the university of Franeker. He embraced the ecclesiastical profession, and after having been minister at Fleissingen, and elsewhere, died at Amsterdam in 1786. Chaufepe wrote sermons, letters, and essays on theological subjects, and detached lives of eminent persons: but his most important work is his "Historical and Critical Dictionary," 4 vols. folio, designed as a supplement and continuation of Bayle's great work. With talents and learning much inferior to his predecessor, Chaufepe has produced a useful compilation, for the materials of which he has been partly indebted to the general historical dictionary, by Birch, Bernard, and others.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CHAULIEU (WILLIAM AMFRIE DE) a French lyric poet, whose works are held in considerable estimation. He was born in 1659, at his father's seat at Fontenai, in the Vexin-Normand, and was educated at the college of Navarre, at Paris. His talents recommended him to the duke of Vendome and his brother the grand-prior of Malta, who bestowed on him some valuable benefices. As he likewise possessed the lordship of Fontenai, his circumstances enabled him to lead the life of a literary voluptuary; and his poems are sufficiently indicative of his character, displaying the gaiety of Anacreon, and the good-humoured philosophy of Horace. He died in 1720, having, during his long career, had but little to trouble his repose, except the disappointment of his attempts to obtain a seat in the French

Academy. His works are usually printed with those of the marquis de la Fare, and have often been published.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CHAULNES (ALBERT Duke de) a French nobleman, whose labours in conjunction with Lavoisier, Guyton-Morveau, and other men of science, contributed to the improvement of chemistry during the last century. He was a native of Paris, and became a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences, to whose memoirs he contributed several valuable papers relating to various branches of natural philosophy. He died in 1769, aged fifty-four.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CHAUMETTE (PETER GASPARD) a Frenchman, distinguished by his crimes during the Revolution. He was a native of Nevers, and is said to have been the son of a shoemaker. After serving as a cabin-boy and steersman, and being employed as a copyist at his native place, he became clerk to an attorney at Paris. He was then engaged to assist the journalist Prudhomme, and entered into the troop of street-orators formed by Camille Desmoulins, at the time of the taking of the bastille. It is said he was the first who assumed the tri-coloured cockade. He was a member of the municipality of Paris, the 10th of August, 1792; and in September he became attorney (*procureur*) of that commune, on his installation into which office, he affectedly assumed the name of Anaxagoras. In May 1793, the Mountain party of the convention made use of Chaumette as a grand instrument in the overthrow of the Girondists. This demagogue was now at the height of his power, and the measures which he originated or actively supported, indicate sufficiently the brutal wickedness of his disposition. He organized the feasts of the goddess Reason; and proposed that those who refused to serve in the army should be collected together, and destroyed by a cannonade; he recommended the erection of a moving guillotine (*guillotine ambulante*), to shed blood with profusion; he heaped insults on the unfortunate king when confined in the Temple; and he it was who, in conjunction with Hebert, contrived the infamous accusation brought against the queen on her trial. The jealousy of Robespierre prompted him soon after to destroy the Hebertists, who, with their leader, were sent to the scaffold March 24th, 1794. Chaumette escaped this proscription, but his fate was not long delayed. He was arrested and confined in the Luxembourg prison, where he was exposed to the sarcasms of his fellow-captives, to whose detention he had himself contributed; and on the 13th of April 1794, he suffered under the guillotine, predicting that those who had sacrificed him would shortly experience the same destiny. In 1793 he published a sketch of his own life, in which he asserts that he had never been a monk as was reported; and he denies being concerned in some of the atrocities with which he was charged.—*Dict. des Hommes Marq. du 13me. Siècle.*

CHAUNCY (MAURICE) an English Carthusian monk and Roman Catholic historian of the 16th century. Before the Reformation

he belonged to the Charter-house, in London, and on the suppression of that monastery he went to Flanders, whence he returned after the accession of queen Mary, and resided at Shene or Richmond. In the reign of Elizabeth he emigrated again to Flanders, and died at Bruges in 1581. He was the author of a very scarce work entitled "Historia aliquot nostri sæculi Martyrum, cum pia, tum lectu jucunda, nunquam antehac typis excusa," 1530, 4to. This history appears to have been re-published, probably with additions, under the title of "Innocentia et Constancia victrix, sive Commentariolus de Vitæ Ratione et Martyrio 18 Carthusianorum qui in Anglia sub Henrico VIII, ob Ecclesie defensionem, et nefarii Schismatis detestationem crudeliter trucidati sunt," Colon. Agrip. 1608, 12mo.—*Wood.*

CHAUNCEY (sir HENRY) an eminent writer on English topography and antiquities. He was descended from an ancient family settled in Hertfordshire, and was born in that county in 1632. After studying at Caius college, Cambridge, he adopted the legal profession, and became a bencher of the Middle Temple. In 1681 he was knighted by Charles II, and was made a Welch judge in 1688. His death took place in 1700. In that year was published his "Historical Antiquities of Hertfordshire," folio, which is one of the most valuable among our county histories, and bears a high price, though an enlarged edition of it has been published within a few years past by R. Clutterbuck, esq.—*Biog. Brit. Gough's Brit. Topog.*

CHAUSSE (MICHAEL ANGELO de la) a French writer on archaeology. He resided at Rome, where he published in 1690, "Museum Romanum," containing a numerous collection of engravings of antiquities, not before edited. This work was inserted in the "Theaurus Antiquitatum Romanarum," of Grævius, and also reprinted separately in 1746, 2 vols. folio. He likewise published "A Collection of Antique Gems," 1707, 4to, engraved by Bartoli, with explanations in Italian; and "Picturæ Antiquæ Cryptarum Romanarum et Sepulchi Nasonum," 1738, folio. He died at Rome in 1724.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CHAUSSEE (PETER CLAUDE NIVELLE de la) a French dramatic writer, who was a native of Paris. He is considered as the inventor of sentimental comedy (*comédie larmoyante*), introduced on the English stage by Hugh Kelly, the author of False Delicacy, and ridiculed by Foote in his Piety in Patters. Chaussée, whose plays procured him a considerable degree of temporary fame, died in 1754.—*Ibid.*

CHIEKE (sir JOHN) an eminent English statesman and cultivator of classical literature in the 16th century. He was born at Cambridge in 1514, and received his education at St John's college in the university of that place. After having travelled on the continent, he returned to Cambridge, and was made regius professor of Greek, in which office he distinguished himself by introducing improvements in the pronuciation of that language. Bishop Gardiner, chancellor of the university, opposed

these innovations, and a literary correspondence took place between the professor and the chancellor, which was some time after published at Basil, by Cælius Secundus Curio, with the following title—"Joannis Cheki Angli de Pronuntiatione Græcæ potissimum linguæ Disputationes cum Stephano Wintoniensi Episcopo, septem contrariis Epistolis comprehensæ, magna quadam et elegantia et eruditione referatæ," 8vo. In 1544 Cheke was appointed tutor to the prince of Wales, afterwards Edward VI; and he appears likewise to have assisted in the education of the princess Elizabeth. On the accession of Edward, his preceptor received a pension of 100 marks, was made provost of King's college, Cambridge, and obtained grants of considerable landed property. He soon after married; and in 1547 he retired from court to the university in consequence of some disappointment, but he was soon recalled, and remained a great favourite with the king to the end of his reign. In 1550 he was made gentleman of the king's bedchamber, the next year he was knighted, and in 1553 he obtained the post of secretary of state, and he was also a privy councillor. The death of his royal patron occasioned a revolution in his fortunes. Cheke was a sincere protestant, and was deeply involved in the measures adopted for the reformation of the church of England; and having had the imprudence to engage in the scheme for raising lady Jane Grey to the crown, he was, on its failure, committed a prisoner to the Tower. After a few months however he was set at liberty, and having obtained from queen Mary permission to travel, he went into Italy, and thence to Strasburg in Germany. His conduct while abroad gave offence to the catholic zealots in England, who procured the confiscation of his estates, on the pretext of his having exceeded the leave of absence which had been granted him. He was then obliged to support himself by giving lectures on the Greek language. In 1556 having been induced to visit Brussels, (probably through the contrivance of his enemies,) he was there arrested by order of Philip II, then sovereign of the Netherlands, and sent prisoner to England. Powerful means were adopted to convert him to popery. The fear of death prevailed over his constancy, and he was induced to make a public abjuration of his former faith. His estates were not restored, but he received an equivalent for them from the queen; and he was much caressed by the heads of the catholic party, who however, with cruel policy, obliged him to sit on the bench at the trials of the unfortunate protestants. It is a circumstance honourable to his character that he appears to have keenly felt his degraded situation, and he died of grief not long after in September 1557. Sir John Cheke published several small treatises, original and translated, chiefly relating to theology. He was also the author of many works preserved in manuscript. Among these is an English translation of the gospel of St Matthew, intended to exemplify his plan for the reformation of the English language, by banishing

from it all words but such as are of Saxon origin.—*Strupe's Life of Cheke. Biog. Brit.*

CHELSUM (JAMES) an English clergyman, who distinguished himself as a literary opponent of the historian Gibbon. He was a native of Westminster, and studied both at Cambridge and Oxford; at the latter of which universities he took the degree of DD, in 1773. He was the first who attacked the learned historian of the Roman empire, in a pamphlet published in 1772, of which a sequel or vindication appeared in 1785. Besides these tracts, he wrote sermons, and an essay on the history of mezzotinto engraving. Dr. Chelsum, who held church preferment in Shropshire and Hampshire, died in 1801, aged sixty.—*Gent. Mag.*

CHENIER (MARIE JOSEPH) a man of letters, who acquired notoriety in a political character under the revolutionary government in France. His father, Lewis Chenier, was French consul in Turkey, and afterwards in Morocco, relative to both which countries he published some historical treatises. The son was born at Constantinople in 1762; and he is said, early in life, to have been in the army, but soon quitted it to devote himself to literature. He wrote for the theatre, and his first production, a tragedy, was unsuccessful. His next drama, "Charles the Ninth," was received with applause. When published, it was accompanied with a poetical dedication to Lewis XVI, commencing with the following line:—

"Monarque des François, roi d'un peuple
fidelle."

He wrote several other tragedies, among which were the "Death of Calas," "Gracchus," and "Timoleon." In the beginning of the Revolution, Chenier attached himself to the Jacobin party, and was a member of the municipality of Paris on the 10th of August, 1792, and was one of the instigators of the violence which took place that day. His odes were sung on the anniversaries of the 14th of July and the 10th of August, at the transportation of the ashes of Marat to the Pantheon, at the festival in honour of Rousseau, and on many similar occasions. In September, 1792, he was chosen deputy to the national convention, in which he voted for the death of Lewis XVI. In May, 1795, he declared against the terrorists, and contributed to the triumph of the convention over that party. He was appointed president in August, when the constitution of 1795 was completed. Afterwards he became a member of the council of five hundred. On the 22d of September the same year, he was proclaimed the first of French poets. This time-serving politician successively displayed his devotion to the directorial, consular, and imperial governments; in consequence of which he was re-elected a member of the council of five hundred in 1798, and in December 1799 he was appointed a member of the tribunate. He died at Paris in 1811. Besides his works already noticed, he wrote "An Historical Sketch of the State and Progress of French Literature since 1789."—*Dic.*

des Hommes Mar. du 18me. Siècle. Biog. Univ.

CHENIER (ANDREW, brother of the preceding, and also born at Constantinople. He removed to Paris when young, where he distinguished himself by his writings, and the excellence of his private character. Having published in the *Journal de Paris*, in 1792, some observations on the state of France, which gave offence to the Jacobins, he was tried before the revolutionary tribunal, and being condemned to death, was guillotined in 1794, at the age of thirty-one. His brother, instead of endeavouring to save him, hastened his fate, exclaiming at a sitting of the legislative body, "If my brother be guilty, let him perish." This unfeeling conduct attracted much notice, and Marie Joseph Chenier had many letters sent to him from the departments with this epigraph: "Cain, restore to us thy brother!"—*Dict. des H. M. du 18me. S.*

CHEOPS or CLEOPHES, an ancient king of Egypt, placed by Diodorus, who calls him Chemmis, eight from king Rhampsinitus. He is said to have forbidden the Egyptians to offer any sacrifices to the gods. He also sent numbers to dig stone from the quarries of Arabia, with which he is said to have built the largest of the pyramids of Egypt. His reign is asserted to have lasted fifty years.—*Univ. Hist.*

CHERON (ELIZABETH SOPHIA) an eminent paintress, was the daughter of Henry Cheron of Meaux, a painter in enamel, and was born at Paris in 1648. She distinguished herself at an early age by her skill in painting portraits, which she always treated historically or allegorically. Her colouring was considered very good, and her style free. In 1676 she was admitted into the Academy of Painting on the recommendation of Charles Le Brun. At the age of sixty she married M. Le Hay, engineer to the king, who was equally old, but did not live long, dying at Paris in 1711, three years after. She was also musical, and wrote several canticles and psalms in French verse, which were much admired by the celebrated Rousseau. Her house was the resort of the most eminent literary characters of the day, with whom she conversed on all topics.—*D'Argenville Vies des Peint.*

CHERON (LEWIS) younger brother of the preceding, was born in 1660, and resided eighteen years in Italy, where he studied painting. On his return to Paris he executed several historical works, but being unable to procure admittance into the academy on account of his being a Calvinist, he came to England in 1695, and remained there the rest of his life. He was employed at Montague-house, Boughton, Burleigh, and Chatsworth, but his colouring being defective he did not gain much credit. His figures are too muscular and his heads have an air of ferocity. He was more fortunate in small designs for the engravers, which he furnished for most of the books of his time. He was a man of excellent understanding and high morals, of which he gave a proof by refusing to paint a licentious subject for a nobleman. He died in 1713.—*D'Argenville*

Vies des Peint. Walpole's Anecd. of Painting in England.

CHERUBIN (—) a French astronomer and mathematician of the 17th century. He was a Capuchin friar of a convent at Orleans; which is nearly the whole extent of the existing information concerning his personal history. He deserves notice, however, as the author of a valuable work, entitled "Dioptrique Oculaire," relating to the theory, use, and mechanism of telescopes. It was published at Paris in 1671, folio, with engravings from the designs of the author. He also published a treatise with the title of "La Vision parfaite," 1677, 1681, 2 vols. folio, and other works.—*Moreri. Martin's Biog. Philos.*

CHESELDEN (WILLIAM) a celebrated English surgeon and anatomist. He was born in Leicestershire in 1688, and after a common school education and some medical instruction in the country, he went to London to prosecute his studies under Cowper the anatomist, and Ferri, principal surgeon to St Thomas's Hospital. At the age of twenty-two he began to give lectures on Anatomy, and in 1711 he was chosen FRS. In 1713 he published a treatise on the "Anatomy of the Human Body," 8vo, long esteemed a favourite manual of the science. He continued to read his lectures for more than 20 years, during which he gradually rose to the head of his profession. He succeeded Ferri as chief surgeon to St Thomas's Hospital, and was chosen consulting surgeon of St George's and the Westminster Infirmary. In 1725 he published a "Treatise on the high Operation for the Stone," which involved him in a surgical controversy with Dr James Douglas and his brother, who, as well as Cheselden, had adopted and improved this mode of lithotomy. Cheselden, who was a very dexterous and successful operator, afterwards added to his reputation by practising what is termed the lateral method of operating for the stone, since generally adopted. A peculiar operation which he performed on a youth of fourteen, who had been blind from his birth, and who obtained his sight by means of it, attracted much notice, and in 1728 he published an account of it in the Philosophical Transactions. In 1729 he was elected a corresponding member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris; and on the institution of the Royal Academy of Surgery in that city, in 1732, he was the first foreigner who was made an associate. In 1733 was published his "Osteography; or Anatomy of the Bones," folio, consisting of plates and short explanations. This splendid and accurate work was attacked by his old antagonist Dr Douglas, which circumstance, together with its high price, had a temporary effect in injuring the sale of the work, which redounded more to the fame than the profit of the author. Cheselden obtained in 1737 the appointment of chief surgeon to Chelsea Hospital; this situation he held till his death, which took place at Bath, April 10, 1752, in consequence of a fit of apoplexy. Besides the productions already mentioned, he published a translation from the French of Le Dran's Surgery, and several

anatomical and surgical papers in the Philosophical Transactions. The private character of Cheselden was generally respectable; but he was not exempt from faults and foibles. Among these was a predilection for pugilism, and a degree of vanity which rendered him more ambitious of being thought a skilful architect or coachmaker than a good anatomist. He was, however, humane and liberal; and was much esteemed by Pope, and other literary men with whom he was acquainted.—*Hutchinson's Biog. Med. Aikin's G. Biog.*

CHESNE (JOSEPH DU) a French physician and pharmaceutical writer, better known by his Latinized name Quercetanus. He was a native of Armagnac, and practised long in Germany, where he acquired a predilection for the medical doctrines of Paracelsus. Returning to France he became physician and counsellor to Henry IV, and obtained the lordship of La Violatte. He introduced into practice new remedies, chiefly mineral preparations, the use of which involved him in controversies with some of his medical brethren. His works, which were numerous, have been long since consigned to oblivion, including a "Pharmacopœia," once a very popular book. He died at Paris in 1609.—*Moreri. Haller Bib. Med. Pract. v. ii.*

CHESNE (ANDREW DU) an eminent French historian of the 17th century. He was a native of Touraine, and was educated at Loudun and at Paris. He occupied the post of royal historiographer, and was a most industrious writer, though his literary labours were chiefly those of an editor or compiler. His death, which took place May 30th, 1640, at the age of fifty-six, was owing to a fall from a carriage, in returning from Paris to his country house at Verrieres. Du Chesne formed the plan of a collection of contemporary writers of French history in 24 volumes, folio. The first two volumes appeared in 1636; the 3d and 4th were in the press when he died, and were published by his son in 1641, who also edited a 5th volume in 1649. Andrew du Chesne published, in 1619, a collection of the ancient Norman historians, which is much esteemed; and among his numerous works is a History of England, in French, 2 vols. folio.—*Moreri.*

CHETWOOD (KNIGHTLY) a divine, was born at Coventry, and received his education at Eton, whence he removed to King's college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship and took the degree of doctor. He was created prebendary of Wells, rector of Broad Rissington in Gloucestershire, and afterwards archdeacon of York. He was also nominated by James II to the see of Bristol, but the Revolution prevented his consecration. He was however made dean of Gloucester, and continued such till his death, which happened in 1720. His works are, a life of Wentworth, earl of Roscommon; a life of Virgil, and preface to the pastorals in Dryden's translation; the life of Lycurgus in the old translation of Plutarch, some sermons, poems, &c. and a speech in the convocation.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

CHETWOOD (WILLIAM PUFUS) the author

of "A general History of the Stage," was originally a bookseller in Covent-Garden, and afterwards became prompter at Drury-lane, and a dramatic writer. Besides the above history he wrote some pieces for the theatre, which were never popular and are now forgotten. He died in poverty in 1766.—*Biog. Dram.*

CHEVALIER (ANTONY RONDOLPH LE) a learned French protestant, was born at Montchamps near Vire in Normandy in 1507, and studied Hebrew at Paris under the famous Vatable, and afterwards at Oxford under Fagius. He subsequently became French tutor to the princess, afterwards queen Elizabeth, and stayed in England until the death of Edward VI. He then went into Germany, where he married the daughter-in-law of Tremellius, under whose tuition he perfected himself in the oriental languages. Returning to his native country, he lived for some time in Normandy, whence he was driven by the civil wars, and took refuge in England, where he was kindly received by Elizabeth, but again returned when the religious disputes were settled. On the massacre of St Bartholomew he once more embarked for England, but fell sick, and was landed at Guernsey, where he died in 1572. He published an improved edition of the "Thesaurus of Sanct. Pagninus;" a Latin translation from the Syriac of the "Targum Hierosolymitanum;" and "St Paul's Epistle to the Galatians;" also an excellent Hebrew grammar, entitled "Rudimenta Hebraicæ linguæ," in 4to. He likewise undertook a bible in four languages, but did not live to finish it.—*De Thou. Moreri.*

CHEVILLIER (ANDREW) a French antiquary and ecclesiastic, was born at Pontoise in 1636, and admitted into the Sorbonne in 1658. He afterwards became librarian to that society, and profited by the advantages afforded by that situation. His works are—"The Origin of Printing in Paris, an historical and critical dissertation;" "The great Canon of the Greek Church, composed by Andrew of Jerusalem, archbishop of Candia, and translated into French," 1699; and a Latin dissertation on the council of Chalcedon, published as early as 1664. He died in 1700, leaving the character of a pious and charitable man.—*Moreri.*

CHEVREAU (URBAN) a Frenchman of some note in the republic of letters, during the major part of the seventeenth century. He was a native of Loudun, and was born in 1613. Christina of Sweden was induced, by his reputation as a scholar, to make him her secretary at an early age; and he is said to have been mainly instrumental in reconciling that potentate to the Roman catholic religion. Indeed his controversial talents appear to have been peculiarly adapted to the making of female converts, if success be a criterion of ability, as subsequently, during his residence at the court of the elector palatine, his arguments carried equal conviction to the mind of the princess Elizabeth Charlotte, at that time betrothed to the duke of Orleans. Circumstances at length inducing him to quit the service of this sovereign, to whom he had acted in the capacity

of counsellor, he returned to his native country, and accepted the situation of secretary and tutor to the duke of Maine. About the year 1680 Chevreau withdrew altogether from courts, and spent the remaining twenty years of his life in literary leisure at the place of his birth, where he died early in 1701. The fruits of his learned labours are—a romance, entitled, in the first edition, 1651, 8vo, “*Les Tableaux de la Fortune*,” but new-named in that of 1656, “*Effets de la Fortune*;” “*A History of the World*,” first printed in 8 duodecimo vols. in 1686. This book, which has gone through several editions, and has appeared in an English dress, is in many respects inaccurate, and rendered tedious by the number of rabbinical genealogies which it contains. His other writings are—a collection of letters, anecdotes, &c. entitled “*Oeuvres Mêlées*,” 12mo, 1697; one or two comedies of little merit; and a miscellany called after himself, “*Chevreana*.” This last production appeared in the same year with his “*Oeuvres Mêlées*,” and was reprinted in 1700.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CHEYNE (GEORGE) an eminent physician and medical writer, was born in Scotland in 1671. He was originally designed for the church, but after studying divinity very closely, he changed his intention, and devoted himself to medical pursuits under the celebrated Dr Pitcairne. After taking his doctor's degree, he settled in London, where he distinguished himself, both medically and as a mathematician, by his work “*Fluxionum Methodus Inversa*,” which procured his admission into the Royal Society. Having led rather a free life in London, in respect to the table, he became so corpulent as to be scarcely able to mount a pair of stairs, when he had the resolution to adopt a total change of diet. The first fruits of this his personal experience, was a “*Treatise on the Gout*,” which was followed by an “*Essay on Health and Long Life*,” that ran through several English editions, and was translated into Latin. In 1733 he published his most celebrated work, entitled “*The English Malady, or a Treatise on Nervous Disorders, &c.*,” which contains an account of his own case, drawn up with much candour and openness. The remaining publications of Dr Cheyne are—“*An Essay on Regimen*,” 1740; “*The Natural Mode of curing the Diseases of the Body and the Disorders of the Mind attendant on the Body*;” “*Philosophical Principles of Natural Religion*.” He died at Bath in 1743.—*Biog. Brit. Haller Bibl. Med.*

CHIARI (PETER) an Italian ecclesiastic of the eighteenth century, who was court poet at Modena, and attained eminence as a comic writer. He composed a great number of comedies for the Venetian theatre, which are much inferior to those of his rival Goldoni. Count de Gozzi ridiculed the works of both these dramatists, in his satirical parodies. Chiari's “*Commedie in Versi*,” were published at Bologna, 1759, 9 vols. 8vo; and many of his productions have been printed separately at Venice.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CHIARAMONTI (SCIPIO) an Italian ecclesiastic, founder of the academy of the *Ofuscati*, at Cesena in Romagna, of which place he was a native, born 1565. He entered the church late in life, on the loss of his wife, having previously studied philosophy and the *liberæ humaniores* at Perugia, Ferrara, and Pisa. He published a history of his native town, in 4to; a treatise on comets, 4to, 1619; another on three newly discovered stars; one on the altitude of mount Caucasus, 4to; and two on natural philosophy, and on the mathematics. His other works are—“*De Universo*;” “*De Methodo ad Doctrinam Spectante*;” “*Anti-Tycho contra Brahe*;” “*Notæ in Moralem suam Semeiotican, seu de Signis*;” “*De Conjectandis cujusque Moribus et Latitantibus Animi affectibus Semeiotice Moralis*;” and “*Della Ragione di Stato*,” all in quarto. Chiaramonti died president of his own academy in 1652.—*Moreri.*

CHIARAMONTI, see Pius VII.

CHICHELEY or CHICHELE (HENRY) one of the most distinguished scholars and munificent prelates that ever filled the metropolitan see of Canterbury. He was a native of Northamptonshire; born at Higham Ferrers in that county in 1362. Being elected from Winchester school a fellow of New college, Oxford, he directed his attention as well to the study of civil, as of ecclesiastical law, in which he graduated; and having taken orders became chaplain to bishop Medford, who raised him to the archdeaconry and chancellorship of Salisbury. On the accession of Gregory XII to the papedom, Chicheley was selected by Henry IV to bear his congratulations to that pontiff, a step which prepared his way to the see of St David's, of which he was consecrated bishop by the pope himself in 1407 at Sienna. Two years after he attended as a deputy at the council of Pisa; and in 1413 accompanied the earl of Warwick as joint ambassador to the courts of France and Burgundy. Archbishop Arundel dying in the following year, Chicheley succeeded to the primacy, and is considered to have had no small share in inducing the young king, Henry V, to undertake a French war for the purpose of asserting his claims to the sovereignty of that kingdom. An address from the parliament at Leicester, requesting the king to make free with the revenues of the church, has been assigned as the prevailing motive of the archbishop in pressing this advice, which was given with a view to divert the storm. During the war, he repeatedly visited Henry in his camp, and was present at the surrender of Paris. On the conclusion of peace he crowned queen Catharine at London in 1421, and shortly after baptised the unfortunate prince who, on the decease of his father in the following year, succeeded to the throne by the name of Henry VI. During the minority of the young monarch, although nominated first privy-counsellor, he took but little part in the secular disputes of the period, confining his attention principally to church affairs; in the management of which he appears to have steered a middle course, opposing on the one

hand the progress of the Wickliffites, and on the other, the ambition of Martin V, who was highly displeas'd with him, and even suspend'd his legatine powers for suffering the statute of premunire to pass without opposition, and for moving the annulling of papal exemptions. At the same time, the privileges of the clergy suffered no diminution in his hands, nor did he hesitate at once to excommunicate the lord Strange, for killing a servant of Sir John Trussel in the church of St Dunstan. In 1442, being then in his eightieth year, he solicited permission of Eugenius, the then pope, to resign his see, but before the result of his application could be known, died on the 12th April 1443. He lies buried in the north aisle of Canterbury cathedral, under a splendid tomb erected by himself, and bearing above his effigy, clad in his pontifical robes, with the resemblance of his body clothed only in a wadding-sheet, and much emaciated below; a representation which has given rise to an idle tale of his having sought death by voluntary starvation. His noblest monuments however are to be found in All-Souls college, Oxford, erected and endowed by him in 1437, and in the college and hospital which he founded in 1422 at his birth-place, Higham Ferrers. The western tower of Canterbury cathedral was also built at his expence, and the archiepiscopal palace at Lambeth was indebted to his munificence for many improvements. Few prelates of any age have enjoyed a more extensive share of popular esteem.—*Biog. Brit.*

CHICOYNEAU (FRANCIS) a celebrated physician, and son of Michael Chicoyneau professor of medicine in the university of Montpellier, was born at that place in 1642. He succeeded his father in all his offices, to which he added that of counsellor of the court of aids at Montpellier. At the plague of Marseilles, being sent thither by the regent duke of Orleans, he appeared so full of confidence and intrepidity, that he revived the hopes of the alarmed inhabitants, reassuring and calming them. His own opinion, which he received from his father-in-law Chirac, was that the plague is not contagious. His services were rewarded by a pension, and in 1731 he was called to court to be physician to the royal children, and at the death of Chirac, was created first physician to the king, counsellor of state, and superintendent of the mineral waters of the kingdom; also honorary member of the Academy of Sciences. He died at Versailles in 1752, in his eightieth year. He left very few works, which principally relate to the plague; and, in particular, a defence of the opinion at this time revived, that it is not contagious. In 1744, by the king's command, a work was drawn up under the inspection of Chicoyneau, consisting of various matters relative to the plague, its origin, symptoms, and cure, with the precautions used against it, narratives of particular visitations, &c. It is a valuable work, giving facts and opinions impartially, and containing much relative information respecting that dreadful scourge.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Haller's Edit. of Boerh. de Stud. Med.*

CHICOYNEAU (FRANCIS) the younger son of the preceding, was born at Montpellier in 1702, and received his first education from his father. He was then sent to the college of Beauvais at Paris, and studied anatomy under Du Verney and Winslow, and botany under Vaillant. On his return to Montpellier, after taking his degrees, he was nominated to succeed his father as chancellor, and was made demonstrator of botany, which office he filled with credit. In 1724 he was chosen adjunct for botany, by the Royal Society of Sciences at Montpellier, and on his father's departure for Paris, took his place as associate, and read to the society many tracts, among which were two "On the Automatic Movements of the Sensitive Plant," and "On particular Motions observed in the Flowers of the Cichoraceous Plants," in which he showed himself an elegant writer, and an accurate observer. He died in 1740, professor and chancellor of the university of Medicine at Montpellier, being the fifth of his family who had occupied that dignity. His eloquence, judgment, and the purity of his style were very much admired, particularly in his Latin orations.—*Moreri.*

CHILD (WILLIAM) an eminent musical composer, born at Bristol in 1631, where he studied music under Bevan, organist of the cathedral there. He afterwards removed to Christchurch, Oxford, where he took the degree of musical bachelor in 1631, and that of doctor of music in 1663. He obtained in 1636 the situation of organist in St George's chapel, Windsor, and in the Chapel Royal, Whitehall. After the Restoration he became a "chamber-musician" to the king, and a gentleman of the chapels royal. Besides his services, anthems, and other devotional pieces, several of which are to be found in Boyce's score, Hilton has published various "Catches, Rounds, and Canons," of his composition, in his "Catch that catch can," printed in 1652; and three years after, more appeared in a collection, now scarce, entitled "Court Ayres." The style of his music is almost modern compared with that of his contemporaries, who affected to despise it for its simplicity; it is now however deservedly admired. He died in 1697 at Windsor, where he had been organist sixty-five years.—*Burney's Hist. of Mus.*

CHILLINGWORTH (WILLIAM) an eminent divine and writer on controversial theology. He was born at Oxford in 1602, and received his education at Trinity college, in the university of that city. In 1623 he was admitted M.A. and was made fellow of the college in 1628. He did not confine his academical studies to divinity, but also distinguished himself as a mathematician, and cultivated poetry. Metaphysical and religious casuistry however appear to have been his favourite pursuits; and lord Clarendon, who was particularly intimate with him, celebrates his rare talents as a disputant, and says he had "contracted such an irresolution and habit of doubting, that by degrees he grew confident of nothing." This sceptical disposition laid

him open to the arguments of a Jesuit, who persuaded him that the church of Rome, in establishing the authority of the pope as an infallible judge, afforded the only means for ascertaining the true religion. Convinced by this reasoning, he went to the Jesuits' college at Douay in Flanders, where he proposed to write a vindication of his motives in becoming a catholic. A letter from his friend Dr Laud, then bishop of London, induced him to believe that he had acted with too much precipitation; and after a short stay abroad he returned to England in 1631. Going to Oxford, he resumed his studies, reinvestigated the points of controversy between the churches of England and Rome, and on conviction of his error, again professed the protestant faith. He wrote several pieces to justify his second conversion, and especially signalized that event by his celebrated work entitled "The Religion of Protestants a safe Way to Salvation," first published in 1637, as an answer to a treatise against the protestants, written by Edward Knott, a Jesuit. Some scruples of conscience relative to signing the thirty-nine articles, prevented Chillingworth, for a time, from obtaining church preferment. He particularly objected to the damnatory clauses of the Athanasian creed; and he wrote a remarkable letter to Dr Sheldon, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, in which he declares his resolution to endure any extremity of indigence, and the displeasure of his friends, rather than make a declaration which his conscience could not approve. His scruples however were so far overcome that he made the subscription in the usual form, on being promoted to the chancellorship of Salisbury, with the prebend of Brixworth annexed in July 1638. Wood, in his *Athenæ Oxonienses*, says he subsequently obtained the mastership of Wigston's hospital at Leicester; and in 1640 he was deputed proctor to the convocation, from the chapter of Salisbury. On the civil war taking place Chillingworth joined the king's party, and employed his pen in a treatise "Of the Unlawfulness of resisting the lawful Prince, although most Impious, Tyrannical, and Idolatrous." This ultra-loyal tract was not however committed to the press. He did not confine himself to literary efforts in support of the royal cause, having at the siege of Gloucester in 1643, acted as engineer. His classical reading suggested to him an imitation of some Roman machine for the attack of fortified places; but the approach of the parliament army prevented the trial of this contrivance against the walls of Gloucester. Not long after, he retired to Arundel castle, in an ill state of health, and was made a prisoner on the surrender of that fortress to sir William Waller. Being removed at his own request to Chichester, he died in the episcopal palace in January 1644, and was interred in the cathedral. His funeral was rendered remarkable by the intemperate behaviour of Francis Cheynell, a fanatic minister, who had intruded on him in his last sickness. This man made a ridiculous and abusive speech over the grave of the deceased.

polemic, and threw into it his famous book, that it might, as he coarsely expressed himself, "rot with its author." Chillingworth published sermons and other theological works, of which the best edition is that of Dr Birch 1742, folio.—*Life of Chillingworth, by Des Maizeaux. Aikin's G. Biog.*

CHILMEAD (EDMUND) an eminent mathematician and musician of the seventeenth century, a native of Stow in Gloucestershire, born 1611. From Magdalen college, Oxford, of which he was a lay-clerk, he removed to Christchurch in 1632, on a chaplaincy, but in 1648 was ejected by the parliamentarians. He then supported himself by establishing weekly concerts in Aldersgate-street, London, in a large room which he rented of Este, the musician. He was an excellent classical scholar; and besides a catalogue which he drew up of the Greek manuscripts in the Bodleian library, wrote a curious treatise "On the Music of Ancient Greece," in which he supports the opinions of Hector Boyce, respecting the ancient *genera*. Three odes of Dionysius, with the Greek musical characters, according to Guido's scale, are subjoined to this tract, which is to be found at the end of the "Aratus," printed at Oxford in 1672. A work of his "On Sounds," is alluded to by Wood, which appears to have remained in manuscript. He died in 1654.—*Burney's Hist of Mus.*

CHILO, one of the seven wise men of Greece, was an ephorus of Sparta about 556 BC., and was celebrated for the uprightness with which he exercised the offices of magistracy; which was so great, that in his old age he declared that he recollected nothing which he had done which he could regret, except having once endeavoured to screen a friend from punishment. He died at a great age, of joy on embracing his son returned a victor from the Olympic games. He caused to be engraven on the temple of Delphi, the famous maxim, "Know thyself."—*Diog. Laert. Plin. Brucker.*

CHISHULL (EDMUND) an eminent English scholar and divine, who flourished in the early part of the last century. He was a native of Eyworth, Bedfordshire, and received his education at Corpus Christi college, in the university of Oxford, where he graduated. In 1692 an elegant Latin poem, on the battle of La Hogue, gained him great credit; as did also another on the death of queen Mary in 1694, which is preserved in the third volume of the *Musæ Anglicanæ*. In 1698, having succeeded to a travelling fellowship, he visited Turkey and the Levant; and settling at Smyrna, remained there four years in the capacity of chaplain to the English factory. On his return to England, having taken his degree as bachelor of divinity in 1705, he published the following year an answer to Dodwell's *Epistolary Discourse on the Mortality of the Soul*. In 1708 he became vicar of Walthamstow, and three years afterwards chaplain to the queen. He died in 1733. Besides his writings already mentioned, he published in his

life time a work replete with antiquarian research, entitled "Inscriptio Sigæa Antiquissima," folio, 1721; a "Dissertation on certain Medals struck at Smyrna in honour of Physicians," which he added to Dr Mead's Harveian Oration, printed in 1724. This treatise gave rise to a curious controversy on the condition of medical men among the ancients. In 1728 appeared his principal production, under the title of "Antiquitates Asiaticæ Christianam æram antecedentes, &c." folio, which was published by subscription, and contained a great variety of ancient inscriptions; in the collection of which he was materially assisted by Mr Sherrard, the English consul, Dr Lisle, and Dr Picenini. A second volume, in the press at the time of his decease, was prevented by that event from appearing.—*Biog. Brit.*

CHERILUS, a poet of Samos, who flourished 451 BC. He described in Greek verse the victory obtained by the Athenians over the Persian monarch Xerxes. His composition was so much admired, that he was rewarded with a stater for each line, and his poem was ordered to be solemnly recited annually together with those of Homer.—There was another CHENIUS, a tragic poet of Athens, who composed 150 dramas, of which fifteen obtained prizes.—A third poet, in the age of Alexander the Great, is commemorated as a writer of bad verses, whose vanity prompted him to make an agreement that he should receive a crown for every good verse, on condition of sustaining a blow for every bad one. The latter proved so numerous, and the blows were inflicted with such severity, that they occasioned the death of the unlucky bard.—*Moreri.*

CHIOSI (FRANCIS TIMOLEON DE) a French ecclesiastic, was born at Paris in 1644. His father was chancellor to Gaston, duke of Orleans, and his mother, a woman of art and talent, spoil him in inculcating the greatest deference for rank, and exhorting her children to attach themselves to persons of quality. His youth was very irregular, and for several years he appeared in women's dress, and lived under the name of the countess des Baïres, abandoned to all sorts of libertinism which his disguise could favour. Having become an abbé during this time, at the age of thirty he thought it prudent to change his manner of life, and went to Italy as conclavist to cardinal de Bourbon in 1676, after the death of Clement X, and was present at the election of Innocent XI. On his return to France he fell dangerously ill, which induced him to look back upon his past life with deep repentance, and his reflections finally terminated in what was called his conversion, though neither his character nor inclinations were much changed. During the time he held religious conversations with his friend the abbé de Dangeau, the result of which were published in four dialogues, "On the Immortality of the Soul;" "On the Existence of a God;" "On Religious Worship;" and "On Providence." In 1683 he was sent as coadjutor to an embassy to the king of Siam, whom the Jesuits represented

as ready to become a Christian. On his arrival at Siam, he found that the royal conversion was merely a trick planned by the Jesuits to procure an embassy to facilitate their commercial plans, and that the ambassador and himself were merely their tools. During their stay he caused himself to be ordained, in order, says the satirical abbé Langlet, to amuse himself in the vessel. He however practised the art of preaching with great success among the crews, who were much edified by his pious exhortations. Having brought back a complimentary message from the king of Siam to the cardinal de Bouillon, who was then out of favour, the king was much displeased with the abbé for procuring him the distinction. He retired, mortified by his reception, and employed himself in writing a "Life of David," and a "Translation of the Psalms;" which, on the introduction of father de la Chaise, he presented to the king, who received them graciously, and again received him into favour. In 1687 he was admitted a member of the French academy; and in 1697 was chosen dean of the cathedral of Bayeux, the highest preferment he ever obtained. The abbé de Choisi died in 1724 at Paris, in his eighty-first year. His works are numerous but not much valued; the principal are—"Journal du Voyage de Siam;" "La Vie de David;" "La Vie de Solomon;" "Histoire de France sous les Regnes de S. Louis, de Philippe de Valois, du Roi Jean, de Charles V, et de Charles VI;" "L'Imitation de Jesus Christ," translated freely; "L'Histoire de l'Eglise," in which he speaks of the gallantries of kings, after relating the virtues of founders of orders; "Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire de Louis XIV.;" "Les Mémoires de la Comtesse de Barres;" a History of the youthful Irregularities of the Author; and the four dialogues above mentioned. On the conclusion of his ecclesiastical history, it is related of him that he exclaimed, with a smile: "Thanks be to God! I have finished my history of the church; I will now go and set about studying it."—*D'Alembert Hist. des Membres de l'Acad. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CHOPIN (RENE) an eminent French lawyer, was born in 1537 at Bailleul in Anjou, and long distinguished himself as a pleader before the parliament of Paris, after which he retired and devoted himself to studying and writing of professional works in Latin and French. His principal productions are—the "Custom of Anjou," of which the second volume is considered his master-piece, and for which the city of Angers granted him the honours and title of sheriff of their city; a treatise "De Dominio," for which he was ennobled by Henry III; "De Sacra Politica Monastica;" "De Privilegiis Rusticorum;" the "Custom of Paris," &c. He was warmly attached to the league, and his wife went mad on the day that Henry IV entered Paris, through party rage. Chopin died in 1606.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CHORAU (MICHAEL) a Swedish clergyman, who distinguished himself as a writer on

lyric poetry. He published a volume of poems, containing some elegiac compositions, which have been compared with those of the German poet Höly. He died June 3, 1806. *Lit. Chron.*

CHORIER (NICHOLAS) a lawyer and man of letters of the seventeenth century. He was a native of Vienne in Dauphiny, and when young resided for some time at Paris; but after entering at the bar, he became a counsellor in the parliament of Grenoble. He died in 1692, aged eighty-three. Chorier wrote a "General History of Dauphiny," 2 vols. fol. and other works, historical and professional; but he was also the imputed author of an obscene production, entitled "Aloysiæ Sigææ, Toletanæ Satyra, Sotadica de Arcanis Amoris et Veneris." [See SIGORA (LOUISA).] This infamous book was afterwards published under the title of "Joannis Meursii Elegantiæ Latini Sermonis;" and it has been attributed to John Westrenans, a Dutch lawyer, to Isaac Vossius, and others, besides Chorier.—*Moreri. Clarke's Bibl. Dict.*

CHOUL (WILLIAM DU) a French antiquary of the sixteenth century, was a native of Lyons, and Cailly of the mountains of Dauphiné. He went to Italy to perfect himself in the knowledge of antiquity; and La Croix du Maine calls him "one of the most diligent, and greatest seekers after antiquity of his time." He is known for an excellent and rare treatise on the religion of the ancient Romans, illustrated with medals and figures. This was afterwards reprinted with the addition of a "Discourse on the Castrametation and Military Discipline of the Romans, their Baths and Antiques, and Greek and Roman Exercitations." These works were much approved, and have been translated into Latin, Italian, and Spanish. There was also a JOHN DU CHOUL, of whom we have a small Latin treatise, entitled "Varia Quercus Historia," Lyons, 1455.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CHRETIEN (FLORENT) a French poet of a noble family, was born at Orleans in 1541. His genius and talents procured him the situation of preceptor to Henry of Navarre, afterwards king of France. His talent lay chiefly in irony, and he wrote some biting satires against Ronsard, under the name of La Baronnie. He left several works in verse and prose, consisting of tragedies; a Translation of Oppian; and another of the Panegyric on Theodosius, by Pacatus; and versions of some of the plays of Aristophanes. He also turned the Moral Quatrains of the president Pibrac into Greek and Latin, and composed some Greek epigrams. He was called in Latin, Quintus Septimius Christianus. He died in 1596.—*Baillet. Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CHRISTIAN (EDWARD) professor of jurisprudence, chief justice of the isle of Ely, and Downing professor of the laws of England, in the university of Cambridge. He was educated at St John's college, Cambridge, when he graduated in 1779, having obtained the chancellor's prize medal for his classical attainments the same year. He was the first

assertor of the then questioned claim advanced by the universities and other public foundations to eleven copies of every work printed in the British dominions; this heavy tax upon literature having till his time been considered as merely optional on the part of the author, whose compliance with it would have the effect of securing his work from piracy. He published several disquisitions in various branches of the English law; among which are "Examination of Precedents, &c. whereby it appears that an Impeachment is determined by a Dissolution of Parliament," 8vo, 1790; "A Dissertation respecting the Rules of Evidence before the House of Lords," 8vo, 1792; a new edition of "Blackstone's Commentaries," to which he added copious notes of his own, 8vo, 4 vols. 1795; a "Syllabus of Lectures" delivered at Cambridge, and printed in 1797, 8vo; an "Account of the Origin of the two Houses of Parliament, with a Statement of the Privileges of the House of Commons," 8vo, 1810; A Treatise on the Bankrupt Laws, 1812, 2 vols. 8vo; another on the Game Laws, 8vo; and a "Plan for a Country Provident Bank," 8vo, both in 1816. He died at his apartments in Downing college, March 29, 1823.—*Ann. Biog.*

CHRISTINA, queen of Sweden, the only child of the famous Gustavus Adolphus, was born in 1626, and succeeded her father in 1632. The chancellor Oxenstiern governed the kingdom with spirit and ability during the minority of the young princess, whose education was conducted on a very liberal plan, and who at an early age displayed a partiality for literature, and a bold and active disposition. Her coronation took place in 1650, on which occasion she declared her cousin Charles Gustavus, count palatine, her successor, having previously refused a matrimonial offer from that prince, in consequence of a resolution not to marry, in which she persevered to the end of her life. The events of her reign may be passed over with the single observation that she employed and encouraged men of talents and learning, and entertained at her court many famous foreigners, whose presence flattered that vanity which appeared to be her ruling passion. In 1654 Christina made a formal resignation of her crown to Charles Gustavus, her appointed successor; in adopting which measure she seems to have been actuated chiefly by a distaste for the duties of her regal office, and a wish to free herself from the restraints which it imposed on her actions and manners. Soon after her abdication she changed her religion, adopting that of the church of Rome; an event, which, like that which preceded it, occasioned much speculation among her contemporaries; but which, from her future behaviour, may without any breach of charity be ascribed to personal convenience, as its grand governing motive. Christina afterwards resided principally at Rome, where she amused herself with collecting medals, books, and statues, making chemical and philosophical experiments, and conversing with the second rate literati and men

of science, who were contented to subsist on her bounty; and repay her patronage with their flattery. She repeatedly visited France, and while residing there in 1657, she committed a crime which has fixed an indelible stain on her character. This was the murder of *Monaldeschi*, an Italian, who held the office of grand equerry to the exiled queen, and who appears to have been the object of a partiality, which he treated with secret contempt; till a discovery of his sentiments, and some treachery towards her, of which he had been guilty, roused the jealous vengeance of his mistress, who had him poisoned almost in her presence at the palace of Fontainebleau, where she had apartments. No notice was taken of this transaction by the French government, owing probably to the influence of cardinal *Mazarin*, then at the head of affairs. Public obloquy however made *Christina* wish to change her residence, and she proposed to take a journey to England; but *Cromwell*, then protector, declined her visit, and in 1658 she returned to Rome. On the death of *Charles Gustavus* in 1660, she went to Sweden, apparently with a view to recover her sovereignty; but her change of religion had completely alienated the minds of her subjects, and after submitting to a second renunciation of her regal rights, to preserve her revenues, with the loss of which she was menaced, she went back to her former place of residence. The remainder of her life was spent in literary trifling, or political intrigue, without any important results with regard to herself or others. She died at Rome in 1689; and by her own command the following laconic inscription was placed on her tomb: "D. O. M. Vixit Christina ann. lxxiii." She left behind her—"Miscellaneous Reflexions," and a "Eulogium on Alexander the Great;" besides a great number of letters. Lord *Orford*, in his *Anecdotes of Painting in England*, has thus animadverted on the character of this princess, and not with more severity than she deserved. "Michael Dahl, a Swedish artist, who visited Rome, was employed to paint her portrait. As he worked on the queen's picture, she asked the painter what he intended she should hold in her hand? He replied a fan. Her majesty, whose ejaculations were rarely delicate, vented a very gross one, and added: 'A fan! give me a lion; that is fitter for a queen of Sweden.' I repeat this without intention of approving it. It was a pedantic affectation of spirit in a woman who had quitted a crown to ramble over Europe, in a motley kind of masculine masquerade, assuming a right of assassinating her gallants, as if tyranny as well as the priesthood were an indelible character; and throwing herself for protection into the bosom of a church she laughed at, for the comfortable enjoyment of talking indecently with learned men, and living so with any other men. Contemptible in her ambition, by abandoning the happiest opportunity of performing great and good actions, to hunt for venal praises from her parasites, the literature she attained, or deserved to attain, that sole

renown which necessarily accompanies great crimes or great follies in persons of superior rank."—*Life of Christina*, by *Arkenholtz*.—*D'Alembert Mem. de Christine*. *Walpole Anec. of Paint.*

CHRISTOPHE (HENRY) See Appendix.

CHRISTOPHERSON (JOHN) an English prelate, was born in Lancashire, and studied at Cambridge, where he became master of Trinity college. He afterwards became dean of Norwich, but was obliged to leave the country during the reigns of Henry VIII and Edward VI, on account of his attachment to the Roman Catholic faith. On the accession of Mary he returned to England, and in 1557 was made bishop of Chichester, but died the next year. He translated from the Greek into Latin, *Philo*, *Eusebius*, *Socrates*, *Theoderet*, *Sozomen*, and *Evagrius*. His style, which is neither pure nor exact, is disfigured by barbarisms. His knowledge of antiquity was very superficial, for he often errs even in the names of the civil and military employments of the Romans. He has been taken as a guide by *Baronius* and others, who have thereby fallen into great errors.—*Moreri*.

CHRYSIPPUS, an eminent stoic philosopher, was born at Solis in Cilicia, about 260 or 290 BC. Having spent his paternal fortune he devoted himself to philosophy at Athens, where he became a disciple of the school of Zeno. He was more remarkable for the subtlety than the soundness of his logic, and was led by his fondness of taking all sides of a question by turns, to the maintenance of much paradox and absurdity. He has in this way been accused of maintaining some doctrines of the most licentious kind, whilst his own conduct was philosophically prudent and temperate. He engaged deeply in the disputes which have so much perplexed metaphysicians of all ages, concerning moral and physical evil, fate, freewill, and power; and as might be expected, with more refinement than clearness. He wrote books on a great variety of subjects, but principally on the dialectic art. He was very arrogant and self-confident, and regarded the philosophical as the most exalted of all characters. He died at an advanced age, in the 143d Olympiad.—*Bayle*. *Brucker*.

CHRYSOLORAS (MANUEL) a learned Greek, was born of a noble family at Constantinople, about the middle of the 14th century. On the siege of Constantinople by the Turks in 1393, he was sent into Europe by the emperor *Manuel Palæologus*, to implore the aid of the Christian princes. The city of Florence giving him an invitation to open a public school there for the Greek language, he returned, and taught there with great reputation for three years; but in 1400 the emperor *Mannell* coming to Milan, he went to that town and taught for some time. He travelled to various places in the emperor's service, and among others came to London. In 1413 he accompanied two cardinal legates to the court of the emperor *Sigismund*, to determine the place for holding a general council. This

being fixed at Constance, Chrysoloras was sent there and died in his mission in 1414 or 1415. He received an epitaph from Guarino, and tributes of praise from many of his scholars, among whom were Leonardo Brun, Poggio, Vergerio, and Manetti. He was the author of a Greek grammar which was very much esteemed, and a "Parallel between Ancient and Modern Rome," addressed to John, son of the emperor Manuel. He also left some pieces in MS, among which is a treatise on the procession of the Holy Spirit.—**JOHN CHRYSOLORAS**, his nephew and pupil, who inherited the reputation of his uncle, lived chiefly in Constantinople, where he died in 1427.—There was likewise another **CHRYSOLORAS (DEMETRIUS)** a Greek writer who flourished about the same time, under the reign of Manuel Paleologus.—*Hodius de Græc. illust. Tiruboschi.*

CHRYSOSTOM (SR JOHN) an eminent father of the church, was born of a noble family at Antioch, AD, 347. His father's name was Secundus, and the surname of Chysotom, or golden mouth, obtained by the son, was given to him on account of his eloquence. He was bred to the bar, but quitted it for an ascetic life: first, with a monk on a mountain near Antioch, and then in a cave by himself. He remained in this retirement six years, when he returned to Antioch, and being ordained, became so celebrated for his talents as a preacher, that on the death of Nectarius, patriarch of Constantinople, he was chosen to supply his place. On obtaining this preference, which he very unwillingly accepted, he acted with great vigour and austerity in the reform of abuses, and exhibited all the mistaken notions of the day in regard to celibacy and the monastic life. He also persecuted the pagans and heretics with great zeal, and sought to extend his episcopal power with such unremitting ardour that he thereby involved himself in a quarrel with Theophilus, bishop of Alexandria, who enjoyed the patronage of the Empress Eudoxia; which quarrel ended in his formal deposition by a synod held at Chalcedon in 403. He was however so popular at Constantinople, that a formidable insurrection ensued, and the Empress herself interfered for his return. Towards the end of the same year, owing to his zeal in opposing the erection of a statue to Eudoxia, near the great church, for the celebration of public games, all his troubles were renewed. If true, that in one of his sermons he compared the empress to Helioidian, who sought the head of John in a charger, the anger of Eudoxia was not altogether unjustifiable. The result of her resentment was the assembly of another synod, and in 404 the patriarch was again deposed, and sent an exile into Armenia. He sustained himself with much fortitude; but having, by means of his great influence and many adherents, procured the intercession of the western emperor, Honorius, with his brother Arcadius, he was ordered to be removed still further from the capital, and died on the journey at Comana in Pontus, in 407, at the age of sixty. Opinion was much divided in regard to his

merits for some time after his death, but at length his partizans prevailed, and thirty years from his decease he was removed from his place of interment, as a saint, and his remains were met in procession by the emperor Theodosius the younger, on their removal from the place of his original interment to Constantinople. Chrysostom was a voluminous writer, but more eloquent than either learned or acute. Although falling short of attic purity, his style is free, copious, and unaffected, and his diction often very glowing and elevated. The numerous treatises or sermons, by which he chiefly gained his reputation, are very curious for the information which they contain of the customs and manners of the times, as elicited by his declamation against prevailing vices and follies. The first entire Greek edition of the works of Chrysostom was that of sir Henry Saville, at Eton, in 8 vols. folio, 1613; but that of Montfaucon, Paris, with annotations and his life, 11 vols. folio, 1718, is by far the most complete.—*Dupin. Tillemont. Gibbon.*

CHUBB (THOMAS) a writer in humble life who obtained great temporary distinction as a controversialist. He was born at East Hadham, near Salisbury, and received no other education than that of reading, writing, and accounts. He was apprenticed to a glover, but at length became journeyman to a tallow-chandler; and being a person of sedate habits, he employed his leisure in the acquisition of knowledge from the best English books which he could acquire. In 1710, when Whiston published the Historical Preface to his Primitive Christianity, the chief topic of which was the discussion of the supremacy of God the Father, Chubb was led to put his sentiments on the subject on paper, which being shown to Whiston, he thought so well of it that he expressed a wish to have it published. It accordingly appeared in 1715, under the title of "The Supremacy of the Father asserted," &c. and exhibiting considerable perspicuity and argumentative skill, it obtained much notice. Of course a production assailing a part of orthodox faith, did not pass without reply, and a controversial warfare commenced which lasted as long as his life. In 1730 he was encouraged to offer to the world his thoughts on a variety of topics, moral and theological, in thirty-four tracts, collected in a quarto volume, of which book Pope, in a letter to Gay, speaks with great respect. Various publications followed, in which the usual progress to increased scepticism so generally attendant on this line of enquiry, was manifested, until at length he appears to have taken a decided place among freethinkers. To the last however he adhered to the general conclusion, that Jesus was sent from God as an instructor to mankind; and regularly attended public worship at his parish church until his death. Chubb seems never to have sought to emerge from the humble condition in which fortune had placed him, although he met with some powerful patrons. Among these was sir Joseph Jekyll, master of the rolls, in whose family he passed some time; but if true that he

was sometimes required to wait as a servant out of livery, it does very little honour to the liberality of sir Joseph. But Chubb, although he had some of the conceit, had none of the pride of the literary character; and as he never would quit Salisbury, he served in his regular humble capacity to the last. He died suddenly in February 1747, aged sixty-eight. Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote—"A Discourse concerning Reason;" "The True Gospel of Jesus Christ asserted;" "Inquiry into the ground and foundation of Religion;" "Discourse on Miracles;" "An Inquiry concerning Redemption;" "Four Disquisitions;" and two volumes of posthumous works.—*Biog. Brit. Aikin's G. Biog.*

CHUDLEIGH (MARY LADY) was the daughter of Richard Lee, esq. of Winstode, in Devonshire, where she was born in 1666. She married sir George Chudleigh, bart. by whom she had a family. She was the author of a poem entitled "The Ladies' Defence," occasioned by a sermon against the sex published in 1703. She also published a volume of essays on various subjects, in prose and verse, dedicated to the electress Sophia of Hanover. She died in 1710.—*Ballard's Learned Ladies.*

CHURCHILL (sir WINSTON) an English historian and cavalier, knighted at the Restoration by Charles the Second, for his exertions in the royal cause, to which he owed the forfeiture of his estates. He was a native of Wootton Glanville, in Dorsetshire, where he was born in 1620. Having married a daughter of sir John Drake's, his father-in-law secreted him from the vengeance of the Oliverian party, at his seat in Devonshire, but could not prevent the sequestration of his property, which was however restored to him on the event alluded to; when he also obtained a seat in the house of Commons, and became a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1675 he printed a history of the lives of the English monarchs, under the title of "Divi Britannici;" but is better known as the father of John Churchill, afterwards the great duke of Marlborough, and of Arabella Churchill, mistress to James the Second, by whom she had the celebrated duke of Berwick, than as the author of a work which possesses little claim to attention either in a political or literary point of view. Sir Winston died in March 1688, having for a few years previously held a situation at the Board of Green Cloth.—*Biog. Brit.*

CHURCHILL (JOHN duke of Marlborough) a very eminent captain and statesman, was the son of the subject of the last article, and was born at Ashe in Devonshire in 1650. He received his education at home under a clergyman, from whom he derived little instruction, but imbibed a strong attachment for the church of England. At the age of twelve he was taken to court, and became page and favourite to the duke of York, and at sixteen received from him a pair of colours. The first engagement at which he was present was the siege of Tangier, which seems to have decided him in his choice of a profession. On his return he remained for some time about the

court, and being very handsome, made great interest with the ladies there. The king's mistress, the duchess of Cleveland, in particular was much attached to him, and presented him with 5,000*l.* with which he purchased a life annuity. In 1672 he accompanied the duke of Monmouth as captain of grenadiers, when the former carried over a body of auxiliaries to the assistance of the French against the Dutch. He there fought under the great Turenne, with whom he went by the name of the "handsome Englishman." At the siege of Maestricht, he distinguished himself so highly as to obtain the public thanks of the king of France. On his return to England he was made lieutenant-colonel; also gentleman of the bedchamber and master of the robes to the duke of York, whom in 1679 he accompanied to the Netherlands, and afterwards in 1680 to Scotland, where he was much noticed by those who wished to pay their court to the duke. In 1680, he had a regiment of dragoons presented to him, and married Miss Sarah Jennings, a lady of great beauty and good family, an attendant upon the princess, afterwards queen Anne. By this union he materially strengthened his interest at court, his lady proving a valuable helpmate in all his schemes for advancement. In 1682 he was shipwrecked with the duke of York in their passage to Scotland; on which event he received a great proof of the duke's regard, who used every effort to save him, while many other persons of quality perished. In the same year, through the interest of his master, he obtained the title of baron of Eyemouth, and a colonelcy in the guards. On the accession of James II, he was sent ambassador to France, and soon after his return was created baron Churchill of Sundridge, and the same year suppressed the rebellion of the duke of Monmouth. During the remainder of this reign he acted with great prudence, and a strict attention to his own interest; and on the arrival of the prince of Orange, joined him at Axminster, with the duke of Grafton and some other officers. His conduct in this affair has been severely censured as ungrateful, but his own apology, and there is no reason to dispute it was his attachment to the Protestant cause and the dictates of his conscience. On the accession of William and Mary in 1689, he was rewarded for his zeal in their cause by the earldom of Marlborough, and appointed commander-in-chief of the English army in the Low Countries. The following year he served in Ireland, where he reduced Cork and other places. In 1692 he experienced a great reverse in his sudden dismissal from all his employments, followed by his committal to the Tower on the charge of high treason. He soon obtained his release, but the evidence against him was never legally produced, and the author of the accusations, then a prisoner, being convicted of perjury, he was entirely cleared. By the publication of Mr Macpherson's state papers, it however appears that the suspicions were not altogether without foundation, and that a correspondence probably ex-

isted between the earl of Marlborough and lord Godolphin, having for its object the restoration of the banished king. However this may have been, during the life of queen Mary, the earl seems to have kept away from court; and, aided by his countess, exerted great influence over the princess Anne, which connexion perhaps prevented his intrigues from being strictly examined. On the death of queen Mary, he was created a privy counsellor, and appointed governor to the young duke of Gloucester; and in 1700 was created by king William commander-in-chief of the English forces in Holland, and also ambassador plenipotentiary to the states general. Still greater honours awaited him on the accession of queen Anne in 1702, when he was created captain-general of all the forces at home and abroad, and sent plenipotentiary to the Hague, where he was also made captain-general by the States. In the campaign of the same year he took several strong towns, among which was Liege, for which he received the thanks of both houses, and was created duke of Marlborough, with a pension granted by the queen for his life; and moreover carried a motion for the augmentation of the army abroad, by taking 10,000 foreign soldiers into British pay. The famous battle of Hochstet, or as the English call it of Blenheim, was fought on the 2d of August 1704, between the allied army commanded by the duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene, and the French and Bavarians headed by marshal Tallard and the elector of Bavaria. The victory was most complete; Tallard was taken prisoner, and the electorate of Bavaria became the prize of the conquerors. The nation testified its gratitude to the duke by the gifts of the honour of Woodstock and hundred of Wotton, and erected a palace for him, one of the finest seats in the kingdom. Medals were struck in honour of the events, which Addison also celebrated in his poem of "The Campaign." After the next campaign, which was inactive, he visited the courts of Berlin, Hanover, and Venice, and his conciliating manners, great prudence, and perfect command of himself, contributed to render him as successful in his negotiations as in the field. The new emperor Joseph invested him with the title of prince of the empire, which was accompanied by a present of the principality of Mindelheim. On the victory of Ramillies, a bill was passed to settle his honours upon the male and female issue of his daughters. He next visited the German courts in the alliance, and waited upon Charles XII of Sweden, then in Saxony. His reception was cold and reserved, yet he had sufficient penetration to perceive that the king would not interfere with the allied powers. In the campaign of 1707, his antagonist was the famous duke de Vendome, over whom he gained no advantage. He was also disappointed in his endeavours to rouse the confederacy into more activity. On his return to England he found that the duchess was out of favour with the queen, and though he was received with the usual attentions, yet it was evident his popularity at court was on

the decline. In 1708, in conjunction with prince Eugene he gained the battle of Oudenard, and pushed the victory so far, that the French king entered into a negotiation for peace, which was of no effect. In 1709 he defeated marshal Villars at Malplaquet, but this action was attended with great slaughter on both sides, the allies losing 18,000 men, which loss was but ill repaid by the capture of Mons. The prevalence of the Tories in England rendered the French war unpopular, and the prosecution and preaching of Sacheverel created a sensation unfavourable to its continuance. On the next visit of the duke to England, he found that the duchess by her great arrogance and airs of superiority, had so disgusted the queen, that a total breach had ensued, and though he was still received with public honours, he could by no means boast of his former influence. Early in 1710 he returned to the army, and with prince Eugene, gained another victory over Villars, and took the towns of Douay, Aire, and St Venant. During his absence a new ministry was chosen, composed of men hostile to him and his views, and on his return he was consequently expected to resign, but this he would not do; but dissembling his indignation, again repaired to the field, and signalized himself by the capture of Bonchain. Finding that he would not resign his command, it was taken from him; and a prosecution was even commenced against him, for applying the public money to private purposes. Disgusted by this gross conduct and ingratitude, he repaired to the Low Countries, where he was received with the greatest honour. He returned a short time before the queen's death, and on the accession of George I, was restored to favour, and reinstated in the supreme military command. The last public transaction in which he took a part was the defeat of the rebellion in 1715; in which his advice was taken. Retiring from all public employments, his mental faculties gradually decayed, and falling into second childhood, he died at Windsor Lodge in 1722, in the seventy-third year of his age, leaving four daughters, who married into families of the first distinction. He was rather a man of solid sense than possessed of genius, and was gifted with great coolness and self-possession. He was not even commonly conversant in literature, but so well versed in all courtly arts, that he always acquitted himself with honour in the delicate negotiations in which he was employed. His proficiency in the graces, is said by lord Chesterfield to have been the chief cause of these successes. But his fame rests chiefly upon his military talents, of which he gave most illustrious proofs of superiority. In his moral character he seems to have been much guided by interest, and it does not appear that he ever ceased intriguing with the Stuart family, whose restoration seemed at one time far from improbable. Neither does his connexion with the Whigs appear to have been more sincere, for, according to Macpherson, he held a correspondence with lord Bolingbroke, from which he hoped to be restored to

power through the influence of the Tory ministry. His avarice was equally notorious with his ambition, yet it does not appear that he ever made an unjust use of his ascendancy. His political enemy, the celebrated earl of Peterborough, pronounced his eulogy in these words: "He was so great a man that I have forgotten his faults;" a sentence which, upon the whole, tolerably well conveys the judgment of posterity. His duchess has been almost equally celebrated for her boundless ambition and avarice; she died in 1744, having amassed immense riches. She presented Mr Hooke with 5,000*l.* to write a book, entitled "An Account of the Conduct of the Dowager Duchess of Marlborough," and bequeathed 500*l.* to Mallet to write the life of the duke! In 1788 a selection of curious papers was published by lord Hailes, under the title of "The Opinions of Sarah Duchess of Marlborough." The duchess was the Atossa in Pope's *Satire on Women*.—*Biog. Brit. Coxe's Life of the Duke of Marlborough.*

CHURCHILL (CHARLES) a poet and satirist of great temporary fame, was the son of the curate of St John's, Westminster, in which parish he was born in 1731. He was educated at Westminster school, but made so bad a use of his time, that he was refused admission at the university of Oxford, on the ground of classical insufficiency. He accordingly returned to school, but soon closed his education by an imprudent marriage with a young lady in the neighbourhood. He however studied in private, and was at length admitted into holy orders by the bishop of London, and received a Welch curacy of thirty pounds a-year. In order to increase this scanty income, he engaged in the sale of cyder; but being little adapted for trade, soon became insolvent. Returning to London, on the death of his father, he obtained his curacy; but owing to the smallness of his income, and most likely to his fondness for theatrical amusements, and the company of the wits of the day, he was soon overwhelmed with debt. A composition with his creditors being effected, by the humane mediation of Dr Lloyd, the second master of Westminster school, he began to seriously think of exerting the talents which he was conscious that he possessed. His first choice of subject was very happily adapted to that line of observation his habits of life afforded him. Under the title of "The Rosciad, a poem," published first in March 1761, without a name; he examined the excellencies and defects of the actors in the two houses with equal spirit, judgment, and vivacity. The language and versification too, although sometimes careless and unequal, were far superior to the ordinary strain of current poetry in strength and energy, and the entire production bore the stamp of no common talents. The celebrity of this poem was very great; and the players very weakly increased it by the impatience with which they resented its censures. Pamphlets abounded on both sides of the question; and the author justified himself in a new satire, entitled "The Apology," in

which the profession of a player was treated with humorous contempt. These works made him many enemies, for which he cared very little, as it brought him the far more dangerous intimacy and applause of the men of wit and pleasure about the town. A course of dissipation and intemperance followed, which excited much animadversion, and elicited from him his next satire, entitled "Night." The Cock-lane imposture also formed a topic for his muse, in which he hesitated not to satirize Dr Johnson, in the piece entitled "The Ghost." He next fell in with the national ill humour against the Scotch, which originated in the political occurrences of the commencement of the reign of George III, by his "Prophecy of Famine," a Scotch pastoral; being a most acrimonious, yet strongly drawn caricature of Scottish disadvantages. This poem was received with great avidity, and he immediately took that precedence as a political satirist, which he long maintained at the expence of candour and decorum, and to the deterioration of both his poetical and moral character. Of the latter indeed he now became utterly careless, and dropping the clerical habit, he parted from his wife, and even distinguished himself in the fashionable art of seduction. Being now a party writer by profession, he cultivated an acquaintance with Mr Wilkes, and employed his pen assiduously in the cause of opposition, and for his own emolument. Besides the works already mentioned, he published, within three or four years, "An Epistle to Hogarth;" "The Conference;" "The Duellist," "The Author;" "Gotham;" "The Candidate;" "The Times" "Independence;" and "The Journey." Most of these pieces contain detached pictures, which display a vigorous fancy and forcible sentiments, expressed with great occasional energy. In versification Churchill avowedly imitated Dryden; and when he finishes, he admirably exemplifies his due appreciation of his model, but he wrote too hastily not to injure his composition by prosaic lines, and he frequently passed off his carelessness for design. His career was however short; for paying Mr Wilkes a visit at Boulogne, towards the end of the year 1764, he was seized with a fever, and on the 4th November, the same year, closed his short and animated career, at the age of thirty-four, much lamented by his particular friends, to whom, with all his failings, he was much endeared by a generosity not unusually attendant on strong passions and unshackled manners. The poetical reputation of Churchill has necessarily declined with the interest of the temporary subjects on which he wasted his powers; and although furnishing specimens of fine and vigorous execution, which merit the attraction of the poetical student, he will necessarily engage less and less attention as the stream of time proceeds, from more general readers.—*Biog. Brit. Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

CHURCHYARD (THOMAS) an early English poet, who flourished in the reign of Mary and Elizabeth. He was a native of Shrews-

ony; and the poem by which he is principally known, "The Worthiness of Wales," was published in 1580. His death took place about the beginning of the seventeenth century. Camdeu has preserved an epitaph upon him, which was inscribed over his grave in the porch belonging to the church of St Margaret, Westminster.—*Biog. Brit.*

CIACONIUS (PETER) a native of Toledo, born 1525. Having made great progress in the study of divinity, as well as in classical and mathematical learning, at the university of Salamanca, he repaired to Rome, where he was employed by Gregory XIII, in superintending the new edition of the Bible, brought out under the auspices of that pontiff, and in revising the Decretal of Gratian, and other works then about to issue from the Vatican press. In the course of this engagement he wrote a variety of notes illustrating the writings of Tertullian, Cæsar, Pliny, Terence, Seneca, and other Latin authors, and assisted Clavius in the reformation of the calendar, a task for which his learning and acuteness were happily adapted. As a reward for his labours, he obtained eventually from the pope, a canonry in the cathedral of Seville, without quitting Rome, in which city he died in 1581. After his decease, appeared a treatise written by him, explanatory of the old Roman calendar; another on the Triclinia of the antients; and a variety of tracts illustrative of the coins, weights, inscriptions, &c. of Italian antiquity.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CIAMPINI (JOHN JUSTIN) an eminent scholar, as remarkable for the variety, as for the depth of his erudition. He was a native of Rome, born in 1633, and originally directed his attention to the study of the civil law, which he afterwards abandoned, applying himself solely to the ecclesiastical branch of the profession. In this line of reading he soon attained to great distinction, and after filling several minor situations, arrived at that of *parco maggiore* in the apostolic chancery. In 1668 he published, in conjunction with Ricci and some others, a literary journal; and a few years afterwards instituted two societies, the one for the encouragement of the study of ecclesiastical history, the other for that of mathematics and physics. In forming the latter of these academies, which he set about in 1677, he was much countenanced and assisted by Christina, the ex-queen of Sweden, then residing at Rome, who took great interest in an establishment which soon became distinguished. The works of Ciampini, both in Latin and Italian, though exhibiting ample proofs of the learning and talents of their author, are yet deficient both in diction and arrangement, and are now little known beyond the sphere of the country in which they were composed. They consist principally of "Conjecturæ de perpetuo Azymorum usu in Eccl. Lat." 4to, 1683. Two folio volumes, entitled "Vetera Monumenta, &c." 1690, reprinted in 1699. This work, which is illustrated with plates of various ancient Roman edifices, is very curious. Another work, on a similar plan, treating of

the churches built by Constantine the Great, printed in 1693, is equally so. He also wrote the lives of the popes, in Latin, (which appeared in 1688, and was first attributed to Anastasius the librarian,) and a history of the college of Abbreviators. His death took place in 1698.—*Morevi. Tiraboschi.*

CIBBER (COLLEY) a dramatic writer and actor of some eminence in his day; and inasmuch as the favour which his "Nonjuror" brought him into with the friends of the Hannoverian succession gained him the post of poet laureate, courtesy compels us also to call him a poet. He was the son of Caius Gabriel Cibber, a German statuary, a strong proof of whose abilities as an artist is exhibited in the two brazen statues of a raving and a melancholy maniac, formerly exhibited over the front gate of Old Bethlehem hospital in Moorfields, and now preserved in the new building dedicated to the same purpose in the Lambeth-road. These figures, which have ever commanded the admiration of connoisseurs, and have been called by the satirist, "Great Cibber's brazen, brainless brothers," in allusion to the subject of this article. Colley Cibber was born in London in 1671, the maiden name of his mother, who was descended of a respectable family in Rutlandshire, being bestowed upon him at the font. His father placed him at Grantham free-school, with the intention of giving him a university education; but being disappointed of a fellowship at New college, Oxford, to which he advanced a claim on the plea of founder's kin by the maternal side, young Cibber entered the army. A very short trial however seems to have disgusted him with his profession, as at the age of eighteen we find him on the stage-list of Drury-lane theatre. His range of characters was at first limited and unimportant, his salary consequently small, till a lucky hit in the part of "Fondlewife," in the "Old Bachelor," brought him into notice, principally it is said from his happy imitation of Dogget's manner, and confirmed him in the possession of that and all other characters of the same cast. In 1696 appeared his first production as an author, "Love's last Shift;" a comedy, which a noble critic has pronounced the very best maiden effort at dramatic composition ever performed; and in which he himself played a principal character. The year following, another piece from his pen, called "Woman's Wit," met with little success, and an attempt at a tragedy on the subject of Xerxes was completely damned the first night of representation in 1699. In 1706 appeared his best play, "The Careless Husband;" in which the liveliness of the dialogue atones for the deficiency of the plot, and which at the time attracted even the unwilling applause of those who had no great regard for its author, and of Pope among the number. In 1711 he obtained a share in the patent of Drury-lane theatre with Wilks and Dogget; which being surrendered at the accession of George I, the names of Booth and Sir Richard Steele were substituted in lieu of the latter in the new one then granted, Steele how-

ever soon withdrew in disgust from some differences of a pecuniary nature, and filed a bill in chancery against his brother managers, whose cause Cibber defended successfully in person before sir Joseph Jekyll. In fact his party seems to have had both law and equity on its side, as the knight's necessities, rather than his sense of justice, had led to his making demands which his partners were perfectly right in refusing to comply with. The last, and by far the most profitable of his dramatic efforts, the "Nonjuror," appeared in 1717, a new version of which, under the title of the "Hypocrite," is yet a favourite on the stage; and which in itself is little more than an adaptation of the *Tartuffe* of Moliere. Besides the emoluments derived from its protracted run, it procured him a pension from the court; and as we before stated, did much towards obtaining him the reversion of the laurel, which however was not conferred upon him till the year 1730. This appointment, while it benefited him in a pecuniary point of view, and perhaps gratified his vanity, was the means of exposing him to much ridicule, both from friends and enemies, inasmuch as his lyrical effusions were celebrated only for their absurdity. Cibber however had sense enough to join in the laugh against himself, a rare thing with the "genus irritabile vatum," and soon after sold his share and retired from the theatre, though he continued on the boards as an occasional performer till his seventy-fourth year, at which advanced age he acted the part of Pandulph in "Papal Tyranny," a play of his own composing. In 1740 he gave to the world his own memoirs, under the title of "An Apology for the Life of Mr Colley Cibber;" an amusing piece of biography, interspersed with many entertaining anecdotes of the characters and scenes with which its author was conversant. Another work of his of a graver cast, but badly executed, and now deservedly forgotten, was an essay "On the Character and Conduct of Cicero," 4to, 1747. Cibber survived till his eighty-seventh year, when he died in 1757. His plays, among which are several adaptations from Shakspeare and other authors, as well as original pieces too numerous to be here recapitulated, have been printed in five duodecimo volumes. Although not perhaps in the highest sense of the word a person of great genius, Cibber was yet far from being a man of mean abilities, as is proved not only by several of the works already enumerated, but especially by his two expostulatory letters to Pope, in which the style, both of his raillery and remonstrances, is any thing but contemptible. His great misfortune was having for an enemy that bitter satirist, who, in addition to occasional sarcasms, at length displaced his original hero Theobald, for the purpose of gibbeting Cibber to all posterity as the leading character in his *Dunciad*; an alteration which, in addition to its injustice, has by no means improved the poem.—*Biog. Brit. Aikin's G. Biog.*

CIBBER (THEOPHILUS) son of the preceding, and also a dramatic writer and performer,

but with inferior abilities and reputation. He was born in 1703, and received his education at Winchester school. In his theatrical career he displayed some talent, but his indolence and extravagance involved him in difficulties, and he ruined his character by the expedients he adopted to retrieve his affairs. In the winter of 1757 he engaged with Mr Thomas Sheridan as a performer at a Dublin theatre; and the packet-boat in which he took his passage being cast away, he was drowned, together with almost every individual on board. While confined in prison for debt in 1753, Theophilus Cibber was applied to by a bookseller to assist in the compilation of a work which was published under his name, with the following title—"The Lives of the Poets of Great Britain and Ireland," 5 vols. 12mo. The materials of this production were chiefly collected by Thomas Coxeter, (see COXETER,) and they are said to have been arranged by Robert Shiels, a Scotsman, who was afterwards amanuensis to Dr Johnson; so that Cibber could merely have sanctioned the undertaking with his name, or at most only have corrected the poetical memoirs, which do but little credit to the abilities of the joint composers. He altered some of the plays of Shakspeare, and produced a musical entertainment, entitled "Patie and Peggy."—*Biog. Dram.*

CIBBER (SUSANNA MARIA) an English actress of the highest eminence, who was the sister of Dr Thomas Augustin Arne, and was unfortunately married to the mean and dissolute Theophilus Cibber. She was born about 1716, and displayed when young so much vocal talent, as induced her brother to give her instructions, which might qualify her for the profession of a public singer. She made her début in a piece of his composition, at the theatre in the Haymarket, with a degree of success which did not disappoint his expectations. In 1734 she became the second wife of Theophilus Cibber, a circumstance which brought her under the more immediate notice of his father, the celebrated actor; who, perceiving her latent histrionic powers, determined to cultivate them. Her first appearance was in Aaron Hill's tragedy of *Zara*, where she acted the principal character, and at once established her reputation as the first tragic actress of her time. In comedy she also often exercised her talents, but by no means with equal success. Her matrimonial connexion proved most unfortunate. A gentleman was introduced to her by her husband, warmly recommended, and favoured with the amplest opportunity for exciting her gratitude and affection. The natural consequences of such an intimacy occurred. Cibber then brought an action for criminal conversation against his wife's gallant, and laid his damages at the sum of 5,000*l.* But the evidence produced on the trial proved him to have been an accessory to his own disgrace, and the verdict of the jury gave him only 10*l.* Mrs Cibber was regarded as the victim of the base avarice of her profligate consort, and such was the fascination of her

manners and the general decorum of her conduct, that she not only continued to be a public favourite, but also obtained the notice and esteem of many friends of rank and respectability. She performed at Drury-lane theatre, often together with Garrick, to whose admirable style of acting her's was peculiarly adapted. Her death took place January 30th 1766, and she was interred in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey. She translated from the French of St Foix, a dramatic piece, entitled "The Oracle," which was performed at Drury-lane.—*Biog. Brit. Davies's Life of Garrick.*

CICERO (MARCUS TULLIUS) one of the brightest ornaments of Rome, while she yet deserved the name of a republic; a title, the loss of which, his exertions for a while deferred. He was a native of Arpinum, once occupied by the ancient Volsci, and was born there of an equestrian family, A. U. C. 647, or in the 105th year before the Christian era; the name of his father, who led a retired life, being like his own, Marcus Tullius, and that of his mother, Helvia. The precocity of his talents appears to have developed itself at an early age, and to have gained him a pre-eminence among his school-fellows, which his subsequent progress, under the patronage of Q. M. Scævola, a distinguished rhetorician, with whom he was placed on assuming the *toga virilis*, did much to justify. After accommodating himself to the custom of the Roman youth, by serving a campaign under P. Strabo and Sylla against the Marsi, he returned to pursue his studies under Philo, the Athenian, then resident at Rome, and Molo, an eminent lawyer from Rhodes. At this early period of his life he made his maiden effort as an author, by the publication of a small rhetorical treatise, and shortly afterwards translated some of the writings of Plato; the "Economics" of Xenophon; and the "Phænomena" of Aratus; rendering the latter into heroic verse, a species of composition in which he by no means excelled. At the age of twenty-six he may be said to have made his first appearance on the stage of public life, as advocate for Quintus on a subject of private litigation; but a more important suit soon raised him to an eminence in his profession, at least as dangerous as satisfactory to his feelings, and flattering to the vanity, of which he possessed a most inordinate share. This was an accusation of parricide brought by Chrysogonus, a freedman of the dictator Sylla, against Sextus Roscius Amerinus. When all the rest of the Roman bar declined to defend the accused through a dread of the consequences, the young orator procured, by his eloquence, a triumphant acquittal, at the price of a temporary withdrawal of himself to Athens; which measure was, under all the circumstances of the case, deemed prudent both by himself and his friends. In this seat of learning and the arts, he continued availing himself of the instructions of Antiochus and other philosophers there resident; till the death of Sylla allowed him to return to his native country. His rise to the head of his profession as a pleader was

now rapid, not to say immediate, and the quaestorship in Sicily was the first reward of his talents. In this office, although at first unpopular with the islanders, on account of the quantity of grain which a scarcity in Rome compelled him to export thither; his subsequent moderation, uprightness, and impartiality soon did away with every impression to his disadvantage. Indeed, his connexion with Sicily ceased but with his life, and his exertions in her cause, especially in bringing Verres, the prætor, to justice, and compelling him to disgorge at least, a small portion of the wealth rung from her citizens by the most shameless rapacity, will ever redound as much to the credit of his heart, as the masterly harangues in which he laid open the infamous system acted upon by many of the Roman officers in the colonies, did to the splendour of his forensic abilities. His next office was that of *curulis ædilis*, one of much greater honour than profit, and calling in fact for large pecuniary sacrifices to maintain it with dignity and credit. This, his careful management of resources, which, if not large, were flourishing, enabled him to discharge in such a manner as neither to forfeit his popularity with the plebeians, nor the friendship which policy induced him to cultivate with those of the patrician order; occasionally perhaps at the expense of consistency, if not of principle and of patriotism. The success of his endeavours to ingratiate himself with all parties, is proved by his being returned at the head of the candidates for the prætorship, which he obtained at the age of forty. In this situation, which he is allowed on all hands to have filled with much dignity and general propriety; he had yet, so far an eye to his own individual interest, as not to omit seizing the opportunity afforded him by the influence he possessed, of securing a powerful friend in Pompey, by using his utmost efforts in favour of the *lex manilia*. This law by conferring almost unlimited powers upon that distinguished general for the conduct of the war in Pontus, raised him to a pre-eminence over his fellow citizens; to the danger of which, however motives of policy might induce Cicero to wink, his letters to Atticus prove him to have been by no means blind. Three years after his accession to the prætorian chair, having attained the consular age, he started as a candidate for the great object of his ambition, the highest office of the state; his attainment of which was much facilitated by the alarm then generally entertained in the senate, from the suspected designs of Catiline, one of his competitors for the dignity. It was now that the splendour of the new consul's genius blazed forth in its full effulgence; and upon this period of his life it is, that his claims to the veneration of his contemporaries, and the admiration of posterity are principally founded. Surrounded on all sides with dangers, the extent and even the nature of which it was difficult to foresee, he encountered only to subdue them. Impeded, rather than aided in his efforts for the public good, by the pusillanimous vacillation of the

senate, and by the utter incapacity of his colleague, Caius Antonius, a man whose principles were as questionable as his profligacy was notorious, Cicero contrived to disencumber himself of the latter, by giving up to him his own province of Macedon, and then opposed the whole weight of his talents to the difficulties of his situation. By his persuasive powers, the plebeians were reconciled to the separation of the knights from the lower order of citizens in the theatre, an aristocratic assumption which had given great offence. The seditious attempts of Rullus, the tribune, who demanded an equal division of lands among the people, were foiled by his address; and above all, the republic was saved from the utter subversion with which his old competitor and bitter enemy, Catiline, menaced her whole fabric, by his united firmness, eloquence, and sagacity. The particulars of this celebrated conspiracy it is the province of history to detail: it is sufficient to state, that having obtained the completest intelligence of all the designs of the traitors, through a lady named Fulvia, whose character was little consonant with her rank. The consul was thus enabled to anticipate all their motions, to lay open before the assembled senate, in an oration replete at once with the soundest reasoning and the most bitter invective, the full detail of the meditated atrocities in the presence of their projector, whose attempt to assassinate him, his caution had already baffled. Catiline flying from Rome to the army under Manlius, and many of his confederates being arrested and convicted; Cicero impressed on the minds of the senate the necessity of coming to some immediate determination respecting their fate; and that assembly deciding, through the spirited interference of Cato, in opposition to the insidious reasoning of Cæsar, on their deaths; the consul proceeded in person to the prison, and witnessed their immediate execution. This act, for which he was at the time saluted by the populace as their "deliverer," the "second founder of Rome," their proverbially fickle temper subsequently converted into a serious charge of public delinquency against their then idol. The influence of Cicero had now reached its zenith; and, from the period of his consulship, which expired soon after this suppression of the conspiracy, began to wane. Symptoms indeed of its approaching decline even previously manifested themselves in the strictures which a few began to pass upon the act just alluded to, and the propriety of which, the tribunes, on his going out of office, would not allow him to defend in public; restricting the customary farewell address to a simple oath on his part, (the vanity exhibited in which, may perhaps be excused by its truth,) that "to his conduct alone was owing the salvation both of the city and the commonwealth." The reins of political power were now transferred into other hands, and Cicero returned to the enjoyment of comparative leisure; occupying himself alternately in literary pursuits, and the display of his forensic abilities in questions of private litigation.

All his cares were soon however diverted from the affairs of others to his own immediate preservation, by an attack levelled manifestly against him, at the instigation of Publius Clodius, now tribune of the people. This profligate and inveterate enemy, burning with the desire of vengeance against Cicero, for having given evidence against him on his trial, upon a charge of violating the mysteries of the Bona Dea, brought forward a proposition condemning, as guilty of treason to the republic, whoever should have been concerned in the death of any citizen uncondemned by the people. The drift of this *ex post facto* law was evident; and Cicero, after vainly endeavouring to prevent its being passed, found himself impeached upon it, as accessory to the deaths of the conspirators, without the usual forms of trial. Being moreover deserted in his utmost need by Pompey, on whose friendship he had calculated, he fled from the storm which it was no longer in his power to oppose; and a second time retiring into voluntary exile, sought an asylum at Thessalonica, in the society and hospitality of his friend Plancius. The career of Clodius was however as short as it was disgraceful. Rome began to repent of her injustice towards the man whom she had so lately hailed as her father; and, notwithstanding the utmost efforts of the profligate tribune, a decree was unanimously passed, recalling him from banishment, and charging the public authorities of every place through which he should pass, with the care of his person, and the discharge of his expences. His houses, destroyed by Clodius, were rebuilt at the public cost, and his return to Rome had almost the appearance of a triumphal entry. His admission into the college of Augurs followed in his fifty-fourth year; soon after which his legal and oratorical powers were again called into play, by the defence which he undertook to plead for Milo, who had killed his old enemy Clodius, in a private broil. This speech of his, which has come down to us entire, and is one of the most masterly specimens of this kind of composition extant, was much weakened in its delivery by the dismay of the advocate, at the appearance of some of Pompey's soldiers in court; and his client was, not improbably from the same cause, sentenced to banishment. Having discharged the offices of prætor and consul, a new regulation of the senate, compelled him to go as proconsul into Cilicia, and accordingly in his fifty-sixth year, he proceeded to that province, and conducted a campaign against the Parthians with a degree of credit and success, for which he is considered to have been partly indebted to the military talents of his brother Quintus, who had served under Cæsar; between which latter general and Pompey, the commotions had broken out before his own return. In this important crisis, Cicero, after some vacillation, decided on espousing the cause of Pompey, whose army he joined; though as it would seem, not without considerable misgivings; and but for a fit of illness, real or pretended, he would have fought under

his banners at Pharsalia. On the total defeat of his party however, no long period elapsed before a complete reconciliation was effected between him and the conqueror, which was not interrupted even by Cicero's writing in a strain of strong encomium the life of Cato, although Cæsar thought it advisable to publish two replies to it. Being now in his sixty-first year, motives of interest induced him to repudiate his wife Terentia, for the sordid purpose of marrying his ward Publilia, a young lady of considerable fortune, which was rendered the more desirable to him by his being at this time considerably involved in debt. This action, as well as his subsequent divorce of his new spouse, when her wealth had been rendered available to his purposes, must ever be considered as affixing a serious blot upon his character, both as a philosopher and a man. On the assassination of Cæsar, Cicero, though at first inclined to approve the part taken by Brutus and his associates, was induced by the natural timidity of his temper, not strengthened or improved by age, and by the well directed flatteries of Octavius, to espouse the cause of the latter; at whose instigation he afterwards pronounced those philippics against Anthony, which, while they added to his fame with posterity, were unquestionably the means of shortening his life. In the adjustment of the differences between these two members of the triumvirate, the destruction of Cicero was made a *sine quâ non* by his incensed and implacable foe, while his friend did not hesitate to suffer his name to be included in the proscription; and Popilius Lænas, a tribune, whose life the orator had formerly saved by his eloquence, scrupled as little to carry the bloody order into execution. Apprised of his danger, Cicero set out for the coast in his litter, but his route being betrayed by his favourite and enfranchised slave Philologus, he was overtaken. He himself ordered his bearers to stop, and stretching out his neck received the fatal stroke without murmur or remonstrance. His head and hand being severed from his body, were carried to Anthony, by whose orders they were affixed over the rostrum, which had proved so often the scene of his former triumphs. Thus, in the 64th year of his age, and in the forty-second before the Christian æra, died Marcus Tullius Cicero, one of the proudest names that have ever graced the page of history. His character may easily be collected from his actions. Mild and benevolent in disposition, with a strong natural bias towards virtue and patriotism, the want of a proper firmness of purpose, and sufficient strength of mind, betrayed him into great inconsistencies; while his greediness of fame seduced him into the most intolerable and even ludicrous vanity. Of his intellectual qualities it is impossible to speak too highly. For fertility of imagination, nice tact, acuteness of judgment, and elegance of diction, he was unrivalled in his day; and many have considered him so, in the latter respect at least, through all succeeding ages, down even to our own. Some of his warmest admirers have indeed

gone so far as to assert, that as a writer he has ever been unequalled, and that there is no sentiment which he has expressed in common with others, the superiority of which is not manifestly on his side. The great variety of his works has usually caused them to be distributed into four classes:—1. His rhetorical treatises, the principal of which are his three dialogues:—"De Oratore," "De Claris Oratoribus," and his "Orator," addressed to Brutus—in these the dryness of precept is enlivened by all the arts of elegant writing: 2. his "Orations;" which in number amount to fifty-six, and form a treasure not only of eloquence but of historical and juridical matter: 3. his philosophical works; the principal of which are, "De Natura Deorum," on the nature of the Gods; "De Divinatione et de Fatu," on Divinity and Fate; "Somnium Scipionis," Scipio's Dream, a fancy piece, founded on the Platonic doctrines concerning the soul; "De Finibus" or Moral Ends; "Questiones Tusculanæ," Tusculan Questions, so called from his villa of that name; "De Officiis," or Moral Duties; "Questiones Academicæ," Academic Questions; his dialogues, entitled "Cato" and "Lælius," treating of old age and friendship and his treatise "De Legibus," on the grounds of jurisprudence. All the argumentative works of Cicero are admirably written; but he treats philosophical subjects rather eloquently than profoundly, and may be deemed more a cultivator than a master of philosophy. He was of the mitigated academic sect, which, following Carneades, confessed the weakness of the human understanding, but admitted opinions founded on probabilities; 4. The "Epistles," are not only admirable specimens of the style proper for such compositions, but abound with curious matter, political and domestic. The poetry of Cicero, which has been consigned to lasting ridicule, by a line in Juvenal, seems to have been that of the common order of versifiers of his day, proving that no order of genius is universal. The best editions of the works of this great man are those of Elzevir, 10 vols. 12mo, Leyden, 1642; Gronovius, 11 vols. 12mo, and 2 vols. 4to, 1692, Amsterdam; Vorburgius, 16 vols. 8vo, and 2 vols. folio, 1724, Amsterdam; Olivetus, 9 vols. 4to, Paris, 1740; Ernestus, 6 vols. 8vo, Halle, 1773-1777; Lallemande, 14 vols. 12mo, 1768, Paris; and the Oxford edition, in 10 vols. 4to. Grævius, Pearce, and Davis, have published separate parts of his writings; and his Epistles to his friends have been admirably well translated into English by Melmoth. His life by Dr. Conyers Middleton is well known. Cicero left behind him a son Marcus, for whose instruction his Offices were composed; but though not without a degree of ability for military tactics, he appears to have had no taste for literature, but to have lived a profligate, and died without honour.—*Plutarch. Fabricius. Brucker. Middleton.*

CID (THE) a hero of great fame in Spanish history and romance, who flourished in the eleventh century. His real name was DON

Roderigo Dios de Bivar, his title of Cid being merely the Arabic term for lord. He was educated at the court of the kings of Castile, and acquired by his valour the reputation of being the greatest captain of the age. He saved don Sancho, king of Castile, in his war against his brother Alfonso, king of Leon; and when Sancho was killed by treason, would not allow Alfonso to succeed him until he had solemnly purged himself of all concern in the murder by an oath. In 1074 he married donna Ximenes Dias, daughter of count Alvares of the Asturias, and soon after quitted Castile, with a band of friends and retainers, in order to ravage and waste Arragon. At length by his exploits he made himself a sort of petty sovereign over a territory which he conquered from the Moors; and on the murder of Mliaya, king of Toledo, became master of Valencia, which he held until his death in 1099. The Spanish historians, or rather romance writers, have mixed up the history of the Cid with a thousand wonderful stories, which are all fabulous; not even excepting his single combat with don Gomez, and marriage with his daughter. The latter fable, it need not be said, forms the interesting subject of Corneille's admirable tragedy, "The Cid," which was borrowed from a Spanish play founded on the same imputed adventure.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CIMABUE (JOHN) the reviver of painting in Italy, was born at Florence in 1240. His inclination for the art was very strong, and was favoured by the circumstance of some Greek artists being invited to Florence to restore the arts of design. Cimabue was placed under their tuition, and soon became superior to his instructors. He painted in fresco and distemper, oil colours not yet being discovered; and not only painted historical subjects, but also portraits, which was considered very wonderful at that time. He had no idea of the management of lights and shadows, and was ignorant of perspective. He is spoken of by Dante as having attained the greatest eminence during his time, but was afterwards surpassed by his pupil Giotto. His works deserve admiration only in comparison with the other productions of a barbarous age; though he laboured hard to attain the excellence he conceived, and hesitated not to destroy any pieces which were defective. He died about 1300. Some of his works still exist in the church of Santa Croce at Florence.—*Vasari. Tiraboschi. Pilkington.*

CIMAROSA (DOMENICO) an eminent composer of Naples, born 1754. Having learned the rudiments of music from Aprile, he afterwards studied it under Durante at Loretto, and soon attained to a greater degree of reputation in the science than any of his cotemporaries except Piccini. On the occupation of Italy by the French, Cimarosa manifested so strong an attachment to the new order of things, that after their secession he fell into great disgrace with the Austrian court; and being thrown into prison, although he was fortunate enough to escape the death to which

many of his companions were sentenced, yet the treatment he underwent during his confinement is supposed to have materially injured his constitution, and to have accelerated his death, which took place at Venice in 1801. His operas, twenty-six in number, are principally comic; but though composed for buffo singers, never degenerate into vulgarity or buffoonery. Of these pieces the "Italiana in Londra," the "Matrimonio per susurro," and the "Matrimonis Segreto," were the most successful, the last especially, being received with an applause amounting to enthusiasm. The modesty of Cimarosa appears to have been equal to his merit; and he is known to have rejected indignantly the flattery of a painter of some eminence, who once assured him that he considered him superior to Mozart, saying abruptly: "Pray, sir, what would you think of any one who should have the impudence to tell you that you were superior to Raffaele?" Gretry's observation upon the difference between these two great composers was, that whereas "Mozart places the statue in the orchestra and the pedestal on the stage, Cimarosa puts the statue on the stage and the pedestal in the orchestra.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

CIMON, a celebrated Athenian general, the son of Miltiades. His early career was very dissipated and unpromising, but his great qualities soon after began to display themselves about the time of the Persian invasion, and he greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Salamis. Aristides, who thought favourably of his abilities and integrity, at length initiated him into public business; and after the expulsion of the Persians he was made admiral of the Athenian fleet, acting under Pausanias the Lacedæmonian. He soon after succeeded the latter in his command of the confederates, and signalized himself by various victories over the Persians, both by sea and land. He brought back to Athens an immense booty, and being greatly enriched, expended his fortune in the public service with extreme liberality. When the Persians renewed hostilities by an invasion of the Cleronesus, Cimon was sent to recover it, which, by another naval victory, he successfully effected. The party of Pericles, which was opposed to him, now acquiring influence, he was accused of having been bribed not to follow up his victories in Macedonia, and he was banished by the ostracism for ten years. He was however recalled at the end of five, and once more conducted a triumphant warfare against the Persians. Cimon terminated his honourable career while besieging Citium in Cyprus, leaving behind him a name, which, from the happy union of splendid talents, with the amiable and generous qualities of the heart, has ever been a favourite one among the illustrious characters of Greece. Cimon was the first who established public schools at Athens, as Pythagoras had done in Italy.—*Cornelius Nepos Plutarch.*

CINCINNATUS (LUCIUS QUINCTIUS) an illustrious Roman, flourished in the latter part

of the third century of the republic. He belonged to the patrician family of the Quinctii, but was so poor as to be obliged to cultivate his own small farm. In the year of Rome 292 he was created consul, during the time of the disputes between the senate and the tribunes of the people. Incensed against the plebeians, who had banished his son Cæso, for some violence he had committed in supporting the senate, he reproached the tribunes for their insolence, and the senators for their cowardice, and prevented any motion for the Terentian law in favour of the people. On the senators wishing to have him for consul the following year, he refused their offer as being contrary to their own resolution of continuing magistracies to the same persons. He retired to his farm, but on the consul Minucius and his army being closely invested by the Æqui, he was created dictator; and when waited upon by the deputies of the senate, was found ploughing one of his fields. He was immediately saluted as dictator, and accompanied the deputies back to Rome; where, the next day, he made a levy of all citizens capable of bearing arms, and proceeding in battle array to Algidum caused an entrenchment to be thrown up before the enemy's camp, and then apprised the consular army of their arrival. The Æqui, surrounded by two hostile bodies, were obliged to submit to a treaty, by which giving up their principal officers, arms, &c they were passed under the yoke, and ignominiously dismissed. After reproving the consul, Cincinnatus returned triumphantly to Rome, and was received as saviour of the state. He retained his authority only a few days, until the chief witness against his son Cæso, was convicted of perjury, when the latter being recalled, he abdicated the supreme dignity. It is said of him by Florus, "that he returned to his oxen, a triumphant husbandman, having finished a war in fifteen days, as if he had been in haste to return to his interrupted labours." On the discovery of the conspiracy of Sp. Mælius, for the overthrow of the constitution, he was again created dictator, though very much against his will, being then upwards of eighty. He succeeded in putting down this conspirator, and having tranquillized the people by distributing among them, at a low price, the vast magazines of corn found in Mælius's house, once more retired.—*Florus. Univ. Hist.*

CINELLI (GIOVANNI) a Florentine physician, born in 1625. He was a man of much general learning, and published a work entitled "Bibliothica Volante," which met with great success, and was reprinted in 1734 at Venice, in four 4to vols. Entering into a professional controversy with his contemporary Moniglia; his opponent had interest enough with the grand duke, his master, to deprive him for a while of his liberty. He was however at length released, when he quitted his native city for ever, and died at Loretto in 1706.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CINNA (LUCIUS CORNELIUS) a Roman statesman, memorable for his share in the do-

mestic contests which agitated his country during the latter age of the republic. He became consul after the expulsion of Caius Marius from Rome; and embracing the cause of that chief, he drove his rival Sylla from Rome, and recalled the former from his retreat in Africa. In the extensive and cruel proscription which followed the return of Marius he deeply participated, shared with him in the consulship, and after having assumed that office a third time, he was assassinated at Ancona, by one of his officers, as he was preparing for hostilities with Sylla. His death took place 84 BC. Paternulus, the historian, says Cinna "was one, who having attempted what no good man would have dared, performed what none but a very brave man could have effected; and if he was inconsiderate in counsel, was a great man in action."—*Plutarch. Rollin's Roman Hist.*

CINNAMUS (JOHN) a Greek historian, who wrote the lives of two emperors of the Comneni family, John and Manuel, to the latter of whom he was notary. The period embraced by his history is from the year 1118 to 1176. He is considered an elegant, though occasionally an obscure author, and in the opinion of Allatius imitates Procopius, while Vossius on the other hand considers Xenophon to have been his model. Tollius printed the first edition of his works at Utrecht, with a Latin translation and a commentary in 4to, 1652, which Du Cange reprinted, with additional notes and observations, at Paris in 1670, folio. The time of Cinnamus's birth and decease is equally uncertain, but he appears to have been alive as late as 1183.—*Cave. Dupin.*

CIPRIANI (GIOVANNI BATISTA) an eminent painter, was born at Pistoia in Tuscany in 1727. He received his first instructions from an English artist residing at Florence, under the name of Gabbiani. He went to Rome in 1750, and after remaining there two or three years, came to England with Sir Wm. Chambers and Mr Wilton; and with the latter, when the duke of Richmond opened his gallery as a school of arts, was appointed visitor. He was one of the members of the Royal Academy at its foundation in 1769; and on making the design for the diploma, received the present of a silver cup. The chief of his large paintings are at Houghton, but he has left a great number of drawings which are very highly estimated. "The fertility of his invention," says Mr Fuseli, "the graces of his composition, and the seductive elegance of his forms, were only surpassed by the probity of his character, the simplicity of his manners, and the benevolence of his heart." Many engravings from his designs were executed by Bartolozzi. He died at Chelsea in 1785.—*Pilkington.*

CIRILLO (DOMINIC) a learned Neapolitan botanist, born in 1730, and educated by his uncle Nicolas, president of the academy, and a physician of eminence, for the medical profession. In 1760 he obtained the botanical professorship in the university of his native city; and the year following published an

introduction to his favourite science. Attending lady Walpole to London, he mixed much with the English literati of the day, and especially cultivated the acquaintance of Dr W. Hunter, from whose instructions he derived much information. On his return to Naples in 1780, he followed up his former pursuits with great ardour, and published a work entitled "Nosologiæ methodicæ Rudimenta," which he followed up by a treatise on the essential characteristics of certain plants, 1784; a "Flora Neapolitana," 1793; and "Cypreus Papyrus," printed at Parma in 1766. Being naturally of an ardent temperament, he entered with much warmth into the politics of the time, attaching himself strongly to the revolutionary party, and was in office during the occupation of Naples by the French, a circumstance which cost him his life on the restoration of the old government, by whose orders he was tried for treason, and executed in 1799.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CLAIRFAIT (Count de) a Vallon officer, field-marshal in the Austrian army, and knight of the golden fleece. After having served with distinction in the war with Turkey, he was employed in 1792 against the revolutionary armies of France. In August that year he assisted in the taking of Longevy, and entered Stenay in the beginning of September: he then commanded a body of troops in Champagne; and at length, retiring into the Netherlands, lost, on the 6th of November, the famous battle of Jemappe, no less honourable to the vanquished than the victor. His subsequent retreat towards the Rhine with a handful of troops, closely followed by the enemy, added much to his military reputation. In 1793 the prince of Coburg took the chief command of the Austrian army, but Clairfait continued to direct its operations. He gained advantages over the French at Aldenhoven, and at Nerwinde, where he commanded the left wing of the army which was alone victorious; and he also acquired fresh laurels at Queivrain, at Famars, at the capture of Quesnoi, and on other occasions. At the commencement of the campaign of 1794 he continued to command a corps; and being opposed to Pichegru in West Flanders, it was only after seven successive well-contested combats that he was obliged to give way to the superior force of the French. The next year he commanded at Mayence, and gave new proofs of his talents in attacking an entrenched camp of the enemy, and raising the blockade of that place. At this period he was made field marshal, and commander of all the troops on the Rhine, as well as of the army of the empire. On his visiting Vienna in January 1796, he was received with distinguished honour by the emperor, and public rejoicings took place on the occasion. Notwithstanding the homage thus paid to his talents, Clairfait did not choose to resume his military command, being disgusted with the obstacles opposed to his plans of operation. He remained at Vienna as member of the Aulic council; and died there in 1798. His professional cha-

racter was that of a zealous disciplinarian, notwithstanding which, he was much beloved by his soldiers; and though a foreigner, he commanded the respect and esteem of the officers who served under him. Military critics have considered him as the most skilful of the generals opposed to the French in the revolutionary wars of the last century.—*Dict. des H. M. du 18me. Siècle.*

CLAIRAUT (ALEXIS CLAUDE) an eminent mathematician and natural philosopher of the last century. He was a native of Paris; and even in his childhood he displayed a remarkable taste for study. In his eleventh year he is said to have produced a geometrical memoir, which obtained the approbation of the Academy of Sciences; and he was chosen an associate of that learned body at the age of eighteen. In 1736 he went with Maupertuis on a voyage to Tornea in Lapland, to measure a degree of the meridian, in order to determine the figure of the earth; which task these academicians satisfactorily executed, and thereby verified the conjecture of Newton, that the earth was an oblate spheroid or globe, flattened at the poles. Clairaut closed a life devoted to science in 1765. The following are his principal works—"Recherches sur les Courbes à Double Courbure;" "Théorie du Mouvement des Comètes;" "Théorie de la Figure de la Terre;" "Tables de la Lune;" "Théorie de la Lune;" "Elémens de Géométrie;" "Elémens d'Algebra." Some of these treatises have been reprinted since the death of the author; and of the Elements of Algebra, an improved edition by Garnier, was published at Paris in 1801, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Hutton's Mat. Dict. Biog. Univ.*

CLAIRON (CLARA JOSEPHINE HIPPOLITA LEGRIS DE LA TUDE) a celebrated French actress. She evinced, when very young, a predilection for the stage, and adopting the theatrical profession, soon became the first tragic performer of her age and country. Garrick, when he visited Paris, became acquainted with her, and afterwards testified the highest admiration of her talents. She long remained without a rival; and having retired from the stage, died at an advanced age in 1803. She published "Mémoires et Réflexions sur la Déclamation Théâtrale."—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CLARE (MARTIN) a writer on hydraulics, who was master of a grammar-school, and lived in the early part of the last century. His "Treatise on the Motion of Fluids, natural and artificial, and particularly that of Air and Water," 1735, 8vo, is much esteemed, and has been repeatedly printed. An enlarged edition of this work was published in 1802.—*Orig. Com.*

CLARK (JOHN) an industrious critic and classical commentator, who published many useful works on education. He was the master of a grammar-school at Hull in Yorkshire, where he died in May 1734. Among his publications are—"An Essay on the Education of Youth in Grammar Schools;" "An Essay on Study," to which is subjoined an arranged catalogue of books; "The Foundation of

Morality considered;” “On Moral Religion;” “An Examination of Middleton’s Answer to Christianity as old as the Creation;” “An Introduction to making Latin;” and editions of several Latin authors with English Translations.—*Gent. Mag.*

CLARKE (ALURED, DD.) dean of Exeter, born in 1696. He received the rudiments of his education at St Paul’s school, and afterwards obtained a fellowship at Corpus Christi college, Cambridge; in which university he took the degree of doctor in divinity in 1728, on the occasion of George II’s visit, being a chaplain and deputy clerk of the closet to that monarch. In 1740 he was raised to the deanery of Exeter, but retained his preferment scarcely two years, dying in 1742. The hospitals and other charitable foundations, both in Exeter and Winchester, were much indebted to his munificence. With the exception of four sermons, an “Essay on the Character of Caroline, Queen to George II,” is the only work of his, extant.—*Chalmers’s Biog. Diet.*

CLARKE (EDWARD DANIEL, LLD.) a celebrated traveller of our own times, professor of mineralogy at Cambridge, which university he enriched with the fruits of his researches in foreign countries. He was the second son of the Rev. Edward Clarke, author of “Letters on the Spanish Nation,” and various minor works, and was born in 1767. He received his education at Jesus college, Cambridge, of which society he became a fellow, having taken the degree of AM. in 1794. Soon after he accompanied lord Berwick to Italy, and in 1799 set out with his friend Mr Cripps, on an extensive and laborious tour through Denmark, Sweden, Lapland, Finland, Russia, Tartary, Circassia, Asia Minor, Syria, Palestine, Greece, and Turkey; returning in 1802 through Germany and France. On his return he obtained from the university to which he belonged, the honorary degree of LLD. as a distinguished mark of their approbation, and in consideration of the services rendered to their public libraries and institutions by his liberal contributions, among which the greatest perhaps in value is the celebrated manuscript of Plato’s works, with nearly one hundred others, and a colossal statue of the Eleusinian Ceres. To him also the British nation is indebted for the acquisition of the famous sarcophagus of Alexander the Great, which he discovered in the possession of the French troops in Egypt, and was the means of its being surrendered to the English army. In 1806 he commenced a course of lectures on mineralogy, in which science he had brought a splendid collection of specimens to Europe; and in 1808 a professorship being founded purposely for the encouragement of that branch of knowledge, he was elevated to the chair. A valuable collection of plants and medals proved also at once the correctness of his taste and the extent of his industry; while a curious model of mount Vesuvius, constructed by him, with the assistance of an Italian artist, from the materials of

the mountain it represents, attests his great ingenuity. This piece of art is now in the possession of lord Berwick. Dr. Clarke published “Testimony of different Authors respecting the colossal Statue of Ceres, placed in the Vestibule of the Public Library at Cambridge, with an Account of its removal from Eleusis,” 8vo, 1801-1803; “The Tomb of Alexander, a Dissertation on the Sarcophagus brought from Alexandria, and now in the British Museum,” 4to, 1805; “A Methodical Distribution of the Mineral Kingdom,” folio, 1807; “A Letter to the Gentlemen of the British Museum,” 4to, 1807; “A Description of the Greek Marbles brought from the Shores of the Euxine, Archipelago, and Mediterranean, and deposited in the Vestibule of the University Library, Cambridge,” 8vo, 1809; “Travels in various Countries of Europe, Asia, and Africa; part I, containing Russia, Tartary, and Turkey,” 4to, 1810; “Part II, containing Greece, Egypt, and the Holy Land, Section 1st,” 4to, 1812; “Section 2d,” 1814; and a “Letter to Herbert Marsh, DD. in reply to Observations in his Pamphlet on the British and Foreign Bible Society,” 8vo, 1811. Dr. Clarke died in Pall Mall, March 9 1821, and was buried on the 18th with public honours in the chapel of Jesus college, Cambridge.—*Ann. Biog. Gent. Mag.*

CLARKE (HENRY) an eminent professor of mathematics, and native of Salford, near Manchester. He was bred a land-surveyor, but on the formation of the Manchester Philosophical Society, accepted the situation of lecturer in natural and experimental philosophy and the mathematics. In 1802 he removed to the Military college then situated at Marlow in Buckinghamshire, on obtaining the mathematical professorship in that establishment, graduating about the same period as LLD. in the university of Edinburgh. He published several valuable treatises, among others, “An Essay on the Usefulness of Mathematical Learning;” a dissertation “On Perspective,” 8vo; another on “Circulating Numbers,” 8vo; and a third, “On Stenography;” “Tabulæ Linguarum, or Grammars of most of the Modern European Languages;” “The Seaman’s Desiderata, or Rules for finding the Longitude at Sea;” an “Introduction to Geography,” 12mo; “Virgil Revisited,” in answer to bishop Horsley, 4to; “Rules for Clearing the Lunar Distances from a Star or the Sun;” and a translation from the Latin, entitled “The Summatim of Series,” 4to. Dr. Clarke died April 30, 1818, at Islington.—*Monthly Mag.* 1818.

CLARKE (JEREMIAH, Mus. Doct.) an English musician of celebrity, the pupil and friend of Blow, who resigned in his favour the situation of almoner of St Paul’s in 1693, of which cathedral Clarke was afterwards appointed organist. In 1700 he, as well as his master, obtained the situation of gentleman of the Chapel Royal, and in 1704 they became joint organists to the king. Dr. Clark’s compositions, though few in number, are remarkable for their melody and pathos. The most

celebrated of them are his—"Praise the Lord, O Jerusalem," and "I will love thee," anthems; and the ballad air, "The bonny Gray-eyed Morn," originally written for *Dursey's* comedy of the "Fond Husband," but better known as that of "Tis Woman that seduces all Mankind," introduced in Gay's "Beggars' Opera." A singular story is told of the manner of his death. Entertaining a passion equally violent and hopeless for a lady of high rank, he resolved to destroy himself; and riding into the country, gave his horse to a servant to hold while he proceeded to the corner of a field, in which was a pond surrounded by trees, when he debated for some time whether he should hang or drown. Not being able to decide, he took out a piece of silver and threw it into the air, resolving to be guided by the chance of the cast; when, as if on purpose to discourage his design, the shilling fell upon its edge, and stuck upright in the clay. Although diverted by this circumstance from his intention at the moment, he did not abandon it, but a few days afterwards shot himself through the head with a pistol in his own lodgings, November 5, 1707.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

CLARKE (SAMUEL) an ingenious compiler, was the son of the vicar of Woolston, in Warwickshire, where he was born in 1599. He entered into orders, and was presented to the living of Alcester by lord Brooke. After remaining there nine years he came to London, and was minister of St Bennet Fink, until the Restoration. He died in 1682. He published—"The Marrow of Ecclesiastical History," 4to.; "The Marrow of Divinity," fol.; "A Mirror or Looking-glass for Saints and Sinners;" "The Lives of sundry eminent Persons in this latter Age;" and "A General Martyrology."—*Colamy.*

CLARKE (SAMUEL) a learned divine, was a native of Brackley in Northamptonshire, where he was born in 1623. He studied at Merton college, Oxford, where he took his master's degree in 1648; and in 1650 took a school at Islington, where he became engaged in Walton's Polyglott. On returning to the university in 1658, he became superior beadle at law, and archtypographicus. His works are—1. "Septimum Bibliorum Polyglottum volumen cum versionibus Antiquissimis, non Chaldaica tantum, sed Syriacis, Æthiopicis, Copticis, Arabicis, Persicis contextum," in MS.; 2. "Variæ Lectiones et Observationes in Chaldaicum Paraphrasia;" 3. "Scientia Metrica et Rhythmica; seu Tractatus de Prosodia Arabica ex Authoribus Probatissimis Eruta;" the translation of a piece from Hebrew into Latin, entitled "Massereth Beracoth," is also attributed to him. He died in 1669.—*Wood.*

CLARKE (SAMUEL, DD.) a celebrated divine and philosopher of the sixteenth century, was born at Norwich in the year 1675, of which city his father was an alderman. He received his early education in the free-school of his native city, whence he was removed to Caius college, Cambridge. Whilst at the university he diligently cultivated a knowledge of

the Scriptures in the original languages, and before the age of twenty-one, had largely contributed to diffuse the Newtonian system. Of opinion that the vehicle of an established work like that of Rohault, would be most convenient for the gradual introduction of true philosophy, he translated that author's physics for the use of young students, whom he thereby familiarized with the language and reasonings of Newton. On entering into orders he became chaplain to Moore, bishop of Norwich; and first became an author in his own profession in 1699, when he published "Three practical Essays upon Baptism, Confirmation, and Repentance." This work, said to be the most devout of all his compositions, was followed by "Reflections on a book called 'Anyntor,' by Toland;" relating to the authenticity of writings not received into the canon of Scripture. In 1701 he published his "Paraphrase on the Four Gospels," and about the same time received two small livings in and near Norwich. In 1704 he was appointed to preach the sermon at Boyle's lecture, when he chose for his subject the "Being and Attributes of God," and gave so much satisfaction that he was appointed to the same office next year, when his subject was the "Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion." These sermons, in number sixteen, exceedingly raised the author's reputation as a close and acute reasoner, although his argument *a priori*, for the existence of a God, was by Pope and others, deemed too subtle and metaphysical. He however employed it only in opposition to Hobbes, Spinoza, and similar reasoners, who could be no other way opposed. In 1706 he published "A Letter to Mr Dodwell, on the Immortality of the Soul:" and during the same year gave an elegant Latin version of sir Isaac Newton's Optics, for which that great man presented him with 500*l.* His friend, bishop Moore, now introduced him to queen Anne, who appointed him her chaplain, and presented him with the rectory of St James's, Westminster, the highest preferment he ever obtained. On this occasion he took his degree as DD. In 1712 he appeared as a philologist, by editing a fine edition of Caesar's Commentaries, which he dedicated to the great duke of Marlborough; and in the same year published a work which involved him in endless controversy, entitled "The Scripture doctrine of the Trinity." In this production that mysterious tenet is, on critical principles, examined as deducible from the words of Scripture, to the production of a result so different from the opinion of the church of England, that it became a subject of complaint in the lower house of Convocation. Several controversial pieces were written on this occasion, the chief champion of orthodoxy being Dr Waterland. In 1715 and 1716, a disputation was carried on between Dr Clarke and the celebrated Leibnitz, concerning the principles of natural philosophy and religion; the papers of which were collected and addressed to the princess of Wales, afterwards queen Caroline. In 1717, he pub-

lished "Remarks upon Collins's Enquiry concerning Human Liberty," and soon after gave much offence by altering the doxology of the singing Psalms at St James's; in which occasion the bishop of London sent a circular to the clergy forbidding the use of them. About this time he received the mastership of the Wigston Hospital in Leicester. In 1724 he published a volume consisting of seventeen sermons; and on the death of sir Isaac Newton in 1727, was offered the place of master of the mint. This office he declined accepting as inconsistent with his profession, preferment in which had however, now become hopeless. In 1728 he wrote a letter to Mr Hoadley, "On the Proportion of Velocity and Force in Bodies in motion;" and the next year appeared the first twelve books of Homer's Iliad, with a Latin version; the remaining books of which were published by his son in 1732. Dr Clarke's reputation as a classical scholar is chiefly founded on this performance, which is held in high esteem. He had all his life enjoyed sound health, but on Sunday, May 11, 1729, when going to preach before the judges at Serjeants' Inn, he was seized with a pleuritic complaint, which carried him off after a few days' illness in his fifty-fourth year. He left in MS, prepared for the press, "An Exposition of the Catechism," which was published by his brother, with ten posthumous volumes of sermons. The private character of Dr Clarke was extremely amiable, being upright, mild, and unaffected. His intellectual claim was founded on a strong cultivation of the reasoning faculty without passion or enthusiasm. He closely pursued his object with methodical accuracy and logical acuteness, aided by a memory strongly retentive, and indefatigable attention. By his wife, Catherine Lockwood, he had seven children, two of whom died before him. His widow enjoyed a pension of a hundred guineas a year from queen Caroline.—JOHN CLARKE, an English divine, brother of Dr Clarke, was bred a weaver, but moved by the example of the latter, he studied at Cambridge, and taking orders obtained the degree of DD. By the interest of his brother he became chaplain in ordinary to the king, and finally dean of Salisbury. He published sermons on the "Origin of Evil," and translated "Rohault's Physics," and "Grotius de Veritate." He died in 1729.—*Biog. Brit. Chalmers's and Aikin's G. Biog.*

CLARKE (WILLIAM) a divine and antiquary, was born at Haghmon Abbey in Shropshire, in 1696. He was educated at the free-school of Shrewsbury, whence he was removed to St John's college, Cambridge. In 1724 he was promoted to the living of Buxted in Sussex, and in 1738 was made prebend of Chichester. In 1770 he was promoted to the chancellorship of his diocese, but enjoyed this dignity but a short time, dying in 1771. He wrote a preface to his father-in-law, Dr Wotton's "Leges Walliæ Ecclesiasticæ," 1730; "A Discourse on the Commerce of the Romanæ;" "The Connexion of the Roman,

Saxon, and English Coins," 4to. The foundation of the latter work was the discovery of the old Saxon pound by Martin Folkes, but it took a wide range, and comprehended many important topics, historical and political. He was also author of some ingenious poems.—The rev. EDWARD CLARKE, a son of the above, resided for some time in Spain as chaplain to the embassy, and on his return published "Letters concerning the Spanish Nation," 4to, which were very favourably received. He was also father of the late celebrated traveller, Edward Daniel Clarke, and of the rev. James Stanier Clarke, author of the Life of Lord Nelson.—*Biog. Brit.*

CLAUDE (LORRAINE) properly CLAUDE GELEE, deemed an unrivalled painter of landscape. He was born in 1600, of obscure parents, in the diocese of Toul near Lorraine; and when very young was placed in the service of a pastry-cook, whom, after the death of his parents, he deserted and repaired to Friburgh, where he had a brother, an engraver in wood. From the latter he received some instructions in drawing, after which he accompanied a relation, a lace-maker, to Rome. Left in that capital without support, he sought employment in the lowest capacity under the painter Tassi, from whom he imbibed the leading principles of his art. He then passed two years with Goffredi Wals, at Naples, after which he returned to Rome, and gradually becoming celebrated, obtained extensive employment. Wearied with a sedentary life, he made the tour of Italy and Germany in his way to his native province, and remained a year at Naucy, assisting a relation who painted for the duke of Lorraine. Tired of this employment he again repaired to Rome, and being then of the age of thirty only, was regarded as a consummate master of his art. He industriously supplied the demands on his pencil, which were extremely numerous, although his works now bore a very high price; and as his reputation caused other painters to copy his style and steal his thoughts, he adopted the excellent method of making drawings in a book of all the pictures he painted, which book, entitled "Libro di Verita," is in the possession of the duke of Devonshire. This great painter was a man of great simplicity and regularity of manners. He lived in a state of celibacy, much tormented by the gout, which did not however prevent him reaching his eighty-second year, dying at Rome in 1682. The real master of Claude was nature, which he studied in all its variety, frequently continuing in the fields from dawn until sunset, marking every play of light in the sky, studying the character of each period of the day, and storing a faithful memory with every authentic feature of rural scenery. From a deficiency in early instruction he never excelled in the human form, in consequence of which he employed other artists to supply figures to his pieces. His own peculiar excellencies, are the warmth and lustre of his lights, the fine keeping of his distances, the delicacy and variety of his tints, and the sweet-

ness and harmony diffused over the whole. His works are numerous, and are found in all the principal cabinets and collections. Several of them have been engraved by different masters.—*D'Argenville Vies de Peint. Aikin's G. Dict.*

CLAUDE (JOHN) one of the most eminent of the French protestant divines, was born at La Sauvetat, where his father was minister. He was educated by the latter with great care, and sent to finish his studies at Montauban. After being admitted to the ministry, he became minister at Nismes, which possessed an academy for the protestants, where he gave private lectures on divinity, which gained him great reputation. In consequence of the opposition which he made to a projected reunion of the protestants with the church of Rome, he was interdicted from exercising his ministerial functions in Languedoc, and repaired to Paris in order to get this interdiction removed. While in that capital he composed a brief answer to a work of the Port-Royalists on the Eucharist, which proved the origin of a famous controversy, in which Claude showed his talents for disputation to great advantage. Unable to obtain any remission from the court, he was chosen minister at Montauban; where, after four years' residence, he was again silenced, on which he accepted an invitation from the church of Charenton. In 1678 he held a private disputation with the celebrated Bossuet, in which, as usual, both parties claimed the victory. At the revocation of the edict of Nantz he was ordered to quit the kingdom in twenty-four hours, although the other ministers were allowed fifteen days, a distinction in no way honourable to the magnanimity of the Catholic clergy, to whom he had proved so effective an opponent. He retired to Holland, where he received a considerable pension from the prince of Orange, which he enjoyed but a short time, being carried off by a sudden illness in January 1687. He was allowed, even by his antagonists, to possess great powers as a controversialist. His style was strong, vigorous, and correct; and to sound learning and keen wit, he joined solid judgment and a ready elocution: his morals also were irreproachable, and his integrity untainted. He left a son, who became minister at the Hague, and who published his father's posthumous works, in 5 vols. 12mo, 1688.—*Bayle. Moreri.*

CLAUDIANUS (CLAUDIUS) a Latin poet in the declining age of Roman literature. Both his country and his religion have been made the subjects of controversy. Spain, Gaul, and Italy, have respectively been supposed to have given birth to Claudian; but it is most probable that he was an Egyptian. His writings afford no traces of Christianity, and therefore though patronized by the emperor Honorius and his minister Stilicho, it may be concluded, that like other courtiers he was a Pagan. He was an imitator of Virgil, and in the polished elegance of his style, he approaches more nearly to his great model than any of his predecessors; but the subjects

of his larger poems, which are chiefly court panegyrics, detract much from their value. "The Old Man of Verona," and others of his smaller pieces are eminently beautiful. Claudian flourished AD, 397. The best editions of his works are, that in *usum Delphini*, Paris, 1677, 4to; Gesner's, Leipsic, 1759, 2 vols. 8vo; and the *variorum* edition of Amsterdam, 1760, 4to.—*Iossius de Poet. Lat Elton's Spec. of Classic Poets.*

CLAVELL (JOHN) a poetical highwayman in the reign of Charles I. He belonged to a gang of robbers, and together with some of his associates he was taken prisoner, tried, and condemned to lose his life; but he found means to obtain a reprieve, and was probably pardoned on condition of giving such information as might lead to the discovery of other offenders. He subsequently composed a work in verse, with the following title: "The Recantation of an ill-led Life, or a Discoverie of the Highway Law; with vehement Dissuasions to all (in that kind) Offenders; as also many cautelous Admonitions and full Instructions how to know, shunne, and apprehend a Thiefe," with a portrait of the author. This curious poem was first published in 1628, and reprinted in 1634. Both editions may be reckoned among books which are valuable for their scarcity. Clavell's work is stated to have been approved by the king, and published by his express command.—*Original.*

CLAVIERE (STEPHEN) a financier and statesman, who was a native of Geneva. He exercised the profession of a banker in that city, whence he was expelled for attempting to excite political commotions. He went to France, and in 1787 published, in conjunction with Brissot, a treatise "De la France et des Etats Unis," designed to demonstrate the importance of the American Revolution to the kingdom of France, and the advantages which both nations might derive from a commercial intercourse. On the commencement of the Revolution he attached himself to the Jacobin party, became a noted member of the society of the friends of the blacks (*des Amis des Noirs*), and wrote on the subject of finance. He assisted Brissot in revolutionizing the colonies, and in March, 1792, he was made minister of the public contributions. He was dismissed from this office in the month of June, but after the dethronement of the king he was restored to the exercise of his functions, and became a member of the provisional executive council, consisting of six persons, in whom was vested the entire management of public affairs. Belonging to the faction of the Girondists, he was involved in their fall; and being arrested and sent to the revolutionary tribunal, he prevented a public execution by putting an end to his own life in prison, December 8th, 1793, at the age of fifty-eight. Mercier, in his *Nouveau Paris*, says, that Clavierie killed himself to prevent the confiscation of his estate, which was thus preserved to his family.—*Dict. des H. M. du 18me. Siècle.*

CLAVIGERO (FRANCESCO SAVERIO) a Spanish historian, who was a native of Vera

Cruz in Mexico. He was educated as an ecclesiastic, and resided nearly forty years in the provinces of New Spain, where he acquired the languages of the Mexicans and other indigenous nations, collected many of their traditions, and studied their historical paintings and other monuments of antiquity. The first of his researches was a "History of Mexico," written in Italian, of which an English translation in 2 vols. 4to, was published in 1787. This is a most comprehensive work, affording a great deal of information relative to the natural and civil history, antiquities, and religion of Mexico; but it displays more industry than judgment on the part of the author.—*Monthly Review*.

CLAVIUS (CHRISTOPHER) an eminent mathematician of the 16th century. He was a native of Bamberg in Germany, and became a member of the order of Jesuits. He distinguished himself chiefly by the correction of the calendar, which he undertook by the command of pope Gregory XIII, and he defended his labours against the animadversions of the elder Scaliger and others. He also published an edition of Euclid, with annotations and other mathematical works. His death took place at Rome in 1612, at the age of seventy-five.—*Martin's Biog. Philos. Hutton's Mat. Dict.*

CLAYTON (ROBERT) an Irish prelate, was the son of Dr Clayton, dean of Kildarc, and was born in Dublin in 1695. He was educated at Westminster school, and Trinity college, Dublin; and in 1729 obtained his doctor's degree. Becoming acquainted with Dr Clarke, he was recommended by that eminent divine to queen Caroline, which good office being backed by lady Sundon, who was related to him by marriage, he was successively appointed to the sees of Killala, Cork, and Clogher. His first publication was an "Introduction to the History of the Jews," which was succeeded by "The Chronology of the Hebrew Bible Vindicated," 1747, 4to. In 1749 he published "A Dissertation on Prophecy;" and in 1751, "An Essay on Spirit," which excited a warm controversy appeared with his name to the dedication, although not written by himself; the Arian tendency of which adopted publication, put a stop to all further translation. He next published "A Vindication of the Histories of the Old and New Testament," against Bolingbroke, 1752, 8vo; and in 1753 he printed "A Journal from Grand Cairo to Mount Sinai and back again, translated from a manuscript written by the Prefect of Egypt." In 1756, his ardour to produce what he deemed a reform in the church, induced him, with very little consideration, to make a motion in the Irish house of Lords to expunge the Athanasian and Nicean creeds from the liturgy of the church of Ireland. This speech gave great offence, and met with not a single supporter. No public attack was however made upon him, until after his publication in 1757, of the third part of his "Vindication of the Old and New Testaments," in which he deviated so widely from orthodoxy, that measures were adopted

to deprive him of his preferment. This result had such an effect upon the bishop's spirits, that he died, in a state of nervous agitation, before the day appointed for a commencement of proceedings against him in February 1758.—*Biog. Brit.*

CLEANTHES, a stoic philosopher, a native of Assus in Lydia, flourished about 240 BC. His first profession was that of a wrestler, but a visit to Athens induced him to turn philosopher, and he became a disciple of Zeno. In order to devote the day to study, he used to draw water and perform other laborious offices in the night to gain a scanty subsistence; and his poverty was so great, that for want of paper he used to write his master's lectures upon shells and bones. He was derided for his patient labour, and received the appellation of "the ass;" on which he observed, that if that were the case he was better able to bear the weight of Zeno's doctrine. His friends called him Hercules, on account of his endurance of mental and bodily toil. He was at length chosen to be the successor of Zeno in his school. Being reproached for his great timidity, he replied: "It preserves me from many mistakes." He starved himself to death in the following manner:—Being afflicted by a disease in the mouth, the physician prescribed fasting, in which he persisted for two days, and was then so much better that he was allowed again to eat, but refused, saying, that as he had proceeded so far on his journey it was not worth while to stop, and therefore persevered to the last. He was the author of many writings valuable in their time, but only a few small fragments remain. After his death the Roman senate decreed a statue to him in his native place.—*Diog. Laert. Brucker, Hist. Philos. Moreri.*

CLEAVER (WILLIAM) bishop of St Asaph, a sound critic and able divine. He was born at Twyford, Bucks, (where his father, a clergyman of the church of England, kept a seminary for the instruction of youth,) in 1742. On entering at the university of Oxford, he obtained a demyship at Magdalen college, but soon after removed to Brazenose, upon a fellowship; and being appointed tutor to Richard, marquis of Buckingham, obtained, through the interest of the Grenville family, a prebendal stall at Westminster. This piece of preferment was conferred on him in 1784, and in the year following he was chosen principal of Brazenose college, by the election of the fellows of that foundation. In 1787 he was raised to the episcopal bench as bishop of Chester, whence in 1800 he was translated to the see of Bangor; and six years after to the far more valuable one of St Asaph, still retaining the headship of his college. Besides his theological works, consisting of "Observations on Herbert Marsh's Dissertation on the Gospels of Matthew, Mark, and Luke;" "Directions to the Clergy on the Choice of Books;" and some volumes of occasional Sermons; he edited the celebrated Oxford Homer, published under the auspices of his noble patron, and was the author of an able treatise on

the Greek metres. The same powerful influence which assisted in procuring his own elevation, obtained also an Irish mitre for his brother, Dr Euseby Cleaver, first bishop of Ferns, and afterwards archbishop of Dublin. Bishop William Cleaver died in 1815.—*Gent. Mag.*

CLEGHORN (GEORGE) a physician of considerable eminence, who was born in 1716, near Edinburgh, and received his education in that city. In 1731 he became a pupil of Dr Alexander Monro, anatomical professor at the university; and while studying under him, he contracted an intimacy with Fothergill, Cuming, and other medical students, whose meetings for mutual improvement, gave rise to the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh. In 1736 he left the university to go to Minorca, as surgeon to the 22d regiment of foot. He resided in that island thirteen years, devoting his time to his professional duties, and to the improvement of his knowledge of anatomy. After his return he published at London a treatise on the Diseases of Minorca, in the composition of which he is said to have been assisted by his friend Dr Fothergill. This work has always been considered as an excellent model of what may be styled medical topography. In 1751 Dr Cleghorn settled at Dublin, and gave lectures on anatomy. He was afterwards admitted a member of the university there; and in 1784 he was elected an honorary member of the Irish college of physicians, and he was made anatomical professor. On the institution of the Royal Irish academy he became one of the earliest members. His death took place in December, 1789.—*Hutchinson's Biog. Med.*—WILLIAM CLEGHORN, nephew of the preceding, was brought up to the same profession. He took the degree of MD. at Edinburgh, in 1779, on which occasion he produced an ingenious dissertation, "De Igne." He settled as a physician in Dublin, under the auspices of his uncle, with whom he was associated in the office of lecturer on anatomy in Trinity college. The expectations of future eminence which his friends had formed from his abilities and acquirements were disappointed by his death in 1783, at the age of twenty-eight.—*Lond. Med. Jour.*

CLELAND (JOHN) a man of letters, chiefly memorable for the misapplication of his talents. He was the son of colonel Cleland, a man of wit and pleasure in the beginning of the last century, who is supposed to have been the original of the character so admirably described by Addison, in the Spectators, under the name of Will Honeycomb. The subject of this article was educated at Westminster school; after which he obtained the appointment of English consul at Smyrna. He then went to the East Indies, whence he returned in embarrassed circumstances. Distress and want of principle prompted him to write for the press a licentious novel, the copyright of which he is reported to have sold for the sum of twenty guineas to the proprietor of the Monthly Review, then a bookseller. This circumstance may account for the following cri-

tique on the book referred to, which, whatever were the motives of the publisher, richly deserves to be put on record. "This is a work of the novel kind, thrown into the form of letters from a reformed woman of the town to her friend, containing accounts of her past life, and describing the steps by which she was led to vice and infamy. It does not appear to us that this performance has any thing in it more offensive to decency or delicacy of sentiment and expression than our novels and books of entertainment in general have, for in truth they are most of them but too faulty in this respect. The author of * * * * does not seem to have expressed any thing with a view to countenance the practice of any immorality, but merely to exhibit truth and nature to the world, and to lay open those mysteries of iniquity, that, in our opinion, need only to be exposed to view, in order to their being abhorred and shunned by those who might otherwise, unwarily fall into them. As to the step lately taken to suppress this book, we are really at a loss to account for it. The newspapers inform us, that the History of Tom Jones has been suppressed in France as an immoral work."—*Monthly Review*, vol. ii, p. 431. Cleland was prosecuted, or about to be prosecuted, for this publication, when his case becoming known, Lord Granville gave him an allowance of 100*l.* a year to save him from the temptation of again prostituting his pen for a support. He afterwards wrote some novels of a more innocent description, which are not destitute of merit. He also published an etymological work, entitled "The Way to Things by Words, and to Words by Things," 8vo; and a "Specimen of an Etymological Vocabulary; or Essay, by means of the analytic method, to retrieve the ancient Celtic," 8vo. His death took place at an advanced age, in 1789.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec. of 18th Cent. Monthly Mag.*

CLEMANGIS or DE CLAMINGES (NICHOLAS) a distinguished divine of Paris, of the university of which he became rector in 1593. The works of this priest are reckoned among those which testify most forcibly concerning the corruptions of the church of Rome, on which account they were published by Lydius, a protestant minister, in Holland, in 1613. One of them, a treatise entitled "Of the corrupt State of the Church," which was written about 1414, censures the pomp and pride of the clergy, their pluralities, and the disorders in monasteries, with great freedom. It also condemns the multiplication of feasts, and argues for their retrenchment. There is extant a large collection of this writer's letters, the style of which is very pure, and superior to the general taste of the age. The catholic writers naturally enough describe him as too declamatory and satirical. He died about 1440.—*Du Pin. Moreri.*

CLEMENCET (D. CHARLES) a catholic ecclesiastic, was born at Painblanc, in the diocese of Autun, in 1722, and at the age of eighteen entered the congregation of St Maur. After teaching rhetoric with distinction, he was

called to Paris to the monastery of the Blanc-Manteaux; where he died in 1778. He was a pious, good man, but zealously attached to his own opinions, and very violent against the Jesuits. His literary labours were incessant, and the fruits of them are—1. "L'Art de vérifier les Dates," the historical part of which contains the foundation and substance of universal history from Jesus Christ to the present time, a model of chronological knowledge and exactness; 2. "Lettre à Morenas sur son Abrégé de l'Histoire Ecclesiastique de Fleury;" 3. "Histoire Générale de Port Royal;" 4. "L'Histoire Littéraire de France;" 5. "La Justification de l'Histoire Ecclesiastique de Racine;" 6. "La Verité et l'Innocence victorieuses de l'Erreur et de la Calomnie au sujet du Projet de Bourg Fontaine," warmly confuting the Jesuits. He is also author of a pamphlet entitled "Authenticité des Pièces du procès-criminel de Religion, et d'Etat qui s'instruit contre les Jesuits depuis 200 ans demontree," 1760, 12mo.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CLEMENS (ROMANUS) one of the early Christians, the friend and fellow-traveller of St Paul, afterwards bishop of Rome. He was the author of an epistle to the church of Corinth, printed in the "Patres Apostolici" of Le Clerc, 1698, Amst. Of this work, the only manuscript of which now extant may be found in the British Museum, archbishop Wake printed a translation in 1705. Clemens is supposed to have died at Rome about the close of the first century.—*Moreri. Cave.*

CLEMENT of ALEXANDRIA, an eminent father of the church; is supposed by some to have been a native of Athens, and by others of Alexandria; but of his real origin very little is known. He lived towards the close of the second century, and being educated in paganism had acquired an extensive knowledge of literature and philosophy when he was converted to Christianity. He succeeded Pantænus in the catechetical school of Alexandria, about the year 189, and taught in it until the edict of Severus in 202 obliged him to change his residence. He was in Cappadocia in 210, and afterwards visited Antioch, but nothing further of his history is known. He was a copious writer, as appears from a list of his works by Eusebius and Jerome. Of these there are remaining, written in Greek—1. "Prætreption, or an Exhortation to the Pagans;" 2. "Pædagogus, or the Instructor;" 3. "Stromata," a name borrowed from carpet-work, and intended to denote the miscellaneous nature of the philosophical and religious topics of which the work treats; 4. the fragment of a treatise on the use of riches, entitled "What rich Man shall be saved?" In these works Clement approaches the strict standard of orthodoxy; but in one which is lost, called "Hypotyposes, or Institutions," according to Photius, he maintained sentiments which were very unscriptural. This father, in respect to learning, surpassed most of the early Christian writers, and his "Stromata," are very valuable, as containing many quotations from ancient books, and recording several facts which

are not to be met with elsewhere. The works of Clement of Alexandria were first printed in Greek only, at Florence in 1550. Of the various editions, with Latin versions, the best is that of archbishop Potter, 2 vols. folio, 1715, Oxon.—*Du Pin. Cave. Brucker.*

CLEMENT XIV. (Pope) the real name of this pontiff was John Vincent Antony Ganganelli, and he was the son of a physician of St Archangelo near Rimini, where he was born in 1705. He received his early education at Rimini, and at the age of eighteen entered the order of Minor Conventual Franciscans at Urbino. At the age of thirty-five he was appointed theological professor in the college of St Bonaventure at Rome. In this station he acquired general respect, by inculcating knowledge, and sentiments far superior to the usual tone of monkery. His merit attracted the notice of Benedict XIV, who made him counsellor of the holy office, and in 1759 he was raised to the cardinalate by Clement XIII. On the death of the latter, in the midst of the embarrassment caused by the demand of the catholic sovereigns for the suppression of the Jesuits, Ganganelli was chosen his successor, chiefly through the influence of the house of Bourbon. His election, which took place in May 1764, caused great joy among the people, and he immediately began to conciliate the offended sovereigns, but not in such a way as to sacrifice the dignity of his station. Being urged to the suppression of the Jesuits, the great object of the Bourbon courts, he coolly replied: "That as the father of all the faithful, and especially the protector of the religious societies, he could not destroy a celebrated order, without reasons which would justify him before God and in the eyes of posterity." The great public event of his pontificate however was this suppression, for which he signed a brief on July 21, 1773. This grand event indisputably shook the fabric of papal influence, a truth which is now well understood; and the late change of affairs in favour of Roman influence, is accordingly marked with the most arduous attempts to revive this fearful order, of which Ganganelli was possibly not so much the enemy, as the involuntary instrument of such as were so. The suppression was immediately succeeded by a reconciliation with the discontented courts; but the pope soon after began to languish, and his final illness being attended with severe pains in the bowels, which reduced him to a skeleton, the known jesuitical doctrines on the subject of expediency, gave rise to a suspicion that he had been poisoned. Clement himself foresaw his approaching end, and said that he knew the reason; but it must be admitted that something more than vague surmise is necessary to justify such an accusation; and that if so disposed, the Jesuits would most likely have perpetrated it by way of prevention, rather than of revenge. The pope died on September 22, 1775. This sensible pontiff, while he maintained the true dignity of his station, was eminently distinguished for simplicity of manners and disinterestedness, no pope hav-

ing been less guilty of the vice of nepotism. He was also perfectly free from bigotry, and received strangers, whether catholic or protestant, with equal kindness. He was particularly fond of easy, unrestrained conversation, and often sought to enjoy it with his more peculiar intimates; but was at the same time indefatigable in business, and minutely attentive to the good of his people. The modesty and occupations of Clement prevented him from becoming an author, and the letters and other pieces ascribed to him, are either wholly, or in a great part spurious.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Aikin's G. Biog.*

CLEMENT (DAVID) a pastor of the reformed church, born at Hof Geismar, of French parents, about the commencement of the last century. In 1736, having taken orders, he was appointed to a congregation of refugees at Brunswick, which he afterwards quitted for a similar situation at Hanover. He was a man of considerable reading, and published a valuable "Catalogue Raisonné," of scarce books, in nine quarto volumes, and a "Specimen Bibliothecæ Hispano-Majensie;" 1753, 4to. His death took place in 1760.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CLEMENT (FRANCIS) a learned monk of the order of St Benedict, at St Maur, a native of Beze in Burgundy, born in 1714. Being summoned to Paris, he, at the instigation of the superiors of his order, wrote two books (the 11th and 12th) in continuation of the literary history of France, begun by Rivet, and subsequently, in conjunction with Briet, added a 12th and a 13th volume to Boquet's celebrated collection of French historians. The unfinished work on chronology by Antine Durand and Clemencet, entitled "L'Art de vérifier des Dates," was also indebted to him for its completion, after thirty years' labour. He had himself commenced another work on a similar plan, but confined himself in it to settling the dates of events previous to the Christian era. This he did not live to finish. The above-mentioned, with a catalogue of the manuscripts in the Jesuits' library at St Germain des Pres, and a treatise on the origin of the Samaritan Bible, complete the list of his writings. His death took place in 1793.—*Biog. Univ.*

CLEMENT (JOHN) an English physician and classical scholar of the sixteenth century. He was educated at Oxford, and was warmly patronised by sir Thomas More. In 1519 he was settled at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, as professor of rhetoric, and afterwards he obtained the professorship of Greek in the same university. He then turned his attention to the study of physic, and was made a member of the newly-erected college of physicians. In the reign of Edward VI he went abroad, in consequence of his attachment to the catholic religion; but returned on the accession of queen Mary, and engaged in practice in the vicinity of London. After the queen's death, he left England a second time, and resided many years at Mechlin in Flanders, where he died in 1573. He published translations of

tracts on divinity, from the Greek; and a volume of Latin epigrams, and other poems. He married a lady, who, like himself, was educated in the family of sir Thomas More, and who, in her classical erudition, rivalled his learned daughters. This lady, who died in 1570, assisted her husband in his translations from the Greek; and he praises her highly in an epitaph, for the care she took of the education of her sons and daughters.—*Aikin's Biog. Mem. of Med.*

CLEOBULUS, one of the seven Grecian sages. He was the son of Evagoras of Lindus, a city in the island of Rhodes, and was famous for his personal beauty. He wrote a few verses and moral maxims; and died in the seventieth year of his age, 564 BC, though some authors represent him as living twenty years later.—**CLEOBULINA**, the daughter of this philosopher, has been praised for the delicacy of her genius, her learning, judgment, and heroic courage. She composed enigmas in verse, which were sent into Egypt, where we are told they excited great admiration. Some of them have been preserved; and from the following specimen it might be inferred that their merit did not depend on the difficulty of expounding them:—"A father has twelve children, each of whom has thirty white sons, and thirty black daughters, who are immortal, though they expire daily." It is hardly necessary to observe, that this is a chronological riddle.—*Diog. Laert. Fenelon's des Philosophes.*

CLEOMEDES, an ancient Greek philosopher, of whose age and country nothing certain is known. Dr Priestley supposes him to have flourished about AD. 427. He wrote a large treatise on astronomy, and cosmology, still extant. It is divided into two books, and treats of the dimensions of the earth, which is supposed to be the centre of the universe; of the magnitudes and distances of the heavenly bodies; of the eclipses of the moon; and other topics which show the state of science among the ancients. The author derived some of his information from the writings of Posidonius, a famous philosopher of the age of Cicero, whose works have perished.—*Martin's Biog. Philos.*

CLEOPATRA, one of the most celebrated women of antiquity, was the daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, king of Egypt. On his death, BC. 51, he left her the crown, in conjunction with her younger brother Ptolemy, whom, according to the custom of that family, she was to have married. The ministers of Ptolemy however, depriving her of her share in the royalty, she retired to Syria, and raising an army, approached the frontiers of Egypt. This happened during the civil wars between Caesar and Pompey, and after the base murder of the latter, by the Egyptians, the conqueror arrived at Alexandria, in order to settle the dispute between Ptolemy and Cleopatra. An interview with Caesar gave the queen the first opportunity of exercising those seductive arts, the effects of which have made her so famous in history. Yielding to her influ-

ence, he made a decree in her favour, and the Alexandrine war followed, which equally injured his fame, and endangered his safety. After its termination, in the death of Ptolemy, who was drowned in the Nile, Cæsar caused Cleopatra to marry a still younger brother, also named Ptolemy, who being a mere boy, could not share in the sovereign power. At length the entangled warrior who, for a time, seemed to have given up ambition for love, tore himself from Cleopatra, who had born him a son, named Cæsarion, and departed for Rome. After his departure, she reigned without molestation, and to keep the sovereignty to herself, poisoned her youthful brother, and thenceforward occupied the throne exclusively. On the assassination of Cæsar, she displayed her regard for him by refusing to join the party of his conspirators, which conduct however did not prevent Antony from summoning her to appear before him at Tarsus in Cilicia, to answer an accusation of affording supplies to Cassius. Cleopatra prepared for this interview very characteristically. Laden with money and magnificent presents of all kinds, she sailed with her fleet to the mouth of the Cydnus, and her gay and splendid voyage along the river has furnished a subject for the most florid descriptions, both from poets and historians. On a man of Antony's temper, all these preparations on the part of a young and beautiful queen, of consummate address, could scarcely fail to be successful; and joining all the fascinations of wit and manners to her personal attractions, he soon found her irresistible. For an account of the consequences, see article ANTONY; suffice it to observe, that she grossly abused her influence over him, and at her request assassins were sent to Miletus to murder her young sister Arsinoë. She also rendered him odious by the cruelties she caused him to commit in Syria, previously to his expedition against Parthia, as well as by his tame subserviency to all her caprices. After the decisive battle of Actium, the conduct of Cleopatra seems to have been perpetually wavering between remaining attachment to Antony, and a care for her own interest. Having by her arts produced a reconciliation, notwithstanding his deep remorse at his unmanly subjection, they pursued their usual voluptuous course of life until the approach of Octavius. She then publicly joined Antony in his attempts at reconciliation, but secretly made proposals to Octavius for a separate negotiation. At the same time, by way of securing herself against any sudden danger, she caused her most valuable effects to be removed to a high and strong tower, which she had caused to be erected near the temple of Isis, and lulled the suspicions of Antony, by also conveying thither a quantity of wood and aromatics, under the pretext of an intention to consume herself and riches on a funeral pile, should the enemy enter Alexandria. On the last defeat of Antony she retired to this place, where, after he had given himself his death wound, he was conveyed to her, as related in his life. It does not appear that she had

formed any decided resolution to die with him, but determined on a voluntary death, if nothing else would prevent the disgrace of being led in triumph. When surprised by Proculeius in the tower, she indeed attempted to stab herself; but afterwards tried the force of her charms in an interview with Octavius, and for the first time without effect. She however gained the heart of Dolabella, who gave her secret information of the intention to embark her for Rome. No longer indulging hope, she applied the poison of a small serpent, called an asp, which is said to produce lethargy without pain; and the guards who were sent to secure her person, found her lying dead on a golden couch, dressed in her royal robes, with one of her women dead at her feet, and the other just expiring. The victor, though disappointed, buried her with great pomp, in the same tomb with Antony. Cleopatra, who was in her thirty-ninth year when she died, left two sons and a daughter by Antony, and a son by Cæsar; the latter of whom almost immediately fell a victim to the political jealousy of Octavius. With this noted queen terminated the family of Ptolemy Lagus, and the kingdom of Egypt, which was afterwards governed as a Roman province. Cleopatra was an object of the highest abhorrence to the Roman people, and not without reason, for if Antony had proved triumphant, it was her expressed determination to give law in the capitol. Her abilities after all however, appear to have been purely sexual and feminine. As a ruler, she governed chiefly by cruelty and perfidy, and looking even to her own interest; the manner in which she exercised her influence over Antony, was impolitic and unwise.—*Plutarch Vit. Cæsar et Anton. Univ. Hist.*

CLEOSTRATUS, an eminent mathematician and astronomer, who was a native of the isle of Tenedos in the Archipelago. He first discovered, or rather arranged the signs of the zodiac, Aries, and Sagittarius; and he corrected the errors in the length of the Grecian year, by the introduction of the period termed Octoetaris, or the cycle of eight years, afterwards improved by Harpalus and Eudoxus of Cnidus. Cleostratus flourished, according to Dr Priestley, 542 BC.—*Lempriere.*

CLERC (DANIEL LE) an eminent medical writer, born at Geneva in 1652. He was the eldest son of Stephen Le Clerc, professor of Greek in the academy of that city, and after studying medicine at Montpellier and Paris, returned to his native city, where he married and practised physic with great success. The works by which he is best known, are—1. "Bibliotheca Anatomica," 2 vols. folio; 2. "Histoire de la Médecine," Geneva, 1696, 8vo, Amsterd. 1723, 4to. This history, which is brought down to the time of Galen, is a work of great labour and research, although much impugned by Dr Freind. 3. "Historia latorum Lumbricorum;" in which every thing valuable relative to the history of worms in the human body is recorded. He died in 1729.—*Freind's Hist. Phys. Haller Bibl. Med.*

CLERC (JOHN LE) a very distinguished

scholar and critic, and brother to the subject of the preceding article, was born at Geneva in 1657. He early displayed great ardour for study, and had read all the best Greek and Latin authors in his sixteenth year. He then commenced his philosophical courses, which was followed by theology, and the cultivation of the Hebrew language. He 1678 he received ordination at Geneva, but was soon led into religious convictions so different from the system established there, that he quitted his native place, and after studying some time at Paris, proceeded to London, where he arrived in 1682. He preached several times at the Walloon church, and also served the Savoy for half a year; but the climate of England not agreeing with him, he left it in 1683, and embarked for Holland. He was almost immediately chosen professor of philosophy, belles lettres, and Hebrew at the Remonstrant college at Amsterdam, which post he held to the end of his life. In this situation he commenced that laborious career as an author, which has procured him so great a reputation in the world of letters, but which at the same time involved him in endless controversy and contention. The events of his life are otherwise few. In 1691 he married the daughter of the copious Italian writer, Gregorio Leti, by whom he had four children, who all died young. He continued to write and teach until 1728, when his faculties were much injured by an attack of the palsy. A second attack of the same kind reduced him to a state of childhood in 1732, in which condition he lingered until 1736, when he died in his seventy-seventh year. Le Clerc is included among the divines who have contended for the right of private judgment in its most extended sense, and was therefore no favourite with any particular church. He was suspected of a leaning towards Socinianism; and also gave offence by supplying different explanations to many of the prophecies, than those usually received. He likewise displeased by attempts to account for many of the scriptural miracles in a natural manner. His writings however are deemed valuable, and cannot be neglected by the theological student, although debased by too much dogmatism and acrimony. They are too numerous for specific detail. In 1681 he commenced a literary journal, entitled "Bibliothèque Universelle et Historique," continued to 1693, in 25 vols. 12mo. He conducted another, entitled "Bibliothèque Choisie," from 1703 to 1713, in 28 vols. 12mo. This was followed by his "Bibliothèque Ancienne et Moderne," carried on from 1714 to 1729, 29 vols. 12mo. He also published systems of logic, ontology, and pneumatology, which were afterwards collected in a set, under the title of "Opera Philosophica," 4 vols. 8vo. The most distinguished work of Le Clerc however, is his "Ars Critica," 3 vols. 12mo, 1712, 1730, which contains some admirable rules for criticizing and studying ancient writings, and for distinguishing the spurious from the genuine. Besides the above, and various polemical and

miscellaneous treatises, he published several editions of ancient and modern authors: a translation of the Bible into French; a history of the United Provinces, &c. An account of his life, written by himself, was printed in 1711, in which a list of his works, up to that period, may be found.—*Moreri. Life by himself.*

CLERC (SEBASTIAN LE) an eminent engraver and designer, was born at Metz in 1637, and was the pupil of his father, who was an artist of merit. In 1668, through the minister Colbert, he obtained an apartment in the Gobelins, and a royal pension; and in 1680 was made professor of geometry and perspective, in the Academy of Painting and Sculpture. He was employed to make the designs, and engrave the medals of Louis XIV, and was appointed one of the four professors who attended the pupils on the establishment of the Academy of Design, at the Gobelins. In 1693 he became engraver in ordinary to the king; and in 1706 was created a Roman knight by the papal nuncio Gualterio. His engravings are very numerous, being reckoned at 3000. He ranks very high in the art, by his vivid imagination, elegance of expression, and beauty of execution. He was also the author of some works on geometry, perspective, and architecture, the principal of which is—"A Treatise on Architecture," in 2 vols. 1to. He left a great number of instruments for the demonstration of mathematical and other problems, many of which were of his own invention. Le Clerc died in 1714.—*Moreri.*

CLERMONT TONNERRE (STANISLAUS Count de) son of the duc de Clermont Tonnerre, who was guillotined in 1793. The count was deputy from the noblesse of Paris to the States General in 1789. He was one of the first members of his order who united with the *tiers etat*, and he sided with the popular party, voting for the deprivation of the clergy, and other measures of reform. He presided several times in the National Assembly; and became in 1790 the founder of a club, styled the friends of the monarchical constitution. In July 1789, he presented to Louis XVI the address prepared by Mirabeau, requiring that prince to withdraw the troops which he had assembled round Paris. In the discussion in the National Assembly on the royal *veto*, he developed the plan of the two chambers, a favourite scheme of the friends of monarchy; and recommended allowing the king an absolute negative on public measures. Some time after he became a chief advocate for protestants, jews, theatrical performers, and executioners; for whom he solicited the common rights of citizenship. Possessed of more ambition than talent, he failed in his attempts to control the contending factions; and being cast off by the republicans, he was massacred on the 10th of August, 1792, as a traitor and deserter of the popular party.—*Dict. des H. M. du 18me. Siècle.*

CLEVELAND (JOHN) whose name is also sometimes spelt Cleiveland, a native of Loughborough, born in 1613. His father, a Leices-

tershire clergyman, who held the livings of Stoke and Hinckley in that county, gave him a classical education, and placed him at Christ's college, Cambridge, whence he removed in 1634, on obtaining a lay-fellowship at St John's. Entering into the politics of the day, he became distinguished by his writings in favour of the royal cause, and by the opposition which he made to the return of Cromwell, as member for the town of Cambridge, an event which his exertions for a while impeded, though they ultimately failed in preventing it. During the progress of the civil war he joined the king at Oxford, and received from him the appointment of judge-advocate to the troops then in garrison at Newark, a situation for which his previous study of the law well qualified him. On the surrender of the town to the parliament army, he contrived to escape, but was apprehended at Norwich in 1655. His talents having gained him a dangerous celebrity, he was detained prisoner some months; but a manly letter addressed by him to Cromwell, in which he requested his freedom, at the same time justifying his conduct as the result of principle, at length procured him his liberty. His poems, the principal of which is a satire, entitled the "Rebel Scot," have gone through several editions, the last and best of which is that of 1687, 8vo. Like most other writings, whose subjects are the occurrences of the day, their popularity has faded with the events which gave them birth. Cleveland was the intimate friend of Butler and of bishop Pierson; the latter of whom preached a funeral sermon over his remains, in the church of St Michael, Royal College Hill, after his death, which took place in London on the 29th April 1659, of an intermittent fever.—*Biog. Brit.*

CLIFFORD (GEORGE) the third earl of Cumberland of that family, eminent both for his literary and military abilities, was born in Westmorland in 1583. He underwent a course of college discipline at Peterhouse in Cambridge, where his studies were superintended by Dr Whitgift, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. His attention at this period was principally directed to the mathematics and navigation, in both which he became one of the greatest proficients of his day. In 1586 he was present at the trial of queen Mary Stewart; and in the course of the same year sailed to the coasts of South America, having under his command a small squadron, which sensibly annoyed the Portuguese trade in that part of the world. Two years afterwards he commanded a ship in the ever memorable action with the "Invincible Armada;" and subsequently fitted out, at his own expence, no fewer than nine expeditions to the Western Island and the Spanish Main, in one of which he succeeded in capturing a valuable plate-ship. His skill in martial exercises and knightly accomplishments on shore, was no less distinguished than his naval tactics; and queen Elizabeth, with whom he was in great favour, not only appointed him her champion in the court tournaments, but employed him in the more serious task of

reducing the headstrong Essex to obedience. On one of the former occasions she is said to have presented him with one of her gloves which he wore afterwards in his beaver, set with jewels; and in 1591, the same royal hand conferred on him the insignia of the garter. He died October 30, 1605, at the Savoy in London, when his remains were removed to Yorkshire, and interred at Skipton in that county. Notwithstanding occasional success, his voyages appear eventually to have contributed more to his reputation than his profit, as he died poor.—*Biog. Brit. Pennant's Tour in Scot.*

CLIFFORD (ANNE) a spirited English lady, the only daughter of the above, was born at Skipton castle, in Craven, in 1589. Her first husband was Richard, lord Buckhurst, afterwards earl of Dorset, by whom she had three sons, who died young, and two daughters. Her second husband was the eccentric Philip, earl of Pembroke, by whom she had no issue. This lady wrote memoirs of her first husband, as also sundry memorials of herself and progenitors, all of which remain in manuscript. In the course of her life she built two hospitals, and erected or repaired seven churches. She also erected monuments to the poets Spenser and Daniels, the latter of whom was her tutor. She is however more celebrated for a high-spirited reply to sir Joseph Williamson, secretary of state, after the Restoration, who had presumed to nominate a candidate for her borough of Appleby: "I have been bullied (she writes) 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."—*Biog. Brit.*

CLIVE (CATHARINE) a celebrated comic actress, who was the daughter of a gentleman named Raftor, and was born in the north of Ireland in 1711. When young she was married to Mr Richard Clive, a barrister; but the union was unfortunate, and a separation taking place, she adopted the theatrical profession, in which she attained a distinguished rank. She filled and adorned a variety of comic parts; and whether she exhibited the woman of good sense, of real fine breeding, the humorous, the fantastic, the affected, the rude, the awkward, or the ridiculous female in any rank of society, she was sure to fascinate the audience; though her talents were peculiarly adapted to scenes of low life, and Nell, in the Devil to Pay, was one of her favourite characters. Her native wit, and lively playful humour, are exemplified by the following theatrical anecdote:—She performed at Drury-lane theatre under the management of Garrick. One night, while playing the lady, in Lethe, Mrs Clive, in turning her head towards the stage-box, chanced to encounter the eye of Charles Townshend. That political wit pointed instantly to an old belle on his left, a very caricature of the ridiculous dame she was portraying on the stage. The actress paused for a moment, and burst into laughter; the galleries caught the jest, and joined boisterously in the mirth, clapping loudly with their

hands at the same time. Garrick, alive to the indecorum of the incident, hastened to meet Mrs Clive, at the door of the green-room, on her exit from the scene. "Madam," said he, "your smiles are always despotic; it was those of Mrs Clive which called down that burst of merriment just now; to-morrow night, I hope it will be exercised by those of the character she may intend to personate." She comprehended the meaning of the reproof; and sportively shutting her eyes, she tapped them with her fan, exclaiming—"I whip the truants that brought me into the scrape; they never again shall so betray their mistress." Mrs Clive at length retired from the stage, of which she had been long a distinguished ornament, and passed the latter part of her life at Little Strawberry-hill, near the Gothic villa of Horace Walpole, who, as well as many other persons of rank and eminence, courted her society, attracted by the wit and drollery with which she enlivened her domestic circle. Her death occurred in 1785.—*Davies's Life of Garrick.*

CLIVE (ROBERT) lord Clive and baron of Plassey, was born in 1725, at the family seat of Styche in Shropshire. He was sent to several schools, but to little purpose, and was said by all his masters to be the most unlucky boy in their schools. His father obtained for him the place of a writer in the East India Company's service, and in his nineteenth year he went in that capacity to Madras. In 1747 he quitted the civil employment, and entered into the military line of life, for which nature had so peculiarly fitted him. During two years, public events gave him little opportunity to distinguish himself; but when the English thought proper to engage as an auxiliary in favour of a competitor to the reigning rajah of Tanjore, it was resolved to attack one of his forts named Devi Cotah, in which service he acted with great bravery, and was soon after appointed commissary to the British troops. About this time M. Dupleix taking part with a candidate for the subahship of the Carnatic, succeeded in placing him on the throne, on condition of raising Chundasaheb to the nabobship of Arcot. By this proceeding he gained a large grant of territory for the French, and the collection of all the revenues in that quarter of the Hindoo empire. The ostentation and insolence with which they afterwards conducted themselves, roused the indignation of the English, a body of whom, under the command of Clive, made an attack upon the city of Arcot, the boldness of which measure caused it to succeed, and after a most complete victory, he returned to Madras; and in 1753 sailed to England for the recovery of his health. A diamond-hilted sword was voted to him by the East India Company, which he only accepted upon condition that colonel Laurence, who had similarly distinguished himself in the action, should receive a like present. He was also presented with the government of St David's, with the right of succession to that of Madras, and a lieutenant-colonel's commission

in the king's service. After a successful attack on the pirate Angria, in conjunction with admirals Pocock and Watson, he repaired to St David's, but was soon called to Madras, to command a succour sent to Bengal, where the nabob Surajah Dowlah had attacked the English, destroyed their manufactories, and taken Calcutta, and suffocated several of his prisoners in the black-hole. Colonel Clive proceeded to Calcutta, and driving out the enemy, took possession of it, and with a very inferior number of men entered the nabob's camp, and seized his cannon, which alarmed him so much, that he offered terms which were adjusted much to the advantage of the company. The state of things rendering it impossible for this peace to last long, colonel Clive formed the project of dethroning the nabob, the execution of which was confided to Mr Watts and himself; and one of the nabob's officers, named Meer Jaffier, joined them on condition of succeeding to his master's dignity. A Gentoo merchant, named Omichund, was engaged to carry on the correspondence between Jaffier and the English, but demanding a high sum for his services, a double treaty was drawn up, in one of which his demand was inserted, and both were signed; and the first only shown to Omichund, who trusting to the faith of the English, performed his part. The nabob suspecting what was going forward, commanded Meer Jaffier to swear fidelity and join his army; and the famous battle of Plassey ensued, in which, by comparatively a small body of troops, the nabob and his army were put to flight, and the Company's success decided. One circumstance however, on this occasion, will ever be deemed dishonourable and disgraceful both to colonel Clive and the English; on the affair being decided, Omichund was informed that "the red paper was a trick, and he was to have nothing." The disappointment drove him mad, and a year and a half after he died in a state of idiotcy. It should also be noticed, that the signature of admiral Watson, who was too honest to sign the paper, was a forgery. The new nabob, Meer Jaffier, who had come over at the close of the action, and had presented Clive with 210,000*l.* now wished to govern without the interference of the English, but three rebellions rising against him, he was obliged to solicit their aid, and colonel Clive suppressed two, but made a compromise with the third competitor, whom he thought would be a check upon the nabob's becoming too powerful. He was next appointed governor of Calcutta; and soon after a large force arrived at Bengal, on pretence of being sent to reinforce the garrisons belonging to the Dutch company. Suspecting that they were invited by the nabob to destroy the English power, he attacked them both by sea and land with great success, capturing all their forces, and drawing up a treaty, signed by the Dutch, who agreed to pay all expences on the restitution of their property. For these eminent services, he was created by the great Mogul an omrah of the empire, and received a grant of a revenue amounting to 28,000*l.* per

annum from Meer Jaffier. He then again returned to England, where his success was much applauded, without much inquiry as to the means; and in 1761 he was raised to the Irish peerage by the title of lord Clive, baron of Plassey. He had not however been long in England before a disagreement took place between Meer Jaffier and Mr Holwell, who then officiated as governor, which ended in transferring the nabobship from the former to his son-in-law Cossim-Ally-Khan; but in consequence of the shameful monopolies and usurpations of the English traders, the new nabob declared the trade of the country free for all. It was in consequence resolved to depose him, and restore Meer Jaffier; and, after a temporary success, he was obliged to take refuge with the nabob of Oude. On the news of these commotions reaching England, the Company appointed lord Clive president of Bengal, with the command of the troops there; and in July 1764, he returned to India, being first created a knight of the Bath. Before his arrival, major Adams had defeated the nabob of Oude, Sujah-ul-Dowlah, and obliged him to sue for peace, so that lord Clive had only to settle terms of agreement with the country powers, which he did to the great advantage of the company, who acquired the disposal of all the revenues of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa. In 1767 he finally returned to England, being the chief contributor to the immense possessions of the East India Company. In 1773, a motion, supported by the minister, was made in the house of Commons, "that in the acquisition of his wealth, lord Clive had abused the powers with which he was entrusted." The charges brought forward in support of this motion had a very serious aspect, but with the assistance of Mr Wedderburne, he made such a defence, that it was rejected, and a resolution passed "that lord Clive had rendered great and meritorious services to his country," which however was no contradiction to the motion. From that time his broken health, and probably his injured peace of mind, rendered him a prey to the most gloomy depression of spirits, under the morbid influence of which he put an end to his life and sufferings, at the age of fifty, in November 1774. A physiognomist would scarcely have been favourable to lord Clive, who possessed a remarkably heavy brow, which gave a close and sullen expression to his features; and he was indeed of a reserved temper and very silent; but nevertheless among his intimate friends could be lively and pleasant. He was always self-directed, and secret in his decisions, but inspired those under his command with the utmost confidence, owing to his great bravery and presence of mind. Lord Chatham was well characterized him as a "heaven-born general, who, without experience, surpassed all the officers of his time." His talents in fact were as great, as his political morality was disputable; and, as in the case of Warren Hastings, the services done to his country have paralysed the disposition to investigate too nicely into the character of them. He was

member for Shrewsbury from 1760 to his death, but seldom spoke, though when roused he could display great eloquence. In private life he was kind and exceedingly liberal. He married the sister of the late astronomer-royal Dr Maskelyne, by whom he had two sons, the eldest of whom is now earl of Powis, (1825) and three daughters.—*Biog. Brit.*

CLOOS or CLOSE (NICHOLAS) an ecclesiastic of the fourteenth century, distinguished for his learning and abilities. He was of Flemish parentage, but obtained preferment in England, and was at length made bishop of Lichfield. Cloos appears to have been skilled in architecture, and may be considered as one of the improvers of the pointed style of building in use in the middle ages.—*Walpole's Anec. of Painting, &c.*

CLOOTS (JOHN BAPTIST DE) a Prussian baron, better known during the revolutionary scenes in France under the appellation of Anacharsis Cloots. He was born at Cleves in 1755, and became possessed of a considerable fortune, which he partly dissipated through misconduct. The example of his uncle Cornelius Pauw, who published several popular works, inspired him with an inclination to become an author. He travelled in different parts of Europe, and formed an acquaintance with many eminent individuals, among whom was the celebrated Edmund Burke; but the politics of that wary statesman did not suit the irregular and ardent disposition of Cloots; to whom the French Revolution at length opened a career which he thought worthy of his ambition. The first scene in which he distinguished himself was the ridiculous masquerade called the "Embassy of the Human Race," partly contrived by the duke de Liancourt. On the 19th of June 1790, Cloots presented himself at the bar of the National Assembly, followed by a considerable number of the porters of the French metropolis, in foreign dresses, to represent the deputies of all nations. He described himself as the orator of the human race, and demanded the right of confederation, which was granted him. At the bar of the Assembly, April 21, 1792, he made a strange speech, in which he recommended a declaration of war against the king of Hungary and Bohemia; proposed that the Assembly should form itself into a diet during a year, and finished by offering a patriotic gift of 12,000 livres. On the 12th of August he went to congratulate the Legislative Assembly on the occurrences of the preceding 10th, and offered to raise a Prussian legion, to be called the "Vandal Legion." The 27th of the same month, he advised the Assembly to set a price on the heads of the king of Prussia and the duke of Brunswick; praised the action of Brutus Ankarstroem, the assassin of the king of Sweden; and among other absurd expressions, he said, "My heart is French, and my soul is sans-culotte." He displayed no less hatred to Christianity than to royalty; declaring himself the "personal enemy of Jesus Christ." In September 1792, he was nominated deputy from the department of the Oise to the Na-

tiona. Convention, in which he voted for the death of Louis XVI, "in the name of the human race." This madman becoming an object of suspicion to Robespierre and his party, was arrested as an Hebertist, (See **HEBERT**,) and condemned to death March 24th, 1794. He suffered with several others, and on his way to the guillotine, he discoursed to his companions on materialism, and the contempt of death. On the scaffold he begged the executioner to decapitate him the last, that he might have an opportunity for making some observations essential to the establishment of certain principles while the heads of the others were falling.—*Dict. des H. M. du 18me. Siècle.*

CLOPINEL See **MEUN.**

CLOSTERMAN (JOHN) a German portrait painter, born in 1656, in the bishopric of Osnaburg. In 1681 he came over to England, when he painted many of the principal personages about the court, remaining here till 1696, when he went to Madrid for the purpose of producing portraits of the reigning monarch and his queen. While on the continent he made a professional tour through Italy, after which he returned to England, and died there in 1713, it is said of grief at being abandoned by a favourite mistress, who carried away with her a considerable sum of money which he had amassed. Several of his portraits are still to be found in this country; among others the large picture of queen Anne in the Guildhall of the city of London. An anecdote is told of John the first duke of Marlborough respecting him, which is generally considered authentic: Closterman was employed to introduce their graces and their children in a family group, but the caprice of the duchess and the obstinacy of the artist, gave rise to such hot disputes between them, during the progress of the work, that his grace, who was wont to act as mediator on these occasions, was used to say, it scarcely cost him less trouble to settle a quarrel between his wife and her painter than to win a battle.—*Pilkington.*

CLOVIS CLODOVIC (LUDOVIC or LOUIS) the first christian king of France, was born in 467, and in 481 succeeded his father Childeric I, who reigned over the island of the Batavians, and the ancient dioceses of Arras and Tournay, possessed by the Salian tribe of Franks. His ambition soon prompted him to attack Syagrius, the Roman governor of Gaul, whom he defeated, and taking Soissons, made it his seat of royalty, thence extending his conquests and enriching himself and his followers by pillage. In 493 he married Clotilda, daughter of Childeric, late king of the Burgundians, an ardent christian, who used every effort to convert her husband, which was at last accomplished in a battle with the German tribe of Alemans, when finding his army in danger, he invoked the god of the Christians, rallied his troops, and gained the victory. He was soon afterwards baptized by St Remi, bishop of Rheims, with 3,000 of his subjects, which affair seems to have taken place with no more difficulty than any common

political matter, neither had it any more effect on the morals of Clovis. He was however the only catholic king in Europe, all the others being Arians. He soon after defeated Gondebald, the uncle of his wife, and murderer of her father, and by a series of wars and treaties incorporated the independent Armoricans with his own subjects. On pretence of zeal for the conversion of the Visigoths in Gaul, he meditated an invasion of the dominions of Alaric, their king; which he carried into execution, routing his army, and killing Alaric with his own hand. He meditated the entire destruction of the Visigoths, but they were assisted by Theodoric, king of Italy, and Clovis was obliged to retreat from the siege of Arles with great loss. By a treaty of peace the Visigoths were allowed to retain the country of Septimania, comprising the sea-coast from the Rhone to the Pyrenees, while the country thence to the Loire was given up to Clovis. He was soon after honoured by the emperor Anastasius with the Roman titles of patrician, consul, and Augustus; after which he fixed the royal residence at Paris, where it has remained ever since. By means of treachery and assassination, which he scrupled not to employ, he overthrew the little independent states of Gaul, and reduced them all under his authority. In expiation of these deeds he founded 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, in the forty-fifth year of his age, after a reign of thirty years, in which, alloyed as already described, he exhibited great prudence, vigour, and success. He left four sons, for whom he found four kingdoms.—*Univ. Hist. Millot Elem. de l'Hist. de France. Gibbon.*

CLOWES (WILLIAM) an eminent surgical practitioner in the 16th century. He was a surgeon in the English navy in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and about 1573 he settled in London, and became surgeon to Christ's and St Bartholomew's Hospitals. In 1586 he went to the Netherlands by the queen's command, to superintend the care of the wounded soldiers in the army of the earl of Leicester. The time of his death is uncertain; but it appears to have been previously to the year 1631. He was the author of a "Treatise on Syphilis," and another "On the Cure of Wounds;" both which are of some importance, as affording the means of estimating the state of surgery at the close of the 16th century.—*Hutchinson's Biog. Med.*

CLUBBE (JOHN) a clergyman who was the author of some ingenious literary productions. He was educated at King's college, Cambridge, and having taken orders, obtained the livings of Wheatfield and Debenham in Suffolk. He died in 1773, at the age of seventy. Among his writings are a tract, entitled "The History and Antiquities of Wheatfield," intended as a satire on conjectural etymologists; and a short piece on Physiognomy, besides which he published a sermon, and a "Letter of Advice to a Young Clergy-

man."—*Nichols's Lit. Anec. of the 18th Century*.

CLUVIER or CLUVERIUS (PHILIP) a learned scholar of the 17th century. He was a native of Dantzic, and was sent by his father to Leyden, where he was induced, by the advice of the younger Scaliger, to apply himself particularly to the study of geography. Not choosing to adopt the legal profession for which he was intended, he entered into the imperial army, and served two years in the wars of Bohemia and Hungary. He then travelled in England, France, Germany, and Spain; after which he settled at Leyden, where he died in 1623, aged forty-three. His principal works are—"Germania Antiqua—Sicilia Antiqua—Italia Antiqua," 1619, folio; and an "Introduction to Ancient and Modern Geography," which was a posthumous publication, and has been several times reprinted. Cluvier is said to have been acquainted with the Greek, Latin, German, French, English, Flemish, Italian, Hungarian, and Polish languages, and to have spoken them all fluently.—*Biog. Univ. Morevi*.

COBB. There were two English poets of this name. SAMUEL, the elder, received the rudiments of his education at Christ's Hospital, of which foundation he afterwards became head master. He graduated at Trinity college Cambridge, in 1702, and was the author of some "Remarks on Virgil," and an octavo volume of poems in 1700. He also translated the "Muscipula;" modernized the "Miller's Tale," from Chaucer; assisted Ozell in his translations of Boileau; and Rowe in his "Callipædia." "The Female Reign," and "The Oak and Briar," a fable, are also ascribed to him. He died young in 1713.—JAMES, the younger, was born in 1756, and was secretary to the hon. East India Company. He employed his leisure hours in writing for the stage, and is the author of several comic operas, and some minor dramatic pieces of merit. Among his most successful effusions are the "Haunted Tower," and the "Siege of Belgrade," (which are still considered stock pieces); "Love in the East," "The Humourist," &c. &c. He died in 1818.

COBENZEL or COBENZL (CHARLES Count de) knight of the golden fleece, grand cross of the order of St Stephen, counsellor of state, and minister plenipotentiary to the Netherlands, was born at Laybach in Carniola, and entered when young into the career of diplomacy. His services during the commotions in the reign of the empress Maria Theresa, were rewarded with the favour of the court; and in 1753 he was placed at the head of the administration of the Austrian Netherlands. Though fond of pleasure he was a very active governor, and by no means inattentive to affairs of state. He loved and protected the arts and literature, and he was the founder of the Academy of Sciences at Brussels. Various plans of reform in the church and state were adopted under his government, during the reign of Joseph II, who had a high opinion of his talents. He died at Brussels, Ja-

nuary 20th, 1770.—LEWIS COUNT DE COBENZEL, son of the preceding, was born at Brussels in 1753. He became a diplomatist; and at the age of twenty-seven was sent on an embassy to Catharine II of Russia, whose favour he secured by his gallantry, and by composing and himself playing comedies at her private theatre. In 1795 he concluded a grand triple alliance between Russia, England, and Austria, against the French republic. Being recalled to Vienna the following year, he was again employed in political negotiations. He was one of the plenipotentiaries who signed the treaty of Campo Formio, between Austria and France, in October 1797; in the month of December he concluded the military convention with Buonaparte at Rastadt; and in the following year he held a conference at Seltz, with Francis de Neufchateau, a member of the executive directory. He then returned to Petersburg, whence he was summoned, and sent to Luneville; and there he concluded a treaty of peace with France, in February 1801. A few months after he was appointed minister of state and conferences, and vice-chancellor for the department of foreign affairs at Vienna. On the formation of a new coalition against France in 1805, the count de Cobenzel was dismissed from office; and he died at Vienna, February 22d, 1808.—PHILIP COUNT DE COBENZEL, cousin of the last mentioned, was born in Carniola in 1741. He was made a counsellor of finance in 1762, and afterwards privy counsellor at Brussels. In 1779 he was employed as a diplomatist at the conclusion of the peace of Teschen. In 1790 he was sent into Brabant to treat with the insurgent Netherlanders; but the states refused to receive him, on which he retired to Luxembourg, where he published a declaration by which the emperor of Germany revoked all those edicts which had caused the insurrection, and re-established the previous state of affairs. His failure on this occasion probably prevented him from being again employed till 1801, when he was sent ambassador to Paris, through the credit of his cousin; and he remained there till 1805. He died August 30th 1810. *Biog. Univ.*

COCCEIUS. There were two eminent scholars of this name in the seventeenth century, both natives of Bremen, and educated at Leyden, where JOHN the elder, born in 1603 was professor of theology. He gave rise to a sect known in Holland by the name of Cocceians, who, following his opinions, considered the Old Testament as a mere type or metaphorical representation of Christ, and his religion. The book of Revelations was more especially the object of his study, whence he became a warm assertor of the doctrine of the millenium. His commentaries on the Scriptures and other writings on divinity, fill ten folio volumes; besides a posthumous work in 2 vols. folio, entitled "Opera, Anecdota, Theologica, et Philologica," printed in 1708. He died in 1669 at Leyden. HENRY, the second, was born in 1644. Directing his attention to the study of the law, he became distinguished

as a civilian, and was a professor of the law of nature and of nations, first at Heidelberg, and afterwards successively at Utrecht, and Frankfort on the Oder. His works occupy four quarto volumes, and consist of various treatises on law and jurisprudence; they are entitled—"Prodomus Justitiæ Gentium;" "Juris Publici prudentia compendiose Exhibita;" "Theses," &c. &c. In 1713 he was raised to the dignity of a baron of the empire, and died in 1719, leaving behind him a son SAMUEL, born at Frankfort, who succeeded him in his title, and afterwards became grand chancellor of Prussia, under Frederick the Great. At the command of that monarch he had a principal hand in drawing up the Frederician code which appeared in 1747, in 3 vols. 8vo. He also published an edition in five 4to vols. of Grotius's treatise "De Jure belli et Pacis." His death took place in 1755.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

COCHLEUS (JOHN) one of the earliest and most vigorous opponents of the Reformation, a native of Nuremberg, born in 1479. He wrote with great bitterness against Luther, Calvin, Melancthon, &c. the former of whom especially, he attacked with great severity, in a work entitled "De Actis et Scriptis Lutheri." A controversy between him and Dr Morrison, an English divine, on the subject of Henry VIII's marriage with Anne Boleyn, was carried on with much asperity on both sides. He also published a curious history of the Hussites, in one folio volume, which is considered the best production of his pen. Cochleus died at Breslaw, January 10, 1552.—*Moreri.*

COCHIN (HENRY) an eminent lawyer, was born at Paris in 1687. In 1706 he was admitted an advocate, and pleaded his first cause before the great council, at the age of twenty-two, with surprising eloquence. At thirty he was considered one of the ablest counsellors of France. His language was pure and elegant, and his eloquence, at the same time, noble and simple. Yet in private company he is said to have been taciturn and inanimate. His works were collected in 6 vols. 4to, and consist of pleadings, memorials, consultations, discourses, &c.; but though their style is pure, and they contain much sound reasoning, they scarcely seemed worthy of so great an orator. He died in 1747, at the age of sixty.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

COCHIN (CHARLES NICHOLAS) a French designer and engraver, was born at Paris in 1683. His plates were correctly drawn, and engraved with spirit. His son, Charles Nicholas, was born at Paris in 1715, and was very eminent in the same art. In 1749 he accompanied the marquis de Marigny in a tour through Italy, which he published under the title of "Travels in Italy." He was keeper of the designs in the Louvre, chevalier of the order of St Michael, and secretary to the Academy of Painting. Besides the "Travels in Italy," he published "Letters on the Pictures of Herculaneum;" "Dissertation on the Effect of Light and Shade;" "Letters on the

Lives of Slodz and Deshayes." The number of his plates is immense, and they are executed with great judgment and spirit.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

COCHRAN (WILLIAM DUNDAS) see Appendix.

COCHRAN (WILLIAM) a portrait painter of some celebrity, born at Strathaven in Clydesdale, N. B. December 12, 1738. At the age of twenty-three he went to Italy and studied at Rome, under his countryman Gavin Hamilton. Returning to Glasgow, in which city he had first commenced artist, he soon acquired considerable reputation, as well as more solid proofs of the estimation in which his talents were held, and realized a respectable independence. In addition to portrait painting, he occasionally produced historical pieces, two of which, his "Dædalus," and "Endymion," rank high in the opinion of connoisseurs. He died at Glasgow, October 23, 1785, and lies buried in the cathedral there.—*Gents. Mag.*

COCKBURN (CATHARINE) an eminent authoress, was the daughter of captain David Trotter of the navy, and was born in London in 1679. She was almost self-educated, and at an early age became a convert to popery. At the age of seventeen she produced a tragedy called "Agnes de Castro," founded upon a French novel, and performed with applause. Two years after she wrote another, entitled "Fatal Friendship," which is considered her best piece, and was performed at the theatre in Lincoln's-inn Fields. She also applied herself to metaphysical pursuits, and wrote a "Defence of Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding," when only in her twenty-second year. In 1707 after a strict examination of the controversy between popery and protestantism, she returned to the principles of the latter in which she ever after remained. Previously to this she had written two poems in honour of the duke of Marlborough, a comedy, and her last tragedy, called "The Revolution of Sweden," founded on the history of Gustavus Ericson. In 1708 she married Mr Cockburn, a clergyman of the church of England, but of Scotch extraction. In consequence of his hesitation concerning the oath of abjuration required at the accession of George I, he lost all employment in the church, and was obliged to support his family on the small salary of an usher at a school. In 1726 she again defended Locke in a "Letter to Dr Holdsworth," who had attacked his opinion on the resurrection of the body; and the following year wrote a "Vindication of Mr Locke," which however was not printed until after her death. In 1732 Mr Cockburn, having overcome his scruples, was soon after presented to the living of Long Horseley, near Morpeth, where they did not reside until 1737. Mrs Cockburn's next productions were "Remarks upon some Writers in the Controversy concerning the Foundation of Moral Duty and Moral Obligation," printed in the "History of the Works of the Learned," in 1743. On the publication of Dr Rutherford's "Essay on the Nature and Obligations of

Virtue," placing the foundation of morals upon a selfish principle, Mrs Cockburn undertook a confutation of it, which was published in 1747, under the title of "Remarks upon the Principles and Reasonings in Dr Rutherford's Essay on the Nature and Obligations of Virtue, in Vindication of the contrary Principles and Reasonings enforced in the Writings of the late Dr Samuel Clarke." This seems to have revived the attention of the public towards her; and a plan was formed of publishing all her works by subscription, but she died before it could be executed. The death of her husband preying upon her mind, she was attacked by a painful disease, and expired at Long Horseley in 1749, in her seventy-first year.—*Biog. Brit.*

COCKER (EDWARD) a penman and arithmetician, was born in London in 1631. His principal work was his "Vulgar Arithmetic," which was not published until after his death, and went through forty editions; he was also the author of "Decimal Arithmetic," which was not so successful. His skill in calligraphy is celebrated by Mr Evelyn; and he published fourteen copy-books engraved with his own hand. He died in 1677.—*Massey.*

COCLES (PUBLIUS HORATIUS) celebrated for an extraordinary act of valour, was nephew of the consul Horatius Pulvillus, and descended from one of the three Horatii. On the siege of Rome by Porsena, king of the Etruscans, the Romans were driven from the Janiculum, and pursued over the wooden bridge across the Tiber, which joined that suburb and the city. Three brave Romans, Horatius Cocles, Titus Herminius, and Sp. Largius, sustained the attack of the Etruscans on the bridge until the rest got safe across, but at length the two latter retiring, Cocles maintained his post, and received on his shield all the javelins of the enemy. On hearing the crash of the bridge, which the Romans were breaking down, he leapt into the river and swam, with his armour, to the bank. A statue was raised to his honour, and he was rewarded by a grant of land.—*Livy. Valer. Maxim. Dionys. Hallicarn.*

CODINUS (GEORGE) curpalates, or one of the officers who had the care of the palace at Constantinople, is supposed to have flourished in the latter part of the fifteenth century. He was the author of two treatises in Greek, one on the origin of Constantinople, the other concerning the officers of the palace and those of the church in that city. They were translated into Latin by Francis Junius and George Douza, and printed in Greek and Latin, at Paris in 1615. The former has since been printed at the royal press at Paris, with the notes of Lambecius, and the other pieces with those of Goar.—*Moreri.*

CODRINGTON (CHRISTOPHER) an English gentleman, who distinguished himself more by his patronage and encouragement of learning, than by his own productions. He was descended from a Gloucestershire family, but was born at Barbadoes in 1668. He received his education at Oxford, and after

having been a student at Christchurch college, he became a fellow of All Souls, in that university. Subsequently he entered into the army, and attained the rank of colonel, and the government of the Leeward islands. His death took place at Barbadoes in 1710; and his remains, being brought to England, were interred in the chapel of All Souls. To that college he bequeathed his books, and the sum of 10,000*l.* for the purpose of erecting and further furnishing a library. This structure, which was begun in 1717, is built in the pointed style of architecture, corresponding with that of the college chapel. A statue of the founder, with a commemorative inscription, was erected in 1730. Mr Codrington wrote some Latin poems, published in the "Musæ Anglicanæ;" and a copy of English verses, addressed to Sir Samuel Garth, on his dispensary.—*Biog. Brit. Pointer's Antiquities of Oxford.*

COECK or KOECK (PETER) a painter and engraver on wood; also called Peter Van Aelst, was born at Alost in 1500, and was a pupil of Bernard Van Orley, at Brussels. He visited Italy, and on his return to Brussels, he was engaged by some speculators to paint the cartoons for a manufacture of tapestry they designed establishing in Turkey; he consequently visited Constantinople, and while there, made some admirable drawings of the Turks, which he afterwards engraved on wood. The project not succeeding, he returned to Brussels, and painted historical pictures, as well as portraits, and died painter to the emperor Charles V in 1550.—*Strutt.*

COFFEY (CHARLES) a dramatic writer and performer, who was a native of Ireland, and died in 1745. He composed nine comedies between 1729 and 1745; all of which have been consigned to oblivion except "The Devil to Pay, or the Wives Metamorphosed," which very amusing, and still popular farce, was altered from an older production. Coffey, who was deformed in his person, was accustomed to laugh at his own figure; and having a benefit once at Dublin, he made his appearance in the character of Æsop.—*Biog. Dram.*

COGAN (THOMAS) an ingenious physician and writer on ethical philosophy and theology. He was a native of Rowell in Northamptonshire, and being designed for the clerical profession among the presbyterian dissenters, he received his education at an academy at Kibworth, kept by the father of the late Dr Aikin. On completing his studies, he became minister to a congregation at Amsterdam; but having married a Dutch lady of fortune, he resigned his situation, and went to Leyden to study physic, in which faculty he took his doctor's degree in 1767. Returning to his native country, he practised as a physician in London, where he was connected with Dr William Hawes in the foundation of the Royal Humane Society, of which, at a subsequent period, he became registrar. He again went to the continent, and remained there till the disturbances consequent to the French Revolution obliged him to seek a safer residence

in England, where he passed the remainder of his life, amidst professional avocations and literary pursuits. He died in 1818, aged eighty-two. Dr Cogan's principal works are—"A Tour on the Rhine," 1794, 2 vols. 8vo; "A Philosophical Treatise on the Passions;" "Theological Disquisitions;" and "Ethical Questions;" and he also translated a physiological treatise of professor Camper, on the Natural Difference of the Human Features.—*Ann. Biog.*

COGGLESHALLE (RALPH) an English Cistercian monk of the abbey of Coggleshalle, made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, where he was when it was besieged by Saladin. He died about 1228. He was the author of a "Chronicle of the Holy Land," printed at Paris in 1729.—*Moreri.*

COHAUSEN (JOHN HENRY) physician to the prince bishop of Munster, was a native of Hildesheim, and died at Munster, July 13th, 1750, aged eighty-four. He wrote a great deal; but chiefly on whimsical subjects, and amused himself with giving odd titles to his books. One of his productions (which are all in the Latin language) was translated and published by Dr Campbell, under the title of "Hermippus Redivivus. (See CAMPBELL, JOHN). This work displays extensive reading, and is interspersed with many curious hints and observations, the introduction of which obviously formed a grand part of the author's design. His nephew, S. F. E. COHAUSEN, wrote a sketch of his life in elegant Latin, with a complete notice of his works, published in the *Commerciun Literarium*, Frankfurt, 1746 and 1754, tom. i. and iii.—*Biog. Univ.*

COHORN (MEMNON) a Dutch general and engineer, eminent for his skill in fortification, of which numerous proofs are yet extant in the Netherlands, especially Bergen-op-Zoom, which he himself considered as a master-piece in the art. He was born in 1632, and by his proficiency in mathematics at a very early age, gave promise of future ability in the science, which his subsequent exertions amply redeemed. In 1692, at the siege of Namur, he commanded the fortress, the defences of which he had himself constructed against his no less celebrated rival in engineering, Vauban. Cohorn died in the seventy-fourth year of his age, at the Hague in 1704. A work of his, on the art of fortification, written originally in his native tongue, has been translated into several languages, and is still considered a standard book.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

COINTE (CHARLES LE) a native of Troyes, born November 4, 1611. He was an ecclesiastic of some learning and considerable antiquarian research; the fruits of which he left behind him in a voluminous ecclesiastical history of France from the middle of the third, to that of the ninth century. The first volume of this laborious work was published in folio in 1665, the eighth and last in 1679. He was priest of the oratory, but so circumscribed were at one time his finances, that it is doubtful whether his annals would ever have seen the

light, but for the munificence of Colbert, whose patronage procured him a pension of 15,000 livres. He died January 18, 1681, at Paris. *Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

COKAYNE (SIR ASTON) a cavalier, dramatic writer, and poet of the seventeenth century, born at Elvaston, Derbyshire, 1608. Having completed his education at Trinity college, Cambridge, he, as it was then the fashion with all young men of quality, made the grand tour, and afterwards resided at Pooley in Warwickshire, a family estate. On the breaking out of the civil wars, he espoused the king's party, and being obnoxious to the Oliverians, both on account of his political and religious principles, the latter of which were those of the church of Rome, his property suffered accordingly. A collection of plays and poems of his composition printed in 1638, are yet extant but rare. His death took place in 1634.—*Biog. Brit.*

COKE (SIR EDWARD) one of the most eminent of English lawyers, was the son of Robert Coke, esq, a gentleman of Norfolk, at whose seat of Melcham he was born in 1550. He received his early education at the free-school of Norwich, whence he was removed to Trinity college, Cambridge. From the university he went to London, and was entered in the Inner Temple. He pleaded his first cause in 1578, and was appointed reader of Lyon's Inn, where his lectures were much frequented. His reputation and practice rapidly increased, and he was placed in a situation of great respectability and affluence, by a marriage with a co-heiress of the Paston family, which alliance produced both fortune and connexions. He was chosen reader of the cities of Norwich and of Coventry; was engaged in all the great causes at Westminster-hall, and in the 35th of Elizabeth, chosen knight of the shire for his native county, and speaker of the house of Commons. In 1592 he became solicitor-general, and soon after attorney-general; and the death of his wife, who brought him ten children, gave him another opportunity of increasing his influence, by a marriage with the widow lady Hatton, sister to the minister Burleigh. He acted the usual part of a crown lawyer in all state prosecutions; and one of the most important that fell under his management as attorney-general, was that of the unfortunate earl of Essex, which he conducted with great asperity. Soon after the accession of James I he was knighted. The celebrated trial of Sir Walter Raleigh followed, in which Coke displayed a degree of arrogance to the court, and of rancour and insult towards the prisoner, which was universally condemned at the time, and has been deemed one of the greatest stains upon his character by all posterity. On the discovery of the Gunpowder plot, he obtained great credit by the clearness and sagacity with which he stated the evidence; and in 1606 he became chief justice of the Common Pleas. In 1613 he succeeded to the important office of chief justice of the court of King's Bench, but was in much less

favour with James than his rival lord Bacon. He was in fact too wary and staunch a lawyer to commit himself on the subject of prerogative; and as his temper was rough, and his attachment to law truly professional, he could scarcely forbear involving himself with a court government so arbitrary in principle as that of James. The honourable zeal which he displayed in the execrable affair of sir Thomas Overbury, and in the prosecution of the king's wretched minions, Somerset and his countess, for that atrocious murder, made him enemies; and advantage was taken of a dispute in which he erroneously engaged with the court of Chancery, to remove him, in 1616, both from the council and his post of chief justice. His real offence however was a refusal to favour the new favourite Villiers in some pecuniary matter. Coke meanly made up this breach by marrying his youngest daughter, with a large fortune, to the elder brother of Villiers, and was in consequence reinstated in the council in 1617, and actively engaged in prosecutions for corruption of office, and other crimes, of a nature to recruit an exhausted treasury by the infliction of exorbitant fines. He however supported the privileges of the Commons with great tenacity; for which, after the prorogation of parliament in 1651, he was committed to the Tower. He was however quickly liberated; but was again expelled the privy council, with peculiar marks of displeasure, on the part of James. On the accession of Charles I he was nominated sheriff of Buckinghamshire, in order to prevent his being chosen member for the county, which however he after all represented in the parliament which met in 1622. The remainder of his career was highly popular; he greatly distinguished himself by his speeches for redress of grievances; vindicated the right of the Commons to proceed against any individual however exalted; openly named Buckingham as the cause of the misfortunes of the kingdom; and finally sealed his services to the popular part of the constitution by proposing and framing the famous "Petition of Rights," the most explicit declaration of English liberty which had then appeared. This was the last of his public acts. The dissolution of parliament, which soon followed, sent him in retirement to his house at Stoke Poges in Buckinghamshire, where he spent the remainder of his life in tranquillity. He died in September 1634, in the eighty-fifth year of his age, leaving behind him a numerous posterity and a large fortune. Sir Edward Coke was a great lawyer, but a great lawyer only. In mere legal learning he has perhaps never been exceeded; but he was essentially defective in the higher merits of order, systematic arrangement, and regard to general principles, without which law is a mere collection of arbitrary rules, undeserving the name of science. It must be admitted however, that his writings, and especially his Commentary on Littleton's Treatise on Tenures, form a vast repository of legal erudition. In short, he was a man of immense professional research and great sagacity and

perseverance in a chosen pursuit; and, as usual, more philosophical and general powers were sacrificed to its exclusiveness. His principal works are—1. "Reports from 1600 to 1615;" 2. "A Book of Entries," folio, 1614; 3. "Institutes of the Laws of England," in four parts, the first of which contains the Commentary on Littleton's Tenures; the second a Commentary on Magna Charta and other statutes; the third, the Criminal Laws, or Pleas of the Crown; and the fourth, an Account of the Jurisdiction of all the Courts in the Kingdom. 4. "A Treatise of Bail and Mainprise," 1637, 4to; 5. "Reading on the Statute of Fines, 27 Edw. I," 1862, 4to; 6. "Complete Copyholder," 1640, 4to.—*Biog. Brit. Aikin's G. Biog.*

COKE (THOMAS) an eminent missionary, was born in 1747 at Brecon in South Wales, at which place his father was surgeon. He received his education at the college school at Brecon, and was thence removed to Oxford, where he entered a gentleman commoner at Jesus' college. At the age of twenty-one he was chosen common-councilman, and four years afterwards chief magistrate of the borough of Brecon, which situations he filled with honour. In 1775 he took his degree of LL.D. and soon after became acquainted with the celebrated John Wesley, who soon brought him over to his own opinions; and in 1780 appointed him to superintend the London district; he also made him one of the trustees, on his execution of the deed of declaration as to all his chapels. In 1784 he went as a missionary to North America, and on the commencement of the war between that country and England, he presented to general Washington an address on behalf of the American methodists, whose cause he defended throughout with great zeal. So long as Dr Coke preserved silence on the subject of negro slavery, the Americans favoured him; but on his opposing that inhuman traffic, he roused their indignation, and it was with difficulty that he escaped their vengeance. On his return to England he had some misunderstanding with Mr Wesley, who, as the founder of a sect, expected more submission than Dr Coke was inclined to bestow. He accordingly determined on visiting Nova Scotia, but in consequence of a storm, the ship in which he embarked, took refuge in the harbour of Antigua, which led him to preach there, and to visit several other islands; and he examined the state of religion generally both in the West Indies and America, before he again returned to England. He made altogether nine voyages to this quarter of the globe, on the same pursuit, and met with great success as a missionary. He was the author of a "Commentary on the Bible," undertaken at the request of the methodists; "A History of the West Indies;" "History of the Bible;" "An Enlargement and Amendment of the Life of Christ;" "Six Letters addressed to the Methodist Societies in Defence of the Doctrine of Justification by Faith, and the Witness of the Spirit;" "Four Discourses on the Duties of a Minister;" and the

"Life of Wesley," written in conjunction with Henry More. In 1814 he sailed for the East Indies, but died suddenly on the voyage. Dr Coke was zealous in his particular opinions, but not a bigot; and tempered his piety with judgment, and his firmness with gentleness of temper. His private character was also truly amiable, and he died very widely respected.—*Life by Drew.*

COLBERT (JOHN BAPTIST) a celebrated French statesman, who was descended from a Scottish family, but was born at Paris, where his father was a silk merchant. When young he obtained an office in the household of cardinal Mazarine; and that minister, who employed and trusted him on some important occasions, when dying recommended Colbert so warmly to Louis XIV, that he was immediately entrusted with the management of the finances, with the appellation of comptroller-general, that of intendant being suppressed. He reduced the affairs of his department to order and regularity, and improved the revenues of the state by the adoption of measures calculated to increase the general prosperity of the kingdom. In 1664 he was made superintendent of the royal edifices, in which office he signalized himself by carrying into effect the building of the Louvre and many other public structures of importance. He promoted the cultivation of the arts and sciences, and in 1666 he procured the foundation of the Royal Academy of Sciences and Belles Lettres, of which he invited Huygens and other eminent foreigners to become members, together with the most distinguished of the French literati. To him also was owing the institution of the Academy of Painting and Sculpture, and the erection of the Royal Observatory. The maritime prosperity of France was not less the object of his solicitude. He erected arsenals at Marseilles, Toulon, Brest, and other sea-ports, which he kept well provided with naval and military stores; built ships, and fitted out fleets, superior perhaps to any which France had ever before possessed. For the advancement of commerce he formed a canal of communication between the Mediterranean and the Atlantic; established the East and West India companies, protected the colonies and encouraged the prosecution of manufactures and trade throughout the dominions of his master. Besides being minister for naval affairs, he held the office of secretary of state. He died September 6, 1683, at the age of sixty-four, leaving the reputation of having been one of the most enlightened and prosperous statesmen France ever produced. By his wife, who was the daughter of James Charrou, governor of Blois, he had six sons and three daughters; the latter of whom were married to the dukes of Chevreuse, Beauvilliers and Mortemar. The private and personal character of Colbert was respectable, though he was not without his foibles. He belonged to the French Academy, and he collected a valuable library of printed books and manuscripts. He is said also to have affected the air of a man of learning, though, as may be supposed from the

circumstances of his life, his acquaintance with literature was in fact very limited. He entertained in his house the abbé Gallois, editor of the *Journal des Savans*, who, according to Vigneul-Marville, assisted him in learning Latin, or reviving his knowledge of that language. He spitefully adds: "M. Gallois ne perdit ni sa peine ni son Latin à enseigner cette langue à M. Colbert," a sarcasm, the wit of which would be lost in translation. This minister had bestowed on him a patent of nobility, with the title of marquis de Seignelai, which descended to his eldest son, who succeeded him in the office of secretary of state, and particularly distinguished himself by his attention to naval affairs. He died November 3, 1690, aged thirty-nine.—**JOHN BAPTIST COLBERT**, marquis de Torcy, a younger son of the great Colbert, was foreign secretary of state and director-general of the posts under Lewis XIV. He was employed also as a diplomatist; and he wrote "*Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire des Négociations, depuis le traité de Ryswic jusqu'à la paix d'Utrecht.*" He died in 1746.—*Biog. Univ. Perrault II. J. Camusat Hist. des Journaux.*

COLDEN (CADWALLADER) a Scottish physician, born in 1688. After having finished his studies at Edinburgh, he went to Pennsylvania, where he exercised his profession with great reputation. He returned to Britain in 1715; but the rebellion in favour of the Pretender induced him to recross the Atlantic. He then settled in the province of New York, and purchased a considerable quantity of land, which he employed himself in bringing into a state of cultivation. In 1761 he was made lieutenant-governor of the province. During the absence of governor Tryon he displayed his ability in the management of affairs, and formed several benevolent establishments. He held the office again in 1775, and died the following year. Some medical works were published by him; but he is best known as the author of "*The History of the Five (Indian) Nations.*" London 1745. Governor Colden was distinguished for his acquaintance with Botany. He sent a great many American plants to Linnæus, with whom he corresponded, and who gave to a new genus of plants the appellation of *Coldenia*.—*Biog. Univ.*

COLE (HENRY) dean of St Paul's, a Roman Catholic divine who flourished during the middle of the 16th century. He was a native of Godshill in the Isle of Wight, and was elected from Winchester school to a fellowship at New College, Oxford. Having graduated as a bachelor in civil law he visited Italy, and on his return practised for a while in the Court of Arches. Shortly after he obtained considerable church preferment under Henry the VIIIth, being collated to the living of Chelmsford in Essex, with a stall in St Paul's cathedral, and an archdeaconry; all which he retained, together with the wardenship of his college, to which he was elected in 1542, with the living of Newton Longueville, Bucks, annexed. In the next reign however, he sent in his resignation of all his benefices;

but on the restoration of the Roman Catholic party under queen Mary, came again into favour, and was raised to the provostship of Eton. When archbishop Cramer was brought to the stake, Dr Cole was present at the execution, and preached on the occasion. In 1556 he reached the highest step of his preferment, being appointed that year dean of St Paul's, and judge of the Arches Court. He enjoyed his prosperity however but a very short period, the queen, his mistress, with whom he was in great favour, dying within two years of his elevation to the deanery; when her successor Elizabeth not only stripped him of all his honours and emoluments, but sent him into confinement. He survived the ruin of his party till the year 1519, but never recovered his liberty. A disputation, which he held publicly at Oxford with Cranmer and Ridley, has been published; as also some sermons and polemical tracts on the great question which agitated the times in which he lived.—*Biog. Brit.*

COLE (THOMAS) a dissenting minister, received his education at Westminster school, and was elected student of Christchurch, Oxford; became principal at St Mary's Hall in 1656, where he was tutor to Mr Locke. At the Restoration he was ejected for non-conformity, and settled in London, where he became one of the lecturers at Pinners-hall. His works are—"A Discourse of the Christian Religion;" "A Treatise on Imputed Righteousness;" "A Discourse of Regeneration, Faith, and Repentance;" 8vo. He died in 1697. An anecdote is related by Dr Pulteney of a Mr Thomas Cole, a minister of Gloucester, who having collected an Herbarium, burnt it in a fit of religious enthusiasm, as being inconsistent with his ecclesiastical duties.—*Palmer's Memorial. Pulteney's Sketches.*

COLE (WILLIAM) a clergyman celebrated for his literary and antiquarian collections. He was born in Cambridgeshire in 1714, and received his education at Eton school, and the university of Cambridge, where he obtained the degree of MA. He was presented to the living of Hornsey, near London, in 1719, which he held two years and then resigned. His next preferment was the living of Bletchley in Buckinghamshire, which he likewise relinquished; and in 1767 took up his residence at Milton, in the vicinity of Cambridge. In 1774 he obtained the vicarage of Burnham in Buckinghamshire. He died in 1782. Mr Cole, though not distinguished as an author during his life, was on terms of intimacy with Granger, Gough, lord Orford, and other eminent antiquaries, who were assisted by his communications in their various publications. He formed a voluminous collection of manuscripts, chiefly relating to the county and university of Cambridge, which he bequeathed to the British Museum. The use of these literary treasures was interdicted for a certain period by the testator, but they have now for some years been accessible to the public, and copious extracts from them have been inserted in the *Monthly Magazine*. They comprise some cu-

rious anecdotes, but the industry of the collector is throughout much more conspicuous than either his taste or liberality.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec. of 18th Cent.*

COLES (ELISHA). There were two of this name, uncle and nephew, both respectable scholars, the former of whom, a native of Northamptonshire, was born about the commencement of the 17th century. He at first embarked in trade, but afterwards became manciple at Magdalen college, Oxford, during the commonwealth. The changes which took place on the return of monarchy, threw him again on the world; he however was fortunate enough to obtain a clerkship in the service of the East India Company. In his religious principles he was a Calvinist of the strictest class, and published a work in favour of the doctrine of predestination, which has gone through several editions, and is still held in high estimation by the sect to which he belonged. He died in 1688.—The nephew, who was also born in the same county, about the year 1640, entered himself of the college of which his relation was a retainer, but probably from the same circumstance which caused the dismissal of the former, quitted it without graduating, and supported himself by private tuition in London. till an ushership becoming vacant at Merchant Tailors' school, he succeeded to the situation, but lost it again by some misconduct, the particulars of which have not been recorded. Little of his after life is known; he is ascertained however, to have died in Ireland in 1680. He compiled two dictionaries; one of his vernacular language, the other of Latin and English, with a correspondent rendering of English into Latin. Several other writings are also ascribed to him, principally adapted for the use of the tyro in literature, such as—"The Young Scholar's best Companion;" "A Hieroglyphical Bible for Youth;" "A Natural Method of Learning Latin," 8vo; "The complete English Schoolmaster," 8vo; "A System of Stenography;" a treatise bearing the whimsical title "Nolens Volens, or you shall make Latin whether you will or no;" and a short devotional tract on the Harmony of the Evangelists.—*Biog. Brit.*

COLET (Dr JOHN) the eldest of twenty-two children, belonging to sir Henry Colet, knt. a wealthy citizen, who twice filled the civic chair of London. The subject of this memoir, who afterwards became one of the most munificent patrons of learning of the age in which he lived, received his education at Magdalen college, Oxford; whence he proceeded, after seven years' application to a strict course of study, to the continent, and rapidly attained the personal acquaintance and friendship of Erasmus, Budæus, Lilly, and many other distinguished scholars. In 1485 he was presented to the living of Dennington, Suffolk; and eight years after to that of Thyrning in Huntingdonshire; and gradually acquiring the zenith of his reputation for learning and abilities, was raised in 1505 to the deaery of St Paul's. In this situation his exertions in the promotion of knowledge, and the encouragement given by

him to learned men for the prosecution of liberal studies, together with his own sermons, in the delivery of which he was frequent, roused the jealousy of some of his bigotted contemporaries, who made Fitzjames bishop of London, their agent in denouncing him as a schismatic to archbishop Warham. That prelate, who did justice to his motives, refused to entertain the complaint; and Dr Colet soon after commenced the great undertaking by which he is principally known to posterity. The

tudy of the learned languages in general, and that of the Greek in particular, had suffered much discouragement from a set of persons assuming the name of Trojans, who denounced the latter tongue as altogether useless, and it is even doubted whether the dean himself attained to any great proficiency in it till a late period of his life. To restore this important branch of literature, and to promote the diffusion of general learning, was now his object; in furtherance of which in 1512, he founded and richly endowed St Paul's school for the instruction of one hundred and fifty-three scholars gratis. His friend William Lilly became the first head-master of his infant establishment; for the use of which the Latin Grammar bearing the name of the latter, was compiled by their joint exertions. Dean Colet did not survive to witness the Reformation, towards which the diffusion of opinions, such as he entertained, contributed so materially; but after having for something less than seven years, promoted and witnessed the rising prosperity of his school, he died of the sweating sickness then so generally fatal, September 16, 1519. He bequeathed his school to the guardianship and superintendance of the Mercer's company, under whose auspices it has continued to flourish, and by whom the present handsome edifice at the east end of St Paul's cathedral, was rebuilt from the foundation, on the original site, and opened in the spring of 1825. A life of dean Colet was written by Knight, a new edition of which has appeared within these few years.—*Life by Knight. Biog. Brit.*

COLIGNI (GASPARD DE) admiral of France, was the son of marshal Gaspard de Coligni, and was born in 1517. He was created by Henry II, colonel-general of the French infantry, and employed to conclude a peace with England in 1550. He was raised to the post of admiral in 1552, and was afterwards employed in Flanders, where he greatly distinguished himself. On the death of Henry II he joined the party of the Huguenots, and next to the prince of Condé was the head of it, and after presenting their request to the king at the assembly of Notables, took up arms against the Guises. He distinguished himself at the battles of Dreux, St Denys, Jarnac, and Montcontour. It was by his exertions that the Huguenots were able to make an advantageous peace in 1570; which was however only intended to blind the protestants, and effect their ruin. Coligni was invited to court, and the king, Charles IX, affecting a great friendship for him, presented him with a considerable sum to

repair his losses. These caresses lulled the prudence of the admiral, though some of the party were not without suspicions, which were soon strengthened by an incident which happened after the marriage of the young king of Navarre. On returning from the Louvre, a musket was discharged at Coligni from a window: "This," he cried, "is the fruit of my reconciliation with the duke of Guise." The king pretended to be very indignant, and promised the admiral that the affair should be looked into; but two days after followed the horrible affair of St Bartholomew, August 24, 1572, in which Coligni was one of the first victims. A party, headed by the duke of Guise, broke into his house, and one of the servants of the latter named Besme, drawing his sword, the admiral said, calmly, "young man you ought to respect my grey hairs; but do as you please, you can only shorten my life a few days." Besme stabbed him repeatedly, and throwing his body through the window, it was for three days exposed to the insults of the mob, and hung by the feet upon a gibbet. It was at length taken down by his cousin Montmorency, and buried in the chapel of Chantilly. Before the civil wars, Coligni obtained permission to settle a colony of Huguenots in Florida, and two ships sailed for the purpose in 1562, under the command of one Ribaut, but through misconduct and foreign hostility the settlement was ruined. In military life he displayed great courage and talents, and as a politician acted with signal prudence, and as much honour as the times would permit. He had two brothers, FRANCIS and POTET; the former lord of Andelot, distinguished himself in the same party, and died in 1569. The latter had become cardinal de Chatillon, and archbishop of Toulouse, but notwithstanding his high ecclesiastical rank, he conformed to the protestant faith and quitting the church, joined his brothers, and married. After being solemnly deposed, he retired to England, and was poisoned by a servant in 1571.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist. Millot's Elemens de l'Hist. de France.*

COLIGNI (HENRIETTE) a French poetess, celebrated for her wit and accomplishments. She was the daughter of Gaspard de Coligni, marshal of France, being born about the year 1626. At the age of seventeen she married Thomas Hamilton, the Scotch earl of Haddington, but becoming a widow, re-entered the marriage state with the count de la Suze, a nobleman of Champagne, whose ill-treatment of her rose at length to such a height, from jealousy and other causes, that she was fain to abjure the protestant religion, in which she was bred, in order to induce the parliament of Paris to grant her a divorce. Many hyperbolic compliments, ascribing to her the combined qualities of Venus, Pallas, &c. were paid her by the beaux esprits of her day; and her poems, consisting principally of elegies, were much admired; they are to be found printed with Pelisson's works in the editions of 1695 and 1725, in two 12mo volumes. She died March 10, 1673, at Paris.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*
COLLADO (DIDACUS) a Spanish domi

nien, who went as a missionary to Japan in 1619. Returning to Europe in 1623, he resided several years at Rome; and in 1635 he was sent with ample powers and privileges from the pope and the king of Spain, at the head of twenty-four missionaries of his order, to preach the gospel in the Philippine Islands. In 1638 he was recalled to Spain, but was shipwrecked and drowned soon after embarking to return thither. He was the author of a Japanese Grammar and Dictionary, and other works relative to the languages of Japan and China, and the progress of Christianity in the former country.—*Biog. Univ.*

COLLAERT (ADRIAN) a designer and engraver, was born at Antwerp about the year 1520, and after studying in his own country went to Italy for improvement, and on his return engraved a great number of plates after Breughel, Pol, Vos, &c. His drawing is correct, and his heads expressive. HANS COLLAERT, his son, was born at Antwerp, in 1540, and also visited Italy, where he passed some time. He engraved a great number of plates in the style of his father, but with more taste and less stiffness. He lived to a great age, dying in 1622.—*Strutt.*

COLLETT (PIERRE) a native of Ternay in France, born 1693, author of several devotional and other treatises, the principal of which are—"Institutiones Theologicae," 7 vols. 12mo; "Theologia Moralis Universalis," 8vo, 17 vols. The Lives of Messrs Bourdon and de la Croix, and that of Vincent de St Paul, the latter in two 4to volumes. He was an ecclesiastic of some learning, and died in 1770.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

COLLETT (PHILIBERT) a French advocate, who, besides several professional treatises, left behind him some on the subject of botany, a science which he had cultivated with success. The former consist of "Dissertations on the Laws respecting Usury, Excommunication, Tithes, the Statutes and Customs of Bresse," &c. and among the latter are "A Catalogue of Plants found near Dijon," and "Two Letters on Tournefort's History of Plants."—*Ibid.*

COLLIER (ARTHUR) an English clergyman, rector of Longford Magna in Shropshire, about the beginning of the last century. He is known as the author of a work entitled "Clavis Universalis," written in defence of the tenets of his friend Norris of Bemerton, and asserting the impossibility of the existence of an external world. This work, which was printed in 8vo in 1713, exhibits a remarkable coincidence with the doctrines concerning matter laid down in "Berkley's Principles," although it seems unquestionable that the writer never could have seen that work at the time when his own appeared. Mr Collier died about the year 1730.—*Biog. Brit.*

COLLIER (JEREMY) an English nonjuring divine, who once attracted considerable attention by his controversial writings, was born at Stow Qui in Cambridgeshire, in the year 1650. He received the rudiments of education under his father, who was a clergyman,

and for some time master of the free-school at Ipswich in Suffolk, whence he was removed to Cambridge, and admitted a poor scholar at Caius college. He received his degree of MA. in 1676, and taking orders the following year, was in 1679 instituted rector of Ampton in Suffolk, which living he resigned in 1685, on being appointed lecturer of Gray's Inn. In 1688 he not only refused to take the oaths to the new government, but engaged as an active and zealous literary partizan of the pretensions of the dethroned monarch, and for a litter pamphlet, entitled "The Desertion Discussed," was imprisoned, but afterwards discharged without being brought to trial. By this injudicious conduct on the part of administration, his influence among his own party, as well as his general celebrity, was much increased. On his release he published various vehement pamphlets in defence of the doctrines of passive obedience and non-resistance, and in opposition to the prelates who had accepted the sees of the nonjuring bishops. These publications, and a suspicion that a journey to the coast of Kent was with a design of maintaining a correspondence with the exiled king, once more roused the attention of government, and he was brought back to London in custody, and committed to the gate-house. He was however in a short time admitted to bail; but with a singular pertinacity of character, surrendered himself up again, on the ground that by submitting to give bail he acknowledged an illegal jurisdiction. Chief Justice Holt however very wisely released him in a day or two, when he again resumed his pen in defence of his conduct in regard to the bail, and in a strenuous support of jacobite principles. For some time after he appears to have excited but little attention, until in 1696 he had the courage and indecorum, in company with two other nonjuring clergymen, to attend the execution of Sir John Freind and Sir William Perkins, who had been condemned for engaging in the assassination plot, and to publicly absolve them by imposition of hands. This conduct, the two archbishops, and ten of their suffragans, declared to be insolent, irregular, and inconsistent with the constitution of the church of England, to which censure Collier as usual published a reply and vindication. The civil power also interfered, and on his absconding, pursued him to outlawry. He was however suffered to remain unmolested in this state of legal incapacity; and in the year 1697 he published three volumes of "Essays on several Moral Subjects." 8vo. These attracted great attention at the time, and have been praised far beyond their merits, as is generally the case with the productions of partizans. In 1698 appeared the work by which he is now for the most part remembered, entitled "A short View of the Immorality and Profaneness of the English Stage, together with the Sense of Antiquity on this Argument," 8vo. In this work, with truth and justice on his side, and armed with sufficient learning and sarcastic wit, he attacked the whole of the living dramatists from Dryden to

D'Urfey, with a degree of force and ability which none of them could adequately parry, although Congreve, Vanburgh, Drake, and Filmer were among the apologists for the stage. Dryden candidly acknowledged the justice of the censure; and the timely reproof of the unbending nonjuror, indisputably led to an abatement of much unpardonable license, and a gradual reform of the drama. The next labour of Collier was a translation and enlargement of Morelli's Dictionary, which he extended to four volumes folio, the last of which appeared in 1721; but although he bestowed much time and learning upon this laborious compilation, it has been altogether superseded by more convenient and perfect modern editions of the same work. During the reign of Anne, very great inducements were held out to him to conform, but he honourably maintained his principles, and employed himself on his "Ecclesiastical History of Great Britain," a work in which he displayed considerable learning and abilities, warped by the partiality and contracted notions which necessarily resulted from his theory and principles. Much controversial opposition was displayed to it, particularly by bishops Nicholson, Burnet, and Kennet, to whom he respectively replied. Previously to the appearance of the second volume of this work in 1714, Mr Collier had been privately consecrated a nonjuring bishop, by Dr Hickey and the deprived bishops of Norwich, Ely, and Peterborough: and he does not appear to have published any thing further until 1725, when he printed "Several Discourses on practical Subjects." This intrepid writer and man fell a victim to his age. Had the same learning, spirit, and abilities been exhibited in a more liberal and enlightened cause, the character of Jeremy Collier would have stood very high indeed; and as it is, the integrity and constancy with which he sacrificed to principle, demand respect from all parties. It would be useless to enumerate his various controversial productions, as they no longer retain any interest; and his principal works of a more general nature have been sufficiently alluded to in the course of this article.—*Biog. Brit. Burnet's Own Times.*

COLLIN D'HARLEVILLE (JOHN FRANCIS) a French dramatist, who was by profession an advocate. The love of literature seduced him from the bar; and in his earliest verses he deplored his unlucky lot in being a clerk of the parliament. He first attempted to write satire, in which he did not succeed; and in 1786 he commenced his dramatic career with the comedy of the "Inconstant." This was performed with applause, and was followed by some others, previous to the appearance of "Le Vieux Celibataire," which is considered as the *chef d'œuvre* of the author. He afterwards produced a great number of dramas, some of which are not calculated to add to his reputation. He also was the author of an allegorical poem, entitled "Melpomène et Thalia," 1799, 8vo; and of many pieces inserted in the Almanack of the

Muses. He died at Paris in 1806, aged fifty. He published a collective edition of his works in 4 vols. 8vo, 1805; and they have been reprinted since his death.—*Biog. Univ.*

COLLIN (HENRY DE) an eminent German poet, who died at Vienna in 1811. He was aulic counsellor, and a member of the department of finance in that city. He wrote six tragedies in Iambic verse, with chorusses after the ancient model, successively published since 1802. These dramas, in the opinion of his countrymen, entitle him to be placed immediately after Schiller, who is regarded as the first of German tragic poets. Collin also composed war songs, designed to excite the martial spirit of the Germans on the calling out the *landwehr*, or national militia, at the declaration of hostilities against France in 1802. These poems are said to possess great merit. Some fragments have been made public, of the "Rodolphiad," an epic poem, on which he was employed at the time of his death.—*Ibid.*

COLLIN (HENRY JOSEPH) a medical writer, who was a native of Vienna in Austria, and after studying at the university of that city, took the degree of MD. in 1760. He succeeded baron Stoerck as physician to the public hospital at Vienna, where he died in December 1784, aged fifty-three. He published "Nosocomii civici Pazmaniani Annus medicus tertius; sive Observationum circa morbos acutos et Chronicos," pars i—vi. Vien. 1764-1781, 8vo. Collin obtained some distinction as a physician, by having contributed much to the introduction among the *materia medica* of some powerful remedies of the vegetable kind.—*Biog. Univ. Lond. Med. Journ.*

COLLINGWOOD (CUTHBERT, first baron) a native of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, born in 1748, and educated at the same school with lord chancellor Eldon, under Mr Moises. He entered the royal navy in 1761, and in the action of June 1st, 1794, was flag captain on board the Prince, commanded by admiral Bowyer. In 1797 he commanded the Excellent during the battle of Cape St Vincent, on the 14th of February in that year, and having in 1799 been made rear-admiral of the white, was promoted in 1801 to the red. In 1804, being then vice-admiral of the blue, he assisted in the blockade of Brest harbour; but his most distinguished service was the part he bore in the great victory of Trafalgar, in which his gallant manner of bringing his ship into action, and the skill and resolution with which he fought her, excited the personal admiration of Nelson himself, upon whose lamented fall the command of the fleet devolved upon him, as the senior officer. In this critical situation admiral Collingwood evinced a degree of promptitude and nautical skill, combined with prudence, which tended much to the preservation of the captured vessels, and proved his judgment as a commander to be not inferior to his courage. For his valuable services on this and other occasions, he was promoted to be vice-admiral of the red, continued in his command of the fleet, and elevated to a

barony. His death took place while cruising off Minorca, in the *Ville de Paris*, on the 7th of March, 1810. His remains were brought to England, and honoured with a public funeral in St Paul's cathedral.—*Gent. Mag.*

COLLINS (ANTHONY) an English controversialist and metaphysical writer of considerable ability, was born at Heston near Hounslow, in Middlesex, in June 1676. He was educated at Eton, whence he removed to King's college, Cambridge, and on quitting the university was entered at the Temple. He soon however gave up the study of law, and possessing an ample estate, he married, and dedicated his leisure to literary pursuits and freedom of inquiry. In 1703 and 1704 he maintained an epistolary correspondence with Mr Locke, who entertained a high opinion of his abilities, and in 1707 published an "Essay concerning the Use of Reason, in Propositions, the Evidence of which rests on Human Testimony." In the same year he engaged in the controversy between Dodwell and Dr Clarke, on the immortality of the soul, to which he contributed several able pamphlets. In the year 1709 he published a small work, entitled "Priestcraft in Perfection, or Detection of the Fraud of inserting and continuing that Clause—the Church hath power to decree Rites and Ceremonies, and Authority in controversies of Faith—in the Twentieth Article of the Church of England." The position of Collins was, that the clause in question did not form a part of the articles, as they were established by act of parliament, in the 13th year of Elizabeth; or as agreed to by the convocations of 1562 and 1571. The different treatises produced by the controversy, are enumerated in the *Biographia Britannica*, and may be consulted for the merits of the dispute. In 1710 he published a "Vindication of the Divine Attributes," in answer to a sermon by the archbishop of Dublin, asserting the compatibility of predestination and foreknowledge with free-will. In 1713 he printed "A Discourse on Free-thinking," the professed object of which was to vindicate the unlimited freedom of enquiry, and to expose the tyranny exercised by the abettors of priestcraft under paganism, popery, or any other corrupt form of religion. As many of its remarks seemed intended to attack revealed religion generally, it drew forth several learned and able replies; the most important of which were written by Wharton, Hoadley, and Bentley. Soon after the publication of their discourses the author visited Holland, and on his return removed to the county of Essex, where he discharged the duties of justice of the peace, and deputy lieutenant of the county. In 1715 he published "A Philosophical Inquiry concerning Human Liberty," which is one of the most methodical, concise, and perspicuous illustrations that have appeared of the doctrine of philosophical necessity. Dr Clarke wrote some remarks on the enquiry, to which Mr Collins would not reply, deeming himself precluded from fair discussion on equal terms, in consequence of the virulence with which he

was assailed, on the ground of the alleged ill tendency of his opinions. In 1724 he published his "Discourse of the Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion, in two Parts," the design of which was to show that the prophecies cited in the New Testament from the Old, formed no proofs, according to scholastic or logical rules. This work, which has been with some reason accused of literary disingenuousness, in the way of quotation, was strenuously opposed by a host of writers, including Whiston, Chandler bishop of Litchfield, Dr S. Clarke, Dr A. Sykes, Sherlock, afterwards bishop of London, Dr Samuel Chandler, &c. &c. In 1727 he published a defence of his former work, under the title of "The Scheme of Literal Prophecy considered;" which of course was also replied to by the most distinguished of the writers already named, to whom was added Dr John Rogers; who, in a preface to a volume of sermons on the necessity of divine revelation, used indecent threatenings against the author, by urging the propriety of his becoming a confessor for his cause. On this manifestation of a disposition to interfere with the freedom of enquiry, Mr Collins animadverted with indignant severity, in "A Letter to Dr Rogers on his Sermons, and the Preface prefixed thereto." This was the last of his productions; his health had been for some time gradually declining, and he was carried off by a violent attack of the stone in 1729, in the fifty-third year of his age. The moral character of this writer stands extremely high for temperance, humanity, and benevolence; and both as a magistrate and a man, he acquired general esteem. That he was a disbeliever in revealed religion cannot be doubted; but the charge of total irreligion and atheism is to be collected from no portion of his works, and indeed is refuted by his dying declaration—that he had endeavoured to serve both God and his country to the best of his abilities, and that "the catholic religion is, to love God and to love man."—*Biog. Brit.*

COLLINS (ARTHUR) a celebrated genealogist, was born at Exeter in 1682. He was the son of William Collins, esq. gentleman to Catharine, queen of Charles II, who, owing to his extravagance, could give his son nothing beyond a liberal education. The first edition of his peerage was published in 1703, and a second in 1715, 4 vols. folio. The latest edition was that of 1812, published under the care of sir Egerton Brydges, whose correction of preceding errors and additional articles, have added extremely to the value of the work. He next undertook a "Baronetage," which was first published in 1720, in two volumes, and subsequently in 1741, in five volumes. His other publications are—1. "The Life of Cecil, lord Burleigh," 1732, 8vo; 2. "The Life of Edward the Black Prince," 1740, 8vo; 3. "Letters and Memorials of State collected by Sir Henry Sidney and others," 1746, 2 vols. folio; 4. "Historical Collections of the noble Families of Cavendish, Holles, Vere, Harley, and Ogle," 1752, folio. The private life of

Mr Collins is but little known, beyond the fact that he suffered from narrow circumstances, and met with very little substantial patronage, until George II granted him a pension of 400*l.* per annum, which he enjoyed but a very short time, dying March 16, 1760. He was father of general Arthur Tate Collins, who died in 1793, leaving issue, David, the subject of the next article.—*Nichols's Life of Bowyer.*

COLLINS (DAVID) the grandson of the subject of the last article, was born at Exeter in 1756. Having remained till the age of fourteen at the grammar-school in that city, he then obtained a lieutenancy of marines, in which capacity he served in America with great gallantry. In 1787 governor Philips took him out with him to New South Wales, as judge-advocate, an appointment that, by losing him his military rank in gradation, subjected him to great injury, which government finally took into consideration, and recompensed, by making him governor of Van Diemen's Land. In that settlement, which was highly improved by his exertions, he died, after a residence of eight years, in 1810, bearing the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel. He is the author of a history of Botany Bay, published soon after his return to England from that country, in two quarto volumes; which work abounds with interesting information, and is written with the most unpretending simplicity.—*Gent. Mag.*

COLLINS (JOHN) an eminent English mathematician, was born at Wood Eaton in Oxfordshire, March, 5, 1624, being the son of a nonconformist divine. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to a bookseller, but on the breaking out of the civil war, he became clerk to Mr John Mar, the clerk of the kitchen to prince Charles, who being a good mathematician, cultivated his taste for that science. He subsequently went into the Venetian naval service, and on his return to England, became a teacher of writing, mathematics, and accounts. At the Restoration he was appointed accountant to the excise office, and in 1667 was chosen a member of the Royal Society, to whose Transactions he was a liberal contributor. During the chancellorship of Anthony, first earl of Shaftesbury, he was employed by that nobleman in divers references on the subject of intricate accounts; and also became eminent for his attention to the genuine principles of commerce, and for the knowledge which he displayed in several tracts relative to trade and commercial improvement. He died in 1683. Mr Collins was in correspondence with most of the eminent mathematicians of the day. It was not until twenty-five years after his death, that his papers were examined, when among them were found MSS. of Briggs, Oughtred, Pole, Scarborough, Barrow, and Newton. From these papers it appears, that he was considered as a kind of register of all the new improvements in mathematics; and as a sort of magazine to whom the curious had constant and welcome resource. It was chiefly from the papers of Collins, that the claim of sir Isaac Newton to the invention of fluxions was

established in the "Commercium Episticum. D. Johannes Collins, et aliorum de Analysis promota: Jussu regle Societatis in lucem editum;" London, 1712, 4to, which work was chiefly made out from his letters.—*Biog. Brit.*

COLLINS (WILLIAM) a distinguished modern poet, was born in 1720 or 1721, at Chichester, where his father was a hatter. He was educated at Winchester school, and stood first on the list of scholars for New college, Oxon, but unfortunately there was no vacancy. He however was entered at Queen's college, and afterwards elected demi at Magdalen college. While at the latter, he wrote his "Poetical Epistle to sir Thomas Hanmer," and his "Oriental Eclogues," which last were printed in 1742. Their success was moderate; and in 1744 the author came to London a mere literary adventurer, a profession requiring not only talents, but assiduity and diligence; in which latter qualities he was singularly deficient. He published proposals for a history of the revival of literature, not a page of which he had written. In 1746 he gave his "Odes, descriptive and allegorical," to the public; but so callous was that public to sublime and abstracted poetry, that the sale did not pay for the printing, and the indignant and sensitive poet returned the publisher Millar the small advance made to him, and burnt all the unsold copies. Yet among these odes were many pieces which at present rank with the finest lyrics in the language. Pecuniary distress followed this disappointment; and aided by the advance of a few guineas from the booksellers for an intended translation of the Poetics of Aristotle, he was enabled to escape into the country, whence he found means to pay a visit to his uncle, colonel Martin, then with the British army in Germany. The death of this relation, who bequeathed him a legacy of 2000*l.* raised him to comparative affluence, and he immediately returned the booksellers their advance; being reduced by nervous debility to an utter incapability of any species of mental exertion. Originally too laxly strung, disappointment, distress, and irregularity had so completely disarranged his nervous system, that while his intellects were still sound, his vital powers were sunk almost to infancy. Dreadful depression of spirits followed, for which he had no better remedy than the fatal one of the bottle. Although he did not suffer from absolute alienation of mind, it was thought best to confine him in a lunatic asylum; but finally he was consigned to the care of a sister, in whose arms he terminated his brief and melancholy career in 1756. Collins, by his taste and attainment, appears to have been peculiarly adapted for the higher walks of poetry. His odes, from which he derives his chief poetical fame, notwithstanding the disparaging remarks of Dr Johnson, are now almost universally regarded as the first productions of the kind in the English language for vigour of conception, boldness and variety of personification, and genuine warmth of feeling. The originality of Collius consists, not in his senti-

ment, but in the highly figurative garb in which he clothes abstract ideas; in the felicity of his expressions, and in his skill in embodying ideal creations. His defect is an occasional mysticism produced by his imagination vaulting beyond the power of definition, to the limits of indistinct conception, and partial obscurity. His temperament was in the strictest meaning of the word poetical; and had he existed under happier circumstances, and enjoyed the undisturbed exercise of his faculties, he would probably have surpassed most if not all of his contemporaries, during the very prosaic period which immediately followed the death of Pope.—*Biog. Brit. Life by Dr Johnson. Mrs Barbauld's Essay on Collins.*

COLLOT d'HERBOIS (J. M.) a native of Maintenon, near Chartres, one of the most remarkable men who obtained distinction from the French Revolution. Previously to that event he was a strolling actor, in which capacity he visited various parts of France, including Lyons; and to the ill reception he met with at the theatre there has been ascribed the future desolation of that city, in which he was a principal agent. Going to Paris at the commencement of the Revolutionary commotions, he soon attracted notice as a street orator, and became one of the oracles of the jacobin club. In the month of July 1790, was represented a theatrical piece of his composition, entitled "La Famille des Patriotes, ou la Federation." In 1792 he accused La Fayette at the bar of the National Assembly; and the same year he published his "Almanach du Père Gerard," a tract in favour of a constitutional monarchy, which it seems he expected would induce the king to employ him. Being disappointed of his object he became the decided enemy of royalty; and he was one of the self-installed members of the municipality on the 10th of August 1792, who procured the dethronement of Louis XVI. He afterwards became a member of the Council of Justice, and was nominated a deputy of the National Convention by the department of Paris. At the first sitting he demanded the abolition of royalty, and he proposed that death should be the punishment of emigration. Joining the party of Robespierre, he voted for the execution of the king. He was next sent to Orleans, where the cruelties which he committed were a sort of prelude to those which he perpetrated at Lyons. After having assisted in the destruction of the Girondist party, he commenced his terrible career among the Lyonese, the narrative of whose sufferings, and of the devastation of their city, must be sought in the history of the Revolution. On his return to Paris, he was nominated, with other members of the jacobin club, to draw up the act of accusation against kings. In May 1794 he narrowly escaped assassination, two pistols having been fired at him without effect, by a man named Admiral, who expiated his crime at the guillotine. July 18th, he was appointed president of the Convention, and held that station a few days only, when he joined, with other members of the committee, to procure the overthrow of Robespierre, who

had sworn their destruction. On the 28th of August, Lecoindre of Versailles denounced Collot, Billaud de Varennes, Barrere, and others, as accomplices of the tyrant they had destroyed. This accusation was ineffectual; but in March 1795 they were arrested on fresh charges, and soon after condemned to be exiled to Cayenne. Some measures were adopted to prevent the execution of this sentence; but Collot and Billaud had already embarked for Guyana, where they both arrived. The former endeavoured to excite an insurrection of the negroes, for which project he was confined in the fortress of Sinamari, where he died in November 1796. He wrote a considerable number of dramatic pieces, which require no particular notice.—*Dict. des H. M. du 18me Siècle. Biog. Univ.*

COLLOT (GERMAIN) a French surgeon in the reign of Louis XI. supposed to have invented an operation for the stone. He is said to have tried his skill at first on a criminal condemned to death, who was pardoned on condition of submitting to the operation. It was attended with complete success, and Collot continued to practise it for many years with great reputation. The secret of his peculiar mode of lithotomy was long preserved by his descendants. Among them was LAWRENCE COLLOT, eminent as a surgeon in the 16th century; and PHILIP COLLOT, who died in 1656. The latter made some important improvements in the operation, and was succeeded by others of the same family.—*Hutchinson's Biog. Med.*

COLMAN (GEORGE) an eminent dramatic writer and elegant scholar of the last century, born at Florence in 1733; his father being at that time British envoy to the grand duke's court, and his mother, the sister of the countess of Bath, residing with her husband in that capital. From Westminster school he was removed at the usual age to Christchurch, Oxford, where he graduated as master of arts in 1758, having previously, in conjunction with his friend Bonnel Thornton, published a series of essays after the manner of the Spectator, under the title of "The Connoisseur." This lively work, which came out weekly, was continued from the 1st of January 1754, till towards the close of the year 1756; and tended much to establish his reputation, and procure him the friendship of most of the acknowledged wits of the day. At the desire of his relation, lord Bath, he turned his thoughts to the law, entered himself of Lincoln's Inn, and even went so far as to be called to the bar, but the liveliness of his genius soon turned with disgust from the dry perusal of statutes and precedents to the more congenial study of the muses and the Belles Lettres. His poetical vein had some time previously displayed itself in various occasional pieces; but his first dramatic attempt was made in the year 1760, when his "Polly Honeycombe," was brought out with great temporary success at Drury lane. The year following he produced the well-known comedy of "The Jealous Wife," which not only excited great attention at the

time, but, as well as his "Clandestine Marriage," has remained an established favourite ever since. "The English Merchant," "The Oxonian in Town," and a long list of other pieces of less note, but not deficient in merit, followed in succession, in the composition of some of which he was assisted by his friend Garrick. In 1764 his pecuniary resources were much increased by a handsome annuity bequeathed him by lord Bath; and an addition to his fortune, which he acquired three years after, by the decease of general Pulteney, enabled him, the following summer, to purchase Mr Beard's share in Covent-garden theatre. Owing however to variances with Messrs Harris, Rutherford, and Powell, his partners in the concern, he was induced to dispose of his portion of the property almost as soon as he had acquired it; and to purchase, in lieu of it, the little theatre in the Haymarket, which he bought of Foote for an annuity, and continued in the personal superintendance of it till the year 1790, when a paralytic attack not only deprived him of the use of one side, but entirely plunged his faculties into a hopeless state of derangement. He nevertheless lingered on in a lunatic asylum at Paddington till 1794, in which year his decease took place on the 14th of August. Besides the writings already enumerated, and a large variety of others of the same class, his classical attainments, and the purity of his taste, are evinced by his elegant yet spirited translation of Horace's Art of Poetry, published in 1783, and of the Comedies of Terence; to the former of which is prefixed an ingenious Commentary, which places his acumen as a critic in a very respectable point of view.—*Europ. and Gent. Mags.*

COLOMIES or COLOMESIUS (PAUL) a French critic and classical scholar, who was the son of a protestant physician at Rochelle. He came to England, and when a French church was established in London, of which Peter Allix was minister, Colomies was appointed reader. He was also librarian to the archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth; which office he lost on the deprivation of Sancroft. He died in 1692. Previously to his interment it was discovered that he had, from conscientious motives, contracted a marriage at Lambeth with a woman of low condition. He left her a legacy of 30*l.* which is said to have dissipated the grief which she manifested by her cries and lamentations on the day of the funeral. The principal works of Colomies are—"Theologorum Presbyterianorum Icon;" "Bibliothèque Choisie;" "Gallia Orientalis," containing lives of oriental scholars, who were natives of France; and a corresponding treatise, entitled "Italia Hispania Orientalis."—*Bayle. Mœri.*

COLONNA (FRANCESCO) a native of Venice, known as the author of an extraordinary book, "Hypnerotomachia di Polyphilo," a strangely compounded treatise, having for its subject the rejection of his addresses by an Italian lady, named Lucretia Lelia. He afterwards retired to a convent, and assuming the habit of St Dominic, died in 1627. Aldus

Manutius printed his work in 1499, and a French translation of it appeared in 1546, which was reprinted in 1561; a copy of either the original or the version is, however, now rarely to be met with.—*Now. Dict. Hist.*

COLONNA (VICTORIA) marchioness of Pescara, an Italian poetess, whose works, which have gone through several editions, have been much admired for the elegance of their sentiments and diction. She was the daughter of the duke of Paliano, and born in the year 1490 at Marino. In 1507 she married the marquis of Pescara, but he dying after an union of more than eighteen years, his widow retired as a boarder to a monastery in Rome, where she died, without having taken the vows, in 1547.—*Ibid.*

COLOTES or COLOTHES, a Grecian sculptor, contemporary with Phidias. He is said to have been a disciple of that celebrated artist and to have assisted him in making the statue of Jupiter Olympius. Colotes also displayed his skill in the construction of a buckler for a statue of Minerva; but his *chef d'œuvre* was a figure of Esculapius in ivory. The table of ivory and gold upon which the crowns designed for the victors in the Olympic games were placed at Elis, was also his workmanship. He was a native of the island of Paros, and according to some accounts, a descendant of Hercules.—*Biog. Univ.*

COLQUHOUN (PATRICK) a metropolitan magistrate, noted as a writer on statistics and criminal jurisprudence. He was born at Dumbarton in Scotland, in 1745, and early in life he went to America to engage in commerce. In 1766 he returned home, and settled as a merchant at Glasgow, of which city he at length became lord provost, and he was likewise chairman of the Chamber of Commerce. Having removed to London, he was made a police magistrate in 1792; in which situation he distinguished himself by his activity and application; the result of which was, a "Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis," published in 1796. This work procured him the honorary degree of LL.D. from the university of Glasgow. In 1800 he published a work on the police of the river Thames, suggesting a plan, afterwards adopted, for the protection of property on the river, and in the adjacent parts of the metropolis. He was also the author of "A Treatise on Indigence, exhibiting a general View of the National Resources for Productive Labour;" "A Treatise on the Population, Wealth, Power, and Resources of the British Empire;" and a tract on the education of the labouring classes. Mr. Colquhoun died April 25, 1820, aged 75, having resigned his official situation about two years previously to his decease.—*Ann. Biog.*

COLSTON (EDWARD) an English merchant, who distinguished himself by the liberal appropriation of his great wealth to the advancement of learning and the relief of indigence. He was a native of Bristol; and after a common education, he went to Spain, where he formed commercial connexions, which proved extremely profitable, and enabled him to accu-

mulate a noble fortune, of which he spent more than 70,000*l.* in public acts of benevolence; and he is supposed to have distributed nearly an equal sum in private charities; since it has been ascertained that he sent at one time 3000*l.* through a private channel, to relieve and discharge the debtors confined in the prison of Ludgate. His principal foundation was the school in St Augustine's Place, Bristol, for the education of one hundred boys, on the plan of Christ's Hospital. He also founded and endowed almshouses and other charitable establishments in various parts of the kingdom, and gave considerable sums of money to St Bartholomew's Hospital and some similar institutions. He closed his beneficent career on the 11th of October 1721, in the 85th year of his age; and notwithstanding the profusion of his charities he left 100,000*l.* to be divided among his relatives and dependants. He led a single life; and when advised to marry, he used to say—"That every helpless widow was his wife, and distressed orphans were his children." A statue of Colston, by Rysbrack, modelled from a portrait by Richardson, stands in the church of All Saints at Bristol, where he was interred. "It is still customary to place a tuft of such flowers as the season furnishes, in the bosom of Colston's statue every Sunday. A mark of respectful attention which is more eloquent in his praise than the most polished panegyric."—*Evans's Hist. of Bristol*, 1816, vol. ii. *Biog. Brit.*

COLUMBA (Sr) a native of Ireland, founded the monastery of Icolmkill. About 565 he went into Scotland, and was favourably received by the king Bricius, who gave him the isle of Ily, where he established his famous seminary. He died in 597, having acquired great influence.—*Cave. Butler.*

COLUMBUS (**CHRISTOPHER**) or **CHRISTOVAL COLON**, was born in the territories of Genoa, in 1442. His parentage was obscure, and even his birth-place has been the subject of dispute; but these are circumstances of little importance to the character of one who, by his own actions, immortalized his name. He is said to have discovered an early taste for the attainment of knowledge, and especially for the study of geography, astronomy, and mathematical science in general. He adopted the profession of a sailor, and was first employed in trading voyages, and then entered into the service of a corsair, in which he was near losing his life by the blowing up of the ship to which he belonged. Having an elder brother settled at Lisbon he went thither, and improved his acquaintance with nautical affairs, by studying such charts and journals of mariners, as he could procure, and making frequent voyages to the Canary Islands and elsewhere. He continued thus occupied for several years, in the course of which, various circumstances concurred to inspire him with the fortunate conjecture that unknown lands might be discovered west of Europe across the Atlantic. A mariner had informed him that having been driven by a storm 450 leagues westward of Cape St Vincent, he had found a piece of

timber floating, which was curiously carved by a human hand. Others told him of canes large enough to hold two gallons of water between each joint, which they had seen far out at sea to the westward. Canoes with dead men in them, of strange features and complexions, had been driven by westerly winds on the Azores, where likewise plants and trees had been cast on shore, natives neither of Europe nor Africa. The pilot of a Portuguese vessel, who died at the house of Columbus, asserted that he had once been driven to some part of a western continent. Columbus was also acquainted with Martin Behem, the supposed discoverer of Brazil, in 1486. (See **BEHEM**.) That no positive information could, however, have been known to Columbus previously to his first transatlantic expedition, may be inferred from the manner in which he conducted it, and the difficulties he encountered in his endeavours to secure the patronage of princes for his undertaking. After he had in vain sought assistance from the republic of Genoa, and the kings of Portugal and England, he obtained from Ferdinand and Isabella, who then jointly reigned in Spain, three small vessels, equipped and manned for that portentous expedition. It was stipulated that Columbus should, in case of success, be viceroy and admiral under the king of Spain, and should have a tenth of all the profits that monarch derived from the countries which might be discovered; and these privileges were to be hereditary. On the 2d of August, 1492, he set sail from the port of Palos, and after touching at one of the Canary islands, proceeded on his voyage. In crossing the Atlantic, the variation of the compass was first observed; a phenomenon which filled the sailors with strange apprehensions, and their commander, after more than two months' absence from Spain, without having accomplished his object, found the men so discontented that he was at length obliged to promise that he would return to Europe if land were not discovered in three days. On the 11th of October, the third day after, they caught sight of one of the Bahama Islands, since called St Salvador. Columbus subsequently explored several other West India islands, including Hispaniola, where he built a fort, and left a few Spaniards. He then proceeded on his homeward voyage, in the course of which his little fleet was dispersed, and the ship in which he sailed narrowly escaped being cast away. At length he arrived in safety at Lisbon, where the news of his discoveries excited the admiration of the Portuguese, and the chagrin of their king at having rejected the proffered services of the fortunate adventurer. On the 15th of March 1493, he arrived at the port of Palos, whence he had sailed; and landing, he proceeded to Barcelona, then the residence of the Spanish court. He was received by the king and queen with public honours, and the value and importance of his discoveries appeared to be duly appreciated. The gold, the pearls, and other valuable productions, which he brought from the New World, procured him numerous followers eager

to partake of the perils and advantages of a second expedition, in which he engaged a few months after the termination of the former. In this voyage he made additional discoveries; but it was during a third voyage, commenced in 1498, that Columbus first saw the main land of America; so that he was preceded by Sebastian Cabot and Americus Vesputius, who departed from Europe the preceding year, and both visited the American continent before him. The latter of these rivals of Columbus has superseded him in the honour of giving a name to the New World; which, in spite of the protestations of historians, retains the appellation which it derived from the Christian name of Vesputius. The ingratitude of the Spanish court rendered the last voyage peculiarly unfortunate to Columbus. Having assumed the command of the settlement at Hispaniola, he remained there till Bovadilla, a Spanish officer, was sent to assume the government. This man, to the disgrace of his name and country, not only arrested Columbus, but also put him in chains, and he was actually sent a prisoner to Spain. He was however soon released; but he never forgot the ingratitude with which he had been treated. He subsequently undertook another voyage, with a view to find a passage to the East Indies by sailing westward, but in this he did not succeed. He returned to Spain, and died at Valladolid, May 20, 1506. His body was conveyed to Seville, and interred in the cathedral of that city, where a tomb was erected to his memory, with the following inscription:—"A Castillo y a Leon Nuevo mundo dio Colon." To Castile and Leon Columbus has given a new world.—*Robertson's Hist. of America. Martin's Biog. Philos.*

COLUMBUS (DON BARTHOLOMEW) brother of the voyager, acquired considerable reputation by his skill in the construction of sea charts and spheres. He visited England, and presented a chart to Henry VII, who it is said, without much probability, authorised him to invite over his brother, but the latter had previously entered into the service of Spain. He accompanied his brother Christopher to St Domingo, and had a share of the bounty bestowed on him by the king of Castile, and was also ennobled. He died in 1591, possessed of riches and honours.—*Ibid. Life by his Son.*

COLUMELLA (LUCIUS JUNIUS MODERATUS) a native of Gades in Spain, who resided at Rome in the reign of the emperor Claudius. Among other works he composed a Treatise on Agriculture, in twelve books, of which the tenth, relative to gardening, is written in verse. This production is still extant, and has been included among the "Scriptores Latini de Rei Rusticæ," the most complete editions of which are those of J. M. Gesner, Leipsic, 1773-74, 2 vols, 4to, and J. G. Schneider, Leipsic, 1794-97, 7 vols. 8vo.—*Moreri.*

COLUTHUS, a Greek poet, a native of Lycopolis, flourished in the time of the emperor Anastasius, about the close of the fifth century. His "Rape of Helen," is the only piece which has reached us, though Suidas mentions two others, the "Calydonics," and "Persics."

It is a narrative piece, and written in a style suitable to the age in which it was produced when poetry was on the decline. A French translation of it was published by M. du Molard in 1742.—*Fossius de Poet. Græc. Moreri.*

COMBER (THOMAS) there were no fewer than three eminent divines of this name, all of the same family, the eldest of whom was a native of Shermanbury, Sussex, born 1575. He received his education at Horsham in the same county, and afterwards became dean of Carlisle; but on the breaking out of the civil war in 1642, the parliament threw him into prison, and deprived him of all his preferment. He just lived however to see the Restoration, dying in February 1653, at Cambridge.—The second was born in 1644 at Westerham in Kent; took the degree of M.A. at Sidney Sussex college in Cambridge, but received that of doctor in divinity from the archbishop of Canterbury. In 1691 he was appointed to succeed Dr Granville in the deanery of Durham. He enjoyed this valuable preferment eight years, during which period he published several devotional tracts, among which are—"A Companion to the Temple," 2 vols. 8vo; another "To the Altar;" "Discourses on the Liturgy;" "A Scholastical History of Liturgies;" and "An Account of the Roman Forgeries in the Councils during the first four Centuries," in 4to. He died November 25, 1669. The third clergyman of the same name was grandson to the dean of Durham above mentioned, and was born in Yorkshire, in which diocese he, after having graduated at Jesus' college, Cambridge, A.M. 1770, and taking orders, obtained the living of Kirkby Misperton. He afterwards succeeded to that of Buckworth in Huntingdonshire, and proceeded to his degree of LL.D. in 1777; but died in the course of the following year. He was the author of "An Examination of Middleton on the Miraculous Powers," 8vo; "Memoirs of the Lord Deputy Wandesforde;" and a tract in vindication of the Revolution of 1688. But his principal work is a controversial treatise levelled at Whiston, in one vol. 8vo, entitled "The Heathen Rejection of Christianity in the First Ages considered." This was strongly written, and provoked a severe reply.—*Biog. Brit. Nichols's Life of Bowyer.*

COMENIUS (JOHN AMOS) a Moravian minister, born in 1592; he was eminent as a grammarian and a scholar, though visionary as a divine. The invasion of the Spanish forces while he was pastor to a congregation at Fulnec, drove him into Poland, where he settled at Lesna, and had recourse to tuition for his support. It was at this period of his life that he published his "Janua Linguarum," a small work which gained him great celebrity, and was, in a short space of time, translated into twelve different languages. His fame having reached England, he received and accepted an invitation from the parliament to assist in the reformation of the public seminaries, and came to this country in consequence in 1641; the main object of his journey was however frustrated by the breaking out of the dissensions

between the king and the parliament; he therefore availed himself of a similar solicitation from the Swedish government, and passing over to Elbing, continued there four years in making regulations for public instruction. Sigismund Ragotzki afterwards induced him to come into Transylvania upon the same errand, whence he returned to Lesna, but that city being subsequently sacked by the Poles, he had the mortification to witness the destruction of all his books and manuscripts. Having succeeded however in making his escape into Germany, he passed some time both at Brandenburg and at Hanover, but finally retired to Amsterdam, in which city he breathed his last. It was during these last years of his life that he published his absurd speculations on the coming of the Millennium, an event which he fixed positively for 1672, but dying in the year preceding, neither lived to see the failure of his prophecy nor the persecution of his adherents, both by protestants and catholics, in consequence of their credulity. His other works are—"Orbis Pictus," 12mo; "Synopsis Physicæ," 12mo; "Pansophiæ Prodomus;" and "Ecclesiæ Slavonica;" the latter in one vol. 4to.—*Moreri*.

COMESTOR (PETER, or Peter the Manducator,) an ecclesiastical historian of the 12th century. He was a native of Troyes in Champagne, who resigned the preferment which he held in that city, to become a canon of St Victor at Paris, where he died about 1198. He wrote a work called "Historia Scholastica," which is praised by Sixtus of Sienna, though he complains that the author has admitted into it many stories of doubtful authenticity. The Scholastic History comprises an abstract of the Old and New Testaments, with glosses from the writings of the fathers and of profane authors.—*Moreri*.

COMINES or COMMINES (PHILIP DE) lord of Argenton, a celebrated historian of his own times, was born of a noble Flemish family in 1445. He spent his youth in the court of Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, but from some cause which is unknown, he passed into the service of Louis XI, king of France, by whom he was made chamberlain and seneschal of Poitou. He was also employed in various important negotiations, for which he was eminently fitted, as he possessed a good person, a quick understanding, and spoke several modern languages. He married the heiress of a noble house in Anjou, by whom he acquired several manors. He accompanied Louis in several expeditions, as also his successor Charles VIII to Naples, but his favour with the latter prince was transitory; for being accused of an attachment to the party of the duke of Orleans, he was confined for eight months in one of those iron cages at Loches, which his former master had made use of as instruments of his tyranny. He was thence transferred to Paris, where he remained in custody eighteen months longer before he could obtain a trial, when he was declared innocent, and set at liberty. When the duke of Orleans succeeded as Louis XII, he took no notice of Comines, who died at his

seat of Argenton in Poitou, in 1509. The work by which he is so much celebrated is his "Memoirs," containing an account of the principal events in the lives of Louis XI and Charles VIII, a period of thirty-four years. This work is peculiarly valuable, being written by one who unites to a knowledge of the transactions which he records, a sincere, candid disposition, and an easy, unaffected style. He is supposed to be rather too favourable to the hateful character of Louis XI, but not to the falsification of facts. Comines intersperses his narrative with reflections, generally solid and judicious, which induced the Machiavellian Catherine de Medici to say, "that he had made as many heretics in politics as Luther had done in religion." There are a great many editions of his "Memoirs" in French; but the best, in the estimation of his countrymen, is that of the Abbé Lenglet du Fresnoy, Paris, 1747, under the title of London. The best English edition is that of Uvedale, 1712, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Moreri*. *Nouv. Dict. Hist. Savii Oxon.*

COMPARETTI (ANDREW) an Italian physician and naturalist, who was born in Friuli in 1746. He studied at Padua, after which he settled at Venice, where he published a work, entitled "Occursus Medici," the merit of which induced the administrators of the university of Padua to confer on him the professorship of medicine. In 1787 he published "Observationes de Luce inflexa et Coloribus," 4to; and other works afterwards on the same subjects. He was likewise the author of "Observationes Anatomicæ de Aure interna comparata," 1789, 4to, one of his most interesting productions; a treatise on Vegetable Physiology; another on the moving Powers of Insects; and several on practical medicine, in the Italian language. He died at Padua, December 22d, 1801.—*Biog. Univ.*

COMPTON (HENRY) an English prelate, was the youngest son of Spencer, second earl of Northampton, and was born in 1632. He was educated at Queen's college, Oxford, and then went abroad. On the Restoration he returned, and became cornet in a regiment of horse raised for the king's guard, but disliking the profession, he quitted it, and devoted himself to the church, and obtained a canonry of Christchurch, Oxford, with the rectory of Cottenham in Cambridgeshire. After passing through the degrees of BD, and DD, in 1674, he was promoted to the bishopric of Oxford the year following, translated to London, and at the same time sworn of the privy council, and had the superintendance of the religious education of the princesses Mary and Anne, both of whom he confirmed and married. In 1679 and 1680, he was very active in his endeavours to reconcile the protestant dissenters to the established church, to which end he held several conferences with his clergy, and wrote to different foreign divines to obtain their interference. His firm resistance to popery, which was again becoming prevalent, at the close of the reign of Charles II, brought upon him the displeasure of James II, at whose accession he was

removed from the council table, and dismissed from the deanery of the royal chapel. In 1686 he received a letter from the king, commanding him to suspend Dr John Sharpe from further preaching in his diocese, until he had given the king satisfaction for having, in his sermons, vindicated the church of England in opposition to popery, in direct disobedience of a letter to the archbishops of York and Canterbury, prohibiting all preaching upon controversial points. After endeavouring to defend himself by legal objections to the king's orders, and being tyrannically harassed by the ecclesiastical commission which attempted to enforce submission; rather than act contrary to his conscience, he chose to be suspended, which he was until the alarm of the prince of Orange's expedition in 1688, when he was restored; but did not hasten to resume his functions. The archbishop of Canterbury, Compton, and some others, waited upon the king in the month of October of that eventful year, to give such advice as they thought prudent in the state of affairs; but most of them, with the leading people of the country, favoured the enterprise of the prince of Orange on his landing. Compton in particular fulfilled the engagements into which he, with other friends of the Revolution, had entered; and, with the earl of Dorset, conducted the princess, afterwards queen Anne, from London to Nottingham. On his return, he signed the association begun at Exeter, and waited on the prince at the head of the clergy, thanking him for preserving the laws and liberties of the nation by his interference. On the accession of the prince and princess of Orange, he was restored to his office of dean, and to his seat in the privy council; and on the refusal of archbishop Sancroft to take the oaths of the new government, he performed the ceremony of the coronation. In 1689 he was appointed one of the commissioners for reviewing the liturgy, and president of the convocations, in which the proposed amendments, together with the subject of the protestant dissenters, were to be discussed; but of which, with some other members, he obtained the discontinuance. In 1690-91, he accompanied the king, at his own expence, to the congress at the Hague; but attaching himself more closely with the tory and high church party, his court influence was at an end during the reign of William. Towards the close of that of queen Anne, when his principles again came into fashion, he regained a great part of his former power; but remained quiet until 1690-1, when he opposed the prosecution of Dr Sacheverel, and voted in his favour, protesting against that indiscreet affair. In 1702 he was put into the commission for the union of England and Scotland; but was left out in the new commission of 1706. Bishop Compton died at Fulham, of a complication of disorders, in 1713, in the eighty-first year of his age. His moral character was exemplary, and he was very liberal and charitable. Of his zeal for the establishment of which he was a member, a proof is given in the large sums which he gave for the rebuild-

ing of churches, the buying in of impropriations, and settling them on poor vicars. As a literary man he was by no means eminent, though respectable. The following are the works which he published,—“A Treatise on the Holy Communion,” 8vo, 1677; “The Jesuits’ Intrigues, with the Private Instructions of that Society to their Emissaries,” translated from the French in 1669; “The Life of Donna Olympia Maldachini,” 1667, translated from the Italian of abbot Gualdi, which was privately printed at Paris; six letters to his clergy, under the title of “Episcopalia.” He also wrote a letter to a clergyman in his diocese, concerning “Non-resistance,” published in the Memoirs of the Life of Mr John Kettlewell.—*Biog. Brit. Tindal’s Cont. of Rapin*, vol. i. *Burnet’s own Times*, vol. ii.

CONCANEN (MATTHEW) a miscellaneous writer, was born in Ireland. He was brought up to the law, and on coming to London, became a writer for the ministry, and afterwards received the situation of attorney-general of Jamaica. In consequence of his attacks upon Pope, he obtained a place in the Duciad, by which, and by his connexion with Warburton, he is now only known, although the author of some poems of merit.—*Gen. Biog. Dict.*

CONCINO CONCINI (marshal d’ANCRE) a remarkable instance of the sudden elevation and fall of a court favourite, was a native of Tuscany, and with his wife Leonora Galigai, accompanied Mary de’ Medici, wife of Henry IV, into France in 1600. Owing to the joint influence of himself and wife over that weak queen, he rose during her regency, and the minority of Louis XIII, to become first gentleman of the bedchamber, governor of Normandy, and marshal of France, without ever having drawn a sword. He also acted as prime minister; and such was the weakness and servility of the French nobility of the day, they all fawned round a man whom they hated, to obtain his countenance and favour. He seems to have been of a jovial, liberal disposition, but rapacious in the acquirement of wealth; and it being necessary to prevent all access to the young king on the part of his best friends, he was in a manner a prisoner in the hands of this resident stranger. At length, influenced by his favourite Luynes, Louis was induced to give a private order for his arrest, with directions to kill him in case of resistance. Accordingly, the captain of the guard, Vitry, demanded his sword, as he was passing the drawbridge of the Louvre, and upon his hesitation, shot him dead with a pistol. His body, after being interred, was dug up again by the Parisian mob, and treated with the ferocity and brutality which ever distinguishes them when roused into party rage. One man even tore out the heart from the dead body and broiled and ate it. His wife Galigai, who by her unprecedented insolence had materially contributed to this catastrophe, was afterwards tried, and to complete the nationally disgraceful character of the whole affair, was condemned as a sorceress. Her answer, when her wretched judges demanded by what sorcery she capti-

vated the queen, is well known:—"That of a strong mind over a weak one." She died in the most undaunted manner. This tragedy, so illustrative of French national disorder under queen's regent, happened in 1617.—*Bayle. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CONDAMINE (CHARLES MARY DE LA) an eminent traveller and natural philosopher, was born at Paris in 1701. He entered into the military service, in which he served with reputation, but quitted it in order to indulge his curiosity and love of science. After travelling into the countries on the coast of the Mediterranean, Asia Minor, Egypt, and Turkey, he returned to Paris, and becoming a member of the Academy of Sciences, was joined to Messrs Godin and Boguer in an expedition to measure a degree of the meridian in Peru. On this mission he displayed all the zeal and ardour of his character, and on his return descended the famous river of Amazon, and was repaid for numerous hardships by the many novelties afforded by regions so little known. Of these parts he published accounts in two works, the one entitled "Relation Abregée d'un Voyage fait dans l'Interieur de l'Amerique Meridionale," 1745, 8vo; and the other called "Journal du Voyage fait par ordre du Roi à l'Equateur." On his return to France he procured a papal dispensation to marry his niece, and subsequently visited England, where he became disgusted by a fraudulent conspiracy to extort money from him by a counterfeit warrant. Not being able to obtain the judicial redress which he deemed due to him, he addressed a letter to the English nation, which betrayed no small portion of vanity and self-importance. On his return to France, as he joined a study of the belles lettres with that of science, and composed agreeable verses, he was chosen a member of the French Academy. He was also a member of the Societies of London, Berlin, Petersburgh, and Bologna. He died in February 1774. Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote—"Distance of the Tropics," 1744; "On the Inoculation for the Small Pox;" "Letter on Education;" "Travels into Italy;" "Measure of the Three first Degrees of the Meridian in the Southern Hemisphere," and some lively pieces of poetry.—*Eloge by Condorcet. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CONDE (LOUIS I de BOURBON, prince of) was the son of Charles de Bourbon, duke of Vendôme, and was born in 1530. On the death of Henry II, whom he served with fidelity, he was induced to join the party of the reformed. On the conspiracy of Amboise, he was apprehended as the chief contriver, when he offered single combat to his accusers, and was consequently set at liberty. He was soon after engaged in another plot, for which he would most likely have suffered, had not the death of Francis II happened at the time. Being again liberated by Charles IX, he became the chief of the Huguenots, and shared their confidence with Coligny. He was wounded in the battle of Dreux, and taken prisoner. He lost the battle of St Denys in 1567, and was

killed at that of Jarnac in 1569, being shot dead with a pistol by Montesquieu, captain of the duke of Anjou's guard, in revenge of a private quarrel. As a general he was adored by his soldiers, engaging their affections by his courage and pleasing manners. In person he was little and hump-backed, but was nevertheless a great favourite with the ladies on account of his wit and vivacity.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Millot's Flemens.*

CONDE (LOUIS II de BOURBON, prince of) duke of Enghien, son of Henry II, prince of Condé, was born at Paris in 1621, and at the age of twenty-two was entrusted with the command of the army opposed to the Spaniards who had invaded France, and attacking Rocroi, gained a complete victory. The following year he marched into Germany, and attacking general Merci, who was entrenched at Friburg, forced him to decamp; and returning to Paris, left the command to Turenne, who was surprised and beaten at Mariendal. Condé then attacked Merci in the plains of Nordlingen in 1645, and totally defeated his army. During the civil war, occasioned by the administration of cardinal Mazarine, and the conduct of the queen-mother, despising that minister, he insulted the government and joined the malcontents, for which conduct he was arrested and detained a year in prison. In the civil war which again ensued, he was opposed by Turenne, and would probably have been defeated, but for the assistance of mademoiselle, the daughter of the duke of Orleans, who caused the cannon of the Bastille to be fired at the king's troops. On the restoration of peace he refused to enter into it, and went into the Low Countries, where he joined the Spaniards, in fighting against whom he had gained so much reputation. On the peace of the Pyrenees in 1659, the prince was re-established in France, though much against the inclination of Mazarin, who was obliged to give his consent, as the Spaniards threatened to give him an establishment in the Low Countries. He was afterwards employed in Flanders against the prince of Orange, and at the passage of the Rhine was wounded, but notwithstanding he continued the war with activity, and reduced the whole of Franche-Comté. He succeeded Turenne in the command of the armies, and was sent in 1675 to check the progress of the imperial general Montecuculi in Alsace. He obliged the enemy to cross the Rhine, and then closed his military career, for which he was now unfitted by frequent attacks of the gout. He retired to Chantilly, and passed the rest of his life in cultivating literature and the fine arts, for which he had a taste. His disposition was ardent and fiery, which showed itself in all his actions; and the free enquiries and liberal opinions which he expressed on religious subjects, caused his faith to be doubted, though apparently without any better foundation. The great Condé, as he was surnamed, died in 1686 at Fontainebleau, leaving two sons.—*Voltaire, Siècle de Louis XIV. Millot. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CONDILLAC (STEPHEN BONNOT DE) abbe

de Mureaux, a member of the French Academy, and that of Berlin, and tutor to the Infant don Ferdinand of Parma. He was a native of Grenoble, and was brother to the abbé de Mably, who, like himself, rose to distinction in the republic of letters. Condillac was principally noted as a metaphysician; but his writings, which are extremely numerous, include a complete course of literature, which he drew up for the use of his royal pupil. He was fond of retirement; and the calm spirit of philosophy and sound judgment which characterise his works, were no less conspicuous in his general habits and conduct. His manners were grave without being austere; and though in his youth he was connected with John James Rousseau and Diderot, he avoided any hazardous engagement in the schemes of contemporary philosophers. His principal works, besides "Le Cours d'Etudes," for the prince of Parma, are—"Essai sur l'Origine des Connoissances Humaines," 1746, 2 vols. 12mo; "Traité des Systemes," 1749, 2 vols. 12mo; "Traité des Sensations," 1754, 2 vols. 12mo; "Le Commerce et Gouvernement Considerées Relativement l'un à l'Autre," 1776, 12mo; "La Logique," 8vo; and "La Langue des Calculs," 8vo, which was a posthumous publication. Condillac died of a putrid fever, at Flux, near Baugenci, August 2, 1780, aged sixty-five.—*Biog. Univ. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CONDORCŒQU (JOSEPH GABRIEL) an American Spaniard, who having been ill treated by a magistrate, and sustained an act of injustice from the Audiencia of Lima, attempted to redress his own grievances, and the oppressions of the Indians, by inciting them to insurrection against the Spanish government in 1780. He was an artful and intrepid man; and with a view to conciliate the Indians he assumed the name of the Inca Tupac-Amaru, professing a design to restore the ancient dynasty of Manco-Capac in Peru, a project which had been entertained by sir Walter Raleigh, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. The scheme was at first very successful. The spirit of revolt extended far and wide into the interior of the country; the contest lasted three years, and the pretended Tupac-Amaru was hailed Inca of Peru. His conduct however proved obnoxious to the Spanish settlers; and the efforts of the Indians were too feeble and desultory to support so gigantic an undertaking. Troops were sent against him, and being deserted by his followers, he was taken and cruelly put to death. The relatives of Condorcœqu were doomed to the seclusion of a Spanish prison; and the survivors of them obtained their liberty in consequence of subsequent political events. Humboldt gives the following information relative to the Peruvian prince whose name was adopted by this adventurer: "Manco-Inca, acknowledged as the legitimate successor of Atahualpa, made war without success against the Spaniards. He retired at length into the mountains and thick forests of Vilcabamba. Of his two sons, the eldest, SAYRI-TUPAC, surrendered himself to the Spaniards, upon the invitation of the viceroy of

Peru, Hurtado de Mendoza. He was received with great pomp at Lima, was baptized there, and died peaceably in the valley of Yucay. The youngest son of Manco-Inca, TUPAC-AMARU, was carried off by stratagem from the forest of Vilcabamba, and beheaded on the pretext of a conspiracy against the Spanish usurpers. At the same period thirty-five distant relations of the Inca Atahualpa were seized and conveyed to Lima, that they might remain under the inspection of the Audiencia. It is an interesting question whether any other princes of the family of Manco-Capac have remained in the forests of Vilcabamba, or if any descendants of the Incas of Peru yet exist in that country. The supposition that the race is not extinct, gave rise in 1741 to the famous rebellion of the Cbuncoes, and to that of the Amajes and Campos, led on by their chief Juan Santos, called the false Atahualpa."—*Humboldt's Personal Narrative of Travels in America*, vol. v.

CONDORCET (JOHN ANTONY NICHOLAS CARITAT, marquis of) an eminent French writer and political advocate, was born at Ribemont in Picardy, in 1743. He was educated at the college of Navarre, where he early became distinguished for his attachment to mathematical and physical science. On entering into life he connected himself with Voltaire, d'Alembert, and others of the French philosophical school, and shared in the labours which have been so differently estimated by opposing classes of thinkers. It was however as a mathematician that Condorcet first made himself known to the public, by writing, at the age of twenty-two, a work "On Integral Calculation," which was followed in 1767 by his "Solution of the Problem of the Three Bodies;" and in 1768 by the first part of his "Essay on Analysis." In 1769 he was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences, to which he was appointed secretary in 1773, and wrote *eloges* on several of the members omitted by Fontenelle. Uniting, like d'Alembert, the character of an elegant writer to that of a man of science, he was in 1782 received into the French Academy, to which he also became secretary after the death of that philosopher. In this capacity he distinguished himself by his eulogies on the deceased members; among which he composed that of his friend d'Alembert, with extraordinary care; and although, upon the whole, apologetical in conformity with the nature of the task, it affords a very just view of his scientific merits. His eulogy on Euler is also much admired for its scientific statement of his merits, as well as his "Life of Turgot," published in 1786. In 1787 appeared his well-known "Life of Voltaire," which is too systematically panegyric to merit entire approval on the part of candid critics of any opinion; whilst to the many who are formally opposed to the principles and opinions of that extraordinary man, it must be unequivocally distasteful. An eulogy pronounced on Franklin in 1790, closed the list of his tributes to eminent men. In the Revolution he took an active part, for which, like most

literary men, he was very unsuitable. He conducted more than one journal on the republican side, and became a member of the jacobin club, in which he was a frequent but not powerful speaker. At the dissolution of the constitutional assembly, he was elected a deputy for Paris, and pursued the general political career of the Brissotins. He was employed to draw up a plan for public instruction; as also the manifesto addressed by the French people to the powers of Europe on the approach of war. Although by no means tender of the feelings of the king, he was one of those who thought that he could not be legally brought to judgment; but his conduct with respect to the sentence, was equivocal, and displayed the timidity and irresolution which characterized the whole of his political life. "The genius of Condorcet," wrote madame Roland, "is equal to the comprehension of the greatest truths, but he has no other characteristic than *fear*; such men should be employed to write, but never permitted to act." He was not among those who fell with Brissot, but having written against the triumphant party, Robespierre issued a decree of accusation against him in July 1793. He made his escape from the arrest, and lay concealed in Paris for nine months, but apprehending a domiciliary visit, he passed undiscovered through the barrier to the house of a friend at Montrouge, who unfortunately not being at home, he was obliged to pass two nights in the fields exposed to wet and hunger. At length, exhausted by damp and fatigue, he ventured to enter a small public-house, where his appearance exciting suspicion, he was arrested and confined in a dungeon, in order to be sent to Paris the next day. In the morning however he was found dead; and as it was known that he carried poison about him, there can be little doubt that he thereby terminated his own existence on the 28th March, 1794. Thus died a man of great scientific and literary abilities and polished manners, a victim to a revolutionary crisis, which swept away eminence of every class in its turn, and more especially those who had mingled more or less with its elements. Condorcet seems to have possessed the grand fault of the philosophical party of which he formed a conspicuous member—a deficiency of heart. The deductions of the understanding are not every thing in a grand social sense, and they are poor theorists who cultivate reason to the exclusion of the affections. Not long after his death appeared his "Sketch of a Historical Draught of the Progress of the Human Mind;" a work of method and research, in which, from a study of man, as he has been and is, his favourite doctrine of the perfectibility of the human species is elicited. Like the kindred work of Godwin, it is at once powerful and chimerical; but composed as it was in distress and danger, which might be deemed altogether inimical to the advocated theory, it exhibits more fortitude and right feeling than his general character would perhaps indicate. Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote—"Letters to the

King of Prussia;" and left behind him in manuscript, "A Treatise on Calculation," and "An Elementary Treatise on Arithmetic."—*Notice sur la Vie de Condorcet by Lalande. Memoirs of Madame Roland.*

CONFUCIUS, or KONG-FU-TSE, the most celebrated Chinese philosopher, was a descendant from the imperial family of the dynasty of Shang, and was born in the kingdom of Lu, now the province of Shang-tong, 550 years BC. He made great proficiency in the learning of his time, and particularly studied the canonical and classical works, called by the Chinese, by way of distinction, "The Five Volumes," attributed to the legislators Yao and Chun. The reputation acquired by his learning and virtues procured for him many eminent situations in the magistracy, all of which he discharged with honour to himself and benefit to the kingdom. The degraded and corrupt state of morals induced Confucius to form a scheme of general reformation both in manners and policy, which he tried to carry into execution, by using his authority, and preaching and practising a strict morality. He was soon promoted to one of the highest offices in the kingdom of Lu, and became an object of veneration, gratitude, and admiration to the whole kingdom. His disciples were very numerous, and seventy-two are distinguished above the rest for their superior attainments, and ten more for their complete acquaintance with the principles and doctrines of their instructors, which were divided into four classes, viz. :—1. The study of the moral virtues; 2. That of the arts of reasoning and eloquence; 3. The study of the rules of government and the duties of the magistracy; 4. The delivery of discourses on moral subjects. His great exertions at length injured his health; and he fell into a lethargy, from which he never recovered, but died in the seventy-third year of his age. Innumerable monuments were erected to his memory; and to this day his descendants inherit the title and office of mandarins, and in common with the princes of the blood, are exempt from all taxes. The works of Confucius are—1. "Tay-hio," i. e. The grand Science or School of Adults, inculcating the duties of self-government, and a uniform obedience to the laws of right reason; 2. "The Chong-yong," or the Immutible Medium; 3. "Lung-yu," or moral and pithy Discourses; containing a view of the maxims, sentiments, and actions of Confucius and his disciples; 4. "Meng-tse," or the Book of Mencius; so named from one of the disciples, who is said to have completed it from his master's writings; the above are in the highest esteem in China, next to the Five Volumes. There are also "Hyau-king," treating of the respect due from children to their parents; and lastly, "The Syau hys," sentences, maxims, and examples, extracted from ancient and modern authors. His religion appears to have been that of pure theism, and his morality is excellent. He was particularly celebrated for his sincerity, temperance, humi-

lty, disinterestedness, and contempt of riches. *Moreri. Anc. Univ. Hist.* vol. xx. *Mod. Univ. Hist.* vol. vii.

CONGREVE (WILLIAM) a celebrated English dramatist, was descended from an ancient English family in the county of Stafford. His father held a command in the army, and his residence not being stationary, the birth-place of his son was long doubtful, until settled by Mr Malone, as having taken place at Bardsay Grange, near Leeds, in 1670. He was educated in Ireland, at the free-school of Kilkenny, to which neighbourhood his father had been led in the course of service. From Kilkenny he removed to Trinity college, Dublin, and thence to the Middle Temple, London, to study for the legal profession. Like many men who are placed in a similar situation, he soon proved a deserter from the law, and abandoned himself to the pursuits of polite literature. At a very early age he wrote a novel entitled "The Incognita," which is sprightly, intricate, and unnatural. This was followed, at the age of twenty-one, by his comedy of "The Old Bachelor;" pronounced by Dryden the greatest *first* play that he had ever beheld. Its success acquired for the author the patronage of lord Halifax, who immediately made him a commissioner for licensing hackney coaches; soon after gave him a place in the pipe office; and finally conferred on him a very lucrative place in the customs. His next play, "The Double Dealer," was not very successful in representation; but his third, the comedy of "Love for Love," proved extremely popular. Congreve, who had previously exercised his muse in a pastoral strain, on the death of queen Mary, now addressed an irregular ode to king William on the taking of Namur, both which effusions are better proofs of loyalty than of poetic genius. Not content with his fame in comedy, he now essayed tragedy; and in 1697 produced his "Mourning Bride," the reception of which was extremely favourable. The composition of four such plays before he had attained the age of twenty-eight, is a remarkable proof of early genius in a line of composition demanding great observation and experience. Being one of the living dramatists attacked for licentiousness by Jeremy Collins, (see his article,) he wrote an angry and contemptuous reply, accusing the latter of false quotation, to which Collins rejoined; and Congreve, who had exhibited the coarseness of his antagonist without his strength, thought it best to be silent. He soon after closed his dramatic career, by "The Way of the World," considered by many critics as the most perfect of his comedies; but which was notwithstanding received so coldly, that he resentfully determined to relinquish a species of writing in which, upon the whole, he had been eminently successful. A masque, entitled "The Judgment of Paris," and "Semele," an opera, the latter of which was never represented, closes the list of his labours for the stage. He however continued to write occasional copies of verses on public subjects; and in 1710 published a collection of his plays

and poems, which he dedicated to his early patron, lord Halifax, to whose person and party he remained attached in all fortunes. The remainder of the life of Congreve was spent in polished intercourse and literary leisure; and amidst the fierce party contention which divided almost all the other wits of the day, he pursued a dignified neutrality, and was praised and complimented on both sides. Steele dedicated to him his *Miscellanies*, and Pope his Translation of the *Iliad*. It does not appear that any peculiar moral or social excellence attracted all this homage; but he lived in easy independence, and was very polished in manners. On the return of his friends to power, he received the additional sinecure of secretary to the island of Jamaica; and thus rendered affluent, seemed desirous of dropping the character of a man of letters altogether. When Voltaire, in a visit, alluded to his writings, he affected to regard them as trifles beneath him, and hinted that he only expected to be visited as a gentleman. Voltaire smartly replied, that had he been merely a gentleman, he should never have been desirous of seeing him. This might be caution or reserve, but Voltaire deemed it affectation and vanity, and was much disgusted. His latter years were clouded with sickness and infirmity, and he died in January 1728-9, in his sixtieth year, in London. He was interred in Westminster Abbey, where a tomb was erected to his memory by Henrietta, duchess of Marlborough, who is said to have entertained a great regard for him; and to whom, in preference to the claims of kindred or humbler friendship, he left the bulk of his fortune. Congreve stands high on the list of English writers of comedy, for which distinction he is entitled less to a lively and humorous delineation of natural character, than to a perpetual reciprocation of wit in his dialogue, united to originality of plot, and of new combinations of factitious manners. He drew little from common life; and if his portraits of sharpers and coquettes—men without principle, and women without delicacy—are just portrayures of the fine gentleman and ladies of the day, the reign of Charles II must have operated most dreadfully on the national character. His "Love for Love," still occasionally appears; but none of the other pieces can be sufficiently pruned of the licence, to which Collier objected, for modern representation. "The Mourning Bride" is well constructed; but the florid elevation of the language is in the highest degree unnatural. It has however some fine poetic passages. The poetry of Congreve is below mediocrity, with the exception of a few songs and short effusions of gaiety or satire.—*Biog. Brit. Johnson's Life of Congreve. Aikin's G. Biog.*

CONON, an Athenian commander, was one of those who succeeded Alcibiades in the command of the fleet in the Peloponnesian war, and engaging Callicratidas was defeated, but afterwards gained a victory, in which the Spartan commander lost his life. On the subjugation of Athens, B.C. 405, he remained at Cyprus, forming plans for the restoration of the

prosperity of his country. By persuading Artaxerxes, king of Persia, that the superiority of the Lacedæmonians was injurious to the safety of his dominions, and that they could only be checked by rendering the Athenians able to oppose them, he procured for himself the command of a Persian fleet, B.C. 393, attacked the Spartan admiral, Pisander near Cidos, and killing him with his own hand, defeated the Spartans, who lost the greatest part of their fleet. The empire of the sea was immediately transferred, and the power of the Lacedæmonians in Lesser Asia immediately ceased. Conon then returned to Attica, and employed his sailors and workmen in restoring the fortifications of Athens. He fell a prey to the hatred and envy of the Lacedæmonians, who, in a treaty of peace with the Persians, accused him of plotting the delivery of Æolia and Ionia to his countrymen; and of the mis-appropriation of the king's money and forces. He was accordingly apprehended, and according to some was put to death at Susa; others say that he made his escape, but the event is doubtful.—*Plutarch. Xenophon. Univ. Hist.*

CONRAD of Lichtenau, a German historian of the 13th century, called also abbot of Ursperg, from a Premonstratensian monastery in the diocese of Augsburg, over which he presided. He composed a chronicle, extending from the time of Belus, king of Assyria, to A.D. 1229. This work is a compilation from various authorities, to which the writer contributed little more than the labour of arrangement. He was however, according to father Labbé, one of the most learned men in an age when learning was very rare. Conrad died in 1240, after having been an abbot twenty-four years.—*Moreri. Biog. Univ.*

CONSTANCE FALCON, or HAULKON, a political adventurer of the 17th century, whose proper name was Constantin. He was the son of a tavern-keeper in the island of Cephalonia, according to the chevalier de Forbin; though other accounts state that his father was a noble Venetian, son of the governor of the island. His mother was a Greek. At the age of twelve he embarked for England, whence he went to the East Indies. Having gained some property in the service of the Company, he undertook a trading voyage to the coast of Malabar: he was shipwrecked and lost every thing; but meeting with an ambassador from the king of Siam to Persia, who had suffered the same misfortune, he procured a bark, and conveyed the Siamese envoy to his own country. The latter recommended Constance to the barcalon, or prime minister, who took him into his service. On the death of his master, the king offered him the same post, which he accordingly accepted. Though a Greek by birth, he had adopted the religion of the church of England. A Portuguese Jesuit converted him to the Catholic faith, and he made an abjuration of his professed errors, May 2d, 1682. Either zeal for his new religion, or political motives, made him undertake the project of introducing Christianity among the Siamese. He also induced

the king of Siam to send an embassy to Louis XIV. The ambassadors died on their route; but the French monarch hearing of the scheme, sent two envoys, with some Jesuits, to Siam. French troops were also introduced into the country. These circumstances aroused the jealousy of the native princes and nobility, the result of which was a conspiracy, which terminated in the dethronement of the king, and the death of Constance, who was beheaded.—*Biog. Univ.*

CONSTANTINE the GREAT, the first Roman emperor of that name, and the first who embraced Christianity. He was the son of Constantius Chlorus, one of the successors of Dioclesian and Maximian, the former of whom had in the first instance adopted the latter as his associate in the imperial power, and afterwards further divided the cares of government, by the nomination of other delegates. Hence Constantine, on the decease of his father, which took place at York in 306, found himself obliged to contend with several competitors for his share of the supreme authority. He hastened to Britain on hearing of his father's illness, and arriving just before his death, he secured the favour of the army, and was acknowledged as his successor. Galerius, the colleague of Constantius, refused to admit the claims of Constantine, and hostilities took place, in which the latter proved successful, and obliged Galerius to acknowledge his joint authority. He then found that the old emperor Maximian, whose daughter he had married, was engaged in a plot against him; which was easily defeated, and Maximian destroyed himself, or was put to death by order of his son-in-law. Maxentius, the son of Maximian, was a more dangerous rival, not so much from his own abilities, as because he was regarded as the patron of the pagans, who beheld with jealous discontent the rapid progress of the rival sect of Christians, with whom Constantine allied himself and his cause. The war was carried on in Italy, and Maxentius, who had possession of Rome, was defeated and drowned in the Tiber, near the Milvian bridge. This contest is memorable on account of a legendary tale connected with it, which was long received as a piece of authentic history. Eusebius, the ecclesiastical historian, states that Constantine, while on his march to encounter Maxentius, saw in the heavens a blazing cross, having embroidered on it a Greek inscription—EN ΤΟΥΤΩ ΝΙΚΑ, "Conquer through this." Constantine accepted the omen, and advanced to victory. Such is the narrative of the credulous writer, who professes to have received it from the emperor himself, but he did not publish it till after his death. It would be an investigation which could only end as it began, in conjecture, to enquire whether the story were the invention of Eusebius or of Constantine; while it is possible to preserve the reputation of both, by the bolder supposition, that the latter was deceived by the strength of his imagination, which magnified some luminous meteor into a miraculous cross. After his victory, Constan-

tine entered Rome in triumph, and having declared himself the protector of the Christians, sanctioned their assemblies, allowed them to build churches, and bestowed on them all that political influence for which they had been long contending. His own profession of Christianity was managed with that caution and prudence which were conspicuous in other parts of his conduct. The Roman senate invested him with the chief power, and the title of Augustus; his brother-in-law, Licinius, being received as his associate. These princes published, AD. 315, a joint edict in favour of the Christians; notwithstanding which, Licinius afterwards became their persecutor from political motives, considering them as the partizans of Constantine. A war ensued between the emperors, in which Licinius was vanquished, after which peace was restored; but a new rupture taking place, Licinius was again defeated, and being taken prisoner, was strangled by the command of Constantine in 323. This great prince, now become absolute master of the Roman empire, distinguished his government by adopting two schemes of portentous interest to the doctrines of his subjects, and even of the human race: these were—the permanent establishment of Christianity throughout his dominions, and the removal of the seat of empire to Byzantium, afterwards called Constantinople. The prosecution of these schemes and various events which sprung from them, occupied much of the future reign of Constantine. He fortified the city which he had founded, embellished it with the spoils of Europe, Asia, and Africa, and bestowed on it the appellation of New Rome, which however it did not long retain. The zeal which Constantine showed for the propagation of Christianity, was tarnished in the eyes of future believers, by his departure from the orthodox faith. He favoured the Arians, and though their principles were condemned at the council of Nice, held under his auspices, yet he was persuaded by Eusebius, bishop of Nicomedia, who had great influence over him, to persecute the celebrated Athanasius, and other prelates of the orthodox party. Besides triumphing over his domestic enemies, Constantine was fortunate in his wars against the Germans and Franks; he vanquished the Goths, and defended with success the frontiers of his empire. One of his latest expeditions was against the Persians, the object of which was to check a persecution of the Christians. He died at Nicomedia in Bithynia, AD. 337, at the age of sixty-five; and left his dominions divided between his three sons. In his own family and connexions, Constantine was very unfortunate: the execution of Maximian and Licinius were perhaps justifiable measures, and their fate not unmerited; but he also put to death his eldest son Crispus, falsely accused by his stepmother Fausta; and on the discovery of her treachery, she also was consigned to the executioner. The circumstance of his having been the first Christian emperor of Rome, has procured for this prince the unqualified eulogies of most suc-

ceeding historians; but the more cautious decision of less prejudiced writers, leaves him the praise of great talents and little virtue.—*Univ. Hist. Gibbon.*

CONSTANTINE PORPHYROGENITUS, the ninth of that name, emperor of the East. He was the son of Leo the philosopher, and succeeded to the throne in 912, when about seven years old. His mother Zoe was regent in the early part of his reign; after which Romanus Lecapenus assumed the reins of government, having shut up Zoe in a monastery. He retained the supreme power twenty-six years, when Constantine excited the sons of Lecapenus to rebel against their father, which occasioned the ruin of the whole family. The emperor then gave up his authority to his wife Helena and her favourites, who governed till his death, which happened in 959, owing to poison administered by his son Romanus, who succeeded him. Constantine, though a weak prince, was much beloved by his subjects. He cultivated literature, and compiled various works, among which is a curious treatise on the ceremonies of the Imperial court. He also paid much attention to the completion of a body of laws, (formed on the basis of the Justinian code,) which had been commenced by his grandfather Basilus, and continued by his father Leo.—*Univ. Hist. Gibbon.*

CONSTANTINE (ROBERT) a physician and man of learning of the sixteenth century. He was a native of Caen in Normandy; and for some time taught the belles lettres in that university, where he graduated in physic in 1564. He is however best known as a lexicographer, by his *Lexicon Græco-Latinum*, which was first published at Geneva in 1562. The alphabetical order in which he ranged the words, gave it a preference to that of Stephens, who ranged them according to their roots; a circumstance which made the latter treat him very rudely. His other works are—"Supplementum Linguae Latinae seu Dictionarium Abstrusorum Vocabulorum," Geneva, 1573; "Greek and Roman Antiquities;" "Annotations and Corrections on Dioscorides;" "Annotations and Corrections on Theophrastes;" "Nomenclator Insignium Scriptorum."—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CONYBEARE (JOHN) an English prelate, was born at Pinhoe in Devonshire in 1691. In 1707-8 he was admitted a battler of Exeter college, Oxford, and conducted himself so well, that in 1710 he was chosen probationary fellow upon sir William Petre's foundation. After taking the degrees of BA. and MA. he was presented to the rectory of St Clement's in Oxford, and appointed one of his majesty's preachers at Whitehall. His reputation was also increased by the publication of different sermons preached upon public occasions. In 1728 he took his degree of BD. and the year following that of DD.; and a vacancy soon after occurring in the headship of Exeter college, he was chosen to fill that honourable station. In 1730 appeared Dr Tindal's "Christianity as old as the Creation," which was answered by many able divines, both of the

established church and among the dissenters; and among others, by Dr Conybeare, who replied, in a work entitled—"A Defence of revealed Religion against the Exceptions of a late Writer, in his book entitled 'Christianity as old as the Creation, &c.'" published in 1732. Dr Warburton called it "one of the best reasoned books in the world," and exerted himself so much in favour of the author, that he procured him an appointment to the deanery of Christchurch, Oxford. In 1750, upon the translation of Dr Butler to the see of Durham, he was appointed to the bishopric of Bristol, which promotion, owing to the slender revenues of the bishopric, rather injured than increased his fortune. He died in 1757. After his death, two volumes of his sermons were published by subscription.—*Piög. Brit.*

CONYBEARE (JOHN JOSIAS) an ingenious critic and divine, who was son of the rector of St Botolph, Bishopsgate-street. He was sent to Westminster school, whence, in 1797, he was elected a student of Christchurch, Oxford. After having gained several college prizes and greatly distinguished himself, he was for a short time an usher at Westminster. In 1805 archbishop Markham gave him a prebend in York cathedral; and in 1807 he was chosen professor of the Anglo-Saxon language in the university of Oxford. He also obtained the perpetual curacy of Cowley, near Oxford, as an appendage to his studentship. He contributed various articles on Saxon literature and other subjects, to the *British Bibliographer* and the *Censura Literaria*; and in 1809 he printed an abstract of the old metrical romance of "Octavian, Emperor of Rome." In 1812 Mr Conybeare was elected regius professor of poetry at Oxford; and was presented by his college to the vicarage of Bath Easton, where he resided several years. Among various papers which he communicated to the Society of Antiquarians, are extracts from many Saxon poems, contained in a volume given by Leofric, the first bishop of Exeter, to his cathedral, accompanied by literal translations into Latin prose, to show the construction of the original, and a more liberal English poetical version. He also discovered a small folio volume, entitled "A Hundred Merry Tales," alluded to by Shakespeare, in "Much ado about Nothing." But the ancient literature of his country was only one of Mr Conybeare's pursuits; for he was intimately acquainted with chemistry and mineralogy, and published some papers on those subjects in the *Annals of Philosophy*, and the *Transactions of the Geological Society*. As a divine, he signalized his talents by a volume of sermons preached at Bampton's lecture. He was about to publish "Illustrations of English and French Poetry," when he died, in consequence of being seized with a fit of apoplexy, at the house of a friend at Blackheath, near London, June 11th, 1824.—*Month. Mag. Ann. Reg.*

COOK or COOKE (HENRY) painter, was born in 1642, and travelling into Italy studied under Salvator Rosa; but on his return to

England, met with so little encouragement, that for many years he lived in want and obscurity. He was at length obliged to leave the country on account of committing a murder upon a person who paid attentions to one of his mistresses. The affair being forgotten, he returned, and was employed by king William to repair the cartoons. He also finished the equestrian portrait of Charles II at Chelsea college, and painted the choir of New College chapel, Oxford, and the staircase at Ranelagh-house, with several other works mentioned by lord Orford. He died in 1700.—*Walpole's Anecdotes.*

COOK (JAMES) an English seaman, highly celebrated for his maritime discoveries. He was born at Marton, a village in the North Riding of Yorkshire, in 1723, of sober and industrious parents not above the rank of peasantry. After having learnt reading, writing, and a little arithmetic at a country school, he was put apprentice to a shopkeeper at Snaith, a small town on the sea-coast. Here he acquired such a taste for the occupation of a sailor, and so much consequent dislike of his business, that his master gave up his indentures, and he soon after bound himself to two brothers, ship-owners of Whitby, for three years, and continued in their employ for some time after. At the commencement of the French war in 1755, he entered on board the *Eagle*, a sixty-gun ship, in the royal navy. He distinguished himself so much in this situation, that in 1759 he was made master of the *Mercury*, which belonged to sir Charles Saunders's squadron, sent against Quebec. During the expedition, Cook performed the hazardous service of taking soundings in the river St Lawrence, opposite the French encampment; and was also employed by the admiral in the more important task of making a chart of the river St Lawrence below Quebec, which he executed in a very satisfactory manner. After the capture of Quebec he was made master of the *Northumberland*, in which he assisted at the taking of Newfoundland, and afterwards made a survey of the harbour of Placentia. At the end of 1762 he returned to England, and was married at Barking in Essex; but the next year he went again to Newfoundland as marine surveyor, with the governor, captain Graves. He made a survey of the islands St Pierre and Miquelon, previously to their delivery to the French, according to treaty. After again visiting England, he went out in the same capacity with sir Hugh Palliser, appointed governor of Labrador and Newfoundland. In this situation he not only distinguished himself by his official labours, but also made himself known to the Royal Society by the communication of an observation on a solar eclipse in 1766, with the longitude of the place deduced from it. The character he had obtained for nautical skill occasioned his being appointed, in 1768, to the command of the *Endeavour*, a vessel destined to convey to the Pacific Ocean persons employed by government to make observations on the approaching transit of Venus. He sailed from Dept-

ford on this expedition June 30, 1768, having been previously raised to the rank of lieutenant in the navy. The details of the voyage have become the subject of history, and can only be slightly noticed in this memoir. Mr Green, an assistant in the observatory at Greenwich, went out with Cook as astronomer, and he was likewise accompanied by Mr (after sir Joseph) Banks, and the Swedish naturalist, Dr Daniel Solander. The transit of Venus over the sun's disk, which took place June 3, 1769, was advantageously observed at Otaheite; the neighbouring islands were afterwards explored, and lieutenant Cook then sailed for New Zealand, where he arrived in October. Six months were employed in examining the shores of the islands, after which he took his departure for New Holland. The eastern coast of this extensive region was attentively surveyed; and to the report of the commander on his return to England (where he arrived in July 1771) may be attributed the subsequent colonization of New South Wales. The conduct of this expedition, as well as its results, were highly creditable to Mr Cook, who 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 was read with an avidity proportioned to the novelty of the adventures which it recorded. A second expedition, under the command of captain Cook, was soon after planned, the principal object of which was to explore the antarctic regions, for the purpose of ascertaining the existence or non-existence of a circum-polar southern continent. On this occasion two ships were employed—the Resolution, of which captain Cook had the command, and the Adventure, under captain Furneaux. Mr Banks had designed to accompany this expedition, together with Dr Lind, but the preparations made on board the Resolution for the accommodation of these gentlemen and their suite, being complained of as interfering with the management of the ship, they relinquished their intention; Dr John Reinhold Forster and his son went out as naturalists with captain Cook, who was also accompanied by Mr Hodges, a painter, and Messrs Wales and Bayley, astronomers. The voyage was commenced in July 1772, and after proceeding as far south as the latitude of 71°, where a barrier of ice opposed any farther progress, discovering the frozen island of New Georgia, in 54° south latitude, and visiting Otaheite and other places, captain Cook returned to England in 1775. This expedition was not only productive of advantages to science and navigation, but was important as exhibiting a method of preserving the health of seamen, and especially guarding against the attacks of that destructive disease the scurvy. So successful were the means employed by captain Cook for the prevention of disease among his crew, that only one man was cut off by it during the expedition. The captain having communicated to the Royal Society a paper describing the salutary regulations and dietetical remedies which he had

adopted, he was chosen a fellow of that learned body, and his experiments were thought worthy of being rewarded by the Copleian gold medal. The Government also recognised the value of his services by giving him the rank of post-captain in the navy, and the appointment of captain in Greenwich Hospital. The narrative of this second voyage was drawn up by captain Cook himself, and merely arranged for the press by Dr Douglas, afterwards bishop of Salisbury. The labours of this great navigator were not yet terminated: in July 1776 he sailed from Plymouth on an expedition to explore the north-western coast of North America, with a view to ascertain whether a maritime communication existed between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans in the Arctic regions of the globe. In this voyage he again commanded the Resolution, which was accompanied by the Discovery, of which captain Charles Clarke was commander. That the researches of these gentlemen were unsuccessful with respect to their principal object, is a fact of general notoriety, since their failure alone could have left room for the subsequent expeditions of captains Vancouver, Ross, and Parry, undertaken at different periods and in opposite directions; but with results equally undecided. Captain Cook however enlarged the boundaries of geographical knowledge, by exploring a considerable extent of the western coast of North America; but the great interest of this voyage arises from the disastrous termination of his own life while engaged in it. He discovered the important group of islands, which he denominated the Sandwich islands, and to Owhyhee, one of this group, he returned from his American survey to pass the winter in 1778. During their continuance there, the crews of the ships were treated with the utmost hospitality and kindness by the natives, and their wants were liberally supplied. Early in February captain Cook sailed for Kamtschatka, but was compelled by an accident to revisit Owhyhee. A boat having been stolen by one of the islanders, the captain went on shore to seize the person of the king of Owhyhee, and keep him as a hostage till the boat was restored; a method of proceeding which he had before adopted with success on similar occasions. The people however were not disposed to submit to this insult; their resistance brought on hostilities, and in attempting to reach his boat, captain Cook and some of his attendants became victims to the fury of the irritated islanders. The death of this great seaman took place February 14th, 1779. This melancholy accident was lamented as a national, and even general misfortune; and public honours were paid to our countryman, not only at home, but by foreigners likewise. A medal in commemoration of him was struck by order of the Royal Society; his eulogy was pronounced in the Florentine Academy, and was made a prize subject by one of the French scientific societies. Miss Seward and other writers have paid poetical honours to his memory; and the British government bestowed pensions on his widow and three surviving sons. Mrs

Cook, at the venerable age of ninety, is still living, and is a resident at Clapham. It is needless to draw a formal character of this deservedly famous mariner; but it may be remarked, that while numberless have been our naval heroes who have sought and gained reputation at the cannon's mouth, and amidst the din of war, it has been the lot of Cook to derive celebrity from less imposing, but not less important exploits, as they tended to promote the intercourse of distant nations, and increase the stock of useful science.—*Biog. Brit.*

COOKE (sir ANTHONY) an eminent classical scholar in the sixteenth century. He was born in Essex about 1506, and appears to have been educated at the university of Cambridge. His talents caused him to be appointed one of the tutors of Edward VI, who had a great esteem for him. A circumstance is recorded of him, while in the service of this prince, which shows that he had a turn for the quaint humour which was then esteemed a fashionable accomplishment. A Sussex knight, who had turned courtier and spent nearly all his property, reserving nothing but a park and a handsome mansion, yet aspired to the honour of entertaining royalty. Previously to the expected visit of the king, he had the entrance gates of his court-yard newly painted, and placed over them his coat-of-arms, with the motto, "OIA VANTAS," in large gilt letters. King Edward requested sir Anthony, to read it, who, turning to the knight, desired to be informed what the first word was, and being told it was intended for *omnia*, he said to the gentleman: "I wonder that having made your *omnia* so small, you should yet make your *vanitas* so large." Sir Anthony went abroad on the accession of queen Mary, but returned to England after Elizabeth came to the crown. He spent the latter part of his life in retirement at Gidding Hall in Essex, where he died in 1576. He left four daughters; all eminent for their acquaintance with classical learning, an accomplishment which they owed to the tuition of their father. See BACON (ANNE) and CECIL (WILLIAM).—*Biog. Brit.*

COOKE (BENJAMIN, Mus. Doct.) an English composer of the last century. Organist and master of the boys at Westminster Abbey, from the year 1780 till that of his death in 1793. He was the author of several beautiful glees, &c. many of which are yet deservedly popular, especially his—"How sleep the Brave;" "Hark, hark the Lark;" and "In the merry Month of May;" in which latter piece he has very successfully imitated the ancient madrigal.—There was also a ROBERT COOKE, contemporary with him, and organist at Westminster, a composer of some excellent vocal music. He died in 1814.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

COOKE (GEORGE FREDERICK) a theatrical performer of great eminence. He was born in Westminster, April 17th, 1756. His father was a subaltern officer in the army, who dying when young, left his wife in straitened circumstances. She went to reside at Berwick-upon-Tweed, taking her son with her.

The youth evinced an early taste for his future profession; and being apprenticed to a printer, he neglected the labours of the office, and engaged the devils and others of his companions to assist him in performing plays. In consequence of this conduct, his indentures were cancelled, and he was dismissed. He was then tried in the navy; but his inclination for the stage overcame all restraint, and he at length joined an itinerant company of actors. Here he was quite in his element; and after having acquired a competent acquaintance with stage business, he became the hero of the scene at York, Newcastle, Chester, Manchester, Liverpool, and other places. He acquired so much fame, that in 1794 he was engaged by the manager of the Dublin theatre; and after performing that season with great success, he returned to England. In 1797 he went again to Dublin, and continued three years. At length he made his appearance before a London audience, at Covent-garden theatre, October 31st, 1800, in the character of Richard III. His reputation was at once established as a histrionic performer of the first class; and after repeating the part of Richard III several times, he acted Iago, Macbeth, Shylock, sir Giles Overreach, sir Pertinax Macsycophant, Kately, &c. with at least equal applause, if not with equal skill and discrimination. The talents of Cooke were obscured by indulgence in pernicious habits of intemperance, which ultimately destroyed his popularity. Whilst he remained a favourite with the public, a kind of rivalry took place between him and Mr John Philip Kemble; and their comparative merits in the character of Richard III became the subject of literary controversy. These gentlemen afterwards appeared together on the stage, in consequence of the removal of Mr Kemble from Drury-Lane theatre to Covent-Garden. Owing to the irregularity of his conduct, Cooke ultimately became the plague and terror of English managers; few, if any of whom, probably regretted his removal to the United States, where he had formed a theatrical engagement. In America he displayed the same powerful abilities, and the same vicious weakness which had distinguished him in his native country. Death, hastened by intemperance, put an end to his career, March 25th, 1812. He married Miss Alicia Daniels, a lady possessed of considerable talents as a public singer, whom he treated with great cruelty, and from whom he was separated in July 1801, by a decree of the ecclesiastical court.—*Dunlop's Life of G. F. Cooke*, 2 vols. 8vo.

COOKE (THOMAS) an English poet, whose reputation is founded on an indifferent translation of the works of Hesiod. He was born in Essex in 1702, and resided for some time in the family of lord Pembroke; after which he settled in the metropolis, where he died in indigent circumstances in 1756. There are some dramatic pieces and poems of his composition extant; at some of which Pope took offence, and gibbeted Cooke in the Dunciad. He also published translations from Cicero

and Terence; letters to the bishop of Lichfield in behalf of the quakers; to the queen on liberty; and other tracts, now forgotten.—*Gent. Mag.*

COOKE (WILLIAM) an ingenious writer of poetry and biography, who was a native of Cork in Ireland. He came to this country about 1766, with recommendations to the marquis of Lansdown, the duke of Richmond, Burke, and Goldsmith. Soon after his arrival he entered himself a member of the Middle Temple; but after going a circuit or two, he purchased shares in two public journals, and devoted himself to literature. His first publication was entitled "The Art of living in London," which was very successful. This was followed by "Elements of Dramatic Criticism," "The Life of Charles Macklin," with a history of the stage during the long career of that actor; and the "Life of Samuel Foote," with whom, as well as with Macklin, he was on intimate terms. He also wrote a pamphlet on parliamentary reform, at the request of lord Lansdown. But his principal work was "Conversation, a didactic Poem," with biographical notes, of which he published four editions, successively enlarged. He died at his house in Half-moon-street, Piccadilly, April 3rd, 1824, at a very advanced age.—*Ann. Reg.*

COOMBE (WILLIAM) author of several popular works, all however published anonymously. His first production, "The Diaboliad," excited a great sensation in its day among the fashionable world, but from the personal nature of its subject, the interest died with the objects of its satire, and it is now little known. The same may be said of another of his works, "The Devil upon two Sticks in England," a continuation and imitation of Le Sage's novel, but far inferior in spirit and graphic delineation to the original. This, the most voluminous of all his writings, was published first in 1790, in 4 vols. 12mo, when its appearance made some noise; it did not however reach a second edition till 1810, when the reputation acquired by the author from the unequivocal success of his "Tour of Dr Syntax in search of the Picturesque," induced a reprint. The last-mentioned poem was originally written for Mr Ackermann, and published by him in the Poetical Magazine, with Rowlandson's illustrations. In 1812 it appeared separately in one octavo volume, and has since gone through several editions. The success of a work of this nature generally produces continuations, which fail of coming up to the spirit of their predecessors; and neither in the second part of the Diaboliad, nor in two subsequent expeditions of "Dr Syntax," did Mr Coombe furnish an exception to this general rule. Mr Ackermann in 1812 published a history of Westminster Abbey, in 2 vols. 4to, from the pen of this gentleman; who also was a principal contributor of essays, short pieces illustrative of engravings, &c. to many of his miscellanies. Mr Coombe's last poem was the "History of Jonny Quæ Genus," which, like his "Syntax," "English Dance of

Death," and "Dance of Life," was accompanied by Rowlandson's prints. In his youth Mr C. was remarkable for a handsome person and elegant manners; with which, inheriting a moderate fortune from his father, (a retired tradesman,) he launched into expences, and kept company suited rather to his taste than his resources. His property in consequence soon disappeared; and during the last years of his long life, literature was his principal support; nor were his embarrassments removed at his death, which took place in his eighty-second year, at his lodgings in Lambeth-road, June 18, 1823.—*Gent. Mag.*

COOPER (ANTHONY ASHLEY) first earl of Shaftesbury, and a statesman of considerable eminence in the reign of Charles II. He was the son of sir John Cooper of Rockburn, Hants, by the daughter and heiress of sir Anthony Ashley, of Wimborn St Giles, Dorsetshire; at which place he was born in 1621. By the death of his father he became entitled to a great estate in his tenth year, and was educated accordingly. At the age of fifteen he was entered of Exeter college, Oxford, whence he removed to Lincoln's Inn, with a view to the study of law; but was early called from speculation to action, being chosen representative for Tewkesbury in 1640, while only in his nineteenth year. At the commencement of the civil war he appears to have sided with the king's party, though, like lord Falkland, he appeared to deem mutual concession necessary. In consequence of this opinion, finding himself distrusted by the court, he went over to the parliament, from whom he took a commission to raise forces in Dorsetshire, and in 1644 stormed Warham, and reduced all the adjacent parts. He notwithstanding had some share in the private negotiation between the king and lord Hollis, at the fruitless treaty of Uxbridge; and is said to have contrived the insurrection of the club men, that were intended to check the power which, after the battle of Naseby, was assumed by the army leaders. In 1646 he was appointed sheriff of Wilts, and when Cromwell turned out the Long Parliament, sir Anthony was one of the members of the convention which succeeded. He was nevertheless a subscriber to the protestation which charged the protector with arbitrary government, a fact which did not prevent him from becoming one of his privy council. After the deposition of Richard Cromwell, although appointed a counsellor of state, and commissioner for managing the army, by the Rump, he was privately engaged in a plan for the restoration of Charles II, which he subsequently aided with all his influence. On that event he was one of the twelve members who carried the invitation to the king; and was soon after made a privy counsellor, and, with no small inconsistency, a commissioner for the trial of the regicides. In 1661 he was raised to the peerage by the title of baron Ashley, and appointed chancellor of the Exchequer, and a lord of the Treasury. He also was a leading member of the famous ministry of the Cabal; although his share in the odium so

justly due to it, has been differently represented. Some historians even accuse him of the disgraceful shutting up of the Exchequer, while others assert that he did all in his power to prevent it. He certainly promoted the declaration for liberty of conscience; which, although immediately intended to favour the papists, most likely agreed with his general sentiments in favour of religious toleration. It is allowed that he was not intrusted with the secret of the disgraceful treaty with Louis XIV in 1670, in which Charles constituted himself a pensioner to that prince on the condition of promoting popery in England, and otherwise favouring his ambitious designs. On the other hand, he strongly supported the unprincipled and impolitic Dutch war; was guilty of illegally issuing writs for the election of members of parliament during a recess; and in other respects exhibited much suspicious and unfavourable latitude of principle and of practice. In April 1672 he was created earl of Shaftesbury, and in the November following, lord high chancellor. His conduct on the bench was able and impartial, even according to the testimony of his enemies. He had not, however, been more than a year in office, when the seals were taken from him; and from that moment he became one of the most powerful and able leaders of the opposition; a conduct which has incessantly drawn upon him a great weight of obloquy from the friends of the Stuart family and of its principles. That he was factious and interested cannot be doubted; but whatever his personal defects, he certainly rested upon grounds of support, which, in the existing state of the country, were in themselves both national and defensible. For his warmth in asserting that a prorogation of fifteen months amounted to a dissolution of parliament, he was at length committed to the Tower, and was not released until after a confinement of thirteen months, and a full submission. Whether the Popish Plot in 1678 was of his contrivance, is uncertain; but he decidedly made the most strenuous use of it to force out the earl of Danby's administration, and produce the formation of a new one, in which he was himself made president of the council. Amid many violent and unjust party proceedings which followed, he was however the author of, and passed that national benefit, the Habeas Corpus act. He only remained in administration four months, when the interest of the duke of York once more prevailed against a statesman, whose endeavours to promote a bill for his exclusion from the succession had been unremitting. On his dismissal from office an attempt was made to use his own imputed artifices against himself; and he was charged, in his turn, by infamous accusers, with having attempted subornation of perjury. He was in consequence once more committed to the Tower, and tried for high treason; but was acquitted by the jury, amidst prodigious acclamations on the part of the people; a circumstance which stimulated Dryden to the production of his celebrated poem of "Absalom and Achitophel," in which Shaftesbury

is rendered so unfavourably conspicuous. Not long after this acquittal the earl withdrew to Holland, where he arrived in November 1682; and where he died of the gout in his stomach on the 22d of January, 1683. The career of this able, but dubious and versatile statesman, forms the best commentary on his public principles, and declares him to be rather a bold, active, and enterprising man of expediency, than a great politician. Yet the character of a man sincerely esteemed by Locke, and other men of undoubted principle, is not to be implicitly taken from the odium excited by opposing party feelings. According to the latter portraiture, Shaftesbury was as dissolute in private life as unstable in public conduct; and among innumerable others, Otway, in a now exploded comic portion of *Venice Preserved*, made very free with it. On the whole, this extraordinary person appears to have possessed many vices, always redeemed by a great portion of ability; and a leaning to broad and liberal principles of government when he could, freely display it. On the iniquitous condemnation of Algernon Sydney, for the tendency of unpublished papers in his private possession, Locke, intimidated by a fear of a like prosecution, committed "A History of his Own Times," entrusted to him by lord Shaftesbury, to the flames. This fact is the more to be lamented, as it was intended to explain to the world, the principles by which both his enemies and himself had been actuated; and he is said, from fragments still remaining in the family, to have exhibited an admirable talent for drawing character, and consequently for illustrating the actors of the age in which he lived.—*Biog. Brit. Aikin's G. Biog. Chalmers's G. Biog.*

COOPER (ANTHONY ASHLEY) third earl of Shaftesbury, distinguished as a celebrated philosophical and moral writer, was born at Exeter-house in London, in February, 1671. He was grandson to the subject of the preceding article, his father, Anthony, being the second earl. His early education took place under the eyes of his grandfather, who early instructed him in the Greek and Latin, by placing about him a singularly educated female of the name of Birch, who was conversant with, and even spoke, those languages with considerable fluency. By this means he could read them both with ease when only eleven years of age, when he was placed at a private school, and finally removed to Winchester. At the latter establishment he did not remain long; the hatred with which the memory of his grandfather was regarded by the partisans of arbitrary principles, producing insults, which induced his father to consent to his travelling earlier than usual. On his return to England in 1689, he declined a seat in parliament in favour of a resolution to study hard for some time longer; and it was not until four years afterwards that he became the representative of Poole in Dorsetshire. His conduct in parliament was highly honourable, being indefatigable in favour of any measure promotive of public liberty, by whomsoever proposed, and

without suffering his mind to be warped by party intrigue. His health, however which was very delicate, suffered so much by parliamentary attendance, that in 1698 he gave up his seat, and visiting Holland in the assumed character of a student of physic, he prosecuted his studies, and became intimately acquainted with Bayle, Le Clerc, and other literary men. On his return to England he succeeded to the earldom; and although not a constant attendant of the house of Lords, he was always ready on important occasions; and was thought so highly of by king William, that he offered him the post of secretary of state, which his health would not allow him to accept. On the accession of Anne, he took his leave of public life, not being on good terms with the ruling statesmen of the period, who deprived him of the vice-admiralty of Dorset, which had been held by his family for three generations. He therefore once more visited Holland, to which, by literary connexion, he was so much attached, where he remained for two years. In 1703, in consequence of the extravagancies of the French prophets, he published his "Letter on Enthusiasm," in which he justly and eloquently opposed the application of prosecution and personal punishments. In 1709 he published his "Moralists, a philosophical rhapsody;" being an eloquent defence of the doctrine of a deity and providence, on the Platonic model, which piece is ranked by bishop Hurd among the most finished productions of the kind in the English language. His "Sensus Communis," an essay upon the freedom of wit and humour," followed; and in the same year he married his relation, Miss Jane Ewer; and as appears by an extraordinary passage in his correspondence, he found marriage "not so much worse" than celibacy as he had expected. In the year 1710 appeared his "Soliloquy, or Advice to an Author;" after which his health declined so rapidly, that he was advised to fix his residence at Naples, in which city he died in the February of 1713, in the forty-second year of his age; but not before he had finished his "Judgment of Hercules," and "Letter concerning Design." In 1711 the first edition of the different pieces of lord Shaftesbury appeared in a collective form; but not pleasing the author, he employed the latter part of his life in preparations for a more elegant edition, which was published in 1713, soon after his decease, and became the standard of all succeeding editions. It appeared in three volumes 8vo, under the title of "Characteristics of Men, Manners, Opinions, and Times." In 1716 some of his private letters upon philosophical and theological subjects were published under the title of "Several Letters, written by a Noble Lord to a Young Man at the University," 8vo; and in 1721, another collection appeared, edited by Toland, entitled "Letters from the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury to Robert Molesworth, esq. &c." He was also author of a Preface to Dr Whichcot's Sermons, published in 1698; and seems to have entertained great respect for such divines of the establishment

whose views of religion seemed to him most opposed to fanaticism. The principal attention of lord Shaftesbury was however directed to the writings of antiquity, on which he built a civil, social, and theistic kind of philosophy, which has been as extravagantly applauded on the one hand, as unduly censured on the other. The production of lord Shaftesbury which excited most discussion, was his "Essay on Wit and Humour," in which he defends the application of ridicule as a test of truth in regard to religion as well as other matters. As explained by himself, it implied no more than "the cheerful and facetious exercise of reason as a preservative from the gloom of superstition, and the extravagance of enthusiasm;" but his opponents deemed the position dangerous altogether. Indeed, the greatest fault of the writings of this author, in a philosophical sense, is a paucity of information and of decision;—their strongest recommendation a lively and elegant mode of discussion, somewhat fettered by his uncommon solicitude in regard to style, to which no English author has attended with more assiduity. In all his works lord Shaftesbury appears a zealous advocate for liberty, and a firm believer in the fundamental doctrines of natural religion; but although he professed a respect for Christianity, he was doubtless sceptical in regard to revelation, and sometimes indulges his humour on scriptural points with correspondent indecorum. In a moral point of view his character was very estimable, both as a public and as a private man, and obtained the suffrages of all who knew him.—He left one son, ANTHONY, the fourth earl of Shaftesbury, who wrote the life of his father, which appears in the General Dictionary which includes that of Bayle.—*Biog. Brit. Aikin's G. Biog.*

COOPER (JOHN GILBERT) a miscellaneous writer, was born in Nottinghamshire in 1723, and received his education at Westminster school, and Trinity college, Cambridge. He was the author of numerous works, of which the following are the principal:—"The Power of Harmony," a poem formed on the model of Akenside's Pleasures of the Imagination; "The Life of Socrates, collected from the Memorabilia of Xenophon and the Dialogues of Plato, &c." which, when published, met with a favourable reception, but are not now much esteemed; "Letters on Taste," written in an elegant style, but without much accuracy; "The Tomb of Shakspeare, a Vision;" "Epistles to the Great, from Aristippus in Retirement;" "The Call of Aristippus, an epistle to Dr Akenside," and a translation of Gresset's "Ver Vert." He committed himself by an attack upon Warburton, who, in his notes on Pope, retaliated in one of his usual contemptuous remarks. Cooper was a light, easy writer, but his sentiments possess little variety, the usual defect of the Shaftesburian school of philosophy, of which he was a disciple. He was an upright and active magistrate. He died in 1769.—*Biog. Brit.*

COOPER (SAMUEL) an eminent painter, was born at London in 1609, and was the pupil

of his uncle, John Hoskins. He excelled in miniature, and studied Vandyck with so much success, as to be called Vandyck in Miniature. He was so exclusively a painter of heads, that his execution of the neck and shoulders was generally incorrect and stiff. He painted miniatures of Charles II, his queen, and most of his court; but one of his best performances was his portrait of Oliver Cromwell. He was invited to France, where he painted several pictures of a large size, for which his widow received a pension from the French court. He was the friend of Butler, the author of *Hindibras*, and gave him lessons in his art. He died in London in 1672.—He had an elder brother, ALEXANDER, who painted landscapes and portraits, and was also a pupil of Hoskins. *Walpole's Anec. of Painting. Biog. Brit.*

COOPER (THOMAS) a learned prelate, was born at Oxford about the year 1517, and received his education at Magdalen college, where he obtained a fellowship. After taking his degrees of B.A. and M.A. he was appointed master of the school in which he was educated. Being inclined to the protestant religion, on the accession of queen Mary he turned his attention to the study of physic; but on that of queen Elizabeth, when popery was discarded, he returned to divinity, became a popular preacher, and taking his doctor's degree, was appointed dean of Christchurch, Oxford. In 1569 he was made dean of Gloucester, and the year following was consecrated bishop of Lincoln; whence in 1584 he was translated to Winchester, whither he carried an ecclesiastical commission, authorising him to be very strict with the popish recusants. He died at Winchester in 1594. His learning has been highly and justly commended, as his works prove. His works are—"An Epitome of Chronicles;" "An Exposition of the Sunday Lessons;" "Twelve Sermons;" "Thesaurus Lingue Romanæ et Britannicæ, et Dictionarium Historicum et Poeticum;" "An Admonition to the People of England;" written in reply to a puritanical pamphlet, published by John Ap Henry, under the name of Martin Marprelate. This admonition produced two ludicrous pamphlets in rejoinder, entitled "Ha' ye any Work for a Cooper?" and "More Work for a Cooper."—*Biog. Brit.*

COOTE (SIR EYRE) a descendant of the Irish noble family of that name, was born in Ireland in 1726, and devoting himself to the profession of arms, served in the king's troops in the rebellion in 1745. In 1754 his regiment was ordered to the East Indies; and three years afterwards, being then a captain, he was ordered by admiral Watson to take possession of Calcutta, surrendered by the nabob, and was appointed governor; but was almost immediately superseded by colonel Clive, as the superior officer. He was then employed in the reductions of Houghley and Chandanagore; and at the battle of Plassey distinguished himself so highly as to be entitled to a share of the honour of the victory. On the threatened siege of Trichinopoly by general Lally, sir Eyre Coote (now become a colonel)

collected his forces, and invested Wandewash, which he took; Lally attempted to retake it, and an engagement took place in 1760, in which the French troops were entirely routed, and, with their general, fled to Pondicherry. The siege of this place lasted two months, at the end of which time the English took possession of it, and thus gave the final blow to the French power in India. On the return of sir Eyre Coote to England he was presented with a diamond hilted sword, as a memorial of his important services. In 1771 he was invested with the order of the bath; and on the death of general Clavering, in the East Indies, he was appointed a member of the supreme council at Bengal, and commander of the British troops. In 1780, at Porto Novo, he defeated the army of Hyder Aly, which had invaded the Carnatic; his own force consisting of only 10,000 men, while that of Hyder amounted to 150,000. In 1783, although almost in a dying state, he returned to Madras to reassume the command of the army there, but died two days after his arrival. His body was brought to England, and interred in the parish church of Rockwood in Hampshire; and a fine monument was erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey.—*Gent. Mag.*

COPERNICUS (NICHOLAS) a celebrated mathematician of the 16th century, the discoverer or rather reviver of the received system of astronomical science. He was a native of the city of Thorn in Prussia, and was educated partly at the university of Cracow. At the age of twenty-two he went to Bologna, whence he proceeded to Rome, and pursued his studies with such success that he was made professor of mathematics. Returning to his native country, his uncle, the bishop of Warmia, gave him a canonry in his cathedral church. In this station he diligently employed himself in attention to public affairs, and to the improvement of astronomy, by studying the works of his predecessors, and making observations on the heavenly bodies. The fruit of his labours was the elaboration of what has been since termed the Copernican System of the universe, in which the sun is represented as occupying a central station, around which the earth, as well as the other planets, make their revolutions, in periods corresponding with their respective distances. Copernicus appears to have conceived this system about the year 1507; and he drew up an account of it in a Latin treatise "On the Revolutions of the Cœlestial Orbs." in six books, which Gassendi, in his life of Copernicus, says was not finished before 1530; and several more years elapsed before the author could summon resolution to commit his work to the press. He seems to have been very apprehensive that he should shock the prejudices of his contemporaries, especially the members of his own profession. In a prefatory address to the pope he endeavours to shelter himself under the authority of his holiness, and adds: "If there be some who, though ignorant of mathematics, presume to judge concerning them, and dare to condemn this treatise because they fancy it is inconsistent

with some passage of scripture, the sense of which they have miserably perverted, I regard them not, and even despise their rash censure. It is notorious that Lactantius, a celebrated author, but an indifferent mathematician, only shows his own ignorance and folly when he derides those who hold that the earth has the form of a globe; and it ought not to give offence if we laugh in our turn. Mathematics are designed for mathematicians; who will, if I am not mistaken, consider our labours of some service to the ecclesiastical republic. For not long since, when in the Lateran council, under Leo X, the question about the emendation of the calendar was debated, it remained undetermined, because the lengths of the years and months, and the motions of the sun and moon, were not accurately measured. What I have done in this matter I submit principally to your holiness, and then to the judgment of all learned mathematicians." Copernicus at length, yielding to the solicitations of his friends, consented to the publication of his work, which was accordingly printed at Nuremberg in 1543. At that period the author was labouring under a dysentery, which, together with the palsy, soon proved fatal. A few hours only before he breathed his last, he received a copy of his book; and thus he had at least the satisfaction of knowing that his opinions would be fairly committed to the world at a time when he would be beyond the reach of its censure. His death happened May 23, 1543, when he was somewhat more than seventy years of age.—*Martin's Biog. Philos.*

CORAM (THOMAS) a philanthropic English mariner, who having been master of a merchant-vessel trading to the American colonies, is usually styled captain Coram. He was the projector of the Foundling Hospital; in promoting the establishment of which he sedulously exerted himself during many years, till he had procured a royal charter for the institution. He also promoted the settlement of Georgia and Nova Scotia; and through his advice, a bounty was given on naval stores imported from the colonies. After he relinquished his profession, his time was wholly employed in contriving and executing various schemes of public utility. He seems to have neglected his private affairs; and towards the close of his life a subscription was raised for his support. He died in 1751, and was interred in the chapel of the Foundling Hospital.—*Biog. Brit.*

CORBET (RICHARD) an English poet and divine of the 17th century. He was a native of Ewell in Surrey, and was educated at Westminster school, and Christchurch, Oxford. He took the degree of M.A. in 1605, and entered into holy orders. He afterwards proceeded D.D. and obtained a prebend in the cathedral of Sarum, and other church preferment. Being a man of ready wit, he was favoured by king James I, who made him one of his chaplains. In 1613 he took a journey to France, of which he wrote an amusing narrative. In 1627 his majesty gave him the deanery of Christchurch; and in 1629 he

was raised to the bishopric of Oxford; whence in 1632 he was translated to that of Norwich. He died in 1635. The poems of bishop Corbet were published in 1647, under the title of "*Poetica Stromata*," 12mo; and were reprinted in 1762. A new edition of them, with the life of the author prefixed, by Mr Octavius Gilchrist, appeared in 1807. They are lively and amusing compositions, such as might have been expected from a man of learning and genius, possessed of a superabundance of constitutional hilarity. The latter quality appears to have drawn him into some excesses not altogether consistent with the gravity of his profession. After he was a doctor of divinity we are told he sung ballads at the high cross at Abingdon. Being at a tavern in that town, a ballad-singer came into the house, complaining that he could not dispose of his stock; the doctor, in a frolic, took off his gown, and assuming the ballad-singer's leather jacket, went out into the street, and soon drew around him a crowd of admiring purchasers. Perhaps he thought he could divest himself of his sacerdotal character with his habit; for it seems he would shut himself up in his well-stored cellar, with his jolly chaplain, Dr Lushington, and taking off his gown exclaim: "There goes the doctor;" then throwing down his episcopal hood, "there goes the bishop"—after which the night was devoted to Bacchus. Riding out one day with a Dr Stubbins, who was extremely fat, the coach was overturned, and both fell into a ditch. The bishop, in giving an account of the accident, observed, that Dr S. was up to the elbows in mud, and he was up to the elbows in Stubbins. Bishop Corbet was not distinguished as a divine; his sentiments however were liberal, and he inclined to the Arminian party, which then began to prevail in the church of England.—*Chalmer's Biog. Dict.*

CORDARA (JULIUS CÆSAR) a native of Alexandria in Piedmont, who became a Jesuit, and distinguished himself as the historian of his order. On the suppression of the society, Cordara, who had belonged to it more than half a century, retired to his native country, and took up his residence in the college of St Ignatius, where the king of Sardinia had given an asylum to a few ex-jesuits. In 1750 he published at Rome a work, entitled "*Historia Societatis Jesu pars sexta, complectens res gestas sub Matio Vitellesco, tomus prior.*" This is a continuation of the undertaking of father Orlandini; and it is executed in a manner creditable to the talents of Cordara, who was the author of several less important productions. He died in 1784, aged eighty.—*Biog. Univ.*

CORDIER (MATHURIN) in Latin, *Corde-rius*, an eminent schoolmaster, who flourished in the 16th century. He spent his life in the instruction of youth, and died at Geneva in 1564, aged eighty-five, having continued his labours until a few days before his death. He published several books for the use of schools, the principal of which are:—"Le Miroir de la Jeunesse pour la former à bonnes Mœurs et

Civilité de la Vie;" "Epîtres Chrétiennes;" "Sentences Extraictes de la Sainte Ecriture pour l'Instruction des Enfans;" "Cantiques Spirituels;" "L'Interprétation et Construction en François des Distiques Latins, qu'on attribue a Caton." His "Colloquia," have, says Bayle, been printed a thousand times. Calvin dedicated to him his "Commentary on the First Epistle to the Thessalonians." He had been his scholar at Paris in the college de la Marche.—*Gen. Dict. Moreri.*

CORELLI (ARCANGELO) a native of Fusignano in the Bolognese, founder of the ancient school of Violinists, born 1653. Having studied counterpoint under Simonelli, and the violin under Giovanni Bassani, he visited Germany, and was retained at the Bavarian court in 1680. Here however he remained but a short time, as three years afterwards he was settled at Rome; where his first collection of sonatas, twelve in number, appeared early in 1684, and a second set the year following, under the title of "Balletti da Camera," consisting of movements adapted for dancing. A third set was produced in 1690, and in 1694 more "Balletti;" but his *solos*, on which his fame as a composer principally rests, did not appear till six years after, when they were printed at Rome in 1700, with a dedication to the reigning electress of Brandenburg. Soon after, taking up his residence at Rome, Corelli, being then unquestionably the first performer on his favourite instrument in Europe, attracted the notice of that great patron of the arts, cardinal Ottoboni, who gave him apartments in his palace, in the character of "Attuale servitore." Corelli's reputation procured him an invitation from the king of Naples, about the commencement of the last century, which he accepted; but from the improved state of the Neapolitan orchestra, compared with that of Rome, the journey appears to have given him more mortification than pleasure, and is even said to have produced so serious an effect upon his spirits, as to have accelerated his death, which took place January 18, 1713. A handsome bust, executed in white marble, was placed over his tomb by Philip William, count palatine of the Rhine, under the direction of his patron Ottoboni, to whom, influenced by gratitude or vanity, he bequeathed the whole of his property, amounting to about 6,000*l.*, and a valuable collection of paintings. The pictures his eminence retained, but divided the rest of his effects among his poor relations. The *solos* of this great master have always been considered as a standard work for forming the hand of a tyro on the violin, and his "Opera Quinta," which it took him three years to complete, is indispensable as an elementary work to all good schools for that instrument. Geminiani, his great pupil, says of him, that his merit consisted not so much in deep learning, great fancy, or rich invention, as in a nice ear and most delicate taste, which led him to select the most pleasing melodies and harmonies, and so to construct the parts as to produce the most delightful effect.—*Burney's Hist. of Mus.*

CORIATE or CORYATE (THOMAS) a traveller and whimsical writer, who lived in the reign of James I, and was, as Anthony Wood says, "the whetstone of the wits of that age." He was the son of George Coriate, rector of Odcombe in Somersetshire, and prebendary of York, who was a man of learning, and attained some distinction as the writer of poems, and of a description of England, Scotland, and Ireland, both in the Latin language. He died in 1606. His son was born at Odcombe in 1577, and was educated at Westminster school, and at Gloucester hall, Oxford. He afterwards held some situation in the household of Henry prince of Wales; who, as well as his courtiers, derived frequent amusement from his oddities. In 1608 he commenced a pedestrian tour through various countries of Europe; and on that journey he walked 900 miles with one pair of shoes, which he had mended at Zurich in Switzerland, and on his return home, hung them up as curious relics in the parish church of Odcombe. He published an account of his adventures, under the title of "Cruities hastily gobbled up in five Months' Travels in France, Savoy, Italy, Rhetia, Helvetia, Germany, and the Netherlands," 1611, 4to; which strange work was republished in 1776, in 3 vols. 8vo. Prefixed to the book are several copies of panegyrical verses, by contemporary wits, the ironical design of which seems to have escaped the penetration of the author. In 1612 he engaged in another journey, in the course of which he visited Turkey, Persia, and the East Indies, travelling in so frugal a manner, that, as he says in a letter to his mother, in a tour of three months, between Aleppo and the residence of the great mogul, he spent but three pounds sterling, living reasonably well for about twopence a day. In these travels he acquired a knowledge of the Persian and Hindoo languages; in the former of which he composed an oration, which he repeated before the Mogul emperor. Of his acquaintance with the language of Hindostan, we are told he gave the following strange proof:—In the service of the English ambassador, then resident at Delhi, was a Hindoo woman, a laundress, whose common custom it was to scold, brawl, and rail, from sunrise to sunset. This formidable shrew did Coriate undertake to scold with in her own language; and he succeeded so well in the war of words, that by eight o'clock in the morning he had reduced her to silence. He died of a dysentery, occasioned by drinking sack, at Surat in the East Indies, in 1617. Besides the work already mentioned, he was the author of "Coriate's Crambe, or his Colewort twice sodden," 1611, 4to; "Traveller for the English Wits," 4to; and a "Letter from the Court of the Great Mogul," 1616, 4to. This eccentric traveller is supposed to have introduced into England the use of table-forks.—*Purchas's Pilgrims, Part I. Wood's Athen. Oxon. Biog. Brit.*

CORILLA (MARIA MADDELANA FERMANDEZ) a celebrated improvisatrice, was born at Pistoia in 1740, and at the age of twenty

distinguished herself by her extempore compositions. In 1765 she went to Vienna, where she obtained from the empress Maria Theresa, the place of poet laureate. She married signor Morelli, a gentleman of Leghorn; but her conduct after marriage was grossly incorrect; notwithstanding which, her talents appear to have obtained her the admiration of all. Soon after 1771 she settled at Rome, and became a member of the Academy of the Arcadi, under the name of Corilla Olympica. On the accession of Pius VI she was solemnly crowned, an honour which had been granted to Petrarch only. An account of this ceremony was printed at Parma in 1779, by Bodoni, containing her diploma, with all the discourses, sonnets, poems, &c. written on the occasion, with the examination she underwent, and the subjects upon which she was required to treat extemporaneously, consisting of—sacred history, revealed religion, moral philosophy, natural history, metaphysics, epic poetry, legislation, fine arts, mythology, eloquence, and pastoral poetry. She was a musician as well as a poetess, and setting her own verses to music, sang them sweetly, and also played on the violin. Towards the latter part of her life she renounced her art and retired to Florence, where she died in 1800. At Vienna she wrote an epic poem, and a volume of lyric poetry, which she dedicated to the empress Maria Theresa.—*Athenæum*, vol. iv. *Rees's Cyclop.*

CORINNA, a celebrated Grecian poetess, was born at Tanagra in Beotia, and flourished in the fifth century BC. She was contemporary with Pindar, over whom she five times obtained the poetical wreath, to which triumph her beauty assisted. She is said to have advised Pindar to attend more to fable in his poetry; and on his showing her an ode containing a medley of fictions, which he had written conformably with this advice, she told him with a smile, that he ought to sow with the hand and not with the sack. She composed a number of works, of which only a few fragments remain. Her countrymen erected a tomb to her honour, in the most conspicuous part of their city.—*Fossius de Poet Græc. Moreri.*

CORINTHIA, the daughter of Dibutas, a potter of Sicyon or Corinth. She is said to have sketched the profile of her lover on a wall, by lamp-light, while he slept, and afterwards made a model of clay, which her father baked in his furnace. This incident, which is even as the origin of the art of design among the Greeks, is beautifully alluded to by Mr Montgomery in one of his minor poems:—

‘ Trembling with extacy of thought,
Behold the Grecian maid,
Whom love’s enchanting impulse taught
To trace a slumberer’s shade.
Sweet are the thefts of love;—she stole
His image while he lay,
Kindled the shadow to a soul,
And breathed that soul through clay.’

This female artist probably lived six or seven centuries before the Christian era.—*Alexander's Pittorico.*

CORIOLANUS (CAIUS MARCIUS) a celebrated Roman, descended from the ancient patrician family of the Marci. Losing his father in his infancy, he was brought up by his mother Veturia, and at an early age he showed great courage and nobleness of disposition, with great pride of birth. In a war with the Volscians, the Roman consul Cominius besieged their capital, Corio, and the Volscians making a sally, drove the Romans back to their entrenchments. Marcius rallying the fugitives, pursued the enemy into the town, of which he made himself master. He then joined the consul's army, which was just about engaging with a body of Volscians, and contributed greatly to the victory; for which services he was publicly praised by the consul, and presented with a fine horse and a tenth part of the spoil. The surname of Coriolanus was also unanimously bestowed upon him, in remembrance of his services. This event happened BC. 493. At this time great disputes took place between the patricians and plebeians, aggravated by the tribunes; and in one of these contests, the people of Antium proceeded to the gates of Rome, encouraged by the opposition of the tribunes to the raising of levies. Coriolanus, with a body of his friends, drove them back into their own country, and defeating them, returned with a handsome booty. He then became the chief of the patrician party, and the violent enemy of the plebeians. On a scarcity in Rome, a quantity of corn was sent from Sicily, which it was proposed to distribute gratis among the poor. Coriolanus opposed this donation, and at the same time sought the abolition of the tribunate, and the annulling of the conditions made with the people at the time of their secession from Mons Sacer. For this offence he was summoned to appear before the tribunes, to which summons paying no regard, a great tumult ensued, and he was finally prevailed upon to appear before the people, but he augmented their anger by the haughtiness of his behaviour. It was finally agreed that he should be tried by the people; and notwithstanding his noble defence, a sentence of perpetual banishment was pronounced against him. Stung by the ingratitude of his country, he joined the Volscians, by whom he was hospitably received, and soon after, a quarrel arising with the Romans, he became, with Tullus Aufidius, the joint commander of a powerful army, and took many Roman towns, and encamped within five miles of Rome itself. The alarmed populace now loudly demanded the repeal of his banishment, and it was agreed to send a deputation to him of the senators who had been his firmest friends. He received them haughtily, and would not agree to peace, except upon condition of their restoring to the Volscians all the territories the Romans had taken from them, and granting them the rights of citizenship. A second and third deputation were sent, but with no better success. At length, through the persuasions of the Roman matrons, who accompanied them, Veturia, the mother, and Volumnia, the wife of Coriolanus, with his

two young children, went to the Volscian camp. Unable to resist their tears and entreaties, he raised his mother from her knees, saying: "You have saved Rome, my mother, but you have destroyed your son." He then agreed to withdraw his army peacefully from Rome, and to try to persuade the Volscians to make a treaty with the Romans upon reasonable terms. He began the retreat the next day, and taking all the soldiers back to their own country, divided the booty among them, leaving himself nothing. A party of the Volscians then rose up against him, upbraided him as a traitor, and forced him to appeal for his justification to a general council. By some it is said that he was assassinated in a tumult raised by his enemies, that the soldiers gave him a magnificent funeral, and that a monument was raised to him at Antium; the historian, Fabius, on the contrary, asserts that he lived to a great age. A temple to Female Fortune was raised in memory of the services of his wife and mother; but Coriolanus himself was not reckoned among the heroes of Rome.—*Livii*, l. ii. *Plutarch Vit. Coriol. Dionys. Halic.*

CORNARO (LEWIS) a noble Venetian, was born in 1464, and was probably an illegitimate descendant of the great Cornaro family, as it is said, that on account of a defect in his birth, he was excluded from the honours and offices of the state. Having lived freely in his youth, he injured his health, which he determined to re-establish by strict temperance. He succeeded, reducing himself to twelve ounces of food, and four^teen of wine a day. At the same time, by exercising his reason and philosophy, he also conquered his temper, which was naturally impatient and bad. He possessed a large fortune, which he employed in the encouragement of literature and the fine arts, and the improvement of his estate. He married a lady of the house of Spilemberg at Udino, by whom he had an only daughter. He wrote many works upon regimen in general, which have been collected in his "Discorsi della Vita Sobria," Pad. 1553, Venet. 1562, &c. &c. The rules which it contains are good, but it should be observed, that he does not recommend to all, the severity he practised himself. He was also the author of "Trattato delle Acque," Pad. 1560, treating of the lagoons surrounding Venice, and the means of repairing the injuries they had sustained from neglect and accident. Cornaro died at Padua in 1565, in his ninety-eighth year.—*Thuani Hist. Tiraboschi. Haller Bibl. Med.*

CORNEILLE (PETER) the greatest dramatic poet which France ever produced. He was born at Rouen in 1606, and his father, of the same name, was warden of the forests and waters in the viscounty of Rouen. He was educated for the bar, and practised for some time as an advocate in his native city; till at length a love adventure excited the latent powers of his genius, and furnished him with the subject of his first dramatic composition, a comedy, entitled "Mélite." This play was so much superior to any thing which had before been exhibited on the Parisian stage, that it was re-

ceived with the most enthusiastic approbation, and the author was encouraged to renew his efforts. He wrote several other dramas, chiefly comic, in which he endeavoured to conform to the then prevailing taste; but in his tragedy of "Medea," performed in 1636, he gave way to the impulse of his genius; and in the "Cid," which followed, he established his fame as the first dramatist of the age. In vain did Scudery, supported by the patronage of cardinal Richelieu, place himself in opposition to Corneille, both as a rival and a critic; the public applauded, in spite of the invidious efforts of party scribblers; and the poet repelled their attacks only by producing new proofs of the superiority of his talents. His tragedies of "The Horatii," "Cinna," and "Polieucte," are reckoned master-pieces of the French theatre; and his "Death of Pompey;" "Rhodogune;" and "Sertorius," are held in considerable estimation. These were succeeded by "Theodosius;" "Perthorite;" "Oedipus," "Sophonisba;" and "Otho;" which displayed some traces of the decline of his genius; and this was still more perceptible in his latest productions—"Attila;" "Berenice;" "Pulcheria;" and "Surrena." Corneille peculiarly excels in the delineation of Roman characters; having made himself familiar with the lofty spirit which actuated the sons of imperial Rome, by the careful study of her historians. A comedy entitled "The Liar," which is an imitation of a Spanish play, is reckoned among his best works. He wrote some religious pieces, among which is a translation, in verse, of the Latin treatise "On the Imitation of Jesus Christ," ascribed to Thomas à Kempis, which Voltaire says, was printed thirty-two times, but cannot be read once. This was in fact a task which the poet performed, at the request, or by the command of his confessor. Corneille was chosen a member of the French academy in 1647. He lived long to enjoy his well-earned fame; but it does not appear that he was favoured by fortune, for D'Alembert, in his *Eloge de Despréaux*, informs us, that "after the death of Colbert, the pension which he had caused to be given to Corneille was withheld, though this great man was poor, old, sickly, and dying." A gift of 200 louis which he then received from the king, is ascribed to the generous interference of Boileau, who offered to resign his own pension to obtain the renewal of that of Corneille. He died October 1st, 1684. He was reserved in company, and like some other great authors, he did not shine in conversation. Polite literature, history, and politics, were the chief and almost only sciences he studied, and these only so far as they were connected with dramatic writing. Among the numerous editions of the works of Corneille, that of Geneva, 1774, 8 vols. 4to, with the commentaries of Voltaire; and that from the press of Didot, Paris, 1801, 12 vols. 8vo, with the remarks of Palissot on the commentaries, are probably the best. Didot also printed a most splendid edition of the select dramas of Corneille, 10

vols. 4to.—Perrault *Hommes Illust. Nouv. Dict. Hist.* Aikin's *G. Biog.*

CORNELLE (THOMAS) brother of the preceding, and also a dramatic poet, who, as Voltaire observes, "would have enjoyed a great reputation if he had been without a brother." He was born in 1625, and while at school distinguished himself by composing a Latin play. His literary productions are numerous, including thirty-four theatrical pieces. Some of his tragedies had great success, and became stock dramas. He is said to have been endowed with so retentive a memory, that he could recite all his plays from beginning to end. He died in 1708, at the age of eighty-three. Besides his theatrical works, he was the author of a translation of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*; a Dictionary of Arts and Sciences; and a Geographical and Historical Dictionary.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CORNELIA, an illustrious Roman lady, the daughter of Scipio Africanus the elder, was the wife of Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus, who was consul B.C. 177. She was left a widow with twelve children, to whose education she devoted all her attention. None of them however grew up, except the two famous tribunes, and a daughter married to Scipio the younger. It was to her that her sons owed those qualities for which they were so distinguished, and she regarded them with great pride. It is related of her, that being in a company of ladies who were displaying their jewels and finery, she brought in her children, saying: "These are my jewels." She was continually urging them to perform some action worthy of them; and in their youth reproached them that she was still known only as the mother-in-law of Scipio, not as the mother of the Gracchi. She bore their death with magnanimity, and would speak of her loss without a sigh or a tear. Being once consoled with, she gravely answered, that "the woman who had the Gracchi for sons, ought not to be esteemed unfortunate." She was well versed in letters; and Cicero mentions having read some of her epistles, of which he speaks very highly. She retired to a country-house near Misenum, where she lived in an hospitable manner, always keeping in the house some persons of a literary character. The Romans erected to her a statue in the portico of Metellus, in a sitting posture, with this inscription: "To Cornelia, mother of the Gracchi."—*Plutarch Vit. Gracch. Cicero de clar. Orat. Plinii, l. xxxiv. Valer. Maxim. l. iv. Taciti Dial. de Orator.*

CORNELISZ or CORNELUS, (LUCAS) called The Cook, a Dutch painter, born at Leyden in 1493. In consequence of the little encouragement he met with in his own country, he exercised the occupation of a cook, for the support of a large family. Visiting England during the reign of Henry VIII, he was employed by him, and finally appointed his painter. Van Mander mentions some of his works at Leyden and in England; his sixteen pictures of the constables of Queenborough Castle at Penshurst, possess great merit.—

Pilkington. Bryan's Dict. of Paint. and Eng.

CORNELLIUS (ANTHONY) a licentiate of civil law, who was a native of Billi in Auvergne, and lived in the early part of the sixteenth century. He was the author of a book, entitled "Infantium in Limbo clausorum Querela adversus divinum Judicium apud æquum judicem proposita; Apologia divini judicii; Responso Infantium; et æqui Judicis Sententia," Parisiis, apud Wechel, 1531, 4to. This work became so scarce, in consequence of the care with which it was suppressed, that it was long supposed no copy remained in existence; it is however occasionally still to be met with. According to some authors, Christian Wechel fell into poverty through the immediate judgment of God for printing it. Among these uncharitable writers is Father Garasse, who, in his *Somme Theologique*, says: "In the year 1530, after those horrid and astonishing lewd practices related by our historians, and by Dr Cochleus in several places, arose this embryo of hell, who wrote a book in opposition to the divine justice, in favour of infants dying without baptism, the title only of which, God be praised, is now extant in Gesner's Bibliotheca. Some have wisely observed, that the ruin of Christian Wechel, and of his labours, proceeded entirely from his letters and presses having been employed on so infamous a book. It was this anonymous wretch who, under the name of Anthony Cornellius, drew the first lineaments of this monster of Atheism." Bayle not only controverts this coarse invective of Garasse, but also asserts that he is mistaken in considering the name of the author as fictitious.—*Bayle. De Bure.*

CORNWALLIS (sir CHARLES) a gentleman of distinguished abilities, was sent ambassador to Spain by James I. He is chiefly known for his life of prince Henry, whose treasurer he was, and which is very elegantly written. He died in 1630. His son, sir William Cornwallis, published a small volume of "Essays," 1632.—*Granger.*

CORNWALLIS (CHARLES, marquis of) the eldest son of Charles, first earl, was born in 1733, and received his education at Eton, and at St John's college, Cambridge. Devoting himself to the profession of arms in 1765, he was appointed aid-de-camp to the king, and colonel of foot. After passing through all the various promotions, he obtained the rank of general in 1793, and represented the borough of Eye in parliament, until the death of his father in 1762, when he succeeded to the peerage. He did not distinguish himself in parliament, either by the frequency or the eloquence of his speeches, and in the house of peers he appears to have been favourable to the claims of the American colonies; notwithstanding which, he accepted a command in America, and distinguished himself at the battle of Brandywine in 1777, and at the siege of Charlestown, and was entrusted with the government of South Carolina. After obtaining the victories of Camden and Guildford, he

formed the plan of invading Virginia, which failed; and he was made prisoner with his whole army. He laid the blame of this defeat on sir Henry Clinton, who had not given him the succour he expected; and several pamphlets were published between them, in which sir Henry blamed both the scheme and its conduct. Soon after his return to England he was removed from his place of governor of the Tower of London, but was re-appointed in 1784, and retained it until his death. In 1786 lord Cornwallis was sent out to India, with the double appointment of commander-in-chief and governor-general; and not long after, the government of Bengal found it necessary to declare war against the sultan of the Mysore, for an attack upon the rajah of Travancore, the ally of the English. The first campaign was indecisive; but in March 1791, lord Cornwallis invaded the Mysore, and in the year after, besieged the city of Seingapatam, and obliged the sultan, Tippoo Saib, to sue for peace, and to submit to such terms as he dictated. These were, to give up a part of his dominions; to pay a large sum of money, with a promise of a more considerable portion of treasure; and as hostages for the performance of this treaty, Tippoo entrusted two of his sons to the care of lord Cornwallis. On the conclusion of this important war, lord Cornwallis returned to England, and in 1792 was created marquis, appointed master-general of the ordnance, and admitted a member of the privy council. In 1798, at the time of the rebellion, he was appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland, which office he filled until 1801, conducting himself with great firmness and judgment, united with much conciliation. In the same year he was sent to France, where he signed the peace of Amiens. In 1804, on the recall of marquis Wellesley, he was again appointed governor-general of India, and the following year died at Ghazepore, in the province of Benares. His personal character was amiable and unassuming, and if his talents were not brilliant, his sound sense, aided by his laudable ambition and perseverance, effected much. As a military man he was active and vigilant, always giving his instructions in person, and attending to the performance of them. He married Jemima, the daughter of James Jones, esq. by whom he had one son, Charles, the late marquis, who dying without issue, the marquise is extinct.—*Dirom's Narrative of the Campaign in India, 1793. Adolphus and Bisset's Hist. of the Reign of George III. Collins's Peerage.*

CORONELLI (VINCENT) an eminent geographer, was a native of Venice, and entering young among the minor conventuals, distinguished himself as a mathematician; and in 1685 was made cosmographer to the Republic. He became public professor of geography, and general of his order in 1702. He commenced "An Universal Library," to be composed of forty volumes folio, seven of which only appeared; but the want of judgment shown in the collection causes no regret for the remainder. He published a great number of

maps, among which are—"The Venetian Atlas," 13 vols.; and the "Theatre of the War," 24 vols. He was also applied to by the cardinal d'Estrées to make globes for Louis XIV, and made two of eleven feet eleven inches and six lines in diameter, very curiously ornamented. He founded a cosmographical academy, the members of which took the name of Argonauts. Coronelli died in 1718. *Moreri. Tiraboschi.*

CORREGIO (ANTONIO ALLEGRI da) so called from a small town in the duchy of Modena, where he was born, and which his name has immortalized. He was one of the greatest and most original of painters, the force of his own genius alone placing him at once in the first rank as an artist; his circumstances being throughout his life too low to admit of his cultivating his talents by education. He may truly be said to have been born a painter. Parma, near which he resided, was the scene of his performances, and the cathedral there is enriched by the productions of his easel. His great work, "The Assumption of the Virgin Mary," embellishes the interior of the dome; but so unduly was this astonishing effort of genius appreciated by the ignorant ecclesiastics who employed him in its execution, that not only was the performance treated with contempt, but the artist himself with contumely; and what is the more to be lamented, his labours were not only scandalously underpaid, but became the very cause of his untimely decease. Not content with verbally depreciating his performance, the illiberality of the canons, his employers, showed itself in refusing him the stipulated price, and in compelling him to accept the paltry sum of five hundred crowns, which, the more to hurt his feelings, was paid in copper. Returning with this sum to his starving family, the heat of the weather, and the weight of his load, conspired to overcome the unfortunate artist; who imprudently slaking his thirst at a spring of cold water on the road, a pleurisy was the consequence, which carried him off in the fortieth year of his age. Among those of the profession who more especially did justice to the genius and the execution of Corregio, were Annibal Carracci and Titian; the former, about half a century after his decease, not only spoke in the highest terms of his abilities, but made him his model; while to the latter the world is perhaps indebted for the preservation of the magnificent painting which was the cause of his premature death. Accidentally passing through Parma, he stopped to see and to admire it, at a time when the priests, whose taste in the fine arts seems not to have been improved in the interval, were about to efface it. Titian, who is said to have parodied Alexander's speech to Diogenes, and to have declared, that "if he were not Titian he would desire to be Corregio," diverted these holy Vandals from their intention. The paintings of Corregio, among the most celebrated of which are—"The Holy Family;" "The Magdalen;" "St Jerome;" and the famous "Notte" excel in the beauty of their colouring,

especially of the flesh, and in the superior execution, judgment, and taste everywhere displayed in them. The boldness of his foreshortening, which he was the first to introduce with effect, is also singularly striking. Allegri was born in 1496, and died in 1534. It is much to be lamented that the state of his finances, and the obscurity in which he lived, put a visit to Rome out of the question; an acquaintance with the best masterpieces of the Roman or Venetian schools, being all that was requisite to make his productions perfect.—*Vasari. Sir J. Reynold's Works. Fuseli's Lectures.*

CORRI (DOMINICO) an Italian musician and composer, a pupil of Porpora, under whom he studied at Naples from 1763 till the death of that master in 1767. Coming to England, Corri produced in 1774, "Alessandro nell'Indie," an opera, which did not meet with so much success as its merits demanded. In 1788 he published a collection of English songs, with original accompaniments; and in 1797 having opened a music warehouse, in conjunction with his son-in-law, M. Dussek, gave to the world a variety of his own and other compositions. He also printed a small work in two volumes, entitled "The Singer's Preceptor;" but the piece by which he is principally known is his opera of "The Travellers, or Music's Fascination." M. Corri died in London at a very advanced age in the summer of 1825.—*Gent. Mag.*

CORSINI (EDWARD) an Italian monk, was born at Fanano in 1702. At the age of twenty-one he produced a work in six volumes octavo, entitled "Philosophical and Mathematical Institutions," in which the principles of true philosophy were opposed to the fancies of the Aristotelians. In 1746 he was appointed professor of moral philosophy and metaphysics in the university of Pisa. He died in 1765. His works are—"Elementary Geometry," distinguished for its perspicuity and precision; "Elements of Practical Geometry," added to a subsequent edition of the first. Applying himself to the study of the ancient classics, he undertook a valuable work, entitled "Fasti Attici in quibus Archontum Atheniensium Series Philosophorum Aliorumque illustrium Virorum Ætas, atque præcipua Atticæ Historiæ Capita describuntur." In addition to these he published "A Course of Metaphysics;" "The Games of Greece;" "De Notis Græcorum," a valuable work on the abbreviations in Greek inscriptions; "De Prefectis Urbis," and "A History of the University of Pisa," of which he had been appointed historiographer. He was upon the point of publishing the first volume when he died. He was the intimate friend of Maffei, Muratori, Gorio, Quirini, and Passionei, who persuaded him to relinquish his philosophical, for classical and critical pursuits. *Nouv. Dict. Hist. Moreri*

CORTES (FERDINAND) a Spanish officer, known in history as the conqueror of Mexico. He was a native of the province of Estremadura, and studied law at the university of Salamanca; but forsook that pursuit to enter into

the army, and in 1504 was sent to St Domingo. He went with Velasquez on an expedition to Cuba in 1511; and as the reward of his military services obtained a grant of land in that island. A plan being formed for the conquest of Mexico, Cortes, who had acquired the reputation of being an enterprising officer, was appointed to the command of the troops destined for that service. He set sail on the expedition in November, 1518, with a fleet of ten vessels, having on board seven hundred soldiers. Having landed at Tabasco, he set fire to his ships to deprive his followers of all hope of safety but what was derived from their courage. He reduced the Indians of the country of Tlascalala, and made them his allies in his invasion of Mexico. Cortes was at first peaceably received by the Mexicans: but his overbearing conduct and seizure of their king, Montezuma, excited a determined opposition to his schemes for their subjugation. A terrible and bloody contest ensued previously to the capture of the city of Mexico by Cortes, August 13, 1521. Above 100,000 Mexicans are said to have been killed during the siege, and more than half that number perished by famine. The loss on the side of the Spaniards is stated to have amounted to no more than a hundred men; but they were assisted by numerous bodies of the Tlascalans, many of whom must have been slain. Velasquez, who commanded in Cuba, hearing of the success which had attended the arms of Cortes, considered him as the rival of his fame and power, and sent a fleet against him, which did not materially impede his victorious career. In 1531 he had completed the conquest of the Mexican territories, in the course of which undertaking, he committed and authorized numberless acts of cruel barbarity and oppression, which have left an indelible stigma on his fame. He appears naturally to have been a man of a disposition rather mild and humane than merciless and sanguinary; and yet the prejudices of the age, and the barbarous dictates of a superstitious priesthood, to which he submitted with all the tranquillity of a deluded conscience, and all the reluctance of a good heart, led him to deeds that make humanity shudder. Cortes was rewarded for his services by the king of Spain with the title of marquis, and a grant of territorial property. Returning to Spain, he was treated by his sovereign, Charles V, with less consideration than he expected. On his appearance one day at court, he pressed somewhat rudely through the tinsel crowd to approach the emperor, who observing the little regard he showed for ceremony, exclaimed aloud: "Who is that person?"—"Tell his majesty," said Cortes, "it is one who has conquered for him more kingdoms than his ancestors left him provinces." Cortes died in Spain, in 1554, aged sixty-nine. The viscount de Flavigny, published at Paris in 1778, a work entitled "Correspondence de Fernand Cortes avec l'Empereur Charles Quint, sur la Conquête de Mexique, traduite de l'Espagnole," 12mo. The letters, all written by Cortes, are three in number, and they were first

published in Spanish by the archbishop of Toledo, who had held the see of Mexico. They are extremely curious and interesting, being calculated to illustrate the character of the writer, as well as the transactions in which he was engaged.—*Clavigero's Hist. of Mexico. Robertson's Hist. of America.*

CORTONA (PIETRO DA) whose real name was Pietro Berrettini, was born in 1596, at Cortona in Tuscany. He was sent while young to Rome, and placed under Baccio Ciampi. The awkwardness with which he drew gained him the name of the "ass's head," among his fellow-students, but he soon attained to great excellence in his art. He was patronized by the marquis Sacchetti; and the saloon of the Barbarini palace, on which he was employed, is considered one of the finest works in Rome. He was engaged in the new works in the Vatican, and in most of the churches of Rome. He then travelled for improvement into Lombardy and Venice, and returning by Florence, was employed by the grand duke Ferdinand II, to adorn the palace of the Pitti; after which he returned to Rome, where he performed many fine works in architecture as well as painting. Pope Alexander VII was so pleased with the portico he built for the Church of Peace, that he made him knight of the golden spur, and gave him a rich cross appendant to a gold chain. He died at Rome in 1669. His invention was rich, and execution graceful and beautiful, but his drawing is incorrect, his figures are deficient in expression, and he succeeded better in large than in small works. It has been said of him by an Italian writer "that he had fire in his colours, vehemence in his hands, and fury in his pencil." He was an agreeable and worthy man, preserving the same equanimity in his opulent, and in his humble condition.—*D'Argenville Vies de Peint.*

COSIN (JOHN) a learned English divine, who was born at Norwich in 1594. He was educated at Caius college, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow. Dr Neale, bishop of Durham, in 1619 made him his chaplain, and gave him a prebend in his cathedral. He next obtained the archdeaconry of York, and in 1626 the rectory of Brancepeth in Northumberland. A devotional treatise, which he published about this time, subjected him to the charge of being popishly affected, in consequence of the engravings with which it was decorated. He was chosen master of Peterhouse college, Cambridge, in 1633; and in 1640 made dean of Peterborough; but through the influence of the puritanical party which then predominated in the house of Commons, he was soon after deprived of all his preferments, and even impeached on the charge of being inclined to popery. He then went to France, whence he returned on the restoration of Charles II, and resumed his benefices. In December 1660, he was raised to the bishopric of Durham, which he held till his death in 1672. Besides other works, he wrote "A Scholastical History of the Canon of the Holy Scriptures," and "A History of Transubstantia-

tion." Dr Isaac Basire published "A Funeral Sermon, together with the Life, Benefactions, Actions, Sufferings, Death, &c. of the late Lord Bishop of Durham," 1673, 8vo.—*Biog. Brit.*

COSMAS, of Prague, a German historian of the twelfth century. He was an ecclesiastic, and held the deanery of Prague. He composed a Bohemian Chronicle, in three books, comprising the annals of his country from the earliest ages to the reign of the first king, Ladislaus, who was invested with the sovereignty by Henry IV, emperor of Germany in 1086. Cosmas appears to be the first writer who treated of the history of Bohemia, whence he has been styled the father of the Bohemian historians.—*Where's Historical Lectures. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

COSMO I, grand duke of Tuscany, son of John de Medici, a descendant of the brother of the first Cosmo, was born in 1519; and on the assassination of Alexander, chief of the house of Medici, was elected chief of the Republic of Florence. A party however, joined by the Florentine exiles, opposed the order of things, and took possession of a fortress near Florence, but being unexpectedly attacked by general Vitelli, they were completely routed, and several of the leaders taken prisoners, and paid the forfeit of their lives. The cause of Cosmo was favoured by the emperor Charles V, and by his marriage with Eleanor de Toledo, daughter of the viceroy of Naples, the connexion was more firmly cemented. On the revolt of the Siennese from the emperor in 1553, Cosmo assisted greatly in the reduction of Sienna, on a promise of having it annexed to his dominions, which was fulfilled by Philip VI. Several conspiracies were formed against him by the Florentines, but he defeated them all; and instituting the military order of the knights of St Stephen, gave them a palace at Pisa for their residence. He greatly distinguished himself by his liberal encouragement of letters and the fine arts. He restored the university of Pisa, invited professors from all parts with liberal salaries, and founded a college for the free education of forty of his subjects. He founded the Florentine academy, and made large additions to the Laurentian library, which he opened to the public. He also commenced the famous gallery of Florence, and furnished it with antique relics and fine paintings, inviting the ablest painters, and encouraging the publication of works of consequence. He established botanical gardens at Florence and Pisa, and took great pleasure in practising distillations and other processes. His fondness for reading and conversation with literary men, particularly on historical subjects, caused many eminent historians in his time. His great conduct and authority rendering him a powerful neighbour, in 1569, pope Pius V gave him the title of grand duke of Tuscany, and crowned him at Rome. His domestic affairs were far from happy; he had two sons, JOHN and GARCIA, the former a cardinal at the age of seventeen. His literary attainments and high character excited the jealousy of Garcia

who, taking the opportunity while hunting with him, stabbed him to the heart. The murder was concealed, but Cosmo suspecting the author of it, taxed him with it, and finally inducing him to confess, drew Garcia's dagger from his side, and laid him dead by the side of his brother. Their mother survived them but a few days. Cosmo had several children besides; and after a distinguished reign of thirty-eight years, died in 1574.—*Mod. Univ. Hist. Moreri. Tiraboschi.*

COSTA (EMANUEL MENDEZ DA) a learned naturalist, who was member of the Cæsarian Imperial Academy of the Naturæ Curiosi, and of the Botanic Society of Florence. He spent the latter part of his life in England, where he published the first volume of "A Natural History of Fossils," London, 1757, 4to, which work does not appear to have been completed. In 1776 appeared his "Elements of Conchology, or an Introduction to the Knowledge of Shells," 8vo; which is an ingenious and useful production, comprising a review of the labours of preceding conchologists. Da Costa was foreign secretary to the Royal Society, and many of his contributions will be found in the Philosophical Transactions, during his possession of the office.—*Original.*

COSTA FURTADO DE MENDOÇA (HIPOLITO JOSEPH DA) a Portuguese gentleman distinguished both for his talents and his adventures. He was bachelor of divinity and doctor of laws in the university of Coimbra, and was a man of profound learning, various attainments, and scientific knowledge. He fled to England in consequence of circumstances detailed in a work which he published in this country in 1811, 2 vols. 8vo, containing "A Narrative of the Persecution of the Author, a native of Colonia da Sacramento, on the River La Plata, imprisoned and tried at Lisbon, by the Inquisition, for the pretended crime of Freemasonry." His book also comprises the statutes of the holy office; but though frequent allusions are made to his escape from captivity, the singular mode in which it was effected is omitted. The following are said to have been the circumstances of this interesting transaction:—The door of the cell in which Da Costa was confined opening into a hall, which was the centre of the prison, he had opportunities for remarking that the daily labours of his jailors terminated with throwing a bundle of keys on a table where a lamp was left burning. By patience and perseverance, with abundant exercise for circumspection, in the consciousness of spies, by daylight, through apertures in the walls and ceiling of his cell, he succeeded in forming, out of an old pewter plate, a key which would unlock its door. Upon making his final attempt, the bundle of keys proved to be a proper collection for threading the entire labyrinth, not excepting the outer gate. Besides the keys and lamp, there was a book, containing, among other records, the minutes of his own repeated examinations. This he took with him, and carefully closing and locking every door after him, he made his way, without interruption,

to the outside of the prison walls. It was necessary for him to remain six weeks secluded and disguised in the neighbourhood, before he could venture to take shipping, as every bark in the port and on the neighbouring coasts was subjected to the unremitting scrutiny of the officers of the inquisition; and in the course of their victim's rides on horseback, he frequently recognised these his old acquaintance engaged in their search after him. At length he took his departure from Portugal, and reached England in safety, bringing with him the book and keys of the inquisitors, as trophies of his success. M. da Costa was the proprietor of the "Correio Braziliense," a monthly magazine in the Portuguese language, printed in London, and discontinued a short time before his death. He also printed, for circulation among his friends, a small tract on the Origin of Building, which displays much ingenuity. This gentleman, who held the title of chevalier, was foreign secretary to his royal highness the duke of Sussex; and in the latter part of his life he exercised the functions of chargé d'affaires of the Brazilian government in this country. He died of a bilious fever, in the beginning of 1824, at Kensington, where he had resided about seven years previously to his decease.—*New Month. Mag.*

COSTANZO (ANGELO DI) a Neapolitan of a noble family, who distinguished himself as a poet and historian in the sixteenth century. He was intimately acquainted with Sanazzaro, who persuaded him to write the history of his native country. After forty years' labour and study, he published in 1572 the first part of his "Istoria del Regno di Napoli," and in 1582, the work was completed in twenty books, comprehending the annals of Naples from 1250 to 1489. Notwithstanding some errors, this is a valuable production; and it has afforded materials for later writers. One of the best and latest editions is that of Milan, 1805, 3 vols. 8vo. Costanzo amused his leisure with poetry, and wrote sonnets which have been much admired, and as well as his other poems, frequently published. He died about 1591 at an advanced age.—*Moreri. Tiraboschi.*

COSTAR (PETER) a literary character of some note in his time, was the son of a hatter in Paris, where he was born in 1603. He was well acquainted with the Latin, Greek, French, and Italian authors, and was intimate with Balzac Voiture and other wits, and particularly distinguished himself by his defence of the former against the strictures of Girac, for which he is said to have received 500 crowns from cardinal Mazarine, but it involved him in a controversy which acquired him no credit. He entered the church and obtained several benefices, and became a bachelor of divinity of the Sorbonne. Madame de Loges said of him: "That he was the most gentlemanlike pedant, and the most pedantic gentleman she had ever seen." He published a collection of letters in 2 vols. containing many amusing anecdotes and pieces of

criticism, but written in a bad style. He died in 1660.—*Moreri*.

COSTE (HILARION DE) a French monk of the order of Minims, was born at Paris in 1595. After taking the vows he was sent to Nevers, and studied philosophy under Marin Mersennius, and thence to a convent at Vincennes to study theology. He was then ordained, and had a situation in a convent at Paris, where he died at the age of sixty-six. The principal of his works are the following—"Histoire Catholique où sont décrites les Vies, Faits, Actions, &c. des Hommes et Dames illustres;" "Les Eloges et les Vies des Reines des Princesses et Dames illustres;" and "La Vie du Père Marin Mersennius;" "Le Parfait Ecclésiastique;" "Les Eloges de nos Rois et des Enfans de France qui ont été Dauphins;" "La Vie de Jeanne de France;" "Le Portrait de St François de Paul." The chief part of them are rendered tedious by their prolixity of style, and characterised by their credulity; but some are interesting and curious.—*Moreri*.

COSTE (PETER) a miscellaneous writer, born at Uzez in France, who fled to England on account of his religion, but returning to France, died in Paris in 1747. He translated into French "Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding;" his "Reasonableness of Christianity;" and "Newton's Optics;" and published new editions of "Montaigne's Essays," and "La Fontaine's Tables." He also wrote a "Defence of La Bruyere against the Strictures of d'Argonne," and a "Life of the great Condé." He was for some time the amanuensis of Locke, and on his death published a character of him in terms of warm panegyric, which he afterwards retracted in many particulars; for which he was attacked by Des Maiseaux, who reprinted the whole of the character.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Biog. Brit.*

COSTER (LAURENCE JANSSEN) a Dutchman, to whom his countrymen ascribe the invention of printing, was born at Haerlem, and was warden of the palace in that city. His claim to the invention has been obstinately disputed, and the Germans treat it as fabulous, or admitted reluctantly, that he invented wooden blocks for printing. Junius asserts that he used metal types, but this appears to be quite unfounded. The time of his discovery is dated in 1430, and the manner of it is said to be this:—Whilst walking in a wood at Haerlem, he amused himself by cutting letters upon the bark of a tree, which he impressed upon paper, in the manner of a seal. He then proceeded to cut single letters upon wood, until he formed a few lines for the use of his brother-in-law's children. He finally printed a book entitled "Spiegel onser Behoudeuisse," The Mirror of our Redemption. It is without a date, but is supposed to have been printed about 1422. The house of Coster at Haerlem is still standing, and has upon it an inscription, which dates the invention about 1410.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Cogan's Rhine*, vol. ii.

COSWAY (RICHARD) a most ingenious

and eminent English artist, who died at a very advanced age, July 4th, 1821. He was chiefly distinguished as a painter in miniature, but all his works are marked by superior taste, elegance, correctness, and beauty; and at one period of his life his excellence in the peculiar province of the art which he cultivated, bade defiance to all rivalry. His oil-paintings also display striking beauties of composition; and he left a collection of drawings so large as to excite surprise, considering that they were made in the intervals of leisure from professional engagements, which required almost unremitting exertion. These drawings, in point of excellence and variety, may be classed with the corresponding compositions of the most celebrated old Italian painters. Cosway possessed an excellent understanding, improved by study, and a turn for lively humour, which rendered him a most agreeable companion. He was of an enthusiastic disposition, and his feelings and manners had an air of extravagance which has been well portrayed by the pen of a lively modern writer: "Fancy bore sway in him, and so vivid were his impressions, that they included the reality in them. The agreeable and the true with him were one. He believed in Swedenborgianism; he believed in animal magnetism; he had conversed with more than one person of the Trinity; he could talk with his lady at Mantua, through a fine vehicle of sense, as we speak to a servant down stairs through an ear-pipe. Richard Cosway was not the man to flinch at an ideal proposition. His miniatures were not fashionable—they were fashion itself. When more than ninety, he retired from his profession, and used to hold up his palsied right hand that had painted lords and ladies for upwards of sixty years, and smiled with unabated good-humour at the vanity of human wishes." (London Magazine, vol. vi, p. 409, 10.) He died at his house in the Edgeware-road, whither he had removed from Stratford-place not long before his decease, having disposed of a great part of his curious collection of ancient pictures, and other objects of interest to the artist and antiquary. He left a widow, Mrs Maria Cosway, a woman of taste and talents congenial with his own, whose works have been long known to the public, and highly appreciated.—*Gent. Mag.* vol. xci.

COTELIER or COTELERIUS (JOHN BAPTIST) a learned French divine and critic of the seventeenth century. He was a native of Nismes in Languedoc. Such were his natural talents and the care bestowed on his early education, that his father (who was a convert from Calvinism) in 1641, when he was only twelve years old, presented him before the assembly of the clergy at Mantes, where he construed, on the casual opening of the books, the Greek Testament and Hebrew Bible, and answered difficult questions put to him relative to the customs of the Jews, and the construction of the Hebrew language. At the age of sixteen he took the degree of MA., and in 1649 he was elected a fellow of the col-

lege of the Sorbonne. His life was devoted to the study of biblical and ecclesiastical literature. In 1661 he published the Homilies of St Chrysostom on the Psalms, with the Commentary of that father on the prophet Daniel, in Greek and Latin. In 1667 he was employed, together with Du Cange, by the prime minister Colbert, to form a catalogue of the Greek MSS. in the Royal Library at Paris. His principal work was published in 1672, under the title of "SS. Patrum qui Temporibus Apostolicis floruerunt, Barnabæ, Clementis, &c. Opera; cum Clementis, Ignatii, Polycarpi, Actisque Martyrii. J. B. Cot. Soc. Sorb. Theol. ex MSS. Codd. eruit, ac correxit, Versionibusque et Notis illustravit," 2 vols. folio. This work was twice republished; in 1698 at Antwerp, with improvements by Le Clerc, and in Holland in 1724. Cotelier was made professor of Greek in the Royal College of France in 1676, which office he discharged with great reputation. In 1675 appeared the first volume of his "Ecclesie Græcæ Monumenta, Gr. and Lat." 4to; the second volume appeared in 1681, and the third in 1686. His death, which took place in that year, at the age of fifty-five, prevented the continuation of the work.—*Aikin's G. Biog.*

COTES (ROGER) a mathematician and philosopher of great eminence. He was born at Burbage in Leicestershire in 1682, and after some previous education in the country, he was sent to St Paul's school. Thence he went to Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he was made a fellow in 1705; and he was likewise engaged as tutor to the two sons of the marquis of Kent, to whose family he was related. He took the degree of M.A. in 1706, and was chosen the first Plumian professor of astronomy and experimental philosophy. In 1713 he took orders in the church, and the same year he distinguished himself by publishing a new edition of sir Isaac Newton's Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy, to which he added a learned and ingenious preface. This work gained him a high reputation among men of science; and his future productions displayed still further his intimate acquaintance with the most abstruse mathematical speculations. He did not however live to publish any thing else, except a description of a meteor, seen March 6th, 1715-16, which appeared in the Philosophical Transactions. His death happened June 5th, 1716, and he was buried in Trinity college chapel, where was placed a monument with an elegant Latin inscription to his memory, written by his friend Dr Richard Bentley. The exclamation of the great sir Isaac Newton: "If Cotes had lived, we had known something," forms his noblest eulogy. His principal posthumous works are—"Harmonia Mensurarum," published by his relative, Dr Robert Smith, in 1722; and a Course of Hydrostatical and Pneumatical Lectures, 1737.—*Martin's Biog. Philos.*

COTTEREL (SIR CHARLES) the son of sir Clement Cotterel, groom porter to James I, was created LL.D. in the university of Oxford

in 1670, and became master of the requests to Charles II. He particularly excelled in the knowledge of the modern languages, and during the exile of his master, translated from the French the famed romance of "Cassandra," and took a principal share in the translation of "Davila's History of the Civil Wars of France," from the Italian, and several pieces from the Spanish. In 1686 he resigned his place of master of the ceremonies to his son, and it remained for many generations in the family. He is celebrated by Mrs Catherine Phillips, the once famous Orinda, under the name of Poliarchus.—*Ath. Ox. Granger.*

COTTIN (SOPHIA DE) a celebrated French lady, whose maiden name was Ristau, was the daughter of a merchant at Bourdeaux, and was born in 1772. At the age of eighteen she married M. Cottin, a banker at Paris, who died, leaving her a beautiful young widow at twenty-two. She resided with a lady to whom she was much attached, and whose daughter she educated. She died at Paris in 1807. Her principal works are—"Matilde;" "Elizabeth on les Exiles de Siberie;" "Claire d'Albe;" "Malvina" and "Amelia Mansfield." They are of a highly sentimental character, and written with considerable elegance of invention.—*Diet. Hist.*

COTTON (CHARLES) a burlesque poet of the seventeenth century. He was born at Beresford in Staffordshire in 1650, and received his education at Cambridge, after which he travelled in France. On his return to England he resided with his father at Beresford, in the neighbourhood of the Peak. His first poetical production is said to have been an Essay on the gallant earl of Derby. In 1656 he married the daughter of sir Thomas Hutchinson, a Nottinghamshire knight; and two years after, on the death of his father, he succeeded to the family estate, which was encumbered with mortgages. Not being of a very provident disposition, he was subject to frequent embarrassments, and at one time was confined in prison for debt. His first wife dying, he married the countess dowager of Ardglass. He died at Westminster in 1687. His works are numerous, including "Scarronides, or Virgil Travestie," being the first Book of Virgil's Æneis, in English burlesque; a Translation of Montaigne's Essays; and "Instructions how to Angle for Trout or Grayling, in a clear Stream," intended as a supplement to Izaak Walton's Treatise on Angling. After the death of Cotton was published a volume entitled "Poems on several Occasions," 8vo; which contains some pieces of considerable merit, chiefly of the light and humorous kind. He also translated The Horatii, a tragedy of Corneille; and his pen was often employed to relieve his pecuniary difficulties.—*Life of Cotton, by Sir John Hawkins. Biog. Brit.*

COTTON (NATHANIEL) an ingenious English poet and physician of the last century. He studied medicine at Leyden, under Boerhaave, and returning to England, settled in practice at Dunstable, whence he removed to St Alban's. For many years he kept an any-

lum for lunatics; an occupation for which he was particularly qualified, by the calmness and amenity of his disposition, as well as by his professional skill. The poet Cowper, who was long under his care, was much attached to him. He died in 1788, aged eighty one. His "Visions in Verse, for the Instruction of Younger Minds," have procured for him a distinguished place among our minor poets.—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

COTTON (SIR ROBERT BRUCE) a celebrated English antiquary and collector of literary relics. He was born at Denton, in Huntingdonshire, in 1570, and after having been at Westminster school, he completed his studies at Trinity college, Cambridge. He then settled in London, devoting much of his time to antiquarian pursuits, and employing himself especially in collecting ancient deeds, charters, letters, and other manuscripts of various kinds, illustrative of our national history. He was one of the earliest members of the Antiquarian Society; and he not only promoted the general objects of that learned association, but also assisted with his literary treasures, as well as with his purse, Speed, Camden, and other writers on British archaeology. In the reign of James I he was knighted; and on the institution of the order of baronets, he was promoted to that rank. An act of indiscretion on the part of his librarian, subsequently exposed him to a very distressing mortification. A political treatise, in manuscript, by sir Robert Dudley, which belonged to his collection, having been lent to some person, its contents became known, and the work was considered to be of so dangerous a tendency, that sir Robert Cotton was arbitrarily restrained for a time from the use of his library. It appeared however, on an enquiry taking place, that the book had been lent without his privity, and the restriction to which he had been subjected was removed. This circumstance affected his spirits, and is supposed to have hastened his death, which took place in May 1631. He wrote "A Discourse of the Lawfulness of Combats to be Performed in the Royal Presence;" "The Antiquity and Dignity of Parliaments;" and "A Narrative of Count Gondomar's Transactions;" besides his posthumous works, and many tracts, still in manuscript. But sir Robert Cotton is chiefly memorable as the founder of the valuable Cottonian Library, which collection was long preserved at Cotton-house, Westminster. In 1701 it was appropriated to the public use; and after having been partly destroyed by fire in 1731, it was removed in 1753 to the British Museum, where it now remains.—*Biog. Brit.*

COUDRETTE (CHRISTOPHER) a French priest, was intimately connected with the society of Port Royal and the abbé Boursier, in the contests which they held with the Jesuits, and was one of the sufferers in the party condemned by the bull Unigenitus. The freedom of his sentiments caused him to be imprisoned at Vincennes in 1735, and in the Bastille in 1738. He died at Paris in 1774. His works are—"A General History of the Jesuits," in

6 vols. 12mo; "Memoirs relative to the Formula," 2 vols. 12mo; "A History and Analysis of the Action of God on the Creatures, &c. proved by Reasoning;" and several polemical pamphlets. His "History of the Jesuits" contains much information, labour, and candour, and was very useful in the measures taken against that order in 1762.—*Nov. Dict. Hist.*

COULOMB (CHARLES AUGUSTIN) an eminent French mathematician and natural philosopher. He was born at Angouleme in 1736; and after finishing his studies at Paris, he entered into the army, and was sent to the island of Martinique. He there distinguished himself as an engineer; but on his return to France a change of ministry prevented him from obtaining the recompence of his services. During a short residence at Paris, he made an acquaintance with some men of science in that metropolis, who had previously formed an estimate of his merit from a memoir on vaults, which he presented to the Academy of Sciences in 1776. In 1779 he was sent to Rochefort, where he composed an essay, entitled "Théorie des Machines Simples," which obtained an academical prize. After succeeding in his undertaking at Rochefort, he was successively sent to the isle of Aix and to Cherbourg, as an engineer. He was subsequently received, without opposition, into the Academy of Sciences. He was then employed in Brittany, to examine a project for making a navigable canal. Having been ill treated on account of his opposition to this scheme, he offered to retire from the service, but his resignation was rejected, and his conduct was afterwards justly appreciated. In 1784 Coulomb was appointed surveyor of waters and fountains; and in 1786 he obtained, without solicitation, the reversion of the office of keeper of plans and models. At this period he was sent by the Academy, with other commissioners, to England, to make enquiries concerning the management of hospitals. He was then chevalier of St Louis, and lieutenant-colonel of engineers. The Revolution broke forth, and Coulomb, after resigning all his offices, retired from the world, and devoted his time to the education of his children and the cultivation of science. He was however made a member of the Institute, and of the Legion of Honour. He presented to the Academy many important memoirs on mechanics, magnetism, and electricity, which contributed much to the elucidation of their most interesting phenomena. He died August 23, 1806. Besides memoirs presented to the Academy and the National Institute, he was the author of "Recherches sur les Moyens d'exécuter sous l'Eau toutes sortes de travaux Hydrauliques sans employer aucun épuisement," Paris, 1779, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ.*

COULON (LEWIS) a French historian, was born at Poitou in 1605, and entering the society of the Jesuits in 1620, after teaching classical learning in their schools, quitted them in 1640, and devoting himself to literature, published "Traité Historique des Rivières de

France;" an enlarged edition of "Tresor de l'Histoire de France de Gilles Corrozet;" "Histoire Universelle du Royaume de la Chine," translated from the Italian of Alvares Sernedo; "Histoire des Vies des Papes;" "Harmonie des Evangelistes sur la Passion de notre Seigneur," with various other translations; and a "Histoire des Juifs," in three vols. 12mo, two only of which were Coulon's, the third by his friend, father Comte. He died in 1664.—*Moreri. Le Long. Bibl. Hist.*

COUPLET (PHILIP) a native of Mechlin in Flanders, who entered into the order of the Jesuits, and in 1659 was sent as a missionary to China. After diligently exerting himself, both in promoting the great object of his mission, and in acquiring information relative to the Chinese history, antiquities, and religion, he returned to Europe. He died in 1693, during a second voyage to China. Besides several religious tracts in the Chinese language, for the use of converts, he published "Chronological Tables of Chinese History;" "A Treatise on the Philosophy of Confucius;" and "A Catalogue of the Jesuit Missionaries in China, from the death of St Francis Xavier in 1581 to 1681, all in Latin.—*Moreri.*

COURAYER (PETER FRANCIS LE) a Norman ecclesiastic of the Romish church, who somewhat inconsistently wrote in defence of the church of England. He was a regular canon and librarian of the monastery of St Genevieve at Paris. In 1723 he published a work entitled "Dissertation sur la Validité des Ordinations des Anglois;" which being attacked by the Jesuits, Le Quien and Hardouin, was followed by "Défense de la Dissertation, &c." 1726, and other tracts. These publications called forth a formal censure and condemnation of the tenets of father Le Courayer, by an assembly of French cardinals and prelates in 1727. On this account he thought proper to leave France the following year, and being received in England with open arms, had the degree of LL.D. conferred on him by the university of Oxford. However, though he occasionally joined in communion with the church of England, whose ecclesiastical authority he had so warmly vindicated, he did not formally renounce the Catholic faith, and he appears to have been, in fact, a Latitudinarian. This may be inferred from his two posthumous tracts: "Déclaration de mes derniers Sentimens sur les Differens Dogmes de la Religion;" and "Traité ou l'on Expose ce qui l'Ecriture nous apprend de la Divinité de Jesus Christ." Besides these works, father Le Courayer was the author of French translations of "Father Paul's History of the Council of Trent;" and "Sleidan's History of the Reformation." He died in 1776, at the age of ninety-five, and was interred in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey.—*Biog. Brit.*

COURTANVAUX (FRANCIS CESAR LE TELLIER, marquis de) an eminent French natural philosopher. He was born at Paris in 1718, of an illustrious family, and was bred to the profession of arms. He served with distinction under his uncle, the marshal de Noailles; in

Bavaria and Bohemia, but quitted the army in 1745 on account of ill health. The remainder of his life was devoted to scientific pursuits. He was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences, after having published two memoirs on the composition of muriatic æther, and on the inflammability of acetic acid. In 1767 he was appointed by the Academy, in conjunction with Pingré and Messier to the task of making experiments on the accuracy of time-keepers; and an account of their observations was published by Pingré in 1768. The marquis de Courtanvaux also cultivated with success mechanics and astronomy. He died July 7, 1781.—*Nour. Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

COURT DE GEBELIN (ANTHONY) a French writer on antiquities and philology in the last century. He was a native of Nismes, and became a minister of the reformed church at Lausanne in Switzerland. In 1763 he removed to Paris, where, at successive periods, he published eight volumes of a work entitled "Le Monde primitif analysé et comparé avec le Monde moderne," 4to. This production, the general object of which is to explain the mythology of the ancients, and connect it with the history of the human race, displays much learned research, intermixed with vague hypotheses and etymological reveries, much after the manner of Bryant's Analysis of Ancient Mythology. D'Alembert, on being shown the plan of the work, asked, somewhat sarcastically, "Si c'étoit une société de quarante hommes qui étoit chargés de l'exécuter?" The industry and ingenuity of M. Court de Gebelin did not go unrewarded, for the French Academy twice bestowed on him the prize of 1200 livres, being the annual bounty assigned to the author of the best work published in each year. He was also appointed superintendent to one of the museums at Paris. In the latter part of his life he became a dupe to the then reigning delusion of animal magnetism, to which he appears to have fallen a victim, having died May 10, 1784, shortly after the publication of a pamphlet, in which he extolled the efficacy of magnetism in his own case of disease. A ninth volume of his great work appeared after his death. He was the author of several other publications, among which are a History of the War in the Cevennes, and the Natural History of Language; the latter however is extracted from *Le Monde Primitif.*—*Nour. Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

COURTENAY (JOHN) a native of Ireland, but descended from a branch of the noble Devonshire family of the same name. After having been in the army he obtained the patronage of the marquis Townshend, lord lieutenant of Ireland, who made him his secretary. At the general election in 1780, he was chosen MP. for Tamworth, and was re-elected for that borough in 1784 and 1790. He attached himself to the whig party; on the triumph of which in 1783 he was appointed surveyor of the ordnance, and secretary to the master-general. During the short administration of Mr Fox in 1806, he was one of the commissioners of the treasury. He had a seat in par-

liament for the borough of Appleby from 1796 till 1812, when he resigned it, and died in 1816, at the age of seventy-five. His speeches in the house of Commons were distinguished for wit and satire; the brilliancy and poignancy of which were generally acknowledged, even by his political adversaries. He was the author of "A Poetical Review of the Literary and Moral Character of Dr Samuel Johnson," 1786, 4to; "Philosophical Reflections on the late Revolution in France, &c. in a Letter to Dr Priestley," 1790, 8vo; "A Poetical and Philosophical Essay on the French Revolution, addressed to Mr Burke," 1793, 8vo; "The Present State of Manners, Arts, and Politics in France and Italy; in a series of Poetical Epistles from Paris, Rome, and Naples, in 1792, 1793, and 1794," 8vo.—*Month. Mag. Ann. Biog.*

COURTNEY (WILLIAM) archbishop of Canterbury in the fourteenth century, was born in 1341, and was the fourth son of Hugh Courtney, earl of Devonshire, by Margaret, grand-daughter of Edward I. He was educated at Oxford, and entering into orders in his twenty-eighth year, was promoted to the bishopric of Hereford, and a few years after translated to that of London. In 1376 he distinguished himself by his opposition to the king's demand of a subsidy. Pope Gregory II having excommunicated the Florentines, directed his bull to be sent to all parts, giving orders for the seizure of their property. This bull, without the knowledge of the king, Courtney had the presumption to publish at Paul's Cross, and gave leave to the mob to strip the houses of all Florentines living in the city. For these offences he was summoned into the court of Chancery, but was discharged by the lord chancellor, also an ecclesiastic, who merely demanded that he should recal his words or forfeit his temporalities. In obedience to the pope's mandate, in 1377 he cited Wickliff to appear before the tribunal at St Paul's church; but in consequence of the interposition of the duke of Lancaster, and some other powerful noblemen, he proceeded no further against him then, but enjoined him silence. In 1381 he was appointed lord high chancellor of England, and translated to the see of Canterbury; and in the year following he held a synod at London, in which many of Wickliff's propositions were condemned as heretical, and several of his followers obliged to recant, or be imprisoned and persecuted. In 1386 he was constituted the first of eleven commissioners entrusted with the direction of government, and the power, for one year, of making what reformations they chose in the kingdom. In 1389 he was obliged by the king to revoke an order which he had given for levying a papal imposition on the clergy; and in 1392 he was forced, by the jealousy of the parliament, to declare his willingness to support the right of the king and his subjects against the papal encroachments on church and state. He continued to the last the zealous persecutor of the Wickliffites, carrying his inquisitorial researches after them into the diocese of Lincoln.

He died at Maidstone in 1396. He was endowed with great firmness and self-possession, and exercised his authority with no very lenient hand. The tyrannical disposition of this arrogant prelate is sufficiently shown in the following circumstance:—After having excommunicated one Richard Ismonger, who, in the exercise of his lay authority had encroached on those assumed by the ecclesiastical court, he would only grant him absolution on the terms of submitting to be beaten with a cudgel naked, three successive market-days, in the market-place of West Malling, and again at Maidstone and Canterbury. He also passed sentence of excommunication on some servants of the earl of Arundel, for robbing one of his fish-ponds, styling them sacrilegious persons, and violators of the church of Canterbury.—*Biog. Brit.*

COURTOIS or CORTESI (JAMES) an eminent French painter, called also Il Borgognone, or the Burgundian, from the province of which he was a native. He received instructions in painting from his father, and afterwards went to Italy, where he was noticed and assisted by Guido and Albano. Settling at Rome, he became famous as a painter of battles. He afterwards resided at Sienna and Florence, at which last place he married the daughter of a person of his own profession. On the death of his wife, whom he was suspected of having poisoned through jealousy, he took the habit of a lay-brother among the Jesuits. He continued the labours of his pencil, and added so much to his reputation, as to have attained almost unrivalled excellence in his peculiar style of art. The latter part of his life was spent at Rome, where he died in the house of the Jesuits in 1676, aged fifty-five.—WILLIAM COURTOIS, brother of the foregoing, and also a painter, went to Rome, and became a scholar of Pietro da Cortona, whose manner he successfully imitated. He excelled as a painter of historical pieces, and assisted his brother in some of his great works. His death took place at Rome in 1679, at the age of fifty-one.—*D'Argenville Vies des Peintres.*

COUSIN (JOHN) a French painter in the sixteenth century. He was a native of Soucy, near Sens, and was at first employed in painting on glass, but he subsequently acquired a general knowledge of the arts of painting and sculpture, as well as of various concomitant branches of knowledge. He settled at Paris, and enjoyed a high reputation in the reigns of Henry II and his three sons, who patronized and employed him. Cousin, who is esteemed the earliest French historical painter of eminence, worked chiefly on glass; but some of his compositions on canvass have been much admired, especially a painting of the "Last Judgment," at the convent of the Minions at Vincennes. He lived to a great age, and died about 1589. He wrote "Livre de Perspective," Paris, 1560, folio; and other professional treatises.—*De Pile's Vies des Peintres. D'Argenville.*

COUSIN (LEWIS) a French writer of eminence on history and criticism. He was born

at Paris in 1627; and having passed through his studies with reputation, he took the degree of bachelor of divinity; but instead of entering into the church, he adopted the profession of an advocate, which he followed from 1646 till 1657, when he purchased the office of president of the mint. Having a great deal of leisure, he devoted it to literary research, the fruits of which were valuable translations of Eusebius, Socrates, and other early ecclesiastical historians; of the principal writers of the Byzantine History; of Xiphilin's Abridgment of the Roman History of Dion Cassius, with those of Zonara and Zosimus; and of the Histories of Charlemagne and his successors, by Eginhard and others. The president Cousin also published several works of less importance; and from 1687 till 1701 he was editor or director of the *Journal des Savans*. In 1695 he was admitted a member of the French Academy. He died in 1707.—*Moreri. Camusset Hist. des Journ.* v. ii.

COUSTOU (NICHOLAS) a French sculptor of eminence, who was born at Lyons in 1658. After having studied at Paris under Anthony Coysevox, who was his uncle, he went to Rome as a king's pensioner, and formed his taste from the study of the antique, and of the works of Michael Angelo and Algardi. On his return home, he was in 1693 admitted a member of the Academy of Sculpture, and was employed in some works of importance. He soon obtained great celebrity; and Versailles, Paris, and Lyons, were ornamented with the productions of his chisel. He died in 1733, at which period he was chancellor and rector of the Academy.—WILLIAM COUSTOU, younger brother of the preceding, was also a sculptor, and was educated under Coysevox, and afterwards under Le Gros. He was employed by Louis XIV, in various works at Marly, Versailles, and other places, where many fine pieces of sculpture, executed by him, were to be seen before the French Revolution. He belonged to the Academy of Sculpture, in which he attained the post of director. His death happened in 1746, at the age of sixty-eight.—WILLIAM COUSTOU, junior, son of the last mentioned, was born at Paris in 1716, and brought up to his father's profession. He gained the prize of sculpture at the Academy at the age of nineteen, after which he went to study at Rome. On his return home he became an academician, and successively held the offices of professor, rector, and treasurer. His talents, which were considerable, enabled him to sustain the reputation of his family as an artist, and procured him the honour of being invested with the order of St Michael. He died in 1777.—*D'Argenville Vies des Sculpt.*

COUTHON (GEORGE) a Frenchman who acted a conspicuous part in the atrocities committed during the progress of the Revolution. He was born at Orsai, in the department of Puy de Dome in 1756. Having adopted the law as a profession, he practised as an advocate at Clermont, and became president of the court of justice in that city. In September

1791, he was chosen deputy from Puy de Dome to the Legislative Assembly; and in 1792 he entered the National Convention. Previously to this period he had the reputation of being a man of honour and humanity; but the acquisition of power rendered him deaf to every sentiment but ambition; and like many of his coadjutors, he became the scourge of his unhappy fellow-creatures. At an early period of his political career, he manifested his antipathy to royalty. In January 1792 he spoke in the Convention against the measure of granting the king a negative on public measures of legislation. He was one of the first to propose the trial of Louis XVI, and he voted for his execution. He subsequently opposed some proceedings of the anarchists; and with subtle policy wavered for a while between the parties of Brissot and Robespierre. But at length, perceiving the latter to be the more powerful, he closely connected himself with it; and exerted every effort to destroy the Girondists. Being afterwards sent as commissioner from the Convention to Lyons, he entered that city on its being taken by the troops sent against it. The deformity of his lower limbs rendering him incapable of walking, he ordered himself to be carried to the square of Belle-cour, where, being seated in a chair, he gave a blow with a silver hammer to one of the buildings, exclaiming, "I strike in the name of the law." This was the signal for commencing the work of destruction; and the noble edifices of Lyons were speedily reduced to heaps of ruins. Couthon, after sharing the power of Robespierre, was involved in his catastrophe. When arrested he is said to have displayed the utmost cowardice; and his execution, which took place July 28, 1794, was attended with peculiar suffering; for such was the distortion of his frame, that it was impossible to place him under the guillotine in the usual posture, he was therefore laid on his side to receive the fatal stroke.—*Biog. Univ. Dict. des H. M. du 18me. Siècle.*

COUTTS (THOMAS) an eminent London banker, who, from a moderate beginning, raised himself to the highest rank in point of opulence among the mercantile classes of Great Britain. He was the fourth and youngest son of John Coutts, a merchant in Edinburgh; and early in life became junior partner in a house in St Mary Axe, in correspondence with the firm to which his father belonged, and subsequently in his brother's banking-house in the Strand, of which he eventually became sole proprietor. He was twice married: first to Susan Starkie, a female servant of his brother James, by whom he had three daughters—Susan, married in 1796 to George Augustus, third earl of Guilford; Frances, married in 1800 to John, first marquis of Bute; and Sophia, married in 1793 to sir Francis Burdett, bart. On the death of his wife, which took place in 1815, he a second time entered the marriage state, about three months after her decease, with Harriet Mellon, an actress of some celebrity in her profession, whom he constituted at his death sole legatee

of his immense property, consisting of personals in the diocese of Canterbury, sworn under 600,000*l.*, besides considerable real estates in lands, houses, &c. and the banking establishment in the Strand. He died February 24, 1821, in the eighty-seventh year of his age — *Gent. Mag.*

COUVREUR (ADRIENNE LA) a celebrated French actress, was born at Fismes in Champagne, in 1700. She first appeared at Paris in 1717, in the part of Electra, in the tragedy so called; and the impression she made was so great, that in the same month she was entrusted with the leading characters in tragedy and comedy. She had great disadvantages in her want of height, voice, and beauty, but compensated for them all by her fine expression and truth. She was a pupil of the grammatical philosopher Marsais, who took great pleasure in giving her lessons. She was one of the mistresses of the celebrated marshal Saxe; and on an emergency, when he wrote to France for supplies of men and money, she proved her attachment to him, by sending him 40,000 livres, for which she pledged her plate and jewels. She died in 1730.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

COVENTRY (FRANCIS) a miscellaneous writer, was born in Cambridgeshire, and educated at Magdalen college, Cambridge, and took his bachelor's degree in 1748, and his master's in 1752. He was presented to the donative or perpetual curacy of Edgeware, by his relation the earl of Coventry; but died soon after, being cut off by the small-pox in 1759. He was the author of "Penshurst," an elegant poem in Dodsley's collection; the well-known satirical romance of "Pompey the Little;" a poetical epistle to "The Hon. Wilmot Vaughan in Wales;" and a paper in *The World*, on the "Absurdities of Modern Gardening."—He had a cousin, HENRY COVENTRY, author of "The Letters of Philemon to Hydaspes;" and one of the writers of "The Athenian Letters." He was originally a religious enthusiast, and afterwards became sceptical, and died in 1752.—*Nichols's Bowyer. Cole's MS. Athenæ. British Essayists; Preface to the World. Lord Orford's Works.*

COVENTRY (JOHN) an ingenious and self-taught individual, possessed of great mechanical invention. He was born in the year 1735, in the parish of Christchurch, Southwark; and was for more than fifty years painter to the Royal Mint in the Tower of London. In the prime of life he became acquainted with Dr Franklin, then in England, and Mr William Henly, both at that time distinguished by their skill in electricity. These eminent persons he assisted in their various electrical experiments, having himself been led to pay a particular attention to the medical effect of electricity in cases of paralysis. A few years afterwards he invented an hygrometer upon a new principle, which met with considerable approbation, and was presented to the late king, and to the Royal Society. He also contrived a method of discovering, by the microscope, the curious structures of the air vessels, and the minute

capillary tubes for the circulation of the sap in wood. In 1774 he presented to the Royal Society several specimens of micrometers, drawn in ivory and glass, and arrived at such perfection in the art, as to be able to draw parallel lines on glass the thousandth part of an inch only asunder. These lines he also contrived to cross with like parallel lines at right angles, thereby forming minute squares, which were only the millionth part of an inch superficial. These micrometers, which are used with the microscope, ascertain the magnitude of the minutest animalculæ, and the size of the globules of blood, and dimensions of the smallest parts of insects. He also employed himself in the construction of telescopes of considerable power, and even made a couple of chamber organs. The last instance of his invention was exhibited in the construction of several curious statical balances for the assaying of gold, which, properly enclosed to avoid dust, would weigh to the thousandth part of a grain. This ingenious man, whose moral character was very estimable, was twice married, and left issue seven children, two sons and five daughters. He died in December 1812, aged seventy-seven.—*Monthly Mag. for Feb. 1813.*

COVENTRY (THOMAS) lord keeper of the great seal in the reign of Charles I, was the son of Thomas Coventry, one of the justices of the court of Common Pleas, and was born at Croome d'Abitot in Worcestershire, in 1578, and was educated at Baliol college, Oxford, whence he removed to the Inner Temple, to pursue the study of common law. In 1616 he was chosen autumnal reader, and the same year appointed recorder of London; in the March following solicitor-general, and two days after was knighted. In 1620-1 he was made attorney-general; in 1625 appointed lord keeper of the great seal; and in 1628 was created a peer by the title of lord Coventry, baron of Aylesborough. Lord Clarendon says of him, that "he was a man of wonderful gravity and wisdom; and not only understood the whole science and mystery of the law, at least equally with any man who had ever sat in his post, but had likewise a clear conception of the whole policy of the government both of church and state; which, by the unskilfulness of some well-meaning men jostled each other too much." As an author he is known by "An Answer to the Petition against Recusants;" and "Perfect and exact Directions to all those that desire to know the true and just Fees of all the Offices belonging to the Court of Common Pleas, Chancery, &c. with several Speeches and Papers contained in the Harleian Library."—His son, WILLIAM, was born in 1626, and receiving the honour of knighthood in 1665, was made one of the commissioners of the treasury in 1667. In consequence of a quarrel with the duke of Buckingham he was forbidden the court, and returning to Minster-Lovel in Oxfordshire, passed a private and religious life, and died highly and deservedly esteemed in 1686. By his will he gave 2000*l.* for the relief of the French Protestants in England, ba-

nished their country on account of their religion; and 3000*l.* for the redemption of captives from Algiers. He wrote "A Letter to Dr Burnet, on Cardinal Pole's secret Powers respecting the Abbey Lands," 4to; "England's Appeal from the private Cabal at Whitehall to the great Council of the Nation," and "The Character of a Treasurer."—*Ath. Ox.* vol. ii. *Collin's Peerage. Pepys's Mem.*

COVERDALE (MILES) a divine in the reign of Henry VIII, who was among the first English reformers. He was educated at Cambridge, and became a canon of the order of St Augustine. On changing his religion he went abroad; and in 1552 assisted William Tynedale in translating some part of the Old or New Testament. In 1535 appeared the first complete English translation of the Scriptures, with the following title: "Biblia, the Bible; that is, the Holy Scripture of the Olde and New Testament, faithfully and newly translated out of Doutche and Latyn into English," by Miles Coverdale, folio. A version of the New Testament was also published by him in 1538. He subsequently was made almoner to queen Catherine Parr; and in 1551 he was promoted to the see of Exeter. On the accession of queen Mary he went to Denmark, and afterwards to Geneva, where he joined other English refugees in a new version of the Bible. He came home on the accession of queen Elizabeth, but he did not resume his bishopric. The rectory of St Magnus, London Bridge, was bestowed on him, which he resigned in 1566, and died in 1568; or, according to other accounts, in 1580, at the age of eighty-one. Coverdale was the author of "The Christian State of Matrymonye, wherein Husbands and Wyfes may learn to keep House together with Love;" and other tracts in request among Bibliomaniacs.—*Biog. Brit. Berkenhout's Biog. Lit.*

COWARD (WILLIAM) a medical and metaphysical writer of eminence. He was a native of Winchester, and was educated at Wadham college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. He took the degree of MA. in 1683, and that of MD. in 1687. He settled first at Northampton, and afterwards in London, as a physician, where he published some professional treatises, among which was one entitled "Ophthalmiatria," relating to vision. But his claim to notice depends on his book called "Thoughts on Human Soul, demonstrating the notion of Human Soul united to Human Body to be an Invention of the Heathens, and not consonant to the principles of Philosophy or Reason," 8vo. This publication provoked the animadversions of some zealous divines; and Coward's opponents, not contented with anathematizing his principles through the press, procured an order of the house of Commons for the burning of his book by the common executioner. He likewise wrote a didactic poem, entitled "Licentia Poetica, or the true test of Poetry;" to which are appended some curious notes. Dr Coward died some time between the years 1722 and 1725. He appears to have been an unitarian dissenter; and was

possessed of considerable property, which he left for the foundation of a theological lecture, and the relief of necessitous divines, or their relatives.—*Biog. Brit.*

COWELL (JOHN) an English lawyer and antiquary of the sixteenth century. He was a native of Devonshire, and received his education at Eton school, and King's college, Cambridge. He obtained the degree of DCL. and was chosen professor of jurisprudence, and master of Trinity Hall. A law dictionary, called "The Interpreter," which he published in 1607, was burnt by order of the house of Commons, on account of its containing unconstitutional doctrines relative to the king's prerogative. He also wrote "The Institutes of the Laws of England," 1605. He died in 1611, aged about fifty-seven. Sir Edward Coke, who was a personal enemy of Cowell, used, by a wretched pun, to call him Dr Cowheel.—*Biog. Brit.*

COWLEY (ABRAHAM) a distinguished English poet, was born at London in 1618. His father, who was a grocer, died before his birth, but his mother had the interest to obtain his admission into Westminster school, as king's scholar. He complained of his own defective memory in the acquirement of the rules of grammar, but nevertheless became a correct classical scholar, and so early imbibed a taste for poetry, that in his sixteenth or seventeenth year, while yet at school, he published a collection of verses, which he entitled "Poetical Blossoms." These juvenile productions, which are more moral and sententious than imaginative, obtained considerable attention for the author, who in 1636 was elected a scholar of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he soon obtained great literary distinctions, and again appeared in print by publishing a pastoral comedy, entitled "Love's Riddle;" and another in Latin, called "Naufragium Jocularum," which was acted before the university by the members of Trinity college. He continued to reside at Cambridge until 1643, when he was ejected by the puritanical visitors; on which he removed to St John's college, Oxford, where he published a satirical poem, entitled "The Puritan and the Papist." He engaged actively in the royal cause, and was honoured with the friendship of lord Falkland, but the precise capacity in which he attended in several of the king's journies and expeditions is not known. When the queen was obliged to quit England, Cowley accompanied her, and obtained a settlement in the family of the earl of St Albans. He was absent from his native country nearly ten years, during which he took various journies for the royal family, and it was principally through him that the correspondence was maintained between the king and queen. In 1647 appeared his collection of amatory poems, entitled "The Mistress." This was followed in 1650 by a comedy called "The Guardian," afterwards altered into "The Cutter of Coleman-street." In 1656, being no longer employed abroad, he returned to England, where, it is presumed, he still remained a medium of confidential

communication between the king and the royal party. Soon after his arrival, he published an edition of his poems, containing most of the works which appear in the final collection. He was also, about this time, apprehended and committed to custody by the ruling powers, but was released, on the celebrated Dr Scarborough generously becoming bail for him to the amount of 1000*l.* For the purpose, probably, of appearing in an ostensible character, he assumed the profession of physic, and had sufficient interest to procure a mandamus from Oxford in 1657. This instance of favour, and a passage in the preface to his poems, threw some suspicion upon the constancy of his loyalty; but apparently without cause, as he again visited France, and resumed his functions of agent in the royal cause on the death of Cromwell. On the restoration, he of course returned with the other royalists, and like many more, was fated to be disappointed in his expectations from royal gratitude. At length however, by the interest of the duke of Buckingham and the earl of St Albans, he obtained the lease of a farm at Chertsey, held under the queen, by which his income was rendered about 300*l.* per annum. A country retreat had long been the real or imaginary object of his wishes; but it does not appear that his rural retirement at Chertsey contributed to his happiness, a fact which has given Dr Johnson an opportunity to ridicule similar aspirations, with a portion of severity and ridicule which is certainly overcharged. It however appears, that neither the mind nor body of Cowley was fitted for his new mode of life; for it was suddenly terminated by a severe cold and fever, caught from unseasonable detention among the damp fields, by losing his way, in company with his friend Sprat, on their return, on foot, from a convivial visit to a gentleman in the neighbourhood of Chertsey. He died on the 28th July, 1667, in the forty-ninth year of his age, and was interred with a numerous attendance of persons of distinction, near the remains of Chaucer and Spenser, in Westminster Abbey. The private character of Cowley was such as entitled him to general respect; and Charles II, (no very conclusive testimony certainly,) observed that he had not left a "better man behind him in England." It appears, on higher authority however, that the loyalty of Cowley was free from the servility and gross adulation of the courtiers of the day, and that he possessed a free, independent spirit, was modest, sober, and sincere; of gentle affections, and moderate wishes; and hence his small encouragement. As a poet, he probably stands at the head of the metaphysical class, so ably discussed in Dr Johnson's life of him. He is by turns easy, gay, splendid, witty, and never trite and vulgar, although often fantastic, strained, and extravagant. The chief merit of Cowley consists in a kind of sport of the imagination in pursuit of a thought through all its variations and obliquities; and in searching throughout the material world for objects of similitude with intellectual ideas, connected

by the most fanciful relations. Lord Rochester, in his free way, observed, "that this, not being from God, could not stand;" and he is so far right, that not being founded on the unchangeable principles of human nature, it is unfit for the nobler purposes of poetry; and in attraction is necessarily local and temporary. The Anacreontics of Cowley are among his most agreeable pieces, and few have paraphrased the Teian Bard more felicitously; although his own original ballad, his "List of Mistresses," is deemed still more sprightly and pleasant. His love verses, entitled "The Mistress," abound with wit; but are utterly destitute of feeling, being at once ingenious and frigid. His "Pindarique Odes" exhibit a most unbridled license of thought, metre, and expression; but not to the exclusion of many very striking combinations and images. His "Davideis," which is incomplete, although conveying no strong proof of epic talent, contains some pleasing passages. Of his occasional pieces, his "Hymn to Light," is decidedly the most elevated and poetical. As an essayist in prose, Cowley is natural, easy, and equable; abounding in thought, but without any of the affectation or straining which disfigures his poetry. Nor is his comedy, "The Cutter of Coleman-street," without humour, although of a temporary nature. As a writer of Latin verse, he is highly thought of by Dr Johnson: his principal performance in that language consists of six books on plants, which supply a remarkable instance of facility in the accommodation of verse to an untoward subject. His imitations of the satires and moral epistles of Horace, are also much admired by Warton. Whatever place Cowley may retain in general estimation as a poet, he must always stand high as a wit; few authors afford so many new thoughts, and those so entirely his own.—*Biog. Brit. Life by Dr Johnson.*

COWLEY (HANNAH) an ingenious and popular dramatic writer, was the daughter of Mr Philip Parkhouse, of Tiverton in Devonshire, where she was born in 1743. In her twenty-fifth year she married Mr Cowley, a captain in the East-India Company's service, who died in 1797. While sitting at one of the theatres with her husband, she told him that she thought she could write quite as good a comedy as the one that was then performing, and on his laughing at her, she next morning sketched the first act of the "Runaway," which met with so much success that she was encouraged to proceed, and next produced "The Belle Stratagem," which established her fame completely, and was soon ranked among the best stock pieces. "More Ways than One," and "The Fate of Sparta," then followed, and she was also the authoress of some passable poems; as, "The Maid of Arragon;" "The Scottish Village;" and the "Siege of Acre." The merits of Mrs Cowley, as a dramatist, consist in the easy, feminine nature of her plot and character, which accomplishes every thing that it aims at. This amiable and modest authoress died at Tiverton in 1809, and her works were collected and

published in 3 vols. 8vo, 1813, with a memoir prefixed.—*Preface as above. Gent. Mag.* 1809. *Biog. Dram.*

COWPER (WILLIAM) a distinguished English modern poet, was born at Berkhamstead, Herts, on the 26th November, 1731. His father, the rector of the parish, was the Rev John Cowper, DD. son of Spencer Cowper, one of the justices of the Common Pleas, a younger brother of the lord chancellor Cowper. He received his early education at a school in Market-street, in his native county, whence he was removed in due time to that of Westminster. Here he acquired a competent portion of classical knowledge; but from the delicacy of his temperament, and the timid shyness of his disposition, he seems to have endured a species of martyrdom from the rudeness and tyranny of his more robust companions, and to have received the indelible impressions, that subsequently produced his "Tirocinium," in which poem his dislike to the system of public education in England is very strongly stated. On leaving Westminster, he was articled for three years to an eminent attorney, during which time he appears to have paid very little attention to his profession; nor did he alter on this point, after his entry at the Temple, in order to qualify himself for the honourable and lucrative place of clerk to the house of Lords, which post his family interest had secured for him. While he resided in the Temple, he appears to have been rather gay and social in his intercourse, numbering among his companions, Lloyd, Churchill, Thornton, and Colman, all of whom had been his companions at Westminster school; and the two latter of whom he assisted with some papers in the "Connoisseur." His natural disposition however, remained timid and diffident; and his spirits so constitutionally infirm, that when the time arrived for his assuming the post to which he had been destined, he was thrown into such unaccountable terror at the idea of making his appearance before the assembled peerage, that he was not only obliged to resign the appointment, but was precipitated, by his agitation of spirits, into a state of great mental disorder. It was unhappily at this period, that he was led into a deep consideration of his religious state; and having imbibed the doctrine of election and reprobation, in its most appalling rigour, he was led to a very dismal state of apprehension. We are told, "that the terror of eternal judgment overpowered and actually disordered his faculties; and he remained seven months in a continual expectation of being instantly plunged into eternal misery." In this shocking condition, confinement became necessary, and he was placed in a receptacle for lunatics, kept by the amiable and well-known Dr Cotton of St Albans. At length, his mind recovered a degree of serenity, and by the advice of his brother, he retired to Huntingdon, where he formed an acquaintance with the family of the Rev. Mr Unwin, which ripened into the strictest intimacy. So attached was he to this friendly connexion, that on

the death of Mr Unwin, he removed, in 1767, with his widow, to Olney in Buckinghamshire, which was thenceforth the principal place of his residence. Here he contracted a close friendship with the Rev. John Newton, then curate of Olney, and afterwards rector of St Mary Woolnoth, whose religious sentiments were congenial with his own. In an unvarying intercourse with Mr Newton and the Unwins, he passed several of the successive years of his life, diversifying their monotony with small poetical compositions; among which are to be reckoned a number of hymns, published in the collection of Mr Newton. In 1773 he was again assailed by religious despondency, and endured a partial alienation of mind for some years; during which affliction he was highly indebted to the affectionate care of Mrs Unwin. In 1778 he again recovered; and in 1780, being recommended to the Rev. Mr. Bull of Newport Pagnell, by Mr Newton, who left Olney in 1780, he was persuaded by him to translate some of the spiritual songs of the celebrated Madame Guion. In the same, and the following year, he was also induced to prepare a volume of poems for the press, which, owing to the spirit and liberality of Mr Johnson, publisher, of St Paul's Church-yard, was printed in 1782. This volume did not attract any great degree of public attention. The principal topics are—Error, Truth, Expostulation, Hope, Charity, Retirement, and Conversation; all of which are treated with originality, but at the same time with a portion of religious austerity, (the natural result of his opinions,) which, without some very striking recommendation, was not at that time of a nature to acquire popularity. They are in rhymed heroics; the style being rather strong than poetical, although never flat or insipid. A short time before the publication of this volume, Mr Cowper became acquainted with lady Austen, widow of sir Robert Austen, who subsequently resided for some time at the parsonage-house at Olney. To the sprightly and salutary influence of this lady, the world is indebted at once for the exquisitely humorous ballad of John Gilpin, and the author's masterpiece, "The Task." The latter admirable poem chiefly occupied his second volume, which was published in 1785, and rapidly secured universal admiration. "The Task" unites minute accuracy with great elegance and picturesque beauty; and after Thomson, Cowper is probably the poet who has added most to the stock of natural imagery. The moral reflections in this poem are also exceedingly impressive; and its delineation of character abounds in genuine nature. His religious system too, although discoverable, is less gloomily exhibited in this, than in his other productions. This volume also contained his "Tirocinium," a piece strongly written, and abounding with striking observations, whatever may be thought of its decision against public education. In 1784 Mr Cowper felt himself impelled by a sense of gratitude to Mrs Unwin, to give up the friendship, with the possibility of a still nearer alliance with lady Austen.

This piece of self-denial is possibly to be regretted, as the influence of that accomplished lady had been clearly beneficial; but the motives of Cowper were as praiseworthy as the jealousy and self-love of the party for whom the sacrifice was made, were, under all the circumstances, excusable. Notwithstanding this interruption to his tranquillity, he began about this time his version of Homer; which, after many impediments, appeared in two 4to vols. in July 1791. This work possesses much exactness, as to sense, and is certainly a more accurate representation of Homer than the version of Pope; but English blank verse cannot sufficiently sustain the less poetical parts of Homer, and the general effect is bald and prosaic. Disappointed at the reception of this labourious work, he meditated a revision of it, as also the superintendence of an edition of Milton, and a new didactic poem, to be entitled "The Four Ages;" but although he occasionally wrote a few verses, and revised his *Odyssey*, amidst his glimmerings of reason, those and all other undertakings finally gave way to a relapse of his malady. His disorder extended, with little intermission, to the close of life; which, melancholy to relate, ended in a state of absolute despair. In 1794 a pension of 300*l.* per ann. was granted him by the crown, by the good office of earl Spencer, which happily prevented any pecuniary inconvenience to himself and friends. In the beginning of 1800, this gifted, but afflicted man of genius, exhibited symptoms of dropsy, which carried him off on the 25th April following, at Dereham in Norfolk, to which place he had been finally removed, by his relations. He was buried the week following, in the church of that place, where a monument to his memory has been erected by his relation, lady Hesketh. Since his death, Cowper has, by the care and industry of his friend and biographer, Hayley, become known to the admiring world, as one of the most facile and elegant letter-writers on record. The phenomenon of a talent, exhibiting so fine a combination of wit, humour, and fascinating ease, in union with a tendency so sombre as that which proved the bane of Cowper's existence, will never possibly be adequately solved. The complexion which his malady assumed, it has been argued, is no proof that it was caused by the doctrine which caught so baleful a hold of his mind. This is most certain: but it is equally undeniable, that it is the most fatal prepossession a disordered mind can receive; and that it is very doubtful if the life led by Cowper at Olney, and the exclusive connexions which he formed there, were not unfortunate circumstances, considering the turn which his religious prepossessions had taken. Be all this as it may, he will always remain an example of conspicuous genius, united with the most appalling of all afflictive visitations; and of the existence of the purest reason, and finest moral and social feelings, in the midst of religious convictions of their utter worthlessness. Another extraordinary fact is connected with the life of Cowper; he did not write with a

formal view to publication, much before he had reached the age of fifty; and attained to his sixty-ninth year, notwithstanding his delicate health and extraordinary mental sufferings.—*Life by Hayley.*

COWPER (WILLIAM, earl) an English lawyer, the son of sir W. Cowper, a Hertfordshire baronet. After being called to the bar, he advanced rapidly in his profession, and was chosen recorder of Colchester. In 1695 he obtained a seat in parliament for the borough of Hertford; and on the accession of queen Anne, he was made queen's council, and in 1705, keeper of the great seal. In the following year he was appointed lord high chancellor, and was raised to the peerage by the title of viscount Fordwich. Lord Cowper was a distinguished supporter of the whig administration, which retired on the triumph of the party which brought about the treaty of Utrecht. He held the office till 1710; when he resigned, in opposition to the wishes of her majesty, on whose death he again accepted the seals. In 1717 he was raised to the earldom, and in 1718 he finally retired from office. The latter part of his life was distinguished by some strenuous exertions in favour of religious liberty; in particular he effected the overthrow of a bill, by which persons were to be subjected to penalties for denying the Trinity. He was however accused of being favourable to the pretender, but clearly without foundation, although he opposed the proceedings against Atterbury, and protested against a bill for taxing papists. He died at his seat at Hertingfordbury in 1723.—*Biog. Brit.*

COWPER (WILLIAM) an English anatomist of the seventeenth century. He was a native of Alresford in Hampshire, and practised as a surgeon in London, with considerable reputation. In 1694 he published a work entitled "Myotomia Reformata;" but he is principally noted for a dispute with the Dutch anatomist, Godfrey Bidloo. Cowper is said to have procured three hundred copies of anatomical plates belonging to a work of Bidloo, and in 1698 published them as his own, with an English text quite different from the original Latin; and a few additional figures. To this publication the name of Cowper was prefixed, without any mention of Bidloo, except in the way of animadversion. The latter immediately published a very ill-natured pamphlet, entitled "Gul. Cowperus citatus coram Tribunali," appealing to the Royal Society, whether Cowper ought not to be punished as a plagiary of the worst kind, and accusing him of being a deceitful and ignorant fellow. Cowper answered him in his own style, in a pamphlet, in which he asserted that Bidloo had procured the figures for his plates from the widow of Swammerdam, the naturalist, and that he did not understand them. It does not however appear, that these charges were supported by any probable evidence. Cowper died in 1709.—*Encyclop. Brit. Thomson's Hist. of the R. S.*

COX (RICHARD) an eminent English prelate of the sixteenth century, was born at

Whaddon in Bucks, in the year 1499. He received his education at Eton, whence he was removed to King's college, Cambridge, of which he was chosen fellow. The character which he obtained for learning, induced cardinal Wolsey to fix upon him for one of the members of the new foundation which he soon after established at Oxford. Here he obtained the same high reputation for learning as at Cambridge; but having imbibed some of the new opinions of the day, he incurred the displeasure of the university, and after being deprived of his preferments, he was imprisoned for heresy. How he obtained his liberty is not known, but he was some time after chosen master of Eton school, and received several prebendaries through the influence of Cranmer, at whose recommendation he was at length chosen tutor to prince Edward. On the accession of the latter, he became a privy counsellor, almoner to the king, chancellor of the university of Oxford, and dean of Westminster. He was also appointed one of the commissioners to visit Oxford, where he is said to have shown a fanatical zeal in the destruction of certain books, which, with the superstition of the age, he deemed favourable to magic, because they contained diagrams or mathematical figures. On the accession of Mary, he was stripped of all his preferments, and once more thrown into prison; but being soon after released, he prudently quitted the kingdom, and settled first at Strasburgh, and afterwards at Frankfort, where he manifested as much intolerance towards his fellow exiles, who differed in the slightest degree from the church of England, as the popish party at home had displayed towards him. On the accession of Elizabeth he was recalled, and appointed one of the divines commissioned to revise the liturgy. In 1559 he was appointed bishop of Ely, and joined the prelates elect of Canterbury, London, Chichester, and Hereford, in petitioning the queen against an act for exchanging and alienating the lands and revenues of bishops. He also maintained the lawfulness of the marriage of the clergy, to which Elizabeth objected, and endeavoured, but in vain, to obtain the establishment of the ecclesiastical body of laws which had been drawn up by archbishop Cranmer. He was liberal to the friends of the church as established, but exhibited the spirit of persecution very strongly towards nonconformists of all descriptions. During the latter years of his life he was much harassed by the endeavours of the rapacious courtiers to obtain grants of the lands of his see, which he would not consent to alienate; but petitioned to resign, which was granted. No other prelate however would succeed on the implied terms, so that he died bishop of Ely at last. He was author of several controversial pieces, and contributed the four gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, and the Epistle to the Romans, to the "Bishops' Bible." He is also said to have had a share in the compilation of Lilly's grammar. He died in 1561, in the eighty-second year of his age.—*Biog. Brit.*

COX (sir RICHARD) an Irish statesman and historian, who was a native of Bandon, in the county of Cork. He was educated as an attorney, and then studied at Gray's Inn, and was called to the bar. In 1680 he was made recorder of Kinsale, and he practised with reputation as a counsellor. Being a protestant, and having displayed his zeal against the catholics, he thought proper to withdraw to England in 1687. On the triumph of his party he was made a justice of the Common Pleas, and also military governor of Cork. After some fluctuations of official employment, he was made lord chancellor in 1703, and he filled that important situation with respectability. In 1706 he was created a baronet, and in the following year he was dismissed from the chancery office. He was afterwards again in office, as lord chief justice of the Queen's Bench; but he was removed at the accession of George I, and spent the remainder of his long life in retirement, dying in 1733, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He was the author of several publications, but the only one of importance is his "Hibernia Anglicana; or the History of Ireland from the Conquest thereof by the English to the present Time," in 2 parts, 1689, 1701. A recent traveller in Ireland has preserved a *keen*, or death-song, composed for the funeral of this gentleman, which, whether or not it may be strictly characteristic of the individual, it displays traits of national manners sufficiently curious to excuse its insertion:—"My love and darling, though I never was in your kitchen, yet I have heard an exact account of it. The brown roast-meat continually coming from the fire; the black boilers continually boiling; the cock of the beer barrel for ever running; and even if a score of men came in, no person would enquire their business; but they would give them a place at your table, and let them eat what they pleased, nor would they bring them in a bill in the morning."—"My love and friend, I dreamed, through my morning slumbers, that your castle fell into decay, and that no person remained in it. The birds sung sweetly no longer, nor were there leaves upon the bushes: all was silence and decay! The dream told me that our beloved man was lost to us—that the noble horseman was gone! the renowned squire Cox!"—"My love and darling, you were nearly related to the lord of Clare, and to O'Donovan of Bawnlehan; to Cox with the blue eyes, and to Townsend of White-court. This is the appointed day for your funeral, and yet I see none of them coming to place even a green sod over you." This threnody, which was taken down from the recitation of a Hibernian matron, whose memory was stored with her country's funeral poetry, may reasonably be supposed to owe nothing to the translator.—*T. C. Croker's Researches in the South of Ireland, 1824. Aikin's G. Biog.*

COXETER (THOMAS) a laborious collector of materials relating to literary history and antiquities. He was born at Lechlade in Gloucestershire in 1689, and became a commoner and student of civil law at Trinity college, Ox-

word. He afterwards went to London to qualify himself for professional practice, but some disappointments which he incurred, diverted him from his purpose; and he devoted his time to the collection of books and manuscripts, by means of which he afforded assistance to several authors and editors in their literary undertakings. Ames's History of Printing; Theobald's edition of Shakspeare; Cibber's Lives of the Poets; and Dodsley's Collection of Old Plays, are among the works principally indebted to the industry of Coxeter. He died in 1747, aged about fifty-eight. His only publication appears to have been a new edition of Bayly's Life of Bishop Fisher; but his name was prefixed, as the editor, to the plays of Massinger, 1759, 4 vols. 8vo, and to another posthumous publication, entitled "Critical Reflexions on the Old English Dramatic Writers," 1761, 8vo. Coxeter had formed the design of publishing a series of old English dramas, which Dodsley perfected; and he acted as secretary to a society for encouraging the study of English history, under the patronage of which, Carte's voluminous history was produced.—*Genl. Mag.*

COYPEL (NOËL) an eminent French painter of the seventeenth century. He studied under an artist at Orleans, and afterwards going to Paris, he so much distinguished himself that he was admitted into the Academy of Painting, and employed at the Louvre. In 1672 the king gave him apartments in that palace, and appointed him director of the French Academy at Rome. After staying three years at Rome, he returned to France in 1676; and he was subsequently employed, among other works, in making designs for the Gobelins tapestries, and was chosen rector of the academy. He died in 1707, aged seventy-nine.—ANTHONY COYPEL, eldest son of Noël, obtained distinction in the same profession, and succeeded his father as rector of the academy in 1707; and in 1715 he was appointed first painter to the king. He died in 1722, leaving, besides the productions of his pencil, a poetical epistle on painting, in which the principles of the art are displayed with accuracy, taste, and elegance of style.—NOËL NICHOLAS COYPEL, younger son of Noël, was also a painter, who, after the death of his brother, attained some eminence. His designs are said to be elegant and correct; and etchings of some of them have been made by himself and other artists. He died in 1735.—CHARLES ANTHONY COYPEL, another painter, was the son of Anthony, whom he succeeded as principal painter to the king. He established a preparatory school of painting, for students destined for the academy at Rome; and instituted an exhibition of pictures at the Luxembourg gallery. He was likewise a dramatic writer. His death took place in 1752, at the age of fifty-eight.—*D'Argenville Vies des Peintres.*

COZENS (ALEXANDER) an ingenious, but fanciful artist, who was a native of Russia, and settled in London as a landscape painter and drawing-master. He is said to have had

a very extraordinary method of designing his subjects, by arranging a number of chance-formed blots and flourishes to produce the figures he intended. The application of this mode of execution to the production of landscapes, was the subject of a tract, which he published. He was also the author of a theoretical work, entitled "The Principles of Beauty relative to the Human Face," 1778, folio, with plates by Bartolozzi; and other publications. He died in 1786.—JOHN COZENS, his son, also a landscape painter of some eminence, became deranged, and died in 1799.—*Chalmers's Biog. Diet.*

CRAIG (JOHN) a learned mathematician, who was a native of Scotland, and was settled at Cambridge, in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Nothing more is known of his personal history. As a mathematical writer, he distinguished himself by a number of papers on Fluxions, and other subjects, in the Philosophical Transactions; and by a controversy with John Bernouilli, on the quadrature of curved lines and curvilinear figures. But his principal claims to notice depend on his "Theologiæ Christianæ Principia Mathematica," London, 1699, 4to. The object of this work is to show, from mathematical calculations—1. That the certainty of the history of Jesus Christ would have ceased entirely at the end of the eighth century, if it had been supported only by the oral testimony of one person. 2. That the probability of this history composed by four writers, and propagated by a great many copies of their works, was as strong in 1699 as it would have been in the time of Christ, to a person who had heard it related by the twenty-eight disciples. 3. That the probability of this history at the end of 3150 years from the birth of Christ, will entirely cease, and that this consequently will be the period when the Son of God will come to judge the world; because then, as is inferred from Luke, chap. viii. ver. 8, there will be no more faith on the earth. From this statement it will appear that Craig, whatever be thought of his reasoning, was still a believer. His tract was republished at Leipsic, 1755, 4to, by J. D. Titius of Wittemberg, with a refutation of his arguments; which were also combated by the abbé Houteville.—*Aikin's G. Biog.*

CRAIG or KRAAGIUS (NICHOLAS) a Danish historian of the sixteenth century. He was a native of Ripen, and became rector of the public school at Copenhagen, and afterwards professor of Greek in the university. He was also historiographer royal, and wrote "Annals of Denmark," folio, and left some historical collections in manuscript. A treatise "De Republica Lacedæmoniorum," 8vo, and other works, were also published by Craig; who died in 1602, aged fifty-two.—*Moreri. Sibbern Bibl. Hist. Dano-Norv.*

CRAMER (GABRIEL) a native of Geneva, where he became professor of mathematics, and obtained considerable celebrity. He published a work entitled "Introduction à la Théorie des Lignes Courbées," 1750, 4to; and he edited the works of Wolff, and the Bernouilli-

lis. His correspondence with eminent mathematicians in various parts of Europe was very extensive; and he was a member of several scientific societies. In 1750 he was made professor of natural philosophy in the university; and he died in 1752, at the age of forty-eight, after having occupied, with reputation, some political offices in the republic.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

CRAMER (JOHN ANDREW) a German metallurgist of great eminence. He was born at Quedlinburg in 1710, and died near Dresden in December 1777. He appears to have been the first who treated of the art of assaying systematically, in his work entitled "Elementa Artis Docimasticæ," 1739, 2 vols. 8vo, which was republished in an improved form in 1744, and has been translated into German, French, and English. He likewise wrote a treatise on the management of forests, and another on metallurgy, which was left incomplete, in consequence of his death. Cramer was an excellent practical chemist, and made artificial gems of great beauty. He was well acquainted with natural philosophy, natural history, mathematics, astronomy, and political economy. His character was marked with some singularities. He was not only extremely careless as to his dress and personal appearance, but was equally negligent as to food and rest, sometimes taking his principal meal at midnight, and throwing himself on his bed to sleep, just when it suited his inclination and convenience. His house was fixed to the town-wall, through which there was an entrance to it; and his own apartment was a dusty, dirty room, in which books, models, coals, crucibles, and other chemical utensils were strewed about in "most admired disorder." To finish his character—he was rough and abrupt in his behaviour, treating with little regard to ceremony, persons of all ranks.—*Aikin's G. Biog.*

CRAMER (JOHN ANDREW) one of the most eminent literati of modern Germany. He was born at Jostadt near Annaberg in 1723, and after receiving some education under his father, who was a clergyman, he was sent in 1742 to the university of Leipsic. He adopted the ecclesiastical profession, and after having occupied different situations in his own country, he was, through the friendship of Klopstock, and the patronage of count Bernstorff, in 1754, made chaplain to the court at Copenhagen; and in 1765 he was appointed professor of theology in the university of that city. The revolution in Denmark, which accompanied the fall of count Struensee, deprived Cramer of his chaplainship, and in 1771 he retired to Lubeck. In 1774 he again entered into the Danish service, becoming professor of theology at Kiel, and preacher in the Castle church. He died June 12th, 1788. Cramer ranks high among his countrymen as a divine, an orator, an historian, and a poet. In his translation of the Psalms, he is said to have displayed the true spirit of Oriental poetry. His two odes, "David," and "Luther," are particularly esteemed; and though his composi-

tions are not so spirited as those of Klopstock and Ramler, he far surpasses those writers in the ease and elegance of his versification. His principal prose works are—"The Homilies and Opuscula of John Chrysostom, translated and accompanied with Dissertations and Notes," Leipsic, 1748-51, 10 vols. 8vo; "Bossuet's Introduction to Universal History, translated from the French, and continued with Historico-critical Dissertations," 1748-86, 8 vols. 8vo; and two collections of Sermons. He also assisted Klopstock in a periodical work, entitled "The Northern Spectator."—*Charaktere Teutscher dichter und Prosaisten, Berlin, 1781. Aikin's G. Biog.*

CRANMER (THOMAS) the patriarch of the English Reformation in the reign of Henry VIII. He is said to have been descended from a Norman family, and was the son of Thomas Cranmer, Esq. of Aslacton in Nottinghamshire, where he was born in 1489. He entered as a student of Jesus college, Cambridge, in 1503, and took the degree of MA, and obtained a fellowship, which he lost by contracting a marriage with the relation of an innkeeper. His wife however soon died in childbed, and he regained his appointment, and in 1523 he proceeded to his degree of DD, and was chosen reader of theological lectures in his college, and examiner of candidates for degrees in divinity. Having retired from Cambridge, on account of the plague, to the house of a friend at Waltham Abbey, he there met with Dr Edward Fox, the king's almoner, and Dr Gardiner, afterwards bishop of Winchester, to whom he was previously known. In the course of conversation on the then meditated divorce of Henry VIII from his first wife Catharine of Arragon, Cranmer remarked, that the question of its propriety might be better decided by consulting learned divines and members of universities than by an appeal to the pope. The opinion thus delivered having been reported to the king by Dr Fox, his majesty was highly delighted with it, exclaiming, at the prospect it afforded him of being able to remove the obstacles to the gratification of his passions: "By —, the man has got the sow by the right ear." Cranmer was sent for to court, made a king's chaplain, and commanded to write a treatise on the subject of the divorce. Having executed this task to the satisfaction of his master, he was rewarded with a living, and the archdeaconry of Taunton. In 1530 he was sent abroad with others to carry his plan into execution, by collecting the opinions of the divines and canonists of France, Italy, and Germany, on the validity of the king's marriage. At Rome he presented his treatise to the pope, and offered publicly to defend its doctrine, but no champion was permitted to enter the lists with him. The temporizing pontiff, Clement VII, though he could not have relished the arguments of the English polemic, was however unwilling to offend his master, and Cranmer was appointed the pope's penitentiary throughout England, Wales, and Ireland. He left Rome, and proceeded sole ambassador to Germany,

further to prosecute the object of his mission. He there obtained for his opinions the sanction of a great number of German divines and civilians, and formed such intimate connections with the rising party of the protestants, as probably influenced greatly his future conduct. That he meditated decided hostility to the see of Rome may be inferred from his contracting marriage, though in holy orders, with the niece of Dr Osiander, a famous protestant divine. Crammer was employed by the king to conclude a commercial treaty between England and the Netherlands; after which he was ordered home, to take possession of the metropolitan see of Canterbury, left vacant by the death of archbishop Warham. He hesitated to accept of this dignity, professing to be scrupulous about applying to the pope for the bulls necessary for his consecration. This difficulty was obviated by a vague and secret protestation, which can be justified only on the Jesuitical principle of the lawfulness of mental reservations or virtual falsehoods. The application being therefore made in the usual manner to the court of Rome, the pall and bulls were sent, notwithstanding the strong reasons which the pope had to suspect the partiality of the new primate for the doctrines of the German reformers. He soon set the papal authority at defiance, by pronouncing sentence of divorce between Henry and Catharine, and confirming the king's marriage with Anne Boleyn. The pope threatened excommunication; but Crammer and his master were prepared for opposition; and an act of parliament was immediately passed for abolishing the pope's supremacy, and declaring the king chief head of the church of England. The archbishop employed all his influence in forwarding such measures as might give permanence to the Reformation. The Bible was translated into English, and dispersed among the people; the monastic institutions were suppressed; the superstitious observances connected with them were abolished; and provision was made for the instruction of all ranks in the principles of the prevailing party. In 1536 the casuistry of Crammer was a second time exerted to gratify the base passions of his tyrannical sovereign. When Anne Boleyn was destined to lose her reputation and her life, that the king might take another consort, it was determined also to bastardize her issue, and the archbishop meanly stooped to pronounce a sentence of divorce, on the plea that the queen had confessed to him her having been contracted to lord Percy, before her marriage with the king. The compliances of the primate served to insure him the gratitude of Henry, though he was obliged to make some important sacrifices to royal prejudice, which was strongly in favour of the ancient faith, where that did not tend to curb the king's own passions or prerogatives. In 1539 was passed an act of parliament, called the "Bloody Act," condemning to death all who supported the right of marriage of priests, and communion of both kinds to the laity, and who opposed transubstantiation, auricular confession, vows of chastity, and

the necessity of private masses. Crammer opposed as long as he dared this enactment; but finding his efforts vain, he gave way, and sent his own wife back to her friends in Germany. The king so far sympathised with his favourite on this occasion, as to send the duke of Norfolk and the earl of Essex to Lambeth, that they might comfort him under his disappointment! He subsequently succeeded in carrying some points in favour of farther Reformation; and in 1540 he published a work for popular use, chiefly of his own composition, entitled "The necessary erudition of a Christian Man." The same year he exhibited a laudable instance of private friendship, in writing to the king in behalf of Cromwell, earl of Essex, in whose safety as a political coadjutor he was deeply interested, and after whose execution, which he could not prevent, he retired from court, and avoided further interference in state affairs. He had however already done too much ever to be pardoned by the secret votaries of popery, by whose machinations an accusation was preferred against him, before the privy council, of having opposed the six articles in the statute of 1539, and infected the whole realm with novel doctrines. On this critical occasion the king did not desert his old servant; who when the councillors, after treating him with indignity, were about to commit him to the Tower, put a check to their proceedings, by an appeal to the king and the production of the royal signet, with which he had been furnished for that purpose. On the death of Henry in 1546-7, the archbishop was left one of the executors of his will, and member of the regency appointed to govern the kingdom during the minority of Edward VI. He united his interest with that of the earl of Hertford, afterwards duke of Somerset, and proceeded to model the church of England according to the notions of Zuinglius, rather than those of Luther. By his instrumentality, the liturgy was drawn up and established by act of parliament, and articles of religion were compiled, the validity of which was enforced by royal authority. For the creed which he had thus enacted, no less infallibility was claimed than had by the catholics been previously attached to their doctrines. Under Crammer's ecclesiastical government, Joan Bocher and George van Paris expiated in the flames their supposed heresies; and the fate of the former is rendered peculiarly striking, by the fact that the primate, by his spiritual authority and pressing importunity, constrained the young king to sign the death warrant for the auto-de-fé of the unhappy criminal, which he would not be prevailed on to do till he had disburdened his own conscience, by telling the archbishop, that if the deed were sinful he should answer for it to God. The exclusion of the princess Mary from the crown, by the will of her brother, was a measure in which Crammer joined the partizans of lady Jane Grey, apparently in opposition to his own judgment. With others who had been most active in her elevation, he was sent to the Tower on the accession of Mary. That

princess had personal obligations to Cranmer, who is said to have preserved her from the anger of her father, which menaced her with destruction, for her pertinacious adherence to the Catholic faith; but she could not forget or forgive the disgrace of her mother and herself, in effecting which, the archbishop had been so important an agent; he was therefore destined to become the inevitable victim of popish ascendancy. Had he been sacrificed at once, without being insulted with mock clemency and treated with studied cruelty, his persecutors would have escaped the imputation of dark revenge and diabolical malice, which history has affixed to their memory. After a disputation with some catholic divines, in which Cranmer and his fellow prisoners, Ridley and Latimer, defended their principles with decency and spirit; the former was tried before commissioners sent from Rome, on the charge of blasphemy, perjury, incontinence, and heresy; and the proceedings of the court were terminated by citing the archbishop to appear within eighty days at Rome, to deliver in person his vindication to the pope. To comply with this mandate was impossible, as he was detained in prison; notwithstanding which, when the appointed period was expired, he was declared contumacious for not making his appearance, and sentenced to be degraded and deprived of office, which was done accordingly. After this, a treacherous lenity was shown him, and flattering promises were made which induced him to sign a recantation of his alleged errors, and become in fact a catholic convert. The triumph of his enemies was now complete, and nothing was wanting but the sacrifice of their abused and degraded victim. Oxford was the scene of his execution; but to make the tragedy more impressive, he was placed on a scaffold in St Mary's church, the day he was to suffer, there to listen to a declaration of his faults and heresies, his extorted penitence, and the necessity of his expiating by his death, errors which heaven alone could pardon, but which were of an enormity too portentous to be passed over by an earthly tribunal. Those who planned this proceeding, accomplished but half their object. Cranmer was either prepared to encounter their deceptive cruelty, or was worked to a pitch of heroism, by resentment and religious enthusiasm. Instead of confessing the justness of his sentence, and submitting to it in silence, or imploring mercy, he calmly acknowledged that the fear of death had made him belie his conscience, and declared that nothing could afford him consolation, but the prospect of extenuating his guilt by encountering, as a protestant penitent, with firmness and resignation, the fiery torments which awaited him. He was, as may be imagined, immediately hurried to the stake, where he behaved with the resolution of a martyr; keeping his right hand, with which he had signed his recantation, extended in the flames, that it might be consumed before the rest of his body, exclaiming from time to time—"That unworthy hand!" He was executed March

21, 1555-6. The fate of Cranmer has shewn a false lustre over his character, and procured him the reputation of a protestant martyr; while he was in reality the victim of party malice and personal revenge. Successively a catholic, a Lutheran, a Zuinglian, a defender of transubstantiation, and then a persecutor of those who believed that doctrine, the soundness, if not the sincerity of his faith may fairly be questioned. Even the purity of his motives, as a reformer, is rendered somewhat doubtful, by the fact of his having obtained, on very advantageous terms, numerous grants of estates which had belonged to suppressed monasteries. His private character however was amiable; and whatever may have been his principles, no doubts can exist as to the supereminence of his talents. His continued favour with the capricious Henry, is a decisive proof of his mental superiority. With the energy which ever distinguishes genius, he steadily pursued his grand object, the independence of the English church; to the establishment of which he contributed almost infinitely beyond any other individual. Without the enthusiasm of Luther, he effected for his native country what Luther did for Christendom; and in spite of his weaknesses and errors, he has gained an imperishable name.—*Strype's Memorials of Cranmer. Gypin's Lives of the Reformers. Biog. Brit. Dyer's Hist. of the University of Cambridge, vol. ii.*

CRANTOR, a Greek philosopher and poet was born at Solos in Cilicia, BC. 300. After having obtained honourable notice in his native country, he repaired to Athens, where he became one of the disciples of Xenocrates, and subsequently of his successor Polemo. He adhered to the Platonic system, but was not very lucid in his explanation of it; but was much esteemed for the excellence of his moral writings, a treatise of his upon consolation under affliction, being highly praised in the Tuscular questions of Cicero. Horace, in the second epistle of his first book, has also testified to the moral celebrity of Crantor. Of his poems nothing is now known, but that he sealed them up, and deposited them in the temple of Minerva at Solos. He died of a dropsy when scarcely on the verge of old age.—*Diog. Laert. Bauls. Stanley's Hist. Phi.*

CRASHAW (RICHARD) an English poet of the seventeenth century. He was the son of a clergyman of the church of England, and was educated at Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1658, and became a fellow of Peterhouse college. In 1644 he was, with other members of the university, ejected for refusing to take the covenant; on which he went to France, and turned Roman Catholic. His friend Cowley, the poet, recommended him to the patronage of queen Henrietta Maria, through which he obtained a canonry in the church of Loretto: and soon after his induction, he died of a fever, in 1650. He published a volume of devotional poetry in 1634, which was suppressed: and a collection of his poems was published by a friend in 1646. Among them is a translation from the

Italian of Marino, of the first book of the "Sospetto d'Herode," some passages of which appear to have been imitated by Milton; who is not the only writer who has condescended to borrow from this neglected bard. A selection from the works of Crashaw, with some account of the author, was published in 1785, by Peregrine Phillips.—*Biog. Brit. Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

CRATES, a cynic philosopher, and after its founder, the most celebrated of the sect. He was born at Thebes in Bœotia, and lived about BC. 300. From his native city he repaired to Athens, where he became a disciple and imitator of Diogenes. His temper was however less gloomy and morose than that of his master, and he acquired considerable influence among the Athenians. The respect in which he was held, inspired a young and rich lady, of a good family, called Hipparchia, with an unconquerable passion for him; a marriage followed, in spite of the most disinterested remonstrances on his part, and she acquiesced with enthusiasm in all the self-denial of the sect. The sayings of this philosopher are numerous, but not very pointed, being chiefly in praise of forbearance, and in opposition to superfluities. Some of his letters are to be found in the *Epistolæ Cynicæ*, printed at the Sorbonne, a book without date, and very scarce.—*Diog. Laert. Enfield's Hist. Philos. Suidas.*

CRATES, an academic philosopher, an Athenian or Thracian by birth, who flourished about 270 BC. He was the disciple and friend of Polemo, whom he succeeded in the chair of the academy. He had many celebrated disciples, including Arcesilaus, the founder of the second academy, Bion, Theodorus, &c. He left behind several philosophical pieces, which were much admired by the votaries of the foundation of the old academy; as also some Comedies and a few orations delivered by him on embassies or public occasions.—*Diog. Laert. Enfield's Hist. of Philo.*

CRATINUS, a comic poet of Athens, who lived in the time of the Peloponnesian war. He is said to have written twenty-one comedies, nine of which obtained prizes. Quintilian reckons him among the principal Greek comic writers, and praises his style. The remains of his works consist only of a few detached verses. Like Aristophanes he was a personal satirist, and besides other public characters, he is said to have attacked Pericles. This dramatist has the reputation of having been a zealous votary of Bacchus; and Horace introduces him declaring that no poetry of permanent celebrity can be produced by a water-drinker. Cratinus apparently did not injure his own constitution by his vinous potations, as he lived to the age of ninety-five, and died 431 BC.—*Vossius de Poet. Græc. Baillet. Biog. Univ.*

CRATIPPUS, a peripatetic philosopher of the age of Cicero, pronounced by that great man to be the most able he had ever heard. He was born at Mitylene, where he for some time taught philosophy with considerable reputation; he then removed to Athens, where

Cicero sent his son to study under him, and showed the sense which he entertained of his merits, by prevailing on Cæsar to present him with the freedom of Rome. Pompey and Brutus were also among the number of his admirers; and when the former retired to Mitylene, after his defeat at Pharsalia, Cratippus was one of the inhabitants deputed to wait upon him, in the way of condolence; and he executed his critical task with great discretion and delicacy. Brutus also attended his lectures while making preparations against Mark Antony. He was the author of some treatises concerning divination, which are mentioned by Cicero. They appear to have been rather fanciful and hypothetical than philosophical or argumentative.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CRAWFORD (ADAIR) an eminent natural philosopher and medical writer, who was physician to St Thomas's hospital, professor of chemistry at Woolwich, and fellow of the Royal Society, and other scientific associations. He was the author of an ingenious work, entitled "Experiments and Observations on Animal Heat," of which a second and enlarged edition was published in 1784, one vol. 8vo. An Examination of his Theory was published by Mr W. Morgan; and his work, which attracted great attention, was translated into German by L. F. F. Crell, and into Italian by Vasalli; with Morgan's Answer and Notes. Dr Crawford also made some experiments on the matter of cancer, and he was the first who recommended muriate of barytes as a remedy for scrofula. He was born in 1749, and died at Lymington in Hampshire, July 29, 1795. His fatal disease was consumption; and it is a remarkable proof of the deceptive influence of that malady on the mental powers, that all Dr Crawford's professional knowledge could not prevent him from cherishing expectations of recovery almost to his last moments. The day before he died he told his servant that he should set off the next morning for London, and desired that a list might be made out of such metropolitan friends as had called on him, that he might return their visits. A posthumous tract of this writer, entitled "An Experimental Enquiry into the Effect of Tonics and other medicinal Substances on the Cohesion of the Animal Fibre," 8vo. appeared in 1816.—*Biog. Univ. Editor.*

CRAWFORD (ANNE) an English actress of great eminence. She was the daughter of an apothecary at Bath, and having married Mr Dancer, a theatrical performer, she made her first appearance on the stage at Portsmouth, and afterwards played at York. In 1758 she went to Dublin, where her husband died, and she not long after became the wife of Barry, then manager of a theatre in that city. With him she returned to England, and performed at the Haymarket, Drury-lane, and Covent-garden theatres with great applause. She possessed great personal beauty; and her talents in the delineation of love, jealousy, sorrow, and the tender passions in general, were of the highest order. Her third husband, Mr Crawford, was a Dublin manager; and on the

appearance of Mrs. Siddons at a rival theatre, Miss Crawford, in pathetic characters, successfully contested with her the palm of excellence, though confessedly inferior in the sublimer personifications of the tragic muse. After having retired from the stage, she again performed at Covent-garden in 1797; but age had then manifestly impaired her histrionic powers. She died in 1801, aged sixty-seven.—*Theatrical Dictionary*.

CRAWFURD or CRAUFURD (DAVID) a Scottish historian, was born at Drumsay, near Glasgow, in 1665. He was appointed historiographer royal of Scotland by queen Anne; and in 1706 published "Memoirs of Scotland during the times of the Four Regents." This work has gone through two editions, and was held in considerable estimation until Mr Laing published, from the original manuscript, "The Historie and Life of King James Sext." To this manuscript Crawford formally referred for certain passages in his Memoirs, although it contained nothing that could in the least countenance them. His object was to brighten the characters of queen Mary and Bothwell; and to effect that purpose, he carefully suppressed all the circumstances in the quoted manuscript, which told against them; while every vague assertion in Camden, Spottiswoode, Melville, and others was quoted in the margin, as confirming the evidence, thus misrepresented, of some unknown contemporary. Not only so, he intermixed positive fictions of his own; and taking advantage of the irregularity of the old writer, transposed and altered facts to answer his purpose. Having thus, on the narrow basis of the manuscript, produced spurious memoirs of his own, he declares solemnly in his preface, that "he has not wrested any of the words, to add to one man's credit, or to impair the honesty of another," &c. &c.; and that "he has kept as close as possible to the meaning of his author." Previously to this discovery, his memoirs had been quoted by Hume and Robertson, and they were often brought forward by warm disputants in support of absolute fictions. Mr. Laing calls Crawford's work "the most early if not the most impudent literary forgery ever attempted in Scotland." He is said to have been the author of two plays, entitled "Courtship à la Mode," and "Love at First Sight." He died in 1726. A "Scottish Peerage," and the "History of the Stuart Family," have been erroneously attributed to this writer, but belong to a GEORGE CRAWFURD, also author of "History of Renfrew."—*Laing's Preface to History of James Sext, and Hist. of Scot. Brit. Crit. vol. xxviii.*

CREBILLON (PROSPER JOLYOT DE) a celebrated French tragic poet. He was born in 1674 at Dijon, where his father was chief register of the Chamber of Accounts. He received his education among the Jesuits, and was afterwards placed with a solicitor to qualify him for the profession of the law; but the drama had more charms for him than the statute-book, and he resolved to devote his talents to the service of the tragic muse. He was

unsuccessful in his first attempt, but his tragedy of "Idomeneus," produced in 1705, was well received; and "Atreus," his next piece, notwithstanding its shocking catastrophe, was highly appreciated by the public, and the reputation of the author became firmly established. In 1708 he produced his "Electra;" and in 1711 was acted his "Rhadamistus," the finest effort of his genius, which was exhibited thirty times in the course of the season in which it appeared. His tragedies "Semiramis," "Pyrrhus," and "Xerxes," appeared after a considerable interval, and rather diminished than added to the fame of the author. Disgusted perhaps at his own failure, and disappointed in an attempt to obtain the notice of the court, Crebillon secluded himself from society, and for many years was almost forgotten by the world. At length in 1731 he was admitted into the French Academy, and was favoured with the partial attention and patronage of the great. One of his latest productions was the tragedy of "Cathline," which appeared in 1749; but it procured no new laurels for the poet; and "The Triumvirate," written when the author was upwards of eighty, ingloriously terminated his theatrical achievements. He died in 1762. Crebillon has been termed the Æschylus of the French stage; his scenes being distinguished for strength and vigour of character rather than for the graces of style, and his dramatic skill being most evident in portraying the passions of rage and terror. A report was circulated during the life of Crebillon, that the credit of his best works was due to a friend, who was a Carthusian friar, and who died about the time the dramatist had attained the zenith of his fame; but there seems to be no just reason to doubt his title to the reputation he enjoyed. He was quite an enthusiast, when engaged in study. Some person entering his room during the mental concoction of a tragic plot, he cried out, "Do not disturb me—I am just a going to hang a knavish miuister, and turn out a stupid one." Like a celebrated modern poet, he is said to have usually composed his tragedies while walking, at which times he was uncommonly agitated. His favourite retreat on such occasions was the Jardin du Roi at Paris. His friend Duvernet, the naturalist, had given him a key by which he might admit himself into the garden at pleasure. One day he went there as usual, and supposing himself to be alone, threw off his coat, and walked precipitately about the winding alleys, declaiming at the same time like a maniac. One of the gardeners observed him, not without feeling considerable alarm; and he went and told Duvernet that some inmate of a mad-house had made his escape, and was ranging the walks of the garden under the influence of a strong paroxysm. The naturalist hastened to the place, and found it was his friend Crebillon, filled with poetical, and not maniacal furor; and writhing like the Sybil, or the Pythian priestess, about to pour forth her oracles. He withdrew without disturbing the poet, having undeceived the gardener, and

laughing heartily at his mistake.—*Aikin's Gen. Biog. Month. Mag. Belg. Univ.*

CREBILLON (ELIAS PROSPER JOLYOT DE) son of the foregoing, was born at Paris in 1707. He was, like his father, a man of letters, but possessed inferior talents. He acquired considerable fame as a novel writer; having in his various productions delineated with a lively pencil the manners of his time. The best known of his works is—"Les Egaremens du Cœur et de l'Esprit," to which Sterne alludes in his Sentimental Journey. His pieces are rather numerous, and some of them very licentious. He died at Paris in 1777.—*Aikin's G. Biog.*

CREECH (THOMAS) a scholar of some eminence for his classical translations, was born in 1659, at Blandford in Dorsetshire. He received his early education at the free-school of Sherborne, whence he was removed to Wadham college, Oxford. After taking the degree of MA. in 1683, he was elected fellow of All Souls, having the preceding year established his reputation as a scholar, by printing his translation of Lucretius. He also translated several other of the ancient poets, altogether, or in part, comprising selections from Homer and Virgil, nearly the whole of Horace, the thirteenth Satire of Juvenal, the Idylls of Theocritus, and several of Plutarch's Lives. He likewise published an edition of Lucretius in the original, with interpretations and annotations. He was made B.D. in 1696, and in 1699 was presented to the living of Welwood in Herts, of which he never took possession, putting an end to his life at Oxford, in 1700. Various causes are assigned for this rash act, such as disappointment in regard to some pecuniary assistance, and the opposition of the family of a lady with whom he wished to be united. Some writers have attributed the catastrophe to a design on the part of Creech, who was a very eccentric person, to imitate Lucretius, with whose name his own was so intimately connected: but it is obvious that all this is purely conjectural. This writer owes his fame almost exclusively to his translation of Lucretius, the poetical merit of which is very small, although in the versification of the argumentative and mechanical parts some skill is exhibited. War-ton also speaks handsomely of parts of his Theocritus, Horace, and Juvenal. As an editor of Lucretius, he is chiefly valuable for his explanation of the Epicurean philosophy, for which however he was largely indebted to Gassendi.—*Biog. Brit. Aikin's G. Dict.*

CREECH (WILLIAM) an eminent literary bookseller, was born Newcastle, near Edinburgh, in the year 1745, of which place his father was minister. He received his education at Dalkeith and the university of Edinburgh, with a view to the profession of medicine, which design he relinquished in favour of bookselling. He served an apprenticeship to Kincaid, with whom he subsequently entered into partnership, and finally succeeded. He was much respected, served as provost of Edinburgh and was elected a fellow of the

Royal Society of Scotland. Mr Creech was the author of several Essays on Morals, Arts, and Literature, which have been collected into a volume, and published since his death, which took place in 1815.—*Memoir prefixed to Essays.*

CREIGHTON (ROBERT, DD.) an English divine, son of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, born 1648. During the civil wars he accompanied Charles II. into exile, and availed himself of the leisure afforded him by his residence abroad to prosecute the study of music, in which he attained to great practical as well as theoretical proficiency. His celebrated anthem "I will arise and go to my Father," and a service written in the key of E, are much admired, and are constantly performed in most of the cathedrals in this kingdom. Dr Creighton died at Wells, 1736, in his ninety-seventh year.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

CRELIUS (JOHN) a learned German divine, one of the ablest defenders of the Unitarian doctrine, was born in Kittinga, a town in Franconia, in the year 1590. He was carefully educated by his father, a Lutheran minister, who sent him afterwards to Nuremberg, and successively to several other German universities. Having early formed opinions in opposition to the Lutheran church, he honourably declined receiving preferment therein, but in 1612 proceeded to Poland, where freedom of enquiry was at that time less molested than in any place in Europe. The next year he was under a professor of Greek at the University of Racow, in 1615 public preacher, and in 1616 rector of the same. About 1621 he engaged in a controversy with Grotius, who had written against Socinus; and the learning, ability, and candour displayed on both sides, did honour to the controversialists, although, as usual, attendant zealots were displeased at so much moderation, and Grotius in particular was accused of unbecoming courtesy. The most important of the works of Crelius consist of the above-mentioned "Answer to Grotius;" "Two Books concerning the one God, the Father;" "A Treatise concerning God and his Attributes;" "A Treatise concerning the Holy Spirit;" and "A Defence of Religious Liberty." He likewise wrote treatises on ethics, sermons, expositions, &c.; the whole of his works filling up four volumes in the "Bibliotheca Fratrum Polonorum." He died, highly respected for erudition and integrity, of a fever, in the forty-third year of his age.—*Life in Bib. Pat. Polon. Saxii Mom.*

CRESCIMBINI (JOHN MARYOR MARIO) a miscellaneous writer, was born at Macerata, in 1663, and being educated in the Jesuits' college, at the age of fifteen was admitted a member of the Academy of Disposti in Jesi. Being designed for the profession of the law, in 1679 he was made a doctor of that faculty, and went to Rome, where he continued his studies in jurisprudence and literature. He was the founder of a new academy under the name of "Arcadia," of which every member took the title of an Arcadian shepherd, and the name of

some place in the kingdom of Arcadia. This academy was founded in 1690, and met with great success: more than forty of the principal towns in Italy choosing to associate their academies with that of Arcadi, and to receive laws and statutes from it. It is said to have caused a great reformation in Italian poetry, banishing much of the conceit and affectation which had before infected it. Crescimbeni then embraced the ecclesiastical profession; and after obtaining some preferments, died in 1723; in his last illness, taking the simple vows of the Jesuits. He was the author of a number of works in prose and verse, of which the following are the principal: "Istoria della Volgar Poesia;" a valuable collection of information respecting the lives and works of the Italian and Provençal poets; "History of the Academy of Arcadi, with Lives of its principal Members," 7 vols. 4to. 1703; "Le Rime et le Prose degli Arcadi," 12 vols. 8vo.; "Notitie Istoriche di diversi Capitani illustri," 4to. 1704; "A Translation into Italian of the Homilies and Discoveries of Pope Clement XI." folio, 1704; "A Translation in verse of the Hundred Apologues of Bern. Baldi." 1702. 12mo. — *Moreri. Tiraboschi. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CRESPI (GIOVANNI MARIA) called Il Spagnuolo from the finery of his dress, was born at Bologna, in 1665, and studied painting under Domenico Canuti, Carlo Cignani, and Giovanni Antonio Burrini. He then applied himself to studying the works of Barroccio, and copied them with great assiduity. Wishing to establish a new mode of operation, he adopted a flimsy mode of colouring, without solidity, consisting chiefly of glazing, on which account many of his works are now almost obliterated. He had a particular talent for caricature; and some of his compositions are full of humour and eccentricity. He was employed by the Grand Duke Ferdinand, in the Pitti palace, and many of his pictures are contained in the churches and palaces of Bologna. He accustomed himself to paint in a chamber properly darkened, and so contrived as to admit a single ray of the sun, or the light of a flambeau, to enable him to give a greater roundness and relief to his works, by a nice observation of the force of natural light and shadow. — *Pilkington.*

CRESSEY, or CRESSY (HUGH PAULIN, or SERENUS) a Catholic divine, was born at Wakefield in Yorkshire, in 1605. His parents, who were members of the church of England, sent him to Oxford in 1619, and in 1626 he was admitted fellow of Merton college. After taking his degrees he entered into orders, and became chaplain to Thomas lord Wentworth, and afterwards to lord Falkland, whom he accompanied into Ireland; and when that nobleman became secretary of state, was through his influence made canon of Windsor and dean of Laughlin in Ireland. On the death of his patron, being reduced to very embarrassed circumstances, and not receiving any benefit from his appointment, he became tutor to Charles Bertie, esq.

afterwards earl of Falmouth, and in 1641 accompanied him in his travels. The observations which he made during his progress through the catholic countries, and the then miserable state of the church in England, induced him to change his faith, and in 1646 he made a public profession at Rome of the Roman catholic religion. He soon after went to Paris, where he published "Exomologesis, or a faithful Narration of the Occasion and Motives of his conversion to Catholic Unity," 1647, a work which the catholics still consider to be an answer to all the arguments for the protestant faith. While he continued at Paris, he was taken under the protection of Henrietta Maria, queen dowager of England, who gave him a temporary support, with supplies to bear his expences to Douay, where he became a member of the Benedictine college, changing his name from Hugh Paulin, to Serenus de Cressey. He remained there for seven years, and about the time of the Restoration was appointed to the mission in England, and on the marriage of Charles II. with Catharine of Braganza, he was made chaplain to the queen, and continued to maintain the reputation he had gained as the defender of the catholics, publishing a number of controversial pieces, in answer to the writings of the most distinguished protestants, and several illustrations of the catholic credenda. He died at East Grinstead in Sussex in 1674. His principal work is "The Church History of Brittany," a work of great erudition, but mixed up with so many fables, and superstitious opinions, that it is seldom to be quoted, except by those of his own faith. Father Cressey was a zealous and disinterested defender of his faith, but open, candid, and good-tempered in his disputations. — *Wood's Athen. Or. vol. ii. Biog. Brit.*

CREVIER (JOHN BAPTIST LEWIS) a French historian, was born at Paris in 1693, and studied under the celebrated Rollin, after whose death he became professor of rhetoric in the college of Beauvais, and died in 1765. His works are an edition of Livy, with notes, in 6 vols. 4to. 1735; "A Continuation of Rollin's Roman History in French," which though less digressive than that of Rollin, is inferior in style and sentiment; "History of the Roman Emperors to Constantine inclusive," 6 vols. 4to. 1749, a work of great research and accuracy; but in a pedantic and rather prejudiced style; "History of the University of Paris;" "Observations on the spirit of Laws; and "French Rhetoric;" a judicious work, but rather tedious. — *Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CREW (NATHANIEL) an English prelate, was the fifth son of John lord Crew of Stene, and was born at Stene in Northamptonshire in 1639. He was educated at Lincoln college, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and on the restoration of Charles II, after passing through numerous preferments, in 1671 he was nominated to the bishopric of Oxford, and three years afterwards was translated to the see of Durham, through the interest of James duke of

York, to whose most obnoxious measures he professed a most servile compliance. Finding it difficult to obtain possession of the bishopric, owing to a private grant from the king to one of his mistresses to be paid out of it, bishop Crew so far forgot his ecclesiastical character, as, through an agent, to expedite the affair by agreeing to furnish the lady with five or six thousand pounds. In 1676 he was chosen of the privy council of Charles II, and on the accession of James II was made dean of the chapel royal, in the room of Dr Compton, who was displaced for his zealous opposition to popery. He was next appointed one of the new ecclesiastical commission erected in 1686, in which office he promoted all the weak and tyrannical measures of James II, which finally cost him his crown. On the approaching ruin of his master, Crew absented himself from the council board, and wrote a letter to the king, urging him to retract the steps he had taken. He also expressed his sorrow to the archbishop of Canterbury, at having followed the views and politics of the court; and at the convention parliament, in 1688-9, was one of the first to vote that James II had abdicated the government. He was however so hateful to the nation, that he was excepted, by name, in the pardon granted by William and Mary to the followers of James; and, in consequence, absconded for some time, and offered to resign his bishopric to Dr Burnet, on receiving a thousand pounds per annum for life. Through the intercession of Dr Tillotson, he was however permitted to retain his see, and in 1691, in consequence of the death of his elder brothers, he succeeded to his father's title. During the subsequent part of his life he retired from public business, interfering only in the prosecution of Dr Sacheverel, and protesting against the steps taken in that affair. He died in 1721, at the age of eighty-eight, passing his latter years in acts of hospitality and charity. He left behind him no memorial of his learning, and the events of his life are only worthy to be recorded as affording an example of venal versatility not easily surpassed.—*Wood's Athen. Oxon. Biog. Brit.*

CRICHTON (JAMES) a Scottish gentleman of the 16th century, celebrated for his learning and accomplishments, the reputation of which have gained him the epithet of "The admirable Crichton." His father was lord advocate of Scotland, and he was born, according to the common account, in 1551. He was educated at the university of St Andrew, where we are told his literary proficiency was most extraordinary, and that he was made MA. at the age of fourteen. He travelled abroad, and at Paris and Rome foiled all who opposed him, both in logical disputations, and gymnastic and martial exercises. Proceeding to Venice he distinguished himself by a Latin poem in praise of the city; and there he contracted an acquaintance with several men of learning. Among them was Aldus Manutius the younger, whose dedication of a treatise to Crichton, affords the least suspicious evidence of his wonderful endowments. From this address

it appears that he possessed, or professed the knowledge of ten languages, and of all kinds of science, and all gymnastic exercises; that his oratory had charmed the doge and senate of Venice; and that he had held a solemn disputation before the university of Padua, commencing with an extemporaneous poem in its praise, maintaining a contest for six hours with the most learned professors, on Aristotelian philosophy and other topics; and finishing with an unpremeditated effusion in praise of ignorance. This transaction appears to have occurred in 1580. The next and last scene of his exploits, was the court at Mantua. He is said to have killed, in a duel, a famous fencing-master, who had triumphed over every preceding antagonist. The duke of Mantua made him preceptor to his son, Vincenzo Gonzaga, a dissolute youth, who, as the story goes, stabbed him to the heart with a weapon which had been returned to him by Crichton, whom he had attacked at the head of a band of hired assassins, and who had disarmed him, after having killed or put to flight his associates. His death took place in 1582 or 1583. Such is the outline of the questionable history of this modern Amadis, and walking encyclopædia, who would probably have appeared to more advantage if the national vanity of his biographers had not prompted them to magnify the value and importance of his deeds and acquirements. "The admirable Crichton," says Mr. Hazlitt, in his *Table Talk*, "was a person of prodigious capacity; but there is no proof (that I know) that he had an atom of genius. His verses that remain are dull and sterile. He could learn all that was known of any subject; he could do any thing if others could show him the way to do it. This was very wonderful, but that is all you can say of it." The verses alluded to, are four Latin poems, the only works of Crichton extant; which are faulty in language and prosody, and possess little merit of any sort. The life of this phenomenon has been written in an absurd and bombastical manner, by sir Thomas Urquhart, the translator of Rabelais; and a recent memoir of him has appeared from the pen of P. Fraser Tytler, FRS.—*Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

CRILLON (LOUIS DE BERTHON) a distinguished captain, and a knight of Malta, was born of an illustrious family in the court at Venaissin, in 1541. At the age of fifteen he served at the siege of Calais, and afterwards distinguished himself in the battles of Dreux, Jarnac, and Moncontour, against the Huguenots. He was also at the battle of Lepanto and assisted at the siege of Rochelle in 1573. Notwithstanding his zeal for the catholic religion, he took part with his lawful king, Henry III, against the league, and was created *mestre-de-camp* of his regiment of guards, and knight of his orders. The king proposing to him to assassinate the duke of Guise, Crillon refused to be concerned in it, but offered to fight him. On the accession of Henry IV, he transferred his services to that prince, repulsed the leaguers from before Boulogne, and in 1592 successfully

defended Mellebauf against the army of Villars. There was scarcely any action at which he was not present; and after the battle of Arques, the king wrote him the following laconic epistle: "Hang yourself, Crillon! We have fought at Arques, and you were not there. Adieu, brave Crillon! I love you, right or wrong." The bad state of his health obliged him to retire from active life, and he died at Avignon in 1615, in his seventy-fifth year. Many anecdotes are related in proof of the great bravery and soldierly equanimity of Crillon, among which the following is very characteristic:—The young duke of Guise, wishing to try his courage, caused an alarm to be sounded at the door of his lodging, at Marseilles, where he placed two horses saddled. He then ran up stairs and awakened Crillon, whom he told that the enemy had got possession of the town and port, and proposed to him to escape, rather than allow the victor the glory of making him a prisoner. Crillon, taking his arms, quietly declared that it was better to die sword in hand, than survive the loss of the place; and was descending the stairs, when the duke burst into a fit of laughter, and told him of the trick. Putting on a stern countenance, he grasped Guise by the arm, and said, with an oath: "Young man, never again amuse yourself with sounding the courage of a man of character. By heaven! if you had made me betray any weakness, I would have stabbed you."—*Moreri, Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CRILLON-MAHON (LEWIS DE BERTON DES BALBES DE QUIERS, duke de) a descendant of the same family with the preceding. He distinguished himself in the "seven years' war" in Germany, and was present at the battles of Fontenoi, Rosbach, and Lutzelberg. Having been disappointed in a scheme which he had planned for conducting an invasion of England, he left the French service, and went to Spain, where he immediately obtained the rank of lieutenant-general, and the dignity of a grandee of the first class. During the war between Great Britain and the United States of America, when the latter were joined by the French and Spaniards, the duke de Crillon again engaged in active service. In 1782, with a body of 6,000 troops, he invaded and took the island of Minorca; and he also commanded at the famous siege of Gibraltar, where however he was foiled by the superior tactics of general Elliot, the British governor of that fortress. In the hostilities between Spain and France, after the Revolution, he took no part, but promoted the subsequent pacification. He died at Madrid in June 1796, at the age of eighty. A volume of his composition, entitled "*Mémoires Militaires*," was published at Paris in 1791.—CRILLON (LEWIS ATHANASIUS BALBE BERTON DE) brother of the duke, was an ecclesiastic and agent-general to the clergy of France. He loved and cultivated literature, attaching himself principally to the study of moral philosophy and poetic theology. He died at Avignon in 1799, aged sixty-three. The abbé de Crillon was the author of a treatise, entitled "*De*

l'Homme Morale," Paris, 1771, 8vo; and of "*Mémoires Philosophiques de M. le Baron de * * **," Chamdellan de S. M. l'Imp. Reine," 1777, 1779, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Biog. Univ. Dict. Biog. et Hist. des H. M. du 12me. S.*

CRITIAS, an Athenian of noble descent, who was a proficient in eloquence, and studied philosophy under Socrates; but his private character was vicious, and in his political capacity he was a turbulent intriguer, and a traitor to his country. Having been obliged to retire into Thessaly, he returned home after the capture of Athens by the Lacedæmonians, under Lysander, and was appointed one of his aristocratic body, called the "Thirty Tyrants." He is said to have exceeded all his associates in avarice and cruelty, and was the grand author of their most arbitrary and oppressive measures. The patriots, whom the tyrants had banished, at length took arms against them, under Thrasybulus; and in an attack on the Piræus, Critias was killed, 400 BC. He wrote some elegies, which are quoted by Plutarch and Athenæus.—*Bayle, Moreri.*

CRÆSUS, fifth and last king of Lydia, succeeded his father, Alyattes, about 557 BC. By his numerous conquests he became one of the richest and most powerful monarchs of his time—"the wealth of Cræsus" having become a proverb. He entertained the most learned men at his court; and on receiving a visit from the Athenian legislator, Solon, he displayed all his treasure, and then asked Solon, whom he considered the most fortunate man he ever knew? Solon named Tellus, a virtuous Athenian, who died fighting for his country, and two young Argives, Cleobis and Biton, who died suddenly in the temple of Juno, after having given a signal instance of filial piety. Cræsus then asked: "What do you think of me?" "I pronounce no man fortunate before his death," said Solon. Cræsus dismissed the philosopher with contempt, as one unacquainted with the world. The conquests of Cyrus, king of Persia, making him uneasy, he determined to check his progress, and accordingly consulted the most celebrated oracles respecting the event. The oracle of Delphos is said to have returned for answer: "If Cræsus cross the Halys, he will put an end to a great empire." Interpreting this in his own favour, he marched into Capadocia with a large force. An engagement took place at Sinope, which was indecisive; but the next day Cræsus retreated to Sardis, which was at length taken by assault, BC. 544, and Cræsus made prisoner. He was condemned to be burnt alive, with fourteen young Lydians. While ascending the pile, he recollected the words of Solon, and called thrice upon his name. Cyrus enquired the meaning of the exclamation, and on the circumstances being related to him, he was so struck with this instance of the mutability of fortune, that he pardoned Cræsus, and received him into favour. At the death of Cyrus, he recommended Cræsus to his son Cambyses; but that vicious prince soon began to ill-treat

him, and once attempted to shoot him. Cræsus escaped; but the king passed sentence of death upon him, which however was not executed, and Cambyses expressed much satisfaction at seeing him alive, though he punished the disobedience of his officers with death. What further became of Cræsus is unknown.—*Herodotus. Plutarch. Univ. Hist.*

CROFT (sir **HERBERT**) a native of London, who was educated at Oxford, and afterwards entered as a student of Lincoln's Inn. He however relinquished the law for the church, and took orders in 1782, but he never held any ecclesiastical benefice. He devoted his time to literary pursuits, and his first publication appears to have been a small volume, entitled "Love and Madness," containing letters supposed to have been written by the Rev. James Hackman, who was hanged in 1779, for shooting Miss Ray, the mistress of lord Sandwich, a lady of whom he was deeply enamoured, and to whom the letters are chiefly addressed. He was also the author of the life of Young, which was introduced among Dr Johnson's poetical biographies; and he published proposals for an improved edition of Johnson's Dictionary, which was never completed. He succeeded to a baronetcy, and died at Paris in 1816.—*Ann. Biog.*

CROFT (sir **RICHARD**) a relative of the preceding, and the successor to his title. He was brought up to the medical profession, and practised for some years as a surgeon and accoucheur, at Tutbury in Staffordshire. Having married the daughter of Dr Denman, the most eminent obstetrical professor of his time, he removed to London, and on the death of that gentleman, succeeded him in his practice. His reputation caused him to be engaged as the attendant of the princess Charlotte of Wales, whose melancholy death, under his care, November 1817, so affected his spirits that he put an end to his own life a few months after, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. A short paper of his, on a professional topic, was published in the London Medical Journal, vol. vii.—*Original.*

CROFT (**WILLIAM**, Mus. Doct.) a native of Nether Easington in Warwickshire, born in 1677. He was an excellent musician, and composed various anthems and hymns of thanksgiving, &c. for the victories gained by the duke of Marlborough in the reign of queen Anne, to whom he was organist, as well as gentleman of the Chapel Royal. He published in 1712, a book containing the words of all the anthems used at St Paul's, Westminster Abbey, &c. with a dissertation on church music prefixed; and in 1715 took the degree of doctor of music at Oxford. In 1724 Dr Croft published, by subscription, a splendid edition of his choral music, in two folio vols., entitled "Musica Sacra," containing a numerous selection of anthems, and a fine burial service. He died in 1727; his decease being much accelerated by a cold, caught during his attendance at the coronation of George II.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

CROIUS or **DE CROI** (**JOHN**) a French

protestant minister, was born at Usez, and became a minister in the church of Beziers, and afterwards of his native place. He was the author of several works replete with learning, and which show his acquaintance with ecclesiastical antiquity, general literature, and philology. Of these, the following are the principal—"Specimen Conjecturarum et Observationum in quadam Originis Irenæ et Tertulliani Loca," and "Observationes sacre et historice in Novum Testamentum," 1644. In the disputes occasioned by Amyraut's treatise "On Grace and Predestination," he joined the universalists, whose sentiments are much the same as those of arminianism. He died in 1659.—*Bayle. Gen. Dict.*

CROIX DE LA, see **PETIS**.

CROKE (**RICHARD**) an eminent classical scholar of the sixteenth century. He was a native of London, and he pursued his studies both at Cambridge and Oxford. He afterwards went to Paris, and continued abroad twelve years. At Leipsic he was elected professor of Greek, and he also resided at Louvain for some time, in the same capacity. Returning home, he was in 1522 made public orator, and Greek professor at Cambridge. In 1524 he proceeded D.D., and was appointed tutor to the duke of Richmond, the natural son of Henry VIII. He was afterwards sent by the king to consult the universities in Italy on the subject of the royal divorce. On his return he went to Oxford, where he was made a canon of King's college, after the suppression of which, he resided at Exeter college on a pension. He also held the living of Long Buckby in Northamptonshire, and died in London in 1558. Croke was one of the first Englishmen who cultivated Greek literature, and was the author of several important philological treatises.—*Berkenhout's Biog. Lit.*

CRONENCK (**JOHN** **FREDERIC**, Baron von). See **KRONCK**.

CROMWELL (**OLIVER**) one of the most celebrated names in English history, was the son of Robert, the second son of sir Henry Cromwell of Hinchinbrook, in the county of Huntingdon. The father of the protector, who carried on the business of a brewer, married Elizabeth, sister of sir Thomas Stewart of Ely, and the fruit of their union was Oliver, who was born at Huntingdon on the 25th April, 1599. He was educated in the first instance at the free-school of his native town, and then removed to Sydney college, Cambridge, but after no long stay, he returned home on the death of his father. He was then sent to study law at Lincoln's Inn, where he seems to have been very restless and dissipated. He is said indeed to have displayed much strength of temper, and little predilection for serious acquirement during the whole of his youth, a little Latin being deemed the extent of his scholarship. His irregularities however could not have lasted very long, as he married in his twenty-first year, Elizabeth, the daughter of sir James Burchier of Essex, on which event he settled at Huntingdon, where he assumed much gravity, and an entire change of deport-

ment. In 1625 he was elected to represent Huntingdon, in the first parliament of Charles I, and on his succeeding to the estate of his maternal uncle, sir Thomas Stewart, he removed to the Isle of Ely, and openly deserting the church of England, attached himself to the puritans. At this time he is described, by a physician, who attended the family, as a vapourish and fanciful man, possessing very singular notions; and it is certain that his strong understanding was always more or less tinged with enthusiasm. He was a member of the parliament of 1628, and being appointed one of the committee of religion, much distinguished himself by his zeal against popery. On his return to the country his attachment to puritanism increased, and his pecuniary affairs falling into disorder, he formed an intention of emigrating to New England, but was prevented by the royal proclamation against it. Having acquired great local popularity by his exertions against a scheme for draining the fens, which did not evince sufficient respect for private property, he was returned member to the Long Parliament for the town of Cambridge. He appeared in the house of Commons as little more than a blunt, zealous country gentleman, being no way assisted by his oratory, which was at all times perplexed and inelegant. He was however very able in business, and extremely active in promoting the famous remonstrance of 1641, from which time he was admitted into the most secret councils of the opposition. In 1642, when the parliament determined to levy forces, he went down to Cambridge and raised a troop of horse, of which he took command, by commission, from the earl of Essex. He made Cambridge his head-quarters, and acted with considerable rigour towards the university. Owing to several spirited enterprises, among which was the surprisal of a dépôt of arms and military stores at Lowestofft, he was enabled to raise a regiment of 1000 horse, of which he became the colonel; and curious minutes of a conversation between him and the celebrated Hampden are preserved, from which it appears that he sought to fill up his ranks by stout men of gravity, who were imbued with the religious zeal of puritanism. His levies, we are told, consisted of substantial freeholders and their sons, who all knew their leaders, and one another. Any thing like detail of the military career of Cromwell cannot be expected here; suffice it to observe, that he was lieutenant-general of horse at the battle of Marston Moor in 1644, where his cavalry changed the fortune of the day, and obtained the name of Ironsides. He equally distinguished himself in the battle of Newbury, and was soon deemed the head of the body called Independents, who at this time began to take the lead. This party, doubtless influenced by Cromwell, passed the famous self-denying ordinance, which excluded every member of both houses from military command, except himself. By this arrangement the earl of Manchester was necessitated to retire, and the command of the army was given

to sir Thomas Fairfax. Cromwell acted nominally under this officer as lieutenant-general, and continued to distinguish himself by the most brilliant military successes, until at length he totally ruined the royal cause, by the decisive victory of Naseby in June 1645. At the termination of the war, by the delivering up of the king by the Scottish army, it was proposed to disband the forces, but this able intriguer so managed matters, that the army of Fairfax was excepted, being in reality his own; that officer, although a brave soldier and an honest man, being altogether unable to resist his great ascendancy. From this time Cromwell may be said to have been at the head of affairs, alternately deceiving the army, the parliament, and the king, as it suited his temporary views, but in point of fact, always resting on the devotion of the former. At length, by his instigation, cornet Joyce seized the person of the king at Holmby-house, and brought him to the head-quarters of the army. For some time the captive monarch was treated with great respect, and it even seemed as if Cromwell intended to restore him. All this however was probably mere acting, for finding that Charles was regaining respect and consideration, during his residence at Hampton-court, he caused him to be alarmed with doubts of his personal safety, and the perplexed monarch was induced to take the rash step, which so unfortunately placed him in the custody of Hammond, governor of the Isle of Wight. A second civil war then arose, in which the Scotch and some of the former parliamentarians joined the royalists, with a view to maintain the monarchy. Nothing could exceed the promptitude and military skill displayed by Cromwell on this emergency. Rapidly quelling a dangerous insurrection in Wales he proceeded to the north, and utterly dispersed the Scottish invaders in a single battle. After settling Scotland, by placing all power there in the hands of his adherents, he returned to London, where parliament had commenced a treaty with the king, which appearing likely to come to a conclusion, a detachment of the army again seized the person of Charles, and lodged him in Hurst Castle; while their confederates in London purged the house of Commons, by expelling the members who were not prepared to go all lengths with them. The fate of the king now drew on apace; and it is evident that Cromwell was the prime manager of the catastrophe. He acted his part with his usual self-possession and hypocrisy, although his conduct was sufficiently open in some respects; as he sat upon the trial, signed the death warrant, and urged on the execution. Upon this event, which completely changed the form of the constitution, a council of state was formed, of which Cromwell became principal member; and it being now necessary for him to repress that deliberative spirit in the army, which he had himself fomented, several mutinies ensued, which he put down as usual, by his decision, promptitude, guile, and severity. The state of Ireland now demanded notice, where three parties—the

native catholics, the royalists, and the parliamentarians, were in arms against each other. Cromwell undertook the command, with the title of lord lieutenant, and very ample powers; and acting with his usual vigorous dispatch, he stormed Drogheda, which was defended by 2500 troops, and exercising the law of arms with the most relentless rigour, not more than thirty it is supposed escaped military execution. He soon after treated Wexford in the same manner, where even the blood of women stained the swords of his merciless soldiery. By these severities he struck such terror into the Irish, that one spring campaign nearly reduced the island; and constituting Ireton his deputy, in June 1650 he returned in triumph to London. At this time Charles II had been invited into Scotland, where an army was preparing for the invasion of England; and Fairfax, having scruples as a presbyterian, declining the command, Cromwell marched into Scotland with 22,000 chosen troops, and gained the battle of Dunbar, in which the Scotch army, owing to the enthusiastic presumption of the attendant clergy, were most shamefully defeated. The castle of Edinburgh surrendered, and various other successes immediately succeeded; but in the mean time, Charles took the bold resolution of trying his fortune in England. Cromwell followed with all possible speed, but the royalists had reached Worcester before he came up with them; where, on September 3, 1651, he obtained what he called his "crowning victory;" attended with nearly the entire destruction of the royal army, which was much inferior in numbers to his own. The victor now returned triumphantly to London, where he was met by the parliament, the council of state, and the magistracy in procession; and the sum of 4000*l.* per annum, was settled on him out of the forfeited estates. He was now so great, that he could aspire to power without competition; and aware that the parliament had become odious to the nation at large, he began to talk about an establishment. He made little secret of his views, until at length, on April 20, 1653, he entered the house of Commons, with his soldiers, pulled the speaker out of his chair, bade his men take away that bauble, the mace, and then locked up the doors. Thus characteristically terminated the famous Long Parliament; and with equal ease he dissolved the council of state. Desiring however a more specious source of authority, he summoned another parliament of 142 persons, by warrants under his own hand, which body was nick-named, from the name of one of its puritanic members, a leather-seller, "Barebone's Parliament." This ignorant crew were soon after involved in so much perplexity, that the greater part of them resigned, and Cromwell cavalierly dismissed the rest. The council of officers then again assumed supreme authority; and drew up an instrument of government, which placed the administration on Cromwell and a select council; conferring on the former the office of "Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland." Accord-

ingly on December 16, 1653, being then of the age of fifty-four, he was invested with this high trust in Westminster Hall. Cromwell is henceforth to be viewed as the virtual sovereign of a great nation; and he applied himself to the management of public affairs with equal vigour and judgment. He immediately made a peace with Holland, between which and the English republic, a bloody naval war had for some time past been maintained. He formed treaties with Denmark and Portugal, and closely cultivated the friendship of Sweden. Owing to the rivalry between France and Spain, he was also courted by both those states; and he is now thought to have greatly erred in giving the preference to the former, whose rising predominance was, at that time, less obvious, than the more dazzling but declining influence of Spain. In his domestic government, setting aside his own usurpation, he is respected for his dislike to religious persecution, his respect for the rights of conscience, and care to fill the courts of law with able judges. He also displayed great zeal for justice between man and man; and although he was severe in punishing conspiracies against himself, he was not wantonly cruel; and on various occasions acted with great moderation towards those whom he knew to be disaffected. Finding a parliament necessary after all, to sanction his raising money, and other acts of power, he summoned one according to a very enlarged plan; and it is a singular proof of the spirit of the country, that he almost immediately found himself in danger of being deposed by it, and in five months was obliged to dissolve it. In 1655 an insurrection broke out in the West of England among the royalists, of which, by his spies and emissaries, Cromwell was duly informed; and he just allowed it to get to a point which would enable him to stifle it in the blood of its principal contrivers. Amidst this disquietude he declared war against Spain, an act which was preceded by the unjustifiable measure of seizing 400,000*l.* of Spanish property; indeed, pillage was supposed to be the chief object of these hostilities. The expedition to the West Indies, under Penn and Venables followed, which however secured nothing but the island of Jamaica. The glorious naval successes of Blake in the Mediterranean however raised the protector's government very high in the esteem of foreigners; one consequence of which was, a treaty with France, whereby the exiled royal family were obliged to quit that country. The delivery of Dunkirk to England, when taken from Spain by the combined forces of France and England, was also deemed a very honourable event in the protector's reign. After the dissolution of parliament his domestic government was little more than a military despotism, as is evident from the issue of an ordinance to levy a fine of the tenth of the income of all who had borne arms for the king; as also the appointment of military districts, under the command of major-generals, who might confine all suspected persons at pleasure. Yet with all this power a parlia-

ment was still deemed necessary, and one was accordingly assembled in 1656; from which two hundred members being excluded by the nature of the required oaths, the remainder passed money bills at their master's pleasure. A further piece of complaisance was however expected from them. In a project of a settlement of the government, brought forward under the title of "The Humble Petition and Advice;" a blank was left for the designation of the supreme governor, which Cromwell was anxious to have filled up with the word *king*. The obsequious parliament, after due deliberation, found that there was nothing *offensive* in this word; but Cromwell, perceiving that it did not go down with some of his best friends and supporters, was content to continue the title of protector, and he was reinaugurated by this sort of parliamentary authority, with all the pomp of a coronation, on the 26th June, 1656. He then attempted to frame a new house of Lords, but the ancient nobility always forbore to appear in it. In the same year appeared a pamphlet, entitled "Killing no Murder;" in which the author, colonel Titus, boldly argued in favour of tyrannicide. This book so alarmed the protector in the midst of all this semblance of lawful authority, that he grew obviously more melancholy, and never went abroad afterwards without loaded pistols, and armour beneath his apparel. New conspiracies were also detected, and several cavaliers suffered, among whom was Dr Hewett, a clergyman, whose life even the entreaties of the protector's favourite daughter, Mrs Claypole, could not save; and that lady dying soon after, and upbraiding her father in her last moments, his peace of mind became seriously affected. At length, tormented with cares and anxieties of every kind, his robust constitution gave way, and he was seized with a slow fever, which terminated in an intermittent, and so weakened him, that his physician began to despair. Buoyed up by a remnant of the enthusiasm which formed so strange an elemental portion of his character, he himself however seemed certain of recovery; and his fanatical chaplains asserted that they had received positive assurances from heaven to that effect. They were notwithstanding completely mistaken, for he grew visibly worse, and at length becoming lethargic, he died on the 3d September, 1658, aged fifty-nine years and four months. A very magnificent funeral was immediately decreed, and all the poets of the time celebrated his memory in their effusions. According to the opinion of Burnet, Oliver died very timely for his character as a great man; it being more than probable that he could not long have maintained the power which he had so artfully acquired. Certain it is, that he stood critically situated, as both republicans and royalists were exasperated at his exaltation; and the force by which he supplied the place of legal right and public attachment, was becoming daily more formidable to himself. The general character of this extraordinary man is best estimated from his actions; and from those it is impossible to deny the greatness of his abi-

lities, as the deceptive obliquity by which they were degraded. What is so frequently true in regard to usurpers, may be fairly observed of him—that he was fit to rule had he been entitled to do so; and as it was, he undoubtedly exalted the English name, by his political vigour and capacity, in the estimation of all Europe. His military talents were of the first order; and the promptitude and decision of his conduct on all occasions, exhibited that energetic self-reliance, which is uniformly one of the primary elements of exalted capability. Without adverting to his share in the death of Charles, which, in common with many others, he might deem merited or necessary, that he was occasionally cruel is undeniable; nor is it a sufficient excuse to observe, that it was only when politically convenient, or for more decisive results in the field. The most disgusting imputation against Cromwell, was his religious hypocrisy; and it is a problem for the student in human character to decide, how far his puritanic convictions really affected his conduct—a question which, by the way, he might scarcely have been able to answer himself. Generally speaking, men of his class assume the most prevalent and heart-stirring jargon of the age in which they live; and puritanism, doubtless, gave the tone to that of Cromwell. There is some reason however to believe that his early convictions were not only real, but that they never entirely lost their hold upon his mind; and the history of the French league, and similar historical periods, will show the perfect compatibility of stern religious bigotry with great qualities and commanding political genius. For the rest, notwithstanding his character for closeness and design, nobody would converse with more openness and frankness than Oliver, with those of whose honesty he had a good opinion; and he often listened to advice with patience and cordiality. It was fortunate, considering the temper of his chief supporters, that he paid a respect to literature, as it prevented many injuries to learning which fanaticism was disposed to offer. To conclude, his private life was uniformly moral and commendable; his household was administered with decency and frugality, and he was a good husband and father. He had six children, two sons and four daughters—Richard, who succeeded him in the protectorate, and who died in 1712; Henry, lord lieutenant of Ireland, under his father, who died in 1674; Bridget, married first to Ireton, and afterwards to Fleetwood; Elizabeth, married to John Claypole, esq. of Northamptonshire; Mary, married to lord Fauconberg; and Frances, married first to the earl of Warwick, and afterwards to sir John Russel of Cambridgeshire.—*Biog. Brit. Aikin's G. Biog.*

CROMWELL (OLIVER) the great-grandson of Henry Cromwell. He was educated for the legal profession, and practised as a solicitor in London during many years, and also held the office of clerk to St Thomas's hospital. He succeeded to the estate of Theobalds, which had been purchased by the descendants of his

ancestor, Richard Cromwell; and he died at Cheshunt Park, Hertfordshire, May 31, 1821, aged seventy-nine. He was the author of "Memoirs of the Protector, Oliver Cromwell, and his sons Richard and Henry, illustrated by Original Letters, and other Family Papers."

—*Ann. Reg.*

CROMWELL (THOMAS) earl of Essex, a man of great authority in the reign of Henry VIII, was the son of a blacksmith at Putney in Surrey, and was born about the year 1490. His early years are not much known; but he found some means of gratifying his inclination for travelling, as we find him employed as clerk to the English factory at Antwerp. In 1510 he went to Rome, and on his return to England was taken into the family of cardinal Wolsey, and became his confidential servant, being employed by him in affairs of great importance. On his master's disgrace, in 1529, Cromwell defended him with great spirit in the house of commons, of which he was then a member, and opposed the articles of treason against Wolsey so effectually, that they could not pass. After the cardinal's death he was taken into the king's service, into which he entered with zeal, but with little consideration or regard for others. He formed a project for raising a sum of money from the clergy, by involving them all in the charge of a *præmunire*, on pretence of the illegality of the oath of allegiance taken to the pope by the bishops on consecration. By this threat, with the king's authority, he extorted from them the sum of 120,000*l.* He was soon after knighted, and made a privy counsellor, and in 1534 became principal secretary of state and master of the rolls. In 1535 he was appointed visitor-general of all the monasteries in England, in order to their suppression. In this office he acted with great severity and injustice, and numerous instances are related of the illegal violence with which he forced a surrender from the monks and nuns. His services were well received by the king, and rewarded by the situation of lord keeper of the privy seal, and a seat in the house of peers, with the title of baron Cromwell of Okeham. On the abolition of the pope's supremacy, he was placed at the head of the ecclesiastical affairs of the kingdom, being created the king's vicar-general, and he used all his influence to promote the Reformation, to which he was inclined by conviction as well as interest. He caused articles of religion to be published by the royal authority, differing greatly from those of the Romish church, acknowledging only three sacraments, and speaking doubtfully of purgatory. He patronised Coverdale's translation of the Bible, and directed a copy to be provided for every parish church. He was made chief justice, itinerant of the forests beyond Trent, knight of the garter, and finally, in 1539, earl of Essex, and lord high chamberlain. In proportion to his honours and riches, jealousy and ill-will increased against him. The nobility were offended at one of so mean birth being admitted into their order, and the clergy and catholics considered him as their greatest enemy.

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He made himself still more odious, by his unjust proceedings in procuring bills in parliament for the condemnation of persons on a charge of treason, without a hearing; among whom the countess of Salisbury and marchioness of Exeter, of the blood royal, were sentenced to death. He at length fell into disgrace with the king, for the interest he took in promoting his marriage with Anne of Cleves, from whom, being a Lutheran, he expected support. Her person proving particularly disagreeable to Henry, he fell in love with Catharine Howard, a lady allied to the principal catholic families; and in consequence of her influence and his displeasure, Cromwell was arrested at the council-table on a charge of treason, and committed to the Tower. He was condemned in his own manner, without a hearing. During his confinement he wrote a very humble letter to the king, concluding with these words: "Written with a quaking hand, and most sorrowful heart, of your most sorrowful subject." He was beheaded on Tower Hill, July 28, 1540, declaring that he died in the faith of the catholic church, from which he confessed he had been seduced. Notwithstanding his interested and unjust conduct, it seems agreed that he bore his good fortune with moderation, was charitable to the poor, and willing to benefit the deserving. He has received two very opposite characters from the two contending parties; the protestants praising him for his industry and solidity, and all the qualities which fitted him for the management of important affairs, and the papists dwelling on his violence, ambition, and injustice. One trait in his character certainly did him credit: he always gratefully returned any favours he had received while in a humble condition. He left a son, who was created lord Cromwell, which title remained in the family for several generations.—*Biog. Brit.*

CROUSAZ (JOHN PETER DE) a celebrated mathematician and philosopher, was born at Lausanne, in 1660. He was originally designed for the military profession, but discovering an inclination for literature, he was allowed to follow it, and soon distinguished himself by his progress in mathematics and philosophy, under able professors at Geneva and Lausanne, applying himself particularly to the writings of Descartes. In 1682 he went to the university of Leyden, and thence proceeded to Paris, where he became acquainted with the celebrated Father Mallebranche, who, with other celebrated men, vainly endeavoured to convert him to the catholic religion. On returning to his native country, he was ordained minister, appointed honorary professor, and remained pastor of the church at Lausanne. In 1699 he was made professor of Greek and of philosophy in the academy of Lausanne, and appointed rector in 1706, and again in 1722. In 1724 he was chosen mathematical and philosophical professor at the university at Groningen; and two years after, a foreign member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris; and at the same time appointed tutor to prince Frederick of

Hesse-Cassel. In 1732 he was nominated counsellor of embassies to the king of Sweden, and in 1737 elected professor of philosophy and mathematics at Lausanne. He was the author of a number of works distinguished for their learning, liberality, and acuteness. The principal are—"A System of Reflexions that may contribute to the Illustration and Extension of Knowledge, or a new Essay on Logic," in 6 vols. 12mo, 1741; "Summa Logica cum adjuncta præfatione de Logici Officio et Logicæ utiliter exponendæ vera Methodo," 1724; "A Treatise on Education;" "Examen du Pyrrhonisme ancienne et moderne;" "Géométrie des Lignes et des Surfaces recueillies et circulaires;" "Examen de l'Essai de M. Pope;" "Commentaire sur la Traduction de l'Essai de M. Pope, de l'Abbé du Resnel;" "Traité du Beau;" "A Treatise on the Human Understanding," in which the hypotheses of Leibnitz and Wolff, respecting the pre-established harmony, are combated. He also wrote several other works in divinity, metaphysics, and mathematics. He died at Lausanne in 1748.—*Moreri. Dict. Hist.*

CROWNE (JOHN) a dramatic writer, was a native of Nova Scotia. He came to England and applied himself to literature, by which he soon became known, and was nominated by Charles II to write the "Masque of Calisto." Upon the breaking out of the two parties, after the pretended discovery of the popish plot, Crowne embraced the tory party, and wrote a comedy called "The City Politics," in order to expose the whigs. Though much attached to his master, Crowne despised the servilities of the court, and openly solicited the payment of money promised him; after which he became remiss in his attendance at St James's. At the latter end of the reign, he grew tired of writing, and solicited some situation from the king, which was promised him, upon condition that he would write another comedy, of which Charles II furnished the plot, and he produced "Sir Courtly Nice." The play was just ready to appear, when, on the last day of the rehearsal, he was informed of the king's death. This was a severe blow; but he contrived to live by his wits. When he died is uncertain, but he was living in 1703. He was the author of seventeen plays; of a romance called "Pandion and Amphigeria;" and a burlesque poem, "Dæneids," partly imitated from Boileau's *Lutrin*. His merit lay chiefly in his comedies; the tragedies are very poor. Dryden, who was jealous of him, used to compliment him when any of his pieces failed, and was cold to him if they succeeded.—*Cibber's Lives. Biog. Dram. Spence's Anecdotes.*

CROXALL (SAMUEL) an English divine, was educated at Eton, whence he removed to St John's college, Cambridge, where he distinguished himself by his attachment to the whig interest; and by the pieces which he published in favour of that party, in the latter part of the reign of queen Anne, and in that of George I, which were not without merit, but are now forgotten. In 1720 he published a free translation or rather imitation of Solomon's

Song. About the same time he entered into orders, and received the vicarage of Hampton in Middlesex. In 1730-31 he was instituted to the united parishes of St Mary Somerset, and St Mary Mountshaw in London, which he held till his death. He was also chancellor, prebendary, canon, residentiary of Hereford, chaplain to the king, and archdeacon of Salo. In 1722 he published "Fables of Æsop and others, translated into English, with instructive applications;" which work is more distinguished for the utility of the maxims which it contains than for the elegance of its style. He was also the author of "Scripture Politics; being a View of the original Constitution and subsequent Revolutions in the Government, Religious and Civil, of that People out of whom the Saviour of the World was to arise, as it is contained in the Bible." He likewise wrote a poem, called "The Royal Manual," said in the preface to be Andrew Marvel's, but more likely, the production of the editor. He published, besides several poems, dedications, sermons, &c.; and was engaged, with some others, in a translation of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*.—*Biog. Brit.*

CROZE (MATHURIN VEYSSURE DE LA) a French writer, distinguished for his acquaintance with Oriental literature. He was born in 1661, at Nantes, where his father was a merchant, who, being fond of letters, bestowed on his son a good education. At a very early age he went to the West Indies, where he not only added to his stock of general knowledge, but also made himself acquainted with the English, Spanish, and Portuguese languages. Returning to Nantes in 1677, he found the affairs of his family deranged, a circumstance which partly induced him to become a member of the Benedictine congregation of St Maur, at Saumur. Here he gave himself entirely to study, and obtained the reputation of being a profound scholar. After a time, becoming dissatisfied with his religious profession, he went to Basil, and made his abjuration of the Catholic faith in 1696. Shortly after he removed to Berlin, where he was appointed librarian to the Academy of Sciences, with a pension of 200 crowns. He formed an acquaintance with the celebrated Leibnitz with whom he carried on an extensive literary correspondence. Notwithstanding some eligible offers of preferment elsewhere, La Croze continued at Berlin till his death, which happened in 1739. His principal works are—"Histoire du Christianisme des Indes;" "Histoire du Christianisme d'Armenie et d'Ethiopie;" and a Dictionary of the Coptic Language, which did not make its appearance till 1775, when it was published at Oxford by Dr Woide. La Croze also left several other learned works in manuscript; and his literary correspondence with contemporary scholars, was edited by professor Uhl at Leipzig, 1742-46, 3 vols. 4to.—*Aikin's G. Biog.*

CRUDEN (ALEXANDER) a literary student, memorable for the singularity of his character and personal adventures. He was born in 1701 at Aberdeen in Scotland, where he

father was a respectable tradesman; and he received his education at the Marischal college, probably with a view to his becoming a minister of the kirk. Incipient symptoms of insanity however prevented him from embracing the ecclesiastical profession; and while he laboured under this malady he became passionately attached to the daughter of a clergyman, and notwithstanding his addresses were rejected, he continued his attentions in a manner so annoying to the object of them, that her friends had recourse to the civil power, and Cruden was committed to prison. On his liberation his feelings were terribly shocked, by the information that his inamorata had proved less cruel to another lover, and had lost her character, by becoming a mother without being a wife. Cruden removed from Aberdeen to London about 1722, and for some years supported himself by giving private instructions in classical literature. He was then settled for a short time in the Isle of Man, where he was employed in the same manner. In 1732 he returned to London, and opened a bookseller's shop under the Royal Exchange, devoting his leisure to the compilation of a "Concordance of the Old and New Testament," which was published in 1737, in one volume, 4to. This work was dedicated to queen Caroline, whose death, a few days after receiving the presentation copy, disappointed the sanguine hopes of patronage formed by the compiler, and probably proved the exciting cause of a renewed fit of insanity. His friends placed him in a receptacle for lunatics at Bethnal Green, whence he made his escape; and soon after brought an action against the persons by whom he had been confined, which terminated in a nonsuit. He vented his dissatisfaction at the result of the trial in pamphlets, which display a strange mixture of mental acuteness and hallucination. The period of his life immediately subsequent to this transaction, was spent in tranquillity; and he resumed the employment of corrector of the press, and superintended the printing of several Greek and Latin authors. After a calm of some years, his malady again exhibited itself in a new love fit, which occasioned such eccentricity of conduct, that he was again consigned to a lunatic asylum. On his liberation he prosecuted the parties instrumental to his confinement, and with the same result as on the former occasion. The remainder of his career was distinguished by a number of harmless obliquities of conduct. He set himself up for a general censor of public morals, under the designation of *Alexander the Corrector*. Having published a pamphlet, entitled "The second Part of the Adventures of Alexander the Corrector," he went to present it at court, in expectation of obtaining the honour of knighthood. He next offered himself as a candidate for a seat in parliament for the city of London. Failing in both these objects, he went to Oxford to preach reformation of manners to the gowmsmen; and meeting with no success, he afterwards turned his attention to the prisoners in Newgate, with whom his remon-

strances proved equally ineffectual. Wilkes and his partisans also invoked the animadversions of the Corrector; who displayed his zeal against them by industriously obliterating with a sponge, the hall-mark of the party, No. 45, wherever he found it inscribed on the walls of the metropolis. In the intervals of all his self-prescribed labours, Cruden was engaged in various literary employments, chiefly in correcting the press, index-making, and writing pamphlets relating to his own undertakings. He died suddenly at Islington, in November 1770; and it may be mentioned, as a proof of his industry and frugality, that he left behind him considerable property, most of which he bequeathed to his relations.—*Retrospective Review*, vol. x.

CRUIKSHANK (WILLIAM) an eminent English surgeon and anatomist. He was a native of Edinburgh, but received his medical education in the university of Glasgow. In 1771 he became librarian to the celebrated Dr William Hunter, and afterwards officiated as his assistant in delivering lectures on anatomy. On the death of Dr Hunter he was associated as a lecturer with the late Dr Baillie, a connexion which was subsequently dissolved. In 1786 Mr Cruikshank published a valuable work, entitled "The Anatomy of the Absorbent Vessels of the Human Body," 4to, of which an improved edition appeared in 1790. He was also the author of "Experiments on the insensible Perspiration of the Human Body," 1795, 8vo; and of several scientific essays and papers in the Transactions of the Royal Society, of which he was chosen a fellow in 1797. He died in 1800, aged fifty-five.—*Rees's Cyclopad.*

CRUZ CAÑO Y OLMEDILLA (D. JUAN DE LA) a Spanish geographer of the last century. He was the author of "Mapo geographico de America Meridional," 1775; which, says Humboldt, has been the basis of all the new maps of South America. The original edition is the more rare, the plates having been defaced, as it is commonly believed, by order of a minister of the colonies, who feared that the map was but too exact. Humboldt however affirms, that the work of Olmedilla does not merit this reputation, except in a small number of points. He held the office of stipendiary geographer to the king of Spain.—*Humboldt's Pers. Nar. of Travels in S. Amer.*

CTESIAS, a Greek physician and historian, was a native of Cnidus in Caria, was taken prisoner in the battle fought by Cyrus the younger against his brother, Artaxerxes Mneumon, and was employed to cure Artaxerxes of a wound. He wrote the "History of the Assyrians and Persians," in twenty-three books. This work has been the cause of much controversy among the learned, differing greatly from Herodotus, and also from the Jewish scriptures. Diodorus Siculus and some others preferred his authority to that of Herodotus, but according to some stories of his, quoted by Aristotle and Pliny, he seems either to have been much addicted to fable, or was very credulous. He also wrote—"On Indian Affairs;"

"On Rivers;" "On Mountains;" and "On the Tributes of Asia." The fragments of Ctesias are annexed to many of the editions of Herodotus.—*Vossii Hist. Græc. Univ. Hist. Moreri.*

CTESIBIUS of Alexandria, a famous mathematician, lived about 120 years BC. in the 165th Olympiad. He was the inventor of the pump. An accidental circumstance gave rise to this important invention. On lowering a mirror that was in his father's shop, he observed that the counterpoise which was included in a cylinder, produced a sound by driving the air before it. Upon examining the phenomenon, he thought he could make an instrument, in which sounds should be produced, by the action of water driving the air before it. He constructed a clepsydra, or water-clock, in which the fall of a column of water gave motion to a wheel, or number of wheels. He was the author of "Geodesia, or the Art of dividing and measuring Bodies," said to be in the Vatican library.—*Vitruvius, Pliny, Athenæus, and Vossius, quoted by Moreri.*

CTESIPHON or CHERSIPHON, a famous architect of Ephesus, who flourished 600 BC. He formed the design of the first temple of Diana at Ephesus, which was partly executed under his direction, and continued under that of his son, Metagenes. The work was carried on by Demetrius of Ephesus, who flourished 540 BC., and completed by Pæonius, another Ephesian. This magnificent edifice is said to have taken nearly 240 years in building. It was destroyed by Erostratus. Ctesiphon was probably a skilful mechanic for the age in which he lived, as he is stated to have invented an ingenious method of transporting from a distance the marble columns of this celebrated temple.—*Aikin's G. Biog. Elmes's Dict. of the Fine Arts.*

CUDWORTH (RALPH) a learned English divine and philosopher, was born at Aller in Somersetshire, of which parish his father was rector in 1617. He was educated chiefly under the care of his father-in-law, the rev. Dr Stoughton, and made such an early progress in classical acquirement, that he was admitted a pensioner of Emanuel college, Cambridge, at the age of thirteen. His diligence as an academical student was very great; and in 1639 he took the degree of MA., and was elected fellow of his college. He became so eminent as a tutor, that the number of his pupils exceeded all precedent, and in due time he was presented, by his college, to the rectory of North Cadbury in Somersetshire. In the year 1642 he published a "Discourse concerning the true Nature of the Lord's Supper," and "The Union of Christ and the Church shadowed, or in a Shadow." The first of these productions, which maintained that the Lord's Supper is a feast upon a sacrifice, produced considerable controversy, long after the author's death. In 1644 he took the degree of BD., and was chosen master of Clare-hall; and in the following year was made regius professor of Hebrew. In 1651 he was made DD., and in 1654 chosen

master of Christ's college, Cambridge; where, after having taken a wife, he spent the remainder of his days. In 1662, after the restoration, he was presented by Sheldon, bishop of London, to the vicarage of Ashton, in the county of Hereford; and in 1678 was installed prebendary of Gloucester. In the same year he published his grand work, entitled "The true Intellectual System of the Universe; the First Part, wherein all the Reason and Philosophy of Atheism is confuted, and its Impossibility demonstrated," folio. This work, which is an immense storehouse of ancient literature, was intended, in the first instance, to be an essay against the doctrine of necessity only; but perceiving that it was maintained by several persons upon different principles, he distributes their opinions under three different heads, which he intended to treat of in three books, but his Intellectual System relates only to the first, viz. "The material Necessity of all Things without a God, or absolute Atheism." It is a work of great power and erudition, although the attachment of the author to the Platonism of the Alexandrian school, has led him to advance some opinions which border on incomprehensibility and mysticism. In his physics he adopted the corpuscular system, adding to the doctrine a middle substance between matter and spirit, to which he gave the appellation of "plastic nature;" and supposed it to be the immediate instrument of the divine operation. A long controversy subsequently took place between Bayle and Le Clerc on this hypothesis, which, in the opinion of Bayle, gave atheists an advantage. Besides the articles already mentioned, Dr Cudworth published a sermon against the doctrine of "Reprobation," and also left behind him several unpublished MSS., of which one only, "A Treatise concerning Eternal and Immutable Morality," has been printed. His other unpublished MSS. now in the British Museum, are—"A Treatise on Moral Good and Evil;" "A Treatise on Liberty and Necessity;" "A Commentary on the Seventy Weeks of Daniel;" "A Treatise on the Creation of the World;" "A Treatise on the Learning of the Hebrews;" and "An Explanation of the Notion of Hobbes concerning God and Spirits." The moral, as well as intellectual character of this eminent scholar, stood very high; and he died universally respected in 1688, in the seventy-first year of his age.—*Biog. Brit. Enfield's Hist. of Philos.*

CUFF (HENRY) a celebrated wit and scholar, was born at Hinton-St George in Somersetshire, about 1560. He was entered of Trinity college, Oxford, and elected fellow of that society, but was expelled for some witticisms upon the founder, sir Thomas Pope; after which he obtained admission into Merton college. In 1594 he was chosen Greek professor and proctor of the university; and assisted Columbianus in the first edition of Longus's pastoral romance, printed at Florence in 1598. Being tired of leading a quiet life at Oxford, and wishing to travel, he became secretary to the celebrated Robert earl of Essex, when that

nobieman was made lord lieutenant of Ireland. He accompanied him in his expedition against Cadiz, and after its successful conclusion, was sent to England with letters to the court, but being taken ill he sent them by Mr Reynolds, another of the earl's secretaries. According to the earl's instructions, Cuff was to have drawn up an account of the action in Cadiz in such a manner, that not a guess could be made as to whom was the author. Sir Anthony Ashley, who was entrusted with the secret, betrayed it to the queen, who charged Mr Fulk Greville to command Mr Cuff, upon pain of death, not to set forth any discourse concerning the expedition without her consent. On his trial and condemnation, the earl of Essex not only confessed matters very prejudicial to Cuff, but charged him with being the author of all his misfortunes, and the person who had persuaded him to pursue violent measures. He was consequently tried and condemned, and was executed at Tyburn, March 30, 1601, dying with great constancy and courage. A short time before his death he wrote a book which was not printed until six years after; it was entitled "The Differences of the Ages of Man's Life, together with the original Causes, Progress, and End thereof." It is a curious and philosophical production. He was also the author of many unpublished pieces; of one of which bishop Tanner has given us the title—"De rebus Gestis in sancto concilio Nicæno," or the Transactions in the Holy Council of Nice, translated from Greek into Latin, and believed to have been the work of Gelasius Cyricæus, which was translated from the original in the Vatican library, by Cuff. In the "Epistolæ Francisci et Johannis Hotomanorum Patris et Filii et clarorum virorum ad eos," there are several letters by him written in Latin, and replete with genius and learning. Camden, who knew him intimately, says, that "he was a man of most exquisite learning and penetrating wit, but of a seditious and perverse disposition."—*Fuller's Worthies. Ath. Ox. vol. i. Tanner Wharton's Life of Sir T. Pope. Biog. Brit.*

CUJACIUS or CUJAS (JAMES) a celebrated jurist, was born at Toulouse in 1520. He studied law under Arnorel Ferrier, and having taught for some time in his native city, he was invited to the university of Cahors, and after to that of Bourges. He then removed to Valence, where he had a seat among the counsellors of the parliament of Dauphiné as an illustrious interpreter of the law. He was prevailed upon by Emanuel Phillibert to occupy the professorial chair at Turin; but finally returned to Bourges, and declined an invitation to Bologne from pope Gregory XIII. His works were printed at Paris in 1584, in five volumes folio. They were afterwards reprinted, with all his additional tracts, by Fabrot, in ten vols, 1658-59. Cujas died at Bourges in 1590, and directed by his will that his valuable library should be sold piecemeal by auction, lest by all falling into one hand, some publication, under his name, might be made from his original notes and

manuscripts.—*Thuani Hist. Frederi Theatri Mœri.*

CULLEN (WILLIAM) a celebrated physician and medical writer, who was born in the county of Lanark in Scotland, in 1712. He was apprenticed to a surgeon and apothecary at Glasgow, after which he made some voyages to the West Indies as surgeon to a merchant vessel. He subsequently settled as a medical practitioner at Hamilton, where he formed a partnership with another member of the profession, who, like himself, arrived at distinguished eminence. This was William Hunter; and the object of their connexion was, not so much present emolument as professional improvement. Each therefore in turn was allowed to attend metropolitan lectures, whilst the other prosecuted the business for their joint benefit. Cullen, after having studied at Edinburgh returned to Hamilton, where his abilities procured him the notice and patronage of the dukes of Argyle and Hamilton. In 1740 he took the degree of MD. and settling at Glasgow, he was in 1746 appointed lecturer on chemistry at the university there. In 1751 he was chosen regius professor of medicine. His reputation becoming extended, he was invited in 1756 to take the chemical professorship in the university of Edinburgh. On the death of Dr Alston, in 1760, he succeeded him as lecturer on the materia medica, and subsequently resigned the chemical chair to his pupil, Dr Black. On a vacancy taking place in 1766, an attempt was made to secure for Dr Cullen a medical professorship, but it was then bestowed on Dr Gregory; though a compromise was made by which those gentlemen gave alternate annual courses of lectures on the theory and practice of physic; an arrangement which continued till the death of Dr Gregory in 1773, left his rival in complete possession of the medical chair. As a lecturer on medicine Dr Cullen exercised a great influence over the state of opinion relative to the mystery of that science. He has the merit of having successfully combated the specious doctrines of Boerhaave, depending on the humoral pathology; though he has not been equally successful in establishing his own system, which is founded on an enlarged view of the principles of Frederic Hoffmann. Dr John Brown, the pupil, and afterwards the antagonist, of Cullen, made a bold attack on the theory of his master, in which however he displayed more courage than prudence; and, like succeeding innovators, he has shown how much easier a task it is to weave ingenious speculations, than to add to the sum of positive knowledge, by patient deduction from uncontroverted facts. Dr Cullen continued the practice of his profession, as well as his medical lectures, till a few months before his death, which took place February 5, 1790. His principal works are—"Lectures on the Materia Medica;" "Synopsis Nosologiæ Practicæ;" and "First Lines of the Practice of Physic," which must be considered as his *magnam opus*, and which, amidst all the recent fluctuations of opinion on medical theory, has retained its

value with professional men, and supported the reputation of the author.—*Hutchinson's Biog. Med. Aikin's G. Biog.*

CULPEPER or **CULPEPPER** (sir THOMAS) son of sir Thomas Culpeper of Hollingbourne in Kent, knt. was born in 1636, and was educated at Oxford. After taking the degree of B.A. he went on his travels; on his return was created probationer fellow of All Souls college; and after the Restoration received the honour of knighthood. He was the author of "Considerations Touching Marriage;" "Moral Discourses and Essays upon several Subjects;" "A Discourse on Usury;" this caused a short dispute, in consequence of which he produced "The necessity of Abating Usury reasserted;" "Brief Survey of the Growth of Usury in England," and other works on the same subject. The time of his death is uncertain, but it is supposed to have been about the end of the seventeenth century.—*Ath. Oxon. Gent. Mag.*

CULPEPPER (NICHOLAS) an astrologer and herbalist was born in London in 1616. He was educated at the university of Cambridge, and after making a short stay there became apprentice to an apothecary. He came to London, and settled in Spitalfields about 1642. He commenced a war with the college of physicians, whom he accused of deceit and ignorance, and published a translation of their "Dispensary," giving an account of the supposed virtues of each drug, and the complaints in which they were used. He was also the author of an "Herbal," which passed through many editions, and was written with much clearness and distinctness. From the tenor of his writings it may be gathered that he joined, or at least favoured the puritans.—*Rees's Cyclop.*

CUMBERLAND (RICHARD) a learned English prelate and writer on divinity and archaeology. He was a native of London, and was educated at Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and obtained a fellowship. In 1633 he was presented to the rectory of Brampton in Northamptonshire, which he retained after the Restoration of Charles II, conforming, without any scruple, to the episcopal establishment. In 1667 sir Orlando Bridgeman gave him the more valuable living of Allhallows, Stamford. In this situation he continued many years, sedulously applying himself to his duties as a parish priest, and producing some professional works of importance. In 1691 he was raised to the bishopric of Peterborough, without, as it is asserted, any solicitation on his part; so completely unexpected it seems was the dignity, that the first notice of its having fallen to his lot was derived from the casual perusal of a newspaper. He filled his high station with great respectability, and held it to the advanced age of eighty-six, his death taking place October 8, 1718. The principal works of bishop Cumberland are—"A Treatise De Legibus Naturæ," levelled against the philosophy of Hobbes, which became extremely popular; "An Essay on the Jewish Weights and Measures;" "Sanhoniathon's Phœnician History," translated from Eusebius; and

"Origines Gentium Antiquissima." The last two were posthumous publications.—*Biog. Brit. Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

CUMBERLAND (RICHARD) a dramatic and miscellaneous writer, the great grandson of the subject of the preceding article. He was the son of the rev. Denison Cumberland, bishop of Clonfert, by Johanna, the youngest daughter of the celebrated Dr Bentley, under whose roof he was born in the master's lodge, in Trinity college, Cambridge, on the 19th February 1732. He received his early education at the school of Bury St Edmund's, whence he was removed to Westminster, and in his fourteenth year was admitted of Trinity college, where he studied very closely, and obtained his bachelor's degree at the age of eighteen, and soon after was elected a fellow of his college. Having been recommended to the patronage of his father's friend, lord Halifax, he became private and confidential secretary to that nobleman, and on his return to town from Cambridge, he made his first offering to the press in a small poem, which he entitled "An Elegy written on St Mark's Eve," which obtained but little notice. By the friendship of lord Halifax, Mr Cumberland was introduced to the notice of the eccentric George Bubb Dodington, afterwards lord Melcombe Regis, to whom he addressed a poem of four hundred lines, and whose manners and character he very amusingly describes in his memoirs. He next wrote a tragedy, entitled "The Banishment of Cicero," which was rejected by Garrick, and printed by the author in 1761. Having obtained, by the patronage of lord Halifax, a small establishment as crown agent for Nova Scotia in 1769, he married Miss Rudge, the daughter of George Rudge, esq. of Kilmiston, Hants; and when his patron was made lord lieutenant of Ireland, he accompanied him to that kingdom. His favour with lord Halifax however seems soon after to have declined, for although that nobleman became secretary of state, his interest procured nothing better for Cumberland than the clerkship of reports in the office of trade and plantations. He now paid a more decided attention to the drama, for which he had from his early youth a great predilection, and in the course of the next two or three years he wrote an opera, entitled "The Summer's Tale," and his comedy of "The Brothers." During a visit to his father in Ireland, he composed his excellent comedy of the "West Indian," which was brought out by Garrick in 1771, and proved eminently successful. He soon after addressed "A Letter" to Dr Lowth, bishop of Oxford, containing some animadversions on a character given by that prelate of Dr Bentley, in an epistle to Warburton. The bishop, allowing for the natural zeal of relationship, would neither reply nor allow any one else to reply for him: and Cumberland then resuming his attention to the drama, produced "The Fashionable Lover," which not obtaining the attention of "The West Indian," he exhibited that serenity of character which subsequently so exposed him to the

retire of Sheridan, in his sketch of sir Fretful Plagiary, and which induced Garrick to call him "The man without a skin." "The Choleric Man;" "The Note of Hana;" and "The Battle of Hastings," were his next productions; and his prospects in life now happily began to brighten, for on the accession of lord George Germaine to office, he obtained an increase of income, by being made secretary to the board of trade, which did not however prevent his continued attention to the drama. In 1780 he was employed on a confidential mission to the courts of Lisbon and Madrid, which, owing to some dissatisfaction on the part of the ministry who sent him out, involved him in great distress, as they withheld the reimbursement of his expences, to the amount of 5000*l.*, which loss rendered it necessary for him to dispose of the whole of his hereditary property. To add to his misfortune, the board of trade was broken up, under Mr Burke's economy bill, and he retired with a very inadequate pension. On this event he took up his residence at Tunbridge Wells, and devoted himself entirely to literature. The first work which he published, after his return from Spain, was his entertaining "Anecdotes of Spanish Painters," and the most distinguished of his collection of essays, entitled "The Observer." To these may be added, various dramas, more or less successful, some of which will be mentioned hereafter. The novels of "Arundel;" "Henry;" and "John de Lancaster;" the poem of "Calvary;" a weak, anonymous pamphlet against Dr Parr, entitled "Curtius restored from the Gulf;" "A few plain Reasons for believing in Christ;" "A Version of Fifty of the Psalms of David;" "The Exodiad," in conjunction with sir James Bland Burgess; and lastly, a poem called "Retrospection," and the "Memoirs of his own Life." In addition to all this literary labour, he undertook the editorship of "The London Review," in which the critics gave their names, and which soon expired. His latter days were chiefly spent in London, where he died May 7th, 1811, at the house of his friend, Mr Henry Fry. The character of this writer may be very fairly gathered from his memoirs, from which it appears that he was educated for a courtier and man of policy, for which his talents and predilections rendered him altogether unfit, and hence his failure in a line to which he was introduced by so much effective patronage. Upon the whole, the comic drama was his forte; and although he wrote much even of comedy that was very indifferent, the merit of "The West Indian," the "Fashionable Lover," the "Jew," and the "Wheel of Fortune," is of no common description. His "Observer," since his acknowledgment of his obligations to Dr Bentley's MSS., no longer supports his reputation as a Greek critic, and as a poet he was never more than a versifier. Mr Cumberland, in manners was polite, studied, courtier-like, and dettractive, a circumstance which at length became generally understood, to his no small annoyance. He was however a benevolent and honourable man in

reality, and the sensitive jealousy which exposed him to so much animadversion, was doubtless increased by his disappointments in life. The principle productions of this writer having been enumerated, it is not necessary to give the titles of several dramas of inferior merit, which are now seldom remembered.—*Cumberland's Mem. Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

CUNCEUS (PETER) a philologist and lawyer, was born at Flushing in 1586, and sent to the university of Leyden, where he studied medicine and jurisprudence. He taught Latin and politics at Leyden, and was chosen professor of law there. His principal works are—"Animadversiones in nonni Dyonisiaca;" "Juliani Cæsares ex Græco versi;" "Orationes Inaugur. &c.;" "Sardi Venales," reprinted in the *Tres Satyræ Menippæ* of Corte, Leips. 1720; and a treatise "De Republica Hebræorum." His letters were collected and published by Burman, and contain many literary anecdotes of his time. Cunæus died in 1638.—*Freheri Theat. Nouv. Dict. Hist. Moreri.*

CUNNINGHAM (ALEXANDER) an historical writer of the last century. He was the son of a presbyterian minister, and was born at Ettrick, near Selkirk in Scotland. He was probably educated in one of the universities of that country; though according to some accounts he passed the early part of his life in Holland, and came to England at the Revolution with William III. He afterwards became tutor to some young noblemen, with whom he travelled on the continent. Returning home in 1703 he was employed in some political affairs, by queen Anne's whig ministry; but on the triumph of the tory party he went to Italy. In the reign of George I. he was appointed resident at Venice; and coming home in 1720, he appears to have passed the remainder of his life in literary occupation. He died in London in 1737, when he was far advanced in years. He left in manuscript a "History of Great Britain, from the Revolution to the Accession of George I," written in elegant Latin, a translation of which, by Dr W. Thompson, was published in 1787, 2 vols. 4to.—ALEXANDER CUNNINGHAM, who published the works of Horace, with animadversions on Dr Bentley's edition of that poet, in 2 vols. 8vo, at the Hague and London in 1721, is supposed by some to have been the same person with the historian. But though many circumstances of their lives were similar, it is more probable that they were distinct individuals, and that the classical editor, who taught the civil and canon law in Holland, died there in 1730.—*Biog. Brit. Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

CUNNINGHAM (JOHN) an ingenious poet, was born in Dublin in 1729. He was educated at Drogheda, but was soon recalled to Dublin, in consequence of the embarrassment of his father's affairs. At the age of seventeen he wrote a farce, called "Love in a Mist," on which Garrick is said to have founded his "Lying Valet." The success of his piece procuring him the freedom of the

theatre, he became so attached to it, that he turned performer without possessing one essential for the profession. He however left his family and came to England; and entered into various companies of strolling players. In 1761 he was performing at Edinburgh, when he produced his "Elegy on a Pile of Ruins," which obtained considerable reputation, though evidently an imitation of Gray's Elegy. In 1762 he published "The Contemplatist," which was the worst of his productions, abounding in glittering and absurd conceits. In 1765 he published "Fortune, an Apologue," which, without any fixed plan, contains many poetical beauties; and the following year he published a volume of poems by subscription. He continued earning a scanty subsistence in the theatrical profession, until a few months before his death, which took place, of a nervous disorder in 1773, at Newcastle-upon Tyne. His style was simple and elegant, and he excelled in his pastorals, which species of poetry he was encouraged by Shenstone to cultivate. His "Landscape" is beautifully descriptive, and could only have been written by a very minute observer of nature.—*Johnson and Chalmers's English Poets. London Magazine, 1773.*

CURIO (CÆLIUS SECUNDUS) a learned Piedmontese, was born at Chericco of a noble family in 1503. Having abjured the religion of Rome to embrace that of Luther, he was thrown into prison and confined for several months, but being at length released, he quitted his country and went to Milan, where he married, and began to preach. His boldness however soon led to his arrest; but he contrived to escape, and fled to Pavia, whence he removed successively to Venice, Ferrara, Lucca, and Lausanne, where he was made principal of the college. In 1547 he finally settled at Basle, where he held the professorship of eloquence and belles lettres to his death in 1569, at the age of sixty-six. His works are—"De Amplitudine beati regni Dei," Basle, 1550, 8vo; "Opuscula," Basle, 1544, 8vo; "Letters," Basle, 1553, 8vo; "Calvinus Judaisans;" "Pasquillus extaticus;" "Pasquillorum, tomi duo," a collection of keen Pasquinades; "Vita Davidis Georgii;" "Forum Romanum," 3 vols. folio; "Historia Francisci Spira;" "Paraphrasis in principum Evangelii St Johannis."—*Moreri. Saxii Onom.*

CURRAN (JOHN PHILPOT) a celebrated Irish advocate, of humble origin, was born at Newmarket near Cork in 1750. He was however educated at Trinity college, Dublin, after which he repaired to London, and studied at one of the inns of court. In due time he was called to the bar; shortly after which he married Miss O'Dell, an Irish lady of a very respectable family. By the influence of his talents he gradually rose to great reputation; and during the administration of the duke of Portland, he obtained a silk gown. In 1784 he was chosen a member of the Irish house of Commons. His abilities now displayed themselves to advantage, and he became the most popular advocate of his age and nation. During the distracted state of Ire-

land, towards the close of the last century, it was often his lot to defend persons accused of political offences, when Mr Fitzgibbon, (afterwards lord Clare,) then attorney-general, was his opponent. The professional rivalry of these gentlemen degenerated into personal rancour, which at length occasioned a duel, the event of which did not prove fatal to either party. On a change of ministry, under the vice-royalty of the duke of Bedford, Mr Curran's patriotism was rewarded with the office of master of the rolls. This situation he held till 1814, when he resigned it, and obtained a pension of 3000*l.* a-year. With this he retired to England, and resided chiefly in the neighbourhood of London. He died in consequence of a paralytic attack at Brompton, Middlesex, November 13th, 1817, at the age of sixty-seven. Curran possessed talents of the highest order. His wit, his drollery, his eloquence, his pathos, were irresistible; and the splendid and daring style of his oratory, formed a striking contrast with his personal appearance, which was mean and diminutive. As a companion he could be extremely agreeable; and his conversation was often highly fascinating. In his domestic character he was very unfortunate, and he seems to have laid himself open to censure. The infidelity of his wife, which was established by a legal verdict, is said to have been a subject on which he chose to display his wit, in a manner that betrayed a strange insensibility to one of the sharpest miseries man can suffer. On one occasion he met, at a friend's house, sir Richard Musgrave, the historian of the rebellion in Ireland, whose lady's frailties were notorious. An altercation had taken place between them, arising from difference of politics. When summoned to the dining-room, they happened to arrive together at the foot of the stairs, when, with more ceremony than was necessary, each insisted on the other preceding him. The baronet at length good humouredly said, offering to take hold of Curran's arm,—“Well, let us settle the matter by walking up together.” “Pardon me, sir Richard,” replied he, “that is impossible; our antlers would entangle.” Mr Curran appears never to have committed any thing to the press; but he is said to have produced some poetical pieces of considerable merit; and a collection of his forensic speeches was published in 1805, 1 vol. 8vo. Memoirs of his life have been published by his son, by Mr Charles Phillips, and by Mr O'Regan.—*Genl. Mag. Lit. Gaz.* vol. iv.

CURRIE (JAMES, MD.) an eminent physician, was born at Kirkpatrick-Fleming in Dumfriesshire, May 31, 1756. He was educated with a view to the mercantile profession, and went to Virginia, but in consequence of the revolutionary troubles, he returned in 1776, and entered upon the study of physic at Edinburgh, although he took his doctor's degree at Glasgow. In 1781 he settled at Liverpool, where he obtained extensive practice; and in 1783 married a lady of a mercantile family, by whom he had a large family. In 1796 he

was elected a member of the London Medical Society, and communicated to it a paper "On Tetanus and Convulsive Disorders," which appears in the third volume of its Memoirs. In 1792 he became a fellow of the Royal Society; and in 1793 appeared his "Letter, commercial and political, addressed to the right hon. William Pitt, by Jasper Wilson, Esq.," which production soon reached a second edition, and attained great celebrity. In 1797 his medical reputation was greatly exalted by a publication, entitled "Medical Reports on the Effects of Water, cold and warm, as a Remedy in Febrile Disorders; with Observations on the Nature of Fever, and on the Effects of opium, alcohol, and inanition." Having established his professional character, he began to indulge his inclination for miscellaneous literature; and having, in a visit to Scotland, become personally acquainted with Robert Burns, he was induced at his death to superintend an edition of his works, for the benefit of his family. To this collection he appended an account of his life, a criticism of his writings, and some observations on the character and conduct of the Scottish peasantry. These volumes were received with great favour by the public; and the editor's part in them, both as a biographer and critic, was very much admired. Although externally of a vigorous frame, Dr Currie had early felt in himself a tendency to consumption, and in 1804 his health began visibly to decline. He however survived until the 31st August, 1805, when he died at Sidmouth, universally respected and lamented, in the fiftieth year of his age.—*Chalmers's Biog. Diet.*

CURTIS (WILLIAM) an eminent botanist, was born at Alton in Hampshire in 1746. He was bound apprentice to an apothecary in his native place, where he early acquired a taste for botany. At the age of twenty he came to London, and became assistant to a Mr Talwin, an apothecary in Gracechurch-street, to whose business he succeeded. His love of botany however producing professional irregularity, he at length gave up his practice as an apothecary, and became a lecturer on his favourite science. His first garden was at Bermondsey, which he exchanged for one at Lambeth, and finally occupied a still more extensive site at Brompton. Having been early led to combine the study of insects and their metamorphoses with that of plants, he published in 1771—"Instructions for collecting and preparing Insects," and in the following year, a translation of the "Fundamenta Entomologiæ" of Linnæus, under the title of "An Introduction to a Knowledge of Insects." The celebrity which these publications procured him, was however eclipsed by the appearance, in 1777, of the first number of his "Flora Londinensis," which was completed in six fasciculi of seventy-two plates each. The beauty and botanical accuracy of the plates in this laborious undertaking, have always been much admired. Mr Curtis next established a "Botanical Magazine," in monthly numbers, which undertaking was likewise very exten-

sively encouraged. He is also author of a "History of the brown-tailed Moth;" of "Practical Observations on the British Grasses;" and of some able papers in the Transactions of the Linnæan Society. He died of a dropsical complaint, on the 7th July, 1799; leaving behind him the character of an honest, friendly man, as well as of an able naturalist. After his death, his lectures were published with coloured plates.—*Genl. Mag. Rees's Encyclop.*

CURTIUS (MARCUS) a Roman, famous for his devotion to his country, of which Livy gives the following account:—"In the year of Rome 392, B.C. 362, the ground in the midst of the forum, either from an earthquake or some other cause, opened and left a vast chasm which could not be filled up by the throwing in of earth. The oracle consulted on the occasion, pronounced that the Roman state would endure for ever, provided that was thrown into the gulf in which the Romans were most powerful. During the consultation about the sense of this response, Curtius arose and asked if the Romans possessed any thing so valuable as their arms and courage? Silence ensuing, Curtius turned his eyes towards the capitol, and the temples of the gods overlooking the forum, and stretching his hands, first towards heaven and next towards the bottom of the gulph, solemnly devoted himself. He then, fully armed, mounted his horse, decorated in all his caparisons, and plunged into the chasm; the applauding people of both sexes throwing after him fruit and flowers." This tradition was current among the Romans, and a lake or pool continued to bear the name of the Curtian. Some say that this name was still more ancient, and was derived from Mutius Curtius, a Sabine chief, who in a battle with Romulus, leaped on horseback into a deep muddy pool, and was taken out alive.—*Livii Hist. lib. vii. cap. 6.*

CURTIS RUFUS (QUINTUS) a Latin historian, known only by his work on Alexander the Great. The age in which he lived is unknown; but the excellence of his style shows it to have been in one of the best periods of the Latin language. The disputes on this subject have been very numerous; some placing his existence in the reign of Augustus, others in those of Claudius, of Vespasian, and of Trajan. It is not likely that he should have been the Curtius Rufus, proconsul of Africa under Tiberius; it seems much more probable that he was the Q. Curtius Rufus, enumerated by Suetonius among the eminent rhetoricians. His work, "De Rebus Gestis Alexandri Magni," was written in ten books, the two first of which are lost. It is very entertaining, though not very correct or perspicuous; his mistakes in geography and history, marvellous descriptions, and oratorical speeches, prove that whatever may have been his information, his love of truth was not extraordinary. It is a curious fact, that neither Quintilian nor any writer before the twelfth century, makes any mention of this work.—*Vossii Hist. Lat. Pref. ad Edit. Delphin. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CUSA (NICHOLAS DE) a cardinal, called also Cusanus, was born of obscure parents, at the village of Cusanus, in the diocese of Treves in 1401, and being ill-treated, he ran away from home, and entered the service of the count de Manderscheidt, who, finding that he possessed good natural abilities, sent him to study at Davenport. He made great progress there, and afterwards continued his studies in some of the most celebrated universities of Germany and Italy. He took the degree of doctor in canon law at Padua. His first preferment was the rectory of St Florence at Coblenz, and he was afterwards nominated to a deanery at Constance, and the archdeaconry of Liege; in which capacity he assisted at the council of Basil, and proposed the reformation of the calendar, which was not properly attended to. He then attached himself to pope Eugenius IV, who sent him as legate to Constantinople, to bring about an union between the Greek and Latin churches. In 1448 he was appointed a cardinal by pope Nicholas V, who also created him bishop of Brixen in the Tirol. In 1450 he was sent legate *à latere* into Germany, to engage the German princes to unite against the Turkish emperor, Mahomet II, who had undertaken the conquest of the trifling remains of the empire of Constantinople, but in this object he was not successful. On the capture of Constantinople in 1453 by Mahomet, cardinal Cusa again attempted to unite the Christian princes against that monarch, but with no better success. Cusa died in 1464 at Tooli, a town in Umbria. He was the author of a refutation of the Koran addressed to Pius II, which is highly esteemed as a very learned production. The rest of his works, consisting of theological and metaphysical pieces, controversial tracts, and geographical, astronomical, and mathematical works, were printed in three volumes folio, at Basil, in 1565.—*Du Pin Hist. Eccl. Cent. xv. Nouv. Dict. Hist. Moreri.*

CUSERU, an Indian chief of the warlike nation of the Guaypunabis, inhabiting the country to the north of the Orinoco in South America. Humboldt, speaking of this warrior and the chiefs of some neighbouring hordes of savages, says—"We smile at hearing that the names of Cuseru, Imu, and Cocuy, are as celebrated in those countries as the names of Holkar, Tippon, and the most powerful princes are in India. The chiefs of the Guaypunabis and the Manitivitanoes, fought with small bodies of two or three hundred men; but in their protracted struggles they devastated the missions. These hordes, contemptible for their numbers and means of defence, spread as much terror as armies; and if the Jesuits succeeded in preserving their settlements, it was only by opposing cunning to strength." Cuseru however seems to have evinced extraordinary abilities; and he deserves notice as exemplifying, in a striking manner, the peculiarities of the savage character. He succeeded, about the middle of the last century, to the command of the tribe of Guaypunabis, as *apoto* or king, on the death of another chief, and was called by the Spaniards, captain Cruzero.

He formed lines of defence on the banks of the river Inirida, with a kind of little fort constructed of earth and timber, defended by palisades more than sixteen feet high, within which he had a magazine of bows and arrows. He was engaged in a bloody contest with the chief of a hostile tribe, when a body of Spanish troops arrived in his neighbourhood in 1756. Their appearance at first excited his jealousy, and he was on the point of attacking them, when the Jesuits' missionaries, with whom he had previously been on friendly terms, persuaded him to remain at peace with the Christians. He dined at the table of the Spanish general, and flattered by promises of assistance in conquering his enemies, he consented to settle with his people at the newly-founded mission of St Fernando de Atabapo; and from being a king he became the alcaid of a village. The following anecdote marks the concentrated violence of his passions. He had married the daughter of an Indian chief of Rio Temi. In a paroxysm of rage against his father-in-law, he declared to his wife, that he was going to fight with him. She reminded him of the courage and extraordinary strength of her father, on which Cuseru, without saying a word, took a poisoned arrow and plunged it in her bosom. He professed himself a Christian only a few days before his death; but in battle he was accustomed to wear on his left hip a crucifix which had been given him by the missionaries, and which, as he conceived, rendered him invulnerable.—*Humboldt's Personal Narrative of Travels in S. America.*

CUSSON (PETER) an eminent French physician and botanist at Montpellier, and member of the Royal Society of Sciences in that city. When young he travelled in Majorca and Spain, and brought home an excellent collection of the plants of those countries and of the Pyreuees. Soon after his return an old female relation, who lived with him, took an opportunity one day, when he was from home, to clean and ransack his study. In the course of this operation she found his herbal of dried plants, and considering them as so much useless lumber, threw the whole of his fine collection into the street. This circumstance has been strangely misrepresented by sir J. E. Smith, who, in his Introduction to Botany, states that the wife of M. Cusson "destroyed his whole herbarium, scraping off the dried specimens for the sake of the paper on which they were pasted." During the latter part of his life he was employed on a great work on the umbelliferous plants, which he is said to have left in a state fit for the press, but which does not appear to have been published. He also assisted Savages in his celebrated work on Nosology. His death took place in 1784. *London Med. Journ. vol. v. Biog. Univ.*

CUSTINES (ADAM PHILIP, Count de) was born at Metz in 1740. He entered into the French army when young, and served in the seven years' war. Being patronised by the duke de Choiseuil, he obtained a regiment of dragoons, of which he held the command in

1780; when the regiment of Saintonge being destined for the assistance of the United States of America, in their contest with this country, Custines obtained the command of it, by way of exchange, and on his return to France was made *marechal de camp*. In 1789 he was nominated deputy from the nobility of the bailiwick of Metz to the National Assembly; and in the first session he joined the popular party, and afterwards seized all occasions to attack the privileged orders, and declaim against the prince to whom he owed his fortune. Having been appointed commander-in-chief of the army of the Rhine in June 1792, he made himself master of Spire the 29th of September. Immediately after he wrote to the Convention to denounce general Kellermann, whom he accused of preventing the execution of his plans, through jealousy or treason. October 21st Custines entered Mayence, and the 23d, Frankfort on the Mayn, where he levied great contributions. Here he issued a ridiculous proclamation, inviting the king of Prussia to make peace, in which he termed the landgrave of Hesse Cassel, a corporal, a monster, and a tiger, and declared that the day of judgment was arrived for the princes of Germany. Soon after he was driven from Frankfort by the Prussians, and at the opening of the campaign of 1793 he quitted Mayence, which was besieged by the allies, and he was ultimately obliged to retreat into Alsace. His conduct was every where censured, and, alarmed for his personal safety, he offered his resignation; but the convention entreated him in the name of his country, not to abandon his post. At the close of May 1793 he was appointed to the command of the army of the north, but the powerful party of the jacobins already had formed designs against him; and the committee of public safety ordered him to repair to Paris to answer for his conduct. In spite of his protestations of patriotism, he was condemned on the motion of Bazire, and on the 27th of August, 1793, he suffered execution by the guillotine. Custines, during the early part of his career as a revolutionary general, obtained a degree of celebrity which was by no means supported by his future exploits, and on the scaffold he displayed so much pusillanimity, as to evince a deficiency of the common military virtue of personal courage.—CUSTINES (LEWIS PHILIP FRANCIS DE) son of the preceding, was brought up to the profession of arms, and served as aide-de-camp to his father. In 1791 he was sent minister plenipotentiary to Berlin, but was not recognised by that court. He served under his father in the campaign of 1792, and displayed military talent and bravery on several occasions. Becoming an object of suspicion under the government of Robespierre and his colleagues, he was arrested, and was guillotined January 3d, 1794, at the age of twenty-five. His behaviour on the scaffold was the reverse of that of his father, as he displayed the utmost courage and firmness.—*Dict. Biog. et Hist. des H. M. du 13me. S. Biog. Univ.*

CUTHBERT (St) was born in the beginning of the sixth century, and educated under the Scottish monks of the abbey of Icolmkill. Being very desirous of converting the pagan Saxons, Cuthbert, with some others, settled in the island of Lindisferne for that purpose. He was invited to the court of Egfred, king of Northumberland, where he converted many of the nobles, and was in such favour as to be created bishop of the Northumbrian Saxons; but preferring a solitary life, he returned to Lindisferne, since called Holy Island, and founded a monastery there. He died in 586, leaving a great number of disciples.—*Alban. Butler's Lives of the Saints*.

CUTLER (sir JOHN) a citizen of London, who was created a baronet by Charles II in 1660, for his services in promoting subscriptions for the support of the royal cause. He was a great benefactor to the grocers' company, to which he belonged. It appears also that he contributed largely to the rebuilding of the college of physicians in Warwick-lane; but after his death, which happened in 1699, the sum which he had advanced, with interest, amounting in all to 7000*l.*, was claimed of the college as a debt, it appearing to be so charged in the books of the deceased. The executors however were induced to relinquish a part of the sum, and accept of 2000*l.* in full of all demands. This transaction, which Pope might have learned of his friend, sir Samuel Garth, probably induced the poet to pillory sir John in rhyme, in some well known verses in his Moral Essays. There is reason to believe that the satirist has done injustice to the memory of Cutler, whom he describes as a wretched miser. Some of the circumstances to which he alludes are erroneous, and that others are exaggerated may be inferred from the fact, that sir John Cutler built at his own charge the north gallery of his parish-church, St Margaret's Westminster, and subscribed to many public charities. He had two daughters, who were respectively married to John Robertes, earl of Radnor, and sir William Portman, bart. The immense sum of 7,666*l.* is said to have been expended on his funeral.—*Pennant's Account of London. Brayley's London, vol. ii.*

CYNEAS or CINEAS, a native of Thessaly, and celebrated as the able minister of Pyrrhus, king of Epirus. He learned the art of oratory from Demosthenes, and that of war from Alexander's captains, and was employed in several negotiations by Pyrrhus, who used to say that he gained him more towns by his insinuating manners, than he could have conquered by arms. Being of the epicurean sect of philosophers, he tried to prevent Pyrrhus from making war against the Romans, saying, that whatever might be his success, he could not add to the enjoyments in his power. Pyrrhus however persisting in his design, dispatched Cyneas with a part of his fleet and a body of troops to Tarentum, where, by his management, he gained the Tarentines for allies. On the first victory of Pyrrhus over the Romans, BC. 280, Cyneas proposed entering into a

negotiation for peace, and was sent to Rome for the purpose, but failed. After another battle he again went to Rome, but had no better success than before; the senate refused to listen to any conditions, until Pyrrhus would withdraw his troops from Italy. Sicily having made overtures to Pyrrhus, Cyneas was sent there to prepare the way for his reception. The rest of his life is unknown. In conjunction with Pyrrhus, he was the author of a work on the art military, and also abridged the "Tactics of Eneas."—*Plutarch in Pyrrho. Univ. Hist. Moreri.*

CYPRIAN (THASCIUS CÆCILIUS) one of the most respected fathers of the church. The place of his birth is uncertain; but he taught rhetoric in the schools of Carthage for some years with great reputation. When considerably advanced in life, he was converted to Christianity in 246, and in the following year was ordained a presbyter in the Christian church. He conducted himself so well in this situation, that upon the death of Donatus, bishop of Carthage, he was unanimously chosen to succeed him. For nearly two years he conducted the affairs of his bishopric in tranquillity; but in 251, on the commencement of the Decian persecution, the pagans of Carthage, enraged at his desertion of them, demanded that Cyprian should be thrown to the lions. During the storm he thought it prudent to withdraw, on which he was proscribed by government, and his goods confiscated. In his retirement, which lasted for fourteen months, he employed himself in writing letters to his people and clergy, and the Christians at Rome, exhorting them to remain steadfast in the faith. On the death of the emperor Decius, Cyprian returned to Carthage, and held different councils for regulating the affairs of the church, and a number of points relating to ecclesiastical discipline. One subject of much contention was the validity of the baptism of heretics. Cyprian maintained that all baptism out of the catholic church was null and void, and that all who came over from heresies to the church, ought to be baptized again. He was supported by the African bishops, but opposed by Stephen, bishop of Rome, who displayed much of the spirit of domination and intolerance, for which his successors have been so remarkable. In 257 the persecution was renewed by order of the emperors Valerian and Gallienus, and Cyprian was summoned before Asparius Paternus, proconsul of Africa, and remaining firm in his faith, was banished to Curulis, a town twelve leagues from Carthage, where he employed himself in writing letters to the persecuted Christians, exhorting them to cheer their spirits, and persevere in their religion. At the end of eleven months he was recalled to Carthage by Galerius Maximus, a new proconsul. On his return, finding that orders were issued to carry him before the proconsul, he retired to a place of temporary concealment, from which he emerged to give his last testimony to the truth of his religion, on the return of Galerius to Carthage. Being apprehended, he

was desired by the magistrate to obey the imperial edict, and to sacrifice to the gods, and on his peremptory refusal, he was sentenced to be beheaded. This sentence was executed at a place called Sexti, near the city of Carthage, in the year 258, where Cyprian submitted to his fate with firmness and cheerfulness. As a bishop he discharged the duties of his office with prudence, fidelity, and affection, and with a degree of modesty and humility, which much endeared him to his flock. As a writer he is correct, pure, and eloquent, with much force and argumentative skill. According to Erasmus, he is the only African writer who attained to the native purity of the Latin tongue. His remaining works consist of treatises on various subjects; some being defences of Christianity against the Jews and Gentiles, and others on Christian morality and the discipline of the church. The best editions are those of Erasmus in 1520. of Regaltius, Paris, 1648, and of bishop Feil at Oxford, 1662, with the *Annales Cypriani* of bishop Pearson prefixed, and that of father Inarand, a Benedictine monk of the congregation of St Maur at Paris, 1727. They were translated into English, with notes, by Marshal, in 1717.—*Euseb. Hist. Eccles. Dupin. Moreri. Cave's Hist. Lit. and Lives of the Fathers. Lardner's Creed. Mosheim's Hist. Ecc. vol. i.*

CYRIL, bishop of Alexandria in the fifth century, succeeded his uncle Theophilus in that dignity in the year 412. The bishops of Alexandria had long acquired great authority and power, and Cyril took every opportunity to confirm and increase it. Soon after his elevation he expelled the Novatians from Alexandria, and stripped their bishop, Theopompus, of all his property. In 415 the Jews committed some insult upon the Christians of Alexandria, which so enraged Cyril, that instead of advising them to apply for redress to the civil magistrate, he put himself at the head of his people, and led them to the assault and plunder of the synagogues and houses of that people, and drove them out of the city. This conduct however displeased Orestes, the governor of the town, who feared that the bishop's authority, if not checked, might infringe upon that of the magistrate. Parties were formed to support the rival claims, and battles were often fought in the streets of Alexandria; and Orestes himself was one day suddenly surrounded by 500 monks, by whom he would have been murdered had not the people interfered. One of these ruffians being seized, was put to the torture so severely, that he died under the operation, on which Cyril had him immediately canonized, and on every occasion commended his constancy and zeal. There also lived in Alexandria a learned pagan lady who cultivated philosophy, named Hypatia, with whom Orestes was intimate, and who was supposed to have encouraged his resistance to the claims of the bishop. This accomplished female was one day seized by a band of zealots, who dragged her through the streets, and concluded by tearing her limb from limb, a piece of atrocity attributed to the instigation of Cyril, and from

which his memory has never been absolved. He next engaged in a furious controversy with Nestorius, bishop of Constantinople, who maintained that the Virgin Mary ought not to be called the mother of God, but the mother of our Lord, or of Christ, since the Deity can neither be born nor die. These homilies falling into the hands of the Egyptian monks, caused a great commotion among them, and Cyril wrote a pastoral letter to them, in which he maintained that the Virgin Mary ought to be called the mother of God, and denounced bitter censures against all who supported the opposite opinion. A controversial correspondence between the two bishops ensued, which ended in an open war of excommunications and anathemas. To put an end to this controversy, in 431 a council was called at Ephesus by the emperor Theodosius; and Cyril, by his precipitation and violence, and not waiting for the arrival of a number of eastern bishops, obtained the condemnation of Nestorius, without his being heard in his own defence; and that prelate was deprived of his bishopric, and banished to the Egyptian deserts. When John, bishop of Antioch, and the other eastern bishops however appeared, they revenged Nestorius, and deposing Cyril, put him into prison. In a subsequent meeting of the council he was liberated, and absolved from the sentence of deposition, but had the mortification of seeing the doctrine which he had condemned, spreading rapidly throughout the Roman empire, Assyria, and Persia. He died at Alexandria in the year 441. Cyril was undoubtedly a man of learning, but overbearing, ambitious, cruel, and intolerant in the highest degree. He is much exalted by catholic writers for his great zeal and piety, of which the particulars thus specified are proofs. He was the author of a number of works, treatises, &c. the best collection of which was published at Paris in Greek and Latin, 1638, in 7 vols. folio, under the inspection of John Aubert, canon of Laon.—*Wagrius' Scholasticus. Hist. Eccl. lib. i. Cave's Hist. Lit. vol. i. Du Pin. Moreri. Mosheim's Hist. Eccl. sæc. v.*

CYRIL-LUCAR, patriarch of Constantinople, was born in the island of Candia in 1572, and was educated at Venice and Padua, whence he proceeded to Germany for further improvement, and examining the doctrines of the protestant and Roman religions, left Germany with a strong inclination towards the former. On returning to his native country, he was ordained priest in the Greek church, and appointed archimandrite, and was sent into Lithuania to oppose the union projected between the Lutheran and Romish churches. Being accused of his partiality towards Lutheranism, he vindicated himself in a confession of his faith, which he published. On the death of his friend and relative, Melitius Piga, he succeeded him as patriarch of Alexandria, and governed his church with prudence and moderation. In 1621 he was appointed patriarch of Constantinople, and had the courage to declare his inclination towards the sentiments of the protestant reformed churches,

and his wish to purify and simplify the doctrines and rituals of the Greeks. This declaration caused a great sensation, and the bigoted members of his own church, with the friends of the Romish church, by their intrigues at the Porte, got him deposed and exiled to Rhodes. The influence of the English ambassador procured his reinstatement in his dignity, when he again prosecuted the measures for introducing a gradual reform in the Greek church. His enemies at length accomplished his ruin, and he was accused by false witnesses of high-treason against the state, and condemned to death by the grand seignior, which sentence was executed in 1638. His confessions of faith, with twenty-seven letters to the clergy of Geneva and other doctors of the reformed church, are inserted in M. Aymon's "*Monumens authentiques de la Religion des Grecs.*"—*Mosheim. Hist. Eccl. sæc. xvii. Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

CYRUS, king of Persia, was the son of Cambyses, and is supposed to have been born about 599 B.C. The only two original authorities concerning him, Herodotus and Xenophon, differ so greatly, that they cannot be reconciled. According to Herodotus, Astyages, king of the Medes, having married his daughter, Mandane, to a Persian named Cambyses, was alarmed by a dream on the birth of Cyrus, and ordered him to be exposed. His life was however preserved by a shepherd, and at length becoming known to his grandfather, he sent him to be educated among his relations in Persia. The Medes, weary of the tyrannical government of Astyages, opened a secret correspondence with Cyrus, who was also exhorted to free the Persians from their dependance upon the Medes. Thus doubly prompted, Cyrus, raised a band of Persians, and leading them into Media, was joined by several of the Median generals, and gained a great victory. In a second combat, Astyages was taken prisoner, and remained captive for the rest of his life, while Cyrus ascended the throne. Cyrus pursuing his ambitious course, next engaged in a war with Cræsus, king of Lydia, (see Cræsus,) which ended in the capture of that monarch, and the subjugation of his dominions. He then reduced all Lesser Asia and Syria, and proceeded to invest Babylon, which he took after a siege of two years, thus putting an end to that kingdom B.C. 538. He soon after issued an edict, permitting such Jews as remained after the Babylonish captivity, to return to Jerusalem and to rebuild their temple. It is not recorded that Cyrus departed from the idolatrous worship of his countrymen, and therefore the words of the edict, as recorded in the apocryphal book of Esdras, may be questioned: "The Lord of Israel, the most high Lord, has made me king of the whole world." There is no certain account of the death of Cyrus; but Herodotus relates, that having invaded the Massagetes, a Scythian people beyond the Araxes, his army after some success was defeated by their queen, Tomyris, and himself slain. He says that Tomyris threw his head into a vessel of

human blood, saying: "Satiatethyself with the blood for which thou hast so ardently thirsted." Diodorus relates his defeat by the same queen, but says that he was taken prisoner,

and afterwards crucified. He is supposed to have died about BC. 529.—*Herodoti Chio. Univ. Hist.*

DACIER (ANDREW) a classical scholar and critic of eminence in the last century. He was the son of a protestant lawyer at Castrics in Languedoc, where he was born in 1651. After having studied at the college of his native place, he completed his education at Saumur, under the learned Tanneui le Fevre, whose daughter he married in 1683. Two years afterwards both he and his wife forsook Calvinism for the Roman catholic faith. In 1695 Dacier became a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, and was admitted into the French Academy, of which last he was chosen perpetual secretary. He was also keeper of the cabinet of the Louvre. He died in 1722. As a man of letters he chiefly distinguished himself by the Delphin editions of Pompeius Festus and Valerius Flaccus: by his prose translation of Horace; his translations of Marcus Antoninus; and of some of the writings of Aristotle, Sophocles, and Plutarch: besides which, in the famous dispute among the French literati concerning the relative merit of ancient and modern authors, he drew his pen in favour of the ancients; but he displayed such an outrageous zeal, and so little judgment, that Boileau sarcastically remarked, that the ancients had more cause to complain of their translator, Dacier, than of their translator, Perrault.—*Moreri. Biog. Univ.*

DACIER (Madame ANNE LE FEVRE) wife of the preceding, was born in 1651 at Saumur, in the university of which place her father held a professorship. He carefully instructed her in classical learning, in consequence of her having displayed a peculiar taste for study when young. She soon became distinguished for her acquaintance with Greek and Roman literature, and when she was about twenty-two, she published a valuable edition of the works of Callimachus. Her reputation occasioned her being engaged as an editor of some of the Latin classics, published for the use of the Dauphin. One of her early works having been dedicated to Louis XIV, could not be presented to him on account of her being a Huguenot, till the duke de Montausier liberally undertook to introduce her to his majesty. He received a reprimand from the king for thus patronising a member of a proscribed sect, none of whom Louis declared should be allowed to dedicate their works to him. The duke had the boldness to censure the weak bigotry of his sovereign, and added, that he should present to Mademoiselle le Fevre a hundred pistoles in the king's name, which he might repay or not as he thought proper. Her subsequent marriage and conversion have been already noticed. Like her husband, she had

a pedantic predilection for the ancients, and would not admit that the classic Greeks and Romans had any faults. She defended the moral conduct of Sappho; and when Boileau, in conversation, hinted at the scandalous stories on record relative to the Grecian poetess, Madame Dacier coolly observed, that "Sappho had her enemies." One of her principal works is a prose translation of the Iliad, with notes, in which she displays her idolatry of Homer, which involved her in a literary dispute with M. Houdart de la Motte, the author of a rival translation. She had also a controversy, in defence of Homer, with the learned Jesuit, father Hardouin. The latest production of her pen was a version of the Odyssey. She died much regretted in 1720. Besides the works previously mentioned, she published translations of the comedies of Terence; of some of those of Plautus and Aristophanes; and of the poetical pieces of Anacreon and Sappho. Madame Dacier was not merely a learned woman, but an erudite scholar of the first class. Her pedantry was rather amusing than offensive, because it seems to have been utterly free from affectation. She appears to have lived on the best possible terms with her husband, who had the highest opinion of her abilities, which were far superior to his own. Her translation of Homer, which has been repeatedly published, was much used by Pope in the composition of his poetical version of the Iliad and Odyssey.—*Aikin's G. Biog. Biog. Univ.*

DAHL (MICHAEL) a painter, was born at Stockholm in 1656. He came to London at an early age, being introduced here by an English merchant. He afterwards visited Paris and Italy, where he painted the portrait of Christina, queen of Sweden. In 1681 he returned to England, and became a formidable rival to sir Godfrey Kneller, with whom he was intimate. He died in London in 1743, at the age of eighty-seven years.—*Walpole's Anec.*

DAHLBERG (ERIC) a famous Swedish general, was born in 1625, and losing his parents at an early age, received scarcely any education. He applied himself chiefly to fortification, performed his first military service under Gustavus Adolphus, and in 1648 was appointed an engineer. In 1656 he joined the Swedish army in Poland, and was appointed lieutenant-general-quarter-master of the main division. In 1657, when the king wished to transport his army to Denmark, Dahlberg was sent on the 30th of January to survey the Great Belt, then frozen over, and in consequence of his report, he resolved to march his army over the ice, by which he conquered

Langeland, Falster, Lalande, and Zealand, as far as the walls of Copenhagen. On the death of Charles Gustavus he was made lieutenant-colonel of the regiment of Sudermania, and in 1660 was ennobled at the diet. After being sent on an important mission to France in 1669, he was appointed commandant of Malmö, and inspector of the fortifications in Sudermania, and in 1687 was appointed inspector-general of all the fortifications in the kingdom. In 1696 he was created governor of Livonia, which he defended when invaded by the Saxons in 1700. He published a work, entitled "*Suecia antiqua et hodierna*," published at Stockholm about 1700. It consists of plates, without any text, and proves him to have been an excellent draughtsman. Dahlberg died at Stockholm in 1703.—*Gezelius's Biographiska Lexicon*.

DAILLE (JOHN) a French protestant divine, was born at Chatelheraut in 1594. His father, who was receiver of the consignments at Poitiers, designed him for his successor, but finding that he was bent on books and learning, he had him regularly educated at Poitiers and Saumur. In the year 1612 he was received into the house of the celebrated M. Plessis du Mornay, in the capacity of tutor to his grandsons, and travelled with them into Italy, Germany, Flanders, and England. In the year 1623 he entered upon his clerical functions, and in 1625 was chosen minister of the protestant church at Saumur. The following year he was removed by the consistory of Paris to the church of Charenton, and in 1631 published his book "On the Use of the Fathers;" forming a strong argument against the decision of their authority on matters of faith. This performance excited considerable attention and controversy, as did also his "Apology for the Reformed Churches." In the silly disputes between the clergy of France, relative to particular and universal grace, Daille took a considerable share in favour of the latter opinion, which much offended the more rigid Calvinists. He wrote several other works of controversial divinity, and frequently assisted at the protestant national synods in France, where his advice was much respected. He died at Paris in 1670, greatly esteemed both by catholics and protestants.—His son, HADRIAN DAILLE, was also a minister, and for some time coadjutor to his father. He retired to Zurich after the edict of Metz, and died there in 1690. He was the author of a life of his father.—*Niceron. Bayle. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

DALAYRAC (NICOLAS) an eminent French musician and composer, born of a noble family in Languedoc. In his youth he served in the royal gardes-du-corps, but having a strong taste for music, and being much struck with that of Gretry in particular, which was then much in vogue at Paris, he abandoned the army, and putting himself under Langlé, followed the science as a profession. His first composition, "L'Eclipse Totale," brought out at the Opera Comique, gained him great credit, which his subsequent productions increased rather than diminished.

The most celebrated of these are his operas "Nina," 1786; "Adolphe et Clara," (anglicised under the title of "Matrimony,") 1799, "Maison a Vendre," 1800, which has also appeared in an English dress; "Picasos et Diego," 1803; "Une Heure de Mariage," 1804; "Gulistan," 1825; "Camille," 1791. Sweetness, rather than strength or originality, is the characteristic of his music. His death took place in 1809.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

DALE (SAMUEL) a medical writer, was born in 1659, and was an apothecary at Braintree in Essex until 1730, when he became a licentiate of the college of physicians, and was admitted into the Royal Society. He settled at Bocking, where he practised as a physician until his decease in 1739. He was the friend of the celebrated naturalist, Ray, whose method he followed in his "Pharmacologia, seu Manuductio ad Materiam Medicam;" to every chapter of the vegetable kingdom, prefixing that botanist's character of the genus. He also published "The Antiquities of Harwich and Dover Court," written by Silas Taylor in 1676, to which he added notes of his own. He was likewise the author of various communications to the Royal Society, published in the Philosophical Transactions. His style was accurate and intelligent.—*Pulteney's Sketches of Botany*

DALÉCHAMP (JAMES) a physician and man of letters, was born at Caen in 1513. He removed to Lyons, and practised there until his death in 1588. He published "De Peste," lib. iii, containing also a translation of Raymund de Vinario on the same disease.—"Chirurgie Française avec plusieurs Figures d'Instruments, &c.;" and editions of "Paulus Aegineta;" "Cælius Aurelianus;" "Pliny the Elder;" "Athenæi Deipnosophistæ, and of Seneca the Philosopher." After his death appeared his "Historia generalis Plantarum in xviii. Libros digesta," containing the labour of thirty years. It was not arranged or composed on any fixed plan at his death, and therefore, on account of so many hands it has passed through, it is very confused. He also added thirty plates of rare plants to the Dioscorides of Ruellius, printed in 1552.—*Moreri. Haller. Bibl. Med. Chirurg. et Bot.*

DALEMILE, the father of the poets of Bohemia, and one of the most ancient historians of that country. He was a native of Mezriz, canon of the collegiate church of St Boleslane the Old; and he was at Prague in 1303, when that city was besieged by the inhabitants of Meissen. These are all the circumstances known relating to him. He wrote a Bohemian chronicle, in verse, from the birth of Christ to the year 1314, which was published at Prague in 1620, 4to. This work is curious and valuable, not only on account of the fidelity with which the author has related facts, but also as being the earliest written monument existing, of the language and literature of the Slavonian Bohemians.—*Biog. Univ.*

DALGARNO (GEORGE) a learned writer of the seventeenth century, who was a native of Aberdeen, and who appears to have been

one of the first who conceived the idea of forming an universal language. His plan is developed in a work, entitled "Ars Signorum, Vulgo Character universalis et Lingua Philosophica," Lond. 1661, 8vo. This treatise exhibits a methodical classification of all possible ideas, and a selection of characters adapted to this arrangement, so as to represent each idea by a specific character, without reference to the words of any language. Dalgarno admits only seventeen classes of ideas, and uses the letters of the Latin alphabet, with two Greek characters to denote them. His plan resembles that subsequently proposed by bishop Wilkins. He was also the author of "Didascalophus, or the Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor," Oxford, 1680, 8vo.—*Biog. Univ. Watt's Bibl. Brit.*

DALIBARD (THOMAS FRANCIS) a French botanist and natural philosopher, who lived about the middle of the eighteenth century. He published a work, entitled "Flora Parisiensis Prodrromus," 1749, 12mo, which was the first treatise, by a Frenchman, in which the Linnean system was adopted. Linnaeus rewarded his disciple by bestowing the appellation of Dalibarda on a plant from Canada. Dalibard made a discovery relative to the odour of the mignonette, contained in "Observations sur le Réséda à Fleur odorante," which appeared in the memoirs of the Academy of Sciences. This plant is inodorous when cultivated in a poor soil, and sheds the highest perfume in a very rich one. The experiments of Franklin on the electricity of the atmosphere, and the preservation of buildings from lightning by conducting rods, were first repeated in France by Dalibard.—*Biog. Univ.*

DALIN (OLOF VON) a Swedish historian and poet, was born in 1708 at Winberga in Holland. He was designed for the medical profession, which he abandoned, and applied himself to philosophy and poetry. In 1735 he published a weekly paper, called "The Swedish Argus," which gave great satisfaction to the diet then assembled, and he was rewarded with the situation of librarian at Stockholm. He has received the appellation of father of Swedish poetry, from two poems which he wrote in that language, one "The Liberty of Sweden," the other a tragedy, called "Brunhilda." In 1744 he was engaged by the diet to write "The History of Sweden from the earliest Period to the present Time," with a promise of 2000 ducats. He successively raised himself to be preceptor to prince Gustavus, counsellor in ordinary of the chancery, knight of the northern star, and finally attained the dignity of chancellor of the court. He died in 1763. Besides the above-mentioned works, he was the author of a Translation of Montesquieu's "Causes de la Grandeur et de la Décadence des Romains;" and several poems, fables, &c. printed in 6 vols. 1767.—*Gezelius's Biographiska Lexicon.*

DALLANS (RALPH) an English organ-builder of considerable skill, who was much employed at the period of the Restoration.

During the suppression of the cathedral service and disuse of the liturgy, after the civil war, almost all the church organs had been destroyed, or materially injured. Dallans, Loofemore of Exeter, Thamar of Peterborough, and Preston of York, were then the only organ-builders in England, and they were extensively engaged in repairing some of the organs of the churches and constructing new ones. Dallans built new instruments for St George's Chapel, Windsor; New College Chapel, Oxford; and many others. He died in 1672.—*Rees's Cyclopæd.*

DALRYMPLE (ALEXANDER) an eminent modern hydrographer. He was the son of sir James Dalrymple, of Hailes near Edinburgh, where he was born in 1737. In 1752 he went out to India as a writer in the service of the East-India Company. While there he made hydrography his particular study; and in 1759 he was engaged in a voyage of observation, in the course of which he displayed his talents to advantage. In 1763 he returned to England; and when it was determined to send an expedition to the South Sea, to observe the transit of Venus, Mr Dalrymple would have been employed to conduct it, but he insisted on having the command of the vessel engaged for the occasion; which, as he had never served in the navy, could not be allowed, and his place was supplied by Cook. In 1775 Mr Dalrymple went to Madras, whence he returned in 1780. In 1795 he obtained the appointment of hydrographer to the Admiralty, as well as to the East-India Company. The former situation he lost a short time before his death, which happened in 1808. His most important publications are—"Discoveries in the South Pacific Ocean," 8vo; "A Collection of South Sea Voyages," 2 vols. 4to; "A Relation of Expeditions from Fort Marlborough to the Islands of the West Coast of Sumatra," 4to; "A Collection of Voyages in the South Atlantic Ocean," 4to; "A Memoir of a Map of the Land round the North Pole," 4to; "Journal of the Expeditions to the North of California," 4to; "The Oriental Repertory," 2 vols. 4to. He was also the author of many historical and political tracts on the affairs of the East-India Company.—*Europ. Mag. Gent. Mag.*

DALRYMPLE (sir DAVID) a Scottish lawyer, antiquary, and historian of eminence. He was elder brother of the preceding, and was born at Edinburgh, and educated at Eton, after which he studied the civil law at the university of Utrecht. In 1748 he was called to the bar, and practised in the Scottish courts. In 1766 he was made a judge of the Court of Session, when he assumed the title of lord Hailes, by which he is best known. On the resignation of his father-in-law, lord Coalston, in 1776, he was made a commissioner of the justiciary. He died November 29th, 1792, aged sixty-six. The private character of lord Hailes was extremely estimable; and he was much respected by Dr Samuel Johnson and other literary friends, with whom he carried on an extensive correspondence. His publications were very

numerous, but they principally consist of new editions and translations of old works, and editions of manuscript papers. Of his original productions, the "Annals of Scotland, from the Accession of Malcolm Canmore to the Accession of the House of Stuart," 2 vols. 4to, 1776-1779, is by far the most important.—*Encyclop. Brit. Suppl.*

DALRYMPLE (JOHN) the first viscount Stair, was born in 1607. In the civil war he sided with the parliament, but soon relinquished that party, and became professor of philosophy at Glasgow. On the Restoration he received the honour of knighthood, and in 1671 was made president of the court of session; but he was dismissed from all his employments in 1682. He then retired to Holland, and became a favourite with the prince of Orange, who, after the Revolution, raised him to the peerage. He died in 1695. He wrote—"The Institution of the Laws of Scotland," folio; "Decisions of the Court of Session;" "Philosophia nova experimentalis;" "Vindication of the Divine Perfections;" and "An Apology for his own Conduct."—*Chalmers's G. Biog.*

DALTON (JOHN) a divine and poet, was born at Dean, in Cumberland, in 1709, of which parish his father was rector. He entered at Queen's college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship, and obtained his doctor's degree. He was afterwards presented by the duke of Somerset to the living of St Mary Hill, London, and also obtained a prebend in the cathedral of Worcester. Dr Dalton adapted the *Comus* of Milton for the stage, and generously obtained a benefit on its representation for the grand-daughter of the poet. He also wrote several poems, inserted in Pearch's collection, a volume of Sermons, and Remarks on the Cartoons of Raphael. He died in 1763.—*Hutchinson's Hist. of Cumb.*

DALTON (RICHARD) the brother of the subject of the preceding article, was apprenticed to a coach-painter; after which he went to Rome with the view of studying the higher branches of painting. He also visited Naples, Constantinople, Greece, and Egypt; and on his return to England was appointed librarian to George III, as also keeper of the king's drawings and medals. He published an explanation of a series of prints illustrative of the customs and manners of the inhabitants of Egypt, and died at his apartments at St James's in 1791.—*Edwards's Sup. to Walpole.*

DALTON (MICHAEL) an English lawyer, who was born in the county of Cambridge in 1554. He was formerly as well known for his book on the duties of a justice of the peace, as Burn is at present, and his "Duty of Sheriffs" was in similar high esteem. He supported episcopacy in the house of Commons, of which he was a member, against puritanism. There is a manuscript of his in the British Museum, entitled "A Breviary, or Chronology of the State of the Roman or Western Church, or Empire; the Decay of true Religion, and the Rising of the Papacy from the Time of our Saviour until Martin Luther." It is supposed

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that he died before the commencement of the civil war.—*Fuller's Worthies. Grainger.*

DALY (DANIEL) a Dominican friar, was born in Ireland, in the county of Kerry, in 1595. He took the name of Dominicus a Rosario, and studied principally in Flanders. He was invited to Lisbon to assist in founding a convent for the Irish Dominicans, projected by Philip IV, then master of Portugal, and was elected the first superior. On the accession of the duke of Braganza to the throne, he was appointed ambassador to Louis XIV of France, to negotiate a treaty of alliance between the two courts. He died at Lisbon in 1662. He was censor of the inquisition, visitor-general, and vicar-general of the kingdom. Only one book of his is known, which is most likely very curious—"Initium incrementum et exitus familie Giraldinorum Desmonie comitum Palatinorum Kyerria in Hibernia, ac persecutionis hæreticorum descriptio, ex non nullis fragmentis collecta ac Latinitate donata," Lisbon, 1655.—*Moreri.*

DALZELL (ANDREW) a Scottish critic and philologer, who studied at Edinburgh, and afterwards travelled on the continent with the earl of Lauderdale. On his return home he became professor of the Greek language, and librarian at the metropolitan university. He was also chosen principal clerk to the general assembly of the Scottish clergy. He died at Edinburgh in 1806, aged fifty-six. Professor Dalzell published two series of selections from the works of ancient Greek writers, under the titles of "Collectanea Græca Minora," and "Collectanea Græca Majora," which were edited in a manner highly creditable to his taste and learning. He was a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, in whose Transactions he published some essays on classical literature.—*Gent. Mag.*

DAMASCENUS (JOHN) a Christian father, was born at Damascus, where his father, though a Christian, was counsellor of state to the caliph of the Saracens. He received his education from a monk of Jerusalem named Cosmus, from whom he imbibed the most orthodox religious opinions of the times. On the death of his father he succeeded him in his situation, and became a warm defender of the worship of images, causing letters to be circulated throughout the Roman empire, censuring the conduct of the Iconoclasts, and particularly an edict of the emperor Leo Isauricus, commanding all images, except that of the crucifixion, to be removed out of the churches. These letters contributed to the rebellions of the people, who, incited by the priests and monks, considered the emperor as an apostate. Many stories are told of the treacherous methods used by the emperor to embroil Damascenus with the caliph, and of the miracles by which he cleared himself, and confounded his enemy. It however appears certain that he quitted the service of the caliph, and retired to the monastery of St Sabas at Jerusalem, where he devoted the remainder of his days to study, and the severities of the cloister. He was the author of a

great number of works in philosophy, ecclesiastical history, and theology. They abound in superstition and servile veneration for the opinions of the ancient fathers of the church, but nevertheless contain great talent, erudition, and controversial subtlety. He was the first who used the language and arrangements of the peripatetic philosophy, to an explanation of the doctrines of the gospel. Damascenus died about the year 750, being ordained a priest a short time before.—*Mosh. Eccl. Hist. sac. viii. Enfield's Hist. Phil. vol. ii. Cave's Hist. Lit. vol. i.*

DAMIANO (PETER) a cardinal, was born of a noble family at Ravenna, in the beginning of the eleventh century. He entered a convent of Benedictine monks at Avellana, and was very instrumental in introducing a reformation and strict discipline into his own and other monasteries, which he either founded or augmented. In 1057 he was created cardinal and bishop of Ostia, by pope Stephen IX. In 1059, under the pontificate of Nicholas II, he was sent papal legate to Milan to reform the clerical abuses in that diocese, and for other objects of state policy. He succeeded in obtaining an ordinance to put in force the law of celibacy over the Milanese clergy; and also the more complete subjugation of the Ambrosian church to the see of St Peter, of which it had been in a great degree independent. On his return to Rome he expostulated against the interference of the pontiffs in temporal concerns, and the great profligacy of the monks and clergy. Not content with verbal remonstrance, he published his sentiments in different pieces highly honourable to him; but finding all his efforts vain, he resigned his bishoprics into the hands of pope Alexander II, and in 1061 retired to his monastery. He was not long suffered to remain there, being sent legate into France the following year, and afterwards into Florence, Germany, and Ravenna. He is classed among the most learned and polished writers of his times; his works, which are voluminous, throw much light on the history of the middle age, and though containing much credulity and superstition, they prove his labours to have been incessant in promoting ecclesiastical reformation and useful learning. Cardinal Damiano died in 1073.—*Landi Hist. de Lit. d'Italie. Cave's Hist. Lit. vol. ii. Mosheim's Hist. Eccl. sac. xi.*

DAMIENS (ROBERT FRANCIS) a Frenchman, who attempted to assassinate Louis XV. He was born in Artois in 1715, and was the son of a small farmer, who had become a bankrupt. His character, even in his childhood, was so mischievous and generally unfavourable as to procure for him the sobriquet of *Robert le Diable*. When young he enlisted for a soldier, deserted, and afterwards became the servant of an officer, with whom he was at the siege of Philipsburgh. Returning to France he was for some time a domestic in the Jesuits' college at Paris. From this situation he was dismissed for ill-conduct, but being again employed, he finally left it in 1738,

when he married. After having served several masters in the metropolis, one of whom he is accused of having poisoned, he stole a sum of money, and fled to Flanders. At that period the French court was divided into two parties, one headed by the dauphin, and the other by Mad. de Pompadour. Religious disputes agitated the nation, differences existed between the king and the parliaments, and the people in general were miserable and discontented. This distracted state of the kingdom, which was the common theme of conversation, seems to have made a strong impression on the mind of Damiens, who is said to have made use of some mysterious language, indicative of the abominable attempt he afterwards made. In December 1756 he went to Arras to visit his relations, at which time he appears to have laboured under great mental irritation. On the last day of the year he returned to Paris, whence he proceeded to Versailles. In the evening of the 5th of January, 1757, he went to the palace, and as his majesty was about to get into his carriage to go to Trianon, Damiens, pushing aside the attendants, made his way up to the king, and stabbed him in the side. The assassin, who made no effort to escape, was taken immediately; and after having been interrogated at Versailles, he was transferred to Paris, and confined in the tower of Montgomery. On his trial he denied having had any accomplices, nor did the application of the most cruel tortures wring from him any probable accusation against any one. On being questioned as to the cause of his crime, he said he did not mean to kill the king, and that he could have done it if he had thought proper. He added: "What I did was that God might touch the king's heart, and induce him to restore order and tranquillity to the nation. The archbishop of Paris is the sole cause of our troubles." After having been repeatedly tortured, he was sentenced to be put to death in the same manner with Ravailac, the murderer of Henry IV. He was executed at the Place de Greve, at Paris, March 28, 1757. It would be disgusting to give the detail of the sufferings of this miserable wretch, whose punishment, disgraceful to those who inflicted it, has been contrasted with the humane treatment of Margaret Nicholson and Hadfield, who attempted to assassinate our late sovereign George III. If the punishment of Damiens were designed to inspire Frenchmen with reverence for the authority of their princes and dread of their power, it completely failed of its purpose, as is obvious from the slightest reference to the history of the descendants of Louis XV.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

DAMON, an Aænian musician, the disciple of Agathocles, and the friend and instructor in his art of Socrates and Pericles. Plato, in one of his dialogues, gives him credit for much higher attainments in addition to those of the science he more peculiarly professed. The same philosopher speaks of him as having more especially directed his attention to that branch of music which relates to

cadence or time. Aristides Quintilianus gives him great credit for the judgment displayed in his composition, and his attention to effect. Plutarch also speaks of him, as veiling deeper designs under his musical talent; a circumstance not unlikely, when we consider that his connexion with Pericles involving him in the politics of the age, he was eventually banished, and died in exile.—*Burney's History of Music.*

DAMPIER (WILLIAM) a celebrated English navigator, was born in 1652. He was descended from a good family in Somersetshire; but losing his father when young, he was sent to sea, and soon distinguished as an able mariner. In 1673 he served in the Dutch war under sir Edward Sprague, and subsequently accepted the office of an overseer to a plantation in Jamaica. He next visited the bay of Campeachy as a logwood-cutter; and after once more visiting England, engaged in a band of privateers, as they called themselves, although in reality pirates, with whom he roved on the Peruvian coasts. He next engaged at Virginia with a captain Cook, who, with a crew of seventy men, determined to make an attempt against the Spanish settlements in the South Seas. They accordingly sailed in August 1683, and after touching at the Cape de Verd islands, passed the Straits of Magellan, and reached the island of Juan Fernandez. After taking several prizes on the coasts of Peru and Chili, and captain Cook dying, a captain Davis took the command, under whose conduct the party experienced various fortune but no very signal success. Dampier, wishing to obtain some knowledge of the northern coast of Mexico, quitted captain Davis, and joined the crew of a captain Swan, who cruized in the hopes of meeting the annual royal Manilla ship, which however escaped them. Swan and Dampier were resolved to steer for the East Indies, and they accordingly sailed to the Piscadores, to Bouton island, to New Holland, and to Nicobar; where Dampier, with others, were left ashore to recover their health. Their numbers gave them hopes of being able to navigate a canoe to Achin, in which they succeeded after encountering a storm, which Dampier has described with great force and nature. After making several trading voyages with a captain Weldon, he entered as a gunner to the English factory at Bencoolen. Upon this coast he remained until 1691, when he found means to return home, and being in want of money, sold his property in a curiously painted or tattooed Indian prince, who was shown as a curiosity, and who ultimately died of the small-pox at Oxford. He is next heard of as a commander in the king's service of a sloop of war of twelve guns and fifty men, probably fitted out for a voyage of discovery. After experiencing a variety of adventures with a discontented crew, this vessel foundered off the Isle of Ascension, his men with difficulty reaching land. They were released from this island by an East India ship, in which Dampier came to England. Here ends his own account of

his extraordinary adventures; but it seems that he afterwards commanded a ship in the South Seas; as also that he accompanied the well-known expedition of captain Woodes Rogers as pilot. Dampier's voyages, in three volumes, have been many times reprinted. They are written by himself in a strongly descriptive style, bearing all the marks of fidelity, and the nautical remarks display much professional and even philosophical knowledge. His observations on natural objects are also extremely clear and particular, and he writes like a man of good principles, although he kept so much indifferent company.—*Dampier's Voyages. Aikin's G. Biog.*

DAMPIERRE (AUGUSTA HENRI MARIE PICOT DE) a general of the French revolutionary armies. He was born at Paris of a family distinguished for military reputation. When young he entered into the French guards, and was chiefly remarkable for his insubordination to his superiors, who thwarted his wish to be employed on foreign service. In 1788 he ascended in an air-balloon from Paris, with the duke of Orleans; and he afterwards exhibited as an aëronaut at Lyons. He then travelled in England and in Prussia, where he contracted a partiality for the discipline of the great Frederick. Returning home he retired to his estate, and remained unemployed till after the Revolution. In 1791 he served under Rochambeau, and in 1792 under Dumouriez, when he particularly signalized himself by his bravery at the battle of Jemappe, as he did likewise at the battle of Valmy, and on other occasions. During the winter of 1792-1793, he commanded at Aix-la-Chapelle, whence he was driven by the Austrians. He was at Quesnoi in April, when he learnt that Dumouriez had deserted the cause of the convention. Dampierre immediately addressed a proclamation, recommending fidelity to the army, and the commissioners from the convention were probably induced by it to appoint him commander-in-chief. On the 1st of May he attacked the allies at Quiévrain, and was completely beaten. On the 8th of the same month he defended the camp of Famars with great courage; but was wounded in the action, and died two days after it. The convention bestowed on his memory public honours; though it is said that his death only prevented him from being recalled and tried on an accusation of treachery against the republic. His son, who was one of his aides-de-camp, was near him when he fell. This officer obtained, under the consulate, the rank of adjutant-general, and was employed in the expedition against St Domingo, where he died in 1802.—*Biog. Univ. Dict. Biog. et Hist. des H. M. du 13me. S.*

DANBY (JOHN) celebrated as the composer of many favourite glees and other musical pieces in the latter part of the last century. Of these, his "When Sappho tun'd the quivering Lyre," and "Shepherds I have lost my Love," are among the best. He died during the performance of a concert given for his benefit.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

DANDOLO (HENRY) one of the most illustrious of the doges of Venice, was chosen to that office in 1192, at the advanced age of eighty-four. He had a defect of sight, approaching nearly to blindness, but neither that circumstance, nor his age, impaired the vigour of his administration, the events of his government being among the principal causes of the Venetian greatness. On the formation of the league for the fourth crusade, under Baldwin, earl of Flanders, Dandolo induced the seute to join in it, and by his policy the first hostilities of the armament were directed against Zara, which had revolted from Venice. On the expedition proceeding to Constantinople on the pretext of aiding the young Alexis Angelus to restore his deposed father Isaac, Dandolo warmly espoused the measure, with a view of adding to the commerce and dominion of his country. On the storming of the city, the aged doge, standing on the prow of his galley, with the great standard of St Mark borne before him, commanded his men to run up to the walls, and was the first who leaped on shore. After various changes in the imperial throne, succeeded by a second siege, in which Constantinople was stormed and pillaged by the crusaders, the latter proceeded to the election of an emperor, and Dandolo was first nominated, although, in consequence of his age, and the incompatible character of doge, the choice ultimately fell on Baldwin. In the sharing of the imperial dominions, Venice obtained a full moiety, and Dandolo was solemnly invested with the title of despot of Romania. He ended his eventful life at Constantinople in 1205, (if the records are to be trusted,) at the advanced age of ninety-seven.—*Mod. Univ. Hist.* Gibbon.

DANDOLO (ANDREW) doge of Venice, and one of the earliest Italian historians, was born about 1310. He was distinguished for his knowledge of law, history, and polite literature, and rose first to the office of procurator of St Mark, and then to that of doge in 1343. He carried on a war against the Turks with various success, and greatly extended Venetian commerce, by opening a trading connexion with Egypt. The jealousy entertained by the Genoese of this new trade, produced a war between the two states, which gave rise to a correspondence between the doge and Petrarch, who exhorted him to peace. The alarm produced by the exploits of a powerful Genoese fleet in the gulf of Venice, caused so much anxiety to the doge, that an illness was brought on, which terminated his existence in September 1354. To Andrew Dandolo is ascribed the compilation of the sixth book of Venetian statutes; but he is most distinguished for his Chronicle of Venice, which is written in Latin, and comprehends the history of the republic, from its commencement to 1342. It is praised for its impartiality, and for its judicious use of authentic documents, and was first published by Muratori in his collection of original Italian writers of history.—*Mod. Univ. Hist.* Tiraboschi.

DANDRE-BARDON (MICHAEL FRANCIS)

a French writer and painter, and director of the Academy at Marseilles, was born in 1700 at Aix in Provence. He succeeded most in historical pictures, but distinguished himself most by his literary productions, which are—"Principes du Dessin;" "Vie de Carle Vanloo;" "Traité de Peinture;" "De l'utilité d'un Cours d'Histoire pour les Artistes;" "Anecdotes sur la Mort de Bouchardon;" "Monumens de la Ville de Rheims;" "Histoire Universelle relative aux Arts;" "Costumes des Anciens Peuples;" republished in a very enlarged form by Cochin in 1786 and 1792. He also wrote some poetry, which seems not to have possessed any claim to remembrance. Dandre-Bardon died in 1783.—*Dict. Hist.*

DANET (PETER) abbé of St Nicholas at Verdun, died in 1709. He was the author of "A Dictionary, Latin and French, and French and Latin," for the use of the dauphin; "A French Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities." He was one of the persons chosen to give the Delphin editions of the classics, and Phædrus fell to his share, but his commentary is not much esteemed.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Moreri.*

DANGEVILLE (MARY ANNE BOTOL) a celebrated French actress, considered as superior to any of her profession in the lower walks of comedy. She was born at Paris in 1714, her father being a dancer at the opera, and her mother an actress. She appeared on the stage at eight years old, and attracted applause by her performance, especially by her singing and dancing. In 1730 she made her debut as a representative of the waiting-maids of French comedy, in which cast of characters her powers were unrivalled. She quitted the stage in 1763, to the great regret of her numerous admirers. In September 1794, Molé pronounced at the Lyceum of Arts at Paris, an eulogium on this distinguished actress, who died in March 1796.—*Biog. Univ.*

DANIEL (GABRIEL) a French Jesuit, particularly known as an historical writer. He was born at Rouen, in Normandy, in 1649. Having entered early in life into the society of the Jesuits, he for some years taught in their colleges. From Rouen he removed to Paris, where he became librarian in the house of the order to which he belonged; and after a life devoted to study, he died there in 1728. The works of father Daniel are numerous; the most important are—"Le Voyage au Monde de Descartes," an ingenious satire on the system of that philosopher; "Entretiens de Cleanthe et Eudoxa sur les Lettres Provinciales," in answer to Pascal's attack on the Jesuits; "Histoire de France depuis l'Établissement de la Monarchie Française;" and "Histoire de la Milice Française." The History of France, on which his reputation depends, was intended as a rival work to that of Mezerai, whose errors the author unsparingly censures. His own faults may in general be traced to the prepossessions belonging to his ecclesiastical profession, and where

they do not interfere he may be esteemed an industrious and faithful historian. Several editions have been published of father Daniel's history, of which the most complete is that of father Griffet, with many additions, in 17 vols. 4to. 1757.—*Moreri. Biog. Univ.*

DANIEL (SAMUEL) an English poet and historian of the seventeenth century. He was a native of Taunton in Somersetshire, and was educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford. On leaving the university he was domesticated in the family of the earl of Pembroke, and was afterwards tutor to Anne Clifford, the daughter of the earl of Cumberland, whose future celebrity did honour to his instructions, and whose gratitude was displayed in a monument to his memory. Daniel appears to have succeeded Spenser as poet-laureat to queen Elizabeth; such at least is the common opinion adopted by Dr. Southey, who, in his *Lay of the Laureate*, says—

“That wreath which in Eliza's golden days,
My master dear, divinest Spenser wore;
That which rewarded Drayton's learned lays,
Which thoughtful Ben, and gentle Dauiel
wore.

Gin, Envy, through thy rugged mask of scorn!
In honour it was given, in honour it is worn.”
In the reign of James I, our bard was made groom of the privy-chamber to the queen. Towards the latter part of his life he retired to a farm at Beckington, near Frome, in Somersetshire, where he died in 1619, at the age of fifty-seven. His poetical works consist of tragedies, pastorals, epistles, and an heroic poem on the civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster. His versification is neat and smooth; he displays considerable judgment as well as imagination, and is more free from pedantry and conceit than most of his contemporaries. His “*History of England*,” to the reign of Edward III, is clearly and concisely written, and it has passed through many editions. Mr. Headley terms Daniel the Atticus of his day.—*Biog. Brit. Headley's Select Beauties of Anc. Eng. Poetry. Campbell's Specimens.*

DANGEAU (LOUIS DE COURCILLON DE) abbot of Fontaine-Daniel, and Clermont, a French ecclesiastic and estimable man of letters, was the son of the marquis Dangeau. He was born in 1643, and being descended maternally from Du Plessis-Mornay, was educated in Calvinism from which he was converted by Bossuet. In 1671 he was appointed reader to the king, and in 1682 was admitted into the French Academy. The branch of study to which he paid most attention was that of grammar, and he is allowed to have been an excellent anatomist of his native tongue. His grammatical essays were collected and published by the abbé Olivet, in his “*Opuscules sur la Langue Française*.” In his proper profession he wrote “*Dialogues on the Immortality of the Soul*.” He further exhibited his zeal in the promotion of knowledge by drawing up short pieces on geography and history for the use of learners, which are marked with his characteristic clearness and spirit of analysis. He joined with his

brother, the marquis Dangeau, in establishing an academy for the education of children of family, to which, however, others who displayed early talent were also admitted. The abbé Dangeau strongly opposed an aristocratical scheme of forming a class of honorary members in the French Academy, who were to be excused from the duties of the society on account of rank or high station. This zealous and liberal man of literature died universally respected in January 1723, leaving behind him more than one hundred treatises on history, grammar, geography, &c. the best of which are those reprinted by Olivet.—*Moreri. Eloge par d'Alembert.*

DANGEAU (PHILIP DE COURCILLON DE) elder brother of the abbé, was born in 1638. His endowments of mind and person advanced him in the court of Louis XIV, and his taste for literature obtained him a place in the French Academy, and in that of the Sciences. He also became a privy councillor and knight of several orders, and on being invested with the grand-mastership of the order of Notre Dame de Mont Carmel, and of St. Lazare, he procured the foundation of twenty-five commanderies, and employed the revenue of his office to the education of twelve young gentlemen as mentioned in the last article. The weak side of the marquis was pride of family, and an affectation of performing the part of a grandee; but his honour and probity were such, that according to Madame Montespan it was impossible not both to love and to laugh at him. The memoirs of the marquis Dangeau, which have been recently translated into English, have supplied Voltaire, Henault, and La Beaumelle, with many curious anecdotes; although the former gives the compilation rather to the valet of the marquis than to himself. In another production he gives an amusing picture of Louis XIV among his courtiers. He died in 1720, at the age of eighty-two.—*Biog. Univ.*

DANTE (ALIGHIERI) the first great poet of modern Italy, whose works largely contributed to fix the language of his country, and communicate to its inhabitants a taste for polished literature. He was born at Florence in 1265, of a family originally from Ferrara. His christian name was Durante, of which his celebrated appellation Dante is a contraction. Authorities differ as to the name of Alighieri, whether it belonged to the family of his father or his mother. The ardour of his disposition became manifest in his childhood; but when we are told that he fell in love when he was only ten years old with the lady whom he has immortalized in his poems, under the name of Beatrice, a little exaggeration may not unreasonably be suspected. He had the advantage of studying under Brunetto Latini, one of the most learned men of the age; and among his early friends were the accomplished Guido Cavalcanti and Giotto, the famous Florentine painter. He engaged in the military service of his country, and was present in a battle fought against the people of Arezzo in 1289; and in another against the Pisans in 1290. In

1291 he married the daughter of Manetto de' Dorati, from whom he separated himself after she had borne him several children. He was employed repeatedly in affairs of state, and is said to have been sent on fourteen embassies from the Florentine republic. In 1300 he was one of the priors or chief magistrates of Florence, an honour which proved the ruin of his fortunes. Political feuds at that period distracted all Italy, and the people were everywhere divided into the opposite factions of the Guelphs and the Ghibellines. In Florence a farther distinction prevailed of the Neri or Black party, and the Bianchi or Whites. Dante belonged to the latter, and having in vain opposed the project of inviting Charles de Valois, brother to the king of France, to settle their disputes, he was involved in the subsequent proscription of his party which took place. He was heavily fined and banished from Florence for two years. A charge of fraud and extortion being afterwards brought against him, he was further condemned to be burnt alive, if he should be taken by the Florentines; such was the violence of party rage. He did not however leave Tuscany immediately, but spent some time in vain efforts against the authority of the triumphant faction at Florence. At length he fled to Verona, where he was protected for a time by Cane Grande della Scala, prince of that city. Thence he went to Padua, to Lunigiana, Urbino, Bologna, and other places. It appears to have been, at this period of his life, while he was animated with resentment against his political adversaries, that he composed his famous poem the "Divina Commedia," in which he has wreaked his vengeance on those whom he esteemed the enemies and betrayers of the Florentine republic. When Henry of Luxemburg was chosen emperor of Germany, Dante courted his protection, by means of which he hoped to be restored to his country. He wrote a Latin treatise, "De Monarchia," in defence of the rights of the empire against papal usurpations. In 1311 the emperor was induced to attack Florence, but he was unsuccessful; and his death in 1313 ruined the projects of Dante, whose fellow-citizens sentenced him to perpetual banishment. After this he appears to have visited Paris, where he signaled his talents by maintaining public disputations on theology at the university. Some of his future years were spent in wandering about Italy, in indigence and distress; but he was at length hospitably received by Guido Novella da Polenta, lord of Ravenna, who was a patron and cultivator of literature. Guido employed him in political affairs, and having sent him on an embassy to Venice, he died soon after his return to Ravenna, in September 1321. He was honourably interred, and a monument was raised to his memory, which was repaired in 1692; and in 1780 cardinal Gonzaga erected a new and more sumptuous one, with this inscription:—"Danti Alighario, Poete sui temporis primo, Restitutori politiciis humanitatis." Dante was the author of several works, in the composition of which he has, like most of his

immediate predecessors and contemporaries, used the Latin language. They consist of epistles, poems, and his book "De Monarchia," and a treatise "De Vulgari Eloquentia." In his native tongue, he early in life composed a work, entitled "Vita Nuova," which contains the story of his juvenile amours with Beatrice; and during his exile he wrote "Canzoni," and religious poems; but the merit of all his other productions is obscured by the splendour of his "Commedia." This he originally intended to have written in Latin; but aware that the persusal of it must in that case have been confined to the learned, and that his strokes of satire would be unintelligible to the great bulk of his countrymen, he wisely adopted the vernacular dialect, and his decision has secured him the admiration of his contemporaries and of posterity. No satisfactory reason has been given why Dante chose to give his poem the title of "Commedia." It is a description of a vision, divided into three parts: L'Inferno (hell); Il Purgatorio (purgatory); and Il Paradiso (paradise). In this fantastic drama is portrayed a motley assemblage of personages, real and allegorical, who figure in scenes described with a sublimity and strength of imagination, which, in spite of obsolete diction and want of connexion and arrangement, arrest the attention of the reader, and vindicate the claims of the poet to immortality of fame. Dante however wrote more expressly for his contemporaries and compatriots, than for foreigners in future ages; and to appreciate properly the immediate impression of his poem on the public mind, it is necessary to be acquainted with the manners, opinions, and usages of the Italians in the fourteenth century. A disquisition on those topics would be inadmissible here, but a fact related by John Villani, the Florentine historian, may be introduced as highly illustrative of the point in question:—In 1304, when cardinal da Prato was legate at Florence, among various entertainments exhibited as a demonstration of the public joy, the inhabitants of St Priano made a proclamation, inviting all who wanted to hear news from the other world, to repair to the banks of the Arno on the first of May. At the time appointed a scaffold was erected upon boats, and a representation given of hell, in which were introduced human figures, dressed up like devils, and damned souls, agonizing in flames, and otherwise tortured. This drew a multitude of spectators; and to conclude the story, when the show was nearly over, a scaffold fell, and many persons paid for their curiosity with their lives. Dante could not have been present at this spectacle, as it took place after his banishment; but he must have heard of its occurrence, and it is highly probable that it furnished him with some hints for his Inferno, the first, and finest portion of his poem. In 1822, a manuscript, entitled "The Story of the Vision of Alberico," was discovered in the library of the monastery of Monte Cassino, near Naples. This story, which was written in the monastery in the beginning of the twelfth

century, describes the Vision of Alberico, who is represented as having fallen into a swoon which continued nine days, during which time he dreamt that he was conducted by the prince of the apostles through Hell, Purgatory, and Paradise, and observed the punishment and enjoyments of the three regions. It is obvious that such visionary representations were subjects of popular interest, and Dante, in the plan of the *Commedia*, complied with the taste of the public. A very curious circumstance occurs in the *Purgatorio* of this great bard. Though he wrote and died long before the discovery of America or the Cape of Good Hope, yet he exactly describes the appearance of the constellation of four stars near the South Pole. It also deserves to be mentioned, that in the *Paradiso*, he refers to the property of the magnetic needle, as a familiar object of comparison, though its discovery is dated about the time he wrote. Two of the sons of Dante were among the earliest commentators on the *Commedia*; and in 1373 a chair was established at Florence for the express purpose of explaining this poem to the public, which was first occupied by Boccaccio. Such was the homage paid by the Florentines to the mighty genius whom their fathers had loaded with deadly injuries. There are many valuable editions of Dante's Poems, among which it will be sufficient to specify those of Conte Zapata, Ven. 1757, 3 vols. 4to; Rom. 1791, 3 vols. 4to; and Parma, Bodoni, 1796, 3 vols. folio. There is an English translation of the *Commedia*, by the Rev. H. Boyd; and another, which is better executed, has been since published by the Rev. H. F. Cary.—*Tiraboschi. Ginguiene Hist. Lit. d'Italie. De-nina's Revolutions of Literature.*

DANTE (JOHN BAPTIST) a mathematician and mechanic, who lived towards the close of the fifteenth century. He was a native of Perugia in Italy, and is memorable for his experiments on the art of flying. He is said to have constructed a pair of wings, by means of which he succeeded in crossing the lake of Thrasy-mene; but attempting afterwards to fly from a church over the square in the city of Perugia, some part of his apparatus broke, and he fell and fractured his thigh. However, he recovered from the effect of this accident, and was afterwards professor of mathematics at Venice, where he died. His flying-machine was probably on the plan of the parachute.—For an account of an earlier aërostat see OLIVER of Malmesbury.—*Moreri.*

DANTON (GEORGE JAMES) one of the great actors in the scenes which succeeded the French Revolution. He was born at Arcis-sur-Aube in 1759, and was by profession an advocate. He was of an athletic form, and possessed a bold disposition, and a powerful share of eloquence; qualities which contributed to render him a popular demagogue of considerable influence at the commencement of the Revolutionary commotions. He was successively the friend of Mirabeau, of Marat, and of Robespierre; and of the last he at length became the victim. After the detention of Louis

XVI at Varennes, in June 1791, Danton presided in the Assembly in the Champ de Mars, where he proposed the dethronement of that prince. For some time after that occurrence he was obliged to conceal himself from his creditors; but in November that year he again made his appearance, and was appointed substitute-attorney of the commune of Paris. His influence in the metropolis increased greatly in 1792. He was concerned in the transactions of the 20th of June; and those of the 10th of August may be partly attributed to his appearing at the bar of the National Assembly, to declare that if the dethronement of the king was not decreed, the section of the Cordeliers would rise and attack the legislature. Danton then became a member of the Provisional Executive Council, and obtained the ministry of justice, with the power of nominating agents in the armies and in the departments. He particularly displayed the commanding energy of his mind when the Prussians had entered Champagne, and spread consternation throughout Paris in the beginning of September 1792. All the ministers and leading men, even Robespierre himself, assembled round Danton, who alone retained his courage, and to whom it was owing that the National Assembly did not abandon the capital, and retire beyond the Loire. His ascendancy on this occasion excited the jealousy and hatred of Robespierre, which proved the cause of his destruction. He was nominated a deputy to the Convention in September 1792 by the department of Paris, and he quitted the ministry the 10th of October. On the 6th of November he warmly advised the condemnation of Louis XVI, and afterwards voted for his death. Towards the end of November Danton was sent on a mission to Belgium. In April 1793 he became a member of the committee of Public Safety; he took some part in the proscription of the Girondists; he procured a decree for the formation of the Revolutionary tribunal; and in July he presided in the Convention. The enmity of Robespierre against him augmented daily; but these demagogues, notwithstanding their mutual jealousy, united in overturning the faction of the Hébertists, whose fall became the signal of hostilities between them. An attempt to bring about a reconciliation proved unavailing, and immediately afterwards Robespierre caused Danton to be arrested, with several persons named as his accomplices. He was committed to the Luxembourg, and then brought before the Revolutionary Tribunal, where, on being questioned, he calmly answered:—"I am Danton, sufficiently known in the Revolution; I shall shortly exist nowhere, but my name will live in the Pantheon of History." He was condemned to death for an alleged conspiracy tending to re-establish the monarchy. He suffered the punishment of the guillotine, April 5, 1794.—*Biog. Univ. Nouv. Dict. Hist. Diet. Biog. et Hist. des H. M. du 18me. S.*

DARAN (JAMES) an eminent French surgeon, was born at St Fraxon in Gascony in 1701, and became surgeon-major to the imperial

troops. He devoted his attention chiefly to disorders of the bladder, and acquired much reputation by his superior manufacture of bougies. He acquired great fame and wealth, but his easiness of temper led him into imprudent speculations, which reduced him to low circumstances, and he died in 1784, comparatively poor. He was the author of numerous treatises on complaints of the bladder and urethra.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Rees's Cyclop.*

DARCEY (JOHN) an eminent French physician and chemist, born in 1725, at Douazit, in Guienne. Though the son of a magistrate he preferred the study of medicine to the more lucrative profession of the law; in consequence of which, having been discarded by his father, he was obliged to teach Latin for his support, while pursuing his studies at Bourdeaux. Being introduced to the celebrated Montesquieu, he accompanied him to Paris in 1742, and remained with him till his death as a literary assistant. Afterwards, devoting himself much to the cultivation of chemistry, he became connected with Rouelle, who recommended him to the count (afterwards duke) de Lauraguais. With that nobleman, who was in the army, he went to Gerinauy in 1757, and had an opportunity of visiting the mines of the Hartz, in Hanover. On the restoration of peace, they applied themselves to technical chemistry, especially to the improvement of the manufacture of porcelaine. Darcet made many experiments with this view, of which he drew up an account in several memoirs presented to the Academy of Sciences in 1766 and 1768. He tried the effect of fire on the various kinds of earths, and demonstrated the combustibility of the diamond; on which subjects he presented memoirs to the academy in 1770. In 1762, he was made regent of the Faculty of Medicine at Paris. In 1771 he married the daughter of the chemist Rouelle; and in 1774 he travelled over the Pyrennees to study the geology of those mountains, on which he delivered a discourse at the college of France, which was published in 1776. On the death of Macquer, he succeeded him as a member of the Academy of Sciences, and director of the manufactory of Sevres. He was afterwards appointed inspector-general of the assay coin, and inspector of the Gobelins manufactory. He made several important chemical discoveries, and contributed much to the present improved state of the science. During the reign of terror, his life was preserved by Fourcroy, who procured the obliteration of his name from a list of persons destined by Robespierre to destruction. He died in 1801, at which period he was a member of the Institute, and of the Conservative Senate.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

D'ARCON (JOHN CLAUDIUS ELEONORE LIMICEAUD) an eminent French engineer, was born at Pontarlier in 1733. In 1754 he was admitted into the school of Megieres, and the following year was received as an ordinary engineer. He served with honour in the seven years' war, particularly at the defence of Cassel in 1761. In 1780 he conceived the

memorable plan of the siege of Gibraltar. Notwithstanding the approbation which it received from all Europe, which admitted no doubt or objection against it, its failure was most complete, and D'Arcon published a kind of justification, which shows the bitterness of his disappointment. He engaged on the popular side on the commencement of the revolutionary war, and also took some part in the invasion of Holland; but being twice denounced by fluctuating governments, and treated in the same manner after his Dutch campaign, he retired from the service, and employed himself in composing his last work on fortifications. In 1799 the First Consul introduced him into the senate, but he did not enjoy this honour long, dying the year following. His works, which are greatly esteemed by the French, are—"Réflexions d'un Ingénieur en Réponse à un Tacticien;" "Correspondance sur l'Art de la Guerre;" "Défense d'une Systeme de Guerre Nationale;" "Conseil de Guerre Privé sur l'événement de Gibraltar in 1782, &c. &c. His "Considerations Militaires et Politiques sur les Fortifications," his most important work, was printed at the expense of government, and contains the substance of all his other productions.—*Biog. Univ.*

DARCY (PATRICK, count) was born a Galway in Ireland in 1725. His parents, who were attached to the house of Stuart, sent him to Paris, where he studied under Clairault, with such success, that at seventeen years of age he gave a new solution of the problem of the curve of equal pressure, and the year after solved another problem of still greater difficulty. He served, during several campaigns, in Germany and Flanders, as captain of the regiment of Coudé, and in 1746 was appointed to accompany the troops sent to Scotland to the assistance of the Pretender. The vessel in which he sailed was taken by the English; but his life, which was forfeited by the laws of his country, was saved by the humanity of the English commander. Notwithstanding all the bustle and danger of the war, he found leisure to contribute two memoirs to the academy. The first contained the principle of the preservation of the rotatory motion. This had been discovered by Daniel Bernoulli and Euler in 1745; but it is probable that their works never reached Darcy, whose method is original, elegant, and simple. In 1760 he published an "Essay on Artillery," containing many curious experiments on the charges of gunpowder, and improvements on Robins; and in 1765 appeared his "Memoir on the Duration of the Sensation of Sight," the most ingenious of his works, containing many experiments on colours, light, &c. He was however compelled to relinquish this pursuit, being obliged to trust to other observation than his own; and he next wrote a "Memoir on Hydraulic Machines," in which he showed how easy it is to mistake in establishing by experiment the laws of such effects, as are susceptible of a *maximum* or *minimum*; and at the same time explained how a system of experiments might be formed to lead to the discovery

of these laws. In 1773 Darcy was appointed *mareschal de camp*, and in the same year was admitted pensionary in the Academy of Sciences. In 1777 he married a niece whom he had brought up in Paris, and at the same time took the name of count Darcy. He died in 1779. Condorcet wrote his *elogé*, in which he did every justice to his talents; a circumstance highly honourable to him, as he had always been the object of Darcy's hatred and aversion.—*Eloge by Condorcet. Biog. Univ. Dict. Hist.*

DARIUS I, king of Persia, was the son of Hytaspes, a noble Persiau commander, under Cyrus the great, and of the royal race of Achæmenes. When Smerdis, the pretended son of Cyrus, usurped the throne, Darius, with several nobles, formed a conspiracy against him, and forcing their way into his palace at Susa, Darius killed the impostor with his own hand. He was then chosen king in the room of Smerdis, and on his accession, married Atossa and Artystona, daughters of Cyrus, with other wives. He divided the empire into twenty satrapies or governments, and commanded a certain tribute to be paid by each, the Persians excepted, and allowed the Jews to continue the building of their temple, which the Samaritans, by some artifices, had interrupted. The Babylonians, oppressed by taxes, revolted in the fifth year of his reign; but by means of one of his officers, named Zopyrus, who mangled himself, and obtained the confidence of the enemy by representing that it was done by order of Darius, he was enabled to enter with his army into Babylon. He magnificently rewarded Zopyrus for his services, and could never after look at his subject, deprived of ears and nose, without tears. He next undertook an expedition against the Scythians, inhabiting the country between the Ister and Tanais, but found his army in danger of perishing by want and fatigue, and was obliged to return. Of the conquest of India by Darius the accounts are very meagre and confused. It is said that he sent a fleet down the river Indus, which proceeded to the ocean, sailed round the coast as far as the straits of Babemandel, and entering the Red Sea, arrived at a port in Egypt, after a thirty months' voyage. It is added, that from the report of the discoveries made by Scylax, the commander of the fleet, Darius, with a large army, invaded and reduced India. The Athenians, by their interference, and the assistance which they rendered to the Ionians in a revolt against Persia, next excited the indignation of the Persian king, who resolved upon an expedition against Greece, and committed the conduct of it to Mardonius, who marched through Thrace into Macedonia, which submitted to him. He was however obliged to return to Asia, his fleet being nearly destroyed by a storm, and his army attacked by a tribe of Thracians. On this, Darius assembled a powerful fleet and army, which took the isle of Naxos and city of Eretria, but were defeated at Marathon by Miltiades. His fleet was also frustrated in an attempt to surprise Athens.

Notwithstanding these discomfitures, he still persisted in his design, and determined to carry on the war in person. He accordingly made great preparations, and to prevent domestic dissensions, declared his son Xerxes successor to the crown. He however lived not to execute his schemes, dying B.C. 485, in the thirty-sixth year of his reign. His personal character, compared to the generality of the eastern monarchs, appears to have been just and humane, at least, so he is represented by historians.—*Herodotus. Univ. Hist.*

DARIUS III, surnamed Codomannus, was created king of Persia, B.C. 336, by Bagoas, the eunuch, who murdered Arses, the youngest son of Artaxerxes Ochus. He is said to have been the son of Arsanes, grandson of Darius Nothus, by his own sister. He was brought up in obscurity, but distinguishing himself in the war which Ochus made upon the Cadusians, he was advanced to the government of Armenia, which office he held when Bagoas raised him to the throne. The latter however finding that Darius was not likely to be governed by him, attempted to poison him also; but his design was discovered, and he was compelled to drink the mixture himself. On the advance of Alexander the Great into Cilicia, Darius took the command of his army in person, and, contrary to the advice of his Greek allies, determined to hazard a battle. On arriving at Issus, he commanded the massacre of all the sick and wounded Macedonians left there. On the battle of Issus, which followed, he fought in the first line, but being defeated, fled in haste, leaving his mother, wife, and children, in the power of the conqueror. He wrote to Alexander, desiring him to name a ransom for his family, and proposing to decide their dispute in another combat with equal numbers. Alexander replied with haughtiness, and pursued his success. While engaged in the siege of Tyre, Darius sent him another letter, offering him his daughter Statira in marriage, and all the country of Asia, as far as the river Halys. These terms being rejected, Darius made another attempt at accommodation, which also failing, the concluding battle of Gaugamela ensued. The Persiau army was completely routed, and Babylon, Susa, and Persepolis taken. Darius fled to Ecbatana in Media, but Bessus, governor of Bactria, assuming the royal authority, shut him up in a covered cart, and took him away towards Bactria. Alexander closely pursued them beyond the Caspian Straits, and on Darius refusing to proceed any further, he was severely wounded by the conspirators, and left weltering in his blood. In this state he was found by a Macedonian named Polystatus, in whose arms he died, desiring that his acknowledgments might be made to Alexander for his kindness to his family, and praying that his death might be avenged on the traitors. When Alexander came up, and found Darius dead, he shed tears, and covering the body with his own cloak, ordered it to be embalmed, and sent it to Sisigambis to be interred with the relics of the Persian monarchs. D2-

rius died in the fiftieth year of his age, and sixth of his reign, BC. 330, and with him terminated the Persian empire.—*Arrian. Plutarch in Alex. Univ. Dict.*

DARWIN (**ERASMUS**) a physician and poet, was born at Elton, near Newark, Nottinghamshire, December 12th, 1721. He received his early education at the grammar-school at Chesterfield, whence he was removed to St John's college, Cambridge. Having obtained his degree of bachelor of medicine, he removed to Edinburgh, where he took his doctor's degree, and commenced his practice as a physician at Litchfield. Here he soon obtained considerable celebrity, and in 1757 married Miss Howard, by whom he had three sons, only one of whom survived him. This lady dying in 1770, he married again in 1781, and went to live at Derby. It was about this time that he made himself known as a poet, by the publication of his "Botanic Garden." This poem consists of two parts; in the first of which, the author treats of the economy of vegetables, and in the second, of what he calls "The Loves of the Plants," being a sort of allegorical exposition of the sexual system of Linnaeus. The ingenuity and novelty of much of the personification, and still more the brilliant and figurative diction in which it is conveyed, rendered this production very popular for a time; but its unvarying polish, want of light and shade, and of human interest, rapidly reduced its reputation. To this result, the pleasant ridicule of Mr Frere's "Loves of the Triangles," also in no small degree contributed. In 1793 Dr Darwin published the first volume of his "Zoonomia, or the Laws of Organic Life," 4to, which work excited great expectation from the known originality of the author. It teaches that all animated nature, as men, beasts, and vegetables, take their origin from single living filaments, susceptible of irritation, which is the agent that sets them in motion. This doctrine was refuted by Brown and others; and founded, in the first instance, on a mere assumption, rapidly followed the fate of all such systems. The second volume, which completed the author's plan, was printed in 1796. In 1801 he published his "Phytologia, or Philosophy of Agriculture and Gardening," which excited but little attention, the theoretic bias of the author being now very generally appreciated. He also wrote a tract on female education, a work of no great pretension, but valuable for its rules for the preservation of health. Various papers in the Philosophical Transactions, are likewise from the pen of Dr Darwin, who died suddenly, April 18th, 1802, leaving behind him the character of an able man of considerable eccentricity, both in opinion and conduct. It must at the same time be observed, that the bias of his politics and tendency of his theories to materialism, excited a powerful party feeling against him, which much exaggerated his peculiarities.—His son, **CHARLES DARWIN**, deserves to be noticed for discovering, while prosecuting his studies at Edinburgh, a test for distinguishing *pus* from

muco, for which the gold medal was assigned him by the university. This promising young man, who died during his studies at Edinburgh, on the 15th May, 1778, also left behind him an unfinished essay "On the retrograde Motion of the absorbent Vessels of Animal Bodies in some Diseases," which was published by his father, together with the dissertation which obtained the medal.—*Rees's Cyclop. Miss Seward's Mem. of Darwin.*

DASSIER (**JOHN**) a medallist to the republic of Geneva, who, with a view to obtaining a situation in the English mint, struck a series of medals of the kings of England, which he published by subscription in 1731. He was disappointed in his expectations, and never came to England.—**JAMES ANTHONY DASSIER**, son of the former, was appointed second engraver to the mint in 1740, which situation he resigned in 1745, and returned to Geneva. A set of the Reformers, and other English medals, were executed by the elder Dassier; and there is a beautiful and numerous suite of Roman history, in small bronze medals, by the younger.—*Walpole's Anec. Biog. Univ.*

DATI (**AUGUSTIN**) a learned Italian, was born at Sienna in 1420. In 1442 he was invited by Odo-Antony, duke of Urbino, to teach the belles lettres in that city. He was a great favourite with the duke, and when the latter was assassinated on account of his violence and disorders, Dati with difficulty avoided undergoing the same fate. He escaped back to Sienna, where he opened a school for rhetoric and the classics, and became so famous, that the cardinal of Sienna suffered him to preach though a married man. In 1458 he was created judge of Massa; and after passing through various offices, at length became first magistrate in Sienna. He also resided a year at Rome, as agent for his state to pope Pius II. Towards the latter part of his life he retired from public business, and devoted himself to reading the Scriptures and ecclesiastical history. He died of the plague at Sienna in 1478. His works were collected by his son Nicholas, and printed at Sienna in 1503, and at Venice in 1516, folio. They consist of ten books in Latin, "On the Immortality of the Soul;" seven of "Orations;" three of "Epistles;" "Fragments of the History of Sienna," and miscellaneous tracts. The History of Sienna which was undertaken at the instigation of the senate of the city, has been much injured by his son, who suppressed many passages for political reasons.—*Moreri. Tiraboschi.*

DATI (**CHARLES**) professor of belles lettres at Florence, was born there in 1619. He was a member of the Academy della Crusca, and in 1657 published a discourse, "Dell' Obbligo di ben Parlare la propria Lingua." He also made a collection of "Prose Fiorentine," as examples of excellent Italian writing. In conjunction with Redi he made numerous researches on the etymology and origin of the Tuscan language, which remain unpublished. His most celebrated production is his "Lives of Ancient Painters," a very learned work, but left unfinished. He was also an astronomer

and mathematician, and wrote a letter in defence of Galileo and Torricelli. In consequence of an eulogy upon Louis XIV, he was invited to the court of that monarch, and also to that of Christina, queen of Sweden, but he declined quitting Florence, where, besides his professorship, he held the post of librarian to cardinal Gian Carlo de Medici. He died in 1675, leaving a character universally respected both by his own countrymen and foreigners, to whom he was always particularly kind and attentive.—*Moreri. Tiraboschi.*

DAUBENTON (LEWIS JOHN MARIA) an eminent naturalist and comparative anatomist, who was born at Montbard in Burgundy in 1716. He was educated for the church, but he adopted the profession of physic, as the studies connected with it were more congenial to his inclination. When Buffon was made superintendent of the royal garden at Paris, he took Daubenton for his coadjutor in the cultivation of natural history. He obtained the appointment of keeper of the king's museum of natural history, which he enriched with numerous specimens of shells and minerals, and other interesting objects. He attached himself also particularly to the dissection of animals, and formed an extensive collection of anatomical preparations. In 1744 he was admitted into the Academy of Sciences, whose memoirs comprise many valuable papers on zoology and comparative anatomy, by Daubenton. In the great work on natural history which Buffon began to publish in 1750, all the anatomical details were written by Daubenton; and they contributed greatly to the value of the treatise. In 1784 he published a useful work, entitled "Instructions for Shepherds and the Proprietors of Flocks, &c." containing observations on the best methods of improving wool. The same year appeared his "Methodical View of Minerals," proposing a new arrangement of mineral substances. After escaping the storms of the French Revolution, Daubenton was in 1799 elected a member of the conservative senate, an honour which he did not long survive, dying December 29th that year. He was interred with great solemnity in the royal (then the national) garden, and a funeral eulogy was delivered over his remains by De la Cèpede.—*Aikin's G. Biog. Biog. Univ.*

DAUBERMENIL (FRANCIS ANTHONY) deputy to the national convention from the department of Tarn. He did not vote on the trial of Louis XVI in consequence of illness. Under the reign of terror he was forced to give in his resignation of his seat in the convention, but he was restored to it in 1795. Daubermenil was afterwards a member of the council of five hundred, from which he passed in May 1797, but was re-elected the following year. His political conduct at the elevation of Buonaparte, caused his exclusion from the legislative body, and he was condemned to be detained in the department of Lower Charente. He died in retirement in 1802. His character was enthusiastic and romantic, and he regarded himself as a disciple of the

ancient magi. He published a pamphlet under the following title: "Extraits d'un Manuscrit intitulé—Le Culte des Adorateurs de Dieu; contenant des Fragments de leurs différents Livres sur l'Instruction du Culte, les Observances religieuses, l'Instruction, les préceptes, et l'Adoration," Paris, an 4, (1796) 8vo. This book gave rise to the society of the Theophilanthropes, concerning which some curious details may be found in "Histoire des Sectes Religieuses, par M. Gregoire," tom. ii.—*Dict. Biog. et Hist. des H. M. du 18me. S. Biog. Univ.*

DAVENANT (sir WILLIAM) an English poet of the seventeenth century. He was the son of an innkeeper at Oxford, where he was born in 1605. After some previous education at a grammar-school, he became a student at Lincoln college; but he soon left the university, and obtained the office of page to the duchess of Richmond, from whose household he removed into that of Greville, lord Brooke, a nobleman eminent for his literary attainments. After the death of his patron in 1628, Davenant had interest enough to bring on the stage a tragedy, entitled "Albiovine, king of the Lombards," his first production. He now became known as a man of wit and pleasure; and his indulgence in licentious dissipation subjected him to a disease which injured the bones of his nose, and was productive of a degree of deformity, which furnished the sarcastic spirits of the age with a never-failing topic for coarse jests and allusions. He was employed in preparing several masques for the entertainment of the court; and on the death of Ben Jonson in 1637 he succeeded to the vacant laurel. On hostilities breaking out between Charles I and the parliament, Davenant displayed his attachment to the royal cause. Being suspected of a conspiracy against the authority of the parliament in 1641, he was arrested, but making his escape, went to France. Thence he returned with military stores sent by the queen, and was made lieutenant-general of ordnance under the duke of Newcastle, a post for which he does not appear to have been qualified by any previous service. At the siege of Gloucester in 1643, he was knighted by the king; and on the subsequent decline of the royal cause he again retired to France, where he became a Roman catholic. In 1646 he was sent to England on a mission from the queen; and on his return to Paris he began the composition of his principal work, an heroic poem, entitled "Gondibert." An attempt which he afterwards made to lead a French colony to Virginia had nearly proved fatal to him. A ship in which he had sailed from Normandy was captured by a cruiser in the service of the English parliament, and carried into the Isle of Wight, where Davenant was imprisoned in Cowes castle. In this forlorn captivity, from which he had but little hope of escaping alive, he proceeded in writing Gondibert, the third book of which he composed in prison. In October 1650, he was removed to London for trial before the high commission court. His life was preserved

through the interposition of Milton, according to an account which, for the honour of literature, ought not, on slight grounds, to be called in question, and which seems to be corroborated by the corresponding tradition, that Davenant repaid the good offices of Milton, by protecting the republican poet after the Restoration. After two years, imprisonment sir William was set at liberty, when, with the connivance of those in power, he set on foot in the metropolis a species of dramatic entertainments. On the return of Charles II to England the stage was re-established with renewed splendour, and sir W. Davenant became patentee of a theatre in Lincoln's-inn Fields, which he opened with an operatical drama of his own, called "The Siege of Rhodes." He continued to employ his pen and his talents as a theatrical writer and manager till his death, which took place April 17, 1668. "Gondibert," the principal production of this writer, was never finished. It contains some truly poetical passages, but is, upon the whole, possessed of too little interest to require any particular notice.—*Aikin's Gen. Biog. Camp-bell's Specimens.*

DAVENANT (CHARLES) eldest son of the preceding, eminent as a statistical writer. He was born in 1656, and was educated at Balliol college, Oxford. At the age of nineteen he wrote a tragedy called "Circe," which was favourably received. He however quitted the drama for the study of civil law, in which he obtained a doctor's degree from the university of Cambridge. In 1685 he was chosen MP. for the borough of St Ives; and about the same time was made joint-inspector of plays. Subsequently he was appointed a commissioner of the excise, in which post he did himself credit by detecting abuses and making improvements in the method of keeping the accounts. In the reign of queen Anne he was made inspector-general of exports and imports. He died in 1714. His writings on trade and political economy excited considerable interest at the time of their first publication; and as they display much historical knowledge, and, in general, sound views of national and commercial policy, they may still be studied with advantage. A collection of his tracts was published in 5 vols. 8vo, 1771, by sir Charles Whitworth.—*Biog. Brit.*

DAVID (Sr) the patron of Wales, was the son of Xantus or Santus, prince of Ceretica or Cardiganshire, and was born at the latter part of the fifth century. Being ordained a priest, he retired to the Isle of Wight for some time, and thence went into Wales, where he preached with great reputation. He built a chapel at Glastonbury, and founded twelve monasteries, the principal of which was in the Vale of Ross. One of the penances he enjoined was agricultural labour, which may perhaps account for the leek still worn by the Welsh on his festival. When the synod of Brety, in Carliganshire, was held in 519, St David was one of the chief champions against Pelagianism; and on the close of the synod, St Dubricius, archbishop of Caerleon, resigned his see

to him, and he translated it to Menevia, now called St David's. His works have perished; but they consisted of "Letters to King Arthur;" "Decrees of the Synod of Victoria;" "Rules of his Monasteries;" and some homilies. He died at an advanced age, in 544.—*Wharton's Anglia Sacra. Butler's Lives of the Saints.*

DAVID, a famous Armenian philosopher, who lived about the middle of the fifth century. He was the nephew of Moses Chorenensis, the Arminian historian; and was one of the most distinguished disciples of the learned Mesrob, the inventor of the Armenian alphabet. He was sent by the patriarch, Isaac I, with other students, to Edessa, Alexandria, Athens, and Constantinople, to study the Greek language, make literary collections, and especially to procure MSS. necessary to wards an accurate Armenian translation of the Bible. David translated into his own language the philosophical works of Aristotle, Plato, and Porphyry. His "Philosophical Definitions" were printed at Constantinople in 1731.—*Novv. Diet. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

DAVID (—) a celebrated painter, long distinguished as the head of the modern French school of art. He was born about the middle of the last century, and was instructed in painting by Vien, an artist of eminence. Previously to the Revolution he was painter to the king; and in September 1790 he presented to the legislative body a picture, representing the entrance of Louis XVI into the national assembly on the 4th of February. He was afterwards chosen a deputy from Paris to the national convention, in which he voted for the death of the king. He became a member of the committee of Public Safety during the reign of terror, and was implicated in the most barbarous actions of Robespierre, with whom he was closely connected. When that demagogue gave a public fête in the Champ de Mars, David constructed a mountain for the exhibition, consisting of several hillocks more or less elevated. The highest would only afford room for about 250 persons; and it is said that the deputies of the convention, in their general eagerness to reach this elevated spot, commenced a ludicrous, but characteristic scuffle for place, attended with several personal accidents, not a little diverting to the spectators. In January 1794 he presided in the convention. After the fall of Robespierre he was several times denounced as one of his most dangerous accomplices; and it was reported he had said to the dictator: "If thou drinkest the hemlock, I will drink it also!" He contrived to elude the threatened danger for some time; but at length, in May 1795, he was arrested and confined in the Luxembourg. As a member of the committee of Public Safety, he had participated in the greatest cruelties; and his brother artists are said especially to have suffered from his proscriptions. In September 1792, the deputy Reboul saw David in the prison of La Force, calmly employed in making sketches of the prisoners who were being massacred. "What are you doing?"

demanding Rebol. "I am catching the last impulses of nature in these rascals," replied the painter. Reclaimed by his disciples, and defended by Bailleur, he was set at liberty towards the close of 1794. Faithful to his principles, during the winter of 1795 he joined a society of terrorists, assembled near the Pantheon, of which he was the first president; and in 1799 he made his appearance in the jacobin club, which an attempt was then made to re-establish. At this epoch he was made a member of the National Institute for the class of painting, a mark of distinction which he owed to his talents as an artist. Bonaparte, in 1800, appointed him painter to the government; and during the sovereignty of that individual, David enjoyed the highest reputation in his native country as a painter, and had much influence over the measures adopted for the cultivation and improvement of the fine arts in general. The patronage of the emperor, as well as the part David had acted in the earlier scenes of the Revolution, precluded the possibility of his remaining in France after the restoration of the Bourbons. He was exiled to Brussels, where he continued to employ his pencil till near the time of his death, which took place December 29, 1825. Among the most important productions of this artist are—"The Rape of the Sabines;" "The Oath of the Horatii;"

"The Death of Socrates;" "The Coronation of Napoleon," which was exhibited in London in 1822, said to be the largest painting ever executed on canvass; "Napoleon presenting the Imperial Eagles to his Troops;" and "Mars Disarmed by Venus and the Graces," a work executed at Brussels, the last, and said to be the finest effort of his genius.—*Dict. Biog. Hist. des H. M. du 18me. Siècle. Edit.*

DAVIES (sir JOHN) an eminent lawyer, statesman, and poet, was born in 1570 at Tisbury, Wiltshire. He received his academical education at Queen's college, Oxford, whence he removed to the Middle Temple to study law. His abilities were early noticed, and he was scarcely less distinguished for the unruliness of his disposition, which, after being called to the bar, produced his expulsion from the Temple, for an insult which he offered to the recorder of London in the public hall. He made the best use of this disgrace, by retiring to Oxford, where he wrote his celebrated poem, entitled "Nosce Teipsum," and endeavoured to correct the defects of his temper. Adversity lent its aid towards his reformation, as he thus eloquently acknowledges in a stanza of his poem:

"This mistress lately pluck'd me by the ear,
And many a golden lesson hath me taught;
Hath made my senses quick, and reason clear;
Reform'd my will, and rectify'd my thought."

He also courted the patronage of Elizabeth by writing, under the title of "Hymns of Astrea," twenty-six acrostics in her praise, which were very adulatory, but composed with much ingenuity and elegance. In 1599 he published his "Nosce Teipsum," or a poem on the

Immortality of the Soul. It established his reputation both as a poet and a solid thinker, and merits a conspicuous place in the poetry of the age. This piece soon attained a second edition, and has been several times printed. In 1601, on a proper submission, he was restored to the Temple, and in the same year was chosen member for Corfe Castle, and took a spirited part in the suppression of monopolies. On the accession of James I, he was sent to Ireland as solicitor-general, from which office he was raised to attorney-general, and justice of assize. In these capacities he did great service to Ireland, by extending the benefit of equal law to parts which had never enjoyed it; and for his diligence and ability was made a sergeant of law, and knighted. In 1607 he accompanied the chief justice on a judicial progress through the counties of Monaghan, Fermanagh, and Cavan, and drew up an account of the circuit, which he addressed to the earl of Salisbury. He soon after visited England, to lay before the king an account of what had been done for the civilization of Ireland; and on his return, assiduously recommenced his labours for its improvement. In 1612 he published his thoughts on the subject in a very valuable work, entitled "A Discovery of the true Causes why Ireland has never been entirely subdued and brought under Obedience to the Crown of England, until the Beginning of His Majesty's happy Reign." During that year the first parliament was convoked for Ireland, formed by a general representation, in which catholics, as well as protestants, were returned. In this parliament sir John Davies represented the county of Fermanagh, and was, after much opposition, chosen speaker. In 1614 he published "A Declaration concerning the title of Prince of Wales;" and in 1615 his "Reports of Cases adjudged in the King's Courts in Ireland." On a change of administration, he soon after quitted Ireland, and returning to England, went several circuits as a judge of assize. He was also elected member for Newcastle-under-Line in the parliament of 1621, but spoke little except on Irish affairs. He was subsequently appointed chief justice of England, but was almost immediately cut off by an apoplexy, in December 1626, in his fifty-seventh year. The poems of sir John Davies were reprinted in 1773, 8vo, and also form a part of Chalmers's and other collections. His principal works in prose, which are written in a clear, unaffected, and pure style, were published in one vol. 8vo, 1786, under the title of "Historical Tracts, by Sir John Davies." As authorities on the state of Ireland in his own days, they are of great value, and otherwise do honour to their author, by proving that his notions of governing that unhappy country were tolerant, humane, and liberal, a fact which reflects additional discredit on the opposing feeling pursued for centuries afterwards. This clear and close-minded lawyer and politician married a daughter of lord Audley, but was unhappy in his offspring, his son proving an idiot, and one of his daughters enthusiastic

even to flightiness. A second daughter was married to lord Hastings.—*Biog. Brit. Aikin's G. Biog.*

DAVIES (JOHN) a learned Welsh divine and antiquary, was born and educated in Denbighshire. In the year 1589, he was entered of Jesus college, Oxford, where he took his first degree in arts in 1593, and entering into orders, obtained a rectory in Merionethshire. In 1608 he became a member of Lincoln college, Oxford, where he obtained the degree of doctor of divinity in 1616. He was also made a canon of St Asaph, and his character was held in high estimation by the academicians for his proficiency in the Greek and Latin languages, and acquaintance with curious and rare authors. His works are—"Antiquæ Linguae Britannicæ," 8vo, 1621; "Dictionarium Latino-Britannicum," folio; "Adagia Britannica;" Adagiorum Britannicorum Specimen." He also assisted in the version of the Welsh Bible, which was published in 1620.—*Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

DAVIES (JOHN, DD.) a learned philologist, was the son of a tradesman of London, where he was born in 1679. He was educated at the Charter-house, and afterwards at Queen's college, Cambridge, where he became a fellow in 1701. Being distinguished as a man of learning, he was collated in 1711 to the rectory of Fenditton, near Cambridge, and to a prebend in the church of Ely. In 1716 he was created DD. and made master of his college, where he died in 1732. The publications of Dr Davies, are editions of classical authors, with notes of his own and other critics; they are as follows—"Maximii Tyrii Dissertationes, Gr. et Lat.," 8vo; "C. Julii Cæsaris quæ extant omnia," 4to; "M. Minucii Felicis Octavius," 8vo; "Ciceronis Tusculanarum," 8vo; "De Natura Deorum," 8vo; "De Divinitio et de Fato, &c.," 8vo; "Lactantii Firmiani Epitome Divinarum Institutionum," 8vo. These editions have been generally praised for perspicuity and acuteness, especially those of Cicero; but the abbé Olivet severely censures the assumed license of the conjectural emendation.—*Biog. Brit.*

DAVIES (MILES) a Welsh divine, a native of Whiteford in Flintshire. Of his personal history little is known, but that owing to some disgust he quitted his native place, and probably his profession, as he came to London and subscribed himself barrister-at-law. Here he commenced author in the humblest form, writing books which he dedicated to the great, and hawked personally from door to door. The most curious of his productions consists of some volumes, under the general title of "Athenæ Britannicæ," 8vo, 1715, a kind of bibliographical, biographical, and critical work, chiefly, says the antiquary Baker, borrowed from modern historians, but containing some things uncommon, and not easily to be met with. The first of these volumes is called "Icon Libellorum, or a critical history of Pamphlets;" the others are entitled "Athenæ Britannicæ, or a critical History of the Oxford and Cambridge Writers and Writ-

ings, by M. D.," London, 1716, 8vo. They are all of them at present extremely scarce. Judging from the "Icon Libellorum," the author appears well acquainted with English writers, and also to have consulted the foreign journals. The time and manner of the death of this unfortunate man of literature is unknown; but Mr D'Israeli conjectures that his mind became disordered from poverty and disappointment.—*D'Israeli's Calamities of Authors. Pennant's Parish of Whiteford.*

DAVIES (THOMAS) a player, bookseller, and miscellaneous writer, was born about 1712, and educated at the university of Edinburgh. The circumstances which led him to the stage do not appear; but in 1736 he formed one of the company at the Haymarket. He subsequently became a bookseller in Duke's-court, St Martin's-in-the-Fields, but not succeeding, returned to the theatre, and appears at one time as a provincial manager. At York he married a miss Yarrow, the daughter of a performer, whose beauty, which was noticed by Churchill in the Rosciad, was as remarkable as the correctness of her conduct. Davies was so sensitive as to be driven from the stage by the same satirist; and in 1762 once more engaged as a bookseller in Russel-street, Covent-garden. He unfortunately failed again, possibly in consequence of meriting the character given of him by Dr Campbell, that "he was not a bookseller, but a gentleman who dealt in books." On his bankruptcy, however, his friends, whom his abilities and companionable qualities rendered numerous, interested themselves highly in his favour; and Dr Johnson in particular, used his influence with Mr Sheridan to get him a benefit at Drury-lane theatre. In 1785, by a well-timed publication, "The Life of David Garrick," he acquired much fame and some money; and he afterwards published "Dramatic Miscellanies," in 3 vols., of which a second edition appeared only a few days before his death. His other works are—"Memoirs of Mr Henderson;" "A Review of Lord Chesterfield's Characters;" "A Life of Massinger;" Lives of Dr Eachard, Sir John Davies, and Mr Lillo, prefixed to their several works; and numerous fugitive pieces in prose and verse, published in the St James's Chronicle and other journals. He died on the 5th May 1785, and was buried in St Paul's, Covent-garden.—*Nichols's Bowyer. Boswell's Life of Johnson.*

DAVILA (GILIS GONZALEZ) a Spanish ecclesiastic, and historiographer to the king of Spain, was born at Avila, whence he derived his name, towards the close of the sixteenth century. He was a canon of Salamanca, but in 1612 was invited to Madrid, and received the post aforesaid. He composed in Spanish "A History of the Antiquities of Salamanca;" "The Life of Alphonso Tostal;" "Theatro de las Grandesas de Madrid;" "Theatro Ecclesiastico de las Eglecias de las Indias;" "A Life of Henry III, King of Castile," and other works. He died in 1658.—There is also another Spanish author of this name, LOUIS DAVILA, a knight of Alcantara and commander

of cavalry under the emperor Charles V. He wrote *Memoirs of the War*, carried on by that emperor in Germany, which were published in 1646, and translated into Latin and French. De Thou blames Davila for his partiality to Charles. He also wrote "*Memoires de la Guerre d'Afrique*."—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

DAVILA (HENRY CATHARINE) a celebrated historian, was born in 1576, at Pieve del Sacco, in the Paduan territory. His father was constable of the island of Cyprus at the time that it was captured by the Turks, in consequence of which he lost all his property. Henry, at seven years of age, was sent to France, and was brought up at Villars in Normandy, in the house of the marshal d'Henery, who had married his aunt. He was then introduced at court, as one of the pages of the queen-mother, and at the age of eighteen entered into the military service, in which he gave various proofs of spirit and bravery. In 1599 he returned to Padua, at the request of his father, who soon after died by a fall from a window. He then entered into the Venetian service, and was employed in various honourable posts, both civil and military, which produced both fortune and distinction. His death was unfortunately premature, being shot dead, in the sight of his family, by a miscreant, who was enraged at his demand of carriages for the service of the state. This event took place in 1631; and, the year before, he had published his "*History of the Civil Wars of France*," in Italian; which work consists of fifteen books, comprehending the events from the death of Henry II in 1559, to the peace of Vervins in 1598. Davila ranks high among modern historians for good faith and accuracy, but falls into the ancient fault of making speeches and harangues for his personages which they never uttered. He is also considered wanting in variety, and deemed tedious by the similarity of his characters, from attributing the subtlety of Italian motive and policy to almost all of them. He was also too partial to his patroness Catharine de Medici, yet he admits the faithlessness and want of feeling in her character; and politically, at least, condemns the massacre of St Bartholomew. The best editions of his works are those of Paris, 1644, 2 vols. folio; and of Venice, 1733, 2 vols. 4to. The best English translation is that of Farnworth, 1755, 2 vols. 4to.—*Tiraboschi. Moreri. Mieron.*

DAVIS (JOHN) an eminent English mariner, who was a native of Sandridge, near Dartmouth in Devonshire. He went to sea when young, and acquired so much reputation in his profession as to be entrusted, in 1585, with the command of an expedition for the discovery of a north-west passage to the East Indies. In this voyage he discovered the straits in the Arctic Sea leading to Baffin's Bay, which still bear his name. As to the grand object of research, it is almost needless to state that this expedition failed, like many succeeding ones, down to the very recent voyages of captain Parry. Davis twice more visited the polar regions; and afterwards, in

1591, went out with Cavendish, in his second expedition to the South Sea. He then made five voyages to the East Indies as a pilot; and during the last of these, while serving under sir Edward Michelbourne, he was killed in an engagement with some Japanese, off the coast of Malacca, in December 1605. He wrote accounts of some of his voyages, and a treatise entitled "*The World's Hydrographical Description*;" and he is said to have invented a quadrant for taking the sun's altitude at sea, which preceded the use of Hadley's sextant.—*Biog. Brit.*

DAVISON (WILLIAM) an eminent statesman, of Scottish parentage or extraction, who became secretary of state to queen Elizabeth. His early life, and introduction to public business, are not very well known, but in 1575 he was employed in a mission to the states of Brabant and Flanders, which had assumed their own government; and in 1579 he was commissioned, in a similar way, to the states of Holland. In 1583 he was also employed confidentially in a mission to Scotland; and acquiring great reputation as a diplomatist and man of business, was made clerk to the council. Affairs in the Low Countries approaching fast to a crisis, he was again sent there, and having managed the interests of his mistress with singular dexterity, on his return to England he was made secretary of state. It is an opinion countenanced by Camden, that he was raised to this office in order to involve him in that transaction which proved his ruin. When the resolution was taken in October 1586, to bring the queen of Scots to trial, and a commission was opened for the purpose, the name of secretary Davison was inserted in it, but it does not appear that he was present when it was opened at Fotheringay castle, or even assisted there at all; and up to the notification of the sentence to the unhappy queen, every thing was transacted by Walsingham. Her death being resolved upon, it only remained to decide upon the manner of it, and here the two secretaries differed; Davison being of opinion that the death should be open, and correspond with the proceedings. Upon this, sir Francis Walsingham pretended sickness, and did not come to court, which threw all the business of drawing the warrant and bringing it to the queen for signature, on Davison, who, pursuant to the queen's directions, went through it in the manner related by Camden. The result, and the consequent disgrace of Davison, is an affair of history. Brought to trial in the Star Chamber for contempt in revealing the queen's councils, he was fined 10,000 marks, and to imprisonment during pleasure; and a copy of the proceedings was sent to king James to account for the death of his mother. All this duplicity deceived no one; and if Davison's apology may be believed, he acted directly under dictation. Yet the fine was rigorously levied; but he was assisted from time to time with small sums of money, and by the friendship of the earl of Essex, recommended to king James. His final fortune and time of death are un-

known, owing possibly to the politic silence of the writers of the time. He left a son named FRANCIS, who in 1602 published a collection of small poems, entitled "A Poetical Rhapsodie," some extracts from which appear in Ellis's specimens.—*Biog. Brit. Chalmers's G. Biog.*

DAUN (LEOPOLD, count) an Austrian general, famous as the opponent of the great king of Prussia. He was born in 1705, and was educated in Italy, where his father held a military command. His first destination was to the church; but giving way to his inclination, he obtained admission among the knights of Malta, and entered into the Austrian army. In 1740 he was colonel of a regiment of infantry, when he displayed his talents in the service of the empress Maria Theresa. He rose in rank and reputation, and in the Prussian war, which commenced in 1756, he greatly distinguished himself on several occasions. In June 1757, Daun assembled an army, with which he marched to the relief of prince Charles of Lorraine, besieged at Prague by the king of Prussia, and completely defeated that monarch at the battle of Kollin. For his services he was made a marshal, and created grand-cross of the newly instituted order of Maria Theresa. In 1758 he delivered Olmutz, and added to his laurels by gaining the battle of Hochkirchen; and in 1759 he captured the whole army of general Finck at Pirna. He suffered a defeat however at Torgau, where he was wounded, and obliged to quit the field. Marshal Daun died at Vienna in 1766, leaving the character of a prudent and skilful commander, and an estimable member of society in private life.—*Aikin's G. Biog. Univ.*

DAURAT or DORAT, in Latin, AURATUS (JONN) an eminent French poet, was born in 1507. He became one of the professors of the university of Paris, and in 1560 succeeded John Stracellus, as king's reader and professor of Greek. He was also principal of the college of Coqueret, where he instructed John Anthony de Baif and the famous Ronsard. His school produced many distinguished characters, but his imprudence reduced him to poverty. Charles IX made him poet laureat, and endeavoured to support him in his old age. He was the restorer of anagrams, of which he pretended to have found the model in Lycophrion. He also undertook to explain the centuries of Nostradamus, which he did with much plausibility. The odes, epigrams, hymns, and other poems, in Greek and Latin, composed by Daurat, have been calculated to amount to 50,000 verses. Scalliger had so high an opinion of his powers as a critic, that he says that he knew none but him and Cujacius who had abilities sufficient to restore ancient authors; he however says, in ridicule, that Daurat passed the latter part of his life in endeavouring to find all the Bible in Homer. He died in Paris in 1588. His principal collection of verses is entitled "Johannis Aurati Lemovicis, Poetæ et Interpretis Regii, Poemata, hoc est, Poematum libri quinquæ;

Epigrammatum libri tres; Anagrammatum liber unus; Funerum liber unus; Oclorum libri duo; Epithalamiorum liber unus; Eclogarum libri duo; Variarum liber unus," Paris, 1586. He is however more celebrated as one of the revivers of Greek literature in France, in which character his memory was honoured by an elogé, written by the abbé Vitrac in 1775.—*Niceron. Gen. Dict. Baillet Jugemens. Moreri.*

DAVY (WILLIAM) an English clergyman, who was educated at Balliol college, Oxford, where he took the degree of BD. He was curate of Lustleigh in Devonshire, and distinguished himself by a work which affords a striking example of literary industry, attended with no profit or advantage. He was the editor, printer, and publisher of a compilation, entitled "A System of Divinity, in a course of Sermons on the First Institutes of Religion; on some of the most important articles of the Christian Religion in connexion; and on the several Virtues and Vices of Mankind; with occasional Discourses: being a compilation from the best sentiments of the polite writers and eminent sound Divines, both ancient and modern, on the same subjects, properly connected, with improvements: particularly adapted for the use of chiefs of families and students in divinity, for churches, and for the benefit of mankind in general," 26 vols. 8vo, 1785-1807. The strange history of this production is as follows:—Mr Davy, having completed his preliminary arrangements, issued proposals for publishing his work by subscription; but being unpatronized and unknown, he had no success. Undaunted by his disappointment, he determined to become his own printer. With a press which he constructed himself, and as many worn and cast-off types (purchased from a country printing-office) as sufficed to set up two pages, he fell to work. Performing every operation with the assistance of his female domestic only, and working off a page at a time, he finished forty copies of the first three hundred pages. Twenty-six copies he distributed among the universities, the bishops, the royal society, and the reviews, expecting to derive from some quarter or other that patronage and assistance to which he fancied himself entitled. A second time disappointed, he would not abandon his project, but contracted his views, resolving in future to spare his expences in paper. He had reserved only fourteen copies, and to that number he limited the impression of his entire work. After years of unremitting toil, he saw it completed in 26 volumes. Disdaining to get assistance, for which he could ill afford to pay, he put the books in boards with his own hands, and then took a journey to London for the express purpose of depositing a copy in each of the principal public libraries of the metropolis.—*Quart. Rev.*

DAVY (JOHN) a native of Upper Helion in Devonshire. It is recorded of him, that when scarcely three years old the sound of a musical instrument was observed to produce a very strong effect upon his nerves, at first

apparently of an unpleasant nature, which afterwards changed into the strongest expressions of infantine delight. While in his sixth year he contrived to purloin a number of horse-shoes from the forge of a neighbouring smith, with eight of which he managed to form an octave, suspending them by strings from the ceiling. With this rude instrument of his own construction, he was amusing himself, when detected in imitating the Crediton chimes. This circumstance procured him the patronage of a neighbouring clergyman, who persuaded his friends to place him with the celebrated Jackson of Exeter. Having completed his studies under this excellent master, he came to London, and engaging in dramatic composition, produced the music to Holman's opera, "What a Blunder," brought out at the Haymarket theatre in 1800; and in the year following, that to the well-known melodrame of "Perouse," in conjunction with Moorehead. The same year also he and Mountain set the "Brazen Mask," performed that season at Covent-garden. Many of his songs are much admired, particularly the one translated by lord Strangford, from the Portuguese of Camoens, commencing "Just like Love is yonder Rose." Mr Davy died in February 1824.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

DAWES (RICHARD) a learned critic, was born in Leicestershire in 1708. He was educated at Market Bosworth, and admitted a sizar of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, of which, in 1731, he became fellow, and in 1733 took the degree of MA. While at college he distinguished himself by his violent enmity to Dr Bentley, whose knowledge of Greek he affected to despise. In 1736 Dawes published a proposal for publishing by subscription a translation into Greek verse, of Milton's "Paradise Lost," but the plan proceeded no farther. In 1738 he was appointed master of the free grammar-school at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and also of St Mary's hospital. In 1745 he published his "Miscellanea Critica," consisting of a collection of grammatical remarks on various Greek authors, intended as a specimen of what he intended to perform in an edition of all the Attic poets, with Homer and Pindar. The design was never completed; but the *Miscellanea* gained so great a reputation, that a second edition of it, with great additions, was published in 1781, by the rev. Mr Burgess of Oxford. His temper was so bad, that his schools became reduced, and at length he was prevailed upon to resign them in 1749, and retired to Hsworth, on the river side, where his only amusement was rowing in a boat. He died in 1766.—*Biog. Brit.*

DAWES (sir WILLIAM) an English prelate, was the son of sir John Dawes, bart., and was born at Braintree in Essex in 1671. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' school, whence in 1687 he proceeded to St John's college, Oxford. He entered early into orders, and before he had completed his twenty-fifth year, was created doctor in divinity, in order to be qualified for the mastership of Catherine hall, to which he was elected in 1690, and

soon after appointed vice-chancellor of the university. He was also chaplain in ordinary to king William, and in 1698 he was collated to the deanery and rectory of Bocking in Essex. On the accession of queen Anne he became one of her chaplains, and so great a favourite, that in 1707 she appointed him to the bishopric of Chester, whence in 1713-14 he was translated to the archiepiscopal see of York, which he filled for ten years with great honour, dying in 1724. He was the most popular preacher of his time, owing rather to his delivery and personal advantages, than to the excellence of his sermons, as his abilities, though respectable, were far from considerable. He was the author of "The Duties of the Closet, &c.;" "The Duties of Communicating explained and enforced, &c.;" "The Anatomy of Atheism, a Poem;" "Sermons preached upon several Occasions before King William and Queen Anne;" "The Preface to the Works of Offspring Blackall, DD., late Bishop of Exeter;" and several posthumous pieces which, with the preceding, were collected and published in three vols. 8vo, 1733, with a life of the author.—*Biog. Brit.*

DAY (JOHN) an early English printer of eminence. He was a native of Dunwich in Suffolk, and in 1544 he established himself as a printer in Holborn, in partnership with William Seres; and in 1549 he removed to Aldersgate-street. He is said to have been the first who printed with Saxon characters; and he made improvements in the types used for printing Greek. His death took place in 1584, after he had held the offices of warden and master of the stationers' company.—JOHN DAY, his son, studied at Oxford, and took orders in the church. He was vicar of Thurlow in Suffolk, where he died in 1627, aged sixty-one. He was the author of sermons, and a work entitled "Day's Dyal, or his Twelve Hours, that is, Twelve several Lectures by way of Catechism," 4to.—*Ames's Hist. of Printing.*

DAY (THOMAS) an ingenious writer, of a benevolent, independent, but eccentric spirit, was born at London in 1748. His father, who was a collector of the customs, died whilst he was an infant, leaving him a considerable fortune. He was educated at the Charter-house, and thence was removed to Corpus Christi college, Oxford. Although he had no intention to confine himself to a profession, he entered at the Middle Temple in 1765, and was formally called to the bar. With a view to study mankind more completely, he took up his temporary residence in various parts of the Continent, and having been disappointed in an early affection, he took under his protection two foundling girls, with a view of educating them on a principle of his own, in order to make one of them his wife. His plan, which was kindred in spirit to some of the educational reveries of Rousseau, utterly failed, although both of the females turned out deserving women; but with the strictest honour he gave them small portions, and eligibly united them to respectable tradesmen. In 1778 he married Miss Esther Milnes, a lady of a highly

cultivated understanding, and capable of conforming to the peculiarities of his character. Among other things, his principles led him to renounce most of the indulgencies of a man of fortune, that he might bestow his superfluities upon those who wanted necessaries; and he also expressed a great contempt for forms and artificial restraint of all kinds. He resided, after his marriage, in Essex, and attended meetings, both in that county and Cambridge, in opposition to the American war, and in favour of parliamentary reform. In 1773 he had joined his friend, Mr Bicknell, in his poem of "The dying Negro," in order to excite a feeling against slavery; and in 1776 had published a poem, called "The devoted Legions," in which the story of the solemn execration of the troops of Crassus by the tribune Atrcius, was made the foundation of an allusion to the hostilities with America. He was also author of a piece, entitled "The Desolation of America;" and both these poems were published anonymously. In 1782 he composed, in prose, a pamphlet, entitled "Reflections upon the present State of England, and Independence of America;" and in 1784 another on the peace. He also wrote other political pamphlets of temporary interest, but finally dedicated himself to the composition of books for youth, of which the well-known work, entitled "Sendford and Merton," is an able specimen; although it also partakes too much of the theoretical spirit of Rousseau, for any thing like a general application. Mr Day at length became a victim to his enthusiastic notions of general benevolence, being killed by a fall from a young horse, which he would not allow to be trained in the usual manner. This accident took place, to the inexpressible grief of his widow and a wide connexion, on the 28th September, 1789.—*Biog. Brit.*

DEBAIGNE (L'ABBE) a French ecclesiastic, who taught music to Louis XI. This prince, who was by no means remarkable for his partiality to "the concord of sweet sounds," having once said, pettishly, that he would as willingly hear pigs as musicians, his instructor is said to have collected a number of those animals of different ages, and so to have arranged them in pens under a machine, constructed with keys like an organ, that on touching these keys certain sharp points attached to them pricked the pigs, and a sort of rude harmony was produced from their squeaking in different notes, to the great delectation of his most christian majesty, and of his court. For this story the world is indebted to Bonchet.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

DECEMBRIO (PIETRO CANDIDO) a learned Italian, who was born at Pavia in 1399. When young he became secretary to Philip Maria Visconti, duke of Milan; on whose death in 1447 he exerted himself, though in vain, to preserve the Milanese from subjection to a foreign yoke. He was afterwards apostolic secretary to pope Nicholas V, but at length returned to Milan, and died there in 1477. Decembrio wrote the lives of P. M. Visconti and Francis Sforza, dukes of Milan; and

translated several of the Greek and Latin classics into Italian.—*Tiraboschi. Baillet.*

DECHALES (CLAUDIUS FRANCIS MILLES) an eminent mathematician, was born at Chambery, the capital of Savoy, in 1611. For four years he read public mathematical lectures in the College of Clermont at Paris. He then removed to Marseilles, where he taught the art of navigation, and finally became professor of mathematics in the university of Turin, where he died in 1678. His principal works, consisting of an edition of Euclid's Elements, in which he struck out the useless propositions, and improved the others; a Discourse on Fortification; and one on Navigation; which were collected into three folio volumes, under the title of "Mundus Mathematicus," the best edition was printed at Lyons in 1690, and is in four volumes, folio.—*Moreri. Dict. Hist. in Chales.*

DE CHARMILLY (PETER FRANCIS VE-NAULT) colonel in the French army, and knight of the order of St Louis. He was a planter in St Domingo at the beginning of the Revolution, and a member of the first general assembly of that colony. On the surrender of the settlement to the English, he was charged by the inhabitants with the office of arranging and signing the capitulation with general Williamson. On the subsequent evacuation of St Domingo by the British forces, the colonel came to England, obtained rank in the service of this country, and married an English lady of title. In 1808 he was employed as a kind of political agent in Spain, when sir John Moore was sent thither to oppose the French. De Charmilly was considered as having given too favourable a representation of the disposition of the Spaniards, and as having thus contributed to the catastrophe of the British general and his army. His conduct being severely animadverted on in the British parliament, he published, in 1810, two exculpatory pamphlets:—"A Narrative of Transactions in Spain;" and "A Letter to Lieutenant-general Tarleton," who had been his parliamentary accuser. He subsequently obtained from the prince regent permission to offer his services to Louis XVIII; and going abroad, died at Ghent in 1815. Besides the above-mentioned tracts, he wrote "An Answer to Bryan Edwards, Esq. containing a Refutation of his Historical Survey of St Domingo," 4to, 1797.—*Biog. Dict. of Living Authors. Editor.*

DECIO (PHILIP) one of the most eminent jurists of the age, was born at Milan in 1453. He obtained a doctor's degree in Pavia, and there are few examples in literary history of more pertinacious disputations carried on than those between Decio and his rival Soccini and his followers. In 1510 he accepted the professorship of canon law at Padua; and in the mean time, Milan having fallen into the power of Louis XII, he recalled Decio as his subject, while the republic of Venice refused to part with him, such being, at that time, the consequence of a man of letters. He at length however removed to Pavia, and when the French

were driven from Italy, he found it necessary to accept of the chair of civil law at Valence in Dauphiny. On the accession of Francis I, he was anxious to return to Pisa, which was not allowed in the first instance, although it took place in the sequel; and he finished his labours in this city at the age of eighty-two, in 1536. His "Consilia," was published in 2 vols. folio; and his "De Regulis Juris," folio, both at Venice in 1581. It is however the personal history of this civilian, and the extraordinary efforts made to acquire and retain him by different states and sovereigns, which chiefly merit attention in these days.—*Tiraboschi*.

DECIUS MVS. (P.) a valiant and patriotic Roman, was a military tribune of plebeian rank in the army of the consul Cornelius Cosus, which he delivered by his courage and conduct from destruction on the part of the Samnites. Two years afterwards he was created consul with Manlius Torquatus; and Rome being then engaged in a dangerous war with the Latins, it was agreed between them that he whose army gave way in battle should devote himself to death. The troops of Decius being hard pressed by the Latins, the chief pontiff called on him to fulfil the proper ceremony. This extraordinary piece of superstition is thus described:—Stripping himself of his military habits, he invested himself with his senatorial robe and covered his head with a veil. A form of words was then disclosed to him while standing on a javelin, by which he devoted himself, together with the army of the enemy, to the infernal gods and goddesses of the earth; next, tucking up his robe, he mounted his horse, and finally plunged into the thickest of the hostile array. The Latins were in the first instance thunderstruck with the uncommon spectacle, but at length they threw their javelins at him from all sides, and he fell dead to the ground. The Romans on this rallied in great confidence, until Manlius, by a skilful movement, acquired the victory. Both the son and the grandson of Decius, bearing each the same name, also devoted themselves to death in the same manner; one in a war with the Gauls and Samnites; the other in a battle with Pyrrhus, BC. 279. Virgil, Lucan, Juvenal, and other Latin poets, have commemorated the self-devoted Decii.—*Livy. Univ. Theol.*

DEE (JOHN) a famous professor of mathematics and astrology in the sixteenth century. He was a native of London, and studied at Cambridge, where he became a fellow of Trinity college. At this early period of his life, he fell under the imputation of being a magician, a circumstance which induced him to go abroad to the University of Louvain, where he resided two years, and took the degree of doctor of civil law. He then went to Paris, where he delivered lectures on Euclid's Elements. In 1551 he returned to England, was introduced at court, and obtained some preferment in the church. The patronage of king Edward, and his connexion with persons belonging to the family of Elizabeth, proved

disadvantageous to Dee on the accession of queen Mary, and he was imprisoned on the charge of practising against the life of her majesty by enchantments. In 1555 he obtained his liberty; and when Elizabeth came to the crown she extended her favour towards him, and employed him, on the recommendation of her favourite, the earl of Leicester, to determine, on astrological principles, what day would be the most fortunate for her coronation. He settled at Mortlake in Surrey, where he was visited by the queen, who more than once made use of him as a political agent. Among the common people he was regarded as a sorcerer, and suffered in consequence the destruction of his property by a mob. Whether he was a downright impostor, practising on the credulity of the great for his own advantage, or, as is more probable, the dupe of an ardent imagination, there can be no doubt that he possessed the power of evoking spirits, and obtaining from them supernatural intelligence. He had a confederate in these magical operations, one Edward Kelley, commemorated by Butler in this distich:—

"Kelley did all his feats upon

The Devil's looking-glass, a stone."

Dee claimed an intimacy with the angels, Gabriel and Raphael, from one of whom he pretended to have received a black speculum, in which the demons appeared whenever he had occasion for them. It was the employment of Kelley to record the answers of the spirits to the interrogatories of his master. This speculum, or black stone, is said to have been a piece of cannel coal, once in the possession of Horace Walpole. From a passage in one of Dee's works, in which he complains of the obloquy thrown on him and his pursuits, it may be concluded that it was partly by means of optical deceptions, or other philosophical experiments which he exhibited, that he contrived to excite the admiration of those who consulted him. That he was a learned mathematician, and skilled in physical science, is obvious from his numerous writings; and though it may appear extraordinary to the superficial reasoner, that such a man should have been bewildered in the mazes of judicial astrology and kindred delusions, the wonder will cease when it is considered that such speculations were fashionable among the learned in the age in which he lived; and persons who can hardly be accused of superstition on any other account, as Catharine de Medici and cardinal Mazarin, yet regulated their conduct by astrological predictions. In 1583 Dee and Kelley were introduced to Albert Laski, a Polish nobleman, then in England, who was addicted to the same visionary pursuits with themselves. He formed so high an opinion of their skill in the occult sciences, that he persuaded them to accompany him to his native country. Their patron, after a time, finding himself deceived by their idle pretensions, persuaded Dee and Kelley to visit Rodolph, king of Bohemia, and afterwards the king of Poland. Both these princes becoming disgusted with their quackery, they found shelter

in the castle of a rich Bohemian nobleman. Here the two adventurers quarrelled, and Dee, quitting Bohemia, returned to England alone. He was favourably received by the queen, who in 1595 made him warden of Manchester college. He resided there till 1604, when he returned to his house at Mortlake, where he died in 1608, aged eighty-one. He was the author of a preface and valuable commentary on Euclid's Geometry, published with sir Henry Billingsley's translation; and some other ingenious mathematical treatises; besides a multitude of tracts still existing in manuscript. Dr Meric Casaubon, in 1639, published "A true and faithful Relation of what passed between Dr John Dee and some Spirits." These demoniacal conferences, considered as the reveries of an adept, are extremely curious; and in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, are several of Dee's MSS, some of which contain his earliest conferences, up to the time when Casaubon's relations begin, and which were supposed to be lost. Specimens of the latter have been published in the Monthly Magazine, vol. xli. The Cotton library in the British Museum, and the library of Manchester college, are the depositaries of many of Dee's compositions.—*Berkenhout's Biog. Lit. Aikin's G. Biog.*

DEFFAND (MARIE DU) a French lady, distinguished alike for her talents and her intercourse with the literati of the last century. She was born in 1696, and was the daughter of Gaspard de Vichy, comte de Champ-Rond, and of Anne Brulart, daughter of the first president of the parliament of Burgundy. She received an education suitable to her rank, and the situation she was destined to fill in the great world. Her acquirements were very considerable; but no care seems to have been taken to regulate her temper and disposition, which were marked by a degree of egotism destructive of all sensibility, which was conspicuous throughout her life. In 1718 she was married to J. B. J. du Deffand, marquis de la Lande, colonel of a regiment of dragoons, whose ancestors had signalized themselves by their attachment to their sovereigns, the dukes of Burgundy. During the latter part of her long life she became the centre of a literary coterie, which included some of the greatest geniuses of the age. Among the females remarkable for their wit and talents in the eighteenth century, Madame du Deffand claims a distinguished place, though she left no monument of her abilities except her epistolary correspondence, which has been highly praised by her friend D'Alembert, as affording a model of style in that species of composition. She died in 1780, having reached the age of eighty-four, during the last thirty years of which she had been afflicted with blindness. In 1810 was published "Correspondance inedite de Madame du Deffand avec D'Alembert, Montesquieu, le president Henault, la Duchesse du Maine; Mesdames de Choiseul, de Stael; le Marquis d'Argens, le Chevalier d'Aydie, &c.," 3 vols. 8vo. Her letters to the celebrated Horace Walpole, have likewise been printed.—*Gent. Mag.* vol. lxxx.

DEFOE (DANIEL) a writer of great natural ingenuity and fertility, was born at London in 1663, being the son of a protestant dissenter who followed the business of a butcher. His father simply called himself Foe, and why Daniel prefixed the De to his name is not known. He received his education at an academy at Newington Green, and he is not supposed to have attained to much classical acquirement. He commenced author at the age of twenty-one, by a "Treatise against the Turks," and displayed his attachment to the cause of protestantism, by joining the insurrection of the duke of Monmouth. He had however the good fortune to escape unnoticed to London, where to the business of a writer, he joined that of a trader, first engaging as a horse-factor, and then as a maker of bricks at Tilbury Fort. His commercial speculations however failing, he became insolvent; and it is to his credit, that having cleared his debts by a composition, he subsequently paid most of them in full, when his circumstances were amended. His active mind disposed him exceedingly towards projects, and he not only offered various schemes to the public, but in 1697 wrote an octavo volume, entitled "An Essay on Projects." In 1701 appeared his satire, entitled "The True-born Englishman;" the object of which was to show the folly of the popular objection to king William as a foreigner, by a people who were themselves a mixture of so many races. This composition was rude as poetry, but being pithy and severe, was much read. He soon after published another satire of kindred pretension, which he entitled "Reformation of Manners." He was also asserted to be the author of a "Memorial to the House of Commons;" in which he asserts the general right of petition, and the political superiority of the people over their representatives. In 1702, when the high church party seemed disposed to carry matters strongly against the dissenters, he published a work, which was entitled "The shortest Way with the Dissenters," being an ironical recommendation of persecution, so gravely covered, that many persons were deceived by it. It was however voted a seditious libel by the house of Commons, and the author avowing himself to secure his printer and publisher, he was prosecuted to conviction, and sentenced to fine, imprisonment, and pillory. He underwent the latter punishment with great equanimity, and was so far from being ashamed of it, that he wrote "A Hymn to the Pillory," allusive to this circumstance. Pope, most likely from party motives alone, thus characterises him in the Dunciad:

"Careless on high, stood unabash'd Defoe."

In February 1703, while still in Newgate, he commenced a publication, which he entitled "The Review;" which journal is supposed to have given Steele the hint for his "Tatler." He was at length liberated from Newgate by the interposition of Harley; and the queen herself compassionating his case, sent money to his wife and family. In 1706 he published his largest poem, entitled "Jure Divino,"

being a satire on the doctrine of divine right. He appears subsequently to have been employed by the ministers of Anne, on a mission to Scotland, to advance the measure of the union; on which occasion, to conciliate the natives, he wrote a complimentary poem, entitled "Caledonia." When the union was completed, he wrote the history of it, as also "The History of Addresses." When the accession of the house of Hanover became an interesting topic, he wrote in its favour; but so obtuse was a portion of the public to his grave irony, that he was persecuted and imprisoned for those productions as libels in favour of the pretender. The accession of George I produced him no further patronage; and at length wearied with politics, he happily began another line of composition. In 1715 he published "The Family Instructor," a work inculcating moral and religious duties in a lively manner, by narration and dialogue. To this work his well-known "Religious Courtship," published in 1722, formed a third volume. In 1719 appeared the most popular of all his performances, "The Life and surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe;" the favourable reception of which was immediate and universal. It is unnecessary to characterise a work which every body has read, and which has been translated into all the living languages; but it may be proper to mention that the imputation of his founding it upon the papers of Alexander Selkirk, the Scottish mariner, left on the island of Juan Fernandez, appears to be altogether untrue. The extraordinary success of Defoe in this performance, induced him to write a number of other lives and adventures in character, as "Moll Flanders," "Captain Singleton," "Roxalana," "Duncan Campbell," and the "Adventures of a Cavalier." Some of the assumed personages are very coarse, but all of them were naturally sustained, and temporarily, at least, popular. In 1722 he published "A Journal of the Plague in 1665," in the person of a citizen supposed to have been a witness of that melancholy visitation. The very natural manner in which it is written, deceived the celebrated Dr Mead, who thought it genuine. In 1724 he published "The great Law of Subordination," and in 1726, his "Political History of the Devil," to which he afterwards added, in the same style of reasoning, wit, and ridicule, "A System of Magic." He is also author of "A Tour through the Island of Great Britain;" "The Complete English Tradesman;" "A Plan of English Commerce," and various other productions. This indefatigable and copious writer died in April 1731, at his house in Cripplegate, leaving a widow and six children. It appears that with all his industry he died insolvent, as letters of administration were granted to a creditor. Although the talents of Defoe were considerable, both as a satirist and political and commercial writer, his fame will always principally rest on his works of invention, and of these his Robinson Crusoe is superior to almost any thing of the kind. Richardson clearly formed himself on a study of Defoe, and

with some advantages, is in many respects beneath him. This ingenious man was very roughly used by his contemporaries, but the various charges against him for indifference to principle, seem insufficiently established, and his reputation appears to have suffered more from political resentment and party spirit, than from any unpardonable misconduct of his own.—*Life of Defoe. Biog. Brit.*

DELMAN (JOHN RODOLPH) an eminent physician and chemist, who was a native of Hagan, in East Friesland. He studied at the university of Halle, where he took the degree of MD. in 1770. He principally distinguished himself by his chemical experiments and discoveries, especially those relative to olefiant gas, the action of mercury in vegetation, hydro-carbonic gas, nitrous gas and its combinations with alkalis. He was appointed physician to the king of Holland, and made knight of the order of merit. He died in his native place in 1808. He shared his chemical researches with the society of the Dutch chemists, to which he belonged, particularly with M. Paets van Troostwyk, of Amsterdam, in conjunction with whom he published some memoirs in the transactions of the Batavian Society and Philosophical Society of Haarlem.—*Biog. Univ.*

DEKKER or DECKER (THOMAS) a dramatic and miscellaneous writer, who lived in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. Scarcely any thing is known of his personal history, except that he was one of the literary antagonists of Ben Jonson, who has satirized Dekker in his *Poetaster*, and the latter has in his *Satyromastix*, taken his revenge. Some of the plays of this author have considerable merit, especially his "Honest Whore," and his comedy of "Old Fortunatus." He seems to have delighted in giving odd titles to his works. One of his comedies is called "If it is not good, the Devil is in it." His miscellaneous productions are curious for the information they afford relative to the history and manners of his time. One of these, "The Gull's Hornbook," was republished with Notes, by Dr John Nott, Bristol, 1812. All his tracts are highly valued by Bibliomaniacs. The following are the titles of two of them—"Seven Deadly Sinns of London, drawn in seven several Coaches through the seven severall Gates of the Citie, bringing the Plague with them," 1606; "English Villanies seven several times prest to Death by the printer, (but still reviving again,) are now, the eighth time, (as at the first,) discovered by Lantherne and Candle, and the helpe of a new Cryer, called O-Per-Se-O, with a Cauting Dictionary," 1638.—*Biog. Dramat. Edit.*

DELABORDE (JEAN BENJAMIN) first valet-de-chambre to Louis XV, with whom he was a great favourite. He was born at Paris in 1734, and originally intended by his friends, who possessed some interest at court, for a situation under the government in the department of finance. He was celebrated as an excellent violin player, and cultivating music as a science, produced several operas, of which

his "Gilles Gargon Peintre," brought out at the Court Theatre in 1758, was very successful. On the death of the king, his master, in 1774, he recurred to the original intention with which he set out in life, and became a fermier-general. Six years afterwards he published a musical treatise in four quarto volumes, entitled "Essai sur la Musique ancienne et moderne;" it met however with no great success, and its author was guillotined, in the reign of terror, as an aristocrat.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

DELACAPEDE (BERNARD GERMAIN STEPHEN LAVILLE, count) a celebrated French naturalist, who was of a noble family, and was born at Agen, December 16th, 1756. In common with most persons of his rank, he was destined for the profession of arms, and he entered young into the Bavarian service. But his love of science was stronger than his passion for military glory, and he forsook the camp to study the works of nature. He became the pupil of Buffon, who procured for him the post of keeper of the cabinets in the Jardin du Roi at Paris, which situation he held at the beginning of the revolution. He composed the Natural History of Oviparous Quadrupeds and Serpents, as a continuation of the great work of Buffon, in which he avoided the faults of his master, carefully availing himself of the recent discoveries made in comparative anatomy by his own countrymen and others. He vastly improved the royal cabinet under his care; and in 1798 he published the Natural History of Fishes, 5 vols. 4to. But the events of the revolution somewhat distracted his attention from science. At the commencement of the national commotions he became a member of the department of Paris, and in 1791 one of the deputies from that city to the legislation. He was successively secretary and president of the National Assembly; and in the latter character he received the address of the whig club to the legislators of the French nation. Holding a middle course between the moderate party and that of the jacobins, but rather leaning to the latter, he steered in safety through the storms which proved fatal to so many of his contemporaries. On the formation of the National Institute, he was chosen one of the first members, and on the 20th of January, 1796, he carried up an address from a deputation of that body to the council of five hundred, containing a declaration of hatred to royalty. In 1799 Buonaparte nominated him a member of the Conservative Senate; in 1801 he was president of the senate; in 1803 he was made grand chancellor of the legion of honour; in 1804 senator of Paris; and in 1805 he was decorated with the grand eagle of the legion. His office of president of the senate rendered it frequently necessary for him to make addresses to the emperor, to whom he manifested the utmost devotion. However, in January 1814, when the power of his master was tottering on its basis, he thought proper to assume a new tone, and at the head of the senate he recommended peace, though perfectly aware how unpalatable such

counsel would prove. His political career terminated at the restoration of the Bourbons, and he returned to those studies which, for the credit of his character and the benefit of science, he ought never to have suspended. His private character is said to have been amiable, and he was much respected by his numerous acquaintance. He was extremely attached to the fine arts, and especially music, having composed several symphonies and sonatas, which are said to display his taste to advantage. He also wrote two novels. His lectures at the Garden of Plants were numerous attended: the introductory addresses to each course attracted particular admiration. He published several tracts, and contributed articles to the "Annales du Museum d'Histoire Naturelle," and to other periodical works; but he produced no scientific treatise of importance after his Natural History of Cetaceous Animals, which appeared in 1804. He died of the small-pox, October 6th, 1825. His funeral was attended by deputations of the peers of France, the members of the Institute, and many other persons anxious to show their respect for his memory.—*Dict. Biog. et Hist. H. M. du 18me. Siècle. Lit. Gaz.*

DELACOUR, or DELACOURT (JAMES) an Irish poet, was born at Killowen, near Blarney, in the county of Cork, in 1709. He was educated at the university of Dublin, and before he reached the age of twenty-one he wrote a poem entitled "Abelard to Eloisa," in imitation of Pope's, which was thought to possess some of the spirit of the original. He continued writing odes, sonnets, &c.; and in 1733 published his principal work, "The Prospect of Poetry," which gained him many admirers among the best judges. He then entered into orders, but unfortunately being addicted to the bottle as well as to the muses, he neglected his duty, and finally became deranged, believing, like Socrates, that he was visited by a demon, who enabled him to prophecy all future events. This unhappy idea was strengthened by the following circumstance:—"During the siege of the Havannah, a gentleman meeting him in a bookseller's shop, asked him whether he could tell him when the garrison would surrender?" "O, yes," says Delacour, very confidently, "I'll tell you the precise day; it will be on the 14th of August next." "Do you pledge yourself for that day?" "So much so," replied he "that I will stake my character as a prophet upon it, and therefore beg you will take a memorandum of it." Things really happened as he foretold, and Delacour was elated beyond measure, and claimed the diploma of a prophet. He went on for many years prophesying and writing poetry, making many mistakes in the first, but preserving his talent for the last, particularly in his satires. A small independence kept him from poverty, and notwithstanding his dissipated life, he lived to the advanced age of seventy-two, dying in 1781.—*Europ. Mag.* 1797. *Nichol's Poems.*

DELANY (PATRICK) a celebrated clergy-

man of the church of Ireland, was born in Ireland of obscure parents in 1686. It is not known where he received his first education, but at a proper age he became a sizar in Trinity college, Dublin, where he distinguished himself by his study, virtue, and good sense. After taking his degrees he became a tutor, and formed an acquaintance with Dr Swift, with whom he was a great favourite. In 1724 he had a dispute with the provost of the college respecting its discipline; his interference was deemed improper, and he was obliged to apologize to the provost. This affair drew on him the displeasure of the lord primate Boulter, which, joined to his tory connexions, proved an obstacle to his preferment in the church. On the second appointment of lord Cartaret to the viceroyalty of Ireland, Dr Delany was recommended to his notice; but the political prejudices of the times would not allow him to give him any valuable preferment, strongly connected as he was with the tory party; he however presented him with the chancellorship of Christchurch, and some years after with a prebend of St Patrick's cathedral. In 1727 he commenced a periodical paper called "The Tribune," which was unsuccessful. In 1731, being reconciled to archbishop Boulter, he came to London with a letter of recommendation from him to Dr Gibson, bishop of London, to consult him on a work on which he had been for some time employed, entitled "Revelation examined with Candour, or a fair Enquiry into the Sense and Use of the several Revelations expressly declared, or sufficiently implied to be given to Mankind from the Creation, as they are to be found in the Bible, &c." Of this production the first volume was published in 1732, and the second in 1734. During Dr Delany's absence from Ireland he married a widow lady of large fortune, and was accordingly enabled to gratify his liberal disposition, and to make several benefactions to the university in which he was educated. In 1738 he published "Reflections upon Polygamy, and the Encouragement given to that practice in the Scriptures of the Old Testament;" a curious work, containing much erudition, and many unanswerable representations against polygamy. In 1740 he published the first, and in 1742 the second volume of "An Historical Account of the Life and Reign of David King of Israel, interspersed with various Conjectures, Digressions, and Disquisitions, &c.," written with great spirit and ingenuity, but reprehensible for its tendency to palliate those crimes in the character of David which the scriptural writers do not attempt to justify. In 1743, being a widower, he married a lady who was no mean proficient in the art of painting; and lord Orford speaks of her ingenuity in constructing a Flora, with coloured paper, containing 980 plants, executed with great truth and precision. In 1744 he published some of the best of his works, being "Sermons upon Social Duties;" and "Sermons on the Opposite Vices;" and in the same year was promoted to the deanery of Down. He next produced an "Essay towards evidencing the Divine

Original of Tithes," intended to deduce the doctrine, which he asserted from the prohibition in the tenth commandment against coveting any thing that is our neighbour's. In 1754 he published "Observations upon lord Orrery's Remarks on the Life and Writings of Dr Jonathan Swift, &c.," written with elegance, and vindicating him from some misrepresentations of that nobleman. It was however attacked by Dean Swift, esq. in his essay upon the life, writings, and character of his relative; and he treated Dr Delany with rudeness and abuse. The latter answered him in "A Letter to Mr Swift," written with wit, good-humour, and candour. In 1754 he also published another volume of "Sermons," some of which are much admired. In 1757 he again commenced a second periodical paper called "The Humanist," which was also unsuccessful. In 1761 appeared "An humble Apology for Christian Orthodoxy;" and in 1763 the third and last volume of his "Revelation examined with Candour." His last production appeared in 1766, and consisted of "Eighteen Discourses and Dissertations upon various very important and interesting Subjects." They are more to be esteemed for the utility of the practical pieces, than for any strength and ability displayed in those that are controversial. Dr Delany died at Bath in 1768, much respected for his piety, generosity, and literary industry. — *Biog. Brit.*

DELAVAL (EDWARD HUSSEY) an ingenious chemist and natural philosopher, who was a fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Göttingen. He was brother to lord Delaval, and died at his house in Parliament-place, Westminster, August 14th, 1814, aged eighty-five. He particularly directed his attention to what may be termed the chemistry of optics; relative to which, he published many ingenious papers in the Philosophical Transactions. He was also the author of "An Experimental Inquiry into the Cause of the Changes of Colours in opaque and coloured Bodies, with an historical Preface relative to the Parts of Philosophy therein examined, and to the several Arts and Manufactures dependant on them," 1777, 4to; which work was translated into French and Italian.—*Biog. Dict. of L. A. Watt's Bibl. Brit.*

DELAUNEY (COUNT D'ANTRAIQUES —) a French nobleman, distinguished as a political agent, especially during the revolutionary commotions. In 1789 he was one of the deputies of the nobility to the states-general, in which situation he displayed much talent. On several occasions he manifested a predilection for the popular party; but on the discussion of the very important question relative to the royal veto, he delivered a long and eloquent discourse in favour of it. He published several political tracts, including some memoirs on the states-general. During the tyranny of Robespierre he emigrated to Germany, and in 1797 he was employed in the service of Russia. While thus engaged in Italy, he was arrested by the agents of France, and thrown into prison. He wrote a very indignant letter

to the republican general, complaining of his detention, as an infringement of the rights of nations; but this had no effect, and he owed his liberation to Madame St Huberti, a celebrated actress belonging to the French opera, who, after having been the mistress of the count, became his wife. In 1806 he was sent to England, with credentials from the emperor of Russia, who had granted him a pension. Here he obtained letters of naturalization, was often employed by government, and resided in this country several years, till he fell a sacrifice to the insane fury of a domestic. He had a house at Barnes in Surrey, and also a town residence in Queen Anne street, Westminster. On the 3d of July, 1812, as he was about to step into his carriage at Barnes to go to London with his lady, one Lawrence, an Italian footman, came upon the terrace, where the coach was waiting, and fired a pistol at the count, which slightly grazed his hair. The assassin perceiving he had missed his aim, rushed into the house, and immediately returned with a pistol in one hand and a dagger in the other, with which he stabbed both the count and his lady. The man then fled back up stairs, and put a period to his own life, by discharging a pistol in his mouth. The count only survived about a quarter of an hour; but the countess died instantly. The former was fifty-six years of age, and the latter fifty-two. They left one son, who was a student at law at Manchester, at the time his parents were murdered. The motives of the assassin never transpired.—*Dict. Biog. et Hist. des H. M. du 13me. Siècle. Gent. Mag.*

DELILLE (JAMES) a celebrated modern French poet. He was born at Clermont in Auvergne, and was educated in the College of Lisieux at Paris. He obtained a situation in the Jesuits' college of Beauvais, on the destruction of which establishment he became professor of humanity at Amiens, where he commenced his first literary work, a translation into French verse of the Georgics of Virgil. Returning to Paris, he was appointed to a professorship in the College de la Manche; and at that time he published his version of the Georgics, under the patronage of the son of the great Racine. His talents attracted the notice of Voltaire, through whose influence he was nominated with M. Suard, a member of the French Academy; but objections arising on the score of his youth, he did not obtain a seat in that learned association till two years after. He next distinguished himself by his poem, entitled "Les Jardins," the most popular of all his productions, which has twice been translated into English. The count de Choiseul Gouffier going ambassador to Constantinople, invited Delille to accompany him; a circumstance which afforded the poet an opportunity for enlivening his fancy and improving his taste, by the survey of the scenery and classic monuments of Greece and Asia Minor. There he composed his poem, "Imagination," which was well calculated to sustain the reputation of the author. On his return to France he again became professor of

belles lettres at the university of Paris, and of Latin poetry at the College de France. He remained quietly pursuing his literary occupations, till the progress of the Revolution threatened his safety. In 1794 he left Paris for a situation of more security; and in 1796 he went to Switzerland, where he remained some years, and in which country he wrote his pleasing rural poem, "Homme des Champs." He returned to Paris in 1801, and entered into the National Institute, with Suard, Morellet, and others of his former literary associates. He died at Paris in 1813. Besides the works already mentioned, Delille was the author of "Les Trois Regnes de la Nature;" and translations of Milton's Paradise Lost; and a poem on the passage of Mount St Gothard, by the duchess of Devonshire.—*Biog. Univ.*

DELIUS (CHRISTOPHER TRAUOGOTT) an ingenious writer, was born at Wallhausen in Thuringia in 1728, and served a long time in the army. Quitting the profession of arms he embraced the catholic religion, and obtained a place in the Hungarian mines, and rose to the post of professor in the Academy of mines at Chemnitz. He was then invited to Vienna, and employed in the department of the mines and the mint. He died at Florence in 1779, on his way to Pisa, to try the waters for his health. He was the author of the following works, written in German:—"A Dissertation on the Origin of Mountains, and of the different kinds of Veins found in them; also of the Mineralization of Metals, and particularly Gold;" and "An Introduction to the Art of Mining, both in Theory and Practice, together with a Treatise on the Principles of the Economy of Mines;" printed at Paris by order and at the expence of the king of France.—*Adelung's Continuation of Tocher's Gelehrte Lexicon.*

DELLAMARIA (DOMENICO) an eminent musical composer, born of Italian parents, at Marseilles in 1764. At the age of eighteen he had composed his first grand opera, which was performed with considerable success in his native city. He afterwards went to Italy, and studied under Paesiello. Here he wrote six comic operas, of which his "Maestro di Capella" was eminently successful. In 1796 he returned to France and produced his "Prisonnier," which increased his reputation, already high. His "L'Ouclé Valet;" "Le Vieux Chateau;" and "L'Opera Comique;" all of which he brought out between that period and 1799, proved the facility with which he composed, as well as the brilliancy of his genius. He died suddenly in 1800 at Paris.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

DE LOLME (JOHN LOUIS) a political write of some celebrity, was born at Geneva about 1745. He received a liberal education, and embraced the profession of the law, which however he did not long practise, but resolved to visit England to study the nature and principles of its government. His first work, which appeared in the English language, was "A Parallel between the English Government

and the former Government of Sweden." The recent subversion of the latter by Gustavus III had induced many persons to prophesy a similar fate to that of England; and the object of this work was to show that owing to radical distinction in the policy of the two governments, no such fears were justifiable. He soon after published in Holland, in the French language, his leading work, entitled "The Constitution of England, or an Account of the English Government, in which it is compared both with the Republican form of Government and with other Monarchies in Europe." It was deemed a very ingenious performance, and a translation being required, the author enlarged and improved it, and the first English edition was published in 1775, 8vo. In 1783 appeared his "History of the Flagellants, or Memorials of Human Superstition," 4to. He subsequently published "An Essay on the Union with Scotland;" and a pamphlet against some of Mr Pitt's taxes, especially the shop and window duties, and other subjects of temporary policy. At what time he left England is uncertain; but it seems that he was not adequately encouraged, and was indebted for aid to the Literary Fund. He died in Switzerland in 1807. De Lolme, like many other literary men, who write with a view to secure patronage in high quarters, was disappointed. His "Constitution of England," owing to the object aforesaid, is written rather to support, than to deduce a theory, but it is nevertheless an acute and able work.—*Life by Cooke. D'Israeli's Calam. of Auth.*

DELRIO (MARTIN ANTHONY) a Flemish Jesuit, was born at Antwerp in 1551. After receiving instructions in rhetoric and philosophy under John Maldonat, he proceeded to study law at Douay and Louvain, and afterwards in Spain, where he was created doctor by the university of Salamanca in 1574. He was subsequently counsellor of the parliament of Brabant, and an intendant of the army. When the civil wars broke out in Flanders, he again went into Spain, and in 1580 became a jesuit at Valladolid; but a few years after was commanded by his superior to return again into the Low Countries, where he taught divinity and the belles lettres, and contracted a firm friendship with Justus Lipsius. He taught also at Liege, Gratz, Mentz, and Valladolid, and died at Louvain in 1608. His principal works are—"Disquisitiones Magice," an elaborate work, affording proofs of his laborious diligence, and at the same time of his credulity and prejudices; "Commentaries upon some Books of the Old Testament;" "Explications of some of the hardest and most important Texts of our Scripture," and numerous other pieces of little importance.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

DEMADES, an Athenian orator, was originally a mariner. On the exultation of king Philip, after the battle of Chæronea, Demades checked him; and when he insulted his prisoners, Demades told him that when fortune had given him the opportunity of acting the part of Agamemnon, he seemed to prefer that

of Thersites. Philip, far from being offended, loaded the orator with favours, and made him his friend. He was however a mean, artful character. He supported the Macedonian party against Demosthenes, and the other patriots of Athens, and when accused of acting in a manner injurious to his country, said: "That he came to the helm when the commonwealth was no more than a wreck;" but, says Plutarch, "he was the man who wrecked his country." When Alexander, after his terrible chastisement of Thebes, demanded the Athenians to deliver up to him the orators, &c. who opposed him, Demades obtained a decree that the Athenians should punish the guilty by their own laws; and going at the head of an embassy to Alexander, was well received, and the Athenians pardoned. On the death of Alexander, and the temporary triumph of the other party, he was seven times fined for proposing edicts contrary to law, and declared incapable of speaking in the public assembly; but on the success of Antipater, he recovered his authority, and carried a decree, by which Demosthenes was condemned to death, and he, with Phocion, went as deputies to Antipater, but could obtain no other terms than submitting at discretion. He was so grasping, that Antipater used to say he could get Phocion to accept of nothing, and could never satisfy Demades. At length, becoming dissatisfied with Antipater, he wrote to his enemy Perdicas, proposing to him to invade Macedonia and Greece; but his letters were intercepted, and their contents so enraged Cassander, the son of Antipater, that he caused him to be put to death, BC. 322.—*Plutarch in Phocione et Demosth. Univ. Hist.*

DEMETRIADES (CONSTANTINE) a native of Lepanto (the ancient Naupactus) in the Gulf of Corinth, born 1775. He was many years a teacher of his native language in the university of Oxford, having accompanied the earl of Elgin to this country. His eccentricities, as well as his knowledge of various European tongues made him an object of interest to the students in general. By industry and penurious habits he had scraped together about 1,000*l.*, which at his death he bequeathed to four papas of the Greek church, for the purpose of having prayers said for the repose of his soul during one hundred years succeeding his decease, and directed that only eight pounds should be expended on his funeral. He had a great dread of having his portrait taken, which being done surreptitiously a few years before his death, he formally excommunicated all the parties concerned. He died at Oxford, August 27, 1825.—*Gent. Mag.*

DEMETRIUS, surnamed Polioretetes, king of Macedon, the son of Antigonus, one of the captains of Alexander the Great, was born about 340 BC. When Ptolemy invaded Syria, Demetrius vanquished Cilles, the general of Ptolemy, and took him prisoner with his camp and treasures. He next made an expedition into Arabia, but with little success. He then drove Seleucus from Babylon, where

he laid waste, and on his return obliged Ptolemy to raise the siege of Halicarnassus. Inflamed with the desire of liberating Greece from the power of Cassander, he went to Athens, and on proclaiming that he came to free the city, was received with enthusiasm. He demolished the fortress of Munychia, and took Megara; then assembling the people of Athens, he solemnly restored their ancient democratic government, and made them a large present of corn and timber. Demetrius was called from Greece by his father, to conduct the war against Ptolemy, whom he totally defeated in a sea-fight, obliging him to return to Egypt with only eight galleys. Having a taste for mechanics, and constructing many complex military engines, he employed them in the siege of Rhodes; which however was unsuccessful, and he abandoned the place, under pretence of being summoned by the Athenians to assist them against Cassander. In this undertaking he was quite successful, and restored liberty to all the Greek states south of Thermopylæ. He was called from Greece by his father, against whom a new league was formed by Cassander, Seleucus, and Lysimachus. After the battle of Issus, B.C. 301, in which Antigonus was killed, and his army defeated, Demetrius, with the remains of his forces, embarked for Greece, intending to proceed to Athens, but that ungrateful city refused to receive him. He then sailed to the Chersonesus, where he ravaged the territories of Lysimachus. At this time he was surprised by a message from Seleucus requesting his daughter Stratonice in marriage, which was solemnized with great pomp in Syria. Demetrius then sailed to Cilicia, and took possession of it; and his wife Deidamia dying at the same time, he married Ptolemais, the daughter of Ptolemy; thus becoming allied to two of his rivals. He next made an expedition into Greece, and took Athens, the citizens of which he treated with great lenity. He soon after received an application from Alexander, one of the sons of Cassander, king of Macedon, lately dead, to assist him against his brother Antipater. Demetrius proceeded thither, but found Alexander more afraid of him than of his brother. Their interview was attended with mutual suspicions, and Alexander was murdered at a banquet by order of Demetrius, who was strangely chosen to succeed to the throne by the Macedonians, who hated Antipater on account of the murder of his brother. After remaining six years in Macedon, he entertained a design of recovering all the dominions which his father had possessed in Asia; the rumour of which reaching Seleucus, Ptolemy, and Lysimachus, they formed a league against him, and instigated Pyrrhus to invade Macedon on one side, while Lysimachus entered it on the other. Being at length very hard pressed by Agathocles, the son of Lysimachus, he wrote a supplicating letter to Seleucus; who at first treated him generously, but afterwards advanced against him with an army; and, gaining over the greater part of his followers, Demetrius was taken by his adversary. Seleucus first ordered that he should be treated

with the respect due to him, but afterwards fearing lest a party should be raised in his favour, he confined him to a castle in the Syrian Chersonesus. Demetrius meanwhile, to dispel his anxiety, fell into habits of intoxication, which at length ended his life in his fifty-fourth year, after three years' captivity. His remains were taken to Greece, and were met at sea by his son Antigonus with his fleet, who celebrated his funeral with great pomp. Demetrius in person was uncommonly handsome, with dignified and attractive manners, and possessing great vigour and activity in public affairs. As a king however he was quite theatrical, assuming great stateliness, and dazzling the eyes of the beholders by the magnificence of his dress and appearance.—*Plutarch Vit. Demetr. Univ. Hist.*

DEMISSY (CÆSAR) a critic, much distinguished in the learned world, was born at Berlin in 1703. He studied first at the French college in that capital, and subsequently at Frankfort-on-the-Oder; after which he entered into the ministry. In 1731 he came to England, and became preacher to the French chapel in the Savoy; and in 1761 was appointed one of the king's French chaplains at St James's. He published little separately, but many of his dissertations are in different journals; and his name so frequently occurs in the works of the more recent learned writers, that some notice of him was necessary. He contributed much valuable assistance to Dr Jortin, Mr Bowyer, and Mr Nicbols; and after his death his sermons were published in 3 vols. 8vo. He died in 1775.—*Nichols' Bowyer.*

DEMOCRITUS, one of the most celebrated philosophers of antiquity, and of the Eleatic sect. He was born at Abdera in Thrace, in the first year of the eightieth Olympiad, or 460 B.C. His father, who was a person in opulent circumstances, entertained Xerxes at his house on his disgraceful retreat from Greece; in return for which he is said to have left behind him some of the Chaldean magi to instruct his son Democritus in astronomy and theology. He afterwards became a disciple of Leucippus, from whom he acquired the system of atoms and of a vacuum. On the death of his father, inheriting a fortune of more than a hundred talents, he determined to travel, with a view of improving in wisdom and knowledge. He went first to Egypt, whence he proceeded to Chaldea and Persia, and it is even said into India and Ethiopia, to be instructed in the tenets of the Gymnosophists. After spending many years in this way, he returned to Abdera, and having spent his whole patrimony, was indebted to one of his brothers for a maintenance. On this account he met with some censure and persecution from persons who envied his reputation, but he finally obtained so much admiration from his countrymen, that they were desirous of entrusting him with the direction of their affairs. He however preferred a contemplative to an active life, and passed the remainder of his days in study; and, as it is asserted, he reached the extraordinary age of one hundred and nine years. Among the

fictions propagated concerning this philosopher, enough may be collected from the concurrent testimony of historians, to prove that he possessed a lofty genius and penetrating judgment, and that he was eminently conversant in physical and speculative science for the age in which he lived. He has been commonly described as the laughing philosopher, which epithet is supposed to have originated in his practice of humorously exposing the absurdities of his countrymen, who were proverbially stupid. He wrote numerous works in natural and moral philosophy, of which there is a catalogue in Diogenes Laertius, but none of them now exist. According to this philosopher, nothing can be produced from non-existence, nor anything which exists be annihilated. All therefore which exists is necessary and self-existent; and atoms and a vacuum are the first principles of all things, and are both infinite, the one in number and the other in magnitude. The production of organized bodies is to be ascribed to the casual arrangement of compatible atoms; and the soul or principle of animal life, which is the result of their combination, is dissolved by their separation. This theory of course amounts to a denial of an intelligent first cause, yet possibly, in order to accommodate himself to the vulgar superstition, its author admitted the usual deities of paganism as an immortal race of beings. His moral doctrine describes tranquillity of mind as the great end of life, and recommends forbearance and moderation as the root of all wisdom. He however, like Hobbes, makes virtue and vice depend principally upon human institutions, and the laws instituted to restrain mutual injuries. Some of his moral maxims are considered very sound and sensible.—*Diog. Laert. lib. ix. Stanley's Hist. of Philo.*

DEMOIVRE (ABRAHAM) an eminent mathematician of the last century. He was a native of Vitri in Champagne, and being a protestant was driven from his native country by the revocation of the edict of Nantes. Coming to England he settled in the metropolis, and gained a livelihood by becoming a teacher of mathematics. He was particularly celebrated for his skill and accuracy as a calculator, whence he is thus referred to by Pope:—
 "Sure as Demoivre without rule or line."
 He died in 1754, at the age of eighty-six. His works are—"Miscellanea Analytica," 4to; "The Doctrine of Chances, or a Method of Calculating the Probabilities of Events at Play," 4to; and a work on Annuities; besides papers in the Transactions of the Royal Society, of which he was a fellow.—*Hutton's Mathemat. Dict.*

DEMOSTHENES, the most celebrated orator of ancient Greece, was born in the second year of the one hundred and first Olympiad, or about 381 B.C. He was the son of a citizen of Athens, who manufactured sword-blades; but being left an orphan at the age of seven, with a moderate property and a weakly constitution, his mother would not allow him to engage in the laborious occupation of his father.

He was much neglected and defrauded by his guardians, who also paid little attention to his literary education. He however attended Plato, and Euclid of Megara, to study philosophy, but observing with what applause Callistratus pleaded before the people, he was fired with the ambition of becoming an orator. His master in rhetoric was Isæus, and the first exercise of his eloquence was at the expiration of his minority, when he called his guardians to account for their mismanagement of his fortune, and that with so much success, that they were condemned to a considerable restitution. Several natural defects, however, impeded his progress as an orator; his voice was weak and stammering, his pronunciation indistinct, and his action ungraceful. To remove these impediments he employed every means in his power. He declaimed in a subterraneous apartment to ensure privacy, exercised his voice on the sea-shore, and practised gestures before a mirror, and even took lessons from an eminent actor. Extempore speaking was not his talent at the commencement of his career, and his orations were said "to smell of the lamp;" but on some important occasions he spoke unpremeditatedly with great force. While rising into celebrity, the growing power of Philip of Macedon was becoming an object of apprehension to the neighbouring Greek states, and Demosthenes took the lead in his endeavours to raise the Athenians to a sense of the common danger. He first engaged in public controversy on the Phocian or sacred war, when he was in his twenty-seventh year; but the Olynthian war first called forth the full tide of his eloquence against Philip. Three orations against the ambitious designs of that monarch are still extant, and form admirable specimens of the force of argument and clearness of statement by which this great orator carried political points with his countrymen. Having induced the Bœotians to take part against Philip by the dint of his eloquence, the battle of Cheroneæ ensued, in which he displayed a deficiency in personal bravery which stigmatized his character in that respect for life. On the death of Philip, despising the young Alexander, he added his influence to the party which meditated a new league against the Macedonian power. The vigorous proceedings of Alexander, and his dreadful chastisement of Thebes, soon broke up the spirits of this confederacy, and Demosthenes himself was obliged to form part of an embassy to pacify the victor. Having displayed his patriotism by rebuilding the walls of Athens, a crown of gold was decreed to him. On the decline of his influence, Æschines brought an accusation against him on this subject, which extorted his celebrated oration "On the Crown," a piece of eloquence which not only ensured his own acquittal, but the lasting banishment of his accuser. Not long after, however, a circumstance occurred which lastingly injured his reputation. Harpalus, one of Alexander's captains, a notorious peculator, had fled with his ill-gotten spoils to Athens,

and Demosthenes, who first took part against him, allowed himself to be bribed into silence, which fact being proved, he was condemned to a fine of fifty talents, and to be imprisoned until it was paid. To avoid this disgrace he fled to Ægina, where he remained for some time in great despondency. On the death of Alexander however, a new confederacy being planned by the Greek states, Demosthenes so energetically assisted the Athenian deputies in the common cause, that a decree was passed for his recall. His return was a species of triumph; a public galley was sent to bring him from Ægina, and on the road from the Piræus he was met by the whole body of citizens. By a species of friendly manoeuvre also, his fine, which could not be remitted, was virtually paid for him out of the public treasury; but the victory of Antipater soon changed the face of affairs, and Athens could only procure pardon by the sacrifice of Demosthenes, and the other orator of the same party. On the motion of Demades, a decree passed for their death. Demosthenes took refuge in the temple of Neptune in Caularia, but perceiving that the emissaries of Antipater would take him away by force, although promised his life, he took poison. He died at the age of fifty-nine, B.C. 322; and the Athenians, not long after, erected a statue of brass to his memory, and decreed that the eldest of his family should be maintained at the public expence. The private character of Demosthenes does not appear to have been amiable. He was austere, vindictive, and as it has been seen, not inaccessible by a bribe, although there is some reason to suspect that his banishment was the result of a plot against his reputation, as he was not allowed to speak in his own defence. His public conduct at least seems to have been perfectly honourable, although occasionally deficient in dignity; and as a lover of money, the inability of Philip to corrupt him still more advances the character of his patriotism. As an orator, his fame is established by the concurrent voice of all antiquity, including that of Cicero, who calls him "the most perfect of orators." With respect to the character of his oratory, Quintilian speaks of him as excelling all others in that kind of eloquence which aggravates whatever is calculated to excite the stronger emotions. On reading the orations of Demosthenes, a modern, to whom many of the graces of his diction must necessarily be lost, may deem him rather a strong and sensible speaker to points of business, than a model of rich and copious eloquence; but the effect of his orations is too much a matter of history to doubt their excellence. He is said to have left sixty-five of them, of which but a small proportion now remain. The best editions are those of Wolfius, Frankfort, 1604, folio; of Taylor, vols. ii. and iii., Cambridge, 1748-1757 (the first volume never appeared); of Reiske, Leipsic, 10 vols. 8vo. 1770. The best translations are by Leland and Francis.—*Plutarch Vit. Demosth. Cicero de Ora. Quintilian Insti.*

DEMPSIER (THOMAS) a Scottish writer

on history and archæology, in the early part of the seventeenth century. He was born in 1579, of a Roman catholic family, and received his education at the universities of Aberdeen and Cambridge. He then went to France, where he assumed the title of baron of Muresk; such however was the state of his finances, that he was obliged to become a teacher of the classics in the college of Beauvais for his support. His quarrelsome disposition involved him in disputes, which obliged him to leave Paris and return to England. There he married a handsome wife, whom he took with him to Italy. At Pisa he obtained the professorship of philology; and while residing in that city his wife deserted him, a misfortune at which he is said to have been but little affected. He afterwards removed to Bologna, where he taught with great reputation till his death, which took place in 1625. The writings of Dempster are numerous, relating to law, antiquities, philology, poetry, &c. The work by which he is best known, is his "Menologium Sanctorum Scotorum," 1619, re-published after his death, with the title of "Historia Ecclesiastica Scotorum, Lib. xix." In this treatise the names of many persons are introduced as natives of Scotland who belonged to other countries, and the author is equally careless, inaccurate, and faithless as to his authorities. In 1725 was published at Florence, "Thomæ Dempsteri de Etruria Regali, Lib. vii." 2 vols. folio.—*Bayle. Nouv. Dict. Hist. Biog. Brit.*

DENHAM (sir JOHN) an eminent poet, was born at Dublin in 1615, being the son of sir John Denham of Little Horsley, Essex, who, at the time of his birth, was chief baron of the Exchequer in Ireland. He was educated at a grammar-school in London, and at the age of sixteen entered a gentleman commoner of Trinity college, Oxford. Although dissipated and irregular at the university, he passed his examination for a bachelor's degree, and then removed to Lincoln's Inn to study law. Gaming however seemed to occupy his chief attention, and although he wrote an essay against it to appease his father, he sacrificed several thousand pounds to that vice after the latter's death. In 1641 he first became known as a literary character, by his tragedy of "The Sophy." This piece was so much admired, that Waller observed, "Denham had broken out like the Irish rebellion, 60,000 strong, when no person suspected it." At the commencement of the civil war he received a military command, but not liking a soldier's life, he gave it up and attended the court at Oxford, where in 1643 he published the first edition of his most celebrated poem, called "Cooper's Hill." He was subsequently entrusted with several confidential commissions by the king's party; one of which was to collect pecuniary aid from the Scottish residents in Poland. He returned to England in 1552, but how he employed himself until the Restoration does not appear. Upon that event he obtained the office of surveyor of the king's buildings, and was created a knight of the

Fath, and a fellow of the newly formed Royal Society. A second marriage, at an advanced age, produced him much disquiet, and a temporary derangement of mind; but he recovered, and retained the esteem of the lettered and the courtly, until his death in 1688, when his remains were interred in Westminster Abbey. Sir John Denham owes his fame principally to his "Cooper's Hill," which was one of the earliest examples of local description, united with historical and reflective matter. The chief beauty of this production consists in the compression and plenitude of the sense in his couplets, which give him a right to be reckoned one of the improvers of English verse, and to the epithet *majestic*, applied to him by Pope. His poems are in all the greater collections.—*Biog. Brit. Aikin's G. Biog.*

DENINA (CHARLES JOHNSON MARIA) born at Revel in Piedmont in 1731. After studying at Saluces, he went in 1748 to the university of Turin, and in 1753 was made professor of humanity at Pignerol. He afterwards obtained the professorship of humanity and rhetoric at Turin, where he published his "Revolutions of Literature," in 1760, which work was translated into English by John Murdoch, the preceptor of the poet Burns. The publication of the first volume of his "Revolutions of Italy" in 1769, procured for Denina the chair of rhetoric in the superior college of Turin. The third volume of this work appeared in 1771. Having given some offence by another of his productions, he was deprived of his office, and ordered to retire into the country; but he was at length allowed to return to Turin. In 1782 he went to reside at Berlin, on the invitation of the king of Prussia; and he published some memoirs in the Transactions of the Berlin Academy. He afterwards travelled in Germany; and in 1804 he was at Mayence, where he was introduced to the emperor Napoleon, who made him his librarian. He then fixed his residence at Paris, where he died in December 1813. Among his works, which are very numerous, are—"Biblioepa, o Parte di compor Libri," 1776, 8vo; "La Russiade," 1799, 8vo; "La Clef des Langues, ou Observations sur l'origine et la Formation des principales Langues de l'Europe," 1805, 3 vols. 8vo; "Istoria della Italia Occidentale," 1809, 6 vols. 8vo; besides those already mentioned.—*Biog. Univ.*

DENMAN (DR THOMAS) an eminent physician, obstetrical professor, and medical writer. He was born at Bakewell in Derbyshire in 1733, where his father was a respectable apothecary; after whose death, in 1752, he was for some time an assistant to his elder brother, who carried on the business. When about twenty-one he went to London, and attended lectures at St George's Hospital. He then entered the navy as surgeon's mate, and in 1757 was made surgeon of a ship. In 1763 he quitted the navy, after having served in the expedition against Bellisle, and obtained much professional experience. On his return to London he commenced business, and published

an "Essay on Puerperal Fever," which obtained him some reputation. His prospects however were so little flattering, that he made an effort to resume his situation in the navy, but without success. At length he had interest sufficient to obtain the situation of surgeon to one of the royal yachts, which brought him in a salary of seventy pounds a-year, without materially interrupting his private practice. About this time (1770) he commenced giving lectures on midwifery, in conjunction with Dr Osborne, having previously devoted himself chiefly to that branch of his profession. He was now also chosen joint physician and man-midwife to the Middlesex Hospital. With these advantages he, though slowly, emerged from obscurity to the very extensive practice and great professional celebrity which he so long enjoyed. He was appointed licentiate in midwifery of the College of Physicians in 1783, and six years after he was elected an honorary fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. His obstetrical occupation and fame now rapidly increased; and from the death of Dr William Hunter he was considered as the most eminent of his profession. Several useful tracts proceeded from his pen, most of which have been incorporated in his great work—"The Introduction to the Practice of Midwifery;" which, with his "Aphorisms," for the use of junior practitioners, deserves a place in every medical library. Towards the decline of his life, Dr Denman gradually relinquished the more laborious part of his practice to his son-in-law, sir Richard Croft, and became a consulting physician. His death, which was very sudden, took place November 26th, 1815. He left two daughters and a son, the latter of whom, adopting the legal profession, is highly distinguished as a barrister, and is common-serjeant to the city of London. The elder daughter married sir R. Croft, and the younger Dr Matthew Baillie. The private character of Dr Denman was extremely respectable, his temper and manners were pleasing, and his general knowledge of literature and science was highly creditable to his industry, as his early education was very limited. He interested himself much in extending the knowledge of Dr Jenner's discovery relative to the cow-pox, and published several papers on the subject in the Medical and Physical Journal. He also wrote a small treatise on cancer.—*Month. Mag. Lit. Gaz.*

DENNE (JOHN) an antiquary, was born at Littlebourn in Kent in 1693, and was educated at Sandwich, Canterbury, and at Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, where, after taking his degrees in arts, he obtained a fellowship. He entered into orders, and in 1723 became vicar of St Leonard's, Shoreditch. He preached the Boyle's lecture in 1725. In 1728, being then doctor in divinity, he was installed archdeacon of Rochester, and in 1731 was presented to the rectory of Lambeth. He died in 1767. He assisted Mr Lewis in his life of Wickliffe, collated Hearne's Textus Roffensis, and published some "Sermons;" "A Register of Benefactions to the Parish of Sacre-

ditch ;" "The State of Bromley College, in Kent ;" "Articles of Inquiry for a Parochial Visitation."—His son, SAMUEL DENNE, also a clergyman, was born in 1730, and died in 1799. He published "Historical Particulars of Lambeth Parish and Palace," 4to ; "History and Antiquities of Rochester ;" "A Letter to Sir Robert Ladbroke on the Solitary Confinement of Criminals ;" several papers in the *Archæology*, and was a frequent correspondent of the *Gentleman's Magazine*.—*Nichols' Bowyer*.

DENNIS (JOHN) an English dramatist and critic, better known for his literary quarrels with Addison and Pope, than on account of the merit of his own productions. He was the son of a citizen of London, where he was born in 1657. He received his education at Harrow school, and Caius college, Cambridge, whence he was expelled; but afterwards entering at Trinity hall he completed his studies, and took the degree of MA. He then made the tour of France and Italy; and on his return home devoted himself to literary occupation, and lived upon his fortune, which had been left him by an uncle. In 1697 he produced a comedy entitled "Plot and no Plot," which was followed by several dramatic pieces and poems of little value. He also became a political writer for the whig party. The irritability of his disposition, heightened probably by the unprosperous state of his finances, involved him in perpetual broils, and made him a sort of standing jest with the wits of his time. He seems to have formed a ludicrously exaggerated estimate of his own importance, for having written a tragedy entitled "Liberty Asserted," which became popular during the war with Louis XIV, in the reign of queen Anne, in consequence of the abuse of the French, with which it abounded, Dennis thought the grand monarch would never forgive the insult; when therefore the treaty of Utrecht was about to be concluded, he waited on the duke of Marlborough, to whom he was known, and entreated his grace to save him from being delivered up to the French government as a state criminal. The duke told him he could not serve him, as he had no interest with the ministry; but he added, that he thought the poet might make himself easy; for though he had, he conceived, done as much harm to the French as Mr Dennis, he had not thought it necessary to seek for personal indemnity. When his "Appius and Virginia" was performed, he introduced a new method of imitating thunder, said to be still used at the theatre. The tragedy was soon set aside, but some time after, Dennis being present at the representation of *Macbeth*, perceived that his new invention had been adopted, on which he exclaimed: "S'death! how these rascals use me; they will not let my play run, yet they steal my thunder." His last tragedy was altered from Shakspeare's *Coriolanus*; and on its non-success, he published it with a dedication to the duke of Newcastle; in which, assuming a whimsical attitude of self-importance, he charges the "three insolent

actors," who were managers, with a conspiracy against him, and against genius in general. His literary reputation as a critic has perhaps been over-rated. He wrote some severe strictures on Addison's *Cato*, and on Pope's *Rape of the Lock*. Pope in return gave Dennis a niche in the *Dunciad*, and in conjunction with Swift, produced a sarcastic tract, entitled "A Narrative of the Deplorable Phrenzy of Mr John Dennis." His latter days were spent in distress. After he had dissipated his private fortune, the duke of Marlborough procured him the place of land-waiter at the custom-house. This he disposed of, reserving only a temporary annuity; and in his old age, his necessities were relieved by the profits of a benefit at the Haymarket theatre, towards which his former antagonist Pope, contributed a prologue. He died soon after, January 6th, 1733-4.—*Biog. Brit.*

DENNY (sir ANTHONY) a courtier in the reign of Henry VIII, was born of a good family in Hertfordshire, and educated at St Paul's school, and in St John's college, Cambridge. He was created by Henry VIII, gentleman of the bedchamber, groom of the stole, and a privy counsellor, and received the honour of knighthood. On the dissolution of the monasteries he raised a considerable estate. In 1537 the king gave him the priory of Hertford, with other lands and manors, and in 1539 the office of steward of the manor of Bedwell and Little Berkhamstead; besides which, he obtained various other grants. In 1546 he was commissioned, with two others, to sign all warrants in the king's name. He did great service to the school of Sedberg in Yorkshire; which having fallen to decay, and the lands belonging to it being sold or embezzled, he caused it to be repaired, and the estate to be so settled as to prevent all future alienations. On the approaching death of Henry VIII, he had courage to remind him of his end, and to desire him to turn his thoughts to spiritual affairs. The king appointed him one of the executors of his will, in which he bequeathed him a legacy of 300*l*. He died in 1550. He was prudent and humane, and employed his whole time in the duties of religion, the cultivation of learning, and the care of the people. He was the early friend and patron of Matthew Parker, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury.—*Biog. Brit. Knight's Life of Colet Strupe's Life of Parker.*

D'EON (Chevalier) a Frenchman, whose celebrity principally depends on his equivocal conduct in having assumed the character and habiliments of a female, during a great part of his life. He was of a respectable family, and was born at Tonnerre in Burgundy, in 1727. After receiving a liberal education, he became a counsellor of the parliament of Paris, and was censor-general for belles lettres and history, in that city. He then entered into the army, obtained a company in a regiment of dragoons, and acted as aide-de-camp to marshal Broglio. In 1761 he was sent to London as secretary to the duke de Nivernois, the French ambassador. His services in this post

were rewarded with the cross of the order of St Louis. When the duke left England, D'Eon remained in the character of minister plenipotentiary, in which he was superseded by the count de Guerchy, to whom he was required to act as secretary. Offended with this arrangement, he in revenge published an account of the negotiations in which he had been engaged, exposing some state secrets of his court; and especially stigmatizing the conduct of the count de Guerchy. That nobleman prosecuted him for libel in the Court of King's Bench, in July 1764, and he was found guilty. He had previously preferred a charge against the ambassador of having formed a conspiracy against his life. Not appearing to receive judgment for the libel, he was declared an outlaw, and was obliged to abscond. He was afterwards engaged in two or three duels; and a wound received in one of them led to suspicions as to his sex, whence some extraordinary wagers afterwards originated. In July 1777 a curious trial took place before lord chief-justice Mansfield, on an action brought by Mr Hayes, a surgeon, against Mr Jaques, a broker, to recover the sum of 700*l.*; Mr Jaques having some time before received several premiums of fifteen guineas to return 100, whenever it should be proved that the chevalier was a woman. M. Louis Legoux and M. de Morande on the trial, deposed to this as a fact, which was supposed to be so well established, that the defendant's counsel pleaded that the plaintiff, at the time of laying the wager, knew that the court of France, relative to the grant of a pension, had treated with D'Eon as a woman; and thence inferred that the wager was unfair, because the plaintiff was possessed of more information than the defendant when the bet was made. This objection was not held good, and Hayes obtained a verdict with costs. It was however afterwards set aside, on the ground of the illegality of the wager. In August 1777 the chevalier left England, after declaring in the most solemn manner that he had no interest whatever in the policies respecting the question of his sex. After the decision of this cause he put on female attire, and continued to wear it till his death. In 1779 he was resident in France; and persisting, in opposition to the orders of the court, to equip himself for service in the navy, he was arrested, and sent to the castle of Dijon. For his various services he had been rewarded with pensions, one of which, from the privy purse of Louis XVI, was bestowed on him in 1766. This circumstance, and the fact that he was allowed to retain the cross of his order, and subjected to no punishment for his behaviour to the count de Guerchy, renders it probable that all the mystification relative to his sex was a scheme got up by the French court; where D'Eon had powerful friends to screen him from punishment, on his return to his native country, without compromising the honour of the French ambassador or his government. In 1785 the chevalier came to England, where he gave lessons in fencing, an

art in which he excelled. The Revolution deprived him of his pensions; and in June 1792 he presented a petition to the National Assembly, in which he complained of being obliged to wear a cap and petticoats, and demanded permission to resume his military uniform, offering to raise a *legion à la Romaine*. He did not however disclose the secret of his sex, and his petition was unsuccessful. He afterwards sought an asylum in England; where he partly supported himself by teaching fencing, and public exhibitions of skill in the use of the small sword, which derived their chief attraction from the supposed sex of the performer. The latter part of his life was passed in London in indigent circumstances; and he died in New Milman-street, May 21, 1810. After his decease father Elyzée, his friend and confessor, discovered what he had never before suspected, that the chevalier was of the male sex. This fact was corroborated by many medical and other gentlemen of respectability, who satisfied themselves of its truth by an examination of the corpse, which was subsequently interred in the church-yard of St Pancras. The following publications have been ascribed to the chevalier D'Eon:—“*L’Espion Chinois*,” 6 vols. 12mo; “*Loisirs*,” 13 vols. 8vo; besides “*Lettres, Mémoires, et Negotiations particulières*,” already noticed.—*Gent. Mag. Nouv. Dict. Hist. Dict. Hist. and Biog. des H. M. du 18me. Siècle.*

DENTICE (LUIGI) a noble Neapolitan, a great patron of the arts about the middle of the sixteenth century. There is a curious work extant, published by him at Naples in 1552, entitled “*Due Dialoghi della Musica*,” which gives a lively idea of the state of music in that capital during his time, in the description of a concert given by a donna Giovanni d’Arragona, where the vocal performers are said to have each sung to his own instrument, beside the occasional accompaniment of a band. Dentice appears to have been a severe critic, as he adds, that almost all of them had some “defect of intonation, utterance, accompaniment, execution of divisions, or manner of executing the diminuendo, or the swell.”—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

DENTON (THOMAS) a clergyman, was born of an ancient family at Sebergham, in Cumberland, in 1724, and from school went to Queen’s college, Oxford, where he took his master’s degree in 1752. He became curate of Ashted in Surrey, and finally, on the resignation of Dr Graham, obtained that living. He was an amiable character, much beloved by his parishioners. He was the author of a poem called “*Gariston*,” “*Religious Retirement for one Day in every Month, from the original of Gother, a Papist writer*,” two poems, entitled “*Immortality*,” and “*The House of Superstition*,” in the manner of Spenser. He also published a supplemental volume to the General Biographical Dictionary. He died in 1777.—*Hutchinson’s Hist. of Cumberland.*

DENTON (WILLIAM) a physician, was the youngest son of sir T. Denton, of Mille-

den in Buckinghamshire, and was born at Stow in 1605. In 1636 he was appointed physician to Charles I, whom he attended into Scotland in 1639. During the succeeding troubles he continued to practise in London, and on the Restoration was appointed one of the physicians in ordinary to Charles II, and soon after admitted fellow of the College of Physicians. He lived to the accession of William and Mary, and in 1689 dedicated to them his "Jus Regiminis," a justification of defensive arms in general, showing that the Revolution was the just right of the kingdom. He died in 1691. His works, which are all political, are—"The Burnt Child dreads the Fire, or an Examination of the Merits of the Papists relating to England, &c." 1675; "Horæ Subsecivæ, or a treatise showing the original Grounds, Reasons, and Provocations, necessitating our sanguinary Laws against Papists, made in the days of Queen Elizabeth," 1664; "Jus Cæsaris et Ecclesiæ vere dictæ," 1681; to which he added, on a single sheet, "An Apology for the Liberty of the Press."—*Ath. Or.* vol. ii.

DERHAM (WILLIAM) an eminent English divine and philosopher, was born at Stoughton, near Worcester, in 1657. He received his early education at Blockley, in his native county, whence he was removed to Trinity college, Oxford, where he received his degree of B.A. in 1678-9. He took orders in 1681, and the next year was presented to the vicarage of Wargrave in Berkshire, and in 1689 to the rectory of Upminster in Essex. In the latter place he applied himself with great earnestness to mathematics and natural philosophy, and soon becoming distinguished for his information in these branches of science, was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, of which, as appears by the Philosophical Transactions, he became a very valuable correspondent. In the years 1711 and 1712, he discharged the office of preacher at Boyle's lectures, and in 1713 published the sermons which he had preached in that capacity, thrown into a new form, under the title of "Physico-Theology, or a demonstration of the Being and Attributes of a God, from his Works on the Creation," 8vo. In the year 1714, with the same design, he published his "Astro-Theology, or a Demonstration of the Being and Attributes of a God from a Survey of the Heavens," 8vo. These works possess considerable merit, both in a devotional and philosophical point of view; although as usual in works which speculate too nicely upon final causes, the progress of science has detected several erroneous illustrations. Numerous editions of these productions have been printed both at home and abroad; and upon the accession of George I, the author was made one of the king's chaplains, and a canon of Windsor. In 1730 the university of Oxford conferred on him the degree of DD., and in the same year he published his "Christo-Theology, or a Demonstration of the Divine Authority of the Christian Religion," 8vo. Besides the above works, and a treatise entitled,

"The Artificial Clock-maker," entirely of his own composition, he edited Ray's Epistolary Correspondence, and the Philosophical Experiments and Observations of Dr. Hawker. He died at Upminster, highly respected, in 1735.

DERING (RICHARD) a musician, descended from an ancient Kentish family, settled at Surrenden before the conquest. He received his education in Italy, and was afterwards organist to Henrietta, queen of Charles I. "Cantiones Sacræ quinque cum Basso continuo ad Organum," Antwerp, 1597, and "Cantica Sacra," 1616, printed at the same place, are his only compositions now extant. He was admitted to the degree of mus. bac. at Oxford in 1610, and died in 1657.—*Dr Burney's Hist. of Mus.*

DERMODY (THOMAS) a poet of some genius and acquirements, who became the victim of imprudence and dissipation. He was born in the south of Ireland in 1775. His father, who was a schoolmaster at Ennis, is said to have employed him when only nine years old, as his assistant in teaching the Latin and Greek languages, such was the precocity of his talents. He however ran away from home while a mere boy, and after some adventures, enlisted as a common soldier. Having obtained the notice of the present marquis of Hastings, that nobleman procured for him a commission in the army; but the extravagance of his conduct deprived him of the patronage of his friends, and rendered all their efforts to assist him unavailing. In 1800 appeared a volume of his "Poems, moral and descriptive," 12mo; and another volume was published in 1802, in which year he died, near Sydenham in Kent, of disease brought on by habitual intemperance. His poetical productions were the means of procuring him some relief from the Literary Fund, through sir James Bland Burges; but the nature of his conduct rendered it impossible to afford him permanent assistance, or shield him from want and misery. After his death his pieces were collected and published, with a biographical memoir by James Grant Raymond, from which this notice is taken.

DERRICK (SAMUEL) a native of Ireland, was born in 1724, and was originally intended for a linen-draper, but disliking the business, he left it and came to London, where he made an unsuccessful attempt as an actor. After this disappointment he lived chiefly by his writings, but being acquainted with many people of fashion, on the death of beau Nash, he was appointed master of the ceremonies at Bath and Tunbridge. Notwithstanding his handsome income, his extravagance was such that at his death in 1769, he was almost as necessitous as he had ever been. His principal works are—"Memoirs of the Count de Beauval from D'Argens;" "An Edition of Dryden's Poems," 4 vols.; "A View of the Stage;" "A Collection of Voyages;" "The Third Satire of Juvenal, in English Verse;" "Sylla," a dramatic piece;" "A Voyage to the Moon from Bergerac;" "Letters written

from Liverpool, Chester, &c." 2 vols. 12mo. Derrick's vanity and absurdities long furnished subjects for the newspaper wits.—*Biog. Dram.*

DESAGULIERS (JOHN THEOPHILUS) an ingenious mathematician and natural philosopher, who was a native of France, but became a divine of the church of England. He was born at Rochelle in 1683, and was brought to this country when only two years old; his father, who was a protestant minister, having been expatriated in consequence of the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and the subsequent persecution of his party. The son was educated at Oxford, and took the degree of B.A. in 1710, when he was ordained a deacon. The same year he succeeded Mr Keill as lecturer on experimental philosophy. In 1712 he graduated M.A. and soon after removed to London, where he commenced the practice of lecturing on natural philosophy, which he continued till his death. In 1714 he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, in whose Transactions he published many papers on scientific subjects. In 1716 he became chaplain to the duke of Chaudos, who gave him the living of Edgware; and having afterwards delivered a course of lectures before king George I, he obtained some further preferment in Norfolk. In 1718 he took the degrees of bachelor and doctor of laws at Oxford. For several following years he exhibited philosophical experiments before the Royal Society, for which he received a salary. In 1734 he published "A Course of Experimental Philosophy," 2 vols. 4to, containing the substance of his lectures. This should be distinguished from a surreptitious work, entitled "A System of Experimental Philosophy proved by Mechanics, &c. as performed by J. T. Desaguliers, MA. FRS.," which appeared without his sanction. He exchanged his Norfolk benefice for one in Essex given him by George II, and he was likewise appointed chaplain to Frederick prince of Wales. He died in 1749. Besides the treatise already mentioned, he was the author of "A Dissertation on Electricity," 1742; and other productions relating to science.—*Biog. Brit.*

DESAIX DE VOYGOUX (LOUIS CHARLES ANTHONY) a French general, who distinguished himself in the Revolutionary war. He was of noble descent, and was born August 17, 1768, at Ayat, in the department of Puy-de-Dome. In 1783 he entered as a sub-lieutenant into the regiment of infantry of Bretagne. During the first revolutionary commotions his principles led him to embrace the popular party, and when war broke out he rapidly rose to the rank of a general officer. He first displayed his military talents in Alsace, during the campaigns of 1793 and 1794. He then served under Pichegru in the army of the north; but in 1796 he was employed again on the Rhine, under Moreau, who was indebted to the talents of Desaix, in some measure, for the success of his arms. He contributed greatly to the advantages gained by Moreau in two battles fought near Rastadt, the 5th and 9th of July; and in November he was en-

trusted with the defence of the bridge of Kehl, where he was slightly wounded, and had his horse killed under him. He received another wound on the 20th of April 1797, in repassing the Rhine, near the same fortress, at the head of the first column of the French army. After the peace of Campo Formio, he was nominated second in command of the army of England, as it was termed, though destined for actual service in a widely distant country. This was the army Buonaparte led to Egypt, whether Desaix followed him, and had a great share in the success which at first attended the French attempts at the conquest of that portion of the Turkish empire. He was employed in Upper Egypt, of which he was appointed governor, and where he displayed great military skill in his contest with Morad Bey. Buonaparte having returned to Europe, recalled Desaix to his assistance in his Italian campaign in 1800. He was appointed to the command of the army of reserve, and was killed at the famous battle of Marengo, June 14th, 1800, having arrived on the field at the moment when the fortune of the day was doubtful, and fallen just when it was decided in favour of his countrymen. His body was taken to Milan to be embalmed, and was then deposited in the convent of Mount St Bernard, where a monument was erected to his memory. Military honours, eulogies, flattering letters addressed to his family, songs, and medals were employed to celebrate his talents and bravery; besides which a superb monument was erected at Paris in commemoration of his achievements at the battles of Laudau, Kehl, Weissebourg, Malta, Chebreis, the Pyramids, Sediman, Sammanhout, Keneh, Thebes, and Marengo.—*Dict. Biog. et Hist. des H. M. du 18me. Siècle. Biog. Univ.*

DESAULT (PETER JOSEPH) an eminent French surgeon, who was a native of Franche Comté, and was educated among the Jesuits. He was originally intended for the ecclesiastical profession, but his inclination led him to the study of surgery, which he pursued at the military hospital of Befort. In 1765, when quite young, he settled at Paris, where he soon distinguished himself, and became a public lecturer. In 1776 he was admitted a member of the surgeons' college; in 1782 he was elected surgeon-major of the hospital of La Charité; and afterwards surgeon-in-chief of the Hôtel Dieu. He was the editor of a valuable periodical miscellany, entitled "Journal de Chirurgie," of which there is an English translation; and he also published "Traité des Maladies Chirurgicales," 2 vols. 8vo. During the reign of terror Desault was sent to the Luxembourg prison; and he was subsequently appointed medical attendant on the son of Louis XVI, while confined a prisoner in the Temple. He died in June 1795; and the decease of his colleague, Chopart, who succeeded him in the care of the royal captive, and of another surgeon who had visited him, within a few days, occasioned suspicions that their lives had been sacrificed to the state intrigues

of the unprincipled men who then governed France. The professional works of Desault were published after his death by Bichat, in 3 vols. 8vo.—*Biog. Univ. Gent. Mag.*

DES BARREAUX (JAMES VALLEE, lord) a French nobleman, born at Paris in 1602; like the English lord Rochester, he was a wit, a libertine, and a penitent. He was educated by the Jesuits, who in vain endeavoured to make him one of their body; and while very young, his father procured for him the place of counsellor in the parliament of Paris, which office he entirely neglected, and in the sequel resigned it, either in consequence of offence given to cardinal Richelieu on the subject of a mistress, or because it interfered with his avocations as a wit and man of pleasure. During his gay career he wrote many Latin and French verses, which have more or less merit; but he is chiefly distinguished for the well-known lines, commencing "Grand Dieu tes jugemens, &c." which however Voltaire says are not his own. The fluctuating repentance of this person supplies Bayle with some curious remarks on the occasional devotion of libertines. Des Barreaux died May 9th, 1663. *Nouv. Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

DESCARTES (RENE) a philosopher, metaphysician, and mathematician of the seventeenth century, was born at La Haye in Tourain, April 1, 1596. He was the younger son of a counsellor of the parliament of Rennes, of an ancient and noble family, who, on account of his early wishes to know the causes of every thing, used to call him his young philosopher. He received his early education at the Jesuits' college of La Fleche, where he made a very rapid progress in the Greek and Latin languages, and in the ordinary studies of the college. He quitted the Jesuits' seminary at the age of sixteen, and employed himself in acquiring the manly accomplishments of riding and fencing with a view to the military life, for which his family designed him. The delicacy of his health, however, prevented his immediate entrance into the service; and in 1613 he was sent to Paris under the care of a tutor or companion, and remained there two years before he could be prevailed upon to attend to his father's wishes. At length, he was induced, in May 1616, to join the army of the prince of Orange as a volunteer against the Spaniards. While in garrison at Breda, he highly surprised Beckman, the principal of the college of Dort, by his mathematical proficiency; and during his stay in the same town, as a military cadet, he not only wrote a Latin treatise on music, but projected the outline of several works. In 1619 he entered himself a volunteer in the service of the duke of Bavaria, and in 1621 made a campaign in Hungary; but on the death of his general and patron, count Bucquoy, he determined to quit the profession of arms altogether. After travelling through a great part of the north of Europe, he returned to France, sold his estate, and visited Switzerland and Italy, being present at Rome in the jubilee of 1625. About this time some of the original notions of Descartes

in regard to natural philosophy, began to attract notice, and it being suspected that he was not friendly to the peripatetic philosophy, the usual theological meddling of the catholic priesthood, rendered it convenient for him to repair to Holland to pursue his studies with less interruption. Here he resumed his attention to dioptrics, drew up his discourse concerning meteors, and seriously undertook the study of physic, anatomy, and chemistry. The Dutch divines however, beginning to be troublesome in their turn, he next visited London, where he made some observations on the declination of the magnetic needle, and might have remained longer in England but for the breaking out of the civil wars. In 1633 he removed to Deventer, and in the following summer finished his treatise of the World. In 1634 he visited Denmark and Lower Germany, and returning to Leuwarden in Friesland, wrote there his treatise on mechanics in 1637. In 1638 the number of applications to him to explain problems grounded upon his works, became so numerous, that he declined answering any more of them, but drew up a series of the most useful, with their solutions, for publication. At the latter end of 1641 he was invited to the French court by Louis XIII, but at this time he could not be induced to quit his retirement. In the same year he published his meditations concerning the existence of a God, and the immortality of the soul. In 1643 he visited Paris, but soon returned to Holland with a determination to devote himself exclusively to the study of plants, minerals, and animals, but was diverted from his resolution for a time, by his attention to the dispute concerning the quadrature of the circle. In 1647 he again visited France, when the king settled upon him a pension of 3000 livres. In the same year he received a communication from Christina, queen of Sweden, requesting his opinion on the sovereign good, which led to an invitation to Stockholm, where he arrived in October 1648. Here he was appointed director of an academy which the queen proposed to establish, with a revenue of 3000 crowns a-year, and a landed estate to descend to his family. Unhappily the severe climate of this northern kingdom suited not with the delicate constitution of Descartes, who died at Stockholm of an inflammation of the lungs, on the 11th February 1650, in his fifty-fourth year. Christina wished to inter him magnificently; but was advised by her counsellors to bury him more privately, according to the rites of the catholics. In the year 1666 however, at the instance of Louis XIV, his remains were removed to Paris, and interred with great ceremony in the church of St Genevieve du Mont, in which cemetery a bust of him was also placed. The philosophy of Descartes, which prevailed for a considerable part of a century, may be deemed a sort of stage between the school of Aristotle and the experimental or modern philosophy. Of course there is no room in a work like this, for the detail of an exploded system; but its principles are very clearly

unfolded by Brucker, and in the *Cyclopædia*. The Grecian philosophy doubtless furnished him with many of his notions, particularly that of innate ideas, and the action of the soul upon the body from Plato; that of a plenum from Aristotle; and the elements of his doctrine of vortices from the atomic systems of Democritus and Epicurus. With this and every other abatement however, arising from his fondness for hypothesis and visionary assumption, his system discovered so much subtlety, ingenuity, and originality, that it long maintained its ground, and its rise and decay form a very curious history of the human mental progress. As a mathematician he is entitled to great respect, and he reduced the laws of refraction, called dioptrics, to a science. It has however been discovered that he was indebted to the algebraic mode of notation, for which he obtained so much praise, to our countryman Harriot. It is pleasant to add, that the moral character and conduct of Descartes were honourable to the philosophic character. His desires were moderate; his attention to his studies unremitting; his deportment to his equals kind and obliging; and to his dependents, considerate and humane. The principal works of this great man are—1. "*Principia Philosophiæ*;" 2. "*Dissertatio de Methodo recte regendæ rationis*," &c.; 3. "*Dioptrics*;" 4. "*Meditations*;" 5. "*Treatise on the Passions*;" 6. "*Geometry*;" 7. "*Of Man*;" 8. "*A large Collection of Letters*." They have been printed at Amsterdam, London, Paris, and elsewhere. The edition of Paris consists of 15 vols. in 12mo. The Latin editions of Amsterdam, 1701-1715, of 9 vols. 4to.—*Brucker. Moreri. Rees' Cyclop.*

DESCARTES (CATHERINE) the niece of the celebrated philosopher, who worthily sustained the glory of her uncle by her taste and learning. A wit said of this lady: "*Que l'esprit du grand René étoit tombé en quenouille*." She wrote well in prose and verse; and she published "*L'Ombre de Descartes*;" and "*Rélation de la Mort de Descartes*;" the last of which is a mélange of prose and poetry. Mademoiselle Descartes was the intimate friend of Madame de Scuderi. She died at Rennes in 1706.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

DESFONTAINES (PETER FRANCIS GUYOT) a French critic and writer on the belles lettres, born in 1625, at Rouen in Normandy. He entered into the order of the Jesuits, which he quitted to settle on a living in his native province. He afterwards resided at Paris, with the cardinal d'Auvergne; and he was a contributor to the *Journal des Savans*. He also published a translation of Virgil, 4 vols.; "*Observations sur les Ecrits des Modernes*;" "*Jugemens sur les Ouvrages nouveaux*;" and other works. He died in 1745.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

DESLANDES (ANDREW FRANCIS BOUREAU) a native of the French settlement of Pondicherry, in the East-Indies, who was the author of some literary works of temporary notoriety. His "*Réflexions sur les Grands Hommes qui sont Morts en plaisantant*," of

which there is an English translation, is noticed, as an infidel production, in one of Addison's papers in the *Guardian*. He also wrote "*Histoire de Constance; Minister de Siam*," 12mo; and other works on history, commerce, &c. (See *CONSTANCE PHAULKON*.) He died at Paris in 1757.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

DESLON (CHARLES) MD. of the faculty of Paris, and first physician in ordinary to the count d'Artois, (now Charles X.) He became a convert to the doctrine of animal magnetism, and enrolled himself under the banners of Mesmer, with whom he formed an acquaintance in 1778. For some time he acted as the assistant of Mesmer, but desirous of dividing with his master the immense profits of his scheme, he took advantage of a journey which the latter made to Spa, to open a magnetic bath, (*baquet*,) on his own account, and he soon obtained a plentiful harvest from the credulity of the Parisians. Not contented with this, he published in the *Journal de Paris*, in January 1784, warm recriminations against his preceptor in the fantastic science which he professed, and in which it does not appear that he made any improvements. The unfavourable report of a commission of men of science, appointed by the king to investigate the pretended discoveries of Mesmer and Deslon, probably injured the success of their imposture. Deslon died August 21st, 1786. His writings, relating to animal magnetism, are few and unimportant.—*Biog. Univ.*

DESMAISEAUX (PETER) one of the French refugees, who obtained some literary distinction in England. He was the son of a protestant minister in Auvergne, and was born in 1666. Coming to this country when young, he attained an accurate acquaintance with our language and literature. In 1720 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society; and he carried on an extensive correspondence with men of letters at home and abroad. He died in London in 1745. His works chiefly relate to the history of learning, and consist of the lives of Bayle, St Evremont, Boileau, Chillingworth, John Hales, Toland, Locke, &c. prefixed to editions of their works. He translated into English, Bayle's *Historical and Critical Dictionary*.—*Moreri*.

DESMARETS (FRANCIS SFRAPHIN REGNIER) a French critic and poet of eminence in the beginning of the eighteenth century. He was a native of Paris; and at an early age he displayed a taste for literature, and distinguished himself by a translation of the *Batrachomyomachia* from the Greek. He went to Rome as secretary to an embassy, and during his stay in Italy he acquired an intimate acquaintance with the language of that country, and wrote an ode which obtained him the honour of being chosen a member of the Academy Della Crusca. He also belonged to the French Academy, of which he was appointed perpetual secretary. Having taken orders in the church, he was made superior of an abbey. His death took place in 1713, at the age of eighty-one. He translated the *Odes of Anacreon* into Italian; and wrote poems in the

French, Latin, Italian, and Spanish languages. He was also the author of a valuable French grammar.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

DESMARETS DE ST SORLIN (JOHN) a French poet, a native of Paris, who was patronised by cardinal Richelieu. In the early part of his life his manners were extremely dissolute; but he afterwards became a fanatic, and made pretensions to the gift of prophecy. He was the author of "Les Délices de l'Esprit: le Chemin de la Paix; le Poeme d'Abraham, et celui des Vertus Chrétiennes, publiés sous le Titre d'Ouvrage de Piété," Paris, 1680, 12mo. These works are very curious, having been printed at the castle of cardinal Richelieu; and they are much admired by bibliomaniacs for the beauty of their typography. Desmarets died in 1676, aged eighty.—*Moreri. Edit.*

DESMARETS (NICHOLAS) a nephew of Colbert, who became a minister of state in the reign of Louis XIV, and afterwards comptroller-general of the finances, in which station he conducted himself in a manner creditable to his talents and character. He died in 1721. He was the author of a very curious "Mémoire" on his own administration, which has been many times printed, and may be found in the *Annales Politiques* of the abbé de St Pierre.—**JOHN BAPTIST DESMARETS**, marquis de Maillebois, was the son of the preceding. He was born in 1681, and being brought up to the military profession, he signalized himself in the war of the succession in Spain. His campaigns in Italy in 1720 and 1734, afforded various proofs of his ability, and formed the principal basis of his reputation. He was afterwards sent to Corsica to oppose the Genoese; and his success in this expedition was rewarded with the baton of marshal. In that quality he commanded in Germany and in Italy, in the war of 1741, and gathered new laurels in the service; having taken the town of Acqui in Montserrat, of which he razed the fortifications. He was however defeated by the famous count Brown in 1746, at the battle of Placentia. His death took place February 7th, 1762. The marquis de Pezai published the Campaigns in Italy, of marshal de Maillebois, in 1775, 3 vols. 4to, a work highly interesting to military men.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

DESMOLETS (PETER NICHOLAS) a French ecclesiastic of the congregation of the Oratory, was also librarian of the house belonging to that order, in the Rue St Honoré at Paris, and was born in 1677. He was very learned, and the politeness and amenity of his manners made him highly popular, and he was in habits of friendship with most of the French literati of his time. His chief work is a continuation of "Sallengré's Memoirs of Literature," in 11 vols. 12mo. He also edited father Lamy's treatise, "De Tabernaculo Fœderis Sancta civitate Jerusalem et Templo ejus, &c." and father Pouget's "Institutiones Catholicæ in modum Catechesos, &c." and various other works. Desmolets died in 1760.—*Dict. Bibl. Hist. et Crit. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

DESMOULINS (BENOIT CAMILLE) one of

the ruling demagogues during the French Revolution. He was born at Guise in Picardy in 1762, and was the son of the lieutenant-general of the bailiwick of Guise, and is said to have been a descendant of the celebrated lawyer, Charles Dumoulin. He was educated with Robespierre, and other persons who acted with him in the troubled scenes of the revolutionary drama. Desmoulin was educated for the bar, and became a counsellor of the parliament. He commenced his professional career by pleading against his father, who wanted to oblige him to pay for his board more than he could afford; and whom he would never forgive, because he one day said he should see his son on a scaffold. In the commencement of the Revolution, he connected himself with his former associate, Robespierre. He became conductor of an incendiary journal, in which he styled himself attorney-general of the Lantern; he harangued the people, and acted as president and prime director of the factious groups of the metropolis. He was regarded as an agent of the duke of Orleans; and at one time was well thought of by La Fayette. The violence of his behaviour, and his virulent abuse of the king, in his journal, occasioned a denunciation against him to the Constituent Assembly in 1790, when he was warmly defended by all the jacobins. After the flight of Louis XVI to Varennes, Desmoulin was one of the instigators of the meeting in the Champ de Mars; and he was conspicuously engaged in the insurrection of the 20th of June, 1792, and that of the 10th of August, which completed the subversion of the royal authority. At this period he became secretary to Danton, then minister of justice, and shared with him in the atrocities which took place. He was chosen a deputy from Paris to the convention, in which he voted for the death of the king. His connexion with Danton was the immediate cause of his destruction. He was arrested by order of Robespierre, March 31st, 1794, and on the 5th of April he suffered under the guillotine, declaring on the scaffold, what it required no extraordinary penetration to foresee, that his enemies would shortly be exposed to the same fate. Besides a great number of political pamphlets and journals, Camille Desmoulin published "Les Révolutions de France et de Brabant;" "Le Vieux Cordelier;" "Histoire des Brissotins;" "Satires;" and "Opuscules de Camille Desmoulin."—*Dict. Biog. et Hist. des H. M. du 18me. Siècle. Biog. Univ.*

DESMOUSTIER or **DEMOUSTIER** (CHARLES ALBERT) a miscellaneous writer, was born at Villers-Coterets, 1763. He was a member of the National Institute, the Philotechnic Society, that of letters, sciences, and arts, and of the Athenæum at Paris. He followed the profession of an advocate for some time; but at length quitted it, and retired into the country, where he wrote the following works—"Lettres à Emilie sur la Mythologie," 1790, 6 vols. 18mo, an agreeable work, which has gone through several editions; several comedies and operas; "Le Siege de Cythère"

a poem; "La Liberté du Cloître," a poem. He also began a work, entitled "Galerie du dixhuitieme Siècle;" and left several manuscripts, among which, the "Cours de Morale adressé aux Femmes," is highly praised. Desmoustier died in 1801, at the early age of thirty-eight.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Mem. of the National Institute.*

DESPARD (EDWARD MARCUS) an officer in the English army, remarkable for his disastrous fate. He was an Irishman by birth, and in the American war served in the troops of the line. He quitted that department of the service in 1779, and went to Jamaica, where he acted as an engineer, and contributed much to the defence of the island. He afterwards assisted in the capture of the Spanish establishments on the Mosquito shore; which being given up to the English at the peace of 1783, Despard was appointed commander, with the title of superintendent. In 1786 some disputes arose in the colony, in consequence of which he was suspended from his functions. He arrived in Europe in 1790, bringing with him the most honourable testimonies to his conduct. His applications to government for redress, and for the payment of sums which he claimed as due to him, were however unavailing; and the disappointment probably soured his mind, and prejudiced him against the ministry, by which he conceived himself injured. In 1794 he was arrested, during the suspension of the habeas corpus act, but was afterwards released on his own recognizance. In November 1802, Despard was again arrested, as the head of a conspiracy, the object of which was stated to be the assassination of the king, and the overthrow of the government. All the conspirators, except Despard, were persons of the lowest classes, and many of them common soldiers. They were tried before an extraordinary commission, February 7th, 1803, and being found guilty, their leader and seven of his accomplices were executed. The scheme of Despard was so absurdly arranged, and his means so utterly inadequate to the success of the plot, that some supposed him to be actually deranged, while others absurdly ascribed the affair to the machinations of Buonaparte, who shortly after declared war against England.—*Biog. Univ.*

DESORTES (JOHN BAPTIST RENE POUPPEE) physician to the king of France, and corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, was born in 1704, at Vitre, a town in Bretagne, and after practising for some years at Paris, was appointed physician to the island of Domingo. He wrote—"Histoire des Maladies de Saint Domingue," an interesting and curious work, containing also descriptions of all the plants in the island, with their virtues and qualities. He died at St Domingo in 1748.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Rees' Cyclop.*

DESORTES (PHILIP) a French poet, who was born at Chartres in 1548; and died at his abbey of Bonport in Normandy in 1606. His works, which were printed at Rouen in 1611,

comprise a large proportion of sonnets, in which he has borrowed freely from Petrarch and other Italian poets. He was highly esteemed by his contemporaries; and was patronised by Charles IX, who presented him with 8000 crowns for his poem of Rodomont; and he is said to have obtained the abbey of Tiron, as a gratuity for one of his sonnets.—*Moreri. London Mag.* vol. vi.

DESSALINES (JOHN JAMES) the first sovereign of the negro empire of Hayti, or St Domingo. His parentage and early history are not well ascertained; but it is probable that, like his brother in arms, the brave but unfortunate Toussaint l'Ouverture, he was born in slavery. It does not however appear by what means he emerged from that condition. He took an active part in the commotions which were excited in St Domingo in 1791, by the fickle policy of the French government; and in the revolution which followed, and which led to the independence of the island, he was invested with the rank of general, and entrusted with an important command. He particularly distinguished himself by his defence of a post at Crete le Perrot against general Leclerc, in which he displayed considerable military skill. When Toussaint found himself obliged to make peace with the French general, Dessalines was included in the treaty; to the terms of which he submitted, though he by no means approved of them. The result justified his objections. Toussaint was treacherously seized and immured in a French prison, in which he died. This act of perfidy aroused Dessalines to action; and retiring into the interior of the island, he concerted with his brother officers the means of preserving their liberty. He was unanimously elected commander-in-chief of the forces collected to oppose general Rochambeau, who had succeeded Leclerc, and who treated the negroes with not less cruelty and violence than his predecessor. The black chief showed himself worthy of the confidence which his countrymen had reposed in him. He attacked Rochambeau with the main body of his army, near the town of Cape François, the capital of the island, defeated him with great slaughter, and obliged him to take shelter within the town, and ultimately to surrender himself and his forces to the English. Having thus delivered his country, the next object of Dessalines was to provide for its future security, independence, and happiness. He concerted a variety of measures for the internal regulation and government of the island, and in the first instance he caused a proclamation of independence to be issued on the 29th of November, 1803, in which the colony was solemnly declared to be for ever separated from the dominion and control of France. The next step which he took was to abolish the name of St Domingo, and substitute in its place the aboriginal appellation of Hayti. In return for his services the Haytiens chose him their governor during his life, with authority to appoint his successor; and they subsequently, on the 8th of October, 1804, exalted him to the rank of

emperor of Hayti. He enjoyed his dignity not more than two years, a conspiracy having been formed against him, in October 1806, at the head of which was Christophe, a relation of Toussaint, who, as well as Dessalines, had contributed much to the establishment of the national independence. An insurrection took place, and Dessalines, against whom it was excited, was surprised by his enemies, while on his way to quell the disturbance, and murdered by the conspirators, the chief of whom, Christophe, succeeded to the sovereignty of Hayti.—*Athenæum*, vol. i.

DESTOUCHES (PHILIP NERCAULT) an eminent writer of French comedy, was born in 1680 of a respectable family in Tours. He was early sent to Paris for education, being designed for the law, but in consequence of a juvenile amour, he entered, at the age of sixteen, as a volunteer in a regiment under orders for Spain, and was present at the siege of Barcelona. His subsequent adventures are not very well known, but it is generally believed that he formed part of a company of players, who visited Switzerland; in which country his dramatic talent first developed itself in his comedy of "The Curious Impertinent," which was acted there with great applause. Attracting the attention of the Marquis de Puyseux, ambassador to the Helvetic corps, that nobleman made him his secretary, and on his return to Paris introduced him at court. Pursuing his career as a dramatist, he produced successively his comedies of "L'Ingrat," "L'Irresolu," and "Le Medisant," which advanced him to a high rank among the writers of the day. Being regarded by the regent duke of Orleans as an able man of business, he sent him to England as an assistant to the abbé Dubois, in the negotiations carried on between the two courts; and after the departure of the latter, he remained sole resident for six or seven years. Destouches married secretly in England, and proved the goodness of his disposition by remitting 40,000 livres to his father, who was burthened by a large family, although he himself had experienced much parental neglect. On his return to France, the regent expressed great satisfaction, and gave him great hopes of advancement, which were all frustrated by that prince's death. On this event he determined to devote himself exclusively to literature, and after being admitted into the French academy in 1723, he purchased a small estate near Milan, which became his future residence. Cardinal Fleury, some years after, made him the offer of going as ambassador to Russia, but he declined it, and continued to write for the stage. His two best pieces, "Le Philosophe Marié," and "Le Glorieux," were produced about this time, the last of which ranks among the most esteemed French comedies since the days of Moliere. He wrote several more pieces of less comparative merit; until, reaching the age of sixty, he resolved to give up the drama, and employ his pen in the service of religion, and in opposition to the infidelity of the age. These labours chiefly consisted in dissertations for the Mer-

cure Galant, and a great number of epigrams against unbelievers, seven or eight hundred of which he distinguished by the title of *select*. He died in 1754 at the age of sixty seven. As a comic writer he is ranked next to Moliere and Regnard, being deemed inferior to the first in truth and sentiment, and to the latter in ease and gaiety. He however surpassed them both in decorum, stage effect, and happy development, and also possessed the happy art of attaining the pathetic without sacrificing the *vis comica*. Several of his pieces have furnished hints to our own dramatists, particularly to Murphy, whose *Know your own Mind*, and *All in the Wrong*, are little more than translations from Destouches. His works were printed in the Louvre in 4 vols. 4to, 1757, and since in 10 vols. 12mo.—*D'Alembert*, *Eloges Acad.* *Voltaire*. *Siècle de Louis XII*.

DEVEREUX (WALTER) earl of Essex, was born in Caermarthenshire in 1540, and succeeded his grandfather in the titles of viscount Hereford and lord Ferrers in his nineteenth year. On the breaking out of the rebellion in the north he joined the lord admiral and the earl of Lincoln with a body of troops, and obliged the rebels to disperse. This greatly recommended him to the favour of queen Elizabeth, who in 1572 honoured him with the garter, and created him earl of Essex. He was afterwards created governor of Ulster, and died at Dublin in 1576, leaving the character of a brave soldier, loyal subject, and disinterested patriot. His death was by some supposed to be hastened by poison, by his enemy the earl of Leicester, whose marriage with his widow Lettice, daughter to Sir Francis Knolles, might perhaps encourage the report. The earl of Essex was the author of a poem entitled "The Complaint of a Sinner, made and sang by the Earle of Essex upon his Death-bed," printed in the *Paradise of Dainty Devises*. He also afforded proofs of his talents in three letters to the queen, the council, and lord Burleigh.—*Biog. Brit.* *Park's Orford*.

DEVEREUX (ROBERT) earl of Essex, was the son of Walter earl of Essex, and was born at Netherwood in Herefordshire in 1567. His father died when he was only ten years old, and left him in the guardianship of Cecil, lord Burleigh. He was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, under Dr Whitgift, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. In his seventeenth year he was introduced at court, where he was received with favour, being connected with the favourite, the earl of Leicester, who had married his mother. In 1586, being in Holland, he distinguished himself at the battle of Zutphen so as to be created a knight banneret, and on his return became master of the horse in place of the earl of Leicester, who was made high steward. The queen assembling her army at Tilbury to resist the Spanish invasion, Essex was appointed general of the horse, and received the order of the garter. On the death of the earl of Leicester he became head of that party, and about the same time married the widow of Sir

Philip Sydney, at which the queen was not pleased. In 1591 he was sent with 4000 men to the assistance of Henry IV of France, then fighting against the league, and assisted in the siege of Rouen, but nothing of consequence was effected. He however managed to retain the queen's favour, was soon after created a privy councillor, and in 1596 was appointed joint commander with lord Howard, high admiral, in a successful expedition to the coast of Spain, and on his return with great popularity, was made master-general of the ordnance. In 1597 he was created earl marshal of England, and on the death of Burleigh succeeded him as chancellor of the university of Cambridge. On the troubles in Ireland, from the rebellion of Tyrone, Essex was appointed governor, an office which he accepted with the greatest reluctance. He arrived there in 1599, and was advised to quell a rebellion at Munster before he proceeded against Tyrone, which effort so much reduced his army, that not being able to meet the Irish leader before he received a reinforcement from England, he was induced to concede to a negotiation. These transactions highly displeased the queen and her council, and several sharp letters passed, which determined him to give up his command and confront his enemies at home. He accordingly left Ireland contrary to orders, and hastened to the court without changing his dress, where, finding the queen in her bedchamber newly risen, he fell upon his knees and made an apology, which was received better than he expected. His reception however seems to have been chiefly the effect of surprise, as he was soon after committed to private custody, strictly examined by the council, and deprived of all his employments but that of master of the horse. He was however finally set at liberty, and might have regained the queen's favour, had not her refusal to renew to him a gainful monopoly of sweet wines so irritated him that he lost all sight of prudence. He indulged himself in freedoms of speech concerning the queen, one of his expressions respecting whom was repeated to her and could never be forgotten; it was, "That the queen grew old and cankered, and that her mind was become as crooked as her carcass." He also carried on a secret correspondence with the king of Scotland, the object of which was to procure a public declaration of his right of succession to the English throne, and he would have engaged his friend lord Mountjoy, deputy of Ireland, to bring over troops to compel this measure. His own imprudence, and the artifices of his enemies, at length brought his fortune to a crisis, and becoming desperate, he entered into a conspiracy to seize on the queen's person, remove his enemies, and settle a new plan of government. Believing that this was discovered, he endeavoured to raise the city of London in his favour, where he flattered himself that he was very popular. The queen being informed of his design, sent the lord-keeper Egerton and other persons of distinction to confer with him. They were however detained as prisoners,

whilst the earl and his friends went into the city. Here however he was bitterly disappointed, for instead of meeting with the friends he expected, he was proclaimed a traitor, and the streets barricaded against his return. Making his way to the river, he returned to his house in the Straud with his principal followers in boats, but he was soon invested by the queen's forces, and obliged to surrender at discretion. He was committed to the Tower with the earl of Southampton, his chief adherent, and a jury of peers was appointed for their trial. Being found guilty, he received his sentence like a man prepared for his fate. He employed the short remainder of his life in religious duties, and made a full confession of all his practices, and a disclosure of his accomplices. The queen long hesitated as to signing the warrant for his execution, but being persuaded by his enemies that he wished to die, and interpreting his silence into obstinacy, at length signed it, and the earl was executed within the Tower on the 25th of February, 1601, dying with firmness, and resigned to his fate. A story, which rests upon tolerably good evidence is told concerning a ring sent by the earl to the queen during his confinement; which ring, in the height of his favour, he had received as a pledge, on the return of which she would pardon any offence he might commit. This ring he is said to have entrusted to the countess of Nottingham, his relation, but the wife of his enemy the admiral, who would not suffer her to deliver it, and thereby the proffered clemency was frustrated. It is added that the countess, upon her death-bed, having confessed the secret to the queen, she was greatly agitated, and told her "that God might forgive her, but she never could." Essex was rash, violent, and presumptuous, but at the same time brave, generous, and affectionate. He was the friend and patron of literature, and wrote well himself in prose, and attempted verse, though without much success. He erected a monument to Spenser, gave an estate to Bacon, (who acted with extreme ingratitude,) and encouraged Wotton and other men of learning. His fate has formed the subject of no fewer than four tragedies.—*Hume's Hist. of Engl. Biog. Brit.*

DEVEREUX (ROBERT) earl of Essex, son to the preceding, was born in 1592. He was entered so early as his tenth year at Merton college, by his guardian, sir Henry Savile, who had been his father's intimate friend. King James restored him to his hereditary honours in 1603. Through the mediation of the earl of Salisbury, he was betrothed at the age of fourteen to lady Francis Howard, but the marriage was not consummated until his return from his travels. The affections of the young countess had, in the mean time, been gained by James's unworthy favourite, Carr, earl of Somerset; the consequence of which was a scandalous suit against the earl of Essex for impotency. A divorce followed, and the lady married Somerset, the disgraced earl retiring to his country seat, where he passed some years in hunting and rural amusement. Worned

of inaction, in 1620 he joined the earl of Oxford in an expedition to the Palatinate, and in 1624 commanded one of the English regiments raised for the United Provinces. On the accession of Charles I he was employed as vice-admiral in an expedition against Spain; and after a second unfortunate marriage, in which the conduct of the lady rendered a divorce necessary, he dedicated himself solely to public life. In 1635 he was second in command of a fleet equipped against France and Holland, and in 1639 was made lieutenant-general of the army sent against the Scottish rebels. He took possession of Berwick, and avoided all concern in the pacification which ensued; yet his services were coldly received, until in 1641, popular measures being thought necessary by the king, he was made lord chamberlain. At this time, such was his popularity, both parties strenuously sought to gain him: on his visit to Scotland, the king made him lieutenant-general of all his armies south of Trent, the house of Lords made him chairman of their standing committee, and when the people became tumultuous, the house of Commons requested a guard under his command. When the rashness of the king obliged him to retire from the capital, he required his household nobles to attend him, which Essex declining to do, he was deprived of his employments. This hasty step, by inflaming his resentment, fixed him in opposition, and in 1642 he accepted the command of the parliamentary army. It is probable that on this occasion he imagined the contest might be terminated without any radical change of government, as he always seemed attached to the principles of the constitution, interpreted in a liberal sense. The military achievements of the earl of Essex form a part of history: he commanded at the battle of Edgehill, captured Reading, raised the siege of Gloucester, and fought the first battle of Newbury. His want of success in 1644, in the west, and the inclination he showed for peace, began at length to lower his interest with the parliamentary party; and the self-denying ordinance which followed, throwing him out of command, he resigned his commission with visible discontent. To soothe his mortification, it was proposed to give him the title of duke, and a large pension, but he received neither. He died somewhat suddenly in September, 1646, and was buried at Westminster Abbey, with a public funeral. He appears to have been a man of respectable, but not of commanding talent, and of good intentions, somewhat warped by personal ambition and a regard for popularity.—*Biog. Brit. Aikin's G. Briog.*

DEVIIENNE (FRANCIS) a celebrated professor of the flute in the Conservatory at Paris, born in 1760, author of "Les Visitandines," "Les Comediens ambulans," "Le Valet de deux Maitres," and several other comic dramatic pieces. He died in a lunatic asylum at Charenton in 1803.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

DEVILLE (ANTHONY) a celebrated engineer, born at Toulouse in 1596. Having completed his studies, and made himself well

acquainted with mathematics and the science of fortification, he entered into the service of the duke of Savoy. He was rewarded for the display of his talents with the title of chevalier de St Maurice and St Lazarus. He returned to France, and was employed to resist the invasion of Picardy by the Spaniards, and on other occasions in the reign of Louis XIII. On peace taking place, he was charged with the fortification of the places ceded to France. He died about 1657. Deville was the author of several works relating to fortification, and he is regarded as the first who wrote on the construction and effects of mines. The erection of the water-works of Marli has been erroneously ascribed to Deville. The machine was not in a state of activity till 1682. The contriver of it was Renkin Sualeme, born at Liege in 1648.—*Biog. Univ.*

DEVONSHIRE (GEORGIANA, duchess of) a lady distinguished alike for her personal accomplishments and for the elegance of her taste and talents. She was the eldest daughter of John earl Spencer, and was born June 9, 1757. In 1774 she was married to William Cavendish, duke of Devonshire, after which she was long a great object of attraction in the fashionable world. Though perhaps too deeply involved in the frivolities of the circle in which she moved, she found time for the cultivation of her mind. She made herself acquainted with the history and polity of nations, but the belles lettres chiefly attracted her attention. She left a pleasing monument of her taste and genius in a poem on the passage of Mount St Gothard, which was translated into French by Delille. Her death took place at Devonshire House, Piccadilly, March 30, 1806.—*Gent. Mag. Edit.*

DEWAILLY (CHARLES) a French architect, who was a native of Paris, and was a member of the Academy of Painting and that of Architecture. He built the theatre called the Odeon, at Paris, which was destroyed by fire. Many of his designs have been published in the Encyclopedie, and in Laborde's Description of France. He died in 1799.—DEWAILLY (NOEL FRANCIS) a native of Amiens, who cultivated literature, and was the author of some esteemed works on philology. Among them are a Grammar and Dictionary of the French Language; a Treatise on Orthography; and the "True Principles of the Latin Tongue." He died in 1801.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

D'EWES (sir SYMONS) an English antiquary and statesman of the seventeenth century. He was born at Coxden in Dorsetshire in 1602, and received his education at St John's college, Cambridge. At the age of thirty he had completed his principal work, "The Journals of the Parliaments under Elizabeth." He was knighted by Charles I, and in 1639 he served the office of high sheriff for the county of Suffolk. He was elected member of parliament for the borough of Sudbury in 1640; and in the following year he was created a baronet. On the rupture taking place between the king and the parliament,

he adhered to the latter, and was one of those who took the solemn league and covenant. Being expelled, with other members of the Long Parliament, in 1648, he retired from public business, and devoted himself to archaeological pursuits. He died in 1650. He published a parliamentary harangue, "touching the antiquity of Cambridge," 4to. His "Journals of Elizabeth," was a posthumous publication, and did not appear till 1682.—*Aikin's G. Biog.*

DEWITT or DE WIT (JAMES) an historical and portrait painter, was born at Amsterdam in 1695, and was a disciple of Jacques Van Halen, an historical painter of eminence. He declined portrait painting, and confined himself chiefly to painting ceilings and grand apartments, in which he excelled. His colouring is good, his touch, free, spirited, and brilliant. He was so excellent an imitator of bas-relief, that he painted it, both in oil and fresco, so as to appear like real carving. He died in 1754.—*Pilkington. Strutt.*

DE WITT (JOHN) a Dutch statesman, son of Jacob De Witt, burgo-master of Dort, and deputy to the states of Holland, was born in 1625. He was educated at Dort, where, at the age of twenty-three, he published "Elementa Curvarum Linearum," one of the best mathematical books of his time. In 1650 he became pensionary of Dort, and strongly opposed the war between the English and Dutch, representing the ill consequences that must ensue to the republic. His predictions being justified by the events, he was unanimously chosen pensionary of Holland, and used every effort to produce a negotiation with England, sending over ambassadors to Cromwell, who at length made peace; but added a secret article for the exclusion of the house of Orange, to which the States consented by a solemn act. This article caused great clamour in Holland, it being held to be a suggestion to Cromwell by De Witt. By his firmness and conduct however, the pensionary overcame all prejudices, and on the expiration of the term of his office, he was unanimously continued in it. After the Restoration, when war with England became necessary, he was appointed one of the commissioners for the direction of the navy; and immediately put the fleet in good condition, and was himself one of the three deputies named to command it. On the famous battle in 1666, he was sent by the States to take a full account of the affair, which is considered a master-piece of its kind. In 1667 he established the perpetual edict for the abolition of the office of stadtholder. In 1672, when the prince of Orange was elected captain and admiral-general, he accordingly abjured the stadtholdership; but a tumult happening at Dort, the people declared that they would have him for stadtholder, and he accepted the office. Upon this De Witt desired and obtained his dismissal, with thanks for his faithful services. The invasion of the French, and their own intestine divisions, conspired to irritate the people against the De Witts, whom they accused of having plundered

the States, and being the enemies of the house of Orange. An attempt was made to murder the two brothers on the same day in different places. Cornelius De Witt, on the accusation of Ticklaer, a barber, of a design to poison the prince, was imprisoned, and condemned to exile. The mob fearing that he might escape from the prison, surrounded it, and unhappily finding the pensionary with his brother, murdered them both, and hung the dead bodies on the gallows. Thus fell this zealous partisan of liberty, whose whole life had been disinterestedly devoted to his country. Sir William Temple speaks of him as a man of unwearied industry, inflexible constancy, sound, clear, and deep understanding; and Hume describes him as "a minister equally eminent for greatness of mind, for capacity, and for integrity." Beside the above-mentioned work, he wrote a book containing those maxims of government upon which he acted, which will do him eternal honour. On one side he points out the mischiefs of tyranny, arbitrary power, authority derived from factions, &c. and on the other side explains the true means of supporting liberty, extending commerce, and securing power, riches, and peace. It was translated into English; and to the last edition, which appeared in 1746, are prefixed memoirs of the brothers, Cornelius and John De Witt, by John Campbell, Esq.—*Hist. of the United Provinces. Univ. Hist.*

DIAGORAS, surnamed the Atheist, a philosopher of the Eleatic sect, was a native of the isle of Melos. He was sold as a captive in his youth, and redeemed by Democritus, who educated him in the tenets of his philosophy. Being led by the Atomic system to the denial of a first principle, he was conducted, by a very common train of reasoning upon the existence of evil, to argue against a providence, and at length to openly speak of the gods and religion with ridicule and contempt. For this impiety he was summoned before a court of judicature, but aware of the severity of the law, he absconded; and the reward of a talent was offered to any one who would kill, and two to the person who would take and surrender him alive. This decree took place in the ninety-first Olympiad, 426 BC. His future fate is uncertain, but it is supposed that he died at Corinth. It is said that being on ship-board, and in danger of being wrecked, the sailors were disposed to attribute the storm to the presence of so impious a person, on which he pointed to other vessels in the same danger, and asked if he was on board all of them—no bad illustration of the absurdity of drawing particular conclusions from common events.—*Bayle. Enfield's Hist. Philos.*

DIÁZ (BARTHOLOMEW) a Portuguese navigator, and the discoverer of the Cape of Good Hope. He was employed by king John II of Portugal, in prosecuting discoveries on the coast of Africa, and in 1486 he had traced nearly a thousand miles of new country. After suffering much by tempests, and losing the company of the victualling bark which had sailed

with him, he came in sight of the cape which terminates Africa. He was however obliged to return without doubling it, owing to the state of his ship, but named it, on account of the difficulties and troubles he had met with in his voyage, Cabo Tormentoso, or the Stormy Cape. In 1487 he returned to Lisbon, and from his report, the king, who foresaw the certainty of reaching the Indies by that course, named the discovery Cabo del Bueuo Esperanza, or the Cape of Good Hope.—*Robertson's America. Mod. Univ. Hist.*

DIAZ (JOHN) an early martyr of the protestant religion, was born at Cuenza in Spain, in the beginning of the sixteenth century. He studied theology first at Paris, and afterwards under Calvin at Geneva. He accompanied Bucer to the conference at Ratisbon, and soon after visiting Neuburgh, was surprised by the arrival of his brother Alphonsus, an advocate of the court of Rome, who, having heard of his conversion, had come with the hope of reclaiming him. Failing in this endeavour, such was the rancour of his bigotry, he laid a plan against his brother's life, to fulfil which he pretended to take his departure, but secretly returned with a guide, and at break of day was again at Neuburgh. His first business was to seek the apartment of Diaz, with his companion disguised as a courier, who affected to be the bearer of a letter from his brother Alphonsus. Gaining admission on this pretence, the pretended messenger delivered the letters, and while Diaz was reading them, made a fatal stroke at his head with the axe, which was concealed under his clothes, and fled to his instigator Alphonsus. This murder, which took place in March 27, 1546, excited great indignation at Augsburg, and the assassins being vigorously pursued, were taken and imprisoned at Augsburg; but the emperor Charles V put a stop to the proceedings against them, on the pretext that he would himself take cognizance of the affair at the approaching diet. The miserable fratricide, however, rendered this unnecessary by hanging himself. A history of this transaction was composed in Latin, under the title of "*Historia vera de Morte J. Diazii*," which is a very scarce book. Diaz was the author of "*A Summary of the Christian Religion*."—*Moreri. Freheri Theatrum. Saxii Onom.*

DIBDIN (CHARLES) the son of a silversmith of Southampton, born there about the year 1745. The strong passion which he felt for music induced him at a very early age to give up all thoughts of the church, for which profession his father had intended him; with which view he had placed him at Winchester school, upon the foundation. When about the age of fourteen he became a candidate for the situation of organist in a Hampshire village, but his youth proving a fatal objection to his success, he accepted the pressing invitation of an elder brother, a captain of a vessel in the West India trade, to come to London. Here he occupied his time in composing a few ballads, which brought him more credit than profit, and in tuning piano-fortes, till 1762,

when he made his first appearance on the boards of the Richmond theatre, and two years afterwards his debut on the London stage as Ralph, in the opera of "*The Maid of the Mill*." The principal part of the music to "*Liouel and Clarissa*," and the whole of that to the musical entertainment of "*The Padlock*," written by him shortly afterwards, established his fame as a dramatic composer, which he subsequently increased by the production of nearly one hundred musical pieces for the stage, of more or less merit. The most celebrated of these are his "*Deserter*," brought out in 1772; "*The Waterman*," the dialogue of which is also the production of his pen, in 1774; and "*The Quaker*," in 1775. Though devoted to dramatic composition, Dibdin never liked the profession of an actor; and having at length quarrelled with Garrick, and indeed with the proprietors of all the principal theatres, as well as having failed in more than one managerial speculation on his own account, he quitted the stage altogether, and made an attempt, which proved singularly successful, to entertain the public by his own unassisted powers; accompanying himself, in his own songs, on the piano-forte. The prolific qualities of his genius are ascertained by the prodigious number of songs which he wrote (words and music) for these entertainments, and sang at his saloon, near Leicester-square, to which he gave the title of "*Sans Souci*." They are said to have exceeded twelve hundred. Of these the majority display much originality and humour; but his sea songs in particular are very felicitously composed, and will, in all probability, continue popular in the navy while Britain has a fleet. "*Poor Jack*," "*Tom Bowling*," &c. (the latter said to have been a real tribute of affection to the memory of his brother,) and others of the same class, must be familiar to the ears of the major part of the community. Notwithstanding the popularity of these entertainments, and the large income they produced, aided by occasional assistance from government, who considered his exertions towards cheering the hearts, and softening the sentiments of the sailors, worthy of reward, the improvidence which seems so frequently to attend the votaries of Thespis, kept Dibdin constantly poor, and he died in very indigent circumstances in 1814, having, for some years previously, laboured under a disorder which rendered him unable to perform for himself the commonest offices. Dr Kitchiner has lately published an edition of the best of his songs.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

DICEARCHUS, a Greek philosopher and historian, was the son of Phidias, and was born at Messina in Sicily. He was a disciple of Aristotle. He composed a number of works which were much esteemed; one of the chief of them, of which there is a considerable fragment remaining, was a treatise, in three books, on the different people and cities of Greece, their manners, institutions, &c. His account of the republic of Sparta was so highly thought of, that a law was made for its

annual recital in the hall of the Ephori, in presence of the young men of the city. Another of his works is on the measurement of the mountains in Peloponnesus, of which a description of Mount Pelion remains in the "Geographiæ Veter. Script. Græc. minores." *Vossii, Hist. Græc. Bayle. Moreri.*

DICKINSON or DICKENSON (EDMUND) a famous physician and chemist, was born at Appleton in Berkshire, in 1624. In 1642 he went to Oxford, and was admitted one of the Eton postmasters at Merton college. After taking his degrees in Arts, he turned his attention to the study of physic, of which he was admitted bachelor and doctor in 1656. In 1655 he published a work entitled "Delphi Phœnicizantes, &c." to prove that the Greeks borrowed the story of the Pythian Apollo, and all that related to the oracle of Delphos, from the holy Scriptures. This work displays deep learning in the eastern and Greek languages, and has caused great disputes; Anthony Wood and some others maintaining that Dr Dickenson was not the author of it, but had published, under his own name, the work of one Henry Jacob, a prodigy of learning, but a careless man, and so absorbed in his pursuits, that he suffered others to reap the fruits of his labours. However this may be, Dr Dickenson enjoyed the credit of the work, and the warden and fellows of Merton college gave him the place of superior reader of Linacre's lectures, in reward of his great merit. In 1684 he came up to London to succeed Dr Willis, a physician of eminence lately dead; and was recommended by the earl of Arlington, whom he had cured of some disorder, to Charles II, by whom he was appointed one of his physicians in ordinary, and physician to the household; which situations he retained during the remainder of Charles's reign, and that of his successor. Meeting with a French alchemist named Theodore Mundanus, he became a convert to the doctrine of the transmutation of metals, on which, in 1686, he published a work, entitled "Epistola Edmundi Dickinson, MD. and MR. ad Theod. Mund. Philosophum adeptum, de Quintessentia Philosophorum," &c. Soon after the abdication of James II, Dr Dickinson retired from practice, but devoted himself to his literary and philosophical studies, the fruits of which appeared in a laborious work, entitled "Physica Vetus et Vera, sive Tractatus de Naturali Veritate Hexaëmeri Mosaici, &c.;" the object of which is to prove "that the method and mode of the creation of the universe, according to the principles of true philosophy, are strictly and concisely laid down by Moses." It displays great reading, but by no means proves the solidity of his judgment; at the time too when Newton had made public his principal discoveries, and other illustrious philosophers were making rapid advances in knowledge, to be seeking for philosophy in the scriptures, and in the exploded theories of antiquity. Dr Dickenson is supposed to have been the author of "Parabola Philosophica, &c. or a Journey to the Mount of Mercury, by Philaretus." He also

left in MS. a Latin treatise "On the Grecian Games," annexed to an account of his life and writings, published in 1739. He died in 1707. — *Biog. Brit. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. ii.*

DICTYS (CRETENSIS) the supposed name of a very ancient historian, who, serving under Idomeneus, a king of Crete, in the Trojan war, wrote an account of it in nine books, upon which it is said that Homer founded his Iliad. There is no account of him remaining, while the work at present extant under his name is an obvious forgery. — *Voss. Hist. Græc.*

DIDEROT (DENIS) an eminent French writer, was the son of a cutler at Langres, where he was born in 1713. He was educated by the Jesuits, who, with their usual policy in respect to youth of promising talents, sought to engage him in their society. An uncle also, who held a canonry, which he intended to bestow upon him, caused him to receive the tonsure. He shewed however so little inclination for the clerical profession, that his father placed him with an attorney; but his attachment to literature preventing all application to the desk, he was finally left to follow his own inclinations. His studies were very multifarious, including physics, geometry, metaphysics, moral philosophy, and belles lettres. The warmth of his imagination, the ready flow and animation of his language and conversation, added to a decisiveness of tone and manner, which is almost national in France, soon produced him supporters and patrons at Paris. One of his earliest productions was a translation from the English of "Stanyan's History of Greece," and in 1745 he obtained some commendation for his "Principles of Moral Philosophy." It was however a production which he published the following year, under the title of "Pensées Philosophiques," that first ensured his celebrity. This work, which was afterwards reprinted under the title of "Etrennes aux Esprits forts," first exhibited him as a most decided partisan of the new philosophy, and as it was generally read, and even became a companion to the toilet, it did much to advance the freedom of opinion, by which French society, especially in the capital, so rapidly became distinguished. In the same year he published a "Dictionnaire Universelle de la Médecine," which however was little more than a translation of James's Medical Dictionary, and the success of this work induced some of his friends to recommend a translation of the dictionary of Chambers, but he now began to feel himself equal to bolder undertakings, and in conjunction with his friend D'Alembert, laid the plan of that great undertaking, the "Dictionnaire Encyclopédique." Diderot took as his province the description of arts and trades, but he also furnished a number of supplemental articles in various branches of science. It is unnecessary to dwell on the mixed character of a work now so well known; it is sufficient to observe that the share of Diderot is thought to discover much talent and information, obscured however by too great a parade of science and dissoluteness. The first edition of this *lakmaw*

compilation made its appearance from 1751 to 1767, with great occasional interruption; the sale, owing to the scepticism of its tone, being sometimes suspended, and even the printers imprisoned. With a very inadequate recompense, Diderot superintended the undertaking for twenty years; but previously, and in the mean time, published various other works in speculative philosophy, which created a considerable sensation. For one of these, "Lettre sur les Aveugles, a l'usage de ceux qui voyent," he was imprisoned six weeks in Vincennes. His other productions of a kindred nature are, "Lettre sur les Sourds et les Muets, a l'usage de ceux qui entendent et qui parlent;" "Le sixieme Sens;" "Pensées sur les Interpretation de la Nature;" "Code de la Nature," &c. The "Système de la Nature," attributed to Robinet, is also said to have been written by Diderot, and it is probable that at all events he revised it. Unhappily too for his reputation, he also wrote "Les Bijoux Indiscrets," a tale, in which the wit forms a poor atonement for the licentiousness. His two comedies in prose, "Le Fils Naturel," 1757, and "Le Père de Famille," 1758, on the contrary, are equally moral and interesting. He is likewise author of a pamphlet on "Public Education," "An Eulogy on (Samuel) Richardson," and an "Essay on the life and writings of Seneca the Philosopher," 1779, his last performance. At the close of his dictionary he was obliged to sell his library, which was purchased by the empress of Russia for 50,000 livres, he being allowed the use of it during his life. He was much patronised by this sovereign, and even visited Russia at her invitation; but he soon found that his ardent and enthusiastic manner was no recommendation in a courtly circle, however modified. Diderot, in the latter part of life, took umbrage at some passages in the "Confessions" of Rousseau, and wrote against the latter with more bitterness than the public approved of. In fact, these two men of genius greatly resembled each other in the querulous susceptibility of their temperament; and their complaints of each other may produce a smile at the extraordinary want of self-knowledge occasionally betrayed by possessors of the brightest faculties. As one of the most distinguished of the new philosophical body, besides the countenance of the empress of Russia, he also acquired the protection of Frederic of Prussia, who made him a member of the academy of Berlin. He died suddenly on the 31st of July, 1784, aged seventy-one. The abbé Barruel asserts that he had previously felt disposed to give up his scepticism, and had sent for a priest, but that the philosophers hurried him out of town. It is scarcely necessary to say, that Barruel is as poor an authority for facts of this nature, as the warmer partisans of the new philosophy often proved themselves in regard to points of a contrary description. To conclude: Diderot was a man of brilliant talent and ardent imagination, who, having taken his side, supported it as usual with enthusiasts of his temperament. His information was certainly great, and

his powers of mind of a high order, but his happiest thoughts were often obscured by cloudy reasoning, and passages of luminous energy stood frequently contrasted with others of metaphysical obscurity; while in both extremes he was offensive by a tone of arrogance and self-sufficiency. His principal works are collected in six volumes, 8vo.—*Nov. Dict. Hist. Monthly Review.*

DIDOT (AMBROSE) an eminent French printer, was born at Paris in 1730. He was the son of a printer and bookseller, who bestowed upon him a classical education, and he entered into business with an extreme enthusiasm for the improvement of printing. He improved stereotype printing, perfected the construction of mills for the manufacture of fine paper, and invented many of the curious machines and instruments now commonly used in the typographic art. The Delphin editions of the classics, and various other sterling works, issued from the press of Didot, who endeavoured to unite in his family every talent auxiliary to the art of printing, one of his sons becoming a celebrated type-founder, and both deservedly sharing with their father in the reputation of being the first printers of their day. Didot was as much respected for his benevolence as his talents. Such was his anxiety for accuracy, that, at the age of seventy-three, he read five times over each sheet of his son's stereotype edition of Montaigne. He died at Paris in 1804.—*Nov. Dict. Hist.*

DIDYMUS, a musical writer of Alexandria, in the reign of the emperor Nero, by whom he was much esteemed. He wrote upon grammar and medicine, as well as music; but his works are all lost, and every thing now known of his principles of harmony, is to be gathered from Ptolemy. As he preceded the latter, he was the first who introduced the minor tone into the scale, and consequently the practical major third, which harmonized the whole system, and pointed out the road to counterpoint. He seems to merit the honour which most critics have bestowed on Ptolemy. According to Doni, he also appears to have a better title to the invention of modern harmony, or music in parts, than Guido.—*Burney's Hist. of Mus.*

DIDYMUS of Alexandria, an ecclesiastical writer of the fourth century. Although he lost his eyes at five years of age, he applied to study so vigorously that he became versed in grammar, rhetoric, logic, philosophy, music, and even geometry and astronomy. He also studied the scriptures with great diligence, and became president or principal of the celebrated catechetical school of Alexandria, ranking among his disciples St Jerome, Rufinus, Palladius, and Isidore. He was the author of various learned works, none of which have reached us, but a Latin version by St Jerome, of "A Treatise on the Holy Spirit;" "Breves quedam Enarrationes in Epistolas canonicas," inserted in the fourth volume of the *Bibliotheca Patrum*; a fragment of "A Book against the Manicheans," and "Notes and Observations upon the Acts of the Apostles," inserted by J. C. Wolff, in his "Anecdotæ

Graca," vol. i. It is not certain when he died; but he was living in 392, at the age of eighty-four.—*Dupin. Cave's Hist. Lit. Moreri.*

DIEMEN (ANTHONY VAN) a governor of the Dutch East-India settlements, was born at Kuilenburgh, where his father was ouro-gmaster. At the beginning of the seventeenth century he went in a subordinate military capacity to India, where, owing to his knowledge of accounts, he was selected as a clerk by government, and at length rose to be accountant-general of India. In 1631 he sailed to Holland as commander of the Indian fleet, and returning to India, was appointed governor-general by the managers of the Dutch East-India Company in 1635. In 1642 he dispatched Abel Tasman with two vessels to explore the unknown countries towards the south, part of which, an island, forming the southern extremity of New Holland, received from him the name which it still retains, of "Van Diemen's Land." He died on the 19th April, 1645, after holding the supreme power in India for upwards of nine years.—*General Hist. Dict. by Luisius. Cook's Voyages.*

DIEMERBROECK (ISBRAND VAN) an eminent physician, was born at Montfort in Holland in 1609, and after studying at Utrecht and Leyden, he went to France, and took his degree of MD. He settled for some time at Nimeguen, where a pestilence raging in 1635, 6, and 7, afforded him much opportunity for practical observation. He next removed to Utrecht, where he was made professor extraordinary of medicine in the university in 1649, and professor in ordinary in 1651. He died in 1674. His principal work is his treatise "De Peste, Lib. iv," giving the history of the plague at Nimeguen, with observations, &c. He also published "De Variolis et Morbillis liber singularis;" "Observationes et Curationes Medicæ centum;" "Disputationes Practicæ de morbis Capitis, Thoracis, et imi Ventris;" and "Anatome corporis humani," which has been several times reprinted and translated into French and English, and is a complete compendium of anatomy and physiology.—*Haller's Bibl. Med. Pract. et Anatom. Moreri.*

DIETERIC (JOHN CONRAD) a learned Lutheran divine, was born at Butzbach, a town of Wetteravia, in 1612. On finishing his academical studies he travelled into Holland, where he cultivated the acquaintance of most of the Dutch literati, and made some stay at Leyden, to consult the libraries there. After visiting Denmark and Prussia he returned to his native country, and in 1639 was appointed professor of Greek and history, by George II, landgrave of Hesse. In 1653, upon the establishment of the university of Giessen, he discharged the duties of his professorships in that place, where he remained until his death in 1669. He was the author of "De Perigrinatione Studiorum;" "Antiquitates Romanæ;" "Iatreum Hippocraticum;" "Breviarium historicum et geographicum;" "Breviarium pontificum;" "Breviarium hæreticorum et conciliorum;" "Anti-

quitates Biblicæ," folio; "Antiquitates Novi Testamenti," folio.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

DIETRICH (CHRISTIAN WILLIAM ERNEST) an ingenious modern German artist, born at Weimar in Saxony in 1712. His father, from whom he learnt the incipient principles of his art, was painter to the duke of Weimar. He was further instructed by Thiele of Dresden, where he settled, and was patronised by the court, which sent him in 1742 into Italy; but his studies at Rome and Venice do not appear to have had much influence on his style, which is purely German. He excelled in landscapes, in which he formed himself chiefly on Claude Lorraine, Berghem, &c. His scripture subjects are chiefly in the style of Rembrandt, and his conversation pieces in that of Watteau. In all his pictures the colouring is excellent; and he had the art of giving to the whole a spirit and an effect which are peculiarly his own. In copying, he possessed a versatility and readiness in the highest degree extraordinary; following the most opposite styles with equal facility. He was also very eminent as an engraver.—*Bryan's Dict. of Paint. and Eng. Hirschling's Manual.*

DIEU (LEWIS DE) a learned Dutch protestant divine, was born at Flushing in 1590. After concluding his studies, when he was of proper age to engage in the work of the ministry, he was for two years pastor at Flushing. His eloquence was so effective, that prince Maurice of Orange hearing him preach, was desirous to make him court minister at the Hague, which situation he declined. In 1619 he was called to Leyden to assist his uncle, Colonus, in the professorship of the Walloon college, which office he discharged until his death in 1642. His works are—"Historia Christi et S. Petri Persice conscripta;" "Animadversiones in quatuor Evangelia;" "Grammatica trilinguis, Hebraica, Syriaca, et Chaldaica;" "Apocalypsis Syriaca ex Manuscripto exempl. biblioth. J. Scaligeri edita," 4to; "Animadversiones in Acta Apostolorum;" "Compendium Grammaticæ Hebraicæ;" "Rudimenta linguæ Persicæ;" "Critica Sacra," folio; "Aphorismi Theologici;" "Rhetorica Sacra;" "Animadversiones in Epist. ad Romanos, &c.;" "Animadversiones in omnes libros Vet. Testamenti;" "Grammatica Linguarum Orientalium," &c.—*Moreri. Bayle. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

DIEZ (JUAN or JOHN MARTIN) a Spanish partisan officer, distinguished for his conduct during the French invasions of his native country. He was the son of a peasant, and born in the district of Valladolid in Old Castile, in 1775. Accustomed from his childhood to hard labour, he early acquired great bodily strength. Having a peculiar predilection for a military life, he ran away from home at the age of sixteen, and enlisted in the army, but his father procured his discharge. On the proclamation of war against France, after the Revolution, he again entered the army as a private in the dragoons of Spain. He served

till the restoration of peace, when he returned home, married, and resumed his agricultural employment. Patriotism and a love of enterprise drew him from his peaceful labours on the invasion of the territory of Spain by Buonaparte. In 1808 he placed himself at the head of a party of four or five of his neighbours, and commenced hostilities against the enemy, killing their couriers, and thus obtaining a supply of horses, arms, and ammunition. After the atrocities committed by the French at Madrid on the 2d of May, a spirit of resentment was excited in the country, and Martin easily procured associates, and openly prosecuted his system of harassing annoyance and extermination against the French. At this period he acquired the appellation of *el Empecinado*, by which he is best known. He is supposed to have been so called from the darkness of his complexion; but it is rather a local distinction, common to all the inhabitants of his native place, and applied to him by way of eminence. With the increase of his band, the Empecinado extended his operations; and besetting the roads, not only intercepted the couriers of the enemy, but also seized their convoys, and harassed their small parties, so as to distress and alarm them exceedingly. With no more than twelve comrades he is reported to have destroyed above six hundred Frenchmen in three months. At first he neither gave nor expected quarter; but at length finding himself at the head of forty-eight well-armed men, he no longer pursued that barbarous practice. He had many opportunities, during his desultory operations, of signaling his personal prowess. In an affair with a considerable party of the enemy, he singled out the commander as his immediate opponent. The Frenchman wounded the Empecinado by a sword-thrust through his arm into his side. Enraged, but not daunted by the pain, he dexterously avoided another blow aimed at him, and seizing his adversary by the neck, dragged him from his horse, and fell with him to the ground, but kept himself uppermost. Both were disarmed, and struggled violently; at last, as the Frenchman refused to surrender, the Empecinado held him down with one hand, and snatching up a stone with the other, dashed out his brains. In September 1809, Martin, who commanded 170 men, all mounted, ranged his troops in three divisions, and in compliance with the invitation of the junta of Guadalaxara, passed into that province to check the inroads of the enemy. He was afterwards employed under the orders of the commander-in-chief of the second army; and the value of his services being duly appreciated, he was at length made a brigadier-general of cavalry. When raised to this rank he still retained the habits of his former life; and but for the importunities of his friends, he would not have exchanged his peasant's dress for a general's uniform. The French troops sent against him were almost uniformly defeated; but on one occasion he was overpowered, and only escaped falling into their hands, by leaping down a dangerous precipice. He attended

the duke of Wellington in triumph to Madrid, after the expulsion of the French, and some time after received his commands to join the second army in the neighbourhood of Tortosa, at the head of 4,850 men, horse and foot. When peace was restored to his country, he still retained his anxiety for her welfare, and freely addressed to the ministers of government his advice and remonstrances. He also had a letter written to king Ferdinand, dated February 13th, 1815, a very remarkable composition, bearing the impress of strong intellectual power. This epistle was published in 1823, in a work entitled "The Military Exploits of D. Juan Martin Diez, the Empecinado, who first commanded, and then organized the System of Guerilla Warfare in Spain," from which the preceding details are chiefly derived. All the services of this brave officer, during the war which preceded the restoration of Ferdinand, could not suffice to atone for the crime of opposing the invasion of the liberties of Spain, since the return of that prince. The Empecinado had laid down his arms on the faith of a treaty, notwithstanding which, he was seized and executed at Rueda, on the 19th of August, 1825, with circumstances of insulting cruelty highly disgraceful to his persecutors. As the originator of that system of desultory warfare which contributed much to the expulsion of the invading army from Spain, Diez exhibits strong claims to notice. His natural talents were not assisted by cultivation, as he could write no more than his name, and his manners were rude, and his temper violent; yet he was partial to the society of well-informed persons, and disposed to attend to their advice; while with the greatness of mind which characterises conscious worth, he never scrupled to acknowledge his humble origin, or the limited sphere of his information.—*Edit.*

DIGBY (sir EVERARD) an English gentleman, memorable for the share he had in the gunpowder plot, for which he suffered. He was the son of Everard Digby, of Drystoke in Rutlandshire, a protestant gentleman of parts and learning. His father dying when he was young, he was unfortunately left to the entire superintendance of some bigotted priests, who gave him the unfortunate bias which led to his destruction. On the accession of James I he was knighted, and soon after marrying an heiress he was deemed a wealthy and prosperous gentleman. Seduced by sir Thomas Tresham, and other catholic zealots, he became privy to the gunpowder plot, and offered 1,500*l.* towards defraying the expences. On the detection of the conspiracy he denied his guilt; but on his trial partly endeavoured to extenuate his crime, in consequence of the treatment of the catholics, and a sense of duty; and indeed from facts collected from some slips of paper, on which he wrote his sentiments with lemon juice, while under confinement, in order to be conveyed to his lady, he seems, like the rest of the conspirators, to have acted on a religious ground entirely; and thus can bigotry palter with human reason. A more correct sense of the nature of the crime

for which he suffered, seems to have been expressed by him at his execution, which took place on the 30th January, 1606, on which day he was hanged, drawn, and quartered at the west end of St Paul's church, London. This unhappy victim of blind religious zeal, left two sons, afterwards sir Kenelm and sir John Digby.—*Biog. Brit. Dodd's Ch. Hist.*

DIGBY (JOHN) earl of Bristol, was born of an ancient family at Coleshill in Warwickshire, in 1580, and was educated at Magdalen college, Oxford. On returning from his travels he became gentleman of the privy chamber to James I, who sent him ambassador to Spain in 1611. In 1616 he was admitted of the privy council, and in 1618 was advanced to the peerage by the title of baron Digby of Sherborne. In 1621 he was sent ambassador to Spain, and in 1622 again to the same court to negotiate a marriage between Charles and the Spanish infanta. On his return he was accused of misconduct by Buckingham, and sent to the Tower, but was soon released. After the accession of Charles I, the contention between him and Buckingham extended even to mutual accusations of high treason. Notwithstanding his indifferent treatment from both James and Charles, he espoused the king's party in the subsequent struggle, and after losing his estate, died in exile at Paris in 1653. This able nobleman was the author of several poems and verses, and also translated Du Moulin's defence of the protestant faith.—*Biog. Brit.*

DIGBY (sir KENELM) the eldest son of the unfortunate sir Everard Digby, was born at Gothurst in Buckinghamshire, in 1603. He was educated in the protestant religion, and entered at Gloucester hall, Oxford, where he much distinguished himself by the acuteness of his mind and the extent of his acquisitions. On his return from his travels he was presented to the king, who bestowed upon him the honour of knighthood. He at the same time made much noise by bringing back with him a recipe for making a sympathetic powder for the cure of wounds, in which quackery it is possible that he deceived himself, as he was much addicted to the philosophy which employed itself in alchymy and occult qualities. On the accession of Charles I, he rose into great favour, being created a gentleman of the bedchamber, a commissioner of the navy, and a governor of the Trinity House. He soon after fitted out a small squadron at his own expence, to cruize against the Algerines and Venetians, and obtained some spirited advantages over the shipping of both these powers. He returned with a great increase of reputation, and adding considerable address and graceful elocution, to a fine person and an imposing manner, very naturally made a considerable figure. On a visit to France he was warmly assailed by the catholic ecclesiastics, who, involving him in the maze of controversy, finally reclaimed him to the religion of his ancestors; which, considering his predilection for mystery and subtle disputation, was by no means extraordinary. On the breaking out of the civil war, he was com-

mitted prisoner to Winchester house, where he amused himself by writing some very acute observations on the "Religio Medici," of sir Thomas Browne, and on the ninth canto of the Fairy Queen, in which Spenser has introduced some mysterious matter in regard to numbers. Being liberated, he passed into France, and visited Descartes, who, it is said, discovered him by his conversation previously to announcement. In 1646 he printed at Paris his own philosophical system, in two works, entitled "A Treatise on the Nature of Bodies," and "A Treatise on the Nature and Operation of the Soul." In 1651 he also published, "Institutionum Peripateticarum, cum Appendice Theologium de Origine Mundi." All these treatises are written in the spirit of the corpuscular philosophy, which they support with more learning and ingenuity than solidity or force. After the ruin of the royal cause he returned to England to compound for his estate, but was not allowed to remain; yet he visited it again during the protectorate, it is said, with a view to negotiate a toleration of the catholic religion; a measure to which the policy of Cromwell, whose strong mind began to perceive the advantages of general toleration, was not averse. He resided in the south of France in 1656 and 1657, and produced at Montpelier, "A Discourse on the Cure of Wounds by Sympathy." Both in this and in another learned discourse, attributed to him, on the subject of alchymy, it is very difficult to be satisfied that he did not intermix a considerable portion of imposture with his self-delusion. On the Restoration he returned to England, and met with a polite reception at court, but was not again brought forward into public life. He however became a member of the Royal Society, and was much visited by men of science. He married a lady who was highly distinguished for beauty, and in other respects almost as singular as himself. Of this lady, usually styled the celebrated Venetia Digby, a great many pictures and busts are extant; but she died while still young. Sir Kenelm died in 1665, at the age of sixty-two, leaving one son, who dying without issue, that branch of the family became extinct.—*Biog. Brit. Pennant's Journey from Chester to London.*

DIGBY (GEORGE lord) son of John, earl of Bristol, was born during his father's embassy to Madrid in 1612. He distinguished himself much while at Magdalen college, Oxford, and in the beginning of the long parliament opposed the court, but seceded from the opposition, on the measures against the earl of Strafford. He then distinguished himself as warmly on the side of the king, and was made secretary of state in 1643. On the breaking out of the civil war, he ran great risks for the king's service; and after the death of the unhappy Charles, was excepted from pardon by the parliament, and was obliged to live in exile until the Restoration, when he recovered all he had lost, and was made knight of the garter. He wrote a comedy called "Elvira," and also letters to his cousin, sir Kenelm Digby, against popery, although he ended by

becoming a catholic himself. "He was a singular person," says lord Orford, "whose life was all contradiction: he wrote against popery and embraced it; he was a zealous opposer of the court and a sacrifice to it; he was conscientiously converted in the midst of the prosecution of lord Strafford, and was most unconscientiously a persecutor of lord Clarendon. With great parts, he always hurt himself and his friends; with romantic bravery, he was always an unsuccessful commander. He spoke for the test act, although a catholic, and addicted himself to astrology on the birthday of true philosophy."—*Biog. Brit. Park's Orford*, vol. iii.

DIGGES (LEONARD) an English arithmetician, was born at Barham in Kent, and educated at University college, Oxford. He became a skilful mathematician and architect, and was also very able in the construction of fortifications. His works are—"Tectoricum," a treatise on surveying; "A Geometrical Practical Treatise named Pantometria, in three books;" "A Discourse Geometrical of the five regular and Platonic Bodies, containing sundry theoretical and practical Propositions;" also a treatise entitled "Prognostication everlasting, or Rules to judge the Weather." He died in 1573 or 4.—*Fuller's Worthies of Eng. Biog. Brit.*

DIGGES (THOMAS) son of the preceding, also an eminent mathematician, was educated at Oxford. When queen Elizabeth sent some of her forces to assist the Netherlands in throwing off the Spanish yoke, he was appointed to the office of muster-master-general, in which situation he became skilled in military tactics. He died in 1695. His works are—"A Treatise named Stratoticos, requisite for the Perfection of Soldiers," begun by his father, but finished by himself; "Alæ sive Scalæ Mathematicæ, containing Demonstrations for finding the Parallax of any Comet, or other Celestial Body;" "Motives for Associations to maintain the Religion established;" "Perfect Description of the Celestial Orbs;" "England's Defence," &c.—*Biog. Brit.*

DIGGES (sir DUDLEY) eldest son of the preceding, was born in 1583, and was also educated at Oxford. After being knighted by James I, in 1618, he was sent ambassador to the czar Muscovy; and in 1620 was joined in a commission to Holland for obtaining restitution of some property seized from the English in the East Indies. He was a member of the parliament of 1621, in which he resisted the court measures, and in the first parliament of Charles in 1626, engaged with so much zeal in the impeachment of Villiers duke of Buckingham, that in consequence of a speech made by him at a conference with the house of lords, he was committed to the Tower. He was however discharged, and sat in the parliament of 1628, as knight of the shire for Kent, and continued to act with the patriotic party, until his influence and abilities rendering it an object to bring him over, he was at length tempted by the office of master of the rolls, which he received in 1636. He how-

ever enjoyed this but three years, during which he took no decisive part in public affairs. He died in 1639. He was the author of "A Discourse concerning the Rights and Privileges of the Subject;" "A Defence of Trade;" and "Speeches in the Rushworth collection."—His third son, DUDLEY, was a zealous loyalist, and wrote sonnets against the rebellion.—LEONARD, the brother of sir Dudley, was the author of some commendatory verses on Shakspeare, and translated from Latin into English verse, "Claudian's Rape of Proserpine;" and from Spanish, "The History of Gerardo, the unfortunate Spaniard, written by Gonçalo de Lespadas." He died in 1635.—*Biog. Brit. Ath. Ox.*

DILLON (WENTWORTH) earl of Roscommon, a nobleman who ranks among the British poets, was the son of James Dillon, bearing the same title, by a sister of the celebrated earl of Strafford. He was born in Ireland in 1633, and received his early education at lord Strafford's seat in Yorkshire, whence he was removed to the protestant university of Caen in Normandy, where his studies were directed by the learned Bochart. He then travelled into Italy, and returning to England soon after the Restoration, was made captain of the band of pensioners. He suffered from the contagion of this dissolute court, ruined his estate by gaming, involved himself in quarrels, and at length found it necessary to visit Ireland to attend to his property. Unfortunately however, he followed very nearly the same course in Dublin as in London, to which he quickly returned, and was made master of the horse to the duchess of York, and married a daughter of the earl of Burlington. From this time he appears to have acted with more discretion, and owing to his cultivation of letters, became distinguished among the wits and poets of the day. It is mentioned to his honour, that he formed the design of an academy for improving and fixing the English language, but it is unnecessary to say that it never took effect. On the accession of James II, it is said, that foreseeing the disturbances that would ensue from his bigotry, he visited Italy, and took up his residence at Rome, where he died of the gout in 1684. The productions by which lord Roscommon acquired celebrity are few in number; the principal being an "Essay on translated Verse," which lays down, with good sense and tolerably elegant versification, the rules which ought to govern poetical translations. His other poems are translations of Horace's Art of Poetry, of Virgil's sixth Eclogue, of the Dies Iræ, of a scene in Pastor Fido, &c. none of which claim particular attention. Dr Johnson calls him the most correct writer of English verse before Dryden.—*Biog. Brit.*

DIMSDALE (THOMAS, baron) a physician eminent for his diffusion of the practice of inoculation for the small pox. He was the son of a surgeon and apothecary at Theydon Gannon in Essex, where he was born in 1712. After being regularly educated to the profession of physic, he settled at Hertford; but in consequence of the death of his wife, to divert

his affliction offered his services, in the Rebellion of 1745, as a volunteer medical assistant to the army of the duke of Cumberland. In 1746 he married again, and being in opulent circumstances, declined practice, until his family becoming numerous, he returned to active life, and took his degree as a physician in 1761. Having acquired great reputation for the superiority of his mode of inoculation, on which subject in 1766 he published a treatise, he was invited to Russia by the empress Catharine, to introduce the practice into her dominions. This invitation he accepted, and arriving at St Petersburg in July 1768, he safely inoculated the empress and the grand duke Paul, for which operation he received 12,000*l.* and a pension of 500*l.* per annum, with the hereditary title of baron. On his return from St Petersburg he opened a banking-house in Cornhill, and in 1780, being elected representative in parliament for Hertford, declined further medical practice. He however again visited Russia in 1781 to inoculate the grand dukes Alexander and Constantine, and was once more munificently rewarded. He retired from parliament in 1790, and died in 1800, at the advanced age of eighty-nine. Besides the essay already mentioned, he published "Tracts on Inoculation," which supply some curious particulars of his adventures in Russia. He was a member of the Royal Society, and of the Bath Agricultural Society, and much esteemed for his tranquil disposition and general philanthropy.—*Gent. Mag. Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

DINARCHUS, an orator of Greece, the son of Sostratus, and disciple of Theophrastus, was employed in writing harangues when the city of Athens was without orators. Being accused of receiving bribes from the enemies of the republic, he took to flight, and did not return until fifteen years afterwards, about the year 340 before Christ. Three of his orations have descended to us; one against Demosthenes, abounding in the grossest abuse. Dionysius of Halicarnassus, styles him Demosthenes the Savage.—*Moreri. Saxii Onomast.*

DINOCRATES or **DINOCHARES**, a celebrated Grecian architect, was a Macedonian, and lived in the 112th Olympiad, or 332 BC. Wishing to be introduced to Alexander the Great, he assumed the costume of Hercules, with his lion's skin and club, and presented himself to the king. Alexander enquiring who he was: "I am," said he, "Dinocrates, the Macedonian architect, and bring to your majesty thoughts and designs worthy of your greatness; for I have laid out mount Athos into the form of a man, in whose left hand I have designed the walls of a great city; and all the rivers of the mount to flow into his right, and thence into the sea." Alexander was amused with his project, but declined putting it in execution; he however took the artist with him to Egypt, and employed him in planning Alexandria. He is also said to have finished the rebuilding of the famous temple of Ephesus. Pliny relates, in his Natural History, that being employed by

Ptolemy Philadelphus to build a temple to the memory of his wife, Arsinoe, Dinocrates intended to construct the dome of magnet, in order to suspend an iron statue of the queen in the air; an idle tale, largely partaking of the foolish credulity of the times in which Pliny wrote.—*Vitruvius. Plin. lib. xxxiv. Moreri.*

DINOSTRATUS, an ancient mathematician, who, according to Proclus, lived in the time of Plato, of whom he was a disciple, about 360 years BC. He was however more addicted to mathematical than to philosophical pursuits, and was the inventor of the quadratrix or curve called by his name, by which the quadrature of the circle is effected, though not geometrically, but only mechanically.—*Moreri. Hutton's Mathemat. Dict.*

DIO CHRYSOSTOM, an orator and sophist, the son of Pasitrat, was born at Prusa in Bithynia, and lived at Rome under Nero, Vespasian, and Domitian, which last emperor would have put him to death for the freedom of his speech, had he not retired into Thrace. After the decease of Domitian he returned to Rome, and acquired the patronage of Nero and Trajan, and died at a very advanced age. His orations were published first at Milan, in Greek, in 1476, 4to; a part of them was translated and published by the late rev. Gilbert Wakefield in 1800, with notes critical and illustrative. This writer is sometimes confounded with the father, John Chrysostom.—*Fabric. Bibl. Græc. Wakefield's Preface.*

DIOCLES, an ancient mathematician, of whom it is only known that he flourished before the commencement of the fifth century, and was the inventor of the cissoid, a curve line of the second order, usually called the cissoid of Diocles. It is reckoned by Newton among the defective hyperbolas, and is used for finding two continued mean proportionals, between two other given lines.—*Moreri. Hutton's Math. Dict.*

DIOCLETIAN (**CAIUS VALERIUS AURELIUS DIOCLETIANUS**) emperor of Rome, was a native of the town of Doclea in Illyria, whence he was named Docles and Diocles, afterwards changed to the more sonorous appellation by which he is known in history. He was the son of a slave, but having obtained admission into the Roman army, he gradually rose to the command of the imperial guards. Numerian, one of the sons and successors of the emperor Carus, having been assassinated by Aper, the prætorian prefect, Diocletian was chosen emperor by the soldiers in 284. He avenged the death of Numerian, and marched against Carinus, another of the sons of Carus, who was killed by one of his own officers, and Diocletian thus became sole emperor in the year 285. The exigencies of state however induced him almost immediately to take Maximian as the partner of his imperial power; and Constantius Chlorus, and Galerius were at the same time created Cæsars, and invested with an inferior degree of authority. The talents and activity of

Diocletian, enabled him, with the help of his associates, to repel the incursions of the barbarians, punish those who rebelled against his government, and maintain, with a degree of dignity, the imperial sway over the Roman world. After reigning eighteen years, he resigned the empire to the Cæsars; and with his colleague, Maximian, retired to a private life, at Salona in Dalmatia, where he erected for himself a superb palace, the ruins of which still remain. His retirement however was disturbed by the quarrels of his successors, and the misfortunes of his family; and he is said to have ended his life by taking poison. His death happened in 313, at the age of sixty-eight. The reign of this prince is remarkable for the general and severe persecution of the rising sect of the Christians. As in many similar cases, this severity was the means of augmenting their zeal and multiplying their numbers; and after being renewed under the succeeding emperors, terminated in the triumph of their faith when Constantine ascended the throne.—*Cresier. Gallien.*

DIODATI (JOHN) an eminent divine, was born at Lucca, about the year 1589, of a noble catholic family, but embracing the protestant faith early in life, he removed to Geneva, where he made such progress in his studies, that at the age of nineteen he was appointed professor of Hebrew in that university. Some time afterwards he was made professor of theology, and in 1619 was deputed, with his colleague, Theodore Tronchin, to represent the Genevan clergy at the synod of Dort, and his abilities were so much respected by that synod, that he was one of the six ministers appointed to draw up the Belgic confession of faith, which was intended to secure the professors of the reformed religion in Holland within the pale of pure and unadulterated Calvinism. Diodati is most celebrated for a translation of the Bible into Italian, faithful and elegant, but too paraphractical; and father Simon maintains that his notes are rather the serious meditations of a divine, than the judicious reflections of a critic. He also translated the Bible into French, but is not thought to have succeeded so well in this as in the Italian. He was the first translator into French of "Father Paul's History of the Council of Trent," which is faithful, but not very elegant. According to Spanheim and Grotius, Diodati was the author of two translations from the English, one into French, the other into Italian, of Sir Edwin Sandys's "Europe Speculum," or a Survey of the State of Religion in the Western Parts of the World," 1626, with additions to the first ten chapters, written by father Paul. Diodati died in 1649, at Geneva.—*Landi, Hist. de la Lit. d'Italie. Nouv. Dict. Hist. Moreri.*

DIODORUS SICULUS, an ancient historian, was a native of Agrigium in Sicily, and flourished in the times of Julius and Augustus Cæsar. Devoting himself to the study of history, he dedicated thirty years to his studies and enquiries, taking up his stated residence at Rome; but as he himself informs us,

visiting most of the provinces of Europe and Asia, as also Egypt, to increase and correct his information. The result of this application was a work which he entitled "The Historic Library, a Universal History, in forty books." It is divided into three periods:—before the Trojan war; from that event to the death of Alexander; and thence to the conclusion of Cæsar's wars in Gaul. Of the merits of this work, of which only fifteen books, and a few fragments remain, very different opinions have been formed. In point of fact, it is admitted that he is often chronologically erroneous, and much given to fable and trifling narration; but it cannot be doubted that the latter portion of his work, which is lost, contained much valuable information, and that the part which remains will always be prized by the student of history. The best editions of Diodorus are those of Henry Stephens, Paris, 1559; of Wesselin, Gr. and Lat. Amsterdam, 2 vols. folio, 1745; and of Heyne, 10 vols. 8vo, 1743.—*Fabric. Bibl. Græc. Vossius Hist. Græc.*

DIAGENES, a celebrated Cynic philosopher, was born at Sinope, a city of Pontus, in the ninety-first Olympiad, or about 414 BC. His father being obliged to quit his country for chasing false monies, his son accompanied him to Athens, and became pupil to Antisthenes, the founder of the cynic sect. From the moment of his initiation he entered thoroughly into the views of his master, and imitated his manners with still greater rigour and austerity. He evinced contempt not only for the luxuries, but for the absolute conveniences of life, which enthusiasm subjected him to much merited ridicule. He wore a coarse cloak, carried a wallet and staff, and, according to some of his biographers, took up his abode in a tub. Other singular acts, amounting to positive indecencies, are also asserted of him, which not being recorded by many respectable authorities, may excite a doubt whether some exaggeration has not been employed by the opponents of the cynical sect. Certain it is that he was much respected both before and after his death, which could scarcely have been the case had the stories in question been literally true. The great object of Diogenes seems to have been to expose the prevalent follies and vices of his time, and to inculcate a manly independence before all things. His mode of enforcing his doctrines was, however, too bitterly satirical, and even sometimes too surriscous to make many converts, while his avowed contempt for other philosophers, and neglect of all civility and decorum, laid him justly open to the charge of philosophical pride, and greatly detract from the good sense and merit of his character. In his old age he is said to have been taken by pirates on a voyage to Egina, and sold as a slave to a rich Corinthian named Xenisades, who discovered his value, and employed him in the education of his sons. At Corinth he used to harangue in the Craneum: and it is asserted that he was visited by Alexander, who on approaching him, said: "I am Alexander the Great;" to which he coolly replied: "and I am Dio-

gnous the Cynic." The monarch then enquired if he could render him any service: "Yes," he replied, "by not standing between me and the sun." Alexander, according to the narrative, felt the greatness of wanting nothing, to be next to that of possessing all things; and exclaimed: "Were I not Alexander, I would be Diogenes." Various other stories are related of Diogenes, which are exceedingly to be doubted; and among the rest Brucker has entirely disproved the tale of his amour with the celebrated courtesan Lais. Various accounts are given of the time and manner of his death; but the most probable one is, that he died at Corinth of mere decay, in the ninetyeth year of his age. His friends contended for the honour of bearing the expences of his funeral; but the magistrates of Athens settled the dispute by burying him at the public expence. A column of Parian marble, terminated by the figure of a dog, was raised over his tomb, and his disciples erected many brazen statues to his memory. Diogenes, who was called by Plato the "mad Socrates," left no system behind him, being more attentive to practical, than to theoretical wisdom. Deeming purity of mind as well as strength of body acquirable by exercise and habit, he deduced virtue from discipline, and regarded a conquest over passions and desires as the end of philosophy. A great number of happy retorts, and poignant apophthegms are attributed to Diogenes, which are too well known to need insertion here.—*Diogenes Laert. Brucker. Saxii Onom.*

DIOGENES (ANTONIUS) the author of a Greek Romance, entitled "A Narrative of the incredible Things at Thule." This production is no longer extant; but from the account given of it by Photius, in his Bibliotheca, it appears to have been a tale of magical wonders, and to have served as the model whence Achilles Tattius, and succeeding romantic fabulists, derived the materials of their more elaborate compositions.—*Dunlop's Hist. of Fiction.*

DIOGENES LAERTIUS, so called from his birth-place Laerta or Laertes, in Cilicia, an ancient Greek author, who wrote ten books of "The Lives of the Philosophers," still extant. The time of his existence is uncertain; but from passages in his works it is thought that he lived about the termination of the second century. Some writers have been disposed to deem him a Christian, but his immoderate praise of Epicurus renders that opinion extremely improbable. His biography, which is said to have been addressed to a female, is valuable as a repository of materials for the history of philosophy; but is, in other respects, in the opinion of Brucker, a very weak and defective performance. He composed a book of epigrams, to which he often refers, but nothing is known of his personal history. Among the best editions of his Lives, are those of Meibomius, Amst. 1692, 2 vols. 4to; and of Longolius, Coire, 1739, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Brucker's Hist. Philos.*

DION, a Syracusan statesman, of an illus-

trious family, who was in his youth a disciple of the philosopher Plato, when at the court of Dionysius the elder. He married the daughter of that prince, by whom he was employed on important embassies. He also retained some influence over public affairs after the accession of the younger Dionysius; but that tyrant becoming jealous of Dion, banished him from Sicily, on which he went to Greece, and was honourably received at Athens, Lacedæmon, and elsewhere. Dionysius having confiscated his estates, and persecuted his family during his exile, he collected a small body of forces, with which he returned to Sicily, dethroned Dionysius, and restored liberty to the people of Syracuse. At length he became the victim of a conspiracy formed against him by Calippus, an Athenian, whom he had treated with friendship and hospitality, and by whose perfidy Dion was murdered about 354 BC. in the fifty-fifth year of his age.—*Plutarch.*

DION CASSIUS, also named Cocceius, or Cocceianus, an ancient historian, was born at Nicæa, a city of Bithynia, of which his father was prefect on the accession of Adrian. He himself enjoyed the senatorial rank under Commodus, and finally arrived at the consulate, as it is supposed, under Severus. He was entrusted with the government of several provinces; and in 229 became a second time consul, in conjunction with Alexander Severus. The rigorous discipline which he enforced among the Pannonian legions, having rendered him unpopular with the soldiery of Rome, the emperor advised him to retire for the remainder of his consulship into Campania, which advice he took; and afterwards returning to his native country, passed many years in the composition of a history, in the Greek language, of the period from the origin of the Roman state to his own times. It is divided into eighty books or decades, of which nearly thirty-four are lost; the next twenty-four are perfect, but of the remaining twenty, the epitome of them made by Xiphilinus, is alone preserved. Although all that is lost of this historian is to be regretted, the part which contains the history of the last forty years is to be the most lamented. The books which exist, begin with the expedition of Lucullus against Mithridates, and end with the death of the emperor Claudius. Promoted and favoured by despotic princes, Dion is very favourable to Cæsar and his party, and grossly depreciates Cicero, Brutus, Seneca, and others of a free and patriotic spirit. He however writes in a free and easy style, and is not destitute of judicious reflections. The best editions of Dion Cassius are those of Leunclavius, Hanov. 1592, and of Reimar, Hamburg, 1750, 2 vols. folio. Besides his history, Suidas ascribes to Dion "The Life of Ariarius;" "The Actions of Trajan," and certain "Itineraries."—*Fabric. Bibl. Græca.*

DIONIS (PETER) a French surgeon of eminence in the early part of the eighteenth century. He was surgeon in ordinary to Maria Theresa of Austria, queen of France, and others of the royal family; and was

appointed by Louis XIV anatomical and surgical demonstrator at the Jardin du Roi, at Paris. He died in 1718. His professional works were formerly held in much estimation; and his "Anatomie de l'Homme suivant la Circulation du Sang," 1690, 8vo, was translated into several languages, including the Tartarian, into which a version was made by father Parrenin, a Jesuit, for the use of the emperor of China.—*Moreri. Biog. Univ.*

DIONYSIUS the elder, tyrant, or king of Syracuse, in Sicily. He was born in a private station, and by the union of duplicity, courage, and address, he raised himself to sovereign power on the ruins of his country's freedom. He supported himself in the authority he had acquired against foreign invaders and domestic enemies, by the exercise of those talents to which he owed his exaltation, and died after a reign of thirty-seven years, BC. 366, in the sixty-third year of his life. His suspicious jealousy rendered him miserable, in spite of the success of his schemes. His most favoured friends and nearest relations were the objects of his distrust and apprehension, and he never visited even his wives without previously searching their apartments, lest weapons for his destruction should be concealed in them. The bed-chamber in which he slept was secured against access from without, by a deep trench and a drawbridge. His strong perception of the perils by which the sovereign state was surrounded, is illustrated by the picturesque story of the feast of Damocles, one of his courtiers. This man having, with abject flattery, expatiated on the supreme happiness of kingly power, Dionysius promised that he should enjoy it for one day. At the destined time Damocles was placed at a festive board, spread with every thing which could delight the eye or gratify the taste. He thought himself supremely blest, till casting a look towards the ceiling, he beheld a pointed sword, suspended by a single hair, just over his head. The adventures of Damon and Pythias, whose friendship has been the theme of a moderate tragedy, as well as of many earlier compositions, proves that Dionysius was not deficient in generosity of disposition. He had also a taste for literature, and aspired to the character of a poet. A disappointment in a contest for the prize of poetical excellence at the Olympic games, proved a very serious mortification to him; and the flattering reception of a tragedy of his composition by the Athenians, is reported to have elated him so much, that he celebrated his success by a solemn sacrifice and a public entertainment, at which he drank so intemperately as to bring on a fatal disease.—DIONYSIUS the Younger, son and successor of the above, whom he peaceably succeeded. He honourably entertained Plato, and regained the sovereignty of Syracuse after the death of Dion; (See DION;) but was a second time expelled by Timoleon. He subsequently lived at Corinth in a private condition, and is said by some authors to have opened a school for his support. Being asked what he had gained by the wisdom of Plato, he

replied—"The ability to bear his change of fortune." The time of his death is unknown.—*Plutarch. Valerius Maximus.*

DIONYSIUS of Halicarnassus, historian and critic, was a native of Halicarnassus in Caria. He came to Rome in the reign of Augustus, BC. 50, and passed twenty-two years in that capital. He employed himself in learning the Latin language, and studying the Roman historians, from whose works he compiled his "Roman Antiquities," in twenty books, of which eleven only remain. These include the period to the abolition of the military tribuneship, AC. 312. His style is flat and languid, like that of a compiler; but as the originals are lost whence he drew his materials, his work is regarded as a valuable performance, being more accurate in chronology than Livy, and in many respects more judicious and exact in his narrative. Dionysius was also a writer on rhetorical and critical subjects, several of his works on which are still extant. His most admired piece in this way is "De Structura Orationis," the best edition of which is that of Upton, London, 1702. The esteem he was held in at Rome, is proved by the fact, that it was at the request of Pompey that he wrote his "Comparison of Ancient Historians." The best editions of all the works of Dionysius are those of Hudson Gr. Lat. Oxford, 1704, 2 vols. folio; and of Reiske, Gr. Lat. Leip. 1774, 6 vols. 8vo.—*Fabric. Bibl. Græc. Dibdin's Edition of Harwood's Classics. Saxii. Onom.*

DIONYSIUS, named PERIEGETES, an ancient geographer, was a native of Alexandria, a city of Susiana near the Persian Gulf. Vossius believes him to have been the person described by Pliny, as sent into the east by Augustus to collect information previously to the journey thither of Caius Cæsar; but Scaliger and Salsmasius refer him to the reign of Marcus Aurelius or of Severus. His work, still extant, is entitled "Periegeses, or a Description of the World," in Greek verse. It is chiefly valued as a relic of antiquity; and various editions of it have been published, the best of which are those of H. Stephen, 4to, 1577; of Faber, 1676-1705; and of Wells, Oxon. 1704-1710.—*Vossius Hist. and Poet. Græc. Harwood's Classics.*

DIONYSIUS the Areopagite, so called from his being a member of the court of Areopagus at Athens. As we learn from Acts xvii, 34, he was converted to Christianity by the preaching of St Paul. According to tradition, and the testimony of some early Christian writers, he was the first bishop of Athens; and the same authorities add, that he suffered martyrdom in the reign of Domitian. During the night of learning a great number of writings were circulated under his name, which were collected together and printed at Cologne in 1536, and subsequently at Antwerp in 1634, and at Paris in 1646, 2 vols. folio. They have now for a long time been deemed spurious, although the learned differ in respect to the times and authors of the fabrication. The most probable reasoning however fixes them

at the latter end of the fifth century.—*Suidas. Cave's Hist. Lit. Lardner's Cred.* part ii.

DIONYSIUS, called Exiguus, or the Little, on account of the smallness of his stature, was a Scythian monk of the sixth century, who became an abbot at Rome. Cassiodorus, who was his intimate friend, speaks highly of his learning and character. At the request of Stephen, bishop of Salonæ, he drew up a body of canons, entitled "Collectio sive Codex Canonum Ecclesiasticorum, &c." translated from the Greek, containing the first fifty apostolical canons, as they are called, with those of the councils of Nice, Constantinople, Chalcedon, Sardis, and including one hundred and thirty-eight canons of certain African councils. He afterwards drew up a collection of the decretals, and both are to be found in the *Bibliotheca Juris Canonici Veteris*, of Justell. To this Dionysius some writers ascribe the mode of computing the time of Easter, attributed to Victorinus, and of dating from the birth of Christ.—*Cave's Hist. Lit. Hutton's Math. Dict.*

DIONYSIUS, a Greek poet and musician, was the author of the words and music of three hymns addressed to Calliope, Apollo, and Nemesis. They were published by Vincent Galilei, at Florence in 1581, and again by Dr Fell, at Oxford in 1672, from a manuscript found in the papers of archbishop Usher. It appears by the notes, that the music of these hymns was in the Lydian mode and diatonic genus. Galilei asserts that he had them from a Florentine gentleman, who copied them from an ancient Greek MS. in the library of cardinal St Angelo at Rome, which MS. also contained the treatises of music by Aristides, Quintilianus, and Bryennius, since published by Meibomius and Dr Wallis. The Florentine and Oxford editions of these hymns exactly agree; and they have since also been printed in the fifth volume of the French "Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions."—*Burney's Hist. of Mus.*

DIOPHANTUS, a celebrated Greek mathematician, and author of the oldest treatise on algebra which is now extant; on which account he has been deemed the inventor of the science. The time of his existence is much disputed; some authors placing him before the Christian era; others in the reigns of Nero, and the Antonines; and Saxius, so low down as the fourth century. His reputation was so high among the ancients, that they ranked him with Pythagoras and Euclid; and it appears that he attained to the advanced age of eighty-four. He wrote thirteen books of arithmetic or algebra, of which no more than six, and a part of a seventh, have been published; in the first instance, in a Latin version only, at Basle, by Xylander in 1575. The same books were afterwards published, both in Greek and Latin, at Paris in 1621, by Bachet, an erudite Frenchman, who enriched them with very learned commentaries. In 1670 a third edition of them was also published at Toulon, with the notes of M. de Fermat.—*Suidas. Hutton's Math. Dict.*

DIOSCORIDES (PEDACIUS) an eminent medical and botanical writer of antiquity. He was a native of Anaxarba in Cilicia; and he is supposed to have lived in the reign of Nero, though others place him as late as the time of Adrian. He wrote, in Greek, a work on the *Materia Medica*, which for several ages was copied and appealed to by the professors of the healing art. Six or seven hundred plants are mentioned by Dioscorides, and some of his prescriptions have descended to modern times. The best edition of his entire works is that of Saracenus, Lyons, 1598, folio.—*Aikin's G. Biog.*

DIOTI SALVI, an Italian architect, who, in 1152, began the erection of the baptistry of Pisa, which he finished in eight years. This structure is a rotunda of marble, surmounted by an elegant cupola. In the centre stands an octagonal basin, to which there is an ascent by three steps. Around it are four handsomely decorated fountains. Some architectural dilettante consider the baptistry now standing, as the work of a period subsequent to the twelfth century.—*Nov. Dict. Hist.*

DIPPEL (JOHN CONRAD) a German physician, chemist, and mystic, who styles himself in his writings, *Christianus Democritus*. He was born in 1672, at Frankenstein, near Darmstadt, and after having studied divinity at Giessen, he gave physico-chiromantic lectures at Strasburgh. He then returned to his own country, and published a work, entitled "Orthodoxia Orthodoxorum," and another, called "Papismus vapulans Protestantium," abusing the Protestants. In 1698 he began to study medicine, and devoted much of his time to alchymy. Going to Berlin, he pretended that he could discover the philosopher's stone, which was the cause of his being imprisoned in 1707. On being liberated, he went to Frankfort, and afterwards to Amsterdam, where he practised as a physician, and still pursued his chemical or alchemical researches. In 1711 he took the degree of MD. at Leyden; but having given offence by his improper conversation, and by publishing a book, entitled "Alea Belli Musselmannici," &c. he was forced to flee to Altona. He left that place for Hamburg, and was there arrested and delivered to the Danish authorities. Being tried and convicted, his writings were burnt by the public executioner, and he was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. He remained in duration seven years, when he was set free, at the request of the queen of Denmark, in 1726. The next year he went to Sweden to attend the king, who was ill; but the clergy obliged him to leave that kingdom, and he returned to Germany. In 1733, in consequence of a report of his death being circulated, he published a sort of advertisement announcing that he would not die till 1808. The event however speedily falsified the prediction, for he was found dead in his bed, at the castle of Witzgenstein, April 24th, 1734. A collection of all the works of Dippei was published in 3 vols. 4to, in 1747. As a chemist he distinguished himself by the discovery

of Prussian blue, and of a fluid still termed "Dippel's Animal Oil."—*Aikin's G. Biog.*

DISNEY (JOHN) a learned divine and magistrate, was born in 1677 at Lincoln. He received instruction at the grammar-school in that city, and finished his education at a private academy, among the protestant dissenters, to which body his father belonged. Being designed for the law, he was entered at the Middle Temple; but possessing an easy fortune, he did not follow it as a profession, although it enabled him to become a very able and effective magistrate. At the age of forty-two he formed the design of becoming a minister of the church of England, and his design being warmly applauded by Dr Wake, archbishop of Canterbury, he was ordained in 1719, and in the same year presented to the vicarage of Croft, and rectory of Kirkby, both in Lincolnshire. In 1722 he was instituted to the vicarage of St Mary at Nottingham, where he remained until his death in 1729-30. He is the author of "Primitivæ Sacre, or the Reflexions of a devout Solitude;" "Flora," prefixed to a translation of Rapin's poem on Gardens; "Two Essays upon the Execution of the Laws against Immorality and Profaneness;" "Remarks upon a Sermon preached by Dr Sacheverell;" "The Genealogy of the House of Brunswick;" "A View of the ancient Laws against Immorality and Profaneness;" "Sermons on particular Occasions."—*Biog. Brit.*

DISNEY (JOHN) a descendant of the subject of the preceding article, was born at Lincoln in 1746, and finished his education at Peterhouse, Cambridge, when he proceeded to his degree of DD. He became chaplain to Dr Law, bishop of Carlisle, and vicar of Swindley in his native county, which preferment he resigned in 1783, in imitation of his friend, Mr Lindsey, in consequence of having imbibed the doctrines of Unitarianism. He was first the assistant, and afterwards the successor of Mr Lindsey, at the chapel in Essex-street. Mr Michael Dodson left him half his fortune, and Mr Brand, Hollis his sole executor, in pure esteem for his character, being no way related to them. Dr Disney published memoirs of both his benefactors, but particularly of Mr Hollis, in a very splendid manner, in 2 vols. 4to. He was also author of several printed tracts and sermons, and of biographical sketches of bishop Law, Dr Sykes, Dr Jortin, and other divines. Dr Disney died in 1816.—*Annual Biog.*

DITHMAR (JUSTUS CHRISTOPHER) a German civilian and antiquary, who was a native of Rottenburg in Hesse, and studied at the universities of Marburg and Leyden. He afterwards travelled in Germany and Holland, as tutor to the son of the president Van Danckelmann; and at length settled at Frankfurt on the Oder, where he became professor of history, and obtained other appointments. He died in 1737, aged sixty-six. Dithmar was the author of many learned works, among which are—"Gregori VII. Pontifici Vita;" "Delineatio Historiæ Brandenburgensis;"

"C. Corn. Taciti Germania, cum perpetua et pragmatico Commentario;" "An Introduction to Political Economy, with a Catalogue of the best Books on the Subject." This is said to have been the earliest work of the kind, and it passed through many editions.—*Moreri. Champie.*

DITHMAR or DIETHUMAR, bishop of Mersburg, in the eleventh century, a German historian. He was the son of Sigefrid, count of Saxony, and having embraced the monastic profession, he became prior of a monastery, and in 1018 was raised to the episcopal rank, by the emperor Henry II. He wrote a Chronicle, in seven books, comprising the reigns of the German emperors, Henry I, Otto I, II, III, and Henry II. This work, which is composed in Latin, has been published by Godefroi, Liebnitz, and other editors. Dithmar died in 1028.—*Moreri.*

DITTERS (CARL von) a German musician and composer of great eminence, born in 1730. In 1770 his merits and talents induced the emperor to ennoble him by the title of baron Dittersdorf, and to nominate him to the rangeship of certain forests; shortly after which, the bishop of Breslau appointed him to the superintendance of his chapel. Dr Burney describes him as living in 1792 in great splendour, on his own estate near Vienna. Few of his works have been published; but all those which have appeared, have attained the highest celebrity, especially fifteen symphonies, composed, it is said, from the impression made upon his feelings by Ovid's *Metamorphoses*. The oratorio of "Esther," composed in the year 1760, and that of "Der Doctor und der Apotheker," performed at Vienna in 1786, which latter is considered his chief d'œuvre, also contributed mainly to raising him to the high rank he held in his profession. The time of his decease is uncertain.—*Burney's Hist. Mus. Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

DITTON (HUMPHREY) a writer of considerable talents on mathematics and theology, in the beginning of the eighteenth century. He was a native of Salisbury, and was educated as a dissenting minister, in which station he officiated for some years at Tunbridge in Kent. Ill health induced him to relinquish the pulpit: and being chosen mathematical master of Christ's Hospital, through the recommendation of sir Isaac Newton, he resided there till his death, at the age of forty, in 1715. His mathematical works are valuable, including a treatise on "Fluxions;" "General Laws of Nature and Motion;" and a "Treatise on Perspective;" besides papers in the Philosophical Transactions. He projected, in conjunction with the famous heterodox divine, Will. Whiston, a method of discovering the longitude, which is said to have obtained the approbation of sir Isaac Newton. It was however rejected by the commissioners of the board of longitude; which circumstance, together with the public ridicule to which the projectors were exposed, in consequence of a ludicrously indecent poem, written by Dean

Swift is asserted to have so affected the health and spirits of Ditton, as to occasion his death. He was the author of a theological production, entitled "A Discourse on the Resurrection of Jesus Christ," 8vo.—*Aikin's G. Biog.*

DIVINI (EUSTACHIO) a mathematician and natural philosopher, who lived at Rome about the middle of the seventeenth century. He distinguished himself by his improvements in optical instruments, and especially by the construction of telescopes. Huygens however having still farther improved the telescope, discovered the ring of Saturn; and this led to a literary controversy; for Divini not being able to perceive the ring with his own instruments, denied its existence, and wrote two tracts against Huygens on the subject. The time of his death is uncertain.—*Moreri. Hut-ton's Mathem. Dict.*

DLUGLOSS (JOHN LONGINUS) a Polish historian, born in 1415. After studying at Cracow and other places, he was ordained for the priesthood, and patronised by Zbigneo, bishop of Cracow, who, being nominated to the cardinalate, sent Dlugloss to Rome in 1449, to negotiate relative to the affair, in which he succeeded. He went afterwards to the Holy Land; and on his return to Poland he was appointed tutor to the sons of Casimir IV. Having opposed the royal authority in an ecclesiastical dispute, he was banished for three years; but was then recalled and restored to favour, and was employed in several negotiations in different parts of Europe. In 1480 Dlugloss was nominated archbishop of Leopold, but he died in that year, before his consecration took place. He is principally distinguished as the author of a chronicle, entitled "J. Dluglossi, seu Longini Historia Polonica," comprising the annals of Poland to the year 1480. He also wrote the lives of some of the saints and dignified ecclesiastics of his native country.—*Moreri.*

DOBSON (WILLIAM) an English painter, was born in London in 1610. He studied for some time under Francis Cleyn; but derived more advantage from copying some pictures of Titian and Vandyke, whose manner he caught and retained. Vandyke struck by one of his pictures in a shop window, enquired after the painter, and found him working in a garret. He recommended him to Charles I, who, on the death of the former, gave Dobson the posts of serjeant-painter and groom of his chamber, and took him with him to Oxford, where he painted several of the court, and acquired great reputation. The decline of the royal cause, joined to his own love of pleasure, caused him to get into debt, and he was thrown into prison, from which he was liberated by Mr Vaughan of the exchequer; and he died soon after at the early age of thirty-six. He possessed much sweetness of touch, fine colouring, and a bold, free manner.—He painted both history and portraits, but chiefly the latter.—*Walpole's Anec. of Paint. Biog. Brit.*

DOBSON (MATTHEW, MD.) an ingenious English physician and natural philosopher. He was engaged in medical practice at Liverpool,

and afterwards at Bath, where he died in 1781. He published, in 1779, "A medical Commentary on Fixed Air," 8vo, a work displaying luminous and original views of science. A second edition, with additions, by Dr W. Falconer, appeared in 1785. Dr Dobson was a fellow of the Royal Society, to whose Transactions he furnished several important contributions.—*London Med. Journ.*—**DOBSON** (SUSANNAH) wife of the preceding, was a woman of highly cultivated talents. She published "The Life of Petrarch," abridged from the French of the abbé de Sade, London, 1775, 2 vols. 8vo; "The Literary History of the Troubadours; containing their Lives, Extracts from their Works, and many particulars relating to the Customs, Morals, and History of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries; collected and abridged from the French of M. de St Palaye," 1779, 8vo; "Memoirs of Ancient Chivalry, &c. from the French of M. de St Palaye," 1784, 8vo; and a translation of Petrarch's "View of Human Life," 1791, 8vo.—*Watt's Bibl. Brit.*

DOBREE (PETER). See Appendix.

DOD (JOHN) usually called the Decalogist, from his Commentary on the Commandments, was a puritan, and was born at Shotledge in Cheshire in 1547. He was chosen fellow of Jesus' college, Cambridge, and taking orders, became minister of Hanwell in Oxfordshire, where he became very popular, and remained twenty years; but owing to his nonconformity in some points, he was suspended by Dr Bridges, bishop of Oxford. He then preached at Penny-Compton, and next at Cannons Ashby in Northamptonshire, where he was again suspended; and during his suspension, wrote his Commentary on the Decalogue and Proverbs. In 1624 he was presented to the living of Fawesley in Northamptonshire, where he continued for the remainder of his life, dying in 1645. His works are—"A plain and familiar Exposition of the Ten Commandments," and "A plain and familiar Exposition of certain Chapters of the Book of Proverbs." His sayings became proverbial; and printed in a small tract, or on a broad sheet, were to be seen in every cottage.—*Clark's Lives of Divines.*

DODD (CHARLES) a Roman catholic divine, who resided at Harvington in Worcestershire, where he died in 1745. He was author of a "Church History of England," in 3 vols. fol. which met with little attention when published, but it has since risen in reputation. It was nominally printed at Brussels, and bears the date of 1742-7.—*Berrington's Pref. to Mem. of Panzani.*

DODD (RALPH) a civil engineer, the original projector of a tunnel under the Thames, and various other public works of importance. He was a native of Northumberland, and about 1790 he was in the metropolis engaged as a student of historical and portrait painting at the schools of the Royal Academy; and he had also some employment connected with the shipping which visited the port of London. Soon after the period above-mentioned, he directed his attention to the improvement

of machinery, and other duties of a civil engineer; and he retired to his native county for the purpose of prosecuting his profession. In 1795 he published an "Account of the principal Canals in the known World, with Reflexions on the great Utility of Canals." In 1798 he returned to Loudon, and laid before the public his plan for a tunnel under the Thames, which was approved by government; but the scheme was abandoned soon after its commencement, from the operation of circumstances over which the engineer had no control. It is scarcely necessary to remark, that a similar scheme is at present being executed under the direction of Mr Brunel. At the same period Mr Dodd procured an act of parliament for making a canal between Gravesend and Chatham, to unite the rivers Thames and Medway, by a nearer navigation than previously existed. In 1799 he printed his "Letters on the Improvement of the Port of London, without making Wet Docks." Among the other plans and projects in which he was engaged, and which were carried into execution, were the South Lambeth Water-works, the Grand Surrey Canal, the East-London Water-works, and Vauxhall Bridge. He had also a share in the improvement of steam-vessels; and the first impetus to the scheme for navigating by steam in England, was given by a patent which he obtained for a steam-boat on the Thames from London to Gravesend, which however was not carried into effect. But the Richmond steam-boats were afterwards built by his son, Mr George Dodd, the projector of Waterloo Bridge, to which succeeded his bold navigation in a steam-vessel round the coasts of England and Ireland. He became at length the victim of his professional pursuits; for being on a journey to attend a meeting of iron-masters in Gloucestershire, in the beginning of 1822, he went on board a steam-packet, and was severely wounded by an explosion of the boiler. From the effects of this accident he never recovered; but after lingering a few months, died at Cheltenham in April 1822. His ingenuity in the department of art which he cultivated was indisputable, and few persons have planned more works of public utility and importance than Mr Dodd; but a fluctuating temper and warmth of manner sometimes precluded the execution of his schemes, and thus prevented him from enriching himself or his family by his exertions.—*Lit. Gaz. Edit.*

DODDRIDGE or **DODERIDGE** (sir JOHN) an English judge, distinguished for his writings on juridical history and archæology. He was a native of Barnstaple in Devonshire, and was educated at Oxford, after which he became a student at the Middle Temple. Having been called to the bar, he was made serjeant in 1603, and afterwards solicitor-general. In 1613 he was appointed one of the judges of the King's Bench, and dying in 1628, he was interred in the cathedral of Exeter. Among his published works, which are rather numerous, are—"The complete Parson," &c., a treatise on church livings; "The History

of the Principality of Wales, Duchy of Cornwall, and Earldom of Chester," 4to; "Opinions touching the Antiquity, Power, &c. of the High Court of Parliament," 8vo; and "Honour's Pedigree," 8vo, relating to degrees of nobility.—*Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

DODDRIDGE (PHILIP) a very eminent dissenting divine, of the same family with the subject of the preceding article. His father was a tradesman in London, and he was born there in 1702. After some previous education, he became the pupil of Mr John Jennings, who kept an academy at Kibworth, and afterwards at Hinckley in Leicestershire. On the death of his tutor he succeeded to the situation, but removed the seminary to Harborough, where it was opened at Midsummer, 1729; and towards the end of the same year he removed to Northampton. There he continued to reside nearly twenty-two years, filling his station as a minister and academical preceptor, with great credit to himself, and advantage to those under his care. He died October 26th, 1751, at Lisbon, whither he had gone in the hope of deriving benefit from the change of air, in a pulmonic complaint. On his death the academy was removed to Daventry, and was placed under the superintendance of Dr Caleb Ashworth, a baptist divine of some learning, who conducted it till his decease in 1775. Dr Doddridge distinguished himself by a commentary on the New Testament, published under the title of the "Family Expositor," which became deservedly popular, and has gone through many editions. After his death appeared a "Course of Lectures on the principal Subjects of Pneumatology, Ethics, and Divinity; with References to the most considerable Authors on each of those Subjects," 4to, 1763; republished, with improvements, by Dr Kippis in 1794, 2 vols. 8vo. Dr Doddridge was also the author of sermons, hymns, devotional treatises, &c.—*Aikin's G. Biog.*

DODDINGTON (GEORGE BUBB) lord Melcombe Regis, was the son of a gentleman of fortune; or as others say, of an apothecary, named Bubb, who married into a wealthy family in Dorsetshire. He was born in 1691, and appears to have been educated at Oxford. In 1715 he was elected member of parliament for Winchelsea, and was soon after appointed envoy to the court of Spain. In 1720, by the death of his maternal uncle, George Dodington, Esq. of Eastbury in Dorsetshire, he came into possession of a very large estate, and took the surname of Dodington. In 1724, having closely connected himself with the ministry of sir Robert Walpole, he was appointed a lord of the treasury, and obtained the lucrative office of clerk of the pells in Ireland. He however some time afterwards joined the opposition against that minister, and on the fall of Walpole, became treasurer of the navy. This party he also quitted, in order to lead the opposition under Frederic, prince of Wales, whose death for some time arrested his interested and venal career; but in 1755 he accepted his former post of treasurer of the navy

under the duke of Newcastle, but lost it the following year. On the accession of George III, he was early received into the confidence of lord Bute; and in 1761 was advanced to the peerage by the title of lord Melcombe, but he obtained no post, and died the following year, at his house at Hammersmith, July 28, 1762. This versatile politician was generous, magnificent, and convivial in private life, and the patron or friend of Young, Thomson, Glover, Fielding, Bentley, Voltaire, Lyttelton, and Chesterfield, who, with many of meaner pretensions, mingled at his hospitable table. Thomson addressed to him the first edition of his *Summer*, but never repeated the dedication in any of the subsequent ones. Lord Melcombe's own pretensions to literature were exhibited in some political memorials and pamphlets; and some poetry of that description which the French call *Vers de Soci t *; and among the rest an Epistle to sir Robert Walpole, printed in Dodsley's collection, which he afterwards addressed *mutatis mutandis* to lord Bute. He will however always be best, if not most creditably known, by his celebrated *Diary*, published in 1784, by Henry Penruddock Wyndham, Esq. A more curious exposition of avarice, vanity, servility, and selfishness, as a place-hunter and trading politician, has seldom been exhibited; and it will for ever be regarded as a most extraordinary instance of a self-recorded and seemingly unconscious prostration of honourable and manly feelings to the acquirement of place, emolument, and court favour. He had no children; and the bulk of his fortune devolved to Thomas Wyndham, Esq. of Hammersmith.—*Diary. Life of Cumberland. Cox's Life of Walpole.*

DODSLEY (ROBERT) an ingenious poet and dramatist of the last century, who emerged from obscurity by his own exertions. He was born of parents in humble life, at Mansfield in Nottinghamshire in 1703. He was apprenticed to a stocking-weaver, but left that laborious employment for menial servitude. Becoming footman to the hon. Mrs Lowther, he published by subscription a volume of poems, entitled "The Muse in Livery," which attracted public favour, less from its intrinsic merit, than from the situation of the author. His next effort was "The Toy-shop," a dramatic satire on the fashionable follies of the time. Pope was induced to patronise this piece, and through his influence it was brought upon the stage in 1735. It had so much success, that Dodsley was enabled, by means of his profits as an author, to set up a bookseller's shop in Pall-Mall, which ultimately proved a very prosperous concern. Proceeding in his literary career, he wrote the farce of "The King and the Miller of Mansfield," founded on an old ballad, which succeeded so well that he produced a sequel to it, called "Sir John Cockle at Court." In 1741 he brought out a musical piece, entitled "The Blind Beggar of Bethnal Green;" and in 1745 he made an attempt to introduce on the stage a new species of pantomime, in "Rex et Pontifex." A *Loyal masque* in honour of the peace of Aix-la-

Chapelle, appeared in 1749. His next work was "Economy of Human Life," a well-known collection of moral maxims. He wrote a tragedy, entitled "Cleone," which had some success on the stage, but possesses no extraordinary merit. A selection of Fables in prose, with an ingenious "Essay on Fable," prefixed, was one of his latest productions. Having acquired a competent fortune by his double occupation of author and bookseller, he retired from business to enjoy the fruit of his exertions. He died at Durham, at the house of his friend, Mr Spence, September 25th, 1764. Besides his original works, he has the credit of having planned "The Preceptor;" the "Collection of Old Plays;" 12 vols. 12mo; and the "Collection of Poems by different Hands," 6 vols. 12mo.—*Biog. Brit. Biog. Dram.*

DODSWORTH (ROGER) an antiquarian and topographical writer of the seventeenth century, remarkable for his industry and research. He was born in Yorkshire in 1585, and died in August 1654. He assisted in the compilation of the "Monasticon Anglicanum" of Dugdale; and he made collections relating to the history and antiquities of his native county, amounting to 122 vols. folio, of his own writing; with original MSS. consisting of 40 vols. more. They are preserved in the Bodleian library at Oxford, and there are many transcripts from them at the British Museum.—*Gough's British Topography.*

DODSON (MICHAEL) an English barrister, was born at Marlborough in 1732. He studied under his uncle, sir Michael Foster, and after being admitted of the Middle Temple, practised with reputation as a special pleader, but was not called to the bar until 1783. He died in 1799. His legal knowledge and discrimination were highly estimated. Mr Dodson published a new edition of justice Foster's report of the trials of the rebels. He also wrote the life of his uncle, sir Michael Foster. In 1790, after many years study, he published a "New Translation of Isaiah," in which he took more freedoms with the text than were justifiable by sound criticism, and which induced an able answer from Dr Sturges, in "Short Remarks on a New Translation of Isaiah," to which Mr Dodson replied with candour, in "A Letter to the rev. Dr Sturges, &c."—*Aikin's G. Biog.*

DODWELL (HENRY) a critic and theological writer, of great learning and ingenuity in the beginning of the last century. He was born at Dublin in 1641, and owing to family misfortunes during the Irish rebellion, and the death of his father, he was early subjected to a life of want and dependance. Sir Henry Slingsby, his mother's brother, at length supplied his necessities, and enabled him to obtain some education. In 1656 he became a student of Trinity college, Dublin, where he distinguished himself by his application, and was chosen to a fellowship. This station he resigned in 1666, because he had scruples relative to the lawfulness of taking orders in the church, as enjoined by the statutes of the college. He then visited England, and for some

then resided at Oxford, that he might avail himself of the advantage of using the public library. Returning to Ireland, he began his career of authorship with a preface to a theological tract of his tutor, Dr Stearns. His next production was entitled "Two Letters of Advice; 1. for the Susception of Holy Orders; 2. for Studies Theological, especially such as are rational." To the second edition of this work, 1681, was annexed a Discourse on the Phenician History of Sanchoniathon, which he deemed spurious. In 1674 he came again to England, and settled in London, where he continued to employ his pen. In 1683 he was chosen Camden professor of history at Oxford, and was also incorporated M.A. there. After the Revolution his high-church principles inducing him to espouse the cause of the nonjurors, he was deprived of his office; and he then retired to the village of Cookham, near Maidenhead in Berkshire, where, and at Shottesbrooke, in the same neighbourhood, he resided chiefly till his death, which happened in 1711. He produced a multitude of works relating to theological and classical literature. Of these, the most valuable is entitled "De veteribus Græcorum, Romanarumque Cyclis, obiterque de Cyclo Julæorum Etate Christi, Dissertationes X. cum Tabulis necessariis, &c." folio: and another, entitled "An Epistolary Discourse, proving from the Scriptures and the first Fathers, that the Soul is a Principle naturally mortal, but immortalized actually by the Pleasure of God, to punishment or to reward, by its Union with the divine baptismal Spirit: where it is proved that none have the Power of giving this divine immortalizing Spirit since the Apostles, but only the Bishops." The last-mentioned work gave rise to a warm controversy, and subjected the author to much obloquy. The moral conduct of Mr Dodwell was eminently virtuous, and his disposition was amiable; but his piety too much approached that of the ascetics, to merit unqualified approbation.—HENRY DODWELL, his eldest son, was educated for the bar, where he does not appear to have attained much distinction. He had a good deal of his father's turn for abstract speculation, with less learning, and wrote a work, entitled "Christianity not founded on Argument," published anonymously in 1741. It has generally been considered as a covert attack on revealed religion; and as such it provoked a considerable number of answers from the dissenting and national clergy. He was an active member of the society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, on its first institution. His death took place in 1763.—WILLIAM DODWELL, younger brother of the preceding, was born at Shottesbrooke in 1709, and received a clerical education at Oxford, where he proceeded M.A. in 1732. Having taken holy orders, he became successively rector of Shottesbrooke, vicar of Bucklersbury, and White Waltham, prebend and canon of Salisbury, and archdeacon of Berks. He died in 1795. He formed a sort of literary counter-

part to his brother, possessing more learning than natural talent. His principal eminence as an author depends on his tracts against Dr Conyers Middleton on Miracles; and he also wrote an answer to his brother's anonymous pamphlet.—*Biog. Brit.*

DOGGET (THOMAS) a celebrated and original comic actor, was born at Dublin, at the latter end of the seventeenth century. He became joint patentee with Wilks and Cibber, of Drury-lane Theatre, where he took the lead in a forcible line of broad comedy for many years. He retired early from the stage with a handsome fortune, and died at Eltham in Kent in 1721. Dogget was very independent in spirit, and so zealous a whig, that in order to commemorate the day on which George I. ascended to the throne, he lent a sum to provide a coat and badge to be rowed for by six young water-men, on every first of August; the candidates for which prize, according to the rules of the match, set out on a signal given, when the tide is strongest against them, and row from the Old Swan at London Bridge, to the White Swan at Chelsea. Dogget was the author of a comedy, called "The Country Wake," reduced to a farce, and often performed some years ago under the title of "Hob in the Well."—*Cooper's Apol. Eng. Dram.*

DOLCE (CARLO or CARLINO) an eminent painter, was born at Florence in 1616, and studied under Vignali. At the early age of eleven years he distinguished himself by a whole-length figure of St John, and his subsequent productions placed him in the highest rank of painters. His style is soft, tender, and highly finished; his colouring transparent, and his management of the chiaro-scuro very fine; but he is censured for the great labour bestowed upon his pictures, his carnations having more the appearance of ivory than of flesh. He chiefly painted sacred history. His death is said to have been occasioned by chagrin at seeing Luca Giordano despatch more work in four or five hours, than he could have done in as many months; it did not however take place until his seventieth year, in 1686.—*Pilkington.*

DOLCE (LUDOVICO) a copious writer of an ancient family, was born at Venice in 1503. He was a philosopher, grammarian, orator, poet, historian, translator, compiler, editor, and commentator: but his works, which are very numerous, have not gained him much fame. The most celebrated of his works are the following—"Dialogo della pittura intitolato l'Aretino," 1557; "L'Achille e l'Enea;" "Cinque primi canti del Sacripante;" "Primalcone;" "La Prima Imprese del conte Orlando." His principal biographical work is "A Life of the emperor Charles V." He also composed some tragedies, and published versions of Horace's Satires and Epistles, Ovid's Metamorphoses, &c. Dolce died of a dropsy in 1568.—*Moreri. Tiraboschi.*

DOLET (STEPHEN) a learned Frenchman of the sixteenth century, was born at Orleans in 1509. He was educated at Paris and Padua, and became secretary to the French resi-

dent at Venice, where he improved himself in classical literature under Egnatius. On his return to France, he repaired to Toulouse to study the law; but taking great freedoms in a literary controversy with the bigotted parliament of that place, he was banished from Toulouse, and repaired to Lyons, where he published many works in theology, philosophy, polite literature, and poetry, which procured him great distinction. He was however so addicted to literary warfare, that he was always engaged in it; and a serious quarrel ensuing on one occasion, he killed his antagonist. In this emergency he fled to Paris, and threw himself on the clemency of Francis I, the zealous patron of men of letters, who granted his pardon. He then returned to Lyons, in which city he commenced printer and bookseller, and by his labours the interests of literature were much advanced, the study of the Latin language benefited, and his native tongue improved and polished. He still however excited enmity by the freedom of his opinions, and the carelessness with which he avowed them, until the monks, exasperated at his exposure of their frauds and impostures, had him thrown into prison. He had sufficient interest to get released in the first instance, on a promise of behaving like a good catholic; but was soon confined again. Contriving to escape, he took refuge for some time in Switzerland; but returning in 1545, was abandoned to the fury of the inquisitors, in whose sanguinary and inhuman court he was found guilty of atheism, and condemned to the flames, which sentence was carried into execution in 1546, in the thirty-seventh year of his age. The works of this unfortunate scholar are too numerous to be recorded here, but the catalogue will be found in Niceron. They are exceedingly scarce; most of them, even when purely philological, having been burnt by the sentence of the divines of Paris. They still however exist, a proof at once of the genius of the individual, and the barbarity of his age.—*Moreri. Niceron. Saxii Oenom.*

DOLLOND (JOHN) an eminent optician of French descent, was born in Spitalfields in 1706. He was brought up a silk-weaver, and carried on that business for many years; but finding it little congenial to his taste, he devoted himself to the study of mathematics, optics, and astronomy, and at last commenced optician, in conjunction with his eldest son, Peter. His first attention was directed to the improvement of refracting telescopes, an account of which was printed in the Philosophical Transactions, vol. xlviii; and he soon after communicated his discovery of the micrometer, as applied to the reflecting telescope. Mr Dollond next engaged in a defence against Euler, of Newton's doctrine of refraction, which correspondence was also published in the Philosophical Transactions. He made many experiments on this subject, for which he received from the Royal Society, sir Godfrey Copley's medal. He next constructed object glasses, in which the different refrangibility of the rays of light was corrected, to

which the name of achromatic was given by Dr Bevis, on account of their being free from the prismatic colours. This telescope being made public, excited the jealousy of philosophers at home and abroad, who pretended to doubt its reality, and then endeavoured to find a previous inventor; but Mr Peter Dollond stated and vindicated his father's right to the discovery, in a paper read at the Royal Society in 1789. In 1761 Mr Dollond was elected FRS, and appointed optician to the king, but did not enjoy these honours long, dying of apoplexy in the same year.—*Life by Dr Kelly.*

DOLLOND (PETER) eldest son of the preceding, was born in 1730. In 1765 he communicated a paper to the Royal Society, upon his improvement of telescopes, and another in 1772 on his additions and alterations to Hadley's quadrant. He also gave a description of his equatorial instrument for correcting the errors arising in altitude from refraction. In 1789 he published "Some Account of the Discovery made by his Father in refracting Telescopes," as mentioned above. He died in 1820.—*Cent. Mag.*

DOLOMIEU (DEODATUS GUY SILVANUS TANCRED GRATET DE) a celebrated French mineralogist. He entered into the order of the Knights of Malta, which he left in consequence of having killed one of his comrades, for which he received sentence of death, afterwards commuted for that of banishment. He went to Metz, where he studied natural history and chemistry; and subsequently he published some works which contributed much to the improvement of geological science. He was one of the literary men who accompanied Buonaparte in his Egyptian expedition; and on his return, Dolomieu was taken prisoner and confined in a dungeon at Messina, by the command of the king of Naples. He owed his liberation to the good offices of sir Joseph Banks, who interested himself in his behalf on account of his services in the cause of science. On obtaining his liberty, he undertook a journey to Mount Simplon, whence he returned with a rich addition to his mineralogical cabinet. A disease, which appears to have been occasioned by his harsh treatment in prison, occasioned his death in December 1801. His principal productions are—"Voyage aux Iles de Lipari;" "Mémoire sur le Tremblement de Terre de la Calabrie;" "Mémoire sur les Iles Ponces, et Catalogue raisonné de l'Etna;" and a treatise "Sur la Philosophie Mineralogique."—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

DOMAT (JOHN) an eminent French lawyer, who was born in the province of Auvergne in 1625. His education was superintended by his great uncle, father Sirmond; and having studied the law at Bourges, he practised as a counsellor with great reputation. At length he obtained the office of king's advocate in the presidial court of Clermont, and held it for thirty years. He died at Paris in 1696. Domat composed a systematic treatise, entitled "Les Loix Civiles dans leur Ordre naturel," published in 1694, 3 vols. 4to; and after his

death appeared three volumes more, on public law, &c. An improved edition of his works was published in 1777, and there is an English translation of them, 1720, 2 vols. folio.—*Moreri*.

DOMENICHINO, the name among artists of **DOMENICO ZAMPIERI**, a painter of great eminence, born at Bologna in 1581. He was sent to school, first to Calvasi, and afterwards to the Caracci. From the slowness of his performance he was named, by his fellow-students, the ox of painting; but Annibal Caracci predicted that the ox would "plough a fruitful field." Having contracted a great friendship for Albano, he joined him at Rome, and his former master, Annibal Caracci, jealous of Guido, procured for him the execution of one of the pictures for a Roman church, which had been promised to that great painter. It was a custom with Domenichino to assume for a time the passion he was depicting; so that while working by himself, he was often heard to laugh, weep, and talk aloud, in a manner that would have induced a stranger to suppose him a lunatic. The effect was however such, that few painters have surpassed him in lively representation. His Communion of St Jerome has been reckoned by some connoisseurs, the next piece in merit to the Transfiguration of Raphael; and the History of Apollo, which he painted in ten frescoes, for cardinal Aldobrandini, is also much admired. Although a modest and inoffensive man, his superior merit excited so much envy that he retired to his native city, where he married, and employed himself two years on his famous picture of the Rosary. He was afterwards recalled to Rome by Gregory XV, who created him his first painter, and architect of the Vatican. Losing this post after the Pope's death, he accepted an invitation to Naples, to paint the chapel of St Januarius; but here he encountered a jealousy so rancorous, that his life became altogether embittered by it; and so great was his dread of poison, that he prepared all his eatables with his own hand. He died in 1641, at the age of sixty. Domenichino, who understood every branch of his art, produced nothing excellent without study and labour; but in consequence of his great premeditation, no painter has given his pieces more of the properties belonging to the subject. At the same time his designs are correct; and he succeeded equally in the grand and the tender. Near fifty of his pieces have been engraved.—*D'Argenville, Vies de Peint. Tiraboschi. Pilkington.*

DOMINIC DE GUZMAN, a saint of the Roman catholic calendar, and founder of the order of Dominicans, was born in 1170, at Calarogo in Old Castile. Having finished his studies and taken his degrees, he became canon of Osma, and accompanying the bishop of that see on an embassy to the earl of La Marche, he was grieved to behold the progress of what he deemed the heresy of the Albigenses. Smitten with a desire to recover these stray sheep to the catholic fold, he repaired to

Rome, and offered his services to the pope on a mission for that purpose. In the first instance, he confined himself to persuasion, and pious frauds in the way of miracles; but finding these ineffectual, he called in secular aid, and a bloody crusade and military slaughter became the principal characteristics of his apostolic mission. Appointed inquisitor of Languedoc by the pope, his zeal was redoubled, and the catholics were excited by plenary indulgences, to destroy the miserable Albigenses by fire and sword; and such actions were perpetrated at his instigation, according to the most faithful historians of the times, as ought to transmit his name to posterity coupled with infamy and execration. It was while in Languedoc that he laid the foundation of the order of preaching friars, which was established by a bull of pope Honorius in 1217. Of this order he was the first general, and none have enjoyed a higher degree of power and authority than the Dominicans, who, with the Franciscans, became the very soul of the hierarchy. Being called to Rome the pope created a new office for him, which afterwards became one of great importance, entitled "The Master of the Palace." Dominic is by many regarded as the founder of the inquisition; but whatever he might have suggested in respect to that execrable tribunal, it appears not to have been finally established until eight years after his death. The mechanical devotion of the rosary was the invention of this active saint, who died at Rome in 1221, and was canonized by pope Gregory IX in 1234.—*Butler's Lives of the Saints. Mosheim and Milner's Ecl. Hist.*

DOMINIS (MARK ANTHONY DE) a learned Italian prelate in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. He was born at Arba in Venetian Dalmatia, and having left the Society of Jesuits, into which he had entered, became finally archbishop of Spalato, in the same territory. Having been led to defend the Venetian senate in its dispute with pope Paul V, he was induced to examine more strictly the doctrines and discipline of the Roman church, the result of which step was, that he resigned his archbishopric, and wrote his famous work against the papal power, entitled "De Republica Ecclesiastica." These books were read over and corrected by our own bishop Bedell, at that time chaplain to sir Henry Wotton, English ambassador at Venice. Dominius followed up his change of opinion by accompanying Bedell to England, where he preached and wrote against the church of Rome with all the zeal of a new convert. He also published the above-mentioned work in 3 vols. folio, 1617 and 1620. To reward his learning and sacrifices, he was preferred by king James to the mastership of the Savoy, and deanery of Windsor; but it seems that he had formed higher expectations, and after having discovered many marks of an avaricious, ambitious, and unsettled disposition, he was seduced by the Spanish minister, Gondemar, to return to Rome, and formally abjure his heresy. Although outwardly well received, and induced to publish an explicit acknowledgement of his

crises, he soon perceived that he was held in no estimation, and was probably meditating a still further change, when he was arrested by the order of pope Urban VIII, and committed to the castle of St Angelo, where he died in 1625, not without suspicion of poison, in his sixty-fourth year. Some time after his death, his body was dug up and burnt, together with his writings, by the inquisition. Besides the works already mentioned, he was author of a treatise on optics, entitled "De radiis Visus et Lucis in Vitris perspectivis, et Irìde Tractatus," in which, according to Newton, the phenomena of the colour of the rainbow were first explained on just principles.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

DONATO (JEROME) a patrician of Venice of the fifteenth century, who united the man of letters with the statesman. He commanded in Brescia and Ferrara, and in 1510 reconciled the republic to pope Julius II. He was at the same time one of the most learned men of his day, particularly in the Greek tongue, from which he translated various pieces. He also defended the pope's supremacy against the Greek church; and drew up a long and able apology for the Venetians against Charles VIII of France. He died in 1511.—*Moreri. Tiraboschi.*

DONATUS, bishop of Casæ Negræ in Numidia, in the fourth century. According to some writers he was the founder of the sect of Donatists, which grew out of a schism produced by the election of a bishop of Carthage. He was deposed and excommunicated in councils held at Rome and at Arles, in the years 313 and 314, but was for some time after supported by a party at home. What farther happened to him is not known. There was also another Donatus, who was chosen bishop of Carthage in 316. He continued and supported the schism produced by his namesake, which led to a persecution under the emperor Constans, in which the imperial arms finally prevailed, and Donatus died in exile about 355. According to St Augustin, this prelate maintained an inequality of persons in the Trinity.—*Cave. Dupin. Mosheim.*

DONI (ANTHONY FRANCIS) a Florentine monk, and afterwards a secular priest, died in 1574. He was a member of the academy of the Peregrini, and from his humorous and satirical character, took the name of Bizzaro. Dr Burney gives an account of a rare book of his, entitled "Dialoghi della Musica," of which he never saw but one copy, and that in the library of Padre Martini. His other works are—"La Zucca," 1565, 4 parts, 8vo, with plates; "Letters," in Italian, 8vo; "La Libreria," 1557, 8vo; "I Mondi celesti terrestri ed infernali"; "I Marmi sivè Ragionamenti fatti a i marmi di Fiorenza. His writings are singular and very numerous.—*Burney and Hawkins's Hist. of Mus. Moreri.*

DONI (GIOVANNI BATTISTA) a noble Florentine, born in 1594. At an early age his literary reputation procured him the professorship of rhetoric in the Academy of Florence, of which, as well as of that of Della

Crusca, he was a distinguished member. Urban VIII afterwards recommended him for the secretaryship to the College of Cardinals, which post he occupied till his death in 1647. In addition to his application to severer studies, he also directed his attention to music, of which he was passionately fond as a science, and not only wrote a treatise on the art, entitled "Compendio del Trattato de' Generi e de' Modi della Musica," in which, after an elaborate comparison between ancient and modern music, he gives the preference to the former, but even invented a new kind of instrument, which he named after the pope, his patron, *Lyra Barbarini*. It appears to have been a variation of the guitar, having three double niches like the theorbo, and was constructed by him, as better adapted to the expression of the ancient Greek music. In addition to this treatise, which appeared in 1635, he also published three books, entitled "De præstantia Musicæ veteris," in 1647, and several other tracts, principally on the same subjects.—*Tiraboschi. Burney.*

DONI D'ATTICHI (LEWIS) a French prelate, was born of a noble family of Florence in 1596, and entered himself of the Minims. Cardinal Richelieu, struck with his modesty and learning, gave him the bishopric of Riez, whence he was translated to that of Autun. His works are—"The Life of Queen Joan, Foundress of the Annonciades;" "A History of the Minims;" "The History of the Cardinals," in Latin; "The Life of Cardinal de Berulle," in Latin. The diction of his French works is obsolete; but the style of his Latin is good.—*Moreri.*

DONNE (BENJAMIN) a mathematician, was born at Biddeford in Devonshire in 1729, where his father and brother, Abraham, were eminent teachers of mathematics. He succeeded his father, and became master of mechanics to the late king. He died in 1798 at Bristol, whither he had removed. His works are—"The British Mariner's Assistant," 8vo; "An Epitome of Natural Philosophy," 12mo; "The Accountant and Geometrical," 8vo; "Mathematical Essays," 8vo, 1759; "A Map of Devonshire, from an actual Survey by Himself;" "Essays on Trigonometry;" and "A Treatise on Mechanical Geometry." His brother, Abraham, was the instructor of Mr James Harvey, who preached his funeral sermon in 1742.—*Univ. Biog. Dict.*

DONNE (JOHN DD.) a celebrated poet and divine, was the son of a merchant of London, in which city he was born in 1573. He studied both at Oxford and Cambridge, and was then entered at Lincoln's Inn, to prepare for the law. His parents were papists; but in his nineteenth year he abjured the catholic religion, and after accompanying the earl of Essex in his expedition to Cadiz, became secretary to the lord chancellor Ellesmere. He continued in that capacity five years; but finally lost it by a clandestine marriage with his patron's niece, the daughter of sir George More. The young couple were in consequence reduced to great distress, which was however alleviated

by sir Francis Woolley, a friend and kinsman, who afforded them a home at his house at Picford in Surrey, for several years. At length his father-in-law relented so far as to give his daughter a moderate portion; and after a temporary residence at Mitcham, they were lodged in the house of sir Robert Drury in London, which friend Mr Donne accompanied in his embassy to Paris. On his return, after endeavouring in vain to get into civil employment, he complied with James's wish, by taking orders, and was immediately made one of his chaplains, and at the king's recommendation, presented with the degree of DD. by the university of Cambridge. So much was he beloved, that he immediately received fourteen offers of benefices from persons of rank, but preferred settling in London, and was made preacher of Lincoln's Inn. In 1619 he accompanied the earl of Doncaster in his embassy to the German princes; and the next year the king conferred upon him the deanery of St Paul's, to which were united the vicarage of St Dunstan's in the West, and another benefice. He was chosen prolocutor to the convocation in 1623-4; and in consequence of a dangerous illness, with which he was soon after affected, wrote a fervently religious work, entitled "Devotions upon emergent Occasions." He died in March 1631, and was interred in St Paul's. Dr Donne was a writer both in prose and verse, but it is chiefly as a poet that his name, rather than his works, have retained celebrity. As the precursor of Cowley, he may be deemed the founder of what Dr Johnson calls the metaphysical class of poets; understanding thereby the faculty of wittily associating the most widely discordant images, and presenting ideas under the most remote and fanciful aspects. Abounding in thought, this school of poets generally neglected versification, in respect to which Dr Donne was peculiarly harsh and unmusical. In all respects indeed he ranks below his imitator, Cowley; but then it is to be recollected, that most of his poetry was written in early life, and that he appears not to have valued it very highly in his maturer years. Pope, struck with the sense and wit of his poetical satires, modernised, or rather, as he himself says, versified them. He wrote Latin verse with much elegance, of which a collection was published in 1633. Of his prose works, one of the most remarkable is that entitled "Biathanatos," to prove that suicide is not necessarily sinful. This work, which appears to have been written with a view to exercise himself in casuistry, he never published; but it found its way to the press after his death. The style in prose is as quaint and pedantic as in verse, but he displays sound learning, deep thinking, and an originality of manner, which, however occasionally fantastic, is always to a certain degree attractive. Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote --- "The Pseudo Martyr," 4to, 1610, a treatise concerning oaths of allegiance from Roman Catholics; "Letters;" "Sermons;" "Essays on Divinity;" and other pieces, all of which

have nearly reached oblivion. His son, Dr John Donne, a man of wit and parts, but imprudent and irregular, was a favourite of Charles II, and died in 1662. He published "Problems, Essays, and Characters," by his father, together with some humorous trifles of his own.—*Life by Walton. Johnson's Poets.*

DOPPELMAIER (JOHN GABRIEL) a mathematician and natural philosopher of the last century. He was a native of Nuremberg, and was educated as a lawyer, but he relinquished that profession to devote himself to the study of the science of nature. After visiting Holland and England he returned in 1702 to his native city; and in 1704 he was appointed mathematical professor in the Egidian college there, which station he occupied during forty years. He was elected a member of the Royal Society of London, and other scientific associations. Towards the close of his life he distinguished himself by his attention to electricity. He died in 1750. Besides several translations of mathematical works, he published "Nova Methodus parandi Sciaterica Solaria," 1720, 4to; "An Historical Account of the Mathematicians and Artists of Nuremberg," 1730, folio, in German; "Physica experimentis illustrata," 1741, 4to; "Atlas Cælestis, in quo xxx, Tabulae Astronomicæ, ære incisæ continentur," 1742, folio; and a tract on Electricity, in German.—*Aikin's G. Biog.*

DORIA (ANDREW) a celebrated Genoese soldier and statesman in the sixteenth century. He was born about 1468 at Oneglia, of which place his father was feudatory lord. His own inclination led him to adopt the military profession contrary to the wishes of his parents, after whose death he entered into the service of pope Innocent VIII. He next was employed by the kings of Naples, and other Italian princes. At length he returned to Genoa, and was twice sent against the revolted Corsicans, then subjects of the republic. In 1513 he was made captain of the Genoese galleys, in which post he distinguished himself by chastising the piracies of the Barbary corsairs. The distracted state of his native country, which he was not able to remedy, induced him to enter into the service of Francis I of France. He assisted in raising the siege of Marseilles, and took prisoner, Philibert of Chalons, prince of Orange, the imperial general. After the battle of Pavia he left the service of France for that of pope Clement VII, who made him admiral of his galleys; but on the ruin of the affairs of that pontiff, by the capture of Rome in 1521, Doria again joined the French king, who appointed him his admiral in the Levant. He had five galleys of his own; and it was through his means that Lautrec, the French general, in 1527, made himself master of Genoa, expelling the Adorni faction, by whom the republic had been governed, under the protection of Charles V. Doria, finding that the change of imperial, for French influence over his native city, was only a change of masters, and not of slavery for freedom, forsook the French party, and contrived, with the aid

of the imperialists, to effect the liberation of Genoa from a foreign yoke. From this time he became permanently attached to the interest of Charles V, in whose service he greatly signalized himself in naval contests with the Turks. In the unfortunate expedition of the emperor against Algiers in 1541, Doria commanded the fleet, and eleven of his own vessels were lost in this enterprise, which had been undertaken in opposition to his advice. Though he had nobly refused to accept the sovereignty of Genoa, and contented himself with the honorary appellation of Deliverer and Father of his Country, and the power and influence in state affairs which his character and services naturally bestowed, yet some of his fellow-citizens were dissatisfied with his superiority and that of his family, and a plot was formed for his destruction. This was the famous conspiracy of Fiesco, one of the most singular events recorded in history, the details of which will appear elsewhere. (See FIESCO, J. L.) It proved fatal to the nephew of Doria, and occasioned the temporary expulsion of the aged statesman from Genoa; but his return was hailed with joy by the people, and he recovered his influence in the state. The last of his martial exploits was an expedition against the French, who had invaded Corsica, which he recovered from their grasp. This was in 1554, after which he resigned his military and naval command to his grand-nephew, and spent the remainder of his days in well-earned tranquillity. He died at his palace in the suburbs of Genoa, in November 1560. Charles V rewarded his services with the collar of the golden fleece, and a Neapolitan principality; but his best distinction is that of the patriot liberator of Genoa.—*Robertson's Hist. of Charles V. Biog. Univ. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

DORIGNY (LEWIS) an eminent French painter, was born at Paris in 1654, and entered the school of La Brun. He settled at Verona, where he employed himself in works which gained him much reputation. Going to Paris in 1704 he was employed to paint a ceiling of a staircase for a person whose father had been a farrier. He chose the subject of Phaeton, and slyly represented the horses of his chariot overthrown in such a manner as to show all their shoes. Not being able to get into the academy, he returned to Verona, and in 1711 prince Eugene sent for him to Vienna, where, and at Prague, he was employed for some time. His style was heroic and sublime, his colouring lively, and manner firm and correct. He was also a master of fresco. He died at Verona in 1742. His younger brother, Nicholas Dorigny, an eminent engraver, came to England and engraved the cartoons, for which he was knighted by George I. He was a member of the French Academy of Painting, and died at Paris in 1746.—*D'Arville, Vies des Peintres.*

DORINK or THORING (MATTHIAS) a Franciscan friar, who was a native of Brandenburg, and became professor of divinity at Magdeburgh, about the middle of the fifteenth

century. He was the author of *Commentaries* on the Bible, published with those of Nicholas de Lyra, at Paris, 1590, 6 vols. folio. To him also has been ascribed the compilation of the Chronicle of Nuremberg; but it was more probably the work of Hartmann Schedel. (See H. SCHEDEL.)—*Moreri.*

DORION, an ancient Greek poet and musician, celebrated as well for his wit as for his compositions, and his skill in performing on the flute. He is commemorated as the contemporary and rival of Antigenides, by both Plutarch and Athenæus, the latter of whom speaks of him in terms of unqualified panegyric. Although his writings are lost, yet several of his bon-mots have been handed down to posterity; among others, the well-known joke of a gouty old gentleman, whose large shoe was stolen from him—"The only harm I wish the thief is that it may fit him," though ascribed to a long variety of humorists, from Joe Miller downwards, is said to have been originally the property of Dorion, who experienced a loss of the kind while supping with Philip of Macedon. An anecdote of his, admiring the gold cup of Nicoreon, king of Cyprus, with his reply to that prince, who told him, "the goldsmith would make him just such another," viz: "He will obey you sooner than me, sir, give me that and bespeak another for yourself," is cited by Athenæus as a contradiction to the adage, that "nature gives brains to the flute-players, but they blow them out." The gluttony of this facetious musician is said to have been equal to his wit.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

DORPIUS (MARTIN) a Dutch divine and classical scholar in the sixteenth century. He was professor of philosophy at the university of Louvain, where he contributed by his industry and example, to promote the study of polite literature. He criticised the *Encomium Moriarum* of Erasmus, but subsequently he became the friend and admirer of that celebrated scholar. Among his works are—"Dialogus Veneris et Cupidinis Herculem ancipitem in suam militiam, invita virtute, propellentium;" "Complementum Aululariarum Plantinarum;" "Epistola de Hollandorum Moribus;" and "Oratio de laudibus Aristotelis contra Laurent. Valem." He died in 1526.—*Moreri.*

DOUGAL (JOHN) a writer of considerable talent and literary acquirements, born in 1760, at Kirkaldy, in Fifeshire; where his father, who was master of the grammar-school there, educated him for the Scottish kirk. He was a proficient in most of the sciences, as well as languages, both ancient and modern; and for some years acted as private secretary to the late learned general Melville. Among his productions, are "Military Memoirs," 8vo, "The Modern Preceptor," 8vo, 1810; "The Cabinet of Arts," 8vo; and a translation of a Spanish work, entitled "Espana Maritima, or Spanish Coasting Pilot," 4to, 1813. He had also commenced translations of Strabo and Caesar's Commentaries, but died before they were finished, in Robert-street, Bedford-row, Sept. 14, 1822, in his 62d year.—*Genl. M.*

DOUGLAS (GAWIN) an early Scottish poet of eminence. He was the son of Archibald, earl of Angus, and was born at Brechin, in 1474-5. He received a liberal education, commenced at home, and completed at the university of Paris. On returning to Scotland he took orders in the church, and was made provost of the church of St. Giles's, at Edinburgh, and afterwards abbot of Aberbrothick. Subsequently he was nominated archbishop of St. Andrews, but papal opposition prevented his obtaining possession of the metropolitan see; and at length he was made bishop of Dunkeld. In this station he not only fulfilled his episcopal duties, but also employed himself in works of public utility. Political commotions, after a time, obliged him to seek a retreat in England, where he was liberally treated by Henry VIII, to whose patronage he was recommended by the politics of his family. He died of the plague in London, in 1522, and was interred in the Savoy church. Gawin Douglas translated the poem of Ovid "De Remedio Amoris;" but his greatest work is a translation in heroic verse of the *Æneis* of Virgil, and the supplementary book of Maphæus. This work, in the Scottish dialect of the English language, is executed with great spirit; and, considering the age of the author, with extraordinary elegance of diction, far surpassing in that respect the succeeding productions of Phaer, Swyne, and even of lord Surrey. It was written about 1512, and is said to have been completed in sixteen months. To each book is prefixed a highly poetical prologue. It was first published in 1553, London, 4to; and reprinted at Edinburgh, 1710, folio.—*Biog. Brit.*

DOUGLAS (sir CHARLES) an eminent naval officer; he was a native of Scotland, and first obtained employment in the maritime service of Holland. This circumstance operated to his disadvantage on entering into the English navy; however, at the commencement of the American war, he had the command of a squadron destined to act in the gulph of St. Lawrence. His conduct on that station procured him honours and promotion. On the prospect of a rupture with Spain, in 1787, he was raised to the rank of a rear-admiral. He died in 1789. Independent of his merit in the practice of the more immediate duties of his profession, he deserves notice on account of his important improvement in the mode of firing guns on board ships, by means of locks instead of matches. It is said that he was acquainted with six European languages, and could speak them correctly.—*Gent. Mag.*

DOUGLAS (JAMES) an anatomist and accoucheur of some eminence in the early part of the last century. He was a native of Scotland, who settled in London as a lecturer on anatomy, and died there in 1742. Among his publications the following possess considerable merit: "Bibliographiæ Anatomicæ Specimen," containing short notices of anatomical writers, from Hippocrates to Harvey, with catalogues of their works; "Myographiæ Comparatæ Specimen," exhibiting compara-

tive descriptions of the muscles of the human and canine species; and a translation of Winslow's anatomy.—*Hutchinson's Biog. Med.*

DOUGLAS (JOHN) a learned divine and critic of the last century. He was born in Scotland in 1721, and was the grandson of a clergyman of the episcopal church of Scotland, who was deprived of his living at the revolution. His parents having emigrated from Pittenweem, in Fifeshire, to London, kept for many years the British coffee-house, in Cockspur-street. After some education at a grammar-school in his native country, he was sent to the university of Oxford in 1736, and in 1743 he took the degree of MA. Soon after entering into holy orders, he was appointed chaplain to the 3rd regiment of foot-guards; and in that capacity he was present at the battle of Fontenoy in 1745. He was afterwards recommended to the earl of Bath as a travelling tutor to his son lord Pulteney, with whom he visited several parts of the continent: but quitted him and returned to England, in 1749, when his patron presented him with the benefices of Eaton, Constantine, and Uppington, in Shropshire, and the succeeding year gave him the vicarage of High Ercal in the same county. His first literary production was a letter to the earl of Bath, entitled "Milton vindicated from the charge of plagiarism brought against him by Mr Lauder," 1751, 8vo. (See LAUDER, W.) In 1754 he published a tract, entitled "The Criterion; or a Discourse on Miracles," designed as a defence of Christianity against the attacks of sceptical writers, and especially of Hume. He next appeared a second time as the scourge of imposture, in animadverting on the errors of the papal historian, Archibald Bower, against whom he wrote "An Attack on certain positions in Bower's History of the Popes, &c." 1756; "Bower and Tillemont compared," 1757; "A full Confutation of Bower's Defences;" and "The complete and final Detection of Bower." In May 1758, he was appointed one of the royal chaplains, and proceeded bachelor and doctor of divinity. In 1762 he was made canon of Windsor, which benefice he exchanged with Dr Barrington for a residentiary canonry of St Paul's. His next preferment was the deanery of Windsor. His patron, the earl of Bath, dying in 1764, bequeathed to Dr Douglas his library; but the legatee was induced, for the consideration of a sum of money, to leave it in the possession of general Pulteney, and afterwards of sir William Pulteney. Dr. Douglas was much connected with many of the literary ornaments of the metropolis. He was one of the first members of the celebrated beef-steak club; and he is characteristically commemorated among them in Dr Goldsmith's humorous poem entitled "Retaliation." He also belonged to another literary club, of which Dr Johnson was a member. In 1777 he was employed in preparing for the press the journal of captain Cook's second voyage, to which he prefixed a well-written introduction, and added notes. He assisted lord Hardwicke in arranging and

publishing his "Miscellaneous Papers," which appeared the following year. In 1778 he was elected a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies; and in 1781 he edited the account of captain Cook's third voyage. It should be mentioned, to his honour, that in 1780, during the disgraceful riots in the metropolis, caused by the assembling of lord George Gordon's mob, Dr Douglas contributed to check the fury of the misguided rabble, by procuring a detachment of the guards to be posted in St Paul's church-yard; and on the last day of their services he entertained the whole party. In 1786 he was chosen a vice-president of the Society of Antiquaries, in the room of Daines Barrington, who resigned; and he framed the address of that body to the king and queen, on the recovery of his majesty's health in 1789. On the death of Dr Law in 1787, he was raised to the see of Carlisle; and in 1792 he succeeded Dr Shute Barrington as bishop of Salisbury. In this situation he passed the last sixteen years of his life, dying May 18, 1807. His death took place at Windsor, and he was interred in St George's chapel. He was twice married, and by his last wife he left a son, the rev William Douglas, prebendary of Westminster, canon of Sarum, and chancellor of the diocese, who died March 19, 1819, aged 50.—*Month. Mag.* vol. xliii. *Cassan's Mems. of the Bishops of Salisbury.*

DOUGLAS (SYLVESTER) lord Glenbervie, a Scottish lawyer, who raised himself by his talents to rank and eminence. He was educated for the medical profession, which he forsook for the bar. Having married the eldest daughter of lord North, the prime minister, afterwards earl of Guilford, he obtained promotion in the state. His first political situation is said to have been that of secretary to the lord-lieutenant of Ireland; after which he was joint-paymaster of the army, and finally, chief commissioner of woods and forests. The latter office he at length resigned, and retired to domestic privacy. He was raised to the peerage in 1819, and died May 2, 1823. Lord Glenbervie was the author of a valuable professional treatise on "Cases of Controverted Elections," 4 vols. 8vo; and he also published a translation of the first canto of the "Ricciardetto of Fortingerra," with an introduction and notes.—*Biog. Peerage. Lit. Chron.*

DOUGLAS (FREDERICK SYLVESTER NORTH) only son of the preceding. He was educated at Christchurch college, Oxford; and at his examination in 1809 he gained first class honours. In July 1813 he took the degree of MA. His attainments as a classical scholar were very considerable, and his talents were of a high order. After having finished his travels on the continent, in the course of which he visited Greece, he returned home to adorn that station and seek that political distinction, to which he seemed destined by his birth, fortune, and abilities. He displayed his taste, learning, and judgment, in a published "Essay on certain points of resemblance between the ancient and modern

Greeks," 1813, 8vo; a work which was the result of observations which he made during his visit to the "land of the Muses." He had obtained a seat in parliament for the borough of Banbury, and seemed about to realize the most sanguine anticipations of his friends and admirers, when death closed his short career, in October, 1819, in the 29th year of his age.—*Gent. Mag.*

DOUSA (JANUS) or JAN VANDER DOES, a Dutch critic and writer of Latin poetry. He was lord of Noortwyk in Holland, and was born at that place in 1545. He studied both at home and at Paris; after which he held various employments, and in 1575 was appointed governor of Leyden, which place he defended with great spirit and success, during the famous siege by the Spaniards. On the foundation of the university he was the first curator. He died of the plague in 1604. His works consist of the Annals of Holland, in Latin verse; smaller poems of various descriptions; and annotations on several of the Latin classics.—His son, JANUS DOUSA, junior, was eminent for his literary attainments. He wrote notes on the comedies of Plautus, and is said to have had a share in writing the Annals of Holland. He was appointed tutor to the prince of Orange, and librarian to the university of Leyden; and died soon after, in 1597, at the age of twenty-five. His poems were published at Leyden in 1607.—*Moreri Baillet.*

DOUW (GERARD) an eminent painter of the Dutch school, was born at Leyden in 1613. His father, a master glazier, placed him first with Dolendo, an engraver, and then with Peter Kouwhoorn, a painter on glass. The skill which he exhibited in the last-mentioned department, at length induced his friends to devote him solely to painting; and for farther improvement he was sent to study under Rembrandt. He imbibed from that great master the true principles of colouring, and a perfect knowledge of the chiaro-scuro; but in other respects his style was altogether different. The perfection of Douw consists in a laborious delicacy of finish, which he unites with the most brilliant and harmonious colouring; and although his pictures are wrought up beyond those of any other artist, they exhibit a spirited and characteristic touch, and a breadth of light and shade, which are only to be found in the most intelligent productions of the arts. The first pictures that he painted were small portraits, which were extremely admired for the resemblance and the beauty of their finish; but the length of time he took at them wearied those who sat to him, and he in consequence abandoned portrait painting for fancy subjects. In these he has surpassed every painter of his country, although so many of them have excelled in the same line. The works of this master have ever been zealously sought for by collectors, and even in his own time they bore a high price; and notwithstanding his slowness, such was his industry, he left a handsome fortune. He died at Leyden in 1674. A few of his works, which

are dispersed in the leading cabinets of Europe, have been engraved.—*Bryan's Dict. of Paint. and Eng.* D'Argenville, *Vies de Peint.*

DOWLAND (JOHN) an eminent musician of the age of Shakespeare, by whom he is celebrated in one of his sonnets; while Anthony Wood speaks of him as "the rarest musician that the age did behold." He was born in the year 1562, and took his bachelor's degree in music, at Oxford, in 1588, after having visited most of the German and Italian courts, at all of which he met with a most flattering reception. In 1595 appeared "The first Booke of Songes, or Ayres of four Parts, with Tablature for the Lute," an instrument on which he principally excelled; styling himself, in an additional volume of the work above mentioned, which he published in 1600, "Lutenist to the king of Denmark." His other works are "Lachrymæ, or Seaven Teares, figured in seaven passionate Pauans, (Spanish dances,) with divers other Pauans, Galliards, &c." "A Pilgrim's Solace, wherein is contained Musical Harmony of three, four, and five Parts, to be sung and plaid with Lute and Viols," 1612; besides which, in 1609, he printed a translation of the "Micrologus of Ornithoparcus," a course of musical lectures delivered by that writer at Metz, Tubingen, Heidelberg, &c. a short time before the middle of the sixteenth century. The "Lachrymæ" is alluded to in Middleton's old comedy—"No Wit like a Woman's;" and two of Dowland's madrigals—"Go Chrystal Tears," and "Awake Sweet Love," are to be found, the one in Smith's "Musica Antiqua," the other in Dr Crotch's Selections. He died in 1615, in Denmark, leaving a son, Robert, author of "A Musical Banquet," London, 1610.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

DOWNMAN (HUGH) a physician and poet, was born near Exeter, in 1740. He was educated at Baliol college, Oxford; and in 1762 was ordained in Exeter cathedral, by bishop Lavington. Not having much inclination for the church, he went to Edinburgh to study physic. After attending the hospitals, lectures, &c. in London, and taking his master's degree at Cambridge, he settled at Exeter, where he attained much eminence in his profession. His health being affected, he was obliged to retire, and he amused himself in literary pursuits. He died in 1809. His works are—"Poems on various subjects;" "Editha, or the Siege of Exeter;" "The Land of the Muses," a poem, 1768; "Infancy," a poem, 1771. He also contributed some curious articles to the "Essays by a Society of Gentlemen at Exeter," 8vo. 1796.—*Gent. Mag.*

DRABICIUS (NICHOLAS) a celebrated enthusiast of the seventeenth century, was born at Stransnitz in Moravia in 1587. In 1616 he became a protestant minister; but in 1629, being driven from his country, he took refuge in Hungary, and turned woollen-draper. He fell into habits of the greatest intemperance, which, affecting his intellects, caused him to

fancy himself a prophet; and denouncing divine vengeance against the house of Austria, he assured his brother refugees of a speedy restoration to their country, by means of armies which should come from the north and the east, the latter to be commanded by prince Ragotski. His predictions were treated with merited contempt, and a copy of his revelations, which he sent to Ragotski, was thrown into the fire. He however met with more attention from Comenius, to whose congenial mind they proved acceptable. On the death of prince Ragotski, being joined by Comenius, they fixed upon Sigismund Ragotski, the brother of the late prince, who however remained in peace until his death. This rather confounded the prophets, who transferred their expectations to the third brother, George Ragotski, with whom they had more success, and grew into greater credit. When Ragotski commenced war against the emperor, by making an irruption into Poland, Comenius thought that the crisis was arrived when the prophecies of Drabicius would be accomplished, and announced their publication in 1657, in connexion with the visions of Hotterus and Christina Poniatovia, under the title of "Lux in Tenebris." His predictions all proved false; yet he continued to dream on, and nothing more is certainly known of him. Some writers say that he was burnt as an impostor and false prophet; while others assert that he went into Turkey, and died there.—*Bayle. Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

DRACO, an Athenian legislator, was archon of Athens in the thirty-ninth Olympiad, about BC. 624. He was the founder of a code of laws, which were so severe that they were said to be written in blood. His rigour so displeased the Athenians, that he withdrew to the island of Ægina; where he was suffocated by the kindness of his friends, in covering him with their garments in the theatre when the weather was cold. All his laws were abolished by Solon, except those relating to murder.—*Univ. Hist.*

DRAGHI (GIOVANNI BATTISTA) a celebrated court physician in the reigns of Charles II and his immediate successors, and musical instructor to queen Anne. He is supposed to have originally arrived in England in the suite of Mary d'Este, princess of Modena. Draghi joined with Matthew Lock in setting Shadwell's opera of "Psyche" to music; and towards the close of his life composed to Tom d'Urfey's whimsical opera, "The Wonders of the Sun," performed at the Haymarket in 1706. Many of his songs are to be found in the collections printed about the close of the seventeenth century, where they are invariably noticed as the productions of "Signor Baptist" only; a circumstance which has led some erroneously to suppose them the compositions of Baptist Lulli. In 1677 he succeeded his friend Lock in his situation of organist to the queen, and composed several anthems and other pieces of church music in consequence, especially one—"This is the Day that the Lord hath made," in which he assimilates his style

very closely to that of the old English masters. The time of his decease is uncertain.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

DRAKE (sir FRANCIS) a very celebrated English navigator and commander, was born of obscure parentage at Tavistock in Devonshire in 1545. After serving under his relation, sir John Hawkins, for some time, he rose to the command of a vessel at the age of twenty two, and acquired considerable reputation by his gallantry in an expedition to the gulf of Mexico. He returned however in needy circumstances; and in the privateering spirit of the age, manned two small vessels in 1570, and proceeded to the West Indies. He repeated this voyage in a single vessel the following year; but of the result of these cruises very little is known. A third expedition in 1572 was more fruitful in consequences, as he captured two Spanish towns on the isthmus of Darien, and brought home a considerable booty, which he honourably divided with his owners, employing his own share for the equipment of three frigates, in which he served in the expedition of the unfortunate earl of Essex, against the rebels in Ireland. These exertions on the part of spirited individuals, were not however altogether patriotic, being usually made with a view to remuneration, by grants of land or otherwise; and in the present instance it served Drake, by procuring him the interest and countenance of sir Christopher Hatton, who introduced him at court. Ever since he had beheld the South Sea from the isthmus of Darien, he had ardently desired to be the first Englishman who should sail upon it; and his credit with Elizabeth ensuring him the necessary authority and protection, his own reputation and credit rapidly supplied him with the means of undertaking, with five small vessels, and only 164 men, the expedition which has rendered his name so distinguished in naval history. Sailing from Falmouth in December 1577, he reached Port St Julian, near the straits of Magellan, the following year; and after refitting, passed these celebrated straits, and proceeding along the coast of Chili and Peru, acquired great booty from the Spaniards. He then coasted California and North America in a single ship, as far as the forty-eighth degree; and landing, took possession of the country for queen Elizabeth, under the name of New Albion. He next boldly crossed the Pacific ocean, and in less than six weeks reached the Molucca isles, and thence by Java and the Cape of Good Hope, proceeded homewards, regaining Plymouth, after a circumnavigation of the globe, in two years, ten months, and twenty days. Having brought home a large portion of treasure, this voyage became a subject of much discussion among politicians; and there were not a few who thought the remonstrance of the Spanish ambassador against this species of expedition, very justifiable. On the other hand, as the conduct of the Spaniards themselves, in the West Indies, gave some countenance to reprisals, the fame and glory which redounded to England from the union of so much gallantry and enterprise,

finally prevailed; and Elizabeth, in the spring of 1581, sanctioned the conduct of Drake, by dining on board his ship at Deptford, and bestowing on him the honour of knighthood after dinner. In 1585, war being declared against Spain, he ably conducted a public expedition against the Spaniards in the West Indies, and once more returned with great wealth. In 1587 he conducted an attack against Cadiz, and destroyed much shipping; and the year following commanded as vice-admiral of England under lord Howard, in the famous conflict with the Spanish armada. He next commanded a fleet conveying forces to restore don Antonio to the throne of Portugal, which enterprise failed, in consequence of a disagreement with sir John Norris, who commanded the land forces. His credit was somewhat affected by this circumstance; and a similar failure taking place in a subsequent expedition to the West Indies, in consequence of a dispute with sir John Hawkins, Drake, unused to so much disappointment, became melancholy, and his depression, joined with the effects of an unhealthy climate, threw him into a flux and fever, of which he died at Nombre de Dios, January 28th, 1596, in the fifty-first year of his age. Sir Francis Drake was somewhat rough and boastful, but was very careful of the crews under his command. He was also humane and courteous to those whom the fortune of war threw into his power, and just and honourable in his private dealings. He was a great benefactor to the borough of Plymouth, which he represented in parliament, by causing water to be conveyed to the town from springs, through a devious course of twenty miles. It is unnecessary to dwell upon his skill in his own profession, as no name stands higher among the founders of English naval superiority, than that of sir Francis Drake.—*Biog. Brit. Prince's Worthies of Devon.*

DRAKE (FRANCIS) a surgeon of York, much distinguished among antiquarians. He published, in 1736, "Eboracum; or the History and Antiquities of the City of York," folio. He was a member of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, but withdrew his name from the former for some unexplained cause in 1769. Cole asserts that he was one of the compilers of the "Parliamentary History of England," in 21 vols. 8vo. He died in 1770.—*Gough's Topography.*

DRAKE (JAMES) a physician, who about the beginning of the last century attracted much notice as a Tory political writer. He was a native of Cambridge, and after completing his education at the university there, he went to London, and engaged in the practice of his profession. Such was the warmth with which he entered into party politics, that he was twice prosecuted for his writings; and though he escaped unpunished, through some informality in the proceedings against him, yet the circumstance is said to have caused him so much distress as to have hastened his death, which took place in 1707, at the age of forty. He was the author of a comedy, entitled "The Sham Lawyer;" and he also wrote

a "System of Anatomy," a work of merit, considered relatively to the state of science a century ago.—*Biog. Brit. Hutchinson's Biog. Med.*

DRAKENBORCH (ARNOLD) an eminent classical editor, was born at Utrecht in 1684, and was educated at the universities of that town, and of Leyden. In 1716 he succeeded Burmann as professor of rhetoric and history at the former. The first publication that evinced his talents, was entitled "Dissertatio Philologico-Historica de præfecto Urbis," 1704, 4to, of which a second edition was printed at Frankfort in 1752. In 1707 he printed another dissertation, "De Officio Præfectorum Prætorio," 4to. As an editor he is best known by his editions of Silius Italicus and Livy, both of which are in very high esteem. He died at Utrecht in 1748.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Dibdin's Edition of Harwood's Classics.*

DRAPER (sir WILLIAM) an English officer, and political partizan writer of considerable notoriety. He was the son of Ingleb Draper, esq. an officer of the customs at Bristol, where he was born in 1721. He received the rudiments of a classical education at the cathedral grammar-school in that city; and he afterwards went to Eton, and then to King's college, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow. Relinquishing his academical prospects, he entered into the army, and served in the East Indies, where he distinguished himself at the taking of Fort St George, now Madras, from the French in 1758. He was promoted to a colonelcy in 1760; and in 1761 he was employed in the expedition against Bellisle, in which he acted as brigadier. His next service was in the East, where in 1763 he was concerned with admiral Cornish in the capture of Manilla from the Spaniards. The British commanders on this occasion agreed to accept the sum of four millions of dollars, as a remuneration to the captors of the fort in lieu of plunder. This money was never paid by the Spanish government; and colonel Draper, on his return to England, wrote and spoke in the house of Commons, (of which he was a member,) in warm terms of the inattention of the ministry to the claims of himself and his comrades, in regard to the Manilla ransom. He was afterwards made a knight of the Bath, and had given him the 16th regiment of foot, which he resigned to colonel Gisborne, for his half-pay of 200*l.* Irish. This affair, coupled with his parliamentary conduct, subjected him to some unpleasant suspicions; and in a controversy with the writer of Junius's Letters, whom he attacked in defence of the marquis of Granby, his character suffered not a little from the sarcasms of his masked antagonist. In 1779 he was appointed lieutenant-governor of Minorca; and after the surrender of that island, he preferred charges against general Murray, the governor; when, on his failure to substantiate them before a court-martial, he was ordered to make an apology to that officer. He died at Bath, January 8th, 1787.—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict. Evans Hist. of Bristol, 1742 D.*

DRAYTON (MICHAEL) an English poet of eminence in the seventeenth century. He was born in Warwickshire in 1563, and studied at the university of Oxford; but of his professional pursuits or future life, few circumstances are recorded. He seems to have been a dependant on the great; and it appears that he lived for some time in the family of the earl of Dorset, the lord chamberlain. In the title of a copy of his verses, written in 1626, he is styled poet laureate; but it is not probable that he ever held that office. He died in 1631, and was buried among the poets in Westminster Abbey. His works consist chiefly of historical and descriptive poetry, comprising—"The Baron's Wars;" "England's Heroical Epistles;" and the "Polyolbion," which last is a chorographical survey of the rivers, mountains, forests, castles, &c. in England. It is written in Alexandrine verse, and is not destitute of poetical merit, but is chiefly interesting on account of the variety of the information it contains. His "Nymphidia, or The Court of Fairy," is a lively, fanciful tale, not however calculated to secure its author a high rank among the imaginative poets of his age and nation. The works of Drayton were published collectively in 1748, folio, and 1753, 4 vols. 8vo; but he is one of the numerous class of authors whose writings are almost infinitely oftener quoted than read.—*Biog. Brit.*

DREBBEL or **DREBEL** (CORNELIUS) a Dutch chemist, who was in England in the beginning of the seventeenth century, when his philosophical inventions or experiments attracted much notice. He is said to have contrived the thermometer about 1620, afterwards improved by Fahrenheit and Reaumur. The discovery of the microscope is ascribed to him with less probability. He is moreover reported to have made a vessel which could be rowed under water; and in which he preserved the purity of the enclosed air by means of a peculiar liquor. If there be any truth in this statement, he must have forestalled the discovery of oxygen gas or vital air. Drébbel died in London in 1634. He was the author of a Dutch treatise on the Nature of the Elements of Bodies.—*Original.*

DRELINCOURT (CHARLES) a French protestant divine, was born at Sedan in 1595. After receiving his education in his native place, he went to Saumur to study philosophy under the famous professor Duncan. In 1618 he entered the ministry, and in 1620 settled as pastor with the church at Charenton, which office he filled with great piety, prudence, and diligence. His writings are partly practical and devotional, and partly controversial, the latter of which, though spiritedly written in defence of the protestants, never offended his opponents by illiberality, though Bayle says, that "his writings made him to be looked upon as the scourge of the catholic controversialists." He died in 1669. His works are—"Consolations against the Fears of Death;" "Treatise on the Preparation for the Lord's Supper;" "Charitable Visits," in five volumes; and *curse*

olumes of "Sermons."—LAURENCE, his eldest son, was brought up to the ministry, and died at Nivet in 1681. He published some admired "Sermons," and a collection of "Christian Sonnets," said to be well written.—His third son, CHARLES, was an eminent physician, and in 1668 became professor of physic at the university of Leyden. He was the author of "Apologia Medica," "De Arthritide," "De Variolis et Morbillis," "Sermo de Divinis apud Hippocratem Dogmatibus," "Observationes Medicæ circa Regimen Puerperarum et recens natorum," besides several orations and disputations. He died at Leyden in 1697.—*Bayle. Halleri Bibl. Morcri.*

DREUX DU RADIER (JOHN FRANCIS) an advocate, was born at Chateaufeu in Thimerais in 1714. Disliking his profession, he turned his attention to literature, in which the following are his chief productions: "Tablettes Anecdotes des Rois de France," 3 vols 12mo; "L'Europe Illustré;" "Récitations historiques, critiques, morales, et d'erudition;" "Bibliothèque historique, et politique du Poitou." He died in 1780.—*Dict. Hist.*

DREXELIUS (JEREMIAH) a Jesuit, was born at Augsburg in Germany, in 1581. He distinguished himself by his preaching, with which the elector of Bavaria was so struck that he appointed him his chaplain in ordinary. He died in 1638. His works are very curious; the principal are—"Considerations on Eternity," "Orbis Phaeton hoc est, de universis vitiis linguæ," in which, treating of those who employ their time in trifles, he calculates in how many ways six persons invited to dine may be placed at table, and after six pages of combinations, gives seven hundred and twenty as the result.—*Alegambe. Niceron,* vol. xxii.

DRUMMOND (WILLIAM) an elegant Scottish poet, the son of sir John Drummond of Hawthornden, was born in 1585. He was educated at the high-school and university of Edinburgh, after which he spent four years in foreign travels, residing for a part of the time at Bourges to study the civil law. On his return to Scotland, the death of his father having left him at liberty to follow his inclinations, he resigned all idea of the law, and retiring to his romantic seat of Hawthornden, gave himself up to the cultivation of poetry and polite literature. A dangerous illness with which he was attacked, seems to have early fostered a serious and devout turn of mind, which was evinced by his first productions, which were a prose work entitled "The Cypress Grove," containing reflections upon death, and "Flowers of Sion, or Spiritual Poems." This gravity of disposition was farther increased by the loss of a beautiful young lady by a fever, to whom he was about to be married, a circumstance which rendered home insupportable, and drove him again abroad. He remained on the continent eight years, visiting all the principal places, forming literary connexions, and collecting valuable books. On his return to Scotland it is supposed that he employed himself in his "History of the five James's, kings

of Scotland," which work did not appear until after his death. In his forty-fifth year he married a lady who brought him several children, and on this occasion again took up his residence at Hawthornden. As his principles were highly monarchical and episcopalian, he was much afflicted when his country took part against Charles I; and it is thought that his grief at the death of that monarch, together with the vexation which he experienced from the other party on that account, shortened his days. He died in December 1649, in his sixty-fourth year. As an historian Drummond claims little notice, the doctrine of unlimited authority and passive obedience being advocated by him to an extent bordering on absurdity; while in most other respects his "History of the James's" shows a total deficiency of historic talent. It is therefore as a poet solely that he is now remembered, in which character his claims are indisputable. The sweetness and melody of his verse were exceeded by no poet of his age; and although tinged with the conceits of the Italian schools, there is much genuine imagery and truth of feeling in all his poetry, but particularly in his sonnets, which are replete with tenderness and delicacy. Drummond kept up a correspondence with Drayton and Ben Jonson, of whom the latter walked all the way to Hawthornden to pay him a visit. The rough conviviality of Jonson, however, by no means suited his refined and fastidious host, who made notes recording his intemperance and incautious sallies, which appeared in print long after the death of both. It is pleaded that Drummond might never intend them for publication, which is probably true; but after all, the composition of written strictures on the conduct of a temporary guest, is scarcely consistent with the genuine duties of hospitality. A recent edition of Drummond's poems was published in 1791, and they are also to be found in most of the collections.—*Biog. Brit.*

DRURY (ROBERT) an English mariner, a native of Leicestershire, who merits notice as the author of a very singular account of Madagascar, first published in 1729, reprinted in 1743, and more recently in 1808. Drury, then a boy, was shipwrecked in the *Degrave*, East Indiaman, on the south side of the Island of Madagascar, in 1702, and lived there in captivity for fifteen years. On his return he published an interesting account of the island, and of his own adventures, in a plain unadorned manner, and being corroborated as far as it went by the journal of Mr Benbow, (the son of the admiral,) who was wrecked at the same time, his book has been always deemed authentic. Drury, who bore the character of a plain honest man, became porter at the India-house, and inherited some little property from his father, but when he died is not recorded.—*Gent. Mag.* vol. ix.

DRUSIUS or DRIECHE (JOHN) a Flemish divine and scripture critic of eminence, born at Oudenard, in 1550. His father, who was a protestant, fled from the Netherlands to escape the tyranny of the duke of Alva, and taking

refuge in England in 1567, was there joined by his son, who completed his education at the university of Cambridge. He attached himself especially to the study of oriental literature; and in 1572 he accepted an invitation to read lectures on the eastern languages, at Merton college, Oxford. In 1576 he went to Louvain, and studied the civil law, but the state of the country obliged him to return to England. In consequence of the pacification at Ghent, his father and himself were shortly after enabled to revisit their native country; and in 1577 Drusius became oriental professor at the university of Leyden. In 1585 he removed to Franeker, where he held the professorship of Hebrew till his death in 1616. His very numerous literary productions, relate principally to Hebrew criticism and archæology. His notes and commentaries on the Bible, amounting to nearly thirty separate works, published during his life, or from his MSS. after his decease, have been incorporated in the "Critici Sacri in Vet. et Nov. Test." of which voluminous compilation a useful abstract was made by Matthew Pool, in 4 vols. folio.—**DRUSIUS** (John, jun.) son of the preceding, deserves notice for his early proficiency in Hebrew literature. He died in England in 1609, aged 21, leaving behind him notes on the Proverbs of Solomon, in Hebrew; a translation into Latin of part of the Itinerary of Benjamin of Tudela; and other monuments of his talents and acquirements.—*Bayle. Moreri. Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

DRUTHMAR (**CHRISTIAN**) a celebrated monk in the abbey of Corby in the ninth century, was a native of Aquitaine, and afterwards taught in the monasteries of Stavelo and Malmedy, in the diocese of Leige. The time and place of his death are unknown. He was the author of a commentary on the gospel of St Matthew, and also upon those of St Luke and St John, only fragments of which have reached us; they were published in 1514, at Strasburgh, under the title of "Christiani Druthmari Expositio in Mathæum Evangel. familiaris, luculenta, et lectu jucunda cum Epitomatibus in Lucam, etc." folio. They were soon suppressed on account of their containing passages favourable to the protestants in their disputes with the catholics, particularly on the subject of transubstantiation. In 1530 a second edition was published at Hagueuau, which met with the fate of the former.—*Dict. Bibl. Hist. et Crit. Du Pin. Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

DRYANDER (**JOHN**) a Hessian physician of the sixteenth century. He was professor of anatomy at Marburg, where he began to deliver lectures in 1535. He is reproached with adhering to obsolete authorities, and neglecting the great discoveries of Vesalius, who complains in his works of the illiberal enmity of Dryander. De Thou speaks very highly of him as a mathematician, who found out many things in astronomy, invented new instruments, or improved those already in use. He wrote much on anatomy and astronomy, both in Latin and in German. His death took place in 1560.—*Teissier Eloges des H. S.*

DRYANDER (**JONAS**) an ingenious Swedish naturalist. Coming to England with Dr Daniel Solander, he was patronised by sir Joseph Banks, through whose influence he was appointed librarian to the Royal Society. On the foundation of the Linnean Society, to which he contributed, he became one of the first fellows, and was also a vice-president. The Transactions of that association afford many proofs of his botanical knowledge; but his principal literary production is a catalogue of the private library of sir Joseph Banks, 5 vols. 8vo., forming a classified arrangement and analysis of works on natural history, with biographical notes. He died in London, October 1810, aged sixty-two.—*Gent. Mag.*

DRYDEN (**JOHN**) one of the most eminent of the English poets, was born, according to the most probable accounts, on the 9th of August, 1631, in the parish of Aldwinkle-All-Saints, in Northamptonshire. His father, who possessed a small estate, and acted as a justice of the peace during the Protectorate, was the third son of sir Erasmus Dryden, bart. of the same county. The subject of this article, his eldest son, received his early education in the country, and was then removed to Westminster school, where he was elected to a scholarship in Trinity college, Cambridge, and took his degree of bachelor of arts. His father dying in 1654, he succeeded to the possession of his estate, subject however to considerable deductions for the widow and younger children. He immediately removed to London, under the auspices of his relation, sir Gilbert Pickering, one of Cromwell's council and house of Lords. Dryden is said to have been his secretary; and certainly at this time he discovered no symptoms of disagreement with the political tendency of his family. On the death of Oliver he wrote his celebrated "Heroic Stanzas" on that event; one of the first of his poems that evinced the loftiness of expression and imagery which characterize his maturer efforts. This production necessarily subjected him to much obloquy in after times, especially as it is suspected that in the passage where Cromwell is praised for staunching the blood "by breathing of the vein," the poet intended to vindicate the execution of Charles I. Be this as it may, at the Restoration he made all possible haste to efface his past stains, by greeting the king's return in a poem, entitled "Astræa Redux," which was quickly followed by a "Panegyric on the Coronation." In 1661 he produced his first play, "The Duke of Guise;" and in the next year "The Wild Gallant." In 1662 also appeared his poem, addressed to the chancellor Hyde, and his "Satire on the Dutch." Setting aside the drama, to which his attention was unremitting, his next publication of consequence was the "Annus Mirabilis," published in 1667. His reputation, both as a poet and a royalist, was by this time so well established, that on the death of sir William Davenant, he was appointed poet laureat and historiographer, with a salary of 200*l.* per annum. He soon after published his "Essay on Dramatic Poesy," which he

had written in 1665, in his retirement during the plague; previously to which public calamity he had married lady Elizabeth Howard, daughter of the earl of Berkshire, an alliance which seems to have done little towards the advancement of his worldly prosperity. He now became professionally a writer for the stage, by entering into a contract with the patentees of the King's Theatre, to supply three plays a-year. The earlier dramatic productions of Dryden were written in rhyme, a circumstance which favoured the rant that disfigured them in common with most of the tragedies of the day. To correct this fault, Villiers, duke of Buckingham, in conjunction with other wits, composed "The Rehearsal," in which celebrated burlesque Dryden was openly ridiculed in the character of Bayes. The town enjoyed the laugh, but the sterling character of the poet was very little affected. In 1679 he joined lord Mulgrave in an "Essay on Satire;" and in 1681, at the express desire of Charles II, he composed his famous political poem, entitled "Absalom and Achitophel," in which the incidents attendant on the rebellion of Absalom against David, are admirably applied to Charles II, the duke of Monmouth, and the intriguing earl of Shaftesbury. The severity and excellent poetry of this production raised him innumerable enemies; whom he still farther enraged by his "Medal, a Satire on Sedition;" written on the occasion of a medal struck by the whig party, when an indictment against Shaftesbury for high treason was declared *ignoramus*. The rancour of the last production is not easily to be paralleled. Having succeeded so well in political, he next essayed literary satire, by attacking Shadwell in his "Mac Flecknoe," the prototype of the Dunciad. Soon after appeared his "Religio Laici," the object of which is to give a compendious view of the arguments in favour of revelation. With all this ability and industry, Dryden acutely suffered the anxiety attendant on straitened circumstances; and an affecting letter addressed by him to Hyde, earl of Rochester, representing his pecuniary embarrassments, shows the unhappiness of this not extravagant, and certainly most industrious, champion of loyalty under Charles II. He next published some classical translations, and two volumes of "Miscellany Poems;" and on the death of the king, composed his "Threnodia Augustalis, a funeral poem," which, as might be expected on such a subject, is not one of his happiest productions. On the accession of James II he conformed to the religion of the new sovereign; which complaisance, for it was probably little more, gained him an addition to his pension of 100*l.* per annum. One of the fruits of this conversion, and of the profits attached to it, was his elaborate controversial poem of "The Hind and the Panther," the very absurdity of which plau, overcome as it is by the force and beauty of the versification and execution, is highly honourable to the poetic talents of Dryden. The birth of a prince in June 1688 called forth his "Britannia Rediviva," in

which all kind of prosperity to church and state is anticipated from the auspicious event, with much more of poetic, than of prophetic inspiration, as the unfortunate poet found out in a few months afterwards, by the loss of his places and pensions in consequence of the Revolution. He had now nothing to trust to but his literary industry, and during the ten concluding years of his life, when he wrote actually for bread, and at so much per line, he produced some of the pieces which have most contributed to his well-established fame. Passing over his translations of Juvenal and Persius, and various minor works, it may be observed that he commenced his celebrated translation of Virgil in 1694, and it was sent to the press in 1697. He is supposed to have received 1300*l.* for this hasty but able translation. Soon after the appearance of Virgil, he was solicited to write a second ode for St Cecilia's day, which request produced his admirable "Alexander's Feast," probably the most popular lyric poem in the English language. It appears that about this time he meditated a translation of Homer, but the design was given up for that of modernizing Chaucer's Tales, in which undertaking he contracted with a bookseller to furnish 10,000 lines for 300*l.*; and so rich and ductile was the versifying faculty of Dryden, this unpoetical bargain produced the collection called his "Fables," some of the most truly poetical pieces he ever composed. This was the last of his great works, for he soon after declined in health, although the immediate cause of his death was an inflammation in one of his toes, which, terminating in a mortification, put an end to his life on the 1st of May 1700. A romantic account of his interment was given by the celebrated Mrs. Thomas, which had no other foundation than the interference of some noblemen and others, to change a private, into a public funeral. The latter accordingly took place, with a very honourable attendance; and the body of this great poet was interred in Westminster Abbey, next to that of Chancer. The place was for some time undistinguished by a monument, until a plain one with his bust, was erected by Sheffield, duke of Buckingham. The foregoing sketch, brief as it is, will preclude the necessity of much observation on the moral and political character of Dryden. It possibly forms one of the strongest instances recorded in English history, of the debasing nature of the high monarchical and passive obedient theory on commanding talent. According to Congreve, although reserved and saturnine, Dryden was friendly and humane, domestic in habits, and affectionate towards his family. That the pen of such a man should be so freely prostituted to party rancour and venal panygeric, appears surprising; and it is equally so, that although regular in his own manner, few went beyond him in the dramatic licentiousness of the age. For a portion of this subserviency, his narrow circumstances may plead in mitigation, but it would be futile to say that it can altogether excuse it; and Dryden will always remain a conspicuous in-

stance of the union of high talent with extreme mental prostitution. On his literary merits it would be idle to dwell here; the character of none of our writers having been more amply investigated. As a dramatic poet he has wit, force, and majesty, but very little of nature or propriety. His comedy, with the exception of "The Spanish Friar," is altogether inferior; and of all his tragedies, "Don Sebastian," and "All for Love," alone are spoken of at present. As a general poet he stands unrivalled in point of versification, it being generally acknowledged, that for fulness and variety of harmony, and a fine flowing and resistless current of numbers, he has never been surpassed. There is scarcely any walk of poetry in which he has not excelled; but, as might be expected in so able a satirist, the pathetic seemed least suited to his powers. His style in prose also deserves great praise; he chiefly exercised it in the critical essays prefixed to his works, which form excellent specimens of genuine English composition. The reputation of Dryden has lost nothing by age; many of his productions are doubtless very little read, but enough remains to render him one of the most lasting of the English poets, of which there are but two or three of greater celebrity. Of recent editions of his works, we may refer to the prose works, by Malone, 1800, 4 vols. 8vo; his poetical works, edited by Todd, with notes by Warton, 1812, 4 vols. 8vo; and the whole of his works, by sir Walter Scott, 1818, 18 vols. 8vo. Dryden left behind him three sons, of whom CHARLES, the eldest, was the author of some Latin poems and translations. In 1692 he went to Italy, and was appointed by pope Innocent XII, chamberlain to his household. While at Rome he wrote a poem in English, "On the Happiness of a Retired Life." He was unfortunately drowned in attempting to swim across the Thames at Datchet, in 1704.—JOHN, the second son, was educated at Westminster, whence he was elected to Oxford, but was secretly brought up a catholic. He obtained a situation in the pope's household, under his brother. He wrote a comedy while at Rome, which was acted in London, entitled "The Husband his own Cuckold;" he also wrote a "Tour in Sicily and Malta," which remained in MS. until 1776, when it was published in an 8vo pamphlet. He died of a fever at Rome, 1701.—ERASMUS HENRY DRYDEN, third son, was born in 1669, and educated at the Charter-house. Like his brother, he went to Rome, and became a captain in the pope's guards. By the death of his kinsman, sir John Dryden, he finally succeeded to the baronetcy of the family, and died in 1710.—*Biog. Brit. Life by Malone. Johnson's Biographical Preface.*

DUBOIS (WILLIAM) a French statesman, more remarkable for his profligacy than his talents. He is said to have been the son of an apothecary at Brive la Gaillarde, in Limousin, and he was born in 1656. After some previous education, he went to Paris, and obtained admission into the college of St Michael: where, while he pursued his studies, he was

obliged, for his support, to serve the principal of the institution as valet. He afterwards acted as tutor in several families, and at length being recommended to the sub-governor of the duke of Chartres, afterwards the regent duke of Orleans, he was employed to teach that prince the Latin language. The literary acquirements of the pupil did credit to the talents of his preceptor, and Dubois, on the death of the sub-governor, succeeded to the situation. He obtained a complete ascendancy over the mind of the duke, and while he cultivated his talents with due care and success, he corrupted his principles, and laid the foundation of that career of unblushing debauchery in which he subsequently indulged. By these nefarious means Dubois secured his own interest with his royal pupil, through whose influence he rose to offices of high importance in the church and state. After the peace of Ryswick he was sent ambassador to England, and rewarded for his services there with ecclesiastical promotions. When the duke became regent in 1715, Dubois was made a counsellor of state. In 1717 he was employed as ambassador extraordinary to England, where he signed the triple alliance. On his return he was made minister and secretary of state for foreign affairs. He was subsequently raised to the archbishopric of Cambrai, and in 1721 he obtained a cardinal's hat. In 1722 he was admitted into the council of regency, and declared first minister of state. He was also admitted into the French Academy; and to crown his honours, (which the profligacy of his conduct rendered disgraceful to France,) he was chosen, in 1723, first president of the French clergy. He died of a disease caused by his debaucheries, in August 1723. A remark which he made to Fontenelle, with whom he was fond of conversing, is worth recording for its moral effect:—"I wish," said the cardinal, "I lived in a fifth floor at Paris, with an old housekeeper, on an income of five hundred crowns a year."—*Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

DUBOS (JOHN BAPTIST) abbot of Resons, an eminent French writer, was born in 1670, at Beauvais, where his father was a merchant and magistrate. He was sent young to Paris to study theology, but being disappointed of a canonry by the caprice of a relation, he turned his attention to civil law, history, and politics. He first made himself known by his "History of the four Gordians, proved and illustrated from Medals;" and was soon after taken into the office of M. Torcy, minister for foreign affairs, who employed him in various negotiations; and among others, in a mission to England. His object was to promote a peace between the two countries, to forward which he wrote a work entitled "The Interests of England ill understood in the present War," which publication is remarkable for a prediction of the future separation of our American colonies. In the midst of his political engagements, he also wrote "A History of the league of Cambray," of which an improved edition appeared in 1728, 2 vols. 12mo. After much employment in a political capacity,

he became almost equally distinguished as a connoisseur in polite literature and the arts, by his celebrated "Critical Reflections on Poetry and Painting," 1719, 2 vols. 12mo. This work, which has been several times reprinted, procured him admission into the French academy, to which body he subsequently became perpetual secretary. He next employed himself in researches into French history, which produced his "Critical History of the Establishment of the French Monarchy in Gaul," 3 vols. 4to, 1731, reprinted in 1743, with additions and corrections. He wrote a few other pieces, consisting of a translation of a part of Addison's Cato, and some discourses held in the French academy. In 1723 he was promoted to the abbey of Notre Dame de Resons, and had received the orders of subdeacon and deacon, in order to officiate, when he was seized at Paris with a disorder which proved fatal in March 1742.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Eloge par D'Alembert.*

DUBOURG (ANNE or ANNAS) one of the martyrs to the cause of protestantism in France, in the sixteenth century. He was born at Auvergne in 1521, and was ordained a priest, and being very learned in law, was appointed counsellor clerk to the parliament of Paris. In this high station, having imbibed the doctrines of the protestants, he did all in his power to soften or prevent the punishments inflicted upon them, which drew upon him the indignation of authority. He was accordingly arrested in the presence of the king, Henry II, who unexpectedly visited the parliament for that purpose, but not until he had delivered a spirited speech in his own defence, in which he scrupled not to attack the vices of the court. In a few days after, he was tried and declared a heretic by the archbishop of Paris, who sentenced him to be first degraded and then burnt; which sentence was carried into execution on the 20th December, 1559; when he died with a constancy worthy the acknowledged steadiness and uprightness of his character.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

DUBRAW, or DUBRAVIUS SCALA (JOHN) bishop of Olmutz in Moravia, in the sixteenth century. He was a native of Bohemia, but was educated in Italy, and took the degree of doctor of laws. He was employed in various negotiations and other political affairs; and he also distinguished himself as an author. His principal works are a "History of Bohemia," in 33 books; and a treatise "On Fish-ponds and on the Nature of Fishes;" both written in Latin. The latter was translated into English, by George Churchey, fellow of Lion's-inn, and published in 1599, 4to. Dubraw died in 1552.—*Sir John Hawkins, Notes on Walton's Complete Angler.*

DUCAREL (ANDREW COLTEE) an eminent writer on archæology. He was born at Caen in Normandy, but his father having removed to England, he was educated at Eton school, and afterwards studied at Oxford, where he took the degree of doctor of civil law. In 1743 he became a member of the college of Doctors' Commons. In 1755 he

was elected commissary, or official of the peculiar jurisdiction of the collegiate church of St Catharine, near the Tower of London. He was appointed librarian of the palace of Lambeth in 1757; and the following year was nominated commissary of the diocese of Canterbury. On the incorporation of the Society of Antiquaries in 1755, he was one of the first fellows, having several years before been admitted into that learned association. In 1762 he was elected FRS.; and in 1763 the commissioners of the treasury appointed him, together with sir Joseph Ayloffe and Mr Astle, to methodise the records in the State Paper office at Whitehall, and in the Augmentation office. He died at his house in South Lambeth, in May 1785, aged seventy-two. His principal works are—"Anglo-Norman Antiquities," 1767, folio, which has been recently translated into French, and published at Caen, 2 vols. 8vo; "A Series of above two hundred Anglo-Gallic, or Norman and Aquitaine Coins of the ancient Kings of England, &c." 1757, 4to; "The History and Antiquities of the Archbishopal Palace at Lambeth," 4to; and "The History of the Royal Hospital and Collegiate Church of St Catharine," 4to. He also furnished considerable contributions to periodical publications, and other productions of the press. Dr Ducarel was enthusiastically attached to antiquarian pursuits; and he even displayed his predilection in choosing for his burying-place an ancient vault, which was found in St Catharine's church. In his literary character he has been considered, not unjustly, as a sort of *beau ideal* of an antiquary.—*Aikin's Gen. Biog. Nichols' Lit. Anec. of the Eighteenth Century.*

DUCAS (MICHAEL) a Greek historian, of whom little is known but that he was employed in negotiations. He wrote a history, which is still extant, of the Grecian empire from the elder Andronicus to its termination. Ducas is preferred to Chalcondyles, though his style is barbarous, because he relates facts not to be found elsewhere, and was an attentive observer of what passed. His works were printed at the Louvre in 1649, fol.; accompanied with a Latin version and learned notes. It was afterwards translated into French by Cousin, of whose "History of Constantinople," printed at Paris, 1672, 4to, and at the Hague, in 1685, 12mo, it concludes the 8th vol.—*Fabric. Bibl. Græc. Sæxi Onom.*

DUCHAT (JACOB LE) a miscellaneous writer, was born at Metz in 1658. He studied law at Strasburg, which he professed until the revocation of the edict of Nantes, when he went to Berlin, where he was made counsellor of the upper court of French judicature, and member of the Royal Academy of Sciences. He published editions of several of the old French authors; the principal of which are "Les Œuvres de Rabelais," 5 vols. 8vo, 3 vols. 4to, 1715; "L'Apologie pour Herodote," 1735; "Les Aventures du Baron de Fæneste," 1729; "La Satyre Menippée," 1696, 1714; "Les Quinze Joies du Mariage," 1734; "Confession Catholique du Sieur de Saucy,"

1693. He died in 1735, and after his death were published "Ducatiana," 2 vols. 8vo, a compilation of his remarks, &c.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

DUCK (ARTHUR) an English civilian of the seventeenth century. He was a native of Devonshire, and was educated at Exeter college, Oxford, after which he obtained a fellowship at All Soul's. This circumstance probably induced him to write the life of the founder, archbishop Chichele, a work still held in considerable estimation. After taking his doctor's degree, he became chancellor of the diocese of London. He died in 1649, aged sixty-eight. His treatise, "De Usu et Auctoritate Juris Civilis Romanorum in Dominis principum Christianorum," is a curious and interesting work, which has been printed several times.—*Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

DUCK (STEPHEN) a labourer in husbandry, who attracted notice in the early part of the last century, as the author of some poetical compositions. He was born at Charlton, near Marlborough, in Wiltshire, and was employed as a thresher, when his talent for versification procured him the patronage of queen Caroline, the wife of George II. She first gave him an annuity, and procured him the place of a yeoman of the guard; but probably thinking that office not altogether a becoming recompence for literary merit, her majesty afterwards had him ordained, and bestowed on him the living of Byfleet, in Surrey. He filled his new station decently for some years; but at length became deranged, and drowned himself in the year 1756. His poems were reprinted after his death; and specimens of them may be found in Dodsley's "Collection."—*Chalmers' Gen. Biog. Dict.*

DUCLOS (CHARLES DINEAU) a French writer of some celebrity, was the son of a hatter at Dinant, in Brittany, where he was born in 1705. He received a liberal education at Paris with a view to the law, but after some attendance at the office of an advocate, he devoted himself to literature, and becoming known as a writer, was admitted into the Academy of Inscriptions in 1739, and into the French Academy in 1747. His native place nominated him its first magistrate in 1744; and when the king wished to confer honours on some of the members of the province of Brittany, Duclos was unanimously nominated by the third estate, and was in consequence ennobled. He was also pensioned and made historiographer of France, all which honours falling on a man of an impetuous manner, and much disposed to speak his mind, obtained him the praise of being at once "droit et adroit." He set out with the philosophical party, but, disgusted with the laxity of principle displayed by too many of that school, he was cautious in his intimacy. He was an author in various departments of literature, and wrote several ingenious novels, the best of which is the "Confessions du Comte de —." His "History of Louis XI," 3 vols 12mo, 1745, and "Supplement," 1 vol., 1746, is a work of curious

research, but somewhat injured by an affected imitation of the sententiousness of Tacitus. His other productions are, "Considerations sur les Mœurs de ce Siècle;" "Remarks on the Grammar of the Port Royal." He also wrote several dissertations in the Memoirs of the Academy of Belles Lettres, and had a large share in the Dictionary of the French Academy. From notions of prudence he refrained from publishing any thing in his character of historiographer of France in his lifetime, but since his death have appeared, "Secret Memoirs of the Courts of Louis XIV, and Louis XV," which are deemed authentic, and contain many curious particulars. Duclos, who was a man of much integrity and generosity, died in 1772.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Notice prefixed to Mémoires Secrets.*

DUCOS (JOHN FRANCIS) a native of Bordeaux in France, who cultivated literature, and figured during the Revolution. He was a deputy from the department of the Gironde to the legislative assembly, and afterwards to the convention, in which he voted for the death of Louis XVI. Being a man of an ardent disposition, and of considerable talent, he became a leading member of the party of the Girondists. When Robespierre and his associates overthrew that faction, Ducos was not at first included in the proscription; but as he adhered to his principles, and defended his persecuted friends, he was at length involved in their fate. He was guillotined towards the close of 1794, at the age of thirty-eight. While confined in prison, a few days previously to his death, he wrote a burlesque poem, describing the circumstances of his flight to Provins, and arrest at the place, at the period of his proscription.—*Dict. Biog. et Hist. du H. M. du 18me. S.*

DUDLEY (EDMUND) a statesman noted in English history as an instrument employed by Henry VII in the arbitrary acts of extortion practised during the latter years of his reign. He was born in 1462, of an ancient and respectable family; and was educated at the university of Oxford. Becoming a student of the law at Gray's Inn, he arrived at such eminence in his profession as recommended him to the favour of the king, who made much use of his services, and conferred on him various offices and emoluments. In 1505 he was made speaker of the house of commons, and through his influence several enactments took place, oppressive to the people and profitable to the monarch. On the accession of Henry VIII this minister of oppression, with his associate in criminality, sir Richard Empson, (who was the son of a sieve maker at Towcester,) expiated his deeds on a scaffold. They suffered August 18, 1510. Dudley left a treatise entitled "The Tree of the Commonwealth," written during his imprisonment in the Tower, which has never been published.—*Bacon's Hist. of Hen. VII. Biog. Brit.*

DUDLEY (JOHN) duke of Northumberland, son of the preceding. He was born in 1502, and soon after his father's execution he was restored in blood by act of parliament, on the

application of his guardian, Edmund Guilford. At a proper age he became a courtier, and attached himself successively to the king's favourites, Wolsey and Cromwell. In 1542 he was raised to the peerage as viscount Lisle, in right of his mother, who inherited that title. Soon after he was made KG.; and at length the post of lord-high-admiral was conferred on him for life. He served with reputation in the wars of Henry VIII with Scotland and France; and he was so much in favour with that monarch as to be left one of the executors named in his will, as a kind of joint-regent during the minority of Edward VI. Under that prince he manifested the most insatiable ambition, and obtained vast accessions to his honours, power, and emoluments. At first he joined his interest with that of the duke of Somerset, the king's uncle, whom however, at length he undermined and destroyed. He had been advanced to the titles of earl of Warwick and duke of Northumberland; and after the fall of his rival, his authority was almost unbounded. The illness of the king, over whom he had gained complete ascendancy, alarmed his fears, and he endeavoured to strengthen his interest by marrying his son, lord Guilford Dudley, to lady Jane Grey, descended from the younger sister of Henry VIII, and persuaded Edward to settle the crown on his kinswoman by will, to the exclusion of his two sisters, the princesses Mary and Elizabeth. The death of the king, the abortive attempts to place lady Jane Grey on the throne, and the ruin of all those concerned in the scheme, are among the most familiar events in the annals of England. Northumberland himself was beheaded on Tower-hill, August 22, 1553. With the usual inconsistency of a thoroughly ambitious man, he professed himself a catholic a short time before his execution, and died in that faith, though the avowed object of the plot for which he suffered was to secure the establishment of protestantism in this country. — *Hume. Biog. Brit.*

DUDLEY (sir HENRY BATE) bart. was descended of a good family, settled in Worcestershire and Staffordshire as early as the reign of Charles I. He was born at Fenny Compton, August 25th, 1745. His father, the rev. Henry Bate, held for many years the living of St Nicholas, Worcester, and being afterwards presented to the rectory of North Farmbridge in Essex, removed with his family into that county, and took up his abode at Chelmsford. In this latter benefice his son Henry, who took holy orders, succeeded him at his death; but the emoluments of the living being but trifling, he turned his thoughts towards the public press, and established the *Morning Post* newspaper. A few years afterwards, in 1780, he originated the "*Morning Herald*," to which he devoted much of his time. Commencing also about the same time the "*Courier de l'Europe*," a journal printed in the French language; and the "*English Chronicle*." At this period he was the intimate associate of most of the wits of the day, and was a contributor to the "*Probationary Odes*;" the

"*Rolliad*;" and other works of a similar class. In 1781 the advowson of the valuable rectory of Bradwell-juxta-Mare was purchased in trust for him, subject to the life of the rev. George Pawson; in consequence of which he is said to have expended during the life-time of that incumbent, upwards of 28,000*l.* in repairs, embankments, plantations, &c. for the benefit of the living. In 1784 he assumed the name of Dudley, in compliance with the will of a relation belonging to that family. Mr Pawson dying in 1797, Mr Dudley presented himself to the vacant benefice; but doubts having arisen in the mind of the bishop of London, as to the legality of the transaction, he refused institution, and a compromise was at length effected by the proposed substitution of the rev. Richard Birch, a brother-in-law of the patron. This arrangement was however made too late, inasmuch as the delay had caused a lapse of the living to the crown, which bestowed it on the rev. Mr Gamble, chaplain-general to the army. The case was thought a hard one, and a petition, signed by lord Braybrooke, the lord lieutenant of Essex, and most of the magistrates and gentry of the county, was forwarded to ministers, enumerating the services of Mr Dudley in his capacity as a magistrate, under very trying circumstances, for which he had been publicly thanked by lord Kenyon, when on the circuit. A favourable answer was returned, and in 1804 he was presented to the living of Kilscoren, barony of Forth, Ireland, to which was soon added, the chancellorship of the diocese of Ferns. In 1807 the duke of Bedford, then lord lieutenant of Ireland, gave him the rectory of Kilglass, in the county of Longford, which he retained till 1812, when he resigned all his Irish preferment for the living of Wilingham in Cambridgeshire; his relation, Mr Birch, having been in the mean time instituted to the long-disputed rectory of Bradwell, on the decease of Mr Gamble. Shortly after Mr Dudley obtained a baronetcy; and in 1816 the dignity of a prebend in Ely cathedral, which he retained till the day of his death, February 1st, 1824. Of a comprehensive mind and active habits, sir Henry distinguished himself on many occasions as a useful magistrate; while his literary abilities were manifested in the composition of a variety of dramatic pieces, some of which still maintain their footing on the stage. Among these are—the "*Flich of Bacon*," written for the purpose of introducing his friend Shield to the public, as a composer; the "*Woodman*;" "*The Rival Candidates*;" "*The Blackamoor washed White*;" (at the representation of which, party spirit ran so high as to produce a serious conflict, in which swords were drawn, &c. among the audience;) "*The Travellers in Switzerland*;" and lastly, a short but popular piece brought out about ten years since, under the title of "*At Home*." To his discriminating patronage the country is mainly indebted for discovering and fostering the talents of Gainsborough, the painter; and he is also said to have been one of the first to appreciate those of Mrs. Siddons,

where he introduced to Garrick. His person was handsome and athletic; while in his earlier years the warmth of his temperament betrayed him, notwithstanding his cloth, into several quarrels. The cause of two of these recourses (with Messrs Fitzgerald and Miles) is said to have been Mrs Hartley, an actress, celebrated for her beauty, who, singularly enough, after the lapse of nearly half a century, died on the very same day with her quondam champion. A third, of more equivocal character, fought with Mr Stoney Bowes, made a great noise at the time. Sir Henry, at the time of his decease, was a magistrate for seven English counties, and four in Ireland.—*Gent. Mag. New Month.*

DUDLEY (ROBERT) earl of Leicester, was the fifth son of the duke of Northumberland, and was born about 1532. He was knighted when young, and was made gentleman of the bed-chamber to Edward VI. Though involved in the criminal designs of his father, and included in the sentence of attainder passed against him on the accession of Mary, he was pardoned and employed by that queen. After Elizabeth ascended the throne, Dudley soon acquired the envied distinction of being the peculiar favourite of a female sovereign. Offices, honours, and wealth, were showered on him with an unsparing hand, by his partial mistress. He was appointed master of the horse, KG., and privy counsellor; and he received grants of the princely domains of Kenilworth, Denbigh, and Clirk castle. In 1560 the death of his wife took place, at Cumnor-hall, in Berkshire. This event, according to popular opinion, as appears from a traditionary tale preserved by Aubrey, involved Dudley in the guilt of murder. If he sacrificed the life of his unfortunate consort, as was suspected, in the hope of marrying the queen, his ambitious views were disappointed. Elizabeth, however, encouraged him to aspire to the hand of another sovereign princess, Mary of Scotland, who rejected her suitor with disdain. In 1564 he was created baron Denbigh and earl of Leicester; and was the same year elected chancellor of Oxford university, having previously been chosen to the same office at Cambridge. About 1572 he appears to have married the baroness-dowager Sheffield, lady Douglas Howard, by whom he had children, but whom he disowned as his wife, and even compelled her to marry another person. In 1575 he gave a princely entertainment to the queen at Kenilworth castle; the festivities of which are described in a picturesque manner, and in defiance of chronology, connected with the death of Leicester's first wife, in the celebrated modern romance of Kenilworth. Leicester, in 1578, offended the queen by his marriage with the widow of Walter Devereux, earl of Essex. He however recovered her favour, and in 1585 was appointed, through her influence, governor of the Netherlands, then recently emancipated from the Spanish yoke. His conduct in this station did not give satisfaction to the queen or to the states over which he

presided, and he was recalled the following year. He returned to his command in June 1587; but he was finally displaced a few months after, and came to England. He was accused of misconduct by lord Buckhurst and others; but Elizabeth still retained so much partiality for him, that she supported him against all his enemies; and on the prospect of the Spanish invasion in 1588, she appointed him commander of the forces assembled at Tilbury, for the defence of the kingdom. Leicester died September 4th, the same year, at Cornbury park in Oxfordshire, and was interred in a chapel of the collegiate church of Warwick, where a splendid monument was raised to his memory.—*Lodge's Portraits. Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

DUDLEY (sir ROBERT) son of the earl of Leicester, by lady Douglas Sheffield, born in 1573, at Sheen in Surrey. He was educated at Christ's college, Oxford, and after the death of his father, who left him considerable estates, he fitted out an expedition to the river Oroonoco, in which he took and destroyed several Spanish ships. In 1596 he was at the taking of Cadiz, where his courage was rewarded with the honour of knighthood. In 1605 he adopted legal proceedings to establish the legitimacy of his birth; but his father's widow defeated the attempt; and Dudley soon after went to Florence, having, notwithstanding he was married, seduced and carried off the daughter of sir Robert Southwell. This transaction, or the event of his law-suit occasioned his being outlawed, and his estates were forfeited to the crown. At Florence he assumed the title of earl of Warwick, became chamberlain to the grand duchess of Tuscany, and on being created a duke of the holy Roman empire, he styled himself duke of Northumberland. Many plans for the advantage of his adopted country are said to have occupied his attention, particularly the draining of a morass between Pisa and the sea, and the improvement of the port of Leghorn. He compiled a work, entitled "Arcano del Mare," Flor. 1630, 1646, 2 vols. folio, containing a multitude of charts, plans, and projects, relating to navigation and commerce. His death took place in 1639, at his seat near Florence. By the daughter of sir R. Southwell, whom he married with a dispensation from the pope, he left a numerous issue; and he had also four daughters by his deserted wife. Like others of his family, sir Robert Dudley was an active, clever, well-informed, but unprincipled man.—*Biog. Brit.*

DUFRESNE (SIMON) a native of Lower Normandy, who adopted the ecclesiastical profession, and became a canon of Hereford towards the close of the twelfth century. Leland and bishop Tanner mention him as a writer of Latin poetry; but he is chiefly worthy of notice as the author of a poem in Norman French, entitled "Le Roman de Dame Fortune, ou de la Dame Fortunée," of which the manuscript is preserved in the British Museum. This work, which treats on the vicissitudes of fortune, is said to possess more than

er's merit; and it is curious on account of the writer positively mentioning a fourth part of the world, though he lived so long before the discoveries of Columbus ascertained its existence.—*Mémoires de la Soc. des Antiquaires de la Normandie.*

DUFRESNE (CHARLES) sieur du Cange, a distinguished writer on history and archaeology. He was born at Amiens in 1610, and died at Paris in 1688. He was educated for the legal profession, and became a counsellor of the parliament of Paris; but passed his life as a retired student, intent on investigating the memorials of former ages. His works are numerous and valuable, including—"Histoire de l'Empire de Constantinople sous les Empereurs Français," Paris, 1657, folio; "Glossarium mediæ et infimæ Latinitatis," 3 vols. folio; augmented to 6 vols in the edition of 1733; "Glossarium Græcum mediæ ævi," 2 vols. folio; "Historia Byzantina duplici commentario illustrata," 1680, folio; and he also edited the historical works of Joinville, and Zonaras, and the Pascal Chronicle of Alexandria; besides which he left a vast number of historical and critical memoirs and dissertations, preserved in MS. in the Royal Library at Paris.—*Moreri. Biog. Univ.*

DUFRESNY (CHARLES RIVIERE) a French dramatist and miscellaneous writer, born in 1648, and said to have been a grandson of Henry IV, by a woman of Anet, who was styled la belle Jardinière. He became when young a valet-de-chambre of Louis XIV, whose excessive liberality was insufficient to supply the boundless extravagance of Dufresny. His talents were various, and he displayed them as a writer of songs, a musical composer, a landscape gardener, and in other capacities. He also wrote for the stage, and with considerable success; and on the death of Danneau de Vizé in 1710, he obtained the privilege of printing the "Mercure Galant," a magazine or literary miscellany, which had been established by that writer in 1672. Dufresny conducted the work with spirit while he was proprietor; but sold his patent in 1713 to Hardouin le Fevre, only reserving to himself an annuity out of the profits, which he retained till his death in 1724. His works have been collected and published in 6 vols. 12mo. A bon-mot ascribed to him is worth repeating, as it conveys a severe satire on his own improvident disposition. One of his friends making the trite remark, that poverty was no crime; Dufresny replied—"No; but it is much worse."—*Camusat Hist. Crit. des Journ. Aikin's G. Biog.*

DUGARD (WILLIAM) an eminent schoolmaster, was born at Bromsgrove in Worcestershire in 1605. He received his education at Sidney college, Cambridge, and soon after receiving his master's degree, he was appointed master of Stamford school in Lincolnshire, whence he removed to Colchester. In 1644 he was chosen head master of Merchant Taylors school; but giving offence by his affection for the royal cause and defence of Charles I, he was imprisoned in Newgate. Being how-

ever soon released, in 1650 he opened a private school on St Peter's Hill, London, but was shortly after restored to his former situation, which he again lost by his breaking through some rules of the Merchant Taylors. He then opened a school in Coleman-street, in which he was eminently successful, but died soon after in 1662. His works are—"A Greek Grammar;" "Rhetoricæ Compendium;" "Lexicon Græci Testamenti;" "Luciani Samosatensis dialogi selecti."—*Biog. Brit.*

DUGDALE (sir WILLIAM) an English herald and antiquary of great celebrity. He was the son of a country gentleman, and was born at Shustoke, near Coleshill in Warwickshire, in 1605. He was educated at a free-school at Coventry, and afterwards pursued his studies at home, under the direction of his father. On his death he purchased Blythe Hall, in the parish of Shustoke, and made it his residence. He employed himself in making collections for a history of his native county; and in 1638, while on a visit to London, he became acquainted with sir Henry Spelman and other persons of congenial taste, through whose interest he was made a pursuivant in the herald's office. On the commencement of the civil war he was summoned to attend the king, and was with him at the battle of Edgehill, and afterwards at Oxford, where he was created MA. In 1644 he was appointed Chester herald; and he continued at Oxford till its surrender to the parliament in 1646. At that period he was engaged, in conjunction with Mr Dodsworth, in procuring materials for his "Monasticon Anglicanum," designed to comprise the history of the monastic and other religious foundations existing in England, previously to the Reformation, with copies of all the charters and documents extant relating to them. The first volume of this great work appeared in 1655, the second in 1661, and the third in 1673. Two supplementary volumes were published by John Stephens in 1722 and 1723; and the Monasticon has been recently edited, with improvements, by the rev Bulkeley Bandinel. In 1656 Dugdale published "The Antiquities of Warwickshire illustrated," folio; a work of vast research, which Gough places at the head of all county histories. The "History of St Paul's Cathedral," folio, was the next production of our author; who, on the Restoration of Charles II, was made Norroy-king-at-arms. In 1662 he published "The History of Embanking and Draining of divers Fens and Marshes, &c." folio; and he edited the second volume of sir Henry Spelman's Councils in 1664, and the second part of his Glossary. A miscellaneous work on legal antiquities, entitled "Origines Juridicales," was the next of his literary labours; to which succeeded "The Baronage of England," 3 vols. folio, which, in spite of almost un-avoidable errors, may be regarded as a work of unrivalled merit in its kind, and alone sufficient to secure the fame of the author as a venælogical historian and antiquary. In 1677 Dugdale was made garter-principal-king-25

anus, and received the honour of knighthood. His remaining publications were—"A short View of the late Troubles in England," 1681, folio; "The ancient Usage in bearing of Arms; with a Catalogue of the Nobility, and of Knights of the Garter, and Baronets," 1681, 8vo; and "A perfect Copy of all the Summonses to the Nobility to the great Councils and Parliaments, from 49th of Henry III to the present Time," 1685, folio. He died at his seat of Blythe Hall, in February 1686; and was buried at Shustoke. His numerous manuscript collections are preserved in the Bodleian library, and at the Herald's college. He left a son, sir John Dugdale, knight, who was a herald; and a daughter, the second wife of Ashmole the antiquary.—*Biog. Brit.*

DUGOMMIER (—) a French republican general, who was a native of Martinique in the West Indies, where he possessed a large estate previously to the Revolution. At the commencement of political changes he embraced the popular party, and being nominated colonel of the national guards of the island, he defended Fort St Pierre against a body of troops sent from France, under M. de Behague. He afterwards went to France to procure succours for the patriots; and arriving there in 1792, he refused the office of deputy from the colonies to the convention. In September 1793 he was employed as general of brigade; and next as commander-in-chief of the army in Italy, where he gained many advantages over the Austro-Sardinian army, and almost always with inferior forces. He took Toulon, after a sanguinary contest, December 19th, 1793. He then commanded the army of the Eastern Pyrenees, and prosecuted the war against the Spaniards with great success. On the 1st of May, 1794, he gained the battle of Alberdes, and seized the post of Montesquieu, taking 200 pieces of cannon and 2000 prisoners. Proceeding in his career of victory, after defeating an army of near 50,000 men at St Laurence de la Mouga, the 15th of August, he was killed November 17th, 1794, in an engagement at St Sebastian. The convention, in reward of his exploits, decreed that the name of Dugommier should be inscribed on a column of the Pantheon.—*Dict. Biog. et Hist. des H. M. du 18me. S.*

DUKE (RICHARD) a clergyman of the last century, who, by favour of the booksellers, has been ranked among the English poets; his works forming a part of the collection of poetry published with the biographies of Dr Johnson. Duke was a native of Otterton in Devonshire, and was educated at Westminster school and Trinity college Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. He was presented to the living of Blaby in Leicestershire in 1688, and was made a prebend of Gloucester soon after. His death took place in 1710, shortly previous to which he had become possessed of the valuable benefice of Witney in Oxfordshire. He was the author of translations of some of the Odes or Hymns, and other detached poems, none of which, in merit, exceed mediocrity.—*Johnson's Lives of the Poets.*

DUKER (CHARLES ANDREW) an editor and critic, was born at Unna in Westphalia, in 1670. He studied under Perizonius at the university of Franeker, and was appointed professor of ancient history at the university of Utrecht, where he acquired great reputation. His works are, "Oratio de difficultatibus quibusdam interpretationis Grammaticæ veterum Scriptorum Græcorum et Latinorum;" "Sylloge opusculorum variorum de Latinitate Jurisconsultorum veterum;" an edition of "Thucydides;" and an edition of "Florus," &c. &c. He died at Meyderick near Duisbourg in 1752.—*Saxii Onom.*

DUMAS (CHARLES LEWIS) a French surgeon and anatomist, who distinguished himself by some improvements in the nomenclature of anatomy. He was professor of the science at Montpellier, where he died in 1814. Among his works are "A Treatise on Myology," in which is proposed a new mode of classification and denomination of the muscles of the human body; and "Principes de Physiologie," Paris, 1806, 4 vols. 8vo.—*Biog. Univ.*

DUMONT (JOHN) baron of Carlescroon, an historical and political writer, who, after serving some time in France, became a refugee in Holland on account of religion, and was made historiographer to the emperor of Germany. He died about 1726, leaving behind him several historical works, meagre in point of style, but valuable for their facts, the chief of which are—"Mémoires Politiques, pour servir à l'Intelligence de la Paix de Ryswick," 4 vols. 12mo, 1699; "Voyages en France, en Italie, en Malte, et en Turquie," 4 vols. 12mo, 1699; "Corps Universel diplomatique du Droit des Gens," 8 vols. folio, 1726; "Lettres Historiques depuis Janvier 1652 jusqu'en 1710."—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

DUMOURIEZ (CHARLES FRANÇOIS DUPERIER) a French general of great military talent, born January 25, 1739, of a noble though not affluent family in Provence. His father, the translator of the "Ricciardetto," bestowed great pains on his education till the age of eighteen, when he entered the army, and made his first campaign against the same duke of Brunswick whom, subsequently in 1792, he drove out of the French territories. On this occasion he so much distinguished himself by his bravery, that when at length wounded in nineteen places, and taken prisoner, the duke sent him back with a flattering letter addressed to his general, marshal de Broglie. In his twenty-second year he obtained three more wounds, a captaincy, and the cross of St Louis. During the peace of 1763 he travelled through Italy and Portugal, on the subject of which latter country he published an "Essay." On his return to Paris in 1767, when he was named aide-maréchal-general of the army destined for the invasion of Corsica, and having served with reputation in the campaigns of 1768 and 1769, obtained a regiment. In 1770 he was appointed by the duke de Choiseul, minister to the confederates of Poland, and two years afterwards was employed by the marquis of Monteynard, minister

of war, to revise the military code. In the latter end of 1772, being entrusted by this minister with the management of a secret negotiation with Sweden, at the instance of Louis the XVth, but unknown to his secretary for foreign affairs, the duc d'Aiguillon, he was arrested at Hamburg by the order of that minister, and placed in the Bastille, the king not daring to interfere and save him. He continued six months in confinement, and was then banished to the castle of Caen for three more. On the succession of Louis XVI to the throne, Dumouriez obtained a revision of his trial, and a declaration from the government that he had been unjustly sentenced. He continued employed in the various duties of his profession, till the breaking out of the Revolution, when siding with the moderate party, he obtained in 1791 the command of the district from Nantes to Bourdeaux; the year following, being recalled to Paris, he was raised to the rank of lieutenant-general, and appointed minister of foreign affairs, but resigned his situation in three days, perceiving the vacillation and insincerity of the court. On the entrance of the foreign troops into France, Dumouriez having succeeded Lafayette in the command of the army of the north, dispersed with a very inferior force the Prussian army, 100,000 strong, through the superiority of his tactics; and the battle of Jemappe shortly after consolidated his triumph by revolutionizing Belgium, and placing it under the influence of France. At his return to Paris, he found the trial of the king, whose life he vainly endeavoured to save, already in progress; and becoming suspected in consequence, by the more violent of the terrorists, retired from the capital and placed himself once more at the head of his army. In this situation, the convention neither daring to dismiss him nor to accept his resignation, which he repeatedly tendered, endeavoured to destroy his popularity with the troops, and by rendering his commissariat inefficient, caused the failure of the campaign. A feeling of mutual distrust now took place between the French directory and Dumouriez, and the latter hastened to conclude 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; in order to effect which, Coburg promised, if necessary, to furnish a contingent. The design was frustrated by some of the subordinate generals, who conveyed intelligence to the convention of what was in agitation. The latter, alarmed, immediately summoned Dumouriez to their bar, and sent accredited commissioners to arrest him; when finding his intentions betrayed, he took the decisive step of instantly arresting the commissioners and handing them over to the custody of the German leader, as hostages for the safety of the royal family. A degree of insubordination now showed itself among the troops under his command, and the general finding all lost, quitted them and repaired for refuge to the head-quarters of his *quoniam* enemy, who offered him a command,

but he declined it, and retired to Switzerland, where he published a volume of his own *memoirs*. The cantons were however too near to France to render that country a safe asylum, especially as the sum of 300,000 francs was offered for his head. He therefore again retreated to Hamburg, where he subsisted on a pension of 400 louis, granted him by the landgrave of Hesse Cassel. On the threatened invasion of this country by Napoleon, Dumouriez removed to England, where he spent the remainder of his life, surviving several years the restoration of the Bourbon dynasty, in which however he took no part. In 1821 he published two memoirs addressed to the Greeks, whose cause he had much at heart, and at length died in his eighty-fifth year, at Turville park, near Henley-upon-Thames, March 14, 1823.—*Ann. Biog.*

DUNBAR (WILLIAM) an early Scottish poet of considerable merit, was born about 1465, as generally supposed, at Salton in East Lothian. In his youth he seems to have been a travelling novice of the Frauciscan order, but he returned to Scotland in 1490. He early distinguished himself as a poet; but whether he ever obtained a benefice or not, or in what manner he passed his future life, is not known. He died about 1536. Dunbar wrote a great number of pieces, serious and comic, in which he discovered considerable poetic genius, and great force and richness of description. One of his principal poems is "The Thistle and the Rose," a kind of vision, the subject of which was the eventful marriage of James IV of Scotland with Margaret, daughter of Henry VIII. This piece abounds in gay and rich imagery. Another, called "The Golden Terge," is a moral allegory, in which the shield of reason is employed to resist the attacks of love. There is also a third of considerable length called "The Daunce," which is a vision of heaven and hell, in a comic strain. These and many more poems are printed in the collection of ancient Scottish poems by sir David Dalrymple, in 1770. Dunbar seems to have derived his poetic taste from Chaucer, Gower, and Lydgate, and united a great degree of sentiment and spirit with much fertility of imagination and command of phraseology. Like his precursors however, he was frequently licentious and coarse. His language is the Scottish dialect of the time, which differed but little from English.—*Warton's Hist. of Poet. Pinkerton's Ancient Scottish Poets.*

DUNCAN (ADAM) viscount, a naval officer of distinguished skill and courage. He was born in Scotland in 1731, and was the son of Alexander Duncan, esq. of Lundie in the county of Angus. Going to sea when young, he obtained a lieutenancy in 1755, was made master and commander in 1759, and was a post-captain in 1761. In that station he served in the following year at the taking of Havannah; and in 1779 he shared in the victory of admiral Rodney over the Spaniards. In 1789 he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral of the blue, and by regular gradation, in 1794, he became vice-admiral of the white

squadron. The following year he was appointed commander of the North Sea fleet; when, after a tedious and harassing service of two years, occupied in watching the motions of the Dutch in the harbour of the Texel, admiral Duncan found himself obliged to leave his station, and sail to Yarmouth roads, in consequence of the mutinous disposition of his sailors. This unpleasant occurrence was the prelude to a glorious victory. The Dutch fleet put to sea, which was no sooner made known to admiral Duncan's men, than they returned to their duty, and he immediately sailed in pursuit of the enemy. He came up with them off the coast of Holland, between Camperdown and Egmont, and after a severe engagement defeated them, and captured the commander, admiral De Winter, and eight of his ships. The conqueror was rewarded with the title of viscount Duncan, and a pension of 2000*l.* a year. He died August 4th, 1804.—*Gent. Mag.*

DUNCAN (DANIEL) an eminent physician, was born at Montauban in 1649, and was educated at Puylaurens, and at Montpellier, where he took his degree of MD., and in 1679 visited London. In 1690 the persecution against the protestants drove him to Geneva, whence he removed to Berne, where he remained some years. In 1699 he was sent for to Cassel, to cure the princess of Hesse, who was dangerously ill, and remained three years in the court as the landgrave's domestic physician. The praises of Dr Duncan's liberality to the poor emigrants who passed from France to Berlin, procured him an invitation to that court, where he was well received by the reigning prince, who made him the minister of his charity, and appointed him professor of physic, and physician to the royal household. Berlin not agreeing with his health he removed to the Hague. In 1714 he came to London, with the intention of making it his final abode, and died there in 1735. His works are "La Chymie Naturelle," 8vo; "Avis contre l'abus des Liqueurs chaudes, Caffè, Chocolat, et Thé," "Histoire de l'Animal;" a treatise entitled "Explication nouvelle et mechanique des Actions animales," 4to.—His grandson, JOHN DUNCAN, DD. was born in 1720, and was rector of South Warmborough, Hants. He was the author of "An Address to the rational Advocates of the Church of England;" "An Essay on Happiness," a poem; "Religious View of the present Crisis." He likewise published a posthumous tract of Mr Andrew Baxter, on the proof of the immortality of the soul. He died in 1808.—*Biog. Brit.*

DUNCAN (WILLIAM) a Scotch professor of philosophy, was born at Aberdeen in 1717, and received his education at the Marischal college of Aberdeen. In 1737 he took his degree of MA. He was originally intended for the clerical profession, but disliking it he came to London, where he devoted himself to literature. In 1752 he was appointed by the king professor of philosophy in the Marischal college of Aberdeen, where he was educated. He wrote "The Elements of Logic," originally

written to form a part of Dodsley's *Preceptor*, which are so clear, judicious, and concise, as to be esteemed one of the best introductions to the study of philosophy. He was also the author of a faithful and elegant version of "Cæsar's Commentaries," rendered still more valuable by a learned discourse on the Roman art of war prefixed to it. He likewise translated those select orations of Cicero, which occur in the common Dauphin edition, accompanied with judicious explanatory notes, besides several trifling pieces published anonymously. He died in 1760.—*Biog. Brit.*

DUNCOMBE (WILLIAM) an ingenious writer, born in London, of a Herefordshire family, in 1690. At the age of sixteen he obtained a situation in the navy office; but having a taste for literature he dedicated his leisure to study, and at length, in 1725, he retired from his official occupation, to pursue his learned labours without interruption. He produced a tragedy, entitled "Lucius Junius Brutus," which had little success on the stage, but was not devoid of merit; and he wrote a number of fugitive pieces in prose and verse; but his principal work was a series of imitations of the poems of Horace, written in conjunction with his son. He died in 1769.—

DUNCOMBE (JOHN) son of the foregoing, was born in 1730. He was educated at Benet college, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow. Having taken orders, he obtained in 1757 a benefice in the city of Canterbury. In 1766 he was nominated by archbishop Secker, one of the six preachers in Canterbury cathedral; and in 1770 was appointed to the mastership of St John's hospital in that city, and that of St Nicholas, Harbledown. He wrote a variety of poems, the principle of which, entitled "The Feminad," is a commemoration of female excellence. Dodsley's Collection, as well as those of Pearch and Nichols, afford many specimens of his productions, which are distinguished rather for taste and elegance than for the higher graces of composition. He was also the author of papers on antiquities, published in the *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*, and other prose essays; and he edited a second impression of "Gostling's Walk about Canterbury;" "Archbishop Herring's Letters," &c. He died in 1785. His wife, who was the daughter of Highmore the painter, wrote the story of *Fidelia*, published in the *Advertiser*.—*Biog. Brit.*

DUNDAS (HENRY) viscount Melville, the son of Robert Dundas of Arniston, lord-advocate, and afterwards president of the court of session in Scotland. He was born in 1740. Having studied at the university of Edinburgh, he adopted the law as a profession, and in 1763 was admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates. He obtained the post of solicitor-general in 1773; that of lord-advocate in 1775; and he was made joint-keeper of the signet for Scotland in 1777. He more immediately commenced his career as a statesman in 1782, when he was appointed treasurer of the navy, and sworn a member of the privy-council; but he continued only a short time

in office, the coalition between lord North and Mr Fox having displaced the party which he had joined. The triumph of his opponents was but temporary; and on their forced retreat from power, he resumed his office under the ministry of Mr Pitt, whose firm partizan he approved himself during their joint lives. On the passing of the act of parliament for regulating the affairs of the East-India company, Mr Dundas was appointed president of the board of control; in 1791 he was made secretary of state for the home department; and in 1794 he became secretary at war. On the resignation of Mr Pitt, previously to the peace of Amiens, he also retired from public life; and when the former resumed the helm of state, he was appointed first lord of the admiralty. In 1805 he was impeached before the house of Lords, of high crimes and misdemeanours in his former office of treasurer of the navy. As the evidence adduced against him did not directly implicate him in the malversation proved against his deputy, Mr Alexander Trotter, he was acquitted. He did not however hold any situation afterwards, except that of privy counsellor. His death took place in May 1811. He was created viscount Melville in 1801, and was succeeded in that title by his son.—*Biog. Peerage*.

DUNGAL, a native of Ireland, and supposed to be a monk of the abbey of St Denis, near Paris, studied philosophy and astronomy with so much success, as to be consulted by Charlemagne in 811, on the two eclipses of the sun, which took place the year before. He answered in a long letter, printed in D'Acheri's *Spicilegium*. In 827 he composed a treatise in defence of images, against Claude, bishop of Turin, which was inserted in the *Bibliotheca Patrum*. The time of his death is unknown.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

DUNI (EGIDIUS) a Neapolitan musician and composer, born at Matera in that kingdom in 1709. Having early exhibited an extraordinary talent for music, he was placed by his friends at the conservatory in Naples, under the tuition of Durante, who, at the conclusion of his studies, procured him an engagement at Rome. Here he composed his first opera, "Nerone," which had a great run, and gave him a degree of celebrity that procured him an invitation to Paris, where he produced a variety of operas, principally comic, of which "Le Sabotiere," after an existence of upwards of sixty years, is still deservedly popular in France. Among his compositions are—"Le Peintre Amoureux;" "Mazet;" "La Clochette;" "Les Maisonneurs;" "Les Sabots;" and "Les Chapeurs," all comic operas. His death took place in 1775.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

DUNNING (JOHN) lord Ashburton, an eminent lawyer, was the second son of Mr John Dunning, an attorney-at-law of Ashburton in Devonshire, where he was born, October 13, 1731. He was educated at the free-school of his native place, and served his clerkship to his father; but early determining to study for the bar, he pursued a course of assiduous application, both before and after his

admission, which, after a considerable portion of briefless attendance on the court and circuits, at length produced its reward. The first thing which established his character, was his employment in 1759 by Mr Sullivan, then chairman of the East-India company, to draw up a defence of the company against the claims of the Dutch. This memorial, which produced the required redress, being esteemed a masterly production, both in language and reasoning, led to considerable practice; and this was prodigiously augmented by his becoming counsel for Wilkes, in all the causes produced by the question of the general warrants. He distinguished himself in such a manner on this popular occasion, as to obtain the character of a sound constitutional lawyer, and his practice soon after became the most lucrative at the bar. In 1766 he was chosen recorder of Bristol, and in 1767 solicitor-general, which office he resigned in 1770, in consequence of a similar step on the part of his patron, lord Shelburne, by whose interest he had been chosen member for Calne in Wiltshire. From the time of his resignation he remained a firm opponent to the ministry who conducted the American war; and on the return of lord Shelburne to power in 1782, he was made chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, and advanced to the peerage by the title of lord Ashburton. He did not long survive these honours, dying on the 18th of August, 1783, leaving one son, the present possessor of the titles. Lord Ashburton was regarded as the soundest common and constitutional lawyer, as well as one of the most able legal orators, of his day. Besides his defence of the East-India company, he was deemed the author of "A Letter to the East-India Company on the Subject of Lord Clive's Jaghirc." The Letters of Junius have also been assigned to him, but without the least shadow of foundation.—*Brit. Peerage. Polwhele's Hist. of Devon.*

DUNS (JOHN) commonly called Duns Scotus, an eminent scholastic divine of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. He was born at Dunstane, near Alnwick in Northumberland, and was admitted when young into an institution belonging to the Franciscan friars at Newcastle, whence he was sent to Merton college, Oxford. Becoming celebrated for his skill in scholastic theology, civil law, logic, and mathematics, he was in 1301 appointed divinity professor at Oxford, and by the fame of his learning and talents, he drew crowds of scholars from all parts. In 1304 he was sent by his superiors to Paris, in the university of which city he was admitted to the highest honours, and appointed professor and regent in the theological schools, in which situation he acquired the title of "the most subtle doctor." Nothing however could be more barren and useless than the chimerical abstraction and metaphysical refinements which obtained him this title. Duns opposed Aquinas on the subject of grace, and hence the Scotists as opposed to the Thomists. The immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary was another of the tenets which divided these fierce antagonists, & X

and it is believed by many authors, that it was Duns who first propounded it. In the year 1308 he was sent to Cologne, by the head of his order, to teach theology, but was cut off by an apoplexy; and, as a disputed account asserts, buried before he was actually dead, as was discovered by an examination of his grave. His death happened, according to some writers, in his thirty-fourth, and to others, in his forty-third year. He left behind him numerous works, which were collected by Lucas Waddingius, in 12 vols. folio, Lyons, 1639.—*Cave's Hist. Lit. Dupin. Mosheim.*

DUNSTABLE (JOHN) an English musician of the fifteenth century, was erroneously believed to be the inventor of counterpoint, until Dr Burney proved to the contrary. He was the author of the treatise "De Mensurabili Musica," and of a geographical tract; and is said to have been an eminent astrologer and mathematician, as well as a musician. Stow calls him "a master of astronomy and music," and says that he was buried in the church of St Stephen, Walbrook, in 1453.—*Burney's Hist of Mus.*

DUNSTAN (Sr) an Anglo-Saxon divine and statesman of the tenth century, alike celebrated in legendary and authentic history. He was born at Glastonbury in 925, and was educated under Irish ecclesiastics, who were inmates of the famous abbey at that place. He acquired a knowledge of the Latin language, and of philosophy, and studied the scriptures and the writings of the fathers; besides which he became skilled in music, painting, carving, and working in metals. With these accomplishments he was introduced early in life to the court of king Athelstan, by his uncle Athelm, archbishop of Canterbury. Some youthful indiscretion, or the jealousy of rival courtiers, compelled him to retreat from the busy scene; and the disappointment of his prospects, together with a dangerous fit of sickness, seriously impressed his mind, and led him to seek for tranquillity in the seclusion of monastic life. He took the vows at Glastonbury, and devoted himself with ardour to the duties of his profession. So entirely had he relinquished all views of secular ambition, that he divided between the church and the poor a valuable estate bequeathed to him by a wealthy Saxon lady, as well as his paternal inheritance, which devolved to him at this period. On the death of Athelstan however, he recovered the favour of royalty. Edmund, the brother and successor of that prince, invited him to court; and Edred, the next king, placed still greater confidence in Dunstan, and at length made him his prime minister and principal director in civil and ecclesiastical affairs. On the death of Edred, his nephew Edwy, who was probably not more than fourteen years of age, ascended the throne. The enmity of the profligate courtiers who surrounded the youthful sovereign, was particularly directed against Dunstan; who, after suffering various insults and injuries, was obliged to flee from his native country. He took refuge in Flanders, where he

remained till he was recalled to England by king Edgar, to whom the imprudent Edwy had been obliged to cede a part of his dominions. Dunstan was made bishop of Worcester; and some time after, when Edgar became possessed of the whole kingdom, the former was raised to the see of Canterbury. In this high station his influence was strongly and successfully exerted in promoting the introduction of the rule of St Benedict, which inculcated vows of chastity, into the monastic institutions in England. The secular priests, who appear to have been generally married, were expelled from religious houses and replaced by Benedictine monks, wherever the power of Dunstan extended. During the reign of Edgar he was supported in the execution of his plans by the royal authority; but under Edward the Martyr he experienced great opposition from the patrons of the secular clergy; and after Ethelred II became king, his influence still farther declined, and he appears thenceforward to have interfered but little in public affairs. He died in 988. Few characters in English history have been more variously represented than that of Dunstan. The monks, who were the only early historians, represent him as by far the most learned and accomplished prelate, and most eminent statesman of the age in which he lived. Popular tradition paints him as a master of magic arts—a kind of second Solomon, subjecting demons to his power, and using them as the unwilling ministers of his designs. Modern protestant writers, with an affectation of philosophical acumen, have imputed the imaginary miracles of Dunstan to his personal hypocrisy, overlooking their real origin in popular misconception, which has precisely in the same manner made a conjuror of the celebrated Roger Bacon. Osborn, who wrote the life of Dunstan a century after his decease, first appears to have propagated the legendary tales which have been so injurious to his fame, and of which no notice is taken by a contemporary anonymous biographer, whose memoir of the saint has been published by the Bollandists, and which has every mark of authenticity.—*Lingard's Antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon Church*, ch. xii.

DUNTON (JOHN) a bookseller and miscellaneous writer, was born at Graffham in Huntingdonshire in 1659, of which parish his father, whose works he subsequently published, was rector. He carried on business on an extensive scale for many years; but at length failed, and set up for a writer for the entertainment of the public. In the latter capacity he projected and carried on, with the assistance of others, a monthly periodical work, entitled "The Athenian Mercury," professing to solve all questions propounded by querists, known or unknown. It was extended to twenty volumes, and has been since reprinted under the title of "The Athenian Oracle," in 4 vols. 8vo. Dunton was also the author of a curious farrago, called "Athenianism," which contains six hundred treatises in prose and verse, composed with extraordinary self-satisfaction, and accompanied with a portrait

of the author. To these and other similar labours, is also to be added a curious book, entitled "Dunton's Life and Errors," which has been recently reprinted in 2 vols. 8vo. This extraordinary character died in 1733.—*Nichols' Lit. Anec.* vol. v.

DUPAN (JAMES MALLET) a political writer of some celebrity, was born at Geneva in 1749. Through the interest of Voltaire he was appointed, at the age of twenty-two, professor of belles-lettres at Cassel. In 1783 he went to Paris, and during the three years' sitting of the first French assembly, published an impartial analysis of their debates, which was generally read throughout Europe. In 1792 he left Paris on a confidential mission from the king to his brothers; the consequence of which was, the confiscation of his estate in France, together with the whole of his personal property, including a collection of MSS. and a valuable library. While resident at Brussels, he wrote a work on the French Revolution, which was highly eulogized by Burke, and those who thought with him on that important event. He finally settled in London, where he carried on a journal, entitled "Mercuré Britannique," until his death, which took place in May 1800.—*Supplem. to Lysons' Environs of London. Gent. Mag.* 1800.

DUPATY (The President) advocate-general and president-à-mortier in the parliament of Bordeaux. He was born at Rochelle, and died at Paris in 1788, at no very advanced age, with the character of an upright and intelligent magistrate. He acquired great honour by his inflexible constancy in the revolution of the magistracy in 1771, and still more by his successful defence of three criminals of Chamont, who had been condemned to be broken on the wheel. He published a statement on this occasion which did credit to his talents; and also wrote a kindred work, which added to his reputation, entitled "Historical Reflexions on Penal Laws." He long occupied himself in advocating a reform of these laws, and in combating the strong prejudices which supported them. As a man of letters he is known by his "Academical Discourses," and his "Letters on Italy;" both of which display warmth and sensibility, but are disfigured by an affectation in style and expression, attributable to an unfortunate wish to resemble Diderot and Thomas.—*Nour. Dict. Hist.*

DUPIN (LEWIS ELLIS) a celebrated ecclesiastical historian, was born at Paris in 1657. In 1672 he was admitted to the degree of MA. in the college of Harcourt. Determining to embrace the ecclesiastical profession, he devoted himself to the study of theology, and in 1684 became doctor of the Sorbonne, and immediately after produced his grand work—"Bibliothèque Universelle des Auteurs Ecclésiastiques, &c.," an arduous undertaking, but very successfully performed. The freedom which he used in criticising some of the ecclesiastical writers, roused the anger and prejudices of the famous Bossuet, who exhibited a complaint against Dupin to Harlai, archbishop

of Paris, who published a decree against the work in 1693. In order to prevent its entire suppression, Dupin submitted to retract the objectionable opinions, after which he was permitted to continue it under a change of title. He was professor of divinity in the royal college, and for many years a writer in the "Journal des Sçavans;" but joining with those doctors who subscribed to the celebrated "Case of Conscience," relative to the disputes on the opinions of Jansenius, he was deprived of his professorship and banished to Chatelleraut, not being permitted to return to Paris until he retracted the measure he had taken. Dupin afterwards met with great trouble on account of the correspondence which he held with Dr Wake, archbishop of Canterbury, relative to a project for uniting the churches of England and France. In 1719 his papers were seized by order of government, but as no charge could be established against him, he was permitted to spend the rest of his days in peace. He died a few months after at Paris. His works are very numerous, but the principal are "Bibliothèque Universelle des Auteurs Ecclésiastiques;" "Account of the Writers of the first Three Centuries;" "The History of the Jews from the time of Jesus Christ to the present Day;" "Bibliothèque des Historiens prophètes;" "The Method of studying Theology, &c." "Prolegomena to the Bible;" "De Antiqua Ecclesia: Disciplina Dissertationes Historiæ," &c. &c.—*Moreri. Nour. Dict. Hist.*

DUPLEIX (JOSEPH) a distinguished French commander in the East-Indies. He was brought up to a mercantile life, and being sent out in 1730 to direct the declining settlement of Chandernagore, he discovered so much active and political ability, that he was recompensed in 1742 with the government of Pondicherry, which place he successfully defended in 1746, against a powerful English armament under Boscawen. For this service he was rewarded with the title of marquis and a red riband; on which he was stimulated with the ambition of effecting that dominion in India for his country, which similar talents and superior advantages have bestowed on the English. He was at first eminently successful. Two rivals started for the nabobship of Arcot; one of whom, Chundah Saheb, assisted by the French, obtained the advantage, and conferred upon them the jurisdiction of an extensive territory. Duplex even obtained for himself the nabobship of the Carnatic, and assumed the style of a sovereign prince. This ascendancy however was not of long duration; the English, under Lawrence and Clive, rendered their party triumphant in turn, and the French were expelled. Pondicherry at the same time being distressed and alarmed, representations were made to the French ministry of the daring rashness of Duplex, and he was recalled. He accordingly returned to France in 1754, in despair at the ruin of his mighty projects, and commenced a suit against the French East-India company, for vast sums alleged to be due to him. In a very short time however he died of chagrin

and disappointment, leaving behind him the character of possessing political and enterprising talents of a very high order.—*Hist. of Mod. Europe. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

DUPLEIX (SCIPIO) a French historian, was born at Condom in 1569. Accompanying Margaret, queen of Navarre, to Paris, he was appointed historiographer of France, in which capacity he employed many years in researches into the ancient history of his country. The fruits of this industry were his—"Memoirs of the Gauls," 1619, 4to; "History of France," 6 vols. folio; "Roman History," 3 vols. folio; "Course of Philosophy;" and other pieces which are but little esteemed. Two circumstances attendant on the authorship of Duplex merit narrating. The last two reigns of his "History of France," which came down to 1645, were revised by cardinal Richelieu, who filled them with adulation of himself. The other characteristic fact is, that Duplex, at a very advanced age, composed a work on the Liberties of the Gallican Church, which he brought in MS. to the chancellor Seguier, for his permission to print it, who brutally threw it into the fire before his face, an insult which so affected the aged author, that he never recovered his spirits, but soon after died in 1661, in his ninety-second year.—*Moreri.*

DUPORT (JAMES) a learned Greek scholar, was born in 1606 in Jesus' College, Cambridge, of which his father was master. He was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow, and was appointed regius professor of Greek in 1632. In 1641 he was made prebendary of Lincoln and archdeacon of Stow; but in 1656 was ejected from his professorship at Cambridge, for refusing the engagement. In 1660 he was appointed chaplain in ordinary to Charles II, and was restored to his professorship, which he soon after resigned in favour of Dr Barrow. He was then created doctor of divinity, and promoted to the deanery of Peterborough, and in 1668 was elected master of Magdalen college, Cambridge. He died in 1679. He was the author of several learned works, of which these are the principal—"Gnomologia Homeri," 1660; "Metaphrasis libri Psalmorum versus Græcis contexta cum versione Lat-Cantabr. 1666;" "Tres Libri Solomonis, scilicet Proverbia Ecclesiastes, Cantica, Græco Carmine donati, 1646;" "Musæ Subsecivæ seu Poetica Stromata," 1676.—*Nichols' Hist. of Leicestershire.*

DUPORT (ADRIAN) counsellor of the parliament of Paris, and deputy from the nobility of that city to the states-general in 1789. He embraced the revolutionary party, and was one of those who contributed most to the destruction of the royal authority; having with forty-six of his colleagues, joined the tiers-état. In the National Assembly he took his place among the violent republicans; but he spoke on the most important questions with method and sagacity, particularly on the subject of legislation, having materially contributed to the introduction of trial by jury. His public conduct on several occasions was ex-

remely imprudent; but after the forced return of the king from Varennes, he seems to have changed his measures; and he and his friends declared themselves the defenders of the monarch, whose authority they had subverted. The counsels of Duport, and those who acted with him, might have been serviceable to Louis, if their previous conduct had not deprived them of his confidence. He became president of the criminal tribunal of Paris, and held that office on the 10th of August, 1792. On the triumph of the anarchists on that occasion, he took to flight, but was arrested at Melun, and imprisoned. Danton, who had obligations to him, contrived his escape by means of an insurrection of the prisoners. He afterwards returned to Paris, but was obliged to flee a second time; and taking refuge in Switzerland under a feigned name, he died at Appenzel in August 1793. Duport translated the works of Tacitus.—*Biog. Univ.*

DUPORT DU TERTRE (FRANCIS JOACHIM) a native of St Maloes in Brittany, who distinguished himself as a professional writer. He was at one time a Jesuit, but left the society, and embraced a secular life. He assisted Freron in his periodical publications; and he was the author of "Abrégé d'Histoire d'Angleterre," 3 vols. 12mo; "Histoire des Conjurations, Conspirations, et Révolutions célèbres," 10 vols. 12mo; "Almanach des Beaux Arts," afterwards known under the title of "France Littéraire;" &c. He died in 1759, aged forty-four.—MARGUERITE LOUIS FRANCIS DUPORT DU TERTRE, son of the preceding, was an advocate at Paris, of which he was a native. In 1790 he was appointed minister of justice on the recommendation of La Fayette, having previously passed through some inferior offices. In this situation he vainly endeavoured to adhere to the constitution which had been established; and though less persecuted than the other ministers of state, he was denounced several times. After the departure of the king for Varennes, Duport went to the National Assembly to deliver up the great seal, according to his majesty's directions. The representatives enjoined him to resume it, which he did; and sealed the order for the arrest of the unfortunate monarch. Being denounced anew, he gave in his resignation, and attempted to justify himself. He was however involved in the proscription of the 10th of August, 1792, and being sent to Orleans he escaped the massacre which followed, but was condemned and executed in November 1793, as an enemy to the liberty of the press. On hearing his sentence read, he exclaimed, "Revolutions destroy men; posterity will judge them." His personal character was highly respectable; and as a politician he uniformly displayed moderation. Duport published, in conjunction with Kerversau, the first eight volumes of a work, entitled "L'Histoire de la Révolution, par deux Amis de la Liberté."—*Dict. Biog. et Hist. des H. M. du 18me. S. Biog. Univ.*

DUPPA (BRIAN) an English prelate, was born at Lewisham in Kent in 1588-9. After

taking his degrees in arts at Oxford, and entering into orders, he travelled for further improvement. In 1625 he became DD., and in 1629, dean of Christchurch, Oxford. He was afterwards made chaplain to Charles I, who in 1638 appointed him tutor to Charles, prince of Wales, and the duke of York. In the same year he was nominated to the see of Chichester, from which he was translated to that of Salisbury. When the episcopal form of government was declared by the parliament to be abolished, bishop Duppa joined the king at Oxford, and remained his steady friend during all his troubles, and is said to have assisted him in composing the "Eikon Basilike." On the death of Charles I he retired to Richmond in Surrey, until the Restoration, when his loyalty was rewarded in 1660 by the rich bishopric of Winchester. He was also made lord almoner, and appointed one of the visitors of the university of Oxford, being commissioned to remove those masters and fellows who occupied the situations of the royalists ejected by the parliamentary visitors. He was the author of a few sermons and devotional pieces, and of a collection of verses in praise of Ben Jonson, which prove him to have been a man of some taste.—*Biog. Brit.*

DUPRAT (ANTHONY) a French cardinal, of a noble family of Issoire in Auvergne, became first president of the parliament of Paris in 1509, and chancellor of France in 1515. By his pernicious influence over Francis I, to whom he had been tutor, taxes were augmented and new imposts established, contrary to the ancient constitution of the kingdom, and he advised the king to settle the Concordat, by which the pope bestowed on the sovereign the nomination to bishoprics, while the latter granted to the pope the annates of the great benefices. He soon reaped the fruits of his devotion to the court of Rome, for on entering into orders he was successively raised to the bishoprics of Meaux, Albi, Valence, Die, Gap, to the archbishopric of Sens, and finally to the purple. He died in 1535 regretted by no one. He built, at the Hôtel Dieu of Paris, the hall still called the Legates' hall, of which the king observed—"that it would have been much larger, if it could contain all the poor he had made."—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Moreri in Prat.*

DUPRE DE ST MAUR (NICHOLAS FRANCIS) master of accounts at Paris, was born there about the close of the seventeenth century. Acquiring a taste for English literature, he wished to promote it among his countrymen, and undertook a translation into French of Milton's Paradise Lost, in prose, which was very popular, and gained him admission into the French Academy in 1733. He was also the author of—"An Essay upon the Monies of France," 1746, 4to; "Inquiries into the Value of Monies and the Price of Corn," 1761, 12mo; and "Tables of the Duration of Human Life;" which are printed in Buffon's Natural History of Man. M. Dupré died at an advanced age in 1775.—*Necrologie Franç.*

Nouv. Dict. Hist.

DUPUIS (CHARLES FRANCIS) a French

philosopher and politician, born of poor parents near Gisors, in 1742. He was patronised by the duke de Rochefoucault, who sent him to the college of Harcourt to pursue his studies. At the age of twenty-four he became professor of rhetoric in the college of Lisieux, and in 1770 was made a counsellor of parliament. In 1773 he constructed a telegraph on the plan proposed by Amontons, and by means of it he carried on a correspondence with a friend at a distance; but he does not appear to have thought of applying the invention to public use; and he destroyed his machine at the commencement of the Revolution, from an apprehension of danger. He published, first in the Astronomy of Lalande, and afterwards in 1781, in a 4to volume, "Mémoire sur l'Origine des Constellations et sur l'Explication de la Fable par Astronomie." In 1794 appeared his great work, entitled "Origine de tous les Cultes, ou la Religion Universelle," 3 vols. 4to; and an Atlas, in 12 vols. 8vo. He was a deputy to the National Convention from the department of Seine and Oise, and he voted for the detention of Louis XVI on his trial. In April 1795 he made a report on the finances, which led to several legislative enactments. He was afterwards a member of the Council of Five Hundred; and in December 1799 he was nominated a member of the legislative body. He also belonged to the legion of honour. He died at Is-sur-Til, September 29th, 1809. Besides the works already mentioned, he published "Mémoire sur le Zodiaque de Tentyra;" and he left in MS. a work on Cosmogony and Theogony, forming a defence of his treatise on the Origin of Modes of Worship, and other pieces.—*Dict. Biog. et H. des H. M. du 18me. S. Biog. Univ.*

DUPUIS (THOMAS SAUNDERS) mus. doc., born in England of French parents in 1733. Having studied music under Gates and Travers in the Chapel Royal, he officiated for the latter in his capacity of deputy there, and in 1779 succeeded Dr Boyce in the same situation, becoming at the same time composer to the king. Most of his compositions, which are much admired, are still in manuscript in the Chapel Royal; and two of his anthems, "The Lord, even the most mighty God," and "I cried unto the Lord," are to be found in Page's "Harmonia Sacra." He died at his house in Park-lane in 1796.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

DURAND (DAVID) DD., an eloquent protestant preacher at the Savoy in London, and was born about 1679, at Pargoire in Lower Languedoc. Of his history little more is known than that he was a minister at Amsterdam, whence he was invited to the Savoy in London, where he died in 1763. His works are—"Histoire du XVI Siècle;" "Onzieme et douzieme volumes de l'Histoire d'Angleterre, par Rapin;" "La Vie et les Sentimens de Lucilio Vanini;" "Histoire de la Peinture ancienne," from Pliny, with the Latin text and notes; "Hist. naturelle de l'Or et de l'Argent," from the same; an edition of "Iulianus," with notes; "C. Plinius Historiae

Naturalis ad Titum præfatio," 8vo.; a volume of Sermons in French; "Academica;" "Eclaircissemens sur le toi et sur le vous;" "Exercices Français et Anglais;" "Dissertation en forme d'Entretien sur la Prosodie Française;" and a "Life of Ostervald."—*Dict. Hist.*

DURAND (WILLIAM) an eminent jurist, was born in 1237, at Puymoisson in Provence, and studied the canon law at Bologna, under Bernardo du Parma. After taking his doctor's degree he taught at Bologna and Modena, and published his famous work—"Speculum Juris," which gained him the surname of "Speculator." Being introduced, by the cardinal of Ostia, at the court of Rome, he was employed by Clement IV, and four succeeding pontiffs, in important and honourable charges; and after passing through various preferments, at length became bishop of Mende; after which he was recalled to Italy, and made marquis of the march of Ancona, and again count of Romagna, which provinces he governed during the tumults of the Gueff and Ghibelline factions. He died at Rome in 1296. Besides the above-mentioned work, he was the author of—"Rationale Divinorum Officiorum;" a "Commentary on the Canons of the Council of Lyons;" and an "Abridgement of the Glosses and Texts of the Canon Law," all of which have been printed.—His nephew, WILLIAM DURAND succeeded him in his see, and died in 1328. He was the author of a work highly esteemed among the catholics, entitled "De la Manière de célébrer le Concile Général."—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

DURANT or DURAND (GILLES) sieur de la Bergerie, an eminent advocate to the parliament of Paris. He was a very good poet, and translated or imitated part of the Latin pieces written by his friend, John Bonnèfons, the father, under the title of—"Imitations tirées du Latin de Jean Bonnèfons, avec autres Amours et Melanges Poétiques." The verses on the death of his god-mother's ass, are considered a master-piece of irony and liveliness. He was broken on the wheel for a libel against the king in 1618. Some doubt however if this were the same.—*L'Advocat Dict. Hist. Moreri.*

DURANTE (FRANCESCO) an eminent musician, the scholar of Alessandro Scarlatti, born at Grumo, near Naples in 1693. The reputation of B. Pasquini and Pittoni at Rome, drew him from the conservatory of San Onofrio to study under their auspices. After five years spent under these masters, he returned to Naples and devoted his whole attention to church music, in which he formed a style exclusively his own. To his instructions the Neapolitan school of music of the last century owes its origin and its greatest masters. The subjects of his compositions are in general so simple, as almost to appear common-place; but are so well wrought up as to be exceedingly effective. His death took place at Naples in 1755.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

DURANTI (JOHN STEPHEN) first president

of the parliament of Toulouse in 1581, at the time when the fury of the league was at its height. He was warmly attached to the royal cause, and vainly endeavoured by his eloquence to restrain the factious. The people were so irritated at the part which he took, that after many unsuccessful attempts to assassinate him, he was at length killed by a musket-ball as he was endeavouring to appease a tumult on the 10th of February 1589. While praying for his assassins, the mob rushed upon him and stabbed him in a thousand places; then dragging the body through the streets, tied it to the pillory with the king's picture hung at his back; and thus was he rewarded for the pains he had taken to rescue Toulouse from the plague, and the numerous benefits he had conferred upon the city. He was a great friend to literature, and was the author of an esteemed work entitled "De ritibus Ecclesiæ."—*Moreri.*

DURELL (JOHN) a learned divine of the church of England in the seventeenth century, was born at St Helier, in the island of Jersey in 1625. He was entered at Oxford, but in consequence of the civil war, retired into France, and studied at Caen in Normandy. On his return to Jersey, he distinguished himself by his endeavour to assist in its defence against the parliamentary forces. Obligated in consequence to retire to Paris, he received episcopal ordination in the chapel of the English ambassador, from the hands of the bishop of Galloway. On the restoration he was appointed preacher at the Savoy, and being a great favourite with Charles II, received much countenance and many preferments, and among others the deanery of Windsor. His principal works are—"A View of the Government and Worship of the Reformed Church of England." Another work, produced by a reply to it, entitled "Sanctæ Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, adversus iniquas atque iverecundas Schismaticorum Criminationis Vindiciæ;" "Theoremata Philosophica," &c.—*Biog. Brit.*

DURELL (DAVID) DD., a learned divine and biblical critic of the church of England, also a native of Jersey, and probably of the same family as the subject of the preceding article. He was born in 1728, and after a due course of grammatical education, entered of Pembroke college, Oxford. In 1757 he became principal of Hertford college, and subsequently regius professor of Greek, a prebend of Canterbury, and vicar of Tysehurst in Sussex. He died in 1775. His principal works are—1. "The Hebrew Text of the parallel passages of Jacob and Moses, relating to the Twelve Tribes; with a translation, notes, and the lections of near forty MSS;" 2. "Critical Remarks on the books of Job, Psalms, Ecclesiastes, and Canticles," Oxford, 4to. In the preface to this last performance he advocates a new translation of the Bible.—*Biog. Brit.*

DURER (ALBERT) a celebrated German artist of the sixteenth century. He was the son of a goldsmith of Nuremberg, where he was born in 1471. He first learned his father's

occupation but manifesting a taste for design, he became the pupil of Michael Wolgemuth, and made a great proficiency in painting and engraving. He was also skilled in geometry, anatomy, and architecture, on which subjects he composed some treatises which are extant. Many specimens of his skill as an engraver are to be found in the cabinets of collectors. The most famous productions of his pencil are at Nuremberg, particularly a picture of Christ bearing his Cross, and another of the Battle of the Granicus between Alexander and Darius. The style of Albert Durer makes no approaches to classical taste; and he seems to have had no conception of ideal beauty; but he possessed an inexhaustible fertility of invention, and he represented nature with an air of fidelity, strength, and majesty, which have entitled him to the appellation of the Homer of painting. He visited Flanders and Venice, but resided till his death at his native city, where he was highly esteemed, and had a seat in the council. He was also honoured for his talents by the emperor Charles V, who gave him a patent of nobility. He died at Nuremberg in 1528, and was interred in the cemetery of St John.—*James's Flemish, Dutch, and German Schools of Painting.*

DURFEEY (THOMAS) a comic writer and whimsical humorist, was the son of French refugee parents, who fled from the siege of Rochelle in 1628, and settled at Exeter, where the subject of this article was born, but in what year is uncertain. He was bred to the law, but soon quitted it to follow the bent of his inclinations as a dramatist and poet. His numerous comedies were generally popular during his life, and possess some genuine humour of a farcical cast, but so impregnated with the licentiousness of the age, that within thirty years of his death, the whole, amounting to thirty-one, were struck off the list of acting plays. Durfee particularly distinguished himself by the composition of ballads of a jovial and party description; which, together with his powers of exciting merriment, and companionable qualities, rendered him a great favourite with the tory party. Like most exclusive cultivators of mirth, he stood in need of assistance towards the latter part of his life, which occasioned the pleasant account of him in No. 67 of the Guardian, with a view to secure him a benefit. It is supposed that the performance which took place was profitable, as he continued to write with his usual spirit and drollery, until his death, in February 1723. The larger part of the ballads, sonnets, &c. of Durfee, will be found in the publication entitled "Pills to purge Melancholy," 6 vols, 12mo.; and a list of his dramatic pieces may be found in the *Biographia Dramatica*.—*Cibber's Lives. Biog. Dram. Guardian*, Nos. 29 and 67.

DUROC (—) duke of Friuli, was born at Pont-a-Mousson in 1772, and studied in the military school there. His father, who was a notary, intended him for his own employment; but the commencement of the Revolution opened for him a more inviting career. He

became a lieutenant in the artillery in 1792 but soon after emigrated and passed a few months in Germany. Returning home, he was involved in some danger, from which being extricated, he was made aid-de-camp to general Lespinasse, and in that capacity he engaged in his first revolutionary campaigns. Through the recommendation of Marmont, he was appointed aid-de-camp to Buonaparte in 1796. Under him he served in Italy, and distinguished himself at the passage of the Isonzo in 1797. He was present in the expedition to Egypt; and after being wounded by a cannon-ball at the siege of Acre, he returned with his commander to France. Buonaparte, after his accession to power, intrusted Duroc with important missions to Berlin, Stockholm, Vienna, and St Petersburg; in which, though sometimes placed in delicate circumstances, he completely succeeded. He was a great favourite with his master, who placed much confidence in him, and intrusted to him chiefly the arrangements for his personal safety and accommodation during his campaigns. Duroc was an adroit diplomatist, but he never acquired much military renown or held any post of importance, except in 1805, when he replaced Oudinot, who was wounded, in the command of the grenadiers of the army of Germany. Honours, titles, and offices, were lavishly bestowed on Duroc, not only by his master, but by several of his allies, or rather subject sovereigns. He was killed by a cannon-ball at Wartschen, May 22, 1813.—*Biog. Univ.*

DUROI (JOHN PHILIP) a German physician, born in 1741 and died in 1786. He distinguished himself as a naturalist by botanical observations on some species of roses and other plants, which he published in an inaugural thesis in 1771. He afterwards printed a work on the naturalization of American plants, in which the subjects are ranged in alphabetical order, under the title of "Die Harbkesche Wilde Baumzucht," Brunswick, 1771-72, 2 vol. 8vo. A second edition of this valuable production was published by J. Frederic Joss, in 1795. Linnæ the younger gave the name of *Duroia* to a genus of plants, in honour of this botanist.—*Biog. Univ.*

DURY (JOHN) usually called Duræus, a learned and enthusiastic protestant divine of the seventeenth century. He was a native of Scotland, and educated for the ministry in his native country; but conceiving the project of an union of the reformed churches, he obtained leave to travel from place to place in order to bring about an event then deemed so desirable. He even obtained the countenance of archbishop Laud, and the prelates Bedell and Hall; but although he met with no small partial encouragement in various parts of the continent, it is needless to say that he finally failed. Of a temperament which will seldom allow of inaction, and which usually renders the failure of one scheme the introduction of another, he next undertook a new explanation of the Apocalypse, which was to reunite every order of Christians. He spent the re-

remainder of his days, amused with the dreams and chimeras to which this new project gave rise, in a pleasant retreat provided for him in the country of Hesse, by the consort of the landgrave. He composed several treatises on church government and reformation, and died about 1675.—*Bayle. Aikin's G. Biog.*

DUSSAULX (JOUN) a French writer, was born at Chartres in 1728. He served in the army under the marechal Richelieu, but on his return to Paris devoted himself to literature; and in 1776 was admitted a member of the Academy of Inscriptions. At the beginning of the Revolution he became a deputy of the Convention, and in 1797 was chosen a member of the Council of Ancients. His works are—"A Translation of Juvenal;" "Mémoire sur les Satiriques Latin;" "De la Passion du Jeu;" "Sur la Suppression des Jeux de Hazard;" "Eloges de l'Abbé Blanches;" "Voyage à Barege et dans les hautes Pyrenées," 8vo; "Mes rapports avec J. J. Rousseau," 8vo. He died in 1799.—*Dict. Hist.*

DUSSEK (JOHN LOUIS) the son of an organist at Czaslau in Bohemia, born in 1762. Having gone through a course of classical education at the university of Prague, he directed his attention principally to the study of music, and travelling to Hamburg, put himself under the tuition of Emmanuel Bach. After visiting Poland, Prussia, and Paris, whence he was driven by the breaking out of the Revolution, he came to London, and in 1796 opened a musical establishment, in conjunction with N. Corri, in the Haymarket; the concern however did not succeed. In 1799 he returned to the continent, and died in 1810 in the service of the prince of Benevento. He is the author of an immense number of sonatas, concertos, and other musical pieces.—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

DUTERS (LEWIS) a political and miscellaneous writer, was born in France in 1729, of protestant parentage. He obtained orders in the church of England, and in 1758 became chaplain and secretary to the hon Stuart M'Kenzie, the British minister at Turin; and on the return of that gentleman to England, was himself entrusted with the post of chargé d'affaires. While in this capacity he wrote his—"Récherches sur l'Origine des Decouvertes," Paris, 1766, 2 vols. 8vo, of which a translation soon afterwards appeared in London. On his return to England he received from the duke of Northumberland, a living in the north, worth 800*l.* per annum; and in 1768 accompanied lord Algernon Percy, the son of that nobleman, in an extensive tour on the continent. In 1776 he again returned to London, where he remained in the enjoyment of the countenance of the Northumberland family, and his early patron, Mr M'Kenzie, until lord Mountstuart was appointed envoy extraordinary to Turin, whom he accompanied as a friend. The remainder of his life was divided between England and the continent, until at length the death of Mr M'Kenzie, who left him a very handsome bequest, induced him to pass the remainder of his life in literary leisure. He died at his house in London, May 23d, 1812.

The various experience of Mr Dutens induced him to compose his own history, under the title of "Mémoires d'un Voyageur qui se repose;" it is an amusing publication, but will probably not produce much respect for the character of the writer, from the generality of the English readers. Besides the works already mentioned, he published—"Explications de quelques Medailles Grecques et Phœniciennes;" "Journal d'un Voyage aux Villes principales de l'Europe;" "Histoire de ce qui se passe pour l'Établissement d'une Régence en Angleterre;" "Récherches sur les Temps reculés de l'usage des Voutes chez les anciens." He also wrote the French text of the second volume of Marlborough Gems, and published an edition of the works of Leibnitz.—*Mémoires d'un Voyageur. Gent. Mag.*

DUVAL (VALENTINE JAIME) a literary student, whose early attainments originated in a spontaneous taste for scientific pursuits. He was the son of a peasant in Champagne, and was born in 1695. After spending some time in rustic employment in various situations, his thirst for knowledge attracted the notice of some noblemen belonging to the court of the princes of Lorraine, by whom he was sent to the Jesuits' college at Pont-à-Mousson. He there prosecuted his studies with great advantage, and afterwards, in 1718, he visited Paris. He next year was appointed librarian to duke Leopold of Lorraine, and professor of history at Luneville. On the removal of the family by which he was patronised, to Florence in 1733, he accompanied them thither; and he was subsequently made keeper of the imperial cabinet of medals at Vienna; and in 1751 the office of sub-preceptor to prince Joseph, afterwards emperor, was conferred on him. He died in 1775, having, amidst the splendours of a court life, preserved that simplicity of manners and fondness for study, which led to his advancement from the low station in which he was born. The works of Duval, relating to miscellaneous literature, with memoirs of his life, were published at Strasburg and Petersburg, 1784-88, 2 vols. 4to.—*Aikin's G. Biog.*

DUVERNOY (JOHN GEORGE) a German physician and naturalist, who was a disciple of Tournefort. He applied his knowledge of botany to the discovery of curious plants in the vicinity of Tubingen, where he resided; and he published the result of his researches under the following title, "Designatio plantarum circa Tubingensem arcem florentium," 1722, 8vo. He afterwards devoted himself to the study of comparative anatomy, on which he wrote some curious memoirs in the Transactions of the academy of St Petersburg, of which he was a member.—*Gronov. Bibl. Regn. Animal. Biog. Univ.*

DWIGHT (ΤΙΜΟΘΗ) DD., president of Yale college, in the United States of America, was born at Northampton, in the county of Hampshire, in the state of Massachusetts, on the 4th of May, 1752. His father was an opulent merchant, and his mother a daughter to the celebrated Jonathan Edwards. At the

one of thirteen he was entered at Yale college, where he subsequently became a distinguished tutor. He twice represented his native town in the state legislature, and in 1795 was elected president of Yale college, and became minister at Greenfield in Connecticut. He obtained great reputation as a pulpit orator and biblical critic; and for a long time headed the Calvinistic clergy of New England. Besides his theological works, consisting of 5 vols. 8vo, he composed in early life, two poems, entitled "The Conquest of Canaan," and "Greenfield Hill;" deemed at the time the best productions of the American muses, although greatly surpassed by later writers. Dr Dwight died January 11th, 1817, at the age of sixty-five.—*Wilks's Christ. Biog. Dict. Edinb. Mag.* vol. iv.

DYER (sir EDWARD) a poet and courtier of the Elizabethan age, was born, as it is supposed, about 1540. He was educated at Oxford, and on his return from his travels, was taken into the service of the court, and became distinguished as a poet. Elizabeth employed him in several embassies, and in 1596 conferred on him the chancellorship of the garter. Several of his compositions, which are chiefly pastoral odes and madrigals, will be found in "England's Helicon," and many more of his unpublished verses are in the Bodleian library. He died about 1610.—*Wood's Athen. Oxon. Ellis's Specimens.*

DYER (sir JAMES) an eminent lawyer and judge, was born in 1511 at the seat of his father, a gentleman of Somersetshire. He received his academical education at Oxford, whence he removed to the Middle Temple to study law. He rose through different offices in his profession to that of chief-justice of the Common Pleas, in the reign of Elizabeth, which he held for upwards of twenty-two years, with a high character for integrity and ability. He died in 1582. Sir James Dyer was the author of a "Book of Reports," in folio, containing cases and decisions occurring in the reigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary, and Elizabeth. It was first printed in 1601; but the best edition is the late one of 1794, 3 vols. 8vo. It is much esteemed for conciseness and solidity.—*Biog. Brit. Aikin's G. Dict.*

DYER (JOHN) an agreeable poet of the secondary class, was born at Aberglasney in Caermarthenshire in 1700. He was the son of an eminent solicitor of that place, and was educated at Westminster school, under

Dr Freind. He was designed for the law; but being left, by the death of his father, at liberty to follow his own inclination, he became a pupil to Richardson the painter, and travelled through Wales as an itinerant artist, but never seems to have gained any distinction in that capacity. In 1727 he unexpectedly made himself known as a poet, by the publication of his celebrated "Grongar Hill." The agreeable intermixture of moral reflection, introduced in an easy, unforced manner, with the description of romantic rural scenery, has rendered this poem highly and deservedly popular. After the publication of "Grongar Hill," he went to Rome for professional improvement; but the only apparent result was the production of a poem in blank verse, published in 1740, under the title of "The Ruins of Rome." It consists of a similar combination of description and sentiment with "Grongar Hill," but met not with equal attention. Not appearing likely to succeed in the profession which he had chosen, his education being liberal and his manners irreproachable, he was recommended to take orders, and was accordingly ordained by Dr Thomas, bishop of Lincoln. He then married and retired to a small living in Leicestershire, which he soon afterwards exchanged for another in Lincolnshire, to which a second was subsequently added. In 1757 he published his largest poem, "The Fleece," in five books. Akinde thought very highly of this production; while Johnson censures the subject as unbecoming poetry; and it must be confessed that as a theme, the care of sheep, the labours of the loom, and the whole history of the wool business, supply but a scanty portion of poetical materials. It is however a very ingenious production. The author did not long survive the publication of "The Fleece," but died of a gradual decline in 1758. His poems, which comprise a few more pieces than those already mentioned, were published in 1 vol. 8vo, 1761.—*Biog. Brit. Johnson's Poets.*

DYER (SAMUEL) an eminent scholar, better known for his connexion with the literati of the day, than for any performances of his own, was born in 1725, and educated under Dr Doddridge at Northampton. He was a distinguished member of Johnson's literary club, and died in 1772. He translated "Les Mœurs," from the French, and some of the lives of Plutarch. The letters of Junius have been attributed to him without the least foundation.—*Hawkins's Life of Johnson.*

EACHARD (JOHN) an English divine, was born in Suffolk in 1636. He was educated at Catherine hall, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. In 1670 he published a book, which produced many replies, entitled "The Grounds and Occasion of the Contempt of the Clergy;" and subsequently attacked Hobbes

in two dialogues, possessing considerable humour, to which his talent was chiefly confined. His works have been published in 1 vol. 8vo, and in 3 vols. 12mo. 1776.—*Life prefixed to his Works.*

EADMER, a learned English benedictine monk, who flourished at the latter end of the

eleventh, and beginning of the twelfth century. He became abbot of the monastery of St Alban's, and was afterwards raised to the see of St Andrew's in Scotland, which however he did not accept, because he was not allowed to be consecrated by the archbishop of Canterbury, whom he regarded as the primate of the whole island. He died in 1124. His works are, "A Treatise on the Liberty of the Church," intended to vindicate Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, in his contests with William Rufus; "Historia Novorum," or history of his own times, which Selden published with notes in 1623; the lives of St Anselm, St Wilfred, St Oswald, St Dunstan, St Odo, &c. to be found in the second volume of Wharton's *Anglia Sacra*. The titles of various other pieces may also be found in Moreri.—*Tanner. Bale. Pits. Moreri.*

EARLE (JOHN) successively bishop of Worcester and Salisbury, was born at York in 1601. He took his degrees at Merton college, Oxford, and by the appointment of bishop Duppa became sub-tutor to prince Charles. On the breaking out of the civil war he went abroad, and attended Charles II as his chaplain. At the Restoration he was made dean of Westminster, and in 1662 bishop of Worcester, whence he was the next year removed to the see of Salisbury. He died at Oxford in 1665. His works are—"An Elegy on Mr. Francis Beaumont;" "Microsmography, or a Piece of the World, discovered in Essays and Characters;" and a Latin Translation of the *Eikon Basilike*.—*Wood, Athen Oxon.*

EARLE, (WILLIAM BENSON) a gentleman distinguished for his extensive charity and benevolence, was born at Shaftesbury in 1740, and died at Salisbury in 1796. He published "An Account of the Eruption of Mount Ætna in 1766," appended to a scarce tract, entitled "An exact Account of the Earthquake and Eruption of Mount Ætna in 1669."—*Gent. Mag.*

EARLOM, (RICHARD) a celebrated mezzotinto engraver, was born in London, and was the son of the vestry-clerk of the parish of St Sepulchre. His taste for design is said to have been excited by the inspection of the ornaments on the state-coach of the lord-mayor, which had been painted by Cipriani. His attempts to imitate the figures they presented, induced his father to place him as a pupil of the painter, under whom he acquired considerable skill as an artist. About 1765 he was employed by alderman Boydell to make drawings from the celebrated collection of pictures at Houghton, most of which he afterwards admirably engraved in mezzotinto. In this branch of art he had been his own instructor, and he introduced into the practice of the improvements and instruments not previously used. The first print he engraved was "Love in Bondage," after Guido, published by Boydell in 1767. The fruit and flower-pieces executed by Earlom after Van Huysum, established his fame as the first artist in that line. In history he distinguished himself by his engraving of "Agrippina," from the grand

picture by West. He also engraved some oriental scenes, from paintings by Zoffani; and published two volumes of plates from the *Liber Veritatis*, or sketch-book of Claude. He died at his house in Clerkenwell, October 9, 1822, aged 79.—*Ann. Reg.*

EBION, the reported founder of a sect in the first century, against whom, as some report, St John wrote his gospel. Irenæus, Eusebius, and Origen however, in speaking of the Ebionites, make not the least mention of such a person as Ebiou, but derive the name of the sect from a term significant of poverty and meanness. The Ebionites seem to have held the same tenets with the Nazarenes; they rejected all the New Testament except the Gospel of St Matthew, and particularly objected to the writings of St Paul, looking upon that apostle as an apostate from the Mosaic law, the observation of which they deemed indispensable.—*Melchior Adam. Freheri Theatrum.*

EBOLI (ANNE DE MENDOZA LA CERDA, princess of) married to Rui de Gomez de Silva, the favourite of Philip II of Spain, whose favour he was supposed to have owed to the attractions of his wife. Her ambition induced her to listen to the king's passion, by which means she obtained for a time great influence in the state. Antonio Perez, the secretary of state, was the rival of his master, who discovering the circumstance, would have sacrificed the lovers to his vengeance; but Perez made his escape to France, and the princess was imprisoned.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

ECCARD, or ECKHARD (JOHN GEORGE) an eminent antiquary and historian, who was a native of the duchy of Brunswick. When young he became acquainted with Leibnitz, through whose recommendation he was appointed professor of history at Helmstadt in 1706, and in 1715 he was made historiographer to the elector of Hanover. After the death of Leibnitz in 1716, he succeeded to his office of librarian. In 1724 the derangement of his pecuniary affairs obliged him to withdraw from Hanover, and going to Cologne, he abjured Lutheranism for the faith of the church of Rome. He then settled at Wurtzburg, where he obtained some public employments, and pursued his studies till his death, which happened in 1730, at the age of 56. His principal works are "Corpus Historiarum Medii Ævi," 2 vols. folio; "Origines Familiæ Habsburgico-Austriacæ," folio; "Commentarii de Rebus Franciæ Orientalis et Episcopatus Wircesburgensis," 2 vols. folio; "De Origine Germanorum," 4to; and "Origines Guelplicæ," which last was in part only the work of Eccard.—*Aikin's G. Biog. Biog. Univ.*

ECCHELLENSIS (ABRAHAM) a Maronite, distinguished as a biblical scholar. He went to France, and was employed in the publication of the polyglot bible of M. le Gay, till he quarrelled with two of his coadjutors, Gabriel Sionita and V. de Flavigny. He was then made professor of the Syriac and Arabic languages, at the Royal College at Paris,

whence he was sent for to Rome to translate the Scriptures into Arabic, in the college De Propaganda Fide. He died in 1664. Besides his literary labours already noticed, he published several works relating to oriental literature.—*Moreri. Saxii Onom.*

ECCLES (JOHN) son of an eminent violin player of the seventeenth century, and himself a musician and composer of no ordinary rank. His principal productions were the music to Dennis's tragedy of "Rinaldo and Armida," 1699; to Congreve's "Ode for St Cecilia's Day," 1701; and a masque by the same author, entitled "The Judgment of Paris." He became afterwards master of the band to queen Anne, and is now principally known as the author of the celebrated duets, "Fill your Glasses," and "Wine does Wonders."—*Biog. Dict. of Mus.*

ECHARD (LAWRENCE) an English divine and historian of the last century. He was born in Suffolk in 1671, and studied at Christ's college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of MA. in 1695. On entering into orders he obtained preferment in Lincolnshire, where he continued several years. In 1712 he obtained the archdeaconry of Stowe, and towards the close of his life he was presented by the king to the livings of Rendlesham, Sudbourn, and Alford, in Suffolk, to which county he removed. Taking a journey towards Scarborough, when in an ill state of health, he died in his carriage in 1730. Among his works are, "The Roman History," 3 vols. 8vo; "A General Ecclesiastical History," 2 vols. 8vo; both works extending only to the age of Constantine; "A History of England to the Revolution," 3 vols. folio; "The Gazetteer's or Newsman's Interpreter."—*Biog. Brit.*

ECHINUS (SEBASTIAN) a noble Venetian, eminent for his writings on numismatics and the belles lettres, who lived in the sixteenth century. He was probably of Greek descent, as he changed his name, which in Greek signifies a *hedgehog*, for the synonymous Italian appellation, *Erizzo*, by which he is usually known. After finishing his studies he was, while young, employed on public affairs; but renouncing those dignities of the republic to which he might have aspired, he devoted his time to literature, and wrote a discourse on ancient medals; commented on the Ethics of Aristotle; translated into Italian the *Timæus* of Plato; and produced other works on philosophy. After he was forty he again engaged in affairs of state, and filled with respectability the employments with which he was entrusted. He died in 1585, aged fifty-five.—*Teissier Eloges des H. S. Tiraboschi.*

ECKHEL (JOSEPH HILARY) a learned Jesuit, who distinguished himself greatly by his works on coins, medals, and other remains of classical antiquity. He was born at Entzfeld in Austria in 1737. After becoming a member of the society of St Ignatius, he was appointed keeper of the imperial cabinet of medals, and professor of archaeology at Vienna. He died in 1798. Eckhel may be regarded as the founder of the science of Numismatics, the

principles of which are elaborately developed in his treatise entitled "Doctrina Veterum Nummorum," 8 vols. folio. He also published catalogues of the ancient coins and gems in the imperial cabinet, and other learned treatises.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

ECKHOF (CONRAD) one of the most illustrious theatrical performers Germany ever produced. He was born at Hamburg in 1722, and was the son of a soldier who was employed at the theatre. Having frequent opportunities of witnessing dramatic exhibitions, he soon acquired a strong taste for them, and at the age of twenty consecrated his talents to the stage. He speedily arrived at great eminence. In 1775 he obtained the management of the theatre of Gotha, which he retained till his death in 1778. He excelled particularly in tragedy; and his style of acting was distinguished by truth and simplicity of manner. He possessed a talent for poetical composition, and wrote several comedies.—*Biog. Univ.*

ECLUSE (CHARLES DE L') a distinguished physician and botanist of the sixteenth century, better known under his Latinized name, *CLUSIUS*. He was born at Arras in Flanders, in 1526; and after studying at Ghent and Louvain, he visited several German universities, and then went to Montpellier, where he took the degree of MD. He resided in the Netherlands from 1550 to 1563; after which he travelled in various parts of Europe, in search of botanical information. On his return he was made superintendent of the imperial garden at Vienna. At length becoming tired of living at court, he went to reside at Frankfort on the Maine, which he left in 1593 to become professor of botany at Leyden, where he continued till his death in 1609. His works contain descriptions and figures of the plants of Spain, Hungary, Austria, &c. collected during his travels; and of exotic plants from the collections of Garcias ab Horto, C. Acosta, Monardes, and Bellonius.—*Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

EDELINCK (GERARD) a celebrated engraver, born at Antwerp in 1641. He acquired the principles of his art in his native city, but exercised it chiefly in Paris, under the patronage of Louis XIV. He was selected to engrave the Holy Family of Raphael, and Alexander visiting the Family of Darius, by Le Brun; both of which pieces are very highly prized. His print of Le Brun's famous Magdalen, is also deemed a masterpiece. He was constituted engraver to the king, and counsellor of the academy of painting. He died in 1707.—*Moreri. Strutt.*

EDEN (sir FREDERICK MORTON) bart., an English diplomatist and statistical writer. He was sent ambassador to Berlin in 1792, and in the following year was removed to Vienna. In March 1794 he quitted that court for Madrid; but returning thither again, he concluded, in May 1795, a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, between England and Austria, by which the former power engaged to furnish a considerable loan to the latter, for the purpose of vigorously prosecuting war

against France. In November 1796 he held conferences with baron Thugut, on the subject of pending negotiations between the Austrian ministers and the French republic. He afterwards was sent to Dieppe, to treat about an exchange of prisoners. Sir Frederick, who was a member of the privy-council, died at his house in Pall-mall, November 14th, 1809. He paid much attention to political economy, and was the author of a work of considerable research, entitled "The State of the Poor; or History of the Labouring Classes in England," 1797, 3 vols. 4to.—*Gent. Mag.*

EDGAR, one of the most distinguished of the Saxon kings of England, was the son of king Edmund. On the insurrection against his brother Edwy, under the influence of Dunstan, he was placed at the head of the insurgents, but the death of Edwy intervening, he succeeded peaceably to the throne in 959. Although politically subservient to the monkish party as to religious concerns, he managed the civil and military affairs of his kingdom with great vigour and success. He maintained a body of troops to control the mutinous Northumbrians, and repel the incursions of the Scots, and fitted out a powerful navy, which he stationed in three squadrons round the coast to protect his subjects from the piracies of the Danes. By these prudent precautions, he not only prevented invasion from the Danes, but secured the submission of the small independent provinces of Wales and Ireland, and the surrounding islands. Chroniclers relate that he was once rowed in a barge upon the Dee, by eight tributary kings, including Kenneth III, king of Scotland, which latter assertion the Scottish writers mostly deny. During the reign of Edgar, wolves were nearly exterminated from the southern parts of the island, by exchanging a tribute from Wales for payment in the heads of these animals. Notwithstanding his submission to monkish authority, Edgar was licentious in manners. His well-known adventure and marriage with the beautiful Elfrida, daughter of Orger, earl of Devonshire, supplied Mason with the subject of his dramatic poem of Elfrida, which however widely departs from the genuine tradition. Edgar died in 975, and was succeeded by his son, Edward the Martyr.—*Hume's Hist. of Eng.*

EDGEWORTH (the abbé) a Catholic divine, was born at Edgeworth's-town in Ireland in 1745. His father, who was a clergyman of the church of England, turning catholic, he went with his family and settled at Toulouse. After studying at Paris, the abbé Edgeworth entered the fraternity of "Les Missions Etrangères." He was chosen confessor to the princess Elizabeth, and thereby becoming known to Louis XVI, he attended him in his misfortunes, and accompanied him to the scaffold. After the death of the king he made his escape in disguise and came to England, whence he went to Mitau to attend upon Louis XVIII, and died there of a fever caught in the military hospital in 1807. His letters were printed with his life in 1818.—*Life prefixed to his Letters.*

EDGEWORTH (RICHARD LOWELL) a gentleman distinguished for the versatility of his talents, who was born in 1744 at Bath, but of a family possessed of landed property at Edgeworth's-town, in the south of Ireland. He received his education at Trinity college, Dublin, and Corpus Christi, Oxford, after which he entered at the Temple, but not probably with any serious intention of adopting the law as a profession. Mechanics and general literature chiefly attracted his attention, and utility seemed to be his governing principle in the direction of his studies. He formed an acquaintance with Dr Erasmus Darwin, Mr. Thomas Day, and other men of congenial pursuits, to whose researches as well as his own, what may be termed practical philosophy is not a little indebted. In 1767 he contrived a telegraph, with regard to which however he had not the merit of having started the original idea, neither did he bring it into general use. After residing some years in England he went to France, where he was engaged in the direction of some works on the Rhone at Lyons. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1780, and on the foundation of the Royal Irish Academy in 1785, he became one of its members. In the latter part of his life he resided much on his own estate, occupying himself with plans for constructing railroads, draining bogs, and other undertakings for the improvement of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce. Much of his time too was devoted to literature, and in conjunction with his highly-talented daughter, Maria Edgeworth, he wrote a treatise on practical education, another on professional education, as well as some subsidiary works, all remarkable for the air of good sense and adaptation to the exigencies of common life which they exhibit. He was likewise the author of "An Essay on the Construction of Roads and Carriages," a subject to which he had paid much attention; "A Letter to Lord Charlemont on the Telegraph;" and various papers in the Transactions of the Royal Society and of the Irish Academy. He died at Edgeworth's-town, in June 1817. Mr. Edgeworth married four wives, of whom two were sisters.—*Memoirs written by himself and his daughter.*

EDMONDES (sir THOMAS) an eminent diplomatist under Elizabeth and James I, was born at Plymouth in 1563. In 1592 he was appointed resident at the court of France, and in 1598 was employed to treat for peace with archduke Albert of the Netherlands. In 1603 he was made clerk of the privy-council, and in 1603 was knighted by king James, and received the reversion of the place of the clerk of the crown. In 1604 he was again appointed ambassador to the archduke Albert, and he promoted, to the utmost of his power, an accommodation between Spain and the United Provinces. On the murder of Henry IV he was sent ambassador to France. In 1616 he was chosen comptroller of the household, and privy-councillor, and in 1620 appointed clerk of the crown, and elected one of the representatives for the university of Oxford, in this last

parliament of Charles I. In 1629 he again went on an embassy to France, to exchange the ratification of peace between that monarch and Louis XIII. He died in 1639. Sir Thomas Edmondes was a statesman of great industry and political sagacity, as appears by his voluminous letters and papers, many of which have been published, with extracts from the rest, by Dr Birch, in a work, entitled "An Historical View of the Negotiations between the Courts of England, France, and Brussels, from 1592 to 1617." Several of his letters are also in Lodge's "Illustrations of British History."—*Biog. Brit.*

EDMONDSON (JOSEPH) a genealogist and herald painter. In 1764 he was appointed Mowbray herald-extraordinary, and he also became a member of the Society of Antiquaries. He died in 1786. His works are—"Historical Account of the Greville Family," 8vo; "A Companion to the Peerage," 8vo; "A Body of Heraldry," 2 vols. folio; "Baronagium Genealogicum, or the Pedigrees of English Peers," 6 vols. folio.—*Noble's Hist. of College of Arms.*

EDMUND I, king of England, son of Edward the Elder, succeeded his brother Athelstan in 941. He conquered Cumberland, which he bestowed on Malcolm, king of Scotland, on condition of homage. He was an able and spirited prince, but was stabbed at a banquet by Leof, an outlaw, who entered among the guests, and exasperated the king into a personal attack upon him. Edmund immediately expired of the wound, in the sixth year of his reign.—*Hume's Hist. of Eng. Turner's Hist. of the Anglo-Saxons.*

EDMUND II, surnamed Ironside, king of England, was the eldest son of Ethelred II. On the death of the latter in 1016, he was immediately obliged to take the field against Canute, by whom he was defeated with great slaughter at Assingden in Essex, in consequence of the defection of Edric, duke of Mercia. He however assembled a new army at Gloucester, and was prepared again to try his fortune, when a compromise was effected, by which the midland and northern counties were assigned to Canute, and the southern to Edmund. He survived this treaty but a short time, being murdered at Oxford by two of his chamberlains, at the instigation of the traitor Edric. This event made Canute master of the entire kingdom; but the line of Edmund was again partially restored by the marriage of his great grand-daughter, Matilda, to Henry I.—*Ibid.*

EDRED, king of England, son of Edward the Elder, succeeded to the throne on the murder of his brother, Edmund I. He quelled a rebellion of the Northumbrian Danes, and compelled Malcolm, king of Scotland, to renew his homage for his English possessions. Although active and warlike, he was extremely superstitious, and became entirely subservient to the celebrated Dunstan, abbot of Glastonbury. Edred died after a reign of nine years, and left the crown to his nephew, Edwy.—*Ibid.*

EDRIDGE (HENRY, ARA., FSA.) a landscape and miniature painter of eminence, born at Paddington in 1768. At the age of fourteen he was placed under Mr Pether, a skilful mezzotinto engraver, and being at the same time admitted a student in the Royal Academy, he soon distinguished himself by his proficiency, obtaining in 1786 the prize medal for the best academical figure. Sir Joshua Reynolds, whose works he was in the habit of copying, always expressed for him the greatest regard. His earlier portraits are principally drawn on paper, with black lead and Indian ink; it was of late years only that he made those elaborately high-finished pictures, uniting the depth and richness of oil-painting with the freedom and freshness of water-colours, of which there is perhaps scarce a nobleman's family in England without a specimen. He died in Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, on the 23d of April, 1821.—*Gent. Mag.*

EDRISSI (MOHAMED BEN MOHAMED, SCUERIF AL) an Arabian prince, who being expelled from his dominions in the south of Egypt, took refuge in Sicily, at the court of Roger II. He composed a treatise entitled "Geographical Recreations;" and he also constructed a silver globe, said to have weighed 400 Greek pounds, on which were inscribed the divisions of the earth, so far as they were known at that period. This he presented to the king of Sicily. His book, which has been termed "Geographia Nubiensis," from its containing much information relative to the eastern parts of Africa, was translated from Arabic into Latin by Gabriel Sionita and John Heronita, and published at Paris, 1619, 4to. Edrissi flourished in the middle of the 11th century.—*D'Herbelot Bibl. Orient. Fabricii Bibl. Antiq.*

EDWARD the Elder, king of England, son of Alfred the Great, whom he succeeded in 901. His reign was disquieted by the pretensions of Ethelwald, who, being the son of his father's elder brother, claimed a preferable right to the crown. This insurrection ended with the death of Ethelwald in battle. The reign of Edward was farther distinguished by many conflicts with the Anglicised and foreign Danes, over whom he was finally successful. He fortified many of the inland towns of England, acquired dominion over Northumbria, and East Anglia, subdued several of the Welch tribes; and in warlike transactions, at least, proved himself the worthy son of his illustrious father. He died, after a reign of twenty-four years, in 925.—*Hume's Hist. of Eng.*

EDWARD, surnamed the Martyr, king of England, son of Edgar, succeeded his father at the age of fifteen in 975. His step-mother, Elfrida, wished to raise her own son, Ethelred, to the throne; but was opposed by Dunstan, through whose exertions Edward was peaceably crowned. His short reign was chiefly distinguished by the disputes between Dunstan and the foreign monks on one side, and the secular clergy on the other. The young king paid little attention to any thing but the

chase, which led to his unhappy death. Hunting one day in Dorsetshire, he was separated from his attendants, and repaired alone to Corfe castle, where his mother-in-law, Elfrida, resided. After paying his respects to her, he requested a glass of liquor, and as he was drinking it on horseback, one of Elfrida's servants gave him a deep stab behind. He immediately set spurs to his horse, but fainting from loss of blood, he was dragged in the stirrup until he died. His body being tracked by his attendants, was privately buried at Warham; and the pity caused by his innocence and misfortune, induced the people to regard him as a martyr. He had reigned four years.—*Ibid.*

EDWARD, surnamed the Confessor, younger son of Ethelred II. On the death of his maternal brother, Hardicanute, the Dane, in 1041, he was called to the throne, and thus renewed the Saxon line. He was not the immediate heir, as his brother, Edmund Ironside, had left sons; but as these were abroad, and he received the support of Godwin, earl of Kent, on condition of marrying his daughter, Editha, his claim was established, and the Danes obliged to acquiesce in it. Edward was a weak and superstitious, but well-intentioned prince, who acquired the love of his subjects by his monkish sanctity, and care in the administration of justice. What chiefly gained him the title of saint and confessor, was his abstaining from nuptial connexion with his queen. Having been educated in Normandy, he introduced so many natives of that country to his court, that the French language and manners became prevalent in England, to the great disgust of earl Godwin and his sons, who excited discontent among the people, and a rebellion took place, which being unsuccessful, Godwin was obliged to take refuge in Flanders. He soon however returned with a powerful fleet, and Edward was forced to compromise with him, and dismiss his foreign favourites. In 1055 he had the honour of placing Malcolm on the throne of Scotland, by means of Siward, earl of Northumberland, who defeated and slew the usurper, Macbeth. He had sent over to Hungary for the son of Edmund Ironside; but that prince dying, he perceived that the youth and weakness of his son, Edgar Atheling, would not secure the succession against the power and ability of Harold, the son of Godwin, and turned his eyes upon his kinsman, William of Normandy, in whose favour it has been asserted, with little probability, that he executed a will. He died in 1066, leaving the point of the succession undetermined; and with him ended the Saxon line of kings. Edward was the first English monarch who touched for the king's evil. It is more to his honour that he caused a body of laws to be compiled from those of Ethelbert, Ina, and Alfred, to which the nation was long after fondly attached.—*Ibid.*

EDWARD I, (of the Norman line,) king of England, son of Henry III, was born at Winchester in 1239. The contests between his father and the barons called him early into

active life, and he finally quelled all resistance to the royal authority, by the decisive defeat of Leicester at the battle of Evesham in 1265. Having firmly established his father's authority, he was induced, by the persuasions of Louis IX of France, to lead an expedition against the Saracens. He accordingly proceeded to Palestine, where he signalized his valour on many occasions, and inspired so much terror, that an assassin was employed to despatch him, from whom he received a wound in the arm, which, as tradition reports, was, on the suspicion of poison, sucked by his faithful consort, Eleanor of Castile. He had reached Sicily on his return, when he received the news of his father's death. On assuming the reins of government, he acted with great vigour in the repression of the lawlessness of the nobles, and the corruption in the administration of justice; but often evinced an arbitrary and grasping disposition on his own part, which tarnished the utility of his exertions. In his eagerness to increase the royal revenues, he commenced an enquiry into the titles by which the nobles held their lands; but the attempt excited such a spirit among the barons, he quickly found it necessary to desist. In 1276 he summoned Llewellyn, prince of Wales, to do him homage; and upon his refusal, except on certain conditions, commenced the warfare which ended in the celebrated annexation of that principality to the English crown in 1283. Edward then spent some time abroad, in mediating a peace between the crowns of France and Arragon; and on his return, commenced that arduous attempt to destroy the independence of Scotland, the course of which struggle forms so striking a portion of the historical character of his reign. The expense attendant upon this strong, but unprincipled policy, was such that Edward was necessitated to use every expedient to raise supplies; and for this purpose, in the twenty-third year of his reign, he summoned to parliament representatives from all the boroughs in the kingdom; it is therefore reckoned by some authors, the true epoch of the formation of a house of Commons in England. After his return from the Scottish expedition in 1296, which terminated in the capture of Baliol, he became involved in a quarrel with his clergy, who, supported by the pope, refused to submit to a tax which he had imposed on them. It has been frequently remarked, that whatever the power of the catholic priesthood, when excited against a weak monarch, they have generally found themselves obliged to yield to strong ones; and on this occasion Edward forced their compliance, by placing them out of the protection of the law. His frequent expedients to raise money, at length however produced great discontent among the nobles and people, as well as the clergy, which produced a necessity, on the part of the king, to solemnly confirm the great charter, and charter of forests, as also to give other securities in favour of public liberty. He then made a campaign in Flanders against France, which terminated with the recovery of Guienne, and

his second marriage with Margaret, the sister of king Philip. Meantime new commotions took place in Scotland, under the patriotic guidance of the celebrated William Wallace, who, having been declared by his party guardian of the kingdom, made an inroad into the north of England. These transactions recalled Edward from Flanders, who hastened to the borders with an army of 100,000 men. The events of this interesting campaign cannot be detailed here; but the ignominious execution of the brave Wallace in 1303, as a traitor, forms a great blot in the character of Edward. Neither did it avail; since Robert Bruce was able in 1306 to place himself at the head of a new confederacy. Highly indignant at this determined spirit of resistance, Edward vowed revenge against the whole Scottish nation; and assembling another army, was on the point of passing the border, when he was arrested by sickness, and died at Burgh-upon-Sands, near Carlisle, on July 7th, 1307, in the sixty-ninth year of his age, and thirty-ninth of his reign. Few princes have exhibited more vigour in action, or policy in council than Edward I. For the justness of his aggression upon Wales and Scotland, little can be advanced; but however otherwise indefensible, his enterprises were indisputably directed to permanent advantages, rather than to mere personal ambition and temporary splendour. Nor was he less intent upon the internal improvement of his kingdom, than its external importance. The laws of the realm obtained so much additional order and precision during his reign, that he has been called the "English Justinian." He was also vigilant against clerical usurpation, and is thought to be the first Christian prince who passed an act of mortmain. He protected and encouraged commerce; and in his reign first originated the society of Merchant Adventurers. The manners of this able sovereign were courteous, and his person majestic, although the disproportionate length of his legs gave him the popular surname of Longshanks. He left behind him a son and three daughters by his first wife, Eleanor, who died in 1290, and to whom he appears to have been strongly attached; and two sons by his second wife, Margaret of France.—*Hume's Hist. of Eng.*

EDWARD II, king of England, born at Caernarvon Castle in 1284, and the first English prince of Wales, succeeded his father, Edward I, in 1307. He was of an agreeable figure and mild disposition, but indolent and fond of pleasure. After marching a little way into Scotland, with the army collected by his father, he returned, dismissed his troops, and abandoned himself entirely to amusement. His first step was to recall Piers Gaveston, a young Gascon, whom his father had banished, which favourite he created earl of Cornwall, and married him to his niece. He then went over to France to espouse the princess Isabella, to whom he had been contracted by his father. Soon after his return, the barons associated against the favourite, Gaveston whom they more than once obliged the king to send

away. He was however as constantly recalled when the immediate danger was over, until an open rebellion took place; and the person of Gaveston being captured, he was executed as a public enemy. In 1314 Edward assembled an immense army to check the progress of Robert Bruce, who had nearly freed his country from the English, and was completely defeated by that gallant leader at the celebrated battle of Bannockburn. Bruce, following his blow, made an incursion into England, and took Berwick; while his brother, Edward, passed over to Ireland, and headed an insurrection in that island. A rising also took place in Wales; yet all these calamities, added to the incessant factions of the barons, could not rouse the infatuated king into a due sense of his great imprudence. After the death of Gaveston, he selected a similar minion in the person of Hugh Spenser, a young nobleman, whose father was living, upon whom he lavished favours of every kind until the barons again rebelled, and the parliament dooming the Spensers to exile, the king was obliged to confirm the sentence. Edward however, on this occasion, in concert with the Spensers, contrived to raise troops and attack the barons, at the head of whom was his cousin, the earl of Lancaster, who being taken prisoner, was executed at Pomfret. Several others also suffered, and the Spensers were enriched with the spoils. Edward subsequently made another fruitless attempt against Scotland, which ended in the conclusion of a truce of thirteen years. In 1324 queen Isabella went to France to settle some disputes in relation to Guienne; and while there, entered into a correspondence with several English fugitives, in whose hatred to the Spensers she participated. Among these was Roger Mortimer, a young baron of the Welch marshes, between whom and Isabella a criminal intercourse succeeded, in consequence of which, the queen was still more determined upon the ruin of her weak and unhappy husband. Having formed an association with all the English malcontents, and being aided with a force by the count of Hainault, she embarked for England in September 1326, and landed in Suffolk, where she was immediately joined by two princes of the blood, and various persons of rank and influence, so that her party quickly became irresistible. Her forces seized the Tower of London and other fortresses, captured and executed both the Spensers without trial, and at length took prisoner the king, who had concealed himself in Wales, with a view of escaping to Ireland. The unfortunate Edward was confined in Kenilworth Castle, and in January 1327 his deposition was unanimously voted in parliament, on the ground of incapacity and misgovernment. A resignation of the crown was soon after extorted from him, and he was transferred to Berkeley Castle, where he suffered the most base and cruel indignities. This conduct being found insufficient to terminate his existence, Mortimer dispatched two ruffians to Berkeley Castle, with orders to take charge of his person, whi-

it is said murdered him in the most atrocious manner, by thrusting a red-hot iron into his bowels, that no external marks of violence might remain. This horrible tragedy was acted on the 21st of September, 1327, in the twentieth year of his reign, and forty-third of his age.—*Ibid.*

EDWARD III, son of Edward II, by Isabella of France, was born in 1313. On his father's deposition in 1327, he was proclaimed king, under a council of regency, while his mother's paramour, Mortimer, really possessed the principal power in the state. An incursion being made by the Scots, the young king, who already felt the martial ardour by which he was subsequently so much distinguished, placed himself at the head of a powerful force. The Scots however returned without coming to action; and to the great disgust of the English, Mortimer concluded a treaty, by which Robert Bruce was acknowledged king of Scotland, and his son David contracted to Edward's sister, Jane. The pride and oppression of Mortimer now became so unbearable, that after he had contrived to involve the king's uncle, the earl of Kent, in a conspiracy, and to have him executed, a general confederacy was formed against him, at the head of which was the young king himself, who now in his eighteenth year, could ill brook the ascendancy of his mother's minion. The result was the seizure of Mortimer by a stratagem, in the castle of Nottingham, where he lodged with the queen; and his immediate execution upon a gibbet. The queen was also confined to her house, with a reduced allowance; and although treated with outward respect, never again recovered any degree of authority. Edward was now fully possessed of the reins of government, and his first transactions, after restoring order and submission to the laws, were with Scotland. Assisted by some principal English nobles, who enjoyed estates in that country, which were withheld from them contrary to the terms of the late treaty, Edward Baliol, son of the John Baliol to whom the crown had been awarded by Edward I, raised a force, and defeating the Scots in a great battle, set aside David Bruce, then a minor, and was crowned at Scone in 1332. This ascendancy was however very short-lived, Baliol being driven away in his turn, on the departure of his English auxiliaries, and obliged to fly to England. Sensible that the direct support of the king of England could alone maintain him, he applied to Edward, who yielding to the temptation, levied a well-appointed army, with which he signally defeated the regent, Douglas, at the famous battle of Halidown-hill in July 1333. This victory produced the restoration of Baliol, who was however again expelled, and again restored, until the ambition of Edward was called off by a still more splendid object. The crown of France, by the Salique law, having devolved to Philip de Valois, cousin-german to the deceased king, Charles the Fair, Edward was induced to claim it in right of his mother, that monarch's sister. Had his pretension been even tenable, which it was not,

there existed other claims that were ~~superior~~, on the very same ground; but these considerations weighed very little with a young ambitious monarch, eager for conquest and glory. The first hostilities produced by this bold recourse to arms, led to nothing of much moment, except a naval battle at Slays, in which an inferior English fleet, commanded by the king, entirely discomfited, and for the most part destroyed, a French fleet of nearly double the strength and number. A truce terminated this first attempt, and Edward, returning home in great ill-humour, in order to obtain fresh supplies, made concessions to parliament which he never intended to keep; and favoured by a disputed succession to the dukedom of Brittany, lauded an army in that country, and laid siege to Vannes, the capture of which being rendered impracticable, owing to the approach of a superior French army, another armistice took place. This truce was soon broken, and Edward, finding his territory of Guienne threatened, sent over a force for its defence; and quickly followed himself, accompanied by his son, Edward, the famous black prince, all his chief nobility, and 50,000 men. The memorable battle of Crecy followed on the 25th of August, 1346, which victory was succeeded by the siege of Calais. In the mean time, David Bruce having recovered the throne of Scotland, made an incursion at the head of a large army into England; but being met at Durham by a much inferior force, raised by queen Philippa, and headed by lord Percy, he was totally defeated and taken prisoner, with many of his principal nobles. Philippa went over to her husband at Calais, where she was received with great distinction, and by her well-timed interference, prevented the barbarous execution of Eustache de St Pierre and five other citizens, whom Edward, on the capitulation of the place, had most barbarously determined to execute, in revenge for his long detention in the siege. In 1348 a truce was concluded with France, during which the French attempted to recover Calais by surprise, but were repulsed with great loss. The year 1349 was distinguished by the institution of the order of the garter; which, owing to the fame and chivalrous character of Edward and his eldest son, soon became one of the most illustrious orders of knighthood in Europe. Philip, king of France, dying in 1350, was succeeded by his son John, the commencement of whose reign so abounded with intestine commotion, that at the expiration of the truce in 1355, Edward was induced again to invade France on the side of Calais, while the black prince at the same time marched a large army from Gascony. Both these expeditions were attended with much plunder and devastation; and Edward being recalled home by a Scottish invasion, soon repelled it, and retaliated by carrying fire and sword from Berwick to Edinburgh. During this time, the prince of Wales had penetrated from Guienne to the heart of France, where he was opposed by king John, at the head of an army nearly five times more numerous.

The famous battle of Poitiers ensued, in which the French monarch being taken prisoner, Edward held at the same time in captivity, the kings of France and Scotland, the most dangerous of his enemies. John was taken to England and treated with the greatest respect; and David was soon after liberated upon ransom. A truce had been made with France after the battle of Poitiers, at the expiration of which in 1359, Edward once more passed over to Calais with a large army, and desolated the provinces of Picardy and Champagne; but finding himself as distant as ever from the possession of the crown of France, he at length consented to a peace, which was concluded in May 1360. Besides the stipulation of a large ransom for king John, several provinces and districts in the south-west of France and neighbourhood of Calais, were yielded to Edward; who in his turn resigned his title to the crown of France and duchy of Normandy. This treaty was attended to during the life of John, but on his decease, his successor, Charles V, having strengthened himself by his judicious policy, invaded the provinces intrusted to prince Edward, then in the last stage of declining health. Edward immediately meditated fresh hostilities, but the tide of fortune changing, he had the mortification of witnessing the gradual loss of all his French possessions, except Bourdeaux and Bayonne, and of all his conquests except Calais. In the decline of life this warlike monarch was in other respects unfortunate; becoming a widower, he fell into a species of dotage on an artful mistress, named Alice Piers, who so abused her influence, that on a parliamentary remonstrance, he found it necessary to dismiss her. His administration also became unpopular; and no longer dazzled by his glory, the people beheld him with diminished attachment. He had also the affliction of witnessing his heroic son, Edward, sink a victim to a lingering illness; which calamity he survived about a year, dying June 21, 1377, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, and fifty-first of his reign. Few kings have left behind them a more splendid name than Edward III, who possessed many of the qualities of a great sovereign, as valour, strength of mind, affability, and munificence. Although the nature of his exploits are calculated to dazzle a warlike people, his pretensions to the crown of France, notwithstanding his virtues, produced nothing but disappointment to himself, and much mischief to both countries. Partial good however frequently springs out of evil, and the perpetual difficulty of raising adequate supplies for such expensive expeditions, obliged him to act in a manner that greatly increased the consequence of the house of commons. One of the most popular laws in the statute book also dates from the 25th Edw. III, which is that of accurately limiting the crime of high treason to three distinct cases. The use of the French language in legal proceedings was laid aside in this reign; legislation and police much improved; and the staple of this nation, the woollen ma-

nufacture, promoted by the encouragement given to foreign weavers. English poetry, too, began to acquire character, the age of Edward being that of Chaucer. The magnificent castle of Windsor was also built by this monarch, a residence peculiarly adapted for the most splendid and chivalrous court in Christendom. Edward left a numerous issue by his wife Philippa. His line by his eldest son ceased in his successor, Richard; but the rival houses of York and Lancaster sprang from his second son, Lionel of Clarence, and his third son, John of Gaunt.—*Ibid.*

EDWARD, prince of Wales, surnamed the Black Prince, one of the most chivalric and heroic characters in genuine history, the eldest son of Edward III and Philippa of Hainault. He was born in 1330, and at the age of fifteen accompanied his father in his invasion of France, and received from him the honour of knighthood. The victory of Crecy, which king Edward left principally to the exertions of the force under his son's command, to use that warlike king's language, "showed that he merited his spurs." It was on this occasion that he assumed the motto of *Ich dien* (I serve) used by all succeeding princes of Wales, and derived, it is said, from the crest of the king of Bohemia, slain in that battle, which tradition however later antiquaries seem disposed to discredit. In 1355 he commanded the army which invaded France from Gascony, and the next year fought the great battle of Poitiers, (see Edward III,) and distinguished himself by the chivalric courtesy with which he treated his prisoner, king John. In 1361 he married Joan, daughter of Edmund, earl of Kent, his uncle. By the peace of Bretagne, his father had obtained the provinces of Poitou, Saintonge, Perigoux, Limousin, &c., which he annexed to Guienne, and formed into a sovereignty for his son, under the title of the principality of Aquitain. There the prince took up his residence; and at his court Pedro the Cruel sought refuge, when driven from his throne by his natural brother, Henry of Trastamare. Edward, unfortunately for himself, undertook the re-establishment of this tyrant, which he successfully accomplished, but lost his health in the enterprise. Disappointed by the perfidy of Pedro of the stipulated reimbursements, the taxes he was obliged to levy on his new subjects, rendered his government unpopular; and an appeal was made to the king of France, as his liege lord, who summoned him as his vassal to appear at Paris. "I will come," replied the angry prince, "but it shall be at the head of 60,000 men." His health however was too far declined to enable him to take the field, when the king of France invaded his dominions; and having suffered the mortification of seeing his generals defeated, he withdrew into England, and after lingering some time, died in June 8, 1376, in his fifty-sixth year, leaving an only son, afterwards Richard II.—*Ibid.*

EDWARD IV, king of England, was born in 1441. His father, Richard, duke of York,

was grandson of Edward, earl of Cambridge and duke of York, fourth son of Edward III, while the Lancaster branch descended from John of Gaunt, the third son. The York line had however intermarried with the female descendants of Lionel, the second son; which, according to the established rules of succession in England, gave it the preferable right to the crown. Edward was brought up in scenes of civil commotion; and on the defeat and death of his father at the battle of Wakefield, immediately assumed his title and pretensions. After the defeat of Warwick at St Alban's, Edward, collecting the remains of that leader's forces, advanced, and obliging the queen, Margaret, to return to the north, entered London, where he was declared king by acclamation in 1461. Soon after his accession he had to fight for his crown against an army of 60,000 Lancastrians assembled in Yorkshire; and the field of Towton, the most bloody in that unnatural contest, confirmed his title by a decisive victory. He then summoned a parliament, and being young, handsome, and a great favourite with the Londoners, he was recognised as fully as he could desire. Although the high-spirited Margaret was enabled, by the aid of Louis XI of France, again to take the field, the result of the battle of Hexham, in May 1464, obliged her to return to Flanders, and leave her husband, the imbecile Henry, a prisoner in the hands of his enemies, who immured him in the Tower of London. Freed from warlike cares, Edward indulged himself in the gallantries too common to his age and station; and by a marriage of passion with Elizabeth Woodville, widow of sir John Grey of Groby, a Lancastrian, betrayed himself into very serious difficulties. At the very time he was hurried into this imprudent match, he had dispatched the earl of Warwick to negotiate a marriage for him with Bona of Savoy, sister to the queen of France; so that by his extraordinary conduct he at once offended two royal houses, and his powerful friend, Warwick. The disgust of the latter was farther increased by the favours lavished upon the queen's kindred, who received titles, and were advanced to the highest posts of the state. Warwick succeeded in alienating the king's own brother, Clarence; while Edward, to counteract the views of France, married his sister, Margaret, to Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy. The intrigues which followed are subjects rather for history than biography; it will therefore suffice to observe, that aided by France, Warwick, who had contracted his daughter to the Lancastrian prince Edward, landed with Clarence and some other lords at Dartmouth; and such was his popularity, that he quickly saw himself at the head of 60,000 men, with whom he marched to encounter Edward. They approached each other near Nottingham, where the king, by the treachery of the marquis of Montague, in whom he placed great confidence, had nearly been betrayed into the hands of his enemies. He had just time to mount on horseback, and with a few attendants proceeded to Lynn, where he instantly embarked

and reached a port in Holland, leaving Warwick in full possession of his kingdom, eleven days after he had set his foot in it. All was quickly reversed in England; Henry's title was again recognised by parliament; and Warwick and Clarence were declared regents of the kingdom. Edward in the mean time, who in the first instance had been received rather coldly by his brother-in-law, the duke of Burgundy, was at length secretly assisted by him with a small squadron of ships, and a force of about 2000 men, with which he safely reached Ravenspur in Yorkshire. Here his forces quickly increased by partizans from all quarters, and he was soon enabled to march to London; where, through the influence of many rich merchants who had advanced him money, he obtained entrance as king, and the unfortunate Henry again became prisoner. Warwick advanced against him as far as Barnet, where, on the 14th of April, 1471, another great battle was fought, which ended in the death of Warwick, (who had been previously abandoned by Clarence,) and a decisive victory on the part of Edward. On the same day queen Margaret and her son, Edward, landed at Weymouth, and marched into Gloucestershire, where she was met by the victorious Edward, who totally defeated her at Tewkesbury. The queen and her son, Edward, being taken prisoners, and brought into the presence of the victor, Edward asked the latter how he dared to invade his dominions. On receiving a spirited answer, he basely struck the captive prince on the face with his gauntlet, the signal for immediate massacre by the king's brothers and other nobles attendant. Margaret was thrown into the Tower, where Henry VI soon after died; but whether by violence or by disease is uncertain. Edward now once more resigned himself to pleasure and gaiety, until seized with a desire to make French conquests. Baffled by the arts, intrigues, and money of Louis XI, (which he condescended to accept,) these attempts ended in nothing of importance. The latter part of his reign was disturbed by his jealousy of his brother Clarence, who, notwithstanding his critical abandonment of Warwick, he had never heartily forgiven. The consequence of this ill-will was the attainder of Clarence, who was indulged in his whimsical desire of meeting his death by immersion in a butt of Malmsey wine. Edward was preparing for another expedition against France, when he was taken off by sickness in April 1483, in the forty-second year of his age, and twenty-third of his reign. He left two sons and five daughters. Edward IV possessed some able, active qualities, which were however more showy than solid. His valour was stained by cruelty, and he was less fitted to prevent evils, than, by his courage and enterprise, to remedy them. This monarch formed another example of the frequent union between gross sensuality and extreme want of feeling.—*Ibid.*

EDWARD V, king of England, the eldest son of Edward IV, was in his thirteenth year

when he succeeded his father in 1483. Of his short nominal reign it is merely necessary to say, that his uncle, the duke of Gloucester, the regent, after executing some of the maternal kindred, and other friends of the young king, proceeded to bastardize his deceased brother's progeny, on the ground of a previous contract, before his marriage to the queen. The young king and his brother being lodged in the Tower, were not long allowed to remain an obstacle to unprincipled ambition; within two months of their father's decease, the two princes were smothered by ruffians while sleeping together, and buried at the foot of the stairs of their apartment. Two bodies, answering the description at least, being found in the foregoing situation in the reign of Charles II, were taken up by that king's order, and deposited in Westminster abbey.—*Ibid.*

EDWARD VI, king of England, son of Henry VIII by Jane Seymour, was born in 1533. At his father's death he was only nine years of age, and as he did not live to attain majority, the public acts of his reign are to be deemed those of his counsellors. His education was entrusted to men of the first character for learning, among whom were Sir Anthony Cooke and Sir John Cheke. The progress of the young king, whose disposition was very docile and amiable, was proportionably great, especially in classical acquirement, and a rooted zeal for the doctrines of the Reformation. His reign was, on the whole, tumultuous and unsettled. After his father's death, his maternal uncle, Seymour, duke of Somerset, became protector, one of whose first acts was to quarrel with Scotland, which kingdom was averse to his project of uniting Edward to the young queen Mary. The protector marched an army into that country, and gained the battle of Pinkey, but failed in his main object, Mary being sent over to France, and contracted to the Dauphin. Meantime, his power at home was attacked by his own brother, the lord admiral, whose practices being deemed treasonable, he was tried and executed. Formidable insurrections followed in various parts of England, partly owing to the discontent produced by so many changes in religion, and partly to an abridgment of the right of commonage. At length the administration of Somerset raised up such powerful enemies, that he was brought to the scaffold in turn. Edward was much afflicted at the necessity of consenting to his execution, and with equal reluctance consented to the death of a poor fanatical female, named Joan Bocher, who was sentenced to the flames for some unintelligible heresy. When Cranmer (on whose memory this transaction is a great stain) urged Edward to sign the warrant for her execution, he long resisted, and at length overcome by his importunities, told the prelate, that if wrong the guilt lay with him. After the death of Somerset, Dudley, duke of Northumberland, became all powerful, and through his influence, Edward, in a declining state of health, was induced to set aside the succession of both his sisters, and to settle the crown upon the Lady Jane Gray, claiming through

his father's younger sister, the duchess of Suffolk. His decease, from a pulmonary complaint, soon after followed, on the 6th July, 1553, in the sixteenth year of his age, and seventh of his reign. The promising qualities of this young prince, and the blow sustained by the protestant cause by his death, have rendered his memory very dear to the nation. He is also advantageously remembered as founder of some of the most splendid charities in the metropolis, which was however rendered an easy task by the recent dissolution of so many opulent religious foundations.—*Ibid.*

EDWARDS (BRYAN) historian of the West Indies, was born at Westbury in Wiltshire in 1743. He was educated at a private dissenting seminary at Bristol, but on the death of his father in adverse circumstances, he acquired the protection of his maternal uncle, a person possessed of great property in the island of Jamaica. Being sent to that island, his uncle placed him under the tuition of a clergyman resident there, with whose assistance he partially supplied his deficiency in early classical acquirement. He inherited not only the large fortune of his uncle, but of a Mr Hume of Jamaica, and becoming an eminent merchant, returned to England, and in 1796 took his seat for the borough of Gram-pound, which he represented until his death in July 1800. His first publication was a pamphlet, entitled "Thoughts on the Trade of the West India Islands with the United States," 1784; this was followed by his "Speech on the Slave Trade;" but his most distinguished performance is his "History, civil and commercial, of the British Colonies in the West Indies," 1793, 2 vols. 4to. A new edition of this work, published after his death, in 1801, 3 vols. 8vo, includes a "History of St Domingo." Mr. Edwards also published in 1796, "The Proceedings of the Governor and Assembly of Jamaica, in regard to the Maroon Negroes," 8vo. All these works are valuable for their information, and are written with ease and elegance.—*Life by himself, prefixed to History of the West Indies.*

EDWARDS (EDWARD) an artist, was born in London in 1738. He was brought up to his father's business of chair-maker and carver, but was allowed to quit it for drawing, in which he showed considerable skill. He was enabled by his exertions to support a widowed mother and two younger children. He obtained two premiums from the Society of Arts for historical pictures, and gradually acquiring reputation, in 1773 became an associate of the Royal Academy. In 1775 he visited Italy, and on his return was employed by the hon. Horace Walpole and Mr Hamilton of Bath. In 1788 he was appointed teacher of perspective at the Royal Academy, and in 1803 he published "A Treatise on Perspective," with forty plates. He employed the latter part of his life, to his death in 1806, in collecting materials for his "Anecdotes of Painters," intended as a supplement to Walpole, which was published after his decease, 1808, 4to, with his own life prefixed.—*Memoirs prefixed to Anecdotes.*

EDWARDS (GEORGE) a naturalist of merit, was born at Westham in Essex in 1693. He was destined for a commercial life, but being placed with a tradesman who happened to be a man of learning, and acquiring access to a scientific library, containing several books on natural history, he resolved to quit trade and travel for improvement in that line. He accordingly passed several years abroad, and on his return acquired a respectable support and a large acquaintance by his skill in the delineation of animals, and more especially of birds. In 1733, by the recommendation of sir Hans Sloane, he became librarian to the College of Physicians. In 1743 he published the first volume of his "History of Birds," of which splendid work successive volumes appeared in 1747, 1750, and 1751. The concluding volume, in a sincere but singular strain of piety, is addressed "To God," and signed in the usual way, "George Edwards." As supplementary to this work, he published, in 1763, "Gleanings of Natural History," consisting of coloured plates of birds, fishes, insects, and plants, most of them nondescripts. For his "History of Birds," he was honoured by the Royal Society with sir Godfrey Copley's gold medal, and in 1757 was chosen a member of that body himself, and was also associated with several foreign societies. In 1770 he collected his miscellaneous papers, with an octavo volume of "Essays," and died at the age of eighty, in July 1773.—*Biog. Brit.*

EDWARDS, (GEORGE) a physician of considerable literary attainments, who distinguished himself towards the close of the last, and the commencement of the present century, as a political writer. Of his productions, which are numerous, the following are the principal: "The Aggrandizement and National Perfection of Great Britain," 2 vols. 4to, 1787; "Royal and Constitutional Regeneration of Great Britain," 2 vols. 4to; "Practical Means of exonerating the public Burthens, and of raising the Supplies of War without new Taxes," 4to, both in 1790; "Great and important Discovery of the Eighteenth Century, &c." 8vo; "First Volume of the Franklinian Improvement of Medicine," 4to, both in 1791; "Effectual Means of providing against the Distress apprehended from Scarcity, &c." 8vo, 1800; "Practical Means of counteracting the present Scarcity, &c." 8vo; "Political Interests of Great Britain," 8vo, both 1801; "Peace on Earth, Goodwill towards Men, &c." 1805, 8vo; "Measures as well as Men, &c." 8vo, 1806; "A plain Speech to the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain," 8vo; "Means adequate to the present Crisis," 8vo; "Discovery of the natural Era of Mankind," all in 1807; and "The National Improvement of the British Empire, &c." 1808. Dr. Edwards died at his house in Suffolk street, February 17, 1823, in the 72d year of his age.—*Ann. Biog.*

EDWARDS (JONATHAN) an eminent Anglo-American divine, was born at Windsor in Connecticut in 1703, and educated at Yale college, where he took his degrees in arts.

He was early led to contract an attachment to those metaphysical enquiries by which he acquired so much subsequent reputation, and having devoted himself to the ministry in 1722, became preacher to a presbyterian congregation at New York. In 1724 he was chosen tutor of Yale college, but gave up that situation in 1726, in order to assist his maternal grandfather, minister of Northampton in Connecticut, whom he ultimately succeeded. In this connexion he continued respected and happy for several years, until his scrupulous severity in the refusal of the sacrament to applicants of dubious morality, began to be regarded as injudiciously inquisitorial, and he was suddenly dismissed by a large majority of the members of his congregation. He bore this misfortune with conscientious composure, and in 1751 accepted an invitation to become missionary at the town of Stockbridge in Massachusetts bay. In this retreat he prepared several of his works for publication, and digested materials for others, until in 1757 a vacancy taking place in the presidency of the college of New Jersey, the trustees elected Mr Edwards to that honourable situation. He accordingly took possession of the president's chair in the beginning of 1758, but had scarcely commenced the duties of his situation, before he was seized with the small pox, which carried him off in the March of the same year, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. He was a man of considerable learning, extensive reading, strong judgment, and great argumentative acuteness, which is particularly observable in his celebrated work entitled "A careful and strict Enquiry into the modern prevailing Notions of that Freedom of Will, which is supposed to be essential to Moral Agency," 8vo, 1754. This work is deemed to be one of the most able productions ever penned in support of the doctrine of philosophical necessity. He also wrote—"A Treatise concerning Religious Affections," 8vo; "The Life of David Brainerd," 8vo; "An Enquiry into the Qualifications for Communion," 8vo; "The Doctrine of Original Sin defended," 8vo; "A History of the Redemption," 8vo, &c. &c. After his death, his sermons were printed with his life prefixed.—*Life by Hopkins.*

EDWARDS (RICHARD) an early English poet and dramatist, was born in Somersetshire in 1523, and educated at Corpus Christi college Oxford, although he afterwards became a student and graduated at Christchurch. In the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth, he was made one of the gentlemen of the royal chapel, and teacher of the children there. He was much esteemed both as a poet and musician by his contemporaries, and his death, which took place in 1566, was greatly lamented. He wrote "Damon and Pythias," a comedy, acted at court and printed in 1570; "Palemon and Arcite," another comedy acted before queen Elizabeth at Christchurch; many sonnets to the beauties of the courts of Mary and Elizabeth still in MS, in the British Museum, and several other poems, some of which are

printed in the "Paradise of Dainty Devices,"—*Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poetry.*

EDWARDS (THOMAS) an English divine, was educated at Trinity college Cambridge, where he took his degree of MA, in 1609. Although he entered into orders in the establishment, he became a zealot for presbyterianism, and wrote with equal zeal against episcopalians and independents. On the ascendancy of the latter he was obliged to quit the country and withdraw to Hollaud, where he died in 1647. He is only mentioned here in order to observe, that amidst a mass of furious controversial writing produced by this fanatic divine, his "Gangrana; or a Catalogue and Discovery of the Errours, Blasphemies, and pernicious Practices of the Sectaries of this time vented and acted in England," &c. in four parts, 4to, may be worth consulting by those who wish to acquire an accurate knowledge of the religious absurdities of the period in which the work was written.—*Biog. Brit.*

EDWARDS (JOHN) an eminent divine and voluminous writer; he was the son of the preceding Thomas Edwards, and was born at Hertford in 1637. He received his education at Merchant Tailors' school, whence he was removed to St John's college Cambridge, where he became a fellow. After the Restoration, he was ordained and appointed minister of Trinity church, Cambridge. He was next chosen lecturer of St Edmund's-bury, and removed afterwards to the living of St Peter's Colchester. Dr Edwards was a zealous Calvinist, and the numerous theological and controversial fruits of a long life of study and literary application, will be chiefly acceptable to readers of that school of Christianity. The number of his treatises is too great for the insertion of a complete list here; but that which has obtained the most notice, is entitled "The Preacher," part I, 1705; part II, 1706. Considerable attention was also paid to a discourse entitled "The Socinian's Creed," 1696 and 1697, intended to controvert Mr Locke's "Reasonableness of Christianity as declared in the Scriptures." Dr Edwards died in 1716, in the seventy-ninth year of his age.—*Ibid.*

EDWARDS (THOMAS) a critic and poet, born in 1699, was the son of a gentleman of London, in the profession of the law. After receiving a good classical education, he was entered of Lincoln's-Inn, and in due time was called to the bar, but like many others intended for the same profession, he occupied himself more with the belles lettres than with Coke upon Littleton. Having paid a particular attention to Shakspeare, on the appearance of Warburton's edition of that dramatist, in 1744, he published "A Letter to the Author of a late Epistolary Dedication, addressed to Mr Warburton." This was followed in 1747 by "A Supplement to Mr Warburton's Edition of Shakspeare," a work which passed through several editions, and subsequently became famous under the title of "Canons of Criticism." The idea of it was derived from a hint given by Warburton, that he intended to construct a body of canons for literary criticism. Edwards

affects to take up this design, and frames a burlesque set of canons, which he illustrates from Warburton's notes on Shakspeare, wherein that celebrated personage appears to very signal disadvantage. An "Essay towards a Glossary," another of Warburton's abortive designs, also furnished his ironical opponent with great scope for his humourous acuteness. The critic attacked was not of a temper to be thus assailed with impunity, and took the opportunity of a new edition of Pope's *Dunciad*, to introduce Edwards by name into a note with his usual coarseness of invective. The latter however received compensation in an ode addressed to him by Akenside, who reflected upon Warburton in turn, and thus the affair ended. As a poet Mr Edwards chiefly distinguished himself by an attempt to revive the sonnet, and composed several, which are more creditable to the justness of his sentiments than to his powers of imagination. He was a skilful critic in the English language, and the seventh edition of his "Canons," besides the sonnets, contains an "account of the letter Y alias Y," in which he discusses the principles of English orthography. He passed his life in the ease of competence and literary leisure, chiefly in London and Middlesex, until he purchased an estate in Buckinghamshire, in 1739, which from that time became the place of his residence. He died, unmarried, in 1757, whilst on a visit to Mr Richardson, at Parson's Green. In 1761 appeared his posthumous "Tract on Predestination."—*Biog. Brit. Richardson's Correspondence.*

EDWARDS (THOMAS) a learned divine of the church of England, was born at Coventry in 1729, and educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. He was ordained deacon in 1751, and priest in 1756, in which year he published a translation of the Psalms, reduced to metre, on the plan of bishop Hare. In 1758 he was appointed master of the Free Grammar School of Coventry, and rector of St John in that city; and in the year following he published a work entitled "The Doctrine of Irresistible Grace proved to have no foundation in the Doctrines of the New Testament." In 1762 he attacked Dr Lowth's "Metricæ Hærianæ Confutatio," to which strictures the latter replied in a note that elicited from Mr Edwards his "Epistola ad Robertum Lowthium." The controversy was concluded by Dr Lowth's "Larger Confutatio of bishop Hare's System," which in the opinion of the learned, secured the victory. In 1766 Mr Edwards took his doctor's degree, and soon after published two dissertations on "Bigotry and Persecution," and on the "Qualifications necessary to a correct interpretation of the New Testament." These were followed by two Latin dissertations concerning various readings in the Scripture text, and on St Paul's doctrine of predestination. In 1770 he was presented by the crown to the valuable living in Nuneaton in Warwickshire, whither he retired in 1779, and published his last work, entitled "Selecta quædam Theocriti Idyllia," &c. He died in

1785, in the fifty-sixth year of his age.—*Biog. Brit.*

EDWARDS (WILLIAM) a very skilful architect, although in a great degree self-taught, was born in Glamorganshire in 1719. He received little or no early education, and was bred a mason. Being employed to build a mill, he discovered the principle of the arch, and attracted so much notice, that in 1746 he was entrusted to erect a bridge over the river Taafe. This structure being carried away by a heavy flood, he boldly threw over a single arch, which exceeds the span of that of the Rialto of Venice. Having thus finally succeeded, he was employed in the constructing of bridges in various parts of the principality, besides which, he erected forges, and built many excellent houses. So indefatigable was this extraordinary man, that he was at the same time a farmer, and a preacher to a small congregation of dissenters. He died in 1789.—*Malkin's Scenery of South Wales.*

EDWIN (JOHN) a burlesque comedian of great merit, who lived in the latter part of the last century. He was born in London in 1749, and was the son of a watch-maker, who gave him an education above his circumstances, and procured him a situation in the pension-office of the Exchequer. This, as well as another profitable employment, he left for the stage; and after having figured in the private theatricals of the metropolis, he commenced his career as a professional actor at Manchester in 1765. The class of characters in which he first excelled was that of ridiculous old men, as Justice Woodcock, in "Love in a Village;" but he afterwards took a wider range, and especially distinguished himself in embodying the ludicrous personifications of O'Keefe, many of which were expressly designed for him by the author. After performing with applause at Dublin, Bath, and other places, he made his appearance at the Haymarket Theatre in June 1775. He was subsequently engaged at Covent-garden; and continued to enjoy great reputation till his death, which took place October 31st, 1790.—*Theatrical Dict. Biog. Univ.*

EDWY, king of England, son of Edmund I, succeeded his uncle, Edred, in 935. Taking part of the secular clergy against the monks, he incurred the confirmed enmity of the latter. Hæwng called Dunstan to account for his share in the administration in the preceding reign, the latter refused to attend the summons, and was in consequence banished. His party was however so strong, a rebellion was excited, and Edwy driven from the throne to make way for his brother Edgar. That his intrigue or marriage with Elgiva may have given a pretence for his deposition and excommunication is very probable, but there is reason to believe, from his youth and other circumstances, that the story of the fate of Elgiva, as related by Carte and Hume, is materially incorrect. Edwy died in 959.—*Lingard's Hist. of Eng.*

EFFEN (JUSTUS VAN) a miscellaneous writer, born at Utrecht in 1684. Having lost

his father just as he had terminated his studies, he had recourse to his pen for support. He published a series of essays entitled "The Misanthrope," 2 vol. 8vo; and "The Literary Journal of the Hague." In 1719 he went to Sweden with the prince of Hesse Philipsthal; but being disappointed in his expectations from the connexion, he returned to the Hague; which place he left some time after for Leyden, in consequence of a quarrel with Camusat, a brother journalist. He then engaged in several new literary schemes; till at length count de Welden having taken him as his secretary on an embassy to England, on his return procured for him the place of inspector of magazines at Bois-le-Duc, which he held till his death in September, 1735. Besides the works already mentioned, Van Effen was the author of "The Dutch Spectator;" "A Journey in Sweden;" translations of Robinson Crusoe, and the Tale of a Tub, from the English, &c.—*Biog. Univ.*

EGBERT, archbishop of York in the eighth century. He was a prelate of considerable learning for the age in which he lived. The celebrated Alcuin, who was his pupil, wrote a Latin poem, containing a list of the books which composed the library of Egbert. It included the writings of Victorinus and Boethius; Pompeius Trogus, Pliny the Elder, Aristotle, Cicero, &c.; but among the Latin poets, only Virgil, Statius, Lucan, and Prudentius. This literary collection was unfortunately destroyed by fire, when the Norman garrison burnt the suburbs of York in 1069, that they might prevent the approaches of the besieging Danes and Northumbrians. Egbert died in 767. His works, relating to theology, were published by father Labbe, in the sixth volume of his Councils.—*Henry. Lingard's Ant. of Anglo-Sax. Ch.*

EGBERT, reckoned the first king of all England, was of the royal family of Wessex. The jealousy of Brithric, who governed that kingdom, forced Egbert to retire to France, where he served in the armies of Charlemagne. On the death of Brithric he was invited to succeed him, and became king of Wessex in 800. By force of arms, aided by their mutual dissensions, he reduced the other kingdoms, and then rendered them dependant on his sovereign authority. This important event took place in 827. His subjects remained very submissive and quiet, but he was much annoyed by the repeated inroads of the Danes. In 832 they plundered the isle of Sheppey, and the next year landed in Dorsetshire, when Egbert forced them to retreat with great loss. They then formed an alliance with the Britons of Cornwall, and invaded Devonshire, but were totally defeated by Egbert at Hengedown. Egbert died in 838, leaving his son, Ethelwolf, to succeed him.—*Hume's Hist. of Eng.*

EGEDE (HANS) a Danish divine, who went to Greenland in 1721, as a missionary to convert the inhabitants to Christianity. He became the founder of an establishment for that purpose, and resided there fifteen years.

He died in 1758, aged seventy-one, in the isle of Falster. Egede was the author of a work on the topography and natural history of Greenland, published in Danish in 1729, and afterwards translated into French and Dutch.—PAUL EGEDE, son of the preceding, was his assistant in the mission; and besides a new edition of his father's work, he published a journal of his own residence in Greenland, from 1721 to 1738. He died at the age of eighty-one, June 3d, 1739.—*Atkin's G. Biog.*

EGERTON (THOMAS) viscount Brackley, lord chancellor of England in the reign of James I. He was the son of sir Richard Egerton, of Ridley in Cheshire, and was born about 1540. After studying at Oxford, he went to Lincoln's Inn to qualify himself for the legal profession. He acquired so much reputation, that in 1581 he was appointed solicitor-general; in 1584 he was knighted, on being raised to the office of attorney-general; the mastership of the rolls was conferred on him in 1593; and in 1596 he received the seals, with the title of lord-keeper, and was sworn a member of the privy-council. He not only distinguished himself by attention to his official duties, but also by his political conduct, particularly in the suppression of the conspiracy of the earl of Essex. He continued in favour at court in the reign of James I, when he was created baron Ellesmere, and was made lord chancellor. He died at York-house in the Strand, March 15, 1617. The earldom of Bridgewater, which he had declined a short time before his death, was conferred on his son. Lord Ellesmere, as he is usually termed, was the author of some law tracts, still held in esteem by professional men.—*Biog. Brit.*

EGERTON (FRANCIS) duke of Bridgewater, of the same family with the preceding. He was born in 1736, and was the fifth son of the first duke, and the third who held that title, having succeeded his elder brother in 1748. This nobleman deserves commemoration for the enlightened spirit with which he prosecuted his schemes for making navigable canals, for the advantage of his estates in Lancashire and Cheshire, and for his patronage of Brindley, the celebrated engineer, by whom his projects were executed. After prevailing against numerous obstacles, and expending immense sums of money, the duke had the satisfaction of witnessing the success of his undertaking, the profits of which have well rewarded his perseverance. He died in 1803.—*Biog. Peerage. Dict. Hist.*

EGIL SCALLAGRIM, an Islandic bard or poet of the tenth century, who distinguished himself by his warlike exploits in predatory invasions of Scotland and Northumberland. Having killed in combat the son of Eric Blodox, king of Norway, he was sentenced to death on being subsequently taken prisoner by that prince. Egil demanded permission to redeem his life by giving a specimen of his powers as an improvisatore. This was granted, and he immediately composed and recited a poem in praise of Eric, entitled "Egil's Ransom," which procured him his life and liberty. This

piece is still extant, and a Latin version of it was published by Olaus Wormius in his "Literatura Danica Antiquissima;" from which Dr Percy translated it into English, and printed it in his Northern Antiquities.—*Sibbern. Bibl. Hist. Dano-Norr.. Fiog. Univ.*

EGMONT (LAMORAL, count of) a distinguished victim to despotism, and a nobleman of one of the first houses in Flanders, was born in 1522. He became a distinguished leader under the emperor Charles V, and was employed as ambassador in England to negotiate the marriage between queen Mary and Philip II. He had also a great share in the victory over the French at St Quentin, and was commander-in-chief in that of Gravelines. He was thus, at the commencement of the troubles in the Low Countries, one of the greatest subjects in point of office and reputation, but his moderation could not obliterate the crime of having shown himself in any degree a friend to the liberties of his country. When the duke of Alva was sent over for the express purpose of quashing all opposition by force, the prince of Orange in vain attempted to persuade Egmont to withdraw. He paid the forfeit of his confidence; for one of the first measures of Alva was to seize the persons of the counts Egmont and Horn by treachery, who being tried by a special commission at Brussels, to the terror and indignation of the whole Flemish people, they were both executed in June 1568, at which time count Egmont was in his forty-sixth year.—*Grotii Annal. Belg. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

EGNATIUS (JOHN BAPTIST) a classical scholar and critic, born at Venice in 1478. His literary merit was rewarded with civic honours and ecclesiastical preferment, by the Venetian republic. In 1520 he was chosen professor of rhetoric, which office, after filling it for many years with great reputation, he resigned in his old age, but enjoyed the salary till his death in 1553. He was the author of the lives of the Roman emperors from Julius Cæsar to Constantine Palæologus and from Charlemagne to Maximilian I; a Treatise on the Origin of the Turks; nine Books of Examples of Illustrious Men; besides commentaries on the works of ancient writers; epistles; orations; &c.—*Moreri. Tiraboschi. Biog. Univ.*

EHRET (GEORGE DIONYSIUS) a very eminent botanical painter, was son of the gardener of the prince of Baden Durlach, and was born in 1710. He was a self-taught genius, and derived his extraordinary skill from the imitation of nature. After first visiting Paris, where he was employed in the garden of plants under Jussieu, he repaired to England. In 1736 he went to Holland, and made drawings for Mr Clifford of Amsterdam; and under the direction of Linnæus, who gave him lessons in botany, he executed the figures of plants for the "Hortus Cliffortianus," published in 1737. He returned to England about 1740, and settled here for the remainder of his life. He was patronised by the duchess of Portland, the physicians Mead, Sloare, and Fothergill, Ralph Willet, esq. of Merly, and other persons of taste

and talents. In 1757 he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, a distinction which he merited by his scientific acquirements. He died in 1770.—*Pulteney's Sketches. Aikin's G. Biog.*

ELIAS LEVITA, a Jewish rabbi, was a native of Germany, and flourished in the sixteenth century. He passed the greater part of his life at Rome and at Venice, where he taught the Hebrew tongue with much reputation, and even numbered some cardinals among his pupils. His works—"Massoret Hamassout," and "Sepher Zickroneth," or collection of Massoretic observations from ancient authors, will be found of great service in illustrating the difficulties of the Massora. He was also the author of "Lexicon Chaldaicum," folio, 1541; "Traditio Doctrinae," 4to; "Several Hebrew Grammars;" "Nomenclatura Hebraica;" "Collectio locorum quibus Chaldaeus paraphrastes interjecit nomen Messia Christi; Lat. versa a Genebrardo."—*Simon's Hist. Crit. der V. Test.*

ELIOTT (GEORGE AUGUSTUS) lord Heathfield, was the son of sir Gilbert Elliott, of Stobbs in Roxburghshire, and was born about 1718. He was educated at Leyden, and served as a volunteer in the Prussian army. Returning to Scotland, he entered as a volunteer into the 23d regiment of foot, and in 1736 went into the corps of engineers, and made great progress in that study until his uncle, colonel Elliott, introduced him as adjutant of the 2d troop of horse-grenadiers. He rose through the gradations of captain, major, and lieutenant-colonel, and was soon after appointed aid-de-camp to king George II. In 1759 he quitted the grenadier-guards, being chosen to form and discipline the 1st regiment of light-horse, called after him Elliott's, which he commanded in Germany. In 1775 he was appointed governor of Gibraltar. At the siege of that place by the combined forces of France and Spain, he defended it in the most able manner. On his return, after the peace, he received the order of the bath, and was raised to the peerage in 1787, by the title of lord Heathfield, baron Gibraltar. He was intending to return to his government, when he was prevented by a paralytic stroke, which carried him off at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1790. He left a son and daughter.—*British Peerage.*

ELIZABETH, queen of England, and one of the most celebrated of its sovereigns, was the daughter of Henry VIII, by his queen, Anne Boleyn. She was born in 1533, and educated in the principles of the Reformation, and also in those classical studies into which it had then become customary to initiate females of distinction in England. In her father's testament she was placed the third in the order of succession, but the duke of Northumberland induced her brother, Edward VI, to set her aside, as well as her sister Mary, to make room for Jane Grey. In the reign of Mary she was placed under circumstances of great difficulty, from her known attachment to protestantism; and notwithstanding her great prudence, but for the politic interference of her

brother-in-law, Philip of Spain, she might have been in great personal danger. On the death of Mary in 1558, she was immediately proclaimed queen, and received in the metropolis with the loudest acclamations. She consigned to oblivion all the affronts she had received during the late reign, and prudently assumed the gracious demeanour of the common sovereign of all her subjects. Philip of Spain soon made her proposals of marriage, but she knew the aversion borne him by the nation too well to think of accepting them. She proceeded with considerable prudence and moderation to the arduous task of settling religion, which was in a great degree effected by the first parliament she summoned, and from that time England assumed the station in protestant Europe, which it has ever since maintained. It was not long before Elizabeth began that interference in the affairs of Scotland, which produced some of the most singular events of her reign. Mary, the young queen of Scots, was not only the next heir in blood to the English crown, but was regarded by the Romanists, who deemed Elizabeth illegitimate, as the true sovereign of England. By the marriage of that princess with the dauphin, and her relationship to the Guises, Scotland was also drawn into a closer union with France than ever. Thus great political causes of enmity abounded, in addition to the female rivalry, which was the most conspicuous foible of Elizabeth. The first step she took in Scottish affairs was to send a fleet and an army to aid the party which supported the Reformation; and this interference in 1560 effected a treaty by which the French were obliged to quit Scotland. On the return of Mary from France, after the death of her husband, attempts were made to procure Elizabeth's recognition of her title as presumptive successor to the crown of England; but although unattended to, and very disagreeable to the latter, the two queens lived for some time in apparent amity. In the meantime Elizabeth acquired great reputation by her vigorous conduct and political sagacity, and had many suitors among the princes of Europe, whom, consistent with her early resolution to live single, she constantly refused. Being regarded as the head of the protestant party in Europe, she made a treaty of alliance with the French Hugonots in that capacity, and gave them aids in men and money. Her government at home also gradually grew more rigorous against the catholics; one of the mischievous consequences of the incessant intrigue of the popish party, both at home and abroad, to overthrow her government. She did all in her power to thwart the attempts to unite Mary in a second marriage, and besides a weak jealousy of the personal charms of the queen of Scotland, she discovered another sexual weakness in a propensity to adopt court favourites, with a view to exterior accomplishments, rather than to sterling merit, as in the well-known instance of Dudley, earl of Leicester. While it is but too certain that the political dissensions in Scotland, which gave

Mary so much disquiet, were fomented by Elizabeth and her ministers, it was her own misconduct alone that produced the terrible crisis which threw her into the hands of her formidable rival. The manner in which Elizabeth detained the unhappy queen in captivity, the secret negotiations of the latter with the duke of Norfolk, the rebellions in the north, and the treasonable engagements made by the earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland with the duke of Orleans in the Low Countries, are affairs rather of history than biography. In the midst of these events the puritanical party began to give much uneasiness to the queen, who was warmly attached to the ceremonials of religion, and to the hierarchy of which she had become the head. Inheriting too all the exalted maxims of royal authority maintained by her father, the spirit of civil liberty, by which the puritans became early distinguished, was also very offensive to her. Elizabeth however understood the art of making practical concessions, while she maintained her dignity in language; and such was the general prudence and frugality of her administration, that she retained the warm affection even of those whom she governed with a vigorous hand. The almost only cause of complaint in regard to pecuniary matters in this celebrated reign, arose from the injurious grant of monopolies, which formed a frequent subject of parliamentary complaint, and were often in consequence revoked. The politic assistance given by Elizabeth to the protestants of the Low Countries, induced Spain in 1572 to promote a conspiracy, which was chiefly conducted by a Florentine merchant and the bishop of Ross, the Scottish resident in England. The duke of Norfolk allowing himself to be drawn into a participation of this plot, on its discovery was tried and executed; and the English indignation was so great against Mary, (who in reality formed the soul of all these conspiracies,) that she might have been proceeded against to any extremity, with the entire national concurrence. Elizabeth however, aware of the plea formed by her unjust detention, was at present satisfied with an increase of vigilant superintendance, and the ruin of her party in Scotland by the succession of the earl of Morton to the regency. The massacre of St Bartholomew in the same year, was well calculated to excite the alarm of all protestant rulers, and especially of Elizabeth, who put herself and court into mourning on the occasion, and received in silent solemnity the French ambassador sent over to apologize for that execrable deed. She however maintained external amity with the French court, and even suffered negotiations to be commenced for her marriage with the duke of Alençon, the king's brother, which brought that prince to England. An expectation that the union would take place now became general; but whether the great dislike displayed by the ministers and people to the prince proposed, or that she had only indulged the coquetry of her disposition to an extreme, she suddenly broke off the affair, and sent back the enraged lover to his govern-

ment in the Netherlands. In 1575 she received the honourable offer of the possession and sovereignty of the revolted Dutch provinces, but from prudential reasons she declined to accept them, and it was not until 1578 that she signed with them a treaty of alliance. An extraordinary instance of attachment to her person was shown in 1534, when her subjects of all ranks entered into an association to defend her from all attacks. This burst of loyalty originated in the apprehension of new conspiracies in behalf of the queen of Scots, who about this time was committed to still more rigorous custody. In 1585 Elizabeth ventured openly to defy the hostility of Spain, by entering into a treaty with the revolted provinces, by which she bound herself to assist them with a considerable force, the command of which she entrusted to Leicester, who did little honour to her choice. She also sent an armament under Drake against the Spanish settlements in the West Indies, and made a league of mutual defence with James, king of Scotland, whose friendship she courted while she detained his mother in prison. In 1586 that conspiracy took place, the object of which was her assassination by Anthony Babington. The particulars of this plot it is unnecessary to detail here, or the manner in which it led to the trial and condemnation of the unfortunate Mary. As Elizabeth's principal counsellors, as well as the nation at large, were of opinion that the safety of the state demanded the life of that unhappy queen, whatever may be thought of the injustice of her treatment, it was clearly the result of strong political circumstances. Elizabeth, however, conscious of the invidious light in which the execution of a queen and relation would appear to Europe at large, practised all the arts of dissimulation to remove as much of the odium from herself as possible. She even wished Mary to be taken off privately, and it was only on the refusal of sir Amias Paulet and sir Drue Drury, her keepers, to be concerned in so odious an affair, that the curious transaction of furthering the warrant by secretary Davison took place, (see article *DAVISON*;) which produced the execution of Mary on February 8, 1587. The dissembled grief of Elizabeth, when informed of this catastrophe, deceived no one; although the imputed mistake of Davison, and the sacrifice of him to her assumed resentment, afforded the king of Scotland a pretext for gradually laying aside his anger, and resuming an amicable correspondence with the English court. The year 1588 was rendered memorable by the defeat of the Spanish armada, on which meditated invasion Elizabeth displayed all the confidence and energy of her character; and her subjects, even including the catholics, showed the utmost zeal in her service. Soon after this event, one of the most important in English history, Elizabeth became the ally of Henry IV of France, in order to vindicate his title to that throne; and for some years English auxiliaries served in France, and naval expeditions were undertaken, in which none more distinguished themselves than the celebrated earl of

Essex, who, on the death of Leicester, succeeded to his place in the queen's favour. In 1601 she held a conference with the marquis de Rosni, afterwards the celebrated Sully, who came over on the part of Henry IV, to concert, in concurrence with England, a new balance of European power, to control the preponderance of the house of Austria. Elizabeth readily gave in to the project, and the minister quitted England in admiration of the solidity and enlargement of her political views. Having suppressed an insurrection in Ireland, and obliged all the Spanish troops sent to aid in it, to quit the island, she turned her thoughts towards relieving the burdens of her subjects, and gained much additional popularity by suppressing a great number of unpopular monopolies. The execution of the earl of Essex, (see article *DEVEREUX, ROBERT*;) however, gave a fatal blow to her happiness; and on learning from the dying countess of Nottingham, that he had really transmitted the ring, which implied his request of pardon, she became furious with rage, and when her anger subsided, fell into an incurable melancholy. At length nature began to sink, and as her end manifestly approached, she was urged by her council to declare her successor. She answered, "Who but her kinsman, the king of Scots?" and soon after sinking into a lethargy, she expired, without farther struggle or convulsion, on March 24, 1602, in the seventieth year of her age, and forty-fifth of her reign. Estimating the character and conduct of Elizabeth from the events of her reign, she will justly rank high among sovereigns. Under her auspices, the protestant religion, as opposed to popery, was firmly established. Factions were restrained, government strengthened, the vast power of Spain nobly opposed, oppressed neighbours supported, a navy created, commerce rendered flourishing, and the national character aggrandized. Nor, as in the case of Anne, did she merely lend a name to a conspicuous period of history; her own prudence, judgment, fortitude, firmness, vigour, and industry, materially contributed to the prosperity of her administration. It is not however by any abstract idea of a constitutional ruler that Elizabeth must be judged, as no sovereign was ever more jealous of power and prerogative; but at the same time she saw what the Stuarts never could be made to see, that in a mixed government, popularity was the only efficient support of lasting authority and influence; and therefore always timely sought to gain the affections of her people by dignified concession and cautious demeanour. She was frugal to the borders of avarice; but being as economical of the people's money as of her own, her prudent attention to national expenditure contributed materially to the public good. The severity of Elizabeth to catholic emissaries, jesuits, and others, whether native or foreign, has latterly been deemed scarcely defensible, nor on a religious ground was it so; but it is never to be forgotten; that most of those who suffered really sought the overthrow of the state, and

in addition, acted under the direction of a foreign influence of the most baleful description. The treatment of the queen of Scots can never be wholly defended, but will always remain one of those cases which neither policy nor even personal danger can sufficiently justify. It may be questioned however if the dissimulation of Elizabeth has not injured her memory in respect to this strong featured transaction, more than the deed itself, which was certainly deemed necessary both by her ministers and a vast majority of the people. Of the more personal qualities and acquirements of this queen, the principal, in the way of defect, were her violence and haughtiness of temper, impatience of contradiction, and insatiable fondness for admiration and flattery. It is to be remarked however, that capricious as she was in her affections, and petty in her feminine jealousies, she always made even her favourites feel that she was their sovereign when they were disposed to forget it. Although fond of literature and substantially learned, she was no very munificent patroness, and made very poor returns for the excess of incense so lavishly bestowed upon her. She was skilled in the Greek, and spoke the Latin language with considerable fluency. She translated from the former into Latin, a dialogue of Xenophon, two orations of Isocrates, and a play of Euripides, and also wrote a commentary on Plato. From the Latin she translated Boethius's Consolations of Philosophy; Sallust's Jugurthine War; and a part of Horace's Art of Poetry. In the Royal and Noble Authors of lord Orford, may also be found a catalogue of translations from the French, prayers, meditations, speeches in parliament, letters, &c.; which, however flattery may have exaggerated her literary abilities, testify sufficiently to the learning and general capacity of Elizabeth. To conclude—this celebrated queen was rather great as a politician, than either estimable as a moralist, or amiable as a woman; but taken altogether, the page of history has seldom to record a reign more honourable to the intellect and capacity of the person presiding over it, than that of Elizabeth.—*Hume. Aikin's G. Biog.*

ELIZABETH PETROWNA, empress of Russia, second daughter of Peter the Great, was born in 1709. Excluded from the throne in spite of the testamentary disposition of her father, she was urged to avail herself of the infancy of Ivan, who had been declared emperor under the regency of his father and mother, Anthony and Elizabeth of Mecklenburg. After proceeding some way in the conspiracy, she would have desisted, but for her surgeon and favourite, Lestoff, who, as she was surrounded with spies, had a picture conveyed to her, representing her on one side seated upon an imperial throne, and on the other beheaded on a scaffold. This contrast decided her, and on the night of the 6th of December, 1741, she sought the quarters of the Preobashenki regiment of guards, who immediately declared in her favour. A detachment instantly accompanied her to the palace, where

the regent prince and princess, counts Ostermann and Munich, and the young Ivan were arrested, and by six o'clock in the morning she was declared empress of all the Russias, by a revolution which cost not a single drop of blood. Elizabeth was indolent and voluptuous in the extreme, but exceedingly, although mistakenly, humane; as on her accession she made a vow never to inflict a capital punishment for any offence whatever. Resolved to pass her days unmarried, she nominated her nephew, Charles Peter Ulrich (afterwards Peter III) her successor. She was however far from renouncing the pleasures of love, but openly indulged in that succession of personal favourites, which seems to have become a part of the regular establishment of reigning Russian empresses. Her indolence and sensuality rendered her reign merely that of her favourites, by whom it is said that she had no fewer than eight natural children. To dissoluteness of morals, she however joined the most scrupulous devotion, and practised with punctilious exactness all the ceremonies of her church. Russia in 1756 joined Austria and France against the king of Prussia; and it was by the troops of the latter that he was so hard pressed as to be on the brink of destruction, when the death of Elizabeth suddenly changed the entire aspect of affairs. This event took place in December 1761, in the fifty-second year of her age.—*Core's Trav. in Russia. Mod. Univ. Hist.*

ELLIOT (sir JOHN) a native of Peebles in Scotland, of obscure parentage, who attained great notoriety as a physician. After a tolerable education, he became an assistant to an apothecary in London, whom he left to go to sea, as surgeon of a privateer. Being fortunate in obtaining prize-money, he procured a diploma, and settled in the metropolis as a medical practitioner. Assisted by the patronage of sir William Duncan, he became very popular, and acquired an income of 5000*l.* a-year, as well as a baronetcy, which he is said to have owed to the influence of lord Sackville and Madam Schwellenberg. He was intimate with persons of rank, as well as with many of the first literary characters of the metropolis, and was countenanced by the heir-apparent to the crown. His death took place in 1787; and it is said to have been hastened by convivial indulgence among his titled friends and associates. He was the author of "An Account of the Mineral Waters of Great Britain and Ireland," and other popular works relative to medical science; and he edited the works of Dr John Fothergill.—*Lempriere's Biog. Diet.*

ELLIS (GEORGE) an ingenious writer, who was a native of London, and was educated at Westminster school and Trinity college, Cambridge. He obtained an office under government during the administration of Mr Pitt; and he was secretary to lord Malmesbury in his embassy to Lisle in 1797. He was one of the junto of wits concerned in the well-known political satire, "The Rohnad;" and he wrote a preface, notes, and appendix to Way's trans-

lation from the French of Le Grand's Fabliaux; besides which, he published "Specimens of the early English Poets, with an Historical Sketch of the Rise and Progress of English Poetry and Language," 3 vols. 8vo; and "Specimens of early English Metrical Romances," 3 vols. 8vo. The two latter works have passed through several editions, and they display much ingenuity, and a general, though not a profound acquaintance with English literature. Mr Ellis, who was a fellow of the Royal Society and the Society of Antiquaries, died in 1815, aged seventy.—*Gent. Mag.*

ELLIS (JOHN) a naturalist, who distinguished himself by his researches concerning marine zoophytes. He was a native of London, and was agent for the colony of West Florida and the island of Dominica. He died in 1776, aged about sixty-five. His first production was an "Essay towards a Natural History of the Corallines found on the Coast of Great Britain and Ireland," 1755, 4to; in which the animal nature of the corallines was first distinctly ascertained, and their difference from sea-weeds pointed out. A French translation of this work was published at the Hague in 1756, with the original plates. He was also the author of an "Historical Account of Coffee, with a Botanical Description of the Tree," 1774, 4to; a "Letter to Dr Solander on the Nature of the Gorgonia," 1775, 4to; a "Description of the Mangostan and Bread-Fruit; and Directions to Voyagers for bringing Home vegetable Productions;" &c. Many of his papers relating to the Natural History of Zoophytes, are to be found in the Transactions of the Royal Society, to which he belonged. Dr Solander edited a posthumous work of Mr Ellis, entitled the "Natural History of curious and uncommon Zoophytes," 1786, 4to.—*Rees's Cyclop.*

ELLIS (HENRY) probably a relation of the preceding, was the author of a "Voyage made to Hudson's Bay in 1746 and 1747, by the Dobbs galley and the California, to discover a North-west Passage; with an exact Description of the Coast, a Sketch of the Natural History of the Country; and a plain Statement of the Facts and Arguments which show the probability of Finding that Passage," 1748, 8vo. This interesting work was translated into French, and published at Leyden in 1750; and in a German collection of voyages at Göttingen.—*Gronovii Bibl. Regn. Animal.*

ELLWOOD (THOMAS) an early writer among the quakers, was born in 1639 at Crowell, near Thame in Oxfordshire, where he received such an education as the humble circumstances of his parents would afford. In his twenty-first year he was induced to join the society of friends, by the preaching of one Edward Burroughs, and he soon after published his first piece, entitled "An Alarm to the Priests on a Message from Heaven to warn them." He subsequently became reader to Milton, with whom he improved himself in the learned languages, but was soon obliged to quit London on account of his health. In the year 1665 he procured a lodging for

Milton at Chalfont, Bucks, and was the occasion of his writing "Paradise Regained," by the following observation made on the return of the "Paradise Lost," which the poet had lent him to read in manuscript—"Thou hast said much of Paradise lost, but what hast thou to say of Paradise found?" The entire life of Ellwood was spent in controversy, and the annoyance which his zeal and perseverance rendered him liable to from the conventicle act and other persecuting statutes. In 1705 he published the first part of "Sacred History, or the Historical Parts of the Old Testament," and in 1709, "Sacred History, &c. of the New Testament," which production was well received, and is still held in some estimation. His other works are too numerous for a list here; but one of them, entitled "The Foundation of Tithes Shaken," attracted much attention at the time of publication. He also attempted verse, and among many other things, wrote "Davideis, the Life of David, King of Israel," a poem, which is more distinguished for piety than poetry. He died in 1713, aged seventy-four. His life, written by himself, affords many interesting particulars of the history of his sect.—*Life as above.*

ELLYS (АНТОНЪ) a learned divine of the church of England, who was educated at Cambridge, where he took the degree of MA. in 1716. Having been ordained, he became vicar of St Olave Jewry, London, in 1724; and after some intermediate preferments, was made bishop of St David's in 1752. He died at Gloucester in 1761, aged sixty-eight. This prelate published—"A Plea for the Sacramental Test, as a just Security to the Church established, &c." 1735, 4to; "Remarks on an Essay concerning Miracles, by D. Hume, Esq." 1752, 4to; besides which, he was the author of two volumes of "Tracts on Liberty, spiritual and temporal," which were posthumous publications.—*Biog. Brit.*

ELMACINUS (GEORGE) an Oriental historian of the thirteenth century, whose proper name was Al Makin. He was the son of a secretary to the council of war under the sultans of Egypt, and he succeeded his father in that office in 1238. He wrote a Chronicle from the creation to AD. 1118, in the Arabic language. The former part of this work, extending to the time of Mahomet, has never been published; but the latter, containing the history of the Saracens, was printed at Leyden in 1625, with a Latin version by Erpenius; and it has also been translated into French. Elmacinus is supposed to have been a Christian.—*Moreri. Fabricii Bibl. Antiq.*

ELMSLEY (PETER) DD., an eminent scholar and philologist, principal of St Alban hall, and Camden professor of ancient history in the university of Oxford, born in 1773. From a preparatory seminary at Hampstead he was removed at an early age to Westminster, and thence in due course to Oxford. Having taken orders he was presented in 1798 to the chapelry of Little Horkesley, Essex, the only benefice he ever held; and inheriting soon afterwards a handsome independence

from his uncle, the well-known bookseller of the same name, he devoted the remainder of his life to literature. In 1802, being then resident in Edinburgh, he became one of the original contributors to the Edinburgh Review, in which the articles on Heyne's Homer, Schweighauser's Athenæus, Bloomfield's Prometheus, and Porson's Hecuba, are from his pen. He also wrote occasionally, at a subsequent period, in the Quarterly Review. In the pursuit of his philological studies, Mr Elmsley afterwards visited most of the principal libraries on the continent, and spent the whole of the winter of 1818 in the Laurentian one at Florence. The year following he accepted a commission from our government to superintend, in conjunction with sir Humphrey Davy, the development of the Herculean papyri; in which difficult undertaking the selection of the manuscripts was left to his judgment, while the task of unrolling them was more especially the province of the illustrious chemist, his coadjutor. The experiment proving unfortunately abortive, Mr Elmsley set out on his return, but imprudently exposing himself too much to the heat, contracted a fever at Turin, which, though he partially recovered from its effect, had yet a material influence upon his constitution. On his arrival in England he repaired to Oxford, where he finally settled, and having taken the degree of doctor in divinity, obtained soon after the headship of Alban hall, and the Camden professorship in 1823. An organic disease of the heart, the origin of which is attributed to the disorder already alluded to, was apparent during the same year, and carried him off on the 8th of March 1825. Besides the papers above mentioned, Dr Elmsley published an edition of the following tragedies of Sophocles and Euripides: "Acharnanes," in 1809; of the "Œdipus Tyrannus," 1811; "Hæraclidæ," 1815; "Mædea," 1818; "Bacchæ," 1821; and "Œdipus Coloneus," 1823.—*Ann. Biog.*

ELOY (NICHOLAS FRANCIS JOSEPH) a French physician and medical historian of some eminence. He was a native of Mons in Flanders, and occupied the post of physician to prince Charles of Lorraine. He was the author of some tracts on the use of tea and coffee; a treatise on Dysentery; and an Elementary Course of Midwifery; but his most important production, was his "Dictionnaire Historique de la Médecine ancienne et moderne," first published in 2 vols. 8vo. and subsequently enlarged to 4 vols. 4to. This work is valuable, as it comprises much information not readily to be found elsewhere.—*Biog. Univ.*

ELPHINSTONE (GEORGE KEITH) viscount Keith, GCB., &c. &c., fifth son of Charles Elphinstone, tenth baron Elphinstone, born in 1747, a distinguished naval officer, who entered the service early in life. In 1773 he was promoted to the rank of commander, and two years after made post-captain and returned MP. for Dumbartonshire, in which county his family possessed considerable property. During the American war, captain Elphinstone served

with great credit at the attack on Mud Island and Charlestown, and in 1778 commanded the *Berwick*, 74, in the action off Brest. In 1782 he was again on the American station, when he captured *L'Aigle*, a French frigate of 40 guns and 600 men; the count de la Touche, her commander, with a long train of French nobles, among whom were the baron de Viomenil, commander-in-chief of the French troops in America, the duc de Lauzun, &c. making their escape with difficulty to the shore. In August 1793 he assisted rear-admiral Goodall in the reduction of Toulon, and received the red riband of the bath in reward of his services. In 1795 he commanded the fleet destined for the capture of the Cape of Good Hope; in the object of which expedition he not only succeeded, but compelled the Dutch, who advanced to the relief of the colony, to surrender at discretion, without firing a shot. On this occasion he was rewarded with an Irish barony, by the title of baron Keith, of Stonehaven Marischal, March 7, 1797. After a variety of gallant and valuable services, performed under the orders of earl St Vincent, earl Bridport, &c., his exertions in the Foudroyant on the coast of Egypt during the campaign of 1801, procured his elevation to the English house of peers, in which he obtained an additional step in the year 1814, when he was advanced to the dignity of a viscount of the United Kingdom, and was permitted to wear, in addition to the insignia of his English order of knighthood, those of a grand cross of the Sardinian order of St Maurice and St Lazare. Lord Keith died in the spring of 1823.—*Gen. Mag.*

ELPHINSTON (JAMES) a native of Edinburgh, who was the son of an episcopal clergyman, and was born in 1721. He received a classical education at the high-school and university of his native city, after which he became tutor to lord Blantyre. His first literary production appears to have been a translation of the mottos prefixed to the papers of Dr Johnson's Rambler, for which he received the thanks of the essayist. In 1751 he opened an academy in the neighbourhood of London, and for many years devoted himself to the education of youth, an office for which he was in several respects eminently qualified. He however displayed some deficiency of taste and judgment in his attempts to produce an imaginary reformation in the orthography of the English language, by spelling all words as they are pronounced; a project in which he was (perhaps mischievously) encouraged by Dr Benjamin Franklin. This absurd scheme he pursued with great perseverance for several years, in the course of which he published—"Propriety ascertained in her Picture," 2 vols. 4to; "English Orthography epitomized;" and "Propriety's Pocket Dictionary." But in spite of his admonitions from the press, and those which he delivered in his lectures on the English language, at Edinburgh and Glasgow, he had the mortification to find the public deaf to the merits of his plan. He died at Hammersmith, October 8, 1809, much re-

gretted by his personal friends, by whom he was highly esteemed. He was the author of an English grammar, which is not without merit; and in 1794 was published, a Selection of his Correspondence, deformed by his peculiar orthography.—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

ELSHIMER (ADAM) an eminent painter, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Maine in 1574, and was a pupil of Philip Uffenbach. He completed his studies in Italy, where he resided, and formed a peculiar style of painting, consisting of landscapes with historical figures in small, which he painted with great neatness. His drawing is correct, and colouring and finishing exquisite, yet he worked so slowly that he was unable to live by his profession; and falling into debt, was thrown into prison. He was soon released, but the disgrace so preyed upon his spirits that it hastened his death, which soon after took place at Rome in 1620.—*D'Argenville. Pilkington.*

ELSNER (JAMES) a learned divine, was born at Saalfeld in Prussia in 1692, and was educated at Königsberg. In 1720 he was appointed by the king of Prussia, professor of the theology and oriental languages at Lingen, and in 1742 was chosen director of the class of the belles lettres in the academy of Berlin. He died in 1750. He was the author of a great number of works, chiefly upon theological subjects, and of "A new description of the state of the Greek Christians in Turkey," in which he was assisted by Athanasius Dorostamos, who came to Berlin to collect money in England for the Christian slaves.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ELSHOLTZ (JOHN SIGISMUND) a physician and botanist, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Oder in 1623, and took his doctor's degree at Padua. In 1656 he was appointed by Frederick William, elector of Brandenburg, court physician and botanist, which offices he filled with great reputation until his death. His works are, "De Horticultura, &c.," "Flora Marchica," 8vo; "Distillatoria Curiosa," 4to; "Clysmatica Nova," 8vo; "Anthropometria, sive de mutua Membrorum Proportione," 8vc; "De Phosphoris;" this latter has been translated into English.—*Moreri.*

ELSFORD (WILLIAM) an eminent Saxon scholar and critic of the last century. He was born at Newcastle upon Tyne in 1673, and received his education partly at Eton school, whence he removed to Catharine hall, Cambridge, and subsequently to Queen's college, Oxford, the air of the former situation proving injurious to his health. He obtained a fellowship in 1696, and was admitted M.A. in the following year. In 1701 he translated into Latin the Saxon homily of Lupus, with notes. Soon after, he was appointed rector of the united parishes of St Swithin and St Mary Bothaw, London, which appears to have been his only ecclesiastical preferment. In 1709 he published "The Homily on St Gregory's Day," in Saxon, with a Latin translation. He died in 1714. He had formed the design of publishing a collection of the laws of the Anglo Saxons, with a Latin version by Somner and notes of various authors; with a prefatory

history of the origin and progress of the English laws to the grant of the magna charta; but death prevented the execution of his scheme. He had also transcribed for publication the Anglo-Saxon translation of Orosius, by Alfred the Great, a specimen of which was printed in 1699, under the title of "Hormesta Pauli Orosii."—*Biog. Brit.*

ELSTOB (ELIZABETH) sister of the foregoing, and the associate of his Saxon studies, was born at Newcastle in 1683. She made an English translation of the homily on St Gregory's day, published by her brother; and afterwards undertook, by the recommendation of Dr George Hicke, a Saxon Homiliarium, with an English version, notes, and various readings; but the design did not meet with sufficient encouragement. In 1715 she published a Saxon grammar. After the death of her brother, with whom she had resided, she was under the necessity of keeping a day-school at Eresham for her support, till some friends procured her the patronage of queen Caroline, who allowed her a pension of twenty guineas a year. Being deprived of her small income by the queen's death, she was again reduced to distress; but in 1739 she obtained an asylum in the family of the duchess of Portland, where she spent the remainder of her days. She died of a cancer in the breast in 1756.—*Ibid.*

ELSYNGE (HENRY) an eminent writer on juridical antiquities in the 17th century. He was born at Battersea in Surrey, in 1593; and his father was clerk of the house of Lords. After passing through his studies at Westminster-school and Christchurch college, Oxford, he travelled abroad for some years. Through the interest of archbishop Laud, he was made clerk of the house of Commons, which post he filled with great ability till 1648, when his dissatisfaction with the measures of the prevailing party in the state induced him to resign his office. He died in retirement in 1654. His literary reputation depends on a tract entitled "The ancient Method and Manner of holding Parliaments in England," which has been printed several times. He left other works, never published.—*Biog. Brit.*

ELYOT (sir THOMAS) an early English lexicographer and writer on medicine and general literature. He was the son of sir Richard Elyot, and was born in Suffolk about the beginning of the sixteenth century. He was educated at Oxford, and afterwards travelled on the continent. Henry VIII in 1532 sent him on an embassy to Rome, and in 1536 he was employed on a mission to the emperor Charles V. He died in 1546. His works, which are chiefly translations, had some influence in improving the English language. Among them are, "The Castell of Health," a medical treatise; "Bibliotheca Eliotæ; Elyot's Library or Dictionary;" "The Governor;" and "The Image of Governance," a pretended translation from a Greek MS. but in fact a compilation fabricated by Elyot, or some person who had imposed on him.—*Aikin's Biog. Mem. of Med. Berkenhout's Biog. Lit.*

ELZENIR, the name of a family of Dutch printers of the seventeenth century, celebrated for their skill in the art which they professed.—LEWIS, the elder, began to be distinguished by his typography about 1595. He was succeeded by BONAVENTURE, ABRAHAM, LEWIS the younger, and DANIEL, the last of whom died about 1680. Their editions of Virgil, Terence, and the Greek Testament, 1633, are particularly esteemed by book-collectors; more however for the beauty of the characters, than for any critical skill displayed by the editors. It is a curious fact, that their edition of the New Testament in Greek has been adopted as the standard text, by succeeding printers, though it is uncertain who was the editor; nor is it known whether he made use of any ancient manuscripts in correcting the text, or whence the various readings were derived in which it differs from a preceding edition of Robert Etienne, in which it is principally founded. Daniel Elzevir, in 1674, published the last of their typographical catalogues, in seven parts; but it includes many books not printed by the Elzevirs.—*Baillet. Moreri.*

EMERSON (WILLIAM) an eminent English mathematician, was born at Hurworth, near Darlington, in the year 1701. He received his early education from his father, who kept a school, and was a good mathematician. He was farther benefited in the study of the learned languages, by a young clergyman who boarded in the same house. Having derived from his parents a moderate competence, he devoted himself to a life of studious retirement, in which he wrote the various treatises which have established his reputation. He was a man of singular habits, hasty and rude in his manners, and one who affected the character of being odd and whimsical. From the strength of his mind and the closeness of his application, he acquired a deep knowledge of all the branches of mathematics and physics, upon all parts of which he wrote sound treatises, although with few pretensions to originality of invention, and in a rough and unpolished style. His constitution was hardy, and he lived to an advanced age, dying in 1782, in his eighty-first year. The following is a list of his publications:—"The Doctrine of Fluxions," 1748; "The Projection of the Sphere," 1749; "The Elements of Trigonometry," 1749; "The Principles of Mechanics," 1754; "A Treatise of Navigation," 1755; "A Treatise of Algebra," 1765; "The Arithmetic of Infinites, &c." 1767; "Mechanics, or Doctrine of Motion," 1769; "The Elements of Optics," 1768; "A System of Astronomy," 1769; "Mathematical Principles of Geography, Navigation, and Dialling," 1770; "Cyclomathesis, or Introduction to the Mathematics," 1770; "A short Comment on Newton's Principia," 1770; one volume of "Tracts," and another of "Miscellanies."—*Hutton's Math. Dict.*

EMERY (JOHN) an actor of great eminence in his profession, born at Sunderland, in the palatinate of Durham, December 22d, 1777, and educated at Ecclesfield in York-

shire, where he acquired that correct knowledge of the provincial dialect, which afterwards contributed so much to his celebrity. His first appearance on the boards was at Brighton, in the character of Crazy, in Peeping Tom, a part he performed to the last with great effect. He afterwards joined the York company under Tate Wilkinson, but made his debut on the London stage at Covent-garden in 1798, in the very dissimilar characters of Lovegold in the "Miser," and Frank Oatland in the "Cure for the Heart-ache." In the unsophisticated rustic or the stupid dolt, he was excellent; while in some parts, written purposely for him, such as Tyke in the "School of Reform," and Giles in the "Miller's Maid," his acting was truly terrific and appalling. The pouring of rough nature, fine simplicity, and strong passion, was his forte; and in the latter, especially, he ever excited very strongly the approbation of the best foreign critics. In private life he was much esteemed; and after his death, which took place January 25th, 1822, Covent-garden theatre was opened for the benefit of his widow and seven children, whom he had left in indigent circumstances. The produce of the evening was 700*l*. At the time of his decease he had just attained his forty-fifth year.—*Gent. Mag.*

EMLYN (THOMAS) a protestant dissenting divine, memorable for the persecution he sustained on account of his peculiar sentiments regarding the doctrine of the Trinity. He was born at Stamford in Lincolnshire in 1663; and after studying at the university of Cambridge, he finished his education at an academy in London. In 1683 he became chaplain to the countess of Donegal, with whom he went to Belfast in Ireland; and on her marriage with sir William Franklin, he resided for some time after in the family. He left this situation in 1688 and went to London; and the following year he became pastor of a congregation at Lowestoff in Suffolk. In 1691 he accepted an invitation to become assistant to the rev. Joseph Boyse, at Dublin, where he was subjected to a prosecution, disgraceful to those by whom it was instituted. Mr Emlyn had adopted sentiments approaching to Arianism, and though it does not appear that he intruded them on his hearers or the public, yet the circumstance being suspected, an inquisitorial examination was set on foot by his brethren, the dissenting ministers of Dublin, who, as he would not disavow what he conceived to be the truth, restricted him from continuing his pastoral duties. He then went for a short time to London; but on his return to Dublin, finding himself the object of public odium and misconception, he thought proper to publish a "Humble Enquiry into the Scripture Account of Jesus Christ, or a short argument concerning his Deity and Glory, according to the Gospel." Immediately after this work appeared, he was arrested on the charge of blasphemy, and was subsequently tried before the chief justice of the Queen's Bench.

Being convicted on circumstantial evidence of holding sentiments inconsistent with the received doctrine of the Trinity; he was sentenced to a year's imprisonment, a fine of 1000*l*., and detention in prison till it should be paid. The exorbitant fine was reduced to 70*l*. through the interposition of the duke of Ormond and other humane persons; and after somewhat more than a year's confinement, Mr Emlyn was set at liberty. He removed to London, where he preached for some time to a small congregation of persons, whose opinions resembled his own, and occupied himself in writing controversial tracts. He enjoyed the friendship of Dr Samuel Clarke, William Whiston, and other individuals distinguished for their learning and liberality; and was generally respected for the excellence of his character and amiable disposition. He died July 30th, 1743. A collection of his works was published in 1746, 2 vols. 8vo, with an account of his life.—SOLLON EMLYN, son of the foregoing, was a barrister-at-law. He published an edition of sir Matthew Hale's "History of the Pleas of the Crown," with a preface and notes, 1736, 2 vols. folio; and he was the author of a memoir of his father. He died in 1756.—*Aikin's G. Biog.*

EMLYN (HENRY) an architect distinguished by the patronage of royalty, and by his innovations in the art which he professed. He was employed by king George III in the direction of the architectural repairs and alterations which took place in his reign, at St George's Chapel, Windsor. There Mr Emlyn exhibited an imagined improvement of his art, by the invention of an entirely new order of architecture, formed however on principles utterly different from those which regulate the original classic orders. His plan consisted in making a double column rise from a single pedestal; a mode of architectural decoration which does not appear to have been imitated elsewhere. He died at Windsor, December 10th, 1815, at the age of eighty-six. His invention is described in a work which he published, entitled "A Proposition for a new Order of Architecture," with plates, 1784, folio.—*Gent. Mag.*

EMPEDOCLES, an heathen philosopher, who was a native of Agrigentum in Sicily, and flourished 444 BC. He is reckoned among the followers of Pythagoras, though in some of his tenets he differed from that sage. His father, Meto, was a rich citizen, after whose death, becoming a man of consequence among the Agrigentines, he employed his wealth and influence for the benefit of his countrymen, and in preserving and defending their rights and liberties; and though in his dress and equipage he assumed the ensigns of royalty, he refused the offer of a crown. His skill in medicine and natural philosophy enabled him to produce effects which his less enlightened contemporaries regarded as miraculous. He wrote poetry, some remaining fragments of which have been collected and published by Henry Etienne; and he is supposed, by Fabricius, to have been the author

of "The Golden Verses," ascribed to Pythagoras. He is also said to have composed tragedies and treatises on politics. His skill in eloquence may be inferred from his having had for his pupil the celebrated orator, Gorgias. The history of his death is variously recounted: some say that he threw himself into the crater of Mount Etna, thinking that the manner of his death being unknown, he should be worshipped as a god; and it is added, that a subsequent eruption of the volcano ejected one of his brazen sandals, and thus detected and prevented his design from succeeding. But this popular tradition is highly improbable, and may be accounted fabulous. It is most likely that he went to Greece, whence he never returned. A statue in honour of him was erected at Agrigentum, which was afterwards removed to Rome.—*Diog. Laert. Stanley's Hist. of Philos. Enfield's Abridgm. of Brucker.*

EMPEREUR (CONSTANTINE L') a learned divine and Oriental scholar of the seventeenth century. He was a native of Oppyck in Holland, and was educated at Leyden, where he took the degree of DD. He was chosen professor of theology and Hebrew in the university of Harderwyck; and in 1627 he obtained a professorship at Leyden. At his inauguration he delivered an oration—"De dignitate et utilitate Linguæ Hebraicæ." This eminent Hebrew critic died in 1648, not long after becoming theological professor at Leyden. His literary productions are chiefly Latin translations of portions of the Talmud, and writings of the Rabbins; and though not free from faults, they are among the best works of the kind, and are accompanied with useful notes and observations.—*Moreri. Biog. Univ.*

ENFIELD (WILLIAM) LL.D., a dissenting divine, of great learning and amiable character, was born at Sudbury in 1741. He was educated for the dissenting ministry at Daventry, and in 1763 was chosen pastor to a congregation at Liverpool, where he obtained much notice as a pleasing preacher and amiable man. During his residence in Liverpool, he published two volumes of "Sermons" in 12mo, as also a collection of "Hymns" and "Family Prayers," all which were well received. In 1770 he accepted an invitation to become resident tutor and lecturer on belles-lettres, at the academy at Warrington, where he remained for several years. During this year he published his well-known "Speaker," and subsequently the sequel to it, entitled "Exercises on Elocution;" "The Preacher's Dictionary;" "The English Preacher;" "Sermons on the principal Characters in the Old and New Testament," &c. He also engaged in the controversy on literary property, and drew up "Institutes of Natural Philosophy, theoretical and experimental." On the dissolution of the academy in 1783 he remained two years at Warrington, engaged in the education of private pupils, during which time he received the title of LL.D. from the university of Edinburgh. In 1785 he accepted an invitation to preside over a congrega-

tion at Norwich, to which he united private tuition, which however he finally resigned for literary occupation exclusively. In 1791 he published his "Abridgment of Brucker's History of Philosophy," 2 vols. 4to, a clear and able performance; and subsequently joined with Dr Aikin and others in the "General Biography," 10 vols. 4to. He died, in the enjoyment of the highest esteem and respect for his qualities, both of head and heart, November 3d, 1797, in his fifty-seventh year. After his death his "Sermons" were published in 3 vols. 8vo, the subscribers to which were exceedingly respectable and numerous.—*Aikin's G. Biog.*

ENGEL (J. J.) a German philosopher, whose writings have done honour to his country. He possessed the happy art of treating the most abstruse subjects in a clear and popular manner. His "Der Philosoph für die Welt," i. e. Philosopher for the World, is a striking illustration of this remark; and that work, his "Ideen zu einer Mimik," i. e. Ideas on Dramatic Art, and others of his productions, display the correctness of his taste, and the soundness of his judgment. He died in 1799. His works were published together in 12 vols. 8vo, at Leipsic, in 1801.—*Biog. Univ.*

ENGLEFIELD (sir HENRY CHARLES) the last baronet of an ancient family settled at the village and manor of the same name, near Reading, Berks, as early as 1272. Sir Henry, who was born in 1752, succeeded his father in the baronetage in May 1780, and early distinguished himself in the field of science as a classical scholar, a mathematician, a chemist, and an antiquary. In 1788 he was elected fellow of the Royal Society, and the year following of that of the Antiquaries, of which latter he was long an active and useful member, as is evinced by his numerous contributions to the *Archæologia*. Besides these and various papers in the *Philosophical Transactions*, and the *Transactions of the Linnean Society*, (of which he was also a member,) he published "Tables of the apparent Places of the Comet of 1661," and another work "On the Determination of the Orbits of Comets according to Boscovich and De la Place," 4to, 1793. "A Walk through Southampton," with plates of its antiquities, 8vo, 1801; "A Description of the principal Picturesque Beauties and Geological Phenomena of the Isle of Wight," 4to and folio, 1816; and a metrical translation of the "Andria" of Terence. On the decease of marquis Townsend he became for a short period president of the Antiquarian Society, but was not re-elected, it is said, on account of his religious opinions. He died in May Fair, March 21st, 1822.—*Gent. Mag.*

ENNIUS (QUINTUS) one of the earliest Latin poets, was a native of Calabria. According to Silius Italicus, he served as centurion in Sardinia, when that island was conquered by the Romans; and he probably remained there after the war, as Cato, the censor, brought him from Sardinia to Rome. He was also patronised by Scipio Africanus the Elder, and

other Romans of distinction. He died 167 BC. aged seventy. Ennius is represented as the father of Latin poetry; and he is thus characterised by Ovid:

“Ennius ingenio maximus, arte rudis.”

He wrote “Annals” of Roman history, in verse; tragedies, comedies, epigrams, and satires, of which only fragments remain. These were published separately at Amsterdam, 1707, 4to; and they may be found in Maittaire’s *Corpus Poetarum*.—*Vossius de Poet. Lat. Elton’s Specimens*.

ENT (sir GEORGE) an ingenious and able physician, was born at Sandwich in Kent, in 1604, and received his academical education at Sidney college, Cambridge. After travelling on the continent he returned home, and becoming eminent in his practice, was made president of the College of Physicians, and knighted by Charles II. He was intimate with the celebrated Harvey, whom he learnedly defended in a piece entitled “*Apologia pro Circulatione Sanguinis*.” He also translated the “*Exercitationes de Generatione Animahum*” of that great physician into Latin. He himself is the author of “*Animadversiones in Malachi Thrustonii, MD. Diatribam de Respirationis Usu primario*,” 1679, &c. He died in 1689.—*Wood’s Fasti*.

ENTICK (JOHN) a miscellaneous compiler, was born in 1713. Where he was educated is not known, nor, although he styled himself the rev. John Entick, AM., is it understood where he obtained his orders or his degree. At the age of eighteen he engaged in a controversy with Woolston, against whom he wrote a tract, entitled “*The Evidence of Christianity proved from Facts*,” which is supposed to be a translation from Houteville. He was subsequently a schoolmaster in the vicinity of Stepney, and wrote largely for the booksellers who published in numbers, for whom he compiled a “*Naval War*”; “*A History of the Seven Years’ War*,” an enlarged edition of Maitland’s *History of London*, &c. &c. In the latter of these works he inserted a history of Wilkes’s proceedings with the city of London, having been one of his warmest partizans. He also compiled a small Latin and English Dictionary, and an English Spelling Dictionary, of which great numbers were for some years sold, and had a share in composing the new “*Week’s Preparation*,” and the “*Whole Duty of Man*.” He died in May 1773.—*Lysons’s Env. of Lond.*

ENTRECASTEAUX (——— D’) a French marine officer and circumnavigator, towards the close of the last century. The king of France gave him the command of two frigates, *La Recherche* and *L’Esperance*, with which he sailed in quest of the unfortunate *M. de la Perouse* in 1791. He departed from Brest on the 27th of September, and died at sea July 20th, 1793. The squadron proceeded on the voyage, without success as to its grand object, and after having sailed round the world, returned to France in 1794. An account of the expedition was published in France, and translated into English.—*Biog. Univ.*

EPAMINONDAS, one of the noblest characters recorded in ancient history, was a native of Thebes in Bœotia. He was the son of Polymuis, a man of rank and family, who placed him under Lysis, a Pythagorean philosopher, who taught him philosophy and music. He did not however neglect the exercises calculated to give perfection to the bodily powers, nor to cultivate the eloquence so necessary in a popular state. The expences of his education exhausted his patrimony, but he was not ashamed of honourable poverty, and his contempt of riches rendered him inaccessible to corruption during the whole of his life. Epaminondas was the bosom friend of Pelopidas, another illustrious Theban, who appears to have been his senior, and was highly distinguished for civil and military talents. They made a campaign together among the forces sent by the Thebans to the Lacedæmonians, and in a battle fought in this service, Pelopidas having fallen under a number of wounds, was valiantly defended by Epaminondas, who, although himself wounded, protected him until both were rescued. By his advice Pelopidas delivered the city of Thebes from the yoke of the Lacedæmonians, and the two friends in conjunction formed the noble design of rescuing their countrymen from the depravity and want of spirit into which they had fallen. A bloody war was the immediate consequence, in which Epaminondas, who commanded the Thebans, gained the celebrated battle of Leuctra, 371 BC. in which Cleombrotus, king of Sparta, was killed, the victory being followed by the rebuilding and re-peopling of the city of Messene. The command of the army was soon after taken from him, because he kept the army in the field longer than authorized by the laws, but unmindful of this treatment, he continued to serve as a private soldier, and signalized himself so nobly that, ashamed of their conduct, the people once more appointed him generalissimo. A war breaking out between Elea and Mantinea, the Thebans defended the former; and Epaminondas marched an army with a view to surprise Sparta, but failing in his enterprise, he engaged the enemy in the famous battle of Mantinea, and obtained another signal victory, 363 BC., but was himself mortally wounded by a spear, the head of which remained in the wound. Finding that he must die if it were extracted, he would not let it be done, but continued to give orders until told that the enemy was defeated, when he exclaimed: “I have lived long enough since I die unconquered;” and then tearing out the weapon, expired, in the forty-eighth year of his age. This great man was not only illustrious for his military talents, but for his temperance, equity, disinterestedness, patriotism, and moderation. Swift, in his *Gulliver*, ranks him as one of the six great and just men, equal to whom it would be difficult to find a seventh.—*Plutarch. Corn. Nepos*.

EPEE (CHARLES MICHAEL DE L’) a French ecclesiastic, who distinguished himself by his great improvements in the art of teaching languages to those born deaf and dumb. He

was the son of the king's architect, and was born at Versailles in 1712. He received an education to fit him for preferment in the church, and after finishing his studies he obtained a canonry in the cathedral of Troyes. At the age of twenty-six he is said to have refused a bishopric, offered him by cardinal Fleury as a return for some personal services rendered by his father. His whole life was devoted to the instruction of persons deprived by nature of the powers of speech; an art, of which he derived the first ideas from a Spanish treatise which he met with by accident. He was by no means the inventor of the art, which is supposed with some probability to have originated with father Ponce, a Spanish Benedictine, (see Ponce.) Dr Wallace in England, J. C. Amman in Holland, Van Helmont in Germany, with many others, practised the method with success, and variously improved it. It is said to have been introduced into France about 1755, by Don Antouio Pereires, a Portuguese. The Abbé L'Épée however, had the merit of bringing the art into more general use, extending its advantages, and making it the object of a national institution. He was an enthusiast in the pursuit with which he was occupied. From his father he inherited an income of about 400*l.* a year, and of this sum he expended only a fourth part on his personal wants, employing the remainder for the benefit of his pupils. He died December 23d 1789. His funeral oration was pronounced by the Abbé Fauchet, preacher to the king; but his best eulogy arises from the advantages society has derived from his exertions; yet two years were suffered to elapse after his decease, ere the institution which he had founded obtained the support of government. He was the author of an "Account of the cure of Marianne Pigalle;" and an "Elementary Treatise on the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb."—*Biog. Univ. Lit. Reg.*

EPHREM St. or EPHRAIM, a Christian writer of the fourth century, was a native of Nisibis in Mesopotamia, where he was born during the reign of Constantine the Great. He entered early into the monastic order, and spent the greater part of his life at Edessa, where he began to distinguish himself by his writings about the year 370. He wrote a great variety of works in the Syriac language, consisting of commentaries upon the scriptures, homilies, sermons, and controversial pieces, against Sabellius, Arius, Apollinaris, &c. all which are much praised for style and sentiment by Sozomen and St. Jerome. The most comprehensive collection of his works is that of Rome, by Assemani, in six volumes, folio, 1747, three in Syriac, and three in Greek and Latin. Ephrem died about 378.—*Cave. Hist. Lit. vol. i.*

EPICHRMUS, an ancient poet and philosopher. He was born in the island of Coos, and flourished about 440 BC. He was taken to Sicily in his infancy, where he was taught by Pythagoras himself, and he and Phormus are said to have invented comedy at Syracuse. He wrote fifty-five, or according to some authors, thirty-five comedies, all of which are

lost. According to Pliny, Aristotle thought that Epicharmus added Θ and X to the Greek alphabet, while others ascribe the invention of them to Palamedes. He died at the age of ninety, according to Laertius, who has preserved four verses inscribed on one of his statues, which show the regard for him entertained by antiquity.—*Diog. Laertius. Brucker.*

EPICTETUS, an ancient stoic philosopher, who flourished during the first century of Christianity. He was born at Hierapolis, in Phrygia, in a servile condition, and was sold to Epaphroditus, one of the freedmen of Nero. All writers agree that he was lame, but some assert that he was born so, while others attribute his lameness to the ill-treatment which he received from a brutal master. Having by some means been so fortunate as to attain his freedom, he retired to a small hut, and while able to obtain only the bare necessities of life, assiduously devoted himself to the study of philosophy. After a course of diligent application, having rendered himself thoroughly conversant in the doctrines of the stoic sects, and received instructions in rhetoric from Rufus, he commenced philosophical lectures, and quickly acquired great reputation. When the philosophers were banished from Italy by the tyranny of Domitian, Epictetus fixed his residence at Nicopolis in Epirus, where he was attended by numerous hearers, many of whom committed his instructions to writing. It is not certain that he ever returned to Rome, but the respect entertained for him by the emperor Adrian renders it probable. The time and manner of his death are unknown; but from the mention made of him by Aulus Gellius, and the emperor Marcus Aurelius, it is supposed that he died towards the close of the reign of Adrian. His memory was so highly prized, that, as in modern times, the few utensils which he possessed were purchased with avidity, and the earthen lamp by which he studied sold for three thousand drachmas, more than 90*l.* sterling. The doctrine of Epictetus breathes the genuine spirit of the stoic school, but divested of many of its extravagancies. He maintained the immortality of the soul, and exhorted to contentment and a submission to the appointment of Providence, in terms that might suit the Christian system nearly as well as the doctrine of necessity, on which his arguments were in reality grounded. He strongly opposed the arguments held by the stoics on the lawfulness of suicide; and in regard to the practical virtues, he seems to approach nearer to the simple moral precepts of the gospel than any other Pagan writer—the great doctrine of forbearance being the mainspring of his system. Excepting some fragments preserved by Antoninus, Gellius, Stobæus, and others, the only remains of this philosopher are to be found in the beautiful manual or "Enchiridion," and the "Dissertations" collected by Arrian, and drawn up from notes taken by himself from the life of Epictetus. The best editions of this philosopher are those of Leyden, 1670, 8vo; of Utrecht, 1741, 4to; of Oxford, by Sampson, 1740; of London, in

22 vols. 4to, by Upton; that of Heyne, 1776, 3vo; and that of Schweighauser, 1798, 6 vols. 8vo. They have been translated into various languages, the ablest English version being that of Mrs. Carter, published in 1758, with notes.—*Brucker. Arrian. Sævi Onom.*

EPICURUS, one of the most celebrated philosophers of antiquity, and the founder of a sect called after his name, was born at Gargettus, in the neighbourhood of Athens, in the third year of the 109th Olympia, or 344 BC. His parents were of honourable descent, but being reduced to poverty, were sent with a colony of 2000 citizens, to Samos, where his father kept a school. He appears to have early imbibed a taste for learning, and in his eighteenth year removed to Athens, in order to cultivate it to greater advantage, and studied assiduously there for five years. Having matured his system of philosophy in his thirty-second year, he opened a school at Mitylene, whence he soon after removed to Lampsacus, and finally to Athens. Finding every convenient building occupied, he purchased a pleasant garden, in which he passed his time with his friends in great tranquillity, and taught his system to a numerous body of disciples. Hence the Epicureans are entitled the Philosophers of the Garden, in which the disciples all lived in common with their master, each contributing, according to his means and inclination, to the frugal support of the whole. Cicero describes the friendship of the Epicurean fraternity as unequalled in the history of mankind, and speaks of it as kept up by the members even in his own days. The conduct of Epicurus, according to the confession of his most candid enemies, was very moral and abstemious, and he inculcated upon his followers the purest manners and the strictest government of the passions, as the best means of enjoying a tranquil and happy life. Through the intenseness of his application, his constitution became enfeebled towards the close of his days, but he reached his seventy-third year, and when he found his end approaching, bequeathed his garden and buildings to his successor, Hermachus, and after him, to the succeeding professors of his philosophy. No person's memory was ever held in higher respect by his followers than that of Epicurus. So implicit was their submission to his decisions, that they never sought in the slightest degree to modify his doctrine; in consequence of which his school was never divided, and his disciples formed a philosophical republic, singularly exempt from disputes and misunderstanding. It is impossible to supply a due notion of the system of Epicurus, in a brief article of this nature; but it may suffice to say, that he deemed philosophy the exercise of reason in the pursuit and attainment of a happy life, and maintained that the end of all speculation ought to be to enable men to judge with certainty what is to be chosen and what avoided to secure health of body and tranquillity of mind. The adoption of the word *pleasure* for the name of this consummation, has, from his own time to the present, exposed the system of

Epicurus to excessive reproach; so much so, that the name of his sect has very incorrectly become a proverbial expression for laxity of principle and gross sensuality. All of this which is not mere calumny, may be attributed to the licentious conduct of many professed votaries, who, as ably shown by Gassendi and Bayle, have affected to follow his system, because, from the latitude given to the expression, *pleasure*, it might be made to form a more plausible shelter for their vices than any other. His rejection of the doctrine of a providence has more reasonably exposed him to the charge of impiety, especially as it may be suspected, that in admitting the existence of the Gods, while he carefully deprives them of every essential character of divinity, either as creators or preservers, he only sought to avoid the odium and punishment of an open avowal of atheism. The physical system of Epicurus may be acquired in a great degree from the poetry of Lucretius; like all the atomic theories, it exhibits invincible difficulties and great ingenuity. One of the charges against this eminent person, of being an enemy to liberal studies and manly pursuits, is as unmerited as the imputation of immorality. On the contrary, although he thought that nothing deserved the name of learning which was not conducive to the happiness of life, he wrote a greater number of books than any other Grecian philosopher. The only remains of these, however, which have reached our times, are to be found in Diogenes Laertius, and a few fragments collected from ancient writers, by Gassendi. A very clear and succinct account of the philosophy of Epicurus, (certainly one of the most imposing of the ideal, or purely intellectual systems of antiquity,) may be gained from Dr Enfield's *Abridgment of Brucker.—Diog. Laert. Bayle. Enfield's Hist. of Philos. Aikin's G. Dict.*

EPIMENIDES, a Cretan philosopher or mystic, who flourished about the sixth century before the Christian era. Many marvellous tales are related of him, as that he slept fifty years at one time, and lived to the age of one hundred and fifty. He was thought so highly of by the Athenians, that they sent for him to Athens to perform a lustration, on account of the plague, which conduct was highly disapproved by Solon. That philosopher possibly discovered what was probably the fact, that he largely mingled enthusiasm with imposture. Laertius enumerates a variety of pieces written by Epimenides, both in prose and verse; and among them one on "Oracles and Responses," from which St. Paul is said to have taken his quotation in his Epistle to Titus, wherein the Cretans are denominated "Liars, evil beasts, and slow bellies."—*Diog. Laert. Brucker. Stanley.*

EPINE (FRANCESCA MARGARITA DE L') an Italian singer, who performed the principal part in the operas at London in the early part of the last century. It was in order to reconcile her accommodation with that of the audience, that, in 1707, the whimsical expedient satirized by Addison in the *Spectator*, was adopted,

viz: the allowing her part, and that of Urbani, to be performed in Italian, while the rest of the opera was executed in English.—*Biog. Dict. Mus.*

EPIPHANIUS, bishop of Salamis in Cyprus, in the fourth century. He was born in the neighbourhood of Eletheropolis in Palestine, about 320, and appears to have been educated in Egypt, where he imbibed the principles of the Gnostics. At length he left those heretics, and becoming an ascetic, returned to Palestine, and adopted the discipline of St Hilarion, the founder of monachism in that country. Epiphanius erected a monastery near the place of his birth, over which he presided till he was elected to the see of Salamis in 367. In 391 he commenced a controversy with John bishop of Jerusalem, relative to the opinions of Origen, which Epiphanius condemned. In the course of this dispute, as in others in which he was involved, he displayed more zeal than charity or prudence, particularly when in the height of his resentment against the favourers of Origen, he sent word to the empress Eudoxia, who requested his prayers for her son Theodosius, who was ill, that the prince should not die, provided she would discard the heretics who enjoyed the imperial patronage. Epiphanius died in 402 or 403, on returning from Constantinople to Cyprus. He was a man of great learning, but deficient in judgment and accuracy. His work entitled "Panarion," against heresies, is reckoned as a piece of ecclesiastical history; but the carelessness or ignorance of the author as to facts and opinions, deducts much from its authority. The best edition of the writings of Epiphanius is that of Petavius, Paris, 2 vols. folio; reprinted at Cologne, in 1682.—*Dupin. Moreri. Aikin's Gen. Biog.*

EPIPHANIUS SCHOLASTICUS, an Italian ecclesiastical historian, who lived in the earlier part of the sixth century. He was the friend of the celebrated Cassiodorus, at whose request he translated into Latin the histories of Sozomen, Socrates, and Theodoret; as he likewise did those of other Greek writers, but with more fidelity than elegance.—*Cave. Moreri.*

EPISCOPIUS (ΣΙΜΩΝ) a learned Dutch divine of the seventeenth century, and one of the ablest defenders of the Arminian sect, was born at Amsterdam in 1583. He was educated at Leyden, where he took the degree of MA. in 1606; but in consequence of siding with Arminius against Gomarus, he could not obtain ordination until 1610. In 1611 he was one of the deputies at the conference held at the Hague, between six ante-remonstrant, and six remonstrant ministers, and argued ably for his party. In the following year he was chosen professor of divinity at Leyden, but at the famous Synod at Dort in 1618, he was excommunicated by the Calvinistic party, under the sinister influence of Maurice, prince of Orange, and with the other Arminian divines banished from the territories of the republic. They retired to Antwerp, where he employed himself in controversial works in exposure of the injustice of the Synod On

the death of prince Maurice in 1625, the Arminians were allowed to return to Holland, and Episcopus was chosen minister of the remonstrant church of Rotterdam, and soon after married. After remaining some years unmolested, the Arminians ventured to found a college at Amsterdam, of which Episcopus became principal, and so continued until his death in 1634. He was a man of solid and extensive learning, and a very eloquent and able defender and expositor of the system of Arminius. His works, consisting of Commentaries, Theological Institutions, Controversial Treatises, &c. forming two volumes in folio, were edited by Curcellaus in 1665, who has prefixed to them a life of the author.—*Bayle. Moreri. Mosheim Hist. Eccles.*

EPITINCANUS, a Greek or Roman sculptor of gems, whose name is found on two of his productions, one of which is a head of Marcellus, the nephew of Augustus Cæsar; and the other a figure of Germanicus, with the latter of whom the artist was probably contemporary. Representations of these gems have been engraved by Fulvius Ursinus, in his *Imagines Virorum Illustrum—Abecedario Pittorico.*

ERASISTRATUS, a physician of great reputation among the ancients, is supposed to have been a native of the island of Cea or Ceos. He was a distinguished pupil of Chrysippus, the Cnidian physician, and attained great eminence in his profession, in the fourth century BC. His fame acquired him the notice of Seleucus Nicator, king of Syria, at whose court he is said to have discovered the love of his son, Antiochus, for his mother in-law, Stratonice, by feeling his pulse in her presence. He may be considered the father of anatomical science, at least conjointly with Hierophilus, it being clearly established that, before the time of these physicians, no one dared to dissect human bodies. The Ptolemies, especially Soter and Philadelphus, dedicated the bodies of malefactors to this purpose, of which opportunity the physicians in question eagerly availed themselves. To what extent these discoveries were carried it is not easy to ascertain, but they were the first who accurately dissected the human brain, which Erasistratus described minutely, and inferred to be the common sensorium. From the fragments of his writings to be found in Galen and Aureleanus, it appears that he wrote an able treatise on the dropsy, and he was also the author of various other treatises on the disorders incident to the human frame. Having lived to an extreme old age, and suffering severely from an ulcer in his foot, he is said to have terminated his existence by swallowing the juice of hemlock.—*Rees' Cyclop.*

ERASMUS (DESIDERIUS) a celebrated Dutch scholar, who contributed greatly to the revival of learning at the period of the Reformation. He was born at Rotterdam in 1467. His father, Gerard, a native of Tergou, had formed a connexion with Margaret, the daughter of a physician of Swenbergen, whom he was prevented from marrying; and by her

he had two sons, of whom Erasmus, the sole survivor, was the younger. Gerard went to Rome, where he took holy orders, in consequence of a false report of the death of his mistress, whence Erasmus has been improperly called the son of a priest. Young Gerard, which was his first appellation, was sent to school at Daventer, at the age of nine; and when he was thirteen he lost his mother, whose death was soon succeeded by that of his father. He was now left in charge to three guardians, who proved false to their trust, and removed him from school, where he had made great proficiency, treating him with harshness, in order to induce him to take the vows of religion, that they might embezzle his property. They succeeded in their object; for, after being removed from one convent to another, he was persuaded to enter among the canons regular at Stein, near Tergou, at the age of nineteen. He now, in compliance with the usual practice of his literary contemporaries, took the classical appellation of *Desiderius Erasmus*, the former being the Latin, and the latter the Greek, translation of the German term *gerhard*, which signifies *amiable*. After a few years' residence in his convent, not finding the situation agreeable to his taste, he obtained leave from his superior to live with the archbishop of Cambrai; and in 1492 he took priest's orders. Thence he went to Paris, and studied in the college of Montaign. He supported himself by giving private lectures, and had among his pupils some Englishmen, who persuaded him to visit England. He went there in 1497, and passed some time with great satisfaction, and on this occasion he formed an intimacy with Colet, Grocyn, Sir Thomas More, and other literary men. Before the end of the year he returned to Paris, and afterwards went to Orleans. At Paris, in 1498, he employed himself in the study of the Greek language; and such was his anxiety to make himself master of it, that in writing to a friend he says: "Statimque ut pecuniam accepero, Græcos primum auctores, deinde vestes emam:"—As soon as I get money, I will buy first Greek books and then clothes. At this period he began printing his collection of proverbs, "*Adagia*," published about two years afterwards. He now applied himself to the study of theology, rather however as a branch of science necessary to be acquired, than as a professional pursuit. Some years passed away in occasional residence at London, Cambridge, Paris, and Louvain, during which time he published his valuable treatise "*De Copia Verborum*," and his "*Enchiridion Militis Christiani*." In 1503 he went into Italy; and after staying some time at Bologna, he visited Rome, Venice, and other places. At Sienna he instructed in classical literature the archbishop of St Andrews, who was a natural son of the king of Scotland. His talents were highly appreciated at Rome, and some of the great churchmen wished much to retain among them so valuable an advocate for the Romish hierarchy. A letter which Erasmus wrote from Rome to a friend, will afford an interesting extract. It relates the circumstances

of a visit which he made to cardinal Dominic Grimani, who had sent him an invitation by the celebrated Peter Bembo.—"As he had invited me once or twice to come and see him, feeling my unfitness to pay court to great personages, I went thither more because I was ashamed to refuse him than out of inclination. There was no creature before the house, nor in the porch. It was after dinner; and I ordered my servant to take care of my horse, and passed on alone. I saw nobody in the first, second, or third rooms through which I went, nor did I find any door fastened, so that I admired this solitude. At last I came to the farthest apartment, where I found a Greek physician, as I supposed, by the tonsure of his head; and he guarded an open door. I enquired if the cardinal was engaged? and he answered that he had some gentlemen with him. As I said no more, he asked what I wanted. 'I wished,' said I, 'to have paid my respects to the cardinal if he had been at leisure; but since he is busy, I will come and see him another time.' As I was going away, I stopped to look out of a window, when the Greek demanded if I would leave any message, and on my declining to do so, he asked my name, and I told it. Upon this he immediately went in, unknown to me, and came back forthwith to tell me that I must not go away. Within a minute after, I was called; and the cardinal did not receive me as a person of his rank might have been expected to have received so mean an individual as myself, but as he would have received one of his colleagues. He ordered a seat to be brought for me, and we conversed together above two hours. Nor would he allow me to take off my hat, which was a wonderful compliment from a man of his great dignity. Among other things relating to learning, he told me he designed to erect a library. He exhorted me not to leave Rome, which was a place where ingenious men were sure to be encouraged. He offered me a residence in his house, saying that the air of Rome, which was bland and tepid, would suit my constitution, and that his palace was in the healthiest part of the city, having been built there by the pope for that reason. After much discourse, he called his nephew, who was an archbishop, and was possessed of fine natural talents, and on my offering to rise, he prevented me, saying the scholar ought to stand before his master. Then he showed me his library full of authors in various languages. If I had known him sooner I should never have left Rome, where I have found more favour than I deserved; but I had previously resolved on going, and it was no longer in my power to stay. As soon as I told him that the king of England had sent for me, he ceased from pressing me." He went soon after to England, where he was well received by Henry VIII, and patronised by archbishop Warham; but the pecuniary favours of the English did not do credit to the national liberality, or keep pace with the expectations of Erasmus. He was, however, honoured with the friendship of Sir Thomas More, with whom he resided at Chelsea, and

in whose house he wrote the ingenious satire, entitled "Encomium Moriae," The Eulogy of Folly. Bishop Fisher, chancellor of the university of Cambridge, procured for him the Margaret professorship of divinity, and he delivered lectures on Greek literature. He is said also to have had a living bestowed on him; but probably disappointed at the parsimonious patronage he experienced, he returned in 1514 to the Netherlands, and visited, by invitation, the court of the archduke Charles, afterwards Charles V, who gave him the title of counsellor, with a salary. In 1516 he published at Basil his edition of the New Testament, in Greek, with a Latin translation and notes. Basil was subsequently his principal residence, and the place where many of his works were printed, by Frobenius. Among these was an edition of the works of St Jerome, an undertaking which occupied him ten years. In 1522 appeared the most popular production of his pen, his Latin "Colloquies," or Dialogues, which, though professedly designed as exercises for the instruction of youth, abound in striking and liberal remarks on important topics, tending to expose prevalent superstitions. They were read and praised by the friends of the nascent reformation in the church, and excited, as may be supposed, the violent displeasure of the bigots of the catholic faith. In 1524 Erasmus published his treatise "De Libero Arbitrio," in opposition to the opinion of Luther, on predestination. This work occasioned an open breach between these two great men, whose characters and objects were extremely dissimilar. Erasmus was next engaged in a controversy of a very different kind. A sect of Ciceronians had arisen, principally among the Italian literati, who objected to the use of any word in Latin composition which was not to be found in the works of Cicero. Against this piece of pedantry he wrote a dialogue, entitled "Ciceronianus," published in 1528. The violent and disgraceful warmth which his antagonists displayed on this occasion, affords an amusing instance of literary animosity. Erasmus, who, whatever may have been his real sentiments, thought proper to adhere to the church of Rome, withdrew from Basil to Friburg in 1529, in consequence of the public change of religion in the city where he had so long resided; but, attached to it by his literary associations, he returned thither in 1535. His steadfastness to the catholic cause would probably have been rewarded with a cardinal's hat, but this promotion was prevented by his death, which took place July 12th, 1536. His body was interred with great solemnity in the cathedral church of Basil, where his tomb is still to be seen. And the people of Rotterdam erected in the great square a bronze statue, with an inscription commemorative of their illustrious townsman. The works of Erasmus, besides those mentioned, consist of Latin translations from Plutarch, Lucian, Chrysostom, Athanasius, and other Greek authors; grammatical and philological tracts; poems, declamations, and orations; works on controversial divinity; epistles, &c. The most complete

edition of the writings of Erasmus was published by Le Clerc, Leyden, 1703, 10 vols. folio, with a biographical memoir.—*Bayle. Jortin's Life of Erasmus. Butler's Life.*

ERASTUS or LIEBER (THOMAS), a native of Auggenen, in Baden Durlach, born in 1523. Like many eminent scholars of his time, he united the study of medicine with that of divinity, and distinguished himself among the polemics of the day. Having received the rudiments of his education at Basil, he afterwards spent ten years in Italy, graduating in the university of Bologna. On his return to Germany, Frederic III, Elector Palatine, received him at his court in quality of first physician, and secured his election to the chair of the professor of Medicine at Heidelberg. In the celebrated controversy with the divines of Wittenberg, he contended with much eloquence against the doctrine of the real presence, maintaining the metaphorical sense of the words "flesh and blood," as used in the institution of the Eucharist. Of his polemical writings the one by which he is most known is his treatise "De Excommunicatione Ecclesiastica," in which he denies the power of the church to extend its censures beyond this life, and maintain the jurisdiction of the civil magistrate in cases of discipline. This work, which was not published till after his decease, excited an almost equal degree of indignation among both catholics and protestants, those who embraced his opinions being stigmatized by both parties under the name of Erastians. His professional writings are numerous, and marked by the good sense and ability with which he overturns some of the extravagant notions of Paracelsus. In 1581 he returned to Basil, on being chosen professor in that university, and died there in 1588.—*Melchior Adam. Freheri Theatrum.*

ERATOSTHENES, a learned Greek, a native of Cyrene, an historian, philosopher, and poet. Ptolemy Euergetes, with whom he was a great favourite, placed the Alexandrian Library under his superintendance, and instigated him to the task of writing a history of the Thebau kings of Egypt, a succession taken no notice of by Manetho, to whose chronology his system is by many preferred. He was the first discoverer of the method of measuring the circumference of the earth. Some fragments of his writings were printed in 1672, at Oxford, in one vol. 8vo. his only entire treatise that remains is a description and fabulous account of the celestial bodies. Of his other works, Fabricius and Vossius furnish a catalogue. His death took place about the eleventh year of the reign of Ptolemy Epiphanes, or 194 BC. and is said to have been caused by voluntary starvation, through grief at his total loss of sight.—*Suidas. Vossius de Hist. Græc.*

ERCELDOUNE (THOMAS OF) or Thomas the Rhymer, an Anglo-Norman or Scottish bard, or minstrel of the thirteenth century. He is supposed to have been the author of "Sir Tristrem," a poetical work of which there are many imitations in prose and verse. The ancient metrical romance of "Sir Tristrem" has been published by sir Walter Scott, with

notes and illustrations; and two fragments of the story in Norman French are in the library of Francis Douce, esq.—*Edit.*

ERCILLA-Y-ZUNIGA (ALONZO DE) a celebrated heroic poet, who was born at Madrid in 1533. His father, who was of a noble family, followed the law as a profession; and his mother, who was also of noble descent, becoming a widow while he was young, was received into the household of the queen of Charles V. He was made page to the prince, afterwards Philip II, whom he accompanied on his visit to England to espouse queen Mary. Ercilla was in this country when intelligence was received of the revolt of the people of Arauco, a district of Chili in South America, then subject to the Spaniards. He had been previously engaged in military service, having fought at the battle of St Quintin, and he now joined a body of troops sent against the Araucanians. In the subsequent war against that Indian people he was personally engaged throughout; and he seems to have contracted a strong admiration of their courage and love of liberty, though obliged to employ his sword against them. The scenes which he witnessed called forth the powers of his genius, which he displayed in the composition of his famous heroic or romantic poem, the "Araucana," the earlier parts of which were written during his campaigns; and it is said that for want of paper he was forced to inscribe his verses on leather. The poem was published in three parts, the first and second in 1577 and 1578, and the complete work in 1590. It comprises thirty-seven cantos; and consists of a series of adventures, not connected by any regular fable. The descriptions are vivid, and the style is often flowing and spirited, but the whole is possessed of too little interest to reward the patience of the general reader. Ercilla, after narrowly escaping being punished with death for a supposed mutiny, returned to Spain. His subsequent adventures are obscure and unimportant; and the time of his decease is not known, but he was living in 1596.—*Aikin's G. Biog. Notes to Hayley's Essay on Epic Poetry.*

ERCKER or ERCKERN (LAZARUS) a German chemist and metallurgist of the seventeenth century. He was superintendent of the mines of Hungary, Germany, and the Tyrol; and was the author of a work describing the art of working mines, and assaying metals as it was practised in his time. An improved edition of his book was printed at Frankfurt in 1672, folio, entitled "Aula Subterranea; sive Uuterirdische Hofhaltung von Metallen und Mineralien," with plates. This appears to have long been a popular manual of metallurgy.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ERDESWICKE (SAMPSON) an English antiquary, was the son of Hugh Erdeswicke, esq. a gentleman of fortune in Staffordshire. He was born at Sandon in that county, and studied at Brazen-nose College as a gentleman commoner in 1553 and 1554. On finishing his academical studies he returned to Sandon, where he devoted himself to antiquarian

researches. He died in 1603, leaving behind him in manuscript "a Short View of Staffordshire, containing the Antiquities of the same County," which is now incorporated in Shaw's History of Staffordshire. There are two copies of the original in the British Museum, and one in the Bodleian library. In the Museum are also some MS. collections by him, of genealogies, monuments, arms, &c.—*Athen. Oxon. Gough's Topography.*

ERIGENA (JOHN SCORUS). The birth-place of this eminent scholar and metaphysician has been disputed, notwithstanding the patronymic usually affixed to his name. Wales, and even Ireland, have advanced claims to the honour of his birth, although the weight of evidence seems to predominate in favour of Ayrshire in Scotland. It is however well ascertained, that quitting his native country, wherever it might be, at an early age, he visited Greece, and especially Athens, where he devoted himself to the study of Oriental as well as classical literature, and became no mean proficient in logic and philosophy. Charles the Bald, king of France, invited him to his court, and encouraged him in the production of some metaphysical disquisitions, which gave great offence to the church by the boldness with which he impugned the doctrines of transubstantiation and predestination. Wemlo, archbishop of Sens, Prudentius, bishop of Troyes, and Florus, an ecclesiastic of Lyons, wrote against him with much acerbity. But his grand offence was the translating into Latin a pretended work of Dionysius the Areopagite, the supposed first Christian preacher in France. Many passages in this treatise, although popular among the clergy of the east, were extremely obnoxious to the Romish hierarchy, and a peremptory order from pope Nicholas to Charles, commanding the immediate transmission of the culprit to Rome, induced that monarch to wink at his escape into England, in preference to delivering him up to the vengeance of the papal see. Alfred the Great, at that time engaged in compiling a code of laws, and furthering the introduction of learning into his kingdom, according to Drs Cave and Tanner, received Erigena gladly, and placed him at the head of the establishment lately founded by him in Oxford, then called the "King's Hall," and now more generally known as Brazen-nose college, over the hall door of which are still to be seen busts reputed to be those of their royal founder and Erigena. Here, according to the same authorities, he continued to lecture in mathematics, logic, and astronomy, about the year 879; but after a residence of little more than three years, disputes arising, traditionally said to have proceeded from the severity of his discipline, he gave up his professorship and retired to the abbey of Malmesbury, where he again superintended a number of pupils, whom the fame of his learning had drawn to him. The time of his decease, or rather murder, for he is said to have been stabbed to death by his scholars, with the iron styles or bodkins then in use for writing, is variously stated as having occurred in the years 874, 884, and 886; it is

however more credibly asserted, that the jealousy of the monks, rather than the insubordination of his pupils, was the real cause of his death, inasmuch as his heterodoxy had given great offence to their fraternity. This statement of facts has however been, with considerable probability, disputed by other writers, who are of opinion that the English historians have confounded John Scotus Erigena with another, John Scot, abbot of Ethelngay, who taught at Oxford. In proof of the latter supposition, Mackenzie, in his first volume of Scottish writers, quotes a letter from Auastasius Bibliothecarius to Charles the Bald, written in 875, which speaks of Erigena as then dead. Dr Henry, in his History of England, thinks it probable that he died in France. A treatise written by him with great acuteness and metaphysical subtlety—"De Divisione Naturæ," was published at Oxford, in folio, by Dr Gale, in 1681. A work of his against transubstantiation, entitled "De Corpore et Sanguine Domini," is also extant, printed in 1558. He is said to have been as celebrated for his wit as for his learning; and his boldness may be supposed not to have been inferior to either, if we are to believe in the authenticity of the repartee attributed to him, in reply to the jocular question of the French Monarch—"What is the difference between a Scot and a sot?" as he sat opposite to him at a banquet. "Sire," answered Erigena, "just the breadth of the table."—*Biog. Brit. Cave's Hist. Lit. Enfield's Hist. of Philos.*

ERINNA, a Greek poetess, by different writers mentioned as a native of Lesbos, of Teios, or Rhodes, and of Tenos in Laconia. She is supposed to have been a contemporary with Sappho, about B.C. 600; but the chronicle of Eusebius places her one hundred and fifty years later. Some fragments are extant in her name, which are inserted in the "Carmina Novem Pœtarum Fœminarum," Autw. 1568.—*Vossii. Poet Græc.*

ERNESTI. There were two eminent scholars of this name, uncle and nephew, both of whom flourished during the larger part of the last century. The elder, JOHN AUGUSTUS, was born at Tennstadt or Taenstadt in Thuringia in 1707. He spent the principal part of a long life in the university of Leipsic, where he filled successively the professor's chair in ancient literature 1742, rhetoric 1756, and theology 1758. He carefully collated and published valuable editions of Homer, Aristophanes, Cicero, Callimachus, Suetonius, Tacitus, and Xenophon, with the lexicons of Hederich and Fabricius; his notes to these authors manifest great classical erudition and research. His original writings consist of "Initia Doctrinæ Solidioris," 8vo; "Institutio Interpretis Novi Testamenti," printed at Leipsic in 1761, 8vo; "Opuscula Oratoria, Orationes, Prohusiones et Elogia," 8vo; "Opuscula Critica," 8vo; "Opusculorum Oratorum Novum Volumem," 8vo, published after his death in 1791; "Archæologia Literaria," 8vo; and a "Theological Library," in eleven octavo volumes. He died in 1781. The younger, AUGUSTUS

WILLIAM, born 1733, succeeded his uncle as professor of rhetoric at Leipsic, and rivalled him in his bibliographical pursuits. To him we are indebted for excellent editions of Livy and Quintilian. His death took place in 1801.—*Hirsching's Manual of Eminent Persons of the 18th Century.*

ERPENIUS, (THOMAS,) or VAN ERPE, a learned Dutchman, who flourished during the early part of the seventeenth century. He was born September 11, 1584. Having graduated at Leyden as a doctor of philosophy in 1608, he visited England and most parts of the continent of Europe, cultivating an acquaintance and correspondence with Bedell, J. G. Vossius, Joseph Scaliger, and other literati of the age. On his return to Leyden in 1612 he was elected to the professor's chair in Arabic and the oriental languages; to the study of which he had devoted his attention with such success, that the emperor of Morocco (between whom and the States of Holland he had acted as interpreting secretary) used to exhibit his letters as models of elegance and correctness. He published nineteen various works, all of which exhibit proofs of great talent and unwearied industry. The principal of them are—"Notes on the Arabic Lexicon of Rapphelegius;" an Arabic grammar, and a collection of Arabian proverbs, each in one vol. 4to; a selection from the works of Lokmann and other Arabian fabulists, 8vo; a treatise on the Arabic particles, 4to; rudiments of the Arabian language, 8vo; a Hebrew grammar, 8vo; three essays on the dignity of the Arabic and Hebrew tongues, 8vo; a Chaldee and Syriac grammar, 8vo; remarks on the Greek language, and a treatise on punctuation, 4to. He also translated the Pentateuch and the New Testament into Arabic, and the "History of the Saracens," by Elmacinus, from Arabic in Latin, into one vol. folio. He died of a contagious fever in 1624.—*Moreri. Freheri Theatrum.*

ERSKINE. There were three Scottish divines of this name, father and sons. RALPH, the elder, was born at Alloa in 1628, and wrote several polemical and other treatises, which have never appeared in print. He died in 1696, leaving two sons—EBENEZER and RALPH. The former, born 1680, became minister of Portmoak in Fife, in 1702; in which situation he continued six and twenty years, when he removed to Stirling. Five volumes of his sermons are extant, printed 1762 and 1765, 8vo. Quarrelling with the members of the kirk, he joined the sect known by the name of Burghers, and died in 1755.—His brother, RALPH, who was two years younger than himself, was minister of Dumfermline in Fifeshire from 1711 to 1734, when he was ejected by the synod for secession. His sermons are numerous, and, together with a controversial treatise, and some lyrical effusions on sacred subjects, called "Gospel Sonnets," fill two folio volumes, printed in 1760. He died in 1751.—*Lives of the Erskines prefixed to their Works.*

ERSKINE (JOHN) DD, a learned clergyman of the Scottish church, born 1721, ordained to the ministry of the parish of Kirk-

tilloch in 1744, which he quitted for Culross in 1751. Four years afterwards he was preferred to the New Church of the Grey Friars in Edinburgh, and in 1759 appointed, in conjunction with Dr Robertson, to that of the Old Grey Friars in the same metropolis. He assisted bishop Horsley in his controversy with Dr Priestley, and published in his life-time an essay written as a college exercise, "On the legitimate Use of Reason and Liberty of Conscience;" a duodecimo volume of "Theological Dissertations;" "Sketches of Church History," 2 vols. 12mo; and an octavo volume of Sermons. Another volume of his sermons and a collection of his letters were printed after his decease, which took place January 19, 1803.—*Chalmers's G. Biog. Dict.*

ERSKINE (THOMAS) lord Erskine, an eminent lawyer, was the third and youngest son of David Henry Erskine, tenth earl of Buchan, in Scotland. He was born in the year 1750, and was educated partly at the high-school of Edinburgh, and partly at the university of St Andrews. The contracted means of his family rendering a profession necessary, he was embarked at Leith as a midshipman, in a ship commanded by sir John Lindsey; and it is a remarkable circumstance that, from this time, he did not revisit Scotland until a few years before his death. He never obtained a commission in the navy, which he quitted after a service of four years, and entered into the Royals, or first regiment of foot, in 1768. In 1770 he married, and went with his regiment to Minorca, where he spent three years. He served in the army six years, and during that time acquired considerable reputation for the acuteness and versatility of his talents in conversation; and it is supposed that this circumstance, and the earnest persuasion of his mother, a lady of uncommon acquirements and singular penetration, induced him, at the age of twenty-six, to embrace the legal profession. He entered as a fellow-commoner at Trinity college, Cambridge, in 1777, merely to obtain a degree, to which he was entitled as the son of a nobleman, and thereby to shorten his passage to the bar; and he at the same time entered himself a student of Lincoln's Inn. He also became a pupil in the office of Mr, afterwards judge Buller, then an eminent special pleader, and subsequently in that of Mr, afterwards Baron Wood. He was called to the bar in 1783, and, contrary to the usual experience of the profession, his success was marked and immediate. Accidentally introduced to captain Baillie, who had been removed by the earl of Sandwich from the superintendance of Greenwich hospital, he was employed by that gentleman to oppose a motion of the attorney-general, for leave to file an indictment against him for a libel on the earl. He showed so much eloquence and spirit on this occasion, that on leaving the court he received thirty retainers from attorneys who happened to be present. This fortunate occurrence took place in the Michaelmas following the Trinity term in which he had been admitted; and in a few months afterwards he was equally favoured

by being chosen to appear at the bar of the house of commons, as counsel for Mr Carnan the bookseller, against a bill introduced by lord North, then prime minister, to restore to the universities the monopoly in almanacks, which Mr Carnan had succeeded in abolishing by legal judgment. His speech in opposition to this impolitic proposal was much admired, and the bill being lost by a considerable majority, his reputation became so established, that he was henceforward engaged either for plaintiff or defendant in almost every cause of importance during a practice of twenty-five years. In May 1783 he received a silk gown, and the same year was elected member of parliament for Portsmouth. The latter honour he acquired from the reputation he obtained there when acting as counsel on the celebrated trial of admiral Keppel; and he was unanimously rechosen for the same borough on every succeeding election, until raised to the peerage. When his present majesty obtained his establishment as prince of Wales, he chose Mr Erskine as his attorney-general; but no occurrence in the life of this eminent lawyer does him more honour than his struggles in defence of the privileges of juries. The rights of juries he firmly maintained on all occasions, but particularly in the celebrated trial of the dean of St Asaph for libel, when justice Buller refused to receive the verdict of "guilty of publishing only," as returned by the jury. In 1789 he found another fortunate opportunity for the display of his peculiar eloquence, in a defence of Mr Stockdale, the bookseller, for publishing what was charged as a libellous pamphlet in favour of Mr Hastings, whose situation at the time (being then about to take his trial) gave him admirable scope for the animated appeal to feeling, by which his oratory was so felicitously distinguished. In 1792, being employed to defend Thomas Paine, when prosecuted for the second part of his Rights of Man, he declared that waiving all personal convictions, he deemed it right, as an English advocate, to obey the call by the maintenance of which principle, he lost his office of attorney-general to the prince of Wales. The most arduous effort, however, in his professional life, arose out of the part cast upon him, in conjunction with Mr, afterwards sir Vicary Gibbs, in the trials of Hardy, Tooke, and others, for high treason, in 1794. These trials lasted for several weeks, and the ability displayed by Mr Erskine on this eventful occasion was admired and acknowledged by all parties. He was a warm partizan of Mr Fox's, and a strenuous opposer of the war with France; on which subject he embodied his sentiments in a pamphlet, entitled "A View of the Causes and Consequences of the war with France;" when such was the attraction of his name, that it ran through the unprecedented number of forty-eight editions. In 1802 the prince of Wales not only restored him to his office of attorney-general, but made him keeper of his seals for the duchy of Cornwall. On the death of Mr Pitt in 1806, when lord Grenville received his late majesty's commands to form a new

administration, Mr Erskine was created a peer by the title of lord Erskine, of Restormel castle, in Cornwall, and raised to the dignity of lord high chancellor of Great Britain. For this office his previous experience in the courts of common law by no means qualified him, and it remained to be seen whether his quickness in catching points and adopting instructions would triumph over previous inexperience, when the difficulty was put an end to by the dissolution of the brief administration of which he formed a part. His public career may be said to have terminated with this event; and it is to be lamented that, owing to a decay in fortune, originating in an unfortunate landed purchase, and a great fall of income from the loss of professional emoluments, the latter years of his life were, notwithstanding the extreme buoyancy of his spirits, exceedingly embittered. Nor were these difficulties abated by the circumstance of an unhappy second marriage, and some eccentricity of conduct, exceedingly incompatible with his age and station. In his leisure he amused himself by editing several of the state trials. The preface to Mr Fox's Speeches was also written by him, as well as a political romance, in two volumes, entitled "Armata," and some pamphlets in support of the Greek cause. His death was produced by an inflammation of the chest, a malady to which he was subject. He was seized by it while accompanying one of his sons by sea to Edinburgh, and was in consequence landed at Scarborough; whence he reached Scotland by easy stages, but soon after died, on the 17th November, 1823, at his late brother's seat, a few miles from Edinburgh. The talents of lord Erskine were peculiarly those of the accomplished advocate, in which character he exhibited a power of commanding, at the instant, all the resources of his mind, and a dexterity of applying them, which no one at the English bar ever exceeded. This faculty, united with great spirit and undaunted courage, rendered him peculiarly able on the defensive side of political persecution; and it may safely be asserted, that some leading, but disputed constitutional doctrines have been firmly established by his exertions. As a senatorial orator his claims were but secondary; nor as a political writer is he entitled to much distinction. His peculiar sphere, in fact, was oratorical advocacy; and to be very great in one thing is usually exclusive of eminence in several; a remark which applies to the legal profession probably more than to most others. By his first wife, who died in 1805, lord Erskine had three sons and five daughters.—DAVID MONTAGUE, the eldest of his sons, now lord Erskine, was for some time minister plenipotentiary to the United States; and is at present resident at the court of Wirtemberg.—*Annual Biog. Gent. Mag.*

ERYCEIRA (FERDINAND DE MENESES COUNT D') a Portuguese historian, born in 1614, at Lisbon. Entering the service at an early age, he rose to high military rank, and enjoyed the governments of Penica and Tangier,

of which latter place he wrote a history, printed in 1723, folio. He also wrote the life of Don John I, king of Portugal, and a history of that country, published in two folio volumes, 1640 and 1657.—His great grandson, FRANCIS XAVIER DE MENESES, born in 1673, at Lisbon, was, like himself, a distinguished military commander, and united the study of the sciences and general literature to that of his profession. He was the author of a numismatical treatise on Portuguese coin; "Fifty-eight Parallels of Illustrious Men, and twelve of Illustrious Women;" "Reflections on Academical Studies;" and nearly one hundred other publications of lesser note, besides translating Voltaire's "Henriade" into the Portuguese language. He is said to have enriched the family library by the addition of above a thousand manuscripts, and fifteen thousand printed volumes, many of which were presents from his correspondents, the principal literary characters of the period in which he lived. At the time of his decease, which took place in 1743, he was a fellow of the Royal Society of Loudon, as well as of other literary institutions, and superintendent of the academy of history at Lisbon.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ESCHENBACH (ANDREW CHRISTIAN) a native of Nuremberg, in Germany, born 1663. His learning and abilities gained him the professorship of history, Greek, and rhetoric in his native city. Among his works are "A Commentary on the Orphic Fragments," in 4to, and "Orphæi Argonautica et de lapidibus poema." He also published an edition of Devarius's treatise on the Greek particles, and a collection of Academical Dissertations, 1705. His death took place in 1722.—*Moreri.*

ESCOBAR. There were two Spanish Jesuits of this name. BARTHOLOMEW, the elder, was born at Seville, and is the author of some devotional and other tracts, written in the Latin language. Those by which he is principally known are entitled "Sermones de Historiis Sacræ Scripturæ;" "Conciones Quadragesimales;" folio, and "De Festis Domini." He assumed the tonsure, and went as a missionary to America, where he died in 1624, at Lima.—The other, ANTONIO DE MENDOZA, was born in 1589, and was a celebrated controversialist. His polemical and other writings occupy twenty-three folio volumes; of these seven contain his treatise on "Moral Theology," which has excited the sarcasms of Pascal. He lived to the advanced age of eighty, and died in 1669.

ESPAGNAC (JOHN BAPTIST JOSEPH DE SAHUGUET D'AMARZIT, BARON D') a French officer and military writer, who was a native of Brive le Gaillard. He entered into the army at the age of nineteen, and served with reputation in Italy in 1734, and in the Bavarian war in 1742. He was esteemed by mars'ial Saxe, who employed him as aid-major-general. He attained the rank of brigadier-general, and died at Paris in 1783. His principal works are "Campagnes du Roi de 1745—1748," 4 vols 8vo; "Histoire de Maurice, Comte de Saxe," 3 vols. 4to; "Supplement aux Révé-

riès du Comte de Saxe," 2 vols. 8vo; besides which he produced some treatises more strictly professional.—*Nouv. Dict. Hist. Biog. Univ.*

ESPER (JOHN FREDERICK) an ingenious and diligent naturalist, was born at Drossenfeld in Bayreuth, in 1732. He studied at Erlangen, where he applied chiefly to theology, and assisted his father in his pastoral duties. He subsequently obtained a settlement at Uttenruth near Erlangen, but was finally appointed superintendent at Wunsiedal, where he died in 1781. He acquired considerable reputation as a naturalist, but particularly in respect to the zoolites or remains of unknown animals, which he discovered in some profound and extraordinary caverns in the principality of Bayreuth. Of these remarkable curiosities he published an account under the title of "An accurate Description of the lately-discovered Zoolites of unknown Animals, and of several Caverns, &c." Nuremburgh, 1774, folio. He is also the author of "A method of determining the Orbits of Comets, and other Celestial Bodies, without astronomical Instruments or mathematical Calculation." Erlangen, 1770, 8vo.—*Hirsching's Manual of Eminent Persons who died in the 18th Century.*

ESPERIENTE (PHILIP CALLIMACHUS) a member of the Buonacorsi family, a native of St Gemignano in Tuscany, born 1437. He was the founder of a society of learned men who distinguished themselves at their meetings by the assumption of ancient names, but their assemblies exciting suspicion in the papal government, their dispersion followed, and Esperiente betook himself to Poland, where he entered the service of Casimir the Third, (to whose children he was appointed tutor,) and afterwards that of his successor, John Albert. By both these sovereigns he was employed on various diplomatic missions to the Porte, Rome, Venice, and Vienna, and was the author of several historical works written in the Latin tongue. Of these the principal are—"Historia de iis quæ a Venetis tentata sunt, Persis et Tartaris contra Turcas movendis;" "De Gestis Attilæ," 4to; "Commentarii rerum Persicarum," folio; "Historia de rege Uladislaw," 4to; "De clade Varnensi," folio. "Oratio de bello Turcis inferendo," &c. 4to. His death, which took place in 1496, at Cracow, is said to have been accelerated by grief at the loss of his valuable library, which was accidentally consumed by fire.—*Biog. Univ.*

ESPRÉMENIL (JAMES DUVAL D') a native of Pondicherry, counsellor of the parliament of Paris, and deputy from the nobility to the states-general in 1789. He united to great talents all the virtues of a private man; but a warm imagination, and too great a confidence in his own powers, sometimes betrayed him into errors; as in the case of his becoming the dupè of the animal magnetizer, Mesmer. The first occasion on which he distinguished himself was against M. de Lally Tolendal, who attempted to obtain a reversal of the attainder of his father, count Lally, beheaded in the reign of Louis XV. From his youth d'Espréménil had entertained the project of restoring to France

the states-general; and at the sitting of the parliament, November 19th, 1787, he spoke with energy in favour of that scheme, and in opposition to the measures of the ministry. He renewed his animadversions the 3rd of May, 1788; in consequence of which he was seized and banished to the isle of St Margaret. Being recalled to Paris in 1789, he was nominated a deputy to the states-general, when he defended the monarchy against innovators with as much warmth as he had before opposed the despotism of the ministry. He made a speech against the reunion of the different orders; and when he saw the minority of the nobles about to leave the Chamber of Session, he exclaimed: "We are on the field of battle the cowards desert us! but let us close our ranks and we are still strong enough." In opposing the establishment of paper-money, in September 1790, he made the singular proposition to re-establish the monarchy in the full plenitude of its power. He afterwards endeavoured in vain to curb the revolutionary fury, to which he was destined to fall a victim. On the 27th of July 1792, he was assailed by a band of armed men, by whom he was badly wounded, and narrowly escaped being killed. His friends then entreated him to leave France, but he refused, saying he ought to await the consequences of a revolution of which he had been one of the prime movers. He was at length condemned by the revolutionary tribunal, and perished on the scaffold in 1793. Perceiving near him Pethion, then mayor of Paris, he said to him, in allusion to the imprecations of the mob: "Beware of your own fate! I, too, was once the idol of the people." Words which proved terribly prophetic. D'Espréménil was 48 at the time of his execution.—*Dict. des H. M. du 18me. S. Biog. Univ.*

ESSENIUS (ANDREW) a Dutch divine, a native of Bommel in the Netherlands, born 1688, and afterwards divinity professor at Utrecht, in which city he received his education. He was the author of several polemical works, among which are a Treatise "On the morality of the Sabbath," another "On the Decalogue," and a "System of Theology," in four quarto volumes. He also published an Apology for the English Nonconformist Divines. His other works are—"Synopsis Controversiarum Theologicarum," 4to; "Compendium Theologicum Dogmaticum;" and a tract entitled "Triumphus Crucis;" the latter printed in 1649. He died in 1672.—*Moreri.*

ESTAING (CHARLES HENRY COUNT D') admiral and lieutenant-general of the armies of France, before the Revolution. He was a native of Ravel in Auvergne, and was descended from an ancient family in that province, one of whom had saved the life of Philip Augustus at the battle of Bovines, in the twelfth century, and had been rewarded with the right to quarter the royal arms in the family shield. Count d'Estaing commenced his career by serving in the East Indies under Lally, when he was taken prisoner by the English, and sent home on his parole. Having had the imprudence to engage in hostilities again before he had been

regularly exchanged, he was taken a second time, and imprisoned at Portsmouth. On obtaining his freedom, he vowed eternal hatred to the English, which he endeavoured to wreak during the American war, when he was employed as vice-admiral. At the capture of the island of Grenada he distinguished himself; but on every occasion he showed more courage than conduct or professional skill. Notwithstanding the favours which he had received from the court, he promoted the Revolution, and in 1789 he was appointed a commandant of the national guard at Versailles. At the flight of the royal family from Paris, he acted with a degree of indecision which deprived him of all future influence. In 1791 he addressed to the national assembly a letter full of protestations of attachment to the constitution, on the occasion of the approaching trial of the king. Previously to that of the queen he declared that he had nothing to depose against her, though he conceived that he had personal motives for dissatisfaction with her conduct. His tergiversation could not preserve him from becoming a victim in the proscriptions of 1793, when he suffered under the guillotine, as a counter-revolutionist, at the age of 65.—*Dict. des H. M. du 18me. S. Biog. Univ.*

ESTCOURT (RICHARD) an actor and dramatic writer, was born at Tewkesbury in Gloucestershire, in 1668. He eloped from school to join a company of provincial players; and after leading a wandering life for some years, was engaged as a comedian at Drury-lane Theatre. He was a better mimic than an actor, and was highly valued for his easy manners, sprightly wit, and powers of entertainment, as more than once testified by Sir Richard Steele, both in the *Tarler* and *Spectator*. He was also a great favourite with the duke of Marlborough, and when the beef-steak club was formed, he was appointed providore, and as a badge of office wore a golden gridiron, suspended from his neck with a green riband. He died in 1713. Estcourt is the author of two dramatic pieces—"The Fair Example," a comedy, and "Prunella," an interlude: the last of which is a ridicule on the Italian opera of the time, in which the performers sang Italian or English, according to their country.—*Biog. Dramatic.*

ESTIUS (WILLIAM) a Dutch ecclesiastic, born 1512, at Gorcum. He first filled the professor of theology's chair at Douai, and afterwards was elected to the chancellorship of that university. He wrote two volumes of Commentaries on the Epistles; another in folio, of Annotations on obscure Passages in the Scriptures; an account of the Execution, or Martyrdom, as he styles it, of Edmund Campian, the English Jesuit, condemned for high treason in the reign of Elizabeth; a "History of the Martyrs of Gorcum," a volume of Theological Discourses, and four folio volumes of Annotations on the Book of Proverbs. He died at Douai in 1613.—*Moreri.*

ESTOILE (PETER DE L') known only by his historical writings, was of the profession of the law, and became grand audiercer of the chan-

cellery of Paris. He died in 1611. From his MSS. were published "A Journal of Henry III," several times printed; "A Journal of the Reign of Henry IV," both edited by the abbé Lenglet du Fresnoi. The journals of L'Estoile are written with a great air of truth, and afford a lively picture of the times.—CLAUDE DE L'ESTOILE, the son of the preceding, was a poet, and member of the French Academy, into which he was received in 1632. He was one of the dramatists employed by cardinal Richelieu, but obtained no credit in that department of literature. His odes and stanzas, which are to be found in the "Recueil des Poëtes François," are held in greater esteem. He died in 1652.—*Moreri. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

ESTRADES (GODFREY COUNT D') an able military commander and distinguished diplomatist of the seventeenth century, born in 1627, at Hlyen. He served in the low countries under prince Maurice, and being sent ambassador to England in 1661, concluded a negotiation for the evacuation of Dunkirk with Charles II, contrary to the advice of his parliament. In 1666 he had a violent quarrel with Vatteville, the Spanish ambassador, on a question of precedence, which made a great noise at the time. In the following year he quitted England, and concluded the peace of Breda. In 1673 he attended the conferences held at Nimeguen, for the purpose of concluding a general peace, and distinguished himself by his exertions on that occasion. For his many services he was rewarded with the baton of a marshal of France, and was also for a short period viceroy over the possessions of that country in America. This eminent statesman, a selection from whose diplomatic manuscripts was published in 9 vols. 12mo. at the Hague, in 1742, died in 1686.—*Biog. Univ.*

ESTREES, the name of a noble French family of the highest rank, many of whose members, in various ages, stand recorded as prominent characters in the history of their native country. Among the most celebrated, JOHN D'ESTREES, born 1486, was in his youth one of the pages of Anne of Brittany, queen to Charles VIII and Lewis XII. He afterwards distinguished himself as a military commander, especially at the siege of Calais in 1558, and attained to the high post of grand-master of the artillery, into which department he introduced several improvements, particularly in casting cannon. He is recorded as being the first Picard who renounced the Romish for the protestant religion, and died in 1567, leaving a son—FRANÇOIS ANNIBAL, born 1573, and a daughter—GABRIELLE. François entering the church, was raised by Henry IV to the bishopric of Laon, but afterwards procuring a release from his religious vows, embraced a military life. He was a good soldier, distinguished himself at the storming of Treves and elsewhere, and at length received the reward of his services in the field and cabinet by being elevated to the rank of duke, peer, and marshal of France. This nobleman had a strong literary turn, and wrote a history of the regency, under Mary de Medicis, printed in 1669. 27

account of the siege of Mantua in 1630, and another of the circumstances which led to the election of Gregory XV to the papal chair in 1621. He reached the advanced age of ninety-eight, dying at Paris, May 15th, 1670. His sister, generally known as the "fair Gabrielle," was for many years the favourite mistress of Henry IV, who first saw her at her father's castle of Cœuvres, in 1591. By this king she had three children, and so strong was the attachment of her royal lover, that notwithstanding the remonstrances of Sully, the hope of making her his queen was one of his principal inducements in urging on his divorce from Margaret of Valois. Before, however, he could attain his object, Gabrielle died suddenly, on the 10th of April, 1599, not without a strong suspicion of poison, to which the appearance of her body, after her decease, gave considerable countenance; Zamier, the financier, being by many supposed to be the author of her death.—**CÆSAR D'ESTRÉES**, son to François Annibal, was born in 1628. He followed the example of his father in entering the church at an early age, obtained the rich Abbey of St Germain des Prés, became bishop of Laon in 1653, and eventually was raised to a seat in the conclave. When Philip V succeeded to the crown of Spain he took cardinal D'Estrées with him into his new dominions, where he died December 18, 1714, in his eighty-seventh year.—**VICTOR MARIE D'ESTRÉES**, born 1660, of the same family, succeeded his father, count John, in his post of vice-admiral of France, and commanded at the bombardment of Barcelona and Alicante in 1691, and also at the siege of Barcelona six years afterwards. In 1701 he was appointed to the command-in-chief of the combined fleets of France and Spain, and received for his services the baton of a marshal of France, with the insignia of the golden fleece, as well as admission into the order of grandees of Spain. He was much attached to literature, and became an honorary member of several learned associations. His death took place December 28, 1737.—**LEWIS CÆSAR**, duke D'Estrées, marshal of France, born July 1, 1695, another scion of this ancient family, distinguished himself both as a general and a statesman during the middle of the last century. He served with great reputation in the war with Spain, and afterwards rendered himself conspicuous by his courage and conduct at Egra, Fontenoy, Mons, Charleroi, and Lafeldt, under the celebrated marshal Saxe. In the war of 1756 he commanded the French army at Hastenback against the duke of Cumberland. He was raised to the dukedom in 1763, and survived this acquisition of dignity eight years, dying January 2, 1771.—*Moreri.*

ETHELBERT, king of Kent, succeeded his father, Hermeric, about 560, but was associated with him in the throne some time before his death. He began his reign by making war upon Ceaulin, king of Wessex, by whom he was twice defeated, but was at length triumphant, and soon reduced all the states except Northumberland to the condition of his

dependants. In this reign Christianity was first introduced into England. Ethelbert married Bertha, the daughter of Caribert, king of Paris, and a Christian princess, who, stipulating for the free exercise of her religion, brought over with her a French bishop. Her conduct was so exemplary as to prepossess the king and his court in favour of the Christian religion. In consequence pope Gregory the Great sent a mission of forty monks, headed by Augustine, to preach the gospel in the island. They were well received, and numbers were converted, and the king himself at length submitted to be baptised. Civilization and knowledge followed Christianity, and Ethelbert enacted a body of laws, which was the first written code promulgated by the northern conquerors. He died in 616, and was succeeded by his son Edbald.—*Hume's Hist. of Eng.*

ETHELBERT, king of England, son of Ethelwolf, succeeded to the government of the eastern side of the kingdom in 857; and in 860, on the death of his brother Ethelbald, became sole king. His reign was much disturbed by the inroads of the Danes, whom he repulsed with vigour, but without success, as whenever they were driven from one part of the country they ravaged another. He died in 866.—*Hume's Hist. of Eng.*

ETHELRED I, king of England, son of Ethelwolf, succeeded his brother Ethelbert in 866. The Danes became so formidable in his reign as to threaten the conquest of the whole kingdom. Assisted by his brother Alfred, Ethelred drove them from the centre of Mercia, where they had penetrated, but the Mercians refusing to act with him, he was obliged to trust to the West Saxons alone, his hereditary subjects. After various successes, the invaders continually increasing in numbers, Ethelred died in consequence of a wound received in an action with them in 871.—*Hume's Hist. of Eng.*

ETHELRED II, king of England, son of Edgar, succeeded to the crown on the murder of his brother, Edward the Martyr, in 978, and for his want of vigour and capacity was surnamed the Unready. During his reign the Danes, who had for some time ceased their inroads, renewed them with great fury. After making a considerable incursion, from which they were bought off by a sum of money in 993, they made a formal invasion of England under the command of Olave, king of Norway, and Sweyn, king of Denmark; and even laid siege to London, in which however they were unsuccessful. Still it was thought well to purchase their departure; and in 997 and 998 they again repeated their attack. Being desirous of forming a foreign alliance, in 1001 Ethelred married Emma, the sister of Richard II, duke of Normandy, and the next year, with a cruel and weak policy, he caused a massacre of all the Danes in England, sparing neither sex nor age. Such revenge only rendered his enemies more violent, and in 1003 Sweyn and his Danes appeared off the western coast, and carried fire and sword through the

country. They were again bribed to depart, but upon a new invasion Sweyn obliged the nobles to swear allegiance to him as king of England, while Ethelred in 1013 fled to Normandy with his family. On the death of Sweyn he was invited to resume the government, but on his return he discovered no more wisdom than before. He died at London in 1016.—*Hume's Hist. of Eng.*

ETHELWOLF, king of England, succeeded his father Egbert in 838, and soon after his accession associated his son Athelstan with him, giving him the sovereignty over Essex, Kent, and Sussex. In 851 the Danes poured into the country in such numbers, that they threatened to subdue it; and though opposed with great vigour by Athelstan and others, they fixed their winter quarters in England, and the next year burnt Canterbury and London. During these troubles Ethelwolf made a pilgrimage to Rome with his son Alfred, where he staid a year, and on his return found Athelstan dead, and succeeded by his next son Ethelbald, who had entered into a conspiracy with some nobles to prevent his father from again ascending his throne. To avoid a civil war the king gave up the western division of the kingdom to his son, and soon after summoning the states of the whole kingdom, solemnly conferred upon the clergy the titles of all the produce of the lands. He survived this grant about two years, dying in 857.—*Hume's Hist. of Eng.*

ETHEREGE (sir GEORGE) one of the wits of Charles's day, chiefly known as a writer of comedy, was descended from an Oxfordshire family, and was born, probably near London, about 1636. He is supposed to have been for some time at Cambridge, then to have travelled, and on his return to have been entered at one of the inns of court. He appears however to have paid little attention to the pursuit of any thing but gaiety and politeness, a disposition which naturally enough drew his attention towards the stage. In 1664 he presented to the town his first comedy, entitled "The Comical Revenge, or Love in a Tub;" which, although written with a very incongruous mixture of prose and verse, as it suited the taste of the times, was well received. The author was immediately enrolled among the courtly wits of the day, and in 1668 brought out his next piece, entitled "She Would if She Could;" which, although it showed much dramatic improvement, was very coarsely licentious. A dissipated course of life interfered even with this source of application; for it was not until 1676 that he produced his third and last comedy, entitled "The Man of the Mode, or Sir Fopling Flutter," at which time he was, as the dedication implies, in the service of Mary of Modena, the second duchess of York. This performance was still more applauded than the preceding, and the "Sir Fopling" was for a long time deemed the "knight of the shire," of the superlative beau or coxcomb of the age, as Dorimant was intended to represent its rakish fine gentleman, or Rochester. The radical vulgarity of the

latter character is however ably exposed by Addison in the Spectator, which may not prove it the less a resemblance of the libertines of that disgustingly dissolute era. Etherege's plays are little more than lively conversation-pieces, with a great paucity of genuine humour or felicitous plot, and have long been placed on the manager's shelf. His future career was very much in character; having injured constitution and feature, he sought to repair them by marriage with a rich elderly widow, who made his acquirement of the honour of knighthood the condition of her acceptance. This, on the accession of James II, he attained, and was appointed envoy to Ratisbon, whence he wrote two very pleasant letters to the duke of Buckingham, which are printed in the *Biog. Brit.* On the Revolution he is said to have joined his former master in France, and to have died there; although another account states that he was killed at Ratisbon by a fall down stairs, in taking leave of a party whom he had been convivially entertaining. He was courtly and companionable, sprightly and generous, but deemed a little too much of his own Sir Fopling. Besides his plays, he wrote much light and easy poetry, such as songs, lampoons, panegyrics, &c., which are not without the merit usually belonging to the mob of gentlemen who write with ease.—*Biog. Brit.*

ETTMULLER. There were two eminent physicians of this name, father and son. MICHAEL, the elder, and more celebrated, was born May 26, 1644, at Leipsic, in which university he studied and graduated as doctor of medicine at the age of 22. After visiting England and the greater part of the European continent, he returned to Leipsic, and in 1676 was appointed assessor of the faculty of medicine, to which situation was added, five years afterwards, the professorship of botany, anatomy, and chemistry. He was a voluminous writer; his professional works (some of which were first printed at Frankfort in 1708, under the superintendence of his son) were afterwards collected and published at Naples by Cirillo, in 1729. They occupy five folio volumes, and consist principally of "Institutiones Medicæ;" "De morborum curationibus;" "Collegium practicæ doctrinale;" "Collegium Chymicum;" "Synopsis collegii institutionum medicarum;" "De corpulentia nimia;" "Fundamenta medicinæ veræ;" "Collegium Pharmacæuticum;" "Chymia rationalis et experimentalis curiosa;" and a treatise "De prescribendis formulis." He died in 1683.—His son, MICHAEL ERNEST, was born Aug. 26, 1673, at Leipsic, where, having previously gone through a course of study at Wittenberg, he graduated as MD. in 1699. He followed his father's example in travelling through England, Holland, Germany, &c. and on his return became professor extraordinary of physic in 1702, of surgery and anatomy to the Lazaretto in 1706, of physiology in 1719, and director of the imperial academia Naturæ Curiosiorum in 1730. Besides a clever introduction to his edition of his father's works, he wrote several

valuable medical tracts, some of which are to be found in the *Acta Eruditorum*. He died September 25, 1732.—*Moreri. Haller.*

EUCLID, a Grecian philosopher, founder of the Megaric sect, which derived its denomination from Megara, his birth-place. He first studied the writings of Parmenides, and afterwards went to Athens to attend the lessons of Socrates. A decree of the Athenians prohibiting any person of Megara from entering their city on pain of death, did not deter Euclid from continuing his visits, but to avoid the penalty, he travelled by night disguised in a female dress. He afterwards disagreed with his master, and set up a school at Megara, where he taught the art of polemical reasoning, to which he was particularly partial. But though fond of argument, it appears from an anecdote told by Plutarch, that he knew how to govern his temper. When his brother, who had quarrelled with him, said—"Let me perish if I be not revenged on you;" Euclid replied—"And let me perish if I do not subdue your resentment by my forbearance, and make you love me as much as ever." He flourished about 400 BC.—*Diog. Laert. Stanley. Brucker.*

EUCLID, a celebrated geometrician, who appears to have been a native of Alexandria in Egypt, where he was a professor of mathematics in the reign of Ptolemy Lagus, about 300 BC. He was the first who established a mathematical school at Alexandria, and it existed and maintained its reputation till the Mahometan conquest of Egypt. Many of the fundamental principles of the pure mathematics had been discovered by Thales, Pythagoras, and other predecessors of Euclid; but to him is due the merit of having given a systematic form to the science, especially that part of it which relates to geometry. He likewise studied the cognate sciences of astronomy and optics; and according to Proclus, he was the author of "Elements," "Data," "An Introduction to Harmony," "Phenomena," "Optics," "Coptics," a treatise "On the division of Superfices," "Porisms," &c. His most valuable work, "The Elements of Geometry," has been repeatedly published. All his works extant were published at Oxford, 1703, folio, by the Savilian professor of astronomy, David Gregory.—*Martin's Biog. Philos. Hutton's Mathemat. Dict.*

EUDOCIA, or ATHENAISS, the daughter of Leontius, an Athenian philosopher, from whom she received a masculine education, especially in the sciences of mathematics and philosophy. She was born about the commencement of the fifth century. Her father at his death bequeathing the whole of his property between his two sons, Athenais went to Constantinople for the purpose of appealing to the emperor Theodosius the younger. Here she was fortunate enough to obtain the patronage of his sister Pulcheria, with whom she became so great a favourite, that principally through her influence she was, in 421, married to her brother and raised to the imperial throne, having previously embraced Christianity, and received the name of Eudocia or

Eudoxia, at the font. Her conjugal happiness was, after an intercourse of twenty-four years, interrupted by the jealousy of her husband, to whom she was accused by Chrysaphius, the eunuch, of carrying on an intrigue with Paulinus, and a divorce was the consequence; on which she retired to Jerusalem, and is said to have fallen into what was then called the Eutychian heresy, from which the abbot Euthymius and the celebrated Simeon Stylites, have the credit of reconverting her. The time of her decease is variously stated as occurring in the years 460 and 472. Several of her productions are yet extant, especially a Life of Christ, written in hexameter verses, the whole of which are extracted from the Iliad and Odyssey. Stephens printed an edition of this curious work in 1578, under the title of "Centones Homerici." The other writings ascribed to this princess are a "History of the Martyrs, Cyprian and Justinian." Two paraphrases on various portions of the Old Testament, and a poem on the victory gained by her husband over the Persians.—*Biog. Univ.*

EUDOCIA FEODOROUNA, daughter of a Russian boyar named Lapookin, was chosen in 1689 out of a hundred young Muscovite girls, to be the first wife of the czar, Peter the Great, but the caprice of that autocrat eventually discarded her, and in 1696 she was ordered into confinement in a monastery at Susdal. From this place she was afterwards removed into more rigorous imprisonment at Thlusalburgh, having previously undergone a severe personal infliction from the scourges of two nuns belonging to Nova Ladoga. The pretext for this chastisement was her having listened to the predictions of a fanatic, who prophesied her restoration to power at her husband's death. From this seclusion she was at length relieved by her grandson, Peter II, and she assisted at his coronation. She died in her 59th year, at the convent of Devitz in 1731.—*Biog. Univ.*

EUGENE (FRANCIS) of Savoy, commonly called prince Eugene, a famous general, was the grandson of Charles Emanuel, duke of Savoy, and son of Eugene Maurice, count of Soissons, by Olympia Mancini, niece to cardinal Mazarine. He was born at Paris in 1663, and being intended for the church, was called when young the abbé de Carignan. After the death of his father, and the voluntary exile of his mother, (who was supposed to be involved in the famous poisoning plot for which madame Brinvilliers suffered,) he found himself neglected by the French court; and being refused first an abbey, and then the command of a regiment, which he had solicited, he left France, and entered into the Germau service as a volunteer against the Turks. The minister, Louvois, sent an order of recall to him and other French volunteers, threatening perpetual banishment in case of disobedience. Eugene refused to return, exclaiming: "I will, one day, revisit France, in spite of Louvois." His courage and conduct soon obtained him promotion in the imperial army. In 1691 he was

sent with troops into Piedmont, where he gained advantages over the French. In 1697 he was appointed to the command of an army, with which he defeated the Turks with great slaughter, at the battle of Zenta. He had fought on this occasion, contrary to the orders of the court; but his fortunate disobedience was rewarded by a written licence from the emperor, to act thenceforth according to his own judgment. In the war concerning the Spanish succession, he commanded in Italy against marshal Catinat, who being unsuccessful, was superseded by Villeroi, whom prince Eugene took prisoner at Cremona. On his return from his Italian campaign he was made president of the council of war at Vienna, and military affairs were placed entirely under his direction by the emperor. In the grand contest carried on by Louis XIV against Germany, England, and other allied powers, in the beginning of the eighteenth century, Eugene took a distinguished part; and in conjunction with the British general, the duke of Marlborough, gained some of the most decisive and splendid victories over the French which had been achieved since the days of Crecy and Agincourt. The battles of Hochstedt, or Blenheim, in 1704; of Oudenard in 1708; of Malplaquet in 1709, covered with military glory the combined chiefs, and abased the pride of the grand monarch. In the last-mentioned of these engagements the prince was wounded, and when pressed to retire from the field to have the wound dressed, he refused, saying: "Of what use will it be if we are to die here; and if we are to live, there will be time enough for the surgeon's work in the evening." The change of politics at the English court subsequently checked the operations of the allies, and prince Eugene, who made a visit to this country, found himself unable to prevail on queen Anne's tory ministry to continue the war. On his return to the Continent he was obliged, in spite of his most strenuous exertions, to commence a negotiation, which led to the treaty of Rastadt in 1714, and a subsequent general pacification. Eugene was not long unemployed; for a war breaking out between the emperor and the grand signor, he took the command of a powerful army, passed the Danube, and defeated the Turks at Peterwaradin in 1716. The next year he captured Belgrade; and the peace of Passarowitz, in 1718, was the consequence of his brilliant success. He now retired from active service for some years, and devoted his fortune to the cultivation of the arts, forming a fine collection of engravings, of which he was a great admirer. He was again employed in the field in 1733; but without any addition to his fame. His death took place at Vienna, April 10th, 1736, when he was found lifeless in bed, having probably been carried off by an apoplectic fit. He left behind him some interesting memoirs of his life, which were published at Weimar in 1809.—*Voltaire Siècle de Louis XIV. Moreri. Biog. Univ.*

EULER (LEONARD) an extraordinary and profound mathematical genius of the eighteenth

century, was born at Basle in 1707. His early years were spent at the village of Richen where his father was the protestant minister, whence at the proper age he was sent to the university of Basle. Here, under the celebrated professor, John Bernouilli, he dedicated himself to the study of the mathematics with extraordinary ardour and unwearied application. His father designed him for the church, in consequence of which intention he applied himself to the study of theology and oriental literature; but his predilection for the mathematics still prevailing, he was prudently allowed to follow his own inclinations. While engaged in these pursuits, he composed a dissertation "On the nature and propagation of Sound," and another concerning the "Masting of Ships;" from which it appears that he was easily led to the important and curious study of naval architecture, which he subsequently greatly benefited. Being disappointed of preferment in his native city, he visited St Petersburg in 1727, and obtained the appointment of joint professor in that city with his countrymen, Herman and Daniel Bernouilli. Being now placed in a situation congenial to his wishes, he exercised his talents and genius in a manner that entitles him to rank among the most eminent mathematicians that the world has ever produced. He carried the integral calculus to new degrees of perfection, invented the calculation of sines, and thus threw a new light on all the branches of mathematical science. In 1730 he was appointed professor of natural philosophy, and in 1733 succeeded his friend Daniel Bernouilli as professor of mathematics. In 1738 the Academy of Sciences at Paris decreed the prize to his memoir "On the nature and properties of Fire;" and in 1740, on the same society proposing for solution the important subject of "The flux and reflux of the Sea," he gained the prize in conjunction with Colin Maclaurin and Daniel Bernouilli, by a memoir which was deemed a master-piece of analysis and geometry. In 1741 he was invited by the king of Prussia to assist in forming and giving lustre to the academy about to be established at Berlin, which invitation he accepted, and produced an astonishing number of interesting and important researches, which are scattered through the memoirs of the Prussian Academy; although he still continued his contributions to that of St Petersburg, the memoirs of which afford equally extraordinary proofs of mental fecundity. In 1766, with much difficulty, he obtained the consent of the king of Prussia to return to St Petersburg, where he quickly experienced the liberal munificence of Catherine II. Soon after his return to Russia, he had the misfortune to lose his sight, in which state of blindness he dictated to his servant, a tailor's apprentice, who was wholly devoid of mathematical knowledge, his celebrated "Elements of Algebra," a work as remarkable for its extraordinary clearness and simplicity, as for its great research and fulness of information. In the same condition he completed his "Theory of the Moon," and com-

puted the new tables, which appeared together with the great work in 1772. This labour alone would have immortalized him, but finished as it was in a state of blindness, and at a time when he was embarrassed in his circumstances by a dreadful fire, the composure of his mind and the powers of his genius and memory, cannot but excite the highest degree of admiration. He possessed this latter faculty indeed to a prodigious extent, an advantage which enabled him to extend his knowledge to literature and science generally, as well as to the pursuits which gained him so wide a celebrity. He was also as amiable in manners, and as correct in morals and conduct, as he was illustrious in science, and no one enjoyed or merited more universal respect. In September, 1783, an apoplexy terminated the career of this great man at the age of 76. The extraordinary fertility of Euler may be estimated by the fact that a catalogue of his works, published and in MS., has been printed in fifty pages, which list includes all his papers in the memoirs of the various academies.—*Ency. Brit. Hutton's Math. Dict.*

EUMOLPUS, the son of Musæus, from whom, according to Diodorus Siculus, the Athenian priests, the Eumolpides, derived their origin and name. He united, as was customary in the age in which he lived, the characters of priest, poet, and musician, and gave publicity to the compositions of his father. Having travelled into Egypt he became afterwards eminent as Hierophant of the Eleusinian mysteries at Athens, where he died.—*Orford Marbles. Diod. Sic.*

EUNAPIUS, a Lydian philosopher, historian, and physician, born at Sardis in that country. He flourished under the emperors Valentinian, Valens, and Gratian. His principal work, the "History of the Cæsars, from Claudius to Arcadius and Honorius," is lost, but the work of Zosimus on the same subject, is supposed to be little more than a copy of its contents. "The Lives of the Philosophers and Sophists," a production in which he makes a violent attack upon the Christian religion, is yet extant, printed in 1596. The time of his death is uncertain.—*Moreri.*

EUPHORION. There were three of this name, the principal of whom was a native of Chalcis in Eubœa, born about the year 274 before the Christian era. He was eminent as a poet and historian. A few fragments only remain of his poems; they are written in the hexameter metre, and according to Suetonius, were so much admired by the emperor Tiberius, that he not only endeavoured to imitate the style in which they are composed, but ordered the works and a statue of their author to be preserved in all the public libraries.—*Moreri. Sueton.*

EUPOLIS, an Athenian writer of comedy, flourished BC. 440. He was one of the same class as Aristophanes and Cratinus, who rendered themselves the dread and hatred of the great, by giving the names of the objects of their satire. Eupolis, in his comedy of the "Baptæ," so severely attacked the effeminacy

and licentiousness of his countrymen, that Alcibiades, who was particularly pointed out, is said in revenge to have hired assassins to throw him into the sea as he was crossing the Hellespont with the Athenian forces, on an expedition against the Lacedæmonians. It is however proved that he wrote several comedies after this period, and Julian says that he died in Egina. His comedies were chiefly political, some fragments only are remaining.—*Vossii. Poet. Græc.*

EURIPIDES, a celebrated Greek tragic poet, who was born in the island of Salamis, whither his parents had fled from Athens on the day on which the invading army of Xerxes was defeated by the Greeks. He studied eloquence under Prodicus, ethics under Socrates, and philosophy under Anaxagoras. The persecution which the latter suffered from the Athenians for his opinions, is said to have disgusted Euripides with philosophical studies, and led him to apply his talents to dramatic composition. He began to write at the age of eighteen, and the number of plays which he produced is stated to have amounted to seventy-five, or according to other accounts, to ninety-two. They appear to have been highly esteemed by his contemporaries, wherever the language was understood, as may be inferred from the fact that many Athenians who had been made captives in an expedition against Syracuse, were released by the Sicilians as a reward for reciting the verses of Euripides. We are told that the poet was accustomed to retire from the society of man to a solitary cave near Salamis, where he composed the finest of his dramas. He was the contemporary and rival of Sophocles: and the mutual jealousy of the two tragedians furnished a subject for the comic ridicule of Aristophanes. Euripides loftily supported his dignity as a votary of the tragic muse. During the representation of one of his pieces, the audience, displeased with some lines in the drama, desired the bard to cancel them; he advanced to the front of the stage, and told his critics that he came there not to be instructed but to instruct them. Another play, in which he termed wealth the *summum bonum* and the admiration of gods and men, gave equal offence, when the poet begged that the scene might be suffered to proceed, since the catastrophe would show the punishment which awaited the eulogist of wealth. The criticism or ridicule to which he was exposed, or both, at length drove him from Athens; and he sought an asylum at the court of Archelaus, king of Macedonia. Here he was honourably received; but lost his life through a shocking accident. The king's hounds meeting him in the woods as he was taking a solitary walk, attacked and tore him in pieces. His remains were magnificently interred by Archelaus, and a public mourning took place at Athens on the arrival of the melancholy news. Nineteen only of the dramas of Euripides are extant, besides some fragments. The best collective editions are those of Canter, apud Comnelin, 1597, 2 vols. 12mo; Musgrave, Oxon. 1778,

4 vols. 4to; Beck, Lipsiæ, 1778-1788, 3 vols. 4to; besides valuable impressions of detached plays by Valckenaer, Porson, Brunck, Markland, and others. Wodhull and Potter have translated the tragedies of Euripides into English. *Moreri. Baillet.*

EUSDEN (LAWRENCE) a poet, was born at Spotsworth in Yorkshire, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge. On entering into orders he became chaplain to Richard, lord Willoughby de Broke. He was patronised by the celebrated lord Halifax, whose poem "On the Battle of the Boyne," he translated into Latin; and by the duke of Newcastle, on whose marriage he wrote an epithalamium, which so pleased his grace, being then lord chamberlain, that upon the death of Rowe in 1718, he was made poet laureat. He had many enemies, and among others Pope, who put him into his Dunciad. Eusden has been quoted as one of the writers of the Spectators and Guardians, but only two or three trifles can be proved to be his. He died at his rectory at Coningsby, Lincolnshire, in 1730, and left behind him in MS. a translation of the works of Tasso, with a life of that poet. His poems are in several collections.—*Cibber's Lives.*

EUSEBIUS PAMPHILUS, bishop of Cæsaria in the fourth century, a celebrated writer on ecclesiastical history. He was a native of Palestine, and probably of Cæsaria; and he is believed to have received holy orders from Agapius, bishop of Cæsaria, whom he succeeded about AD. 315. In common with many other bishops of Palestine, he at first espoused the cause of Arius; but at the council of Nice in 325, where the emperor Constantine assigned to Eusebius the office of opening the session of the assembly, the opinions of the heresiarch were condemned. He afterwards, in 330, assisted at the council of Antioch, where the Arians triumphed, and he was present at the council of Tyre in 335, and joined those bishops who censured the proceedings of Athanasius, the great champion of orthodoxy. He was much in favour with Constantine, with whom he maintained an epistolary correspondence, many specimens of which he has inserted in his life of that prince. He died soon after his imperial patron in the year 339 or 340. Eusebius was a man of great learning. "It appears from his works," says Tillemont, "that he had read all sorts of Greek authors, whether philosophers, historians, or divines, of Egypt, Phœnicia, Asia, Europe, and Africa." Though his industrious researches render his writings valuable, they are defective in judgment and accuracy. Among the most important are the—"Ecclesiastical History," ten books; the "Evangelical Preparation," fifteen books; the "Evangelical Demonstration," ten books; the "Life of Constantine;" and his "Chronicle." His historical works were published by Valésius at Paris, in 1672; and are comprised in Reading's Collection, Cambridge, 1720, 3 vols. folio.—*Moreri. Aikin's G. Biog.*

EUSTACE (JOHN CHETWODE) a Roman

catholic divine, who was descended from an ancient family in Lancashire, and received his education at Stonyhurst in that county: He travelled on the continent as a tutor to some young persons of rank and fortune; and published the result of his observations on the countries through which he passed in a "Classical Tour in Italy," 2 vols. 4to, which, like the travels of Addison, is principally devoted to the illustration of the Roman writers in the classic ages. This work is somewhat severely criticised in the notes to lord Byron's *Childe Harold*. In June 1814 Mr Eustace accompanied Lord Carrington in an excursion to Paris, of which he published a short account. His acquirements as a polite scholar, and the elegance of his style, are obvious to the readers of his published productions, and his private character commanded respect and esteem. He wrote some small pieces on professional subjects; and he is said to have made some progress in a didactic poem on the culture of the youthful mind. He died at Naples of a fever in 1815.—*Month. Mag.* vol. xli.

EUSTACHIUS (BARTHOLOMEW) a native of San Severino in Italy, born in the early part of the sixteenth century. He studied medicine and surgery at Rome, where, as well as at Urbino, he afterwards practiced, and became celebrated all over Europe as the first anatomist of his day. The Eustachian tube, in the anatomy of the ear, derives its name from him, its first discoverer. A series of anatomical tables by him, first published in 1714, and again in 1728, are much valued, and the celebrated Boerhave superintended an edition of his "Opuscula Anatomica," at Leyden, in 1707, reprinting it from the original edition of Venice, 1563. His other work is an edition of Erotian's Lexicon, with a commentary, in one quarto volume. Eustachius died in 1570, or, as some say, 1574.—*Biog. Univ.*

EUSTATHIUS (Saint) bishop of Berea and Antioch, under Constantius, who banished him to Trajanopolis in Thrace. A charge of incontinence was the pretext, but his real offence seems to have been his writings against the Arians, none of which however are now extant. He was one of the bishops who composed the council of Nice. His treatise on the Pythoness was published in 1689. His death took place in his exile about the year 360.—*Cave. Hist. Lit.*

EUSTATHIUS, a critic of the twelfth century, was born at Constantinople, and flourished under the emperors Emanuel, Alexis, and Andronicus Comnenus. At the storming of Thessalonica by the Sicilians, he being then archbishop of that city, distinguished himself highly by his exertions with the conqueror in behalf of the vanquished. He was also eminent as a grammarian, and left a variety of critical treatises, two only of which have ever been printed, though several valuable manuscripts of his other productions are yet to be found in different libraries. His published works are a "Commentary on Homer," Rome, 1550; Basil, 1560; and "Critical Annotations on the

Periegesis of Dionysius the geographer," Paris, 1577; Oxford, 1697. His death took place about the year 1194.—*Fabricii. Bibl. Græc.*

EUTROPIUS, a Latin historian of the fourth century, supposed to have been a native of Aquitaine. He bore arms under the emperor Julian, and is thought to have obtained the senatorian rank. He wrote several works, of which the one alone remaining is an abridgment of the Roman History, in ten books, from the Foundation of the City to the Reign of the Emperor Valens. It is a neat compendium, and having been received as a school book, the editions of it are very numerous, the most distinguished of which are the Delphin, 1683; the Oxford, with a Greek translation, 1703; and the Paris, by Dellin, with the notes of Le Fevre, 1746.—*Vossii. Hist. Lat. Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

EUTYCHES, an ecclesiastic of the fifth century, founder of the sect called after his name. He was abbot of a monastery in the neighbourhood of Constantinople, and distinguished himself by his writings against the Nestorians, in the course of which controversy he was eventually led on to draw a distinction between Christ and the *Logos*, and to deny the humanity of his body. Flavian, bishop of Constantinople, procuring the condemnation of these opinions at a full synod held in 448, Eutyches appealed from the sentence of deposition to the emperor, and through the influence of Chrysaphius, and of Dioscurus, bishop of Alexandria, obtained a reversal of the decree at a council convened in 449 at Ephesus. The proceedings of this assembly were however in their turn reversed, and the synod itself stigmatized by the name of "Læstrica" or "the assembly of thieves," by the œcumenical Council of Chalcedon, held in 451, under Martian, at which 360 dignitaries of the church assisted. The time of his death is uncertain. He must not be confounded with a critic of the same name, who in the succeeding century was the author of two treatises—"De discernendis conjugationibus," and "De aspiratione," Tubingen, 1537, 4to; Hanover, 1605, 4to.—*Du Pin. Moreri.*

EUTYCHIUS was a native of Cairo, where he was born in 876. He was originally bred a physician, but devoting his mind to the study of divinity, and assuming the cowl, was made patriarch of Alexandria in 933. On this occasion he took the name by which he is now known, instead of that of Saïd Ebn Batrick, by which he was previously designated. His "Annals," written in the Arabic language, containing a history of the world from the creation to the year 900 of the Christian era, were printed with a Latin translation at Oxford, by Pocock in 1659, 4to, 2 vols. an extract from them having been previously published by Selden in 4to, 1642. It need scarcely be added, that they are more curious than authentic. A manuscript copy of a work of his, entitled "De rebus Siciliæ," is also preserved in the public library at Cambridge. He died in 950.—*Cave's Hist. Lit.*

EVAGRIUS, a monk of the fourth century, named Ponticus, from the place of his birth, near the Euxine sea. He was made archdeacon of Constantinople, but becoming an object of suspicion to a jealous husband of high rank, he deemed it prudent to retire to Syria, where he died. He wrote various ecclesiastical treatises, which are to be found in the Bibliotheca Patrum and in the Monument. Eccles. Græc. of Cotelerius.—**EVAGRIUS** was also the name of another monk of the fourth and fifth centuries. He was a disciple of St Martin of Tours, and is esteemed the author of "A Dissertation between Simon a Jew and Theophilus a Christian," which is to be found in the fifth volume of Martenne's *Thesaurus Anecdotorum*. Another work of greater merit, containing three books of debates between Zaccheus a Christian, and Apollonius a philosopher, is also attributed to this author. It is to be found in the tenth volume of the *Spicilegium of D'Acheri*.—*Cave Hist. Lit. Du Pin.*

EVAGRIUS SCHOLASTICUS, an ancient ecclesiastical historian, was born at Epiphania, a city of Syria, about the year 536. He practised law in Antioch, and seems to have obtained considerable authority in that city. He published "Six Books of Ecclesiastical History," beginning with the year 431, and ending with the year 594. It is deemed a work of some merit, although abounding with unnecessary digressions into profane history, and displaying much superstitious credulity on the subject of miracles. The original Greek of this history was first published in Paris by Robert Stephens, in 1544, but the most approved edition is that of Valesius, Paris, 1679, folio; and Cambridge, 1720, folio. Evagrius also wrote two books of "Epistles," and "A Panegyric Oration on the Emperor Mauricius," both of which are lost.—*Cave Hist. Lit. Evag. Hist. Eccl. Pref.*

EVANS (ABEL) was of St John's college, Oxford, and took his degree of DD. in 1711. He was bursar to his college, and vicar of St Gyles's, Oxford. He is generally styled Dr Evans, the epigrammatist, and was one of the Oxford wits mentioned in this distich:

Alma novem genuit celebres Rhedycina
poetas—

Bubb, Stubb, Cobb, Crabb, Trapp, Young,
Carey, Tickell, Evans.

Several of his poems may be seen in Nichols's Select Collection, particularly "The Apparition; occasioned by the publication of Tiudal's Rights of the Christian Church;" "Vertumnus; an Epistle to Mr Jacob Bobart, 1713;" and some of his best epigrams.—*G. Biog. Dict.*

EVANS (EVAN) an ingenious Welsh clergyman, a native of Cardiganshire, born 1730, and educated at Jesus' college, Oxford. The work by which he is principally known is a treatise on the bards of his native country, with specimens of their poetry, published in one quarto volume in 1764, and entitled "Dissertatio de Bardis." He was also the author of an English poem on the "Love of our Country," and translated several of the sermons of archbishop Tillotson and other

English divines, into the Welch language, which he published in two octavo volumes. His death took place in 1790, and is said to have been accelerated by his fondness for the pleasures of the table.—*Owen's Camb. Biog.*

EVANS (JOHN) DD. a dissenting minister, and native of Wrexham, Denbighshire, born 1680. He succeeded Dr Williams, for whom he had frequently officiated as pastor to the congregation of Independents in Petty France, Westminster, having graduated both at Edinburgh and Aberdeen. Thirty-eight of his sermons, on the subject of the Christian temper, have been much admired by divines of all denominations. He also printed several occasional discourses, and a volume of them addressed to young people. Dr Evans was for several years lecturer at Salter's hall, and died of dropsy in 1732.—*G. Biog. Dict.*

EVANS (THOMAS) a London bookseller, of much black-letter learning and research, born 1742. He is advantageously known by a collection of scarce old English ballads, which he printed in four volumes, with some interesting notes explanatory of their subjects, rhythm, &c. as well as by several republications of rare books. His death took place in 1784.—*Gent. Mag.*

EVANSON (EDWARD) a clergyman, was born in 1731 at Warrington, and educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge. After taking orders in 1768 he obtained the vicarage of South Mimms, and two years after the rectory of Tewkesbury, in conjunction with which he held the vicarage of Longton. While at Tewkesbury his opinions deviated so far from those of the church, that he altered the liturgy to suit them. In consequence of which, and a sermon on the doctrine of the resurrection, preached in 1771, a prosecution was commenced against him, which ended in a nonsuit. Mr Evanson however resigned his livings, and in 1778 went to Mitcham, and undertook the education of a few pupils, the father of one of whom settled an annuity upon him. He published a number of works to justify his opinions, among which was, "The Dissonance of the four generally received Evangelists, and the evidence of their Authenticity examined." In this work he endeavours to prove that a great part of the New Testament is a forgery, and discards all the gospels except that of St Luke, and most of the epistles, as being destitute of all authority. This work involved him in a controversy with Dr Priestley, and brought a considerable share of obloquy and persecution from persons of all parties. His other works are a pamphlet, entitled "The Doctrines of the Trinity, and the Incarnation of God, examined upon the principles of reason and common sense, with a prefatory Address to the King, as first of the three legislative Estates of this Kingdom;" "A Letter to Dr Hurd, wherein the Importance of the Prophecies of the New Testament, and the Nature of the grand Apostacy predicted in them, are particularly and impartially considered," 1777; "Reflections upon the State of Religion in Christendom, &c. at the commencement of the

Nineteenth Century of the Christian era," 1802; and "Second Thoughts on the Trinity," in a letter addressed to the bishop of Gloucester, 1805. He died in 1805.—*Monthly Mag. Gent. Mag.*

EVELYN (SIR GEORGE AUGUSTUS WILLIAM SHUCKBURGH) bart. an English gentleman, distinguished for the cultivation of natural science. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his uncle, sir Charles Shuckburgh, in 1773; and in 1785 he was married to his second wife, Julia Annabella, the daughter, and at length sole heiress, of James Evelyn, esq. of Falbridge, in Surrey, on whose death, in 1793, sir G. Shuckburgh took the name of Evelyn. He was chosen member of parliament for Warwickshire in 1802, and he died at Shuckburgh Park in that county, Aug. 11, 1804. He was a fellow of both the Antiquarian and the Royal Societies; and in the Transactions of the latter are the following papers by him—"Observations made in Savoy, in order to ascertain the Height of Mountains by means of the Barometer; being an examination of M. Deluc's Rules, delivered in his Recherches sur les Modifications de l'Atmosphère," 1777; "Comparison between his and Colonel Roy's Rules for the measurement of Heights with the Barometer;" "On the Temperature of Boiling Water," 1778; "An Account of the Equatorial Instrument," 1793; "An Account of the Endeavours to ascertain a standard Weight and Measure," 1798.—*Gent. Mag.*

EVELYN (JOHN) an ingenious cultivator of philosophy and the liberal and useful arts in England in the seventeenth century. He was the son of Richard Evelyn, esq. of Wotton in Surrey, where he was born, October 31, 1620. After some previous education at a free-school at Lewes in Sussex, he entered as a student at Baliol college, and thence removed to the Middle Temple. The commencement of the civil war induced him to leave England, and he spent some years in France and Italy, where he added considerably to his stock of curious and useful knowledge. In 1647 he married the only daughter of sir R. Browne, the king's minister at Paris, in whose right he acquired the mansion of Sayes Court near Deptford. He returned home in 1651, and engaged in literary undertakings, of which the first was a translation from the French. In 1656 he published a poetical version of the first book of the philosophy of Lucretius. He made some efforts in favour of the royal cause in 1659, on which account he was much favoured by Charles II after his restoration. In 1662 he published his "Sculptura, or the History and Art of Chalcography or Engraving on Copper," 8vo, reprinted in 1735. On the foundation of the Royal Society he was nominated one of the first fellows; and at its meetings he read a discourse on Forest Trees, which formed the basis of his most celebrated publication: this was "Sylva, or a Discourse of Forest Trees, and the Propagation of Timber in his Majesty's Dominions; to which is annexed, Pomona, or an Appendix concerning

Fruit Trees, in relation to Cider, &c. 1664, folio; a work several times reprinted, particularly in 1776 and 1812, with the improvements of Dr Andrew Hunter. As a sequel to this treatise, he published "Terra, a Philosophical Discourse of Earth, relating to the Culture and Improvement of it for Vegetation and the Propagation of Plants." 1675, folio. This also was edited by Dr Hunter in 1778. Mr Evelyn was appointed one of the commissioners of the sick and wounded seamen in 1664; and also a commissioner for rebuilding St Paul's cathedral. When Charles II formed a board of trade, he was nominated one of the members; and on this occasion he drew up a small tract on navigation and commerce. In the reign of James II he was one of the commissioners for executing the office of privy-seal during the absence of the earl of Clarendon in Ireland. He continued in favour at court after the Revolution, and was made treasurer of Greenwich hospital. His long and useful, rather than splendid career, was closed by death, February 27, 1705-6; and he was interred at the family seat at Wotton. The memoirs of Evelyn, comprehending an interesting diary and correspondence, were published by W. Bray, esq., 1819, 2 vols. 4to; and more recently his miscellaneous works have been collected and given to the public. They include treatises on gardening, architecture, medals, &c. besides a curious tract, entitled "Mundus Muliebris; or, the Ladies' Dressing Room unlocked and her Toilette spread in burlesque: together with the Pop's Dictionary, or Catalogue of Hard Names and Terms of the Art Cosmetick, &c." first printed in 1690.—*Biog. Brit. Aikin's Gen. Biog. Edit.*

EVELYN (JOHN) third son of the foregoing, was born at Sayes Court in 1655. He studied at Trinity college, Oxford; where he composed a Greek poem, which appeared in the second edition of the "Sylva." He was appointed one of the clerks of the treasury, and a commissioner of revenue in Ireland, and he died in 1698. This gentleman was the author of a translation, in English verse, of Rapsin's Poem on Gardening, and other works of little importance.—His second son, JOHN EVELYN, was made a baronet in 1713.

EVERARD (JOHANNES SECUNDUS) second son of Nicholas Everard, president of the council of Holland, and afterwards of that of Mechlin. He was born in 1511 at the Hague, and educated by Volkard, a tutor of considerable talent, on whose death he completed his study of the science of jurisprudence under Alciat at Bourges. He was afterwards Latin secretary to the emperor Charles V, whom he accompanied to the siege of Tunis, having served the archbishop of Toledo in the same capacity. He is now principally known by his "Basia," a Latin poem, of which it is difficult to say whether it be more elegant or licentious. It has gone through a great variety of editions, and been translated into most of the modern European languages, especially into English, in 1731 and 1775. The best edition of the ori-

ginal poem is that of Leyden, 1631. Secundus, as he is generally called, died in 1536.—*Biog. Univ.*

EVREMOND. See St EVREMOND.

EWALD (JOHN) an eminent Danish poet, who was the son of a clergyman of Copenhagen, where he was born in 1743. Having lost his father when young, and not being well treated at home, he ran away at the age of fifteen and enlisted in the service of Prussia. He deserted almost immediately, and entered the Austrian army, in which he continued some time, and was made a serjeant. At length, not being able to obtain his discharge, as he wished, he deserted again and returned to Denmark. His youthful follies being at an end, he now seriously set himself down to the study of theology and the belles-lettres, and produced several estimable works. His first production was a prose piece, called "The Temple of Good Fortune;" but he owed his earliest distinction as a poet, to his Elegy on the Death of Frederic V. He afterwards wrote "Rolf Kræge," a tragedy; the "Scags of the Scalds," and other pieces in the style of Ossian. He obtained from the king a pension of one hundred dollars, by means of which, together with the profits of his theatrical and other works, he supported himself. He died at Copenhagen in March 1781. In strength of imagination, spirit, and originality, Ewald is said completely to have surpassed all preceding Danish poets. A collective edition of his works appeared at Copenhagen, 1781-1791, 4 vols. 8vo.—*Aikin's G. Biog.*

EYCK (HUBERT VAN) a Flemish painter, considered the founder of that school, was born in 1366, at Maaseyk. He was much distinguished by his paintings in distemper, and when his brother discovered oil painting, he practised in that with equal success. An admirable piece of his, in conjunction with his brother, representing the adoration of the Lamb, from the Apocalypse, is preserved in the cathedral of Ghent. It contains three hundred and thirty figures, painted in a hard manner, but with great truth and character. He died in 1426.—*Bryan's Dict. of Paint. and Eng.*

EYCK (JOHN VAN) younger brother of the preceding, is celebrated as the inventor of painting in oil colours, and was born in 1370. He long endeavoured to discover some method of fixing and preserving colours, and at last found that preparing them with linseed or walnut oil would produce the desired effect. Mr Raspe however has proved that the preparation of oil colours was known some centuries before. John Van Eyck however discovered it by his own experiments, and brought it to such a state of practical perfection, that it thenceforth came into common use; he may therefore be considered the real inventor. He settled at Bruges, whence he is styled, John of Bruges. His pieces possess no great merit of design, but are finished with great delicacy and minuteness.—*D'Argenville Vies de Peint. Pilkington. Reynold's Works.*

EYNDIUS (JAMES) a Dutch Latin poet and historian, was born at Delft in Holland.

He was also a captain of cuirassiers in the Dutch service, and acquired considerable reputation in both professions. In 1611 he published a quarto volume of his Latin poems, containing "Nugarum liber unus;" "Belli Flandrici libri duo; Senatus convivalis; Mars exul," &c. He also wrote a treatise—"De Saltationibus veterum." He died at his castle at Helmstede, in the isle of Schowen in Zealand, in 1614. After his death the states of Zealand ordered his "Chronicon Zelandiæ" to be published at Middleburgh, 1634, 4to. The abbé Lenglet mentions another work not noticed in the Bibl. Belg.—"Jacobus Eyndius de pace à Batavis anno 1609 oblata," Leyden, 1611, 4to.—*Moreri*.

EXIMENO (ΑΝΤΩΝΥ) a Spanish jesuit, who was a native of Balbastro in Arragon. He was educated at the university of Salamanca, and was for some years a teacher in the military academy of Segovia. At length, on the suppression of the order of the Jesuits, he went to Rome, and died in that city in 1798. He was the author of—"The Military History of Spain," 2 vols. 4to; a treatise on "The Origin and Rules of Music," 4to; and "Letters to Brother Thomas M. Memachi, on the Opinion of the Abbé Andres concerning the Ecclesiastical Literature of the barbarous Ages."—*Nouv. Dict. Hist.*

EXPILLI. There were two of this name.

CLAUDE, a native of Voiron in the province of Dauphiny, born 1561, was an eminent professor of jurisprudence. He was educated at Turin, Padua, and Bourges, in which latter university he graduated. Besides his "Pleadings," printed at Paris in 1612, 4to, and other professional works, he was the author of a treatise on Orthography, Lyons, folio 618, and of a volume of poems in the French language, Grenoble, 1624. He died president of the parliament of the latter city in 1636.—JOHN JOSEPH EXPILLI was born in 1719 at St. Remy, and entered the church. He was a learned and ingenious man, and proved of great service to the science of geography, by correcting from personal observation various errors in the relative situations of different places, both in Europe and Africa, as laid down in the maps. He published several scientific works, the principal of which are—"Polychorographie," 8vo; "De la Population de la France," folio; "Dictionnaire géographique des Gaules et de la France," in six folio vols.; "Manuel Géographie," 2mo; "Topographie de l'Amiens," 2 vols. 8vo; "Cosmographie," folio; "Della casa Milano," 4to; and a Tour through England, Scotland, and Ireland. His death took place about the commencement of the French Revolution.—*Biog. Univ.*

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